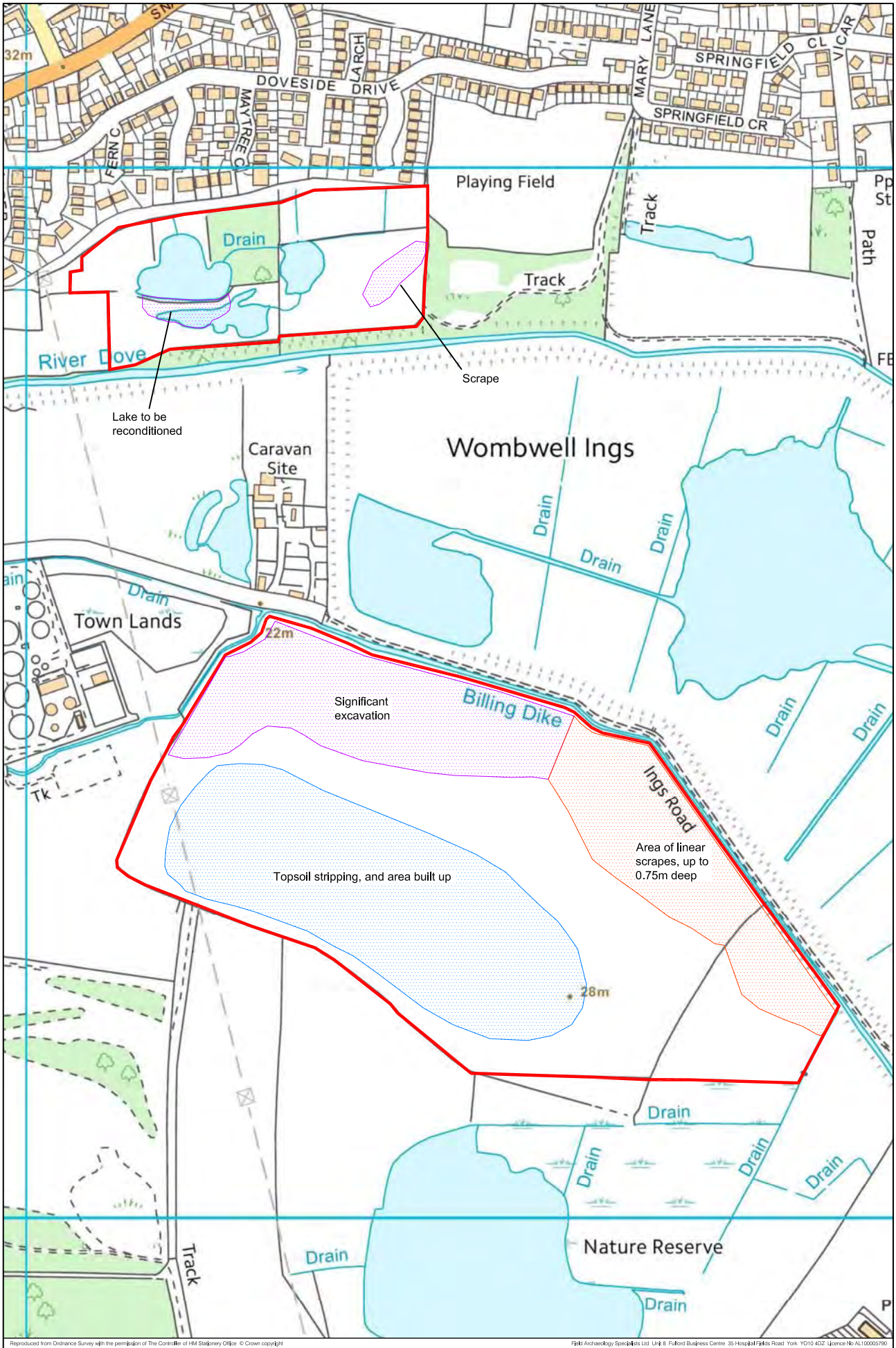


Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd Unit 8 Fulford Business Centre 35 Hospital Fields Road York YO10 4DZ Licence No AL100005790

Location of proposed works	Scale 1:5000	Figure 1

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment for the site identified the potential for archaeological remains across the site (FAS 2017), and the site was the subject of a subsequent magnetometry survey (Magnitude 2017). Within the site boundary, cropmarks of potential Iron Age to Romano-British date were identified from aerial photographs and plotted onto Ordnance Survey mapping; these were further defined by the geophysical survey, which also identified probable kilns or other fired features (Magnitude 2017).

The following reports are available to consult for further detail:

- FAS 2017. Wombwell Ings: Heritage Assessment
- Magnitude Surveys 2017. Geophysical Survey Report: Wombwell Wetlands Scheme

No further known heritage assets were recorded at the site, and historic maps indicate that the site has been open and agricultural in character since at least the mid-19th century. The geophysical survey identified some anomalies which appear consistent with 19th-century field boundaries.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The archaeological contractor will comply with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the following:

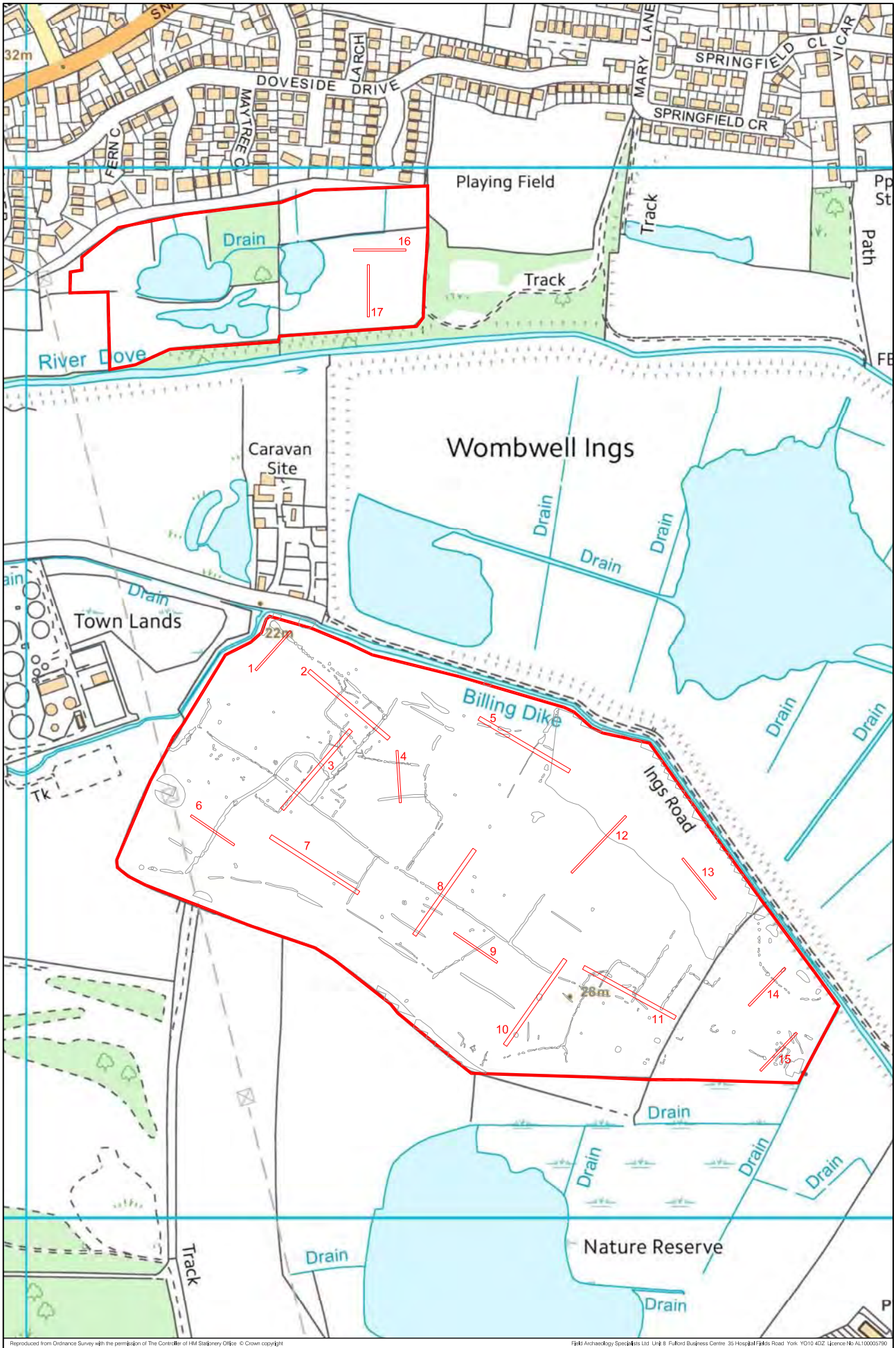
- CIfA, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2014
- Yorkshire, The Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process, 2009
- Historic England. Preserving archaeological remains: decision-taking for sites under development, 2016

2.2 EVALUATION STRATEGY

The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to assess the presence, preservation, character and depth of deposits across the site, so that the impact of the scheme – excavation, deposition of material, changes to water levels – can be assessed in full. A series of trenches have been designed totalling 2% of the site, positioned to investigate areas of archaeological deposits, and also to define the deposit model in areas where the geophysical survey produced negative results.

Figure 2 shows the proposed location of trenches in the main area of proposed works. The trenches measure either 100mx4m (Interventions 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11), 75mx2m (Intervention 12), or 50mx2m (Interventions 1, 4, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17).

Interventions 1 to 5 are intended to enhance understanding of the significance of archaeological deposits that would be totally removed by the proposed excavations. These have been targeted on known archaeological anomalies, and extend into the enclosed areas.



Proposed trench locations (with geophsyical survey results) | Scale 1:5000 | Figure 2

Intervention 3, 6 to 11 are intended to assess the significance of remains that will not necessarily be removed fully but which would be the subject of topsoil stripping followed by the deposition of large quantities of excavated material over to raise ground levels.

Interventions 12 and 13 are designed to assess archaeological remains (if present) in an area where the geophysical survey produced no results, while Intervention 14 and 15 are intended to assess geophysical anomalies in the southeastern end of the site. There would be linear scrapes up to 0.75m deep across this area, and so the character of the upper 1m in particular is to be assessed.

Doveside

Interventions 16 and 17 are situated at Doveside, to evaluate archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed scrape. *These trenches may not be required, subject to confirmation of the proposed scheme and should be costed as an additional item.*

2.3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

All trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a **wide toothless ditching bucket**, under continuous archaeological supervision. Topsoil and overburden will be removed in spits until the latest archaeological horizon is encountered, at which point excavation will proceed by hand. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.

It is possible that archaeological remains are sealed by depths of alluvium in parts of the site (see FAS 2017; Magnitude 2017), and that trenches may need to be stepped in to facilitate safe working.

All faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Spoil will be stockpiled a minimum of 1m from the edges of each trench.

The top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil will be cleaned sufficiently to allow for its inspection for features. All subsequent deposits will be excavated by hand, and will be investigated sufficiently to establish their nature, extent and date, unless remains are deemed of sufficient importance to require total preservation *in situ.*

2.3.1 Sampling strategy

All features exposed will be sample excavated, typically being:

- 50% of every discrete feature
- 20% of the area of linear/curvilinear features, or a minimum 1m length if the feature is less than 5m long.

Deposits at junctions/interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently investigated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated.

Within the constraints of the site, the excavation trenches will be maintained in a manner that allows quick and easy inspection without any requirement for additional cleaning.

In the event of human burials being discovered, they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected and the coroners' office should be informed. If removal is essential, work will comply with relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.

Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation must be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

2.4 RECORDING PROCEDURE

The edges of the trenches, the current ground level and base of each trench, and all archaeological deposits and features will be accurately located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Datum.

The drawn record from the site will include a representative selection of long sections from the excavations that clearly allow the nature and depth and any significant changes in the deposits recorded to be demonstrated.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material recovered during the course of the evaluation. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded using a standard system of context and other record forms. A series of indexes, capable of interrogation, will be maintained for all site records. A stratigraphic site matrix will be compiled during the course of the evaluation; the stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. The planning of features will be at scales of 1:10 or 1:20; sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50.

2.4.1 Photographic recording

The photographic record will consist of 35mm colour slide and 35mm monochrome photography. Monochrome photography will be undertaken using silver-based film to ensure archival stability.

A photographic record of all contexts should be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs should be kept.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION STRATEGY

A systematic environmental sampling method will be employed. Deposits which are clearly of a mixed/secondary origin such as make-up layers or deposits, which display a high degree of residual/intrusive artefactual material will not be the subject of environmental sampling unless a

specific question relating to function or social status can be addressed. Where deposits are thought to be of primary origin and have potential to contain biological remains, an appropriate sampling regime will be implemented, in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Second Edition)(2011).

The sampling strategy should be sufficient to allow for a preservation assessment to be undertaken, as set out in Historic England 2016 *Preserving Archaeological Remains* (Section 2). If required, Historic England Science Adviser should be consulted regarding appropriate methodology.

2.5 DATING STRATEGY

All deposits should be assessed for their potential for dating evidence. Where appropriate, samples are to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, SYAS should be contacted to discuss the appropriate response.

2.6 FINDS RECOVERY AND TREATMENT

All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and those set by UKIC (Walker 1990).

All finds identified during evaluation will be hand-collected and processed. Residues recovered as part of the Environmental Evaluation Strategy will be routinely sorted for cultural material and scanned with a magnet for small ferrous objects and hammerscale. Where deemed appropriate, coarse sieving (10mm mesh) or bulk samples (1mm mesh) will be collected specifically for finds recovery, particularly for industrial residues.

Finds treatment will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). In accordance with guidelines, all metalwork and a sample of metallurgical residues will be submitted for X-radiography prior to assessment.

All wet-preserved artefacts will be treated in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998), *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation* (English Heritage 2012) or *Waterlogged wood, guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood* (English Heritage 2010).

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will 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”. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

2.7 ARCHIVE PREPARATION

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, Experience Barnsley will be contacted to discuss archiving and to ensure that appropriate standards are adhered to (contact: Natalie Murray, Collections Manager, Experience Barnsley 01226 773198). The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum **prior** to the work taking place. Details of land ownership will be provided by the client to the appointed contractor.

On completion of the field investigation all records and material will be curated in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990) and will be indexed, ordered, quantified and checked for consistency. Context, finds, sample and other paper-based records will be transferred to an integrated computer based system. The drawn record will be digitised in an appropriate format that will permit the output of standard AutoCAD type DXF files.

The archival record will include all material relating to the site and its excavation including correspondence, written, drawn and computerised records. As part of the preparation for the post-excavation programme, the artefactual, ecofactual and samples will be quantified and described. In addition the stratigraphic matrix and a site summary will be prepared.

The digital archive will be provided in a non-magnetic storage medium using generic file formats including PDF.

Preliminary conservation and stabilisation of objects will be undertaken prior to an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

2.8 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all finds, samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed for their potential for further analysis by an appropriately experienced specialist. Basic stratigraphic information should be supplied to the project specialists.

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/

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.

Where further fieldwork is not to be undertaken and assessment has identified the need for further analysis, this will be completed drawing upon the contingency allowed. This will included reporting and publication of results, if required.

An evaluation report will be prepared and will include as a minimum:

- OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- A location plan showing trench locations within the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid
- Plans and sections of archaeology located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)
- Period based discussion of the known and potential archaeological remains within the proposed development area, if possible placed within their local and regional context
- Assessment of the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains across the site
- Results of the assessment of all finds categories, by appropriate specialists
- Results of the assessment of palaeoenvironmental, industrial and other samples by appropriate specialists
- Results of any scientific dating
- Discussion of the potential physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological deposits
- Recommendations on whether further investigation or preservation is considered appropriate will be first discussed with SYAS and be clearly expressed in the report.
- Detailed context index

Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

2.9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archiving work will be carried out in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (December 2014). The archive and the finds will be deposited in the appropriate local museum, within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work and report.

3.0 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

A note will be prepared on the results of the recording work for publication in an appropriate local journal. If the results of the work merit it, a full paper will be proposed for publication in an appropriate journal.

Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies.

An *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form will be submitted for the project at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

4.0 COMPANY AND PERSONNEL

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the archaeological contractor will provide SYAS with sufficient evidence that they have appropriate excavation experience and current insurance to undertake excavations. All project personnel will be familiar with the results of earlier phases of work and the aims and objectives of the evaluation.

This section of the WSI should be updated, or an addendum provided to detail key personnel and nominated specialists, and providing a general timetable for the completion of site investigation and post-investigation works.

The contractor will provide an indication of the resources they are proposing to use on the site, expressed where appropriate as a number of person days for each grade.

All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Short CVs/relevant career histories will be provided for all site staff of supervisor or higher grade as well as any specialists involved in the project either in the field or during the post excavation phase. Details will also be supplied for office based staff involved in the management and direction of the project.

5.0 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The work will be monitored by SYAS, who will be notified prior to each stage of work, including a minimum 2 weeks' notice of the commencement of works. The Historic England Science Adviser should be consulted regarding appropriate strategies for assessment of preservation, and potential preservation *in situ*.

Any changes to the proposed scheme of investigation will be discussed with, and agreed by, SYAS before implementation.

Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to SYAS for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation and regular updates will be provided to ensure that the project aims and objectives are being met.

6.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

The archaeological contractor will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and will ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public. A Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be prepared, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations.

7.0 INSURANCE

The archaeological contractor will carry appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances.

8.0 REFERENCES

FAS 2017. *Wombwell Ings: Heritage Statement*
Magnitude Survey 2017. *Geophysical Survey Report: Wombwell Wetlands Scheme*

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context register sheets	18
		Drawing register sheets	4
		Sheets of permatrace	10
		Sample register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	5
		Trench sheet	16
		Context sheets	200

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	1	Natural	
101	1	Topsoil	
102	1	Subsoil	
103	1	Terminus cut	
104	1	Fill of [103]	
105	1	Fill of [103]	
106	1	Ditch cut	
107	1	Fill of [106]	◊47
108	1	Ditch cut	
109	1	Fill of [108]	
110	1	Irregular cut	
111	1	Fill of [110]	
200	2	Natural	
201	2	Topsoil	
202	2	Subsoil	
203	2	Ditch cut	
204	2	Fill of [210]	◊24
205	2	Fill of [210]	◊25
206	2	Linear cut	
207	2	Fill of [206]	◊27
208	2	Linear cut	
209	2	Fill of [208]	◊26
210	2	Ditch cut	
214	2	Pit cut	
215	2	Fill of [214]	
216	2	Pit cut	
217	2	Fill of [216]	
218	2	Fill of [203]	◊28
300	3	Natural	
301	3	Topsoil	
302	3	Subsoil	
303	3	Linear cut	
304	3	Fill of [303]	◊31 1 sherd/ lC2-MC3
305	3	Linear cut	
306	3	Fill of [305]	◊22 & 30
307	3	Linear cut	
308	3	Fill of [307]	◊32 19 sherds/LC2
309	3	Ditch cut	
310	3	Fill of [309]	◊35 11 sherds/MC2-EC3
311	3	Pit cut	
312	3	Fill of [311]	◊36 3 sherds/C2+
313	3	Pit cut	
314	3	Fill of [313]	◊37

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
315	3	Linear cut	
316	3	Fill of [315]	16/LC2
317	3	Fill of [315]	◊38 4 sherds/MC2-EC3
318	3	Pit cut	
319	3	Fill of [318]	◊39
320	3	Ditch cut	
321	3	Fill of [320]	◊40 4 sherds/C2+
322	3	Ditch cut	
323	3	Fill of [322]	◊23
324	3	Cut of natural feature	
325	3	Fill of [324]	◊44
326	3	Ditch cut	
327	3	Fill of [326]	◊45 1 sherd/C2+
328	3	Cut of natural feature	
329	3	Fill of [328]	
330	3	Ditch cut	
331	3	Fill of [330]	◊41
332	3	Ditch cut	
333	3	Fill of [332]	◊46 1 sherd/LC2-MC3
334	3	Fill of [332]	
335	3	Fill of [332]	
336	3	Terminus cut	
337	3	Fill of [336]	◊29
338	3	Ditch cut	
339	3	Fill of [338]	◊33
340	3	Fill of [338]	◊34
600	6	Natural	
601	6	Topsoil	
602	6	Subsoil	
603	6	Ditch cut	
604	6	Fill of [603]	◊42
605	6	Fill of [603]	
606	6	Ditch cut	
607	6	Fill of [606]	
608	6	Fill of [606]	
609	6	Fill of [606]	
610	6	Furrow	
611	6	Fill of [610]	
700	7	Natural	
701	7	Topsoil	
702	7	Subsoil	
703	7	Ditch cut	
704	7	Fill of [703]	◊43
705	7	Fill of [703]	
800	8	Natural	
801	8	Topsoil	

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
802	8	Ditch cut	
803	8	Fill of [802]	
804	8	Fill of [802]	◊21 2 sherds/Post-Medieval
900	9	Natural	
901	9	Topsoil	
902	9	Subsoil	
903	9	Ditch cut	
904	9	Fill of [903]	◊13
1001	10	Natural	
1002	10	Topsoil	
1003	10	Subsoil	
1004	10	Kiln cut	
1005	10	Fill of [1004]	◊14 & 18
1006	10	Fill of [1004]	◊15 & 20
1007	10	Ditch cut	
1008	10	Fill of [1007]	◊16
1009	10	Fill of [1007]	
1010	10	Fill of [1007]	
1011	10	Fill of [1007]	
1012	10	Fill of [1007]	
1013	10	Fill of [1007]	
1014	10	Fill of [1004]	◊19
1100	11	Natural	
1101	11	Topsoil	
1102	11	Subsoil	
1103	11	Ditch cut	
1104	11	Fill of [1103]	◊7
1105	11	Ditch cut	
1106	11	Fill of [1105]	◊8
1107	11	Furrow cut	
1108	11	Fill of [1107]	
1109	11	Ditch cut	
1110	11	Fill of [1109]	
1111	11	Ditch cut	
1112	11	Fill of [1111]	◊6
1113	11	Fill of [1109]	◊5
1114	11	Fill of [1109]	
1115	11	Furrow cut	
1116	11	Fill of [1115]	
1117	11	Terminus cut	
1118	11	Fill of [1117]	
1119	11	Ditch cut	
1120	11	Fill of [1119]	◊9 1 sherd/post-Medieval
1121	11	Fill of [1119]	
1122	11	Fill of [1119]	
1125	11	Ditch cut	

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1126	11	Fill of [1125]	
1127	11	Fill of [1125]	◊10
1128	11	Terminus cut	
1129	11	Fill of [1128]	◊11
1130	11	Linear cut	
1131	11	Fill of [1130]	
1132	11	Ditch cut	
1133	11	Fill of [1132]	◊12
1500	15	Natural	
1501	15	Topsoil	
1502	15	Subsoil	
1503	15	Pit cut	
1504	15	Fill of [1503]	◊1
1505	15	Linear cut	
1506	15	Fill of [1505]	◊2
1507	15	Pit cut	
1508	15	Fill of [1507]	◊3
1509	15	Ditch cut	
1510	15	Fill of [1509]	◊4

Appendix 4: Trench tables

Trench 1		
General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one furrow, a ditch terminus, and a ditch which appeared to be sealed by an alluvial subsoil deposit and later disturbed by rooting. This feature corresponds with the geophysical anomaly.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.60
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	50.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
101	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil
102	Layer	-	-	0.50	Topsoil
103	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.85	0.51	Ditch terminus leading into pit with steep sides and a narrow, concave base
104	Fill of 103	1.00 (ex)	0.85	0.51	Mid-orange-brown loose sandy-silt
105	Fill of 103	1.00 (ex)	0.85	0.51	Light orange-brown loose sandy-silt
106	Cut	1.00 (ex)	3.00	1.00	Ditch, steep-sided and a V-shaped channel base
107	Fill of 106	1.00 (ex)	1.40	0.50	Light orange-brown compact sand-clay
108	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.20	0.60	Ditch, deep sided with rounded base
109	Fill of 108	1.00 (ex)	1.20	0.60	Mid-grey-brown friable clay-silt
110	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.60	0.60	Irregular with near vertical sides and an irregular base
111	Fill of 110	1.00 (ex)	0.60	0.60	Mid-grey brown friable clay-silt

Trench 2		
General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench targeted geophysical anomalies which appear to form a sub-rectangular enclosure. The features correlate strongly with the geophysics, containing four or five ditches or gullies and two pits.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.55
	Width (m)	4.00
	Length (m)	100.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
200	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
201	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil
202	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil
203	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.00	0.44	Ditch, steep sided with V-shaped base
204	Fill of 210	1.00 (ex)	2.90	0.60	Mid-orange-brown friable clay-sand
205	Fill of 210	1.00 (ex)	2.00	0.30	Light grey-brown friable clay-silt
206	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.90	0.20	Ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base
207	Fill of 207	1.00 (ex)	0.90	0.20	Light brownish-grey moderately firm sand-clay
208	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.60	0.36	Wide U-shaped ditch, moderately sloping sides and a concave base
209	Fill of 208	1.00 (ex)	1.60	0.36	Light brownish-grey moderately firm sand-clay
210	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.90	0.60	Steep sided ditch with flat base
214	Cut	0.44 (ex)	0.44	0.06	Shallow circular pit with moderate sides and a mostly flat base
215	Fill of 214	0.44 (ex)	0.44	0.06	Light brown-grey firm clay-sand
216	Cut	0.60 (ex)	0.48	0.12	Ovate pit with slightly irregular concave base
217	Fill of 216	0.60 (ex)	0.48	0.12	Light grey-brown moderately soft sandy-clay
218	Fill of 203	1.00 (ex)	2.00	0.44	Mid-dark brown friable silty-clay

Trench 3		
General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench targeted geophysical anomalies which appear to form a set of several sub-rectangular enclosures. The features correlate strongly with the geophysics, containing eight linear ditches or gullies and three pits.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.50
	Width (m)	4.00
	Length (m)	100.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
301	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
302	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil
303	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.74	0.10	Shallow ditch with concave base
304	Fill of 303	1.00 (ex)	0.74	0.10	Mid-grey brown friable sandy-clay
305	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.38 (ex)	0.12	Shallow terminus with gently sloping sides and rounded base
306	Fill of 305	1.00 (ex)	0.38 (ex)	0.12	Mid-grey-brown friable sandy-clay
307	Cut	1.50 (ex)	0.92	0.12	Linear ditch terminus with rounded end
308	Fill of 307	1.50 (ex)	0.92	0.12	Mid-red-brown soft clay-sand
309	Cut	1.12 (ex)	1.02	0.26	V-shaped linear with moderate sides and a concave base
310	Fill of 309	1.12 (ex)	1.02	0.26	Mid-grey brown soft clay-sand
311	Cut	0.75	0.62	0.28	Ovate steep-sided pit with a concave base
312	Fill of 311	0.75	0.62	0.28	Mid-grey-brown friable clay-sand
313	Cut	0.70	0.68	0.30	Sub-circular pit with very steep sides and a concave base
314	Fill of 313	0.70	0.68	0.30	Mid-yellow-brown friable sandy-clay
315	Cut	1.44 (ex)	0.62	0.28	Ditch terminus narrowing to a rounded point
316	Fill of 315	1.44 (ex)	0.62	0.28	Mid-yellow-brown soft sandy-clay
317	Fill of 315	1.44 (ex)	0.62	0.20	Mid-grey-brown soft sandy-clay

318	Cut	0.68	0.65	0.09	Shallow sub-circular pit with flat base
319	Fill of 318	0.68	0.65	0.09	Dark brown-grey friable sandy-clay
320	Cut	1.10 (ex)	0.62	0.17	Linear ditch with moderate sides and a flat base
321	Fill of 320	1.10 (ex)	0.62	0.17	Mid-yellow-brown moderately soft sandy-clay
322	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.10	0.45	Linear V-shaped ditch with rounded base
323	Fill of 322	1.00 (ex)	1.10	0.45	Mid-red-brown loose clay-silt
324	Cut	0.84 (ex)	0.26	0.08	Natural gully
325	Fill of 324	0.84 (ex)	0.26	0.08	Very loose mid-grey sand
326	Cut	1.08 (ex)	0.44	0.14	Shallow V-shaped linear
327	Fill of 326	1.08 (ex)	0.44	0.14	Loose mid-brown silt
328	Cut	0.56 (ex)	0.40	0.09	Natural gully
329	Fill of 328	0.56 (ex)	0.40	0.09	Light grey-brown hard clay-silt
330	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.90	0.22	Ditch with steep sides and a rounded base
331	Fill of 330	1.00 (ex)	0.90	0.22	Mid-grey-brown loose silty-clay
332	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.96	0.94	Ditch with steep sides and a vertical slot base
333	Fill of 332	1.00 (ex)	1.96	0.62	Dark yellow brown moderately soft sandy-silt
334	Fill of 332	1.00 (ex)	1.34	0.30	Dark brown-grey soft silty-clay
335	Fill of 332	1.00 (ex)	0.40 – 0.60	0.14	Dark blue-grey very compact silty-clay
336	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.70	0.09	Ditch terminus with flat base
337	Fill of 336	1.00 (ex)	0.70	0.09	Dark grey-brown loose silt
338	Cut	1.00 (ex)	3.57	1.27	V-shaped ditch with steep sides and irregular base
339	Fill of 338	1.00 (ex)	3.57	1.27	Light grey-brown loose silty-sand
340	Fill of 338	1.00 (ex)	0.84	1.14	Mid-red-brown firm silt

Trench 4

General Description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench targeted two weak linear geological anomalies. Both correlated with features which were investigated but proved to be geological in origin.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	50.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
400	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
401	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
402	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil

Trench 5

General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench targeted a small number of weak geophysical responses and an area interpreted as mixed waste or ferrous material. No archaeological features were uncovered. A layer of modern landfill was found to the south-eastern end of the trench which was found to be cut through the subsoil and natural and was sealed by the topsoil.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	4.00
	Length (m)	100.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
500	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
501	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
502	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
503	Layer	-	-	0.25	Landfill deposit

Trench 6

General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench targeted a single large linear geophysical anomaly which correlated with two large intercutting ditches and a furrow	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	2.00

crossing the centre of the trench.	**Length (m)**	50.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
600	Layer	-	-	-	Topsoil
601	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil
602	Layer	-	-	0.20	Natural
603	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.07	0.40	V-shaped ditch with steep sides and concave base
604	Fill of 603	1.00 (ex)	1.41	0.40	Mid-grey firm clay-silt
605	Fill of 603	1.00 (ex)	1.38	0.43	Mid-brown-grey firm clay-silt
606	Cut	1.00 (ex)	3.31	0.84	U-shaped ditch with steep sides and wide, flat base
607	Fill of 606	1.00 (ex)	3.10	0.40	Mid-grey firm clay-silt
608	Fill of 606	1.00 (ex)	3.31	0.84	Mid-brown-grey firm clay-silt
609	Fill of 606	1.00 (ex)	2.68	0.32	Mid-grey-brown firm clay-silt
610	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.19	0.21	U-shaped probable furrow with shallow sloped sides and wide, concave base
611	Fill of 610	1.00 (ex)	1.19	0.21	Mid-grey-brown firm clay-silt

Trench 7

General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench targeted a single linear geophysical anomaly. It contained five furrows and one ditch which correlates strongly with the results of the geophysical survey.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	4.00
	Length (m)	100.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
700	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
701	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil

702	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
703	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.00	0.53	U-shaped ditch with steep, concave sides and wide, concave base
704	Fill of 703	1.00 (ex)	1.06	0.53	Mid-grey-brown friable sand-silt
705	Fill of 703	1.00 (ex)	1.00	0.30	Dark brown friable sand-silt

Trench 8

General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench targeted three linear geophysical anomalies, two of which proved negative and one correlates strongly with a ditch. Two furrows and an area of probable rooting or burrowing were observed.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	4.00
	Length (m)	100.00

Contexts

Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
800	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
801	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil
802	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.66	0.62	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and wide, concave base
803	Fill of 802	1.00 (ex)	0.72	0.38	Light grey-brown loose sand-silt
804	Fill of 802	1.00 (ex)	2.66	0.44	Mid-brown loose silt

Trench 9

General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch which correlates strongly with the results of the geophysical survey. Several furrows were also observed.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	50.00

Contexts

Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
900	Layer	-	-	-	Topsoil

901	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
902	Layer	-	-	0.20	Natural
903	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.06	0.32	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base
904	Fill of 903	1.00 (ex)	1.06	0.32	Dark brown loose clay-silt

Trench 10					
General Description			**Orientation**	SW-NE	
Trenched contained a number of furrows, a kiln and one ditch which correlates strongly with the results of the geophysical survey.			**Average Depth (m)**	0.40	
			Width (m)	4.00	
			Length (m)	100.00	
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
1001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1002	Layer	-	-	0.17	Topsoil
1003	Layer	-	-	0.23	Subsoil
1004	Cut	5.30	1.80 (ex)	1.40	Kiln with hourglass/teardrop shape in plan and steep, concave sides and a concave base
1005	Fill of 1004	5.30	1.80 (ex)	0.40	Dark grey-brown loose clay-silt
1006	Fill of 1004	1.02	1.05 (ex)	0.37	Light brown-grey loose clay-silt
1007	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.06	0.64	V-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base
1008	Fill of 1007	1.00 (ex)	1.66	0.36	Mid-grey-brown soft sand-clay
1010	Fill of 1007	1.00 (ex)	0.74	0.18	Light yellow-brown soft sand-clay
1011	Fill of 1007	1.00 (ex)	0.80	0.18	Light grey-brown soft sand-clay
1012	Fill of 1007	1.00 (ex)	0.56	0.14	Mid-grey-brown firm clay
1013	Fill of 1007	1.00 (ex)	1.18	0.26	Mid-grey-brown soft sand-clay
1014	Fill of 1004	1.00 (ex)	1.80	0.16	Mid-brownish-red hard clay

Trench 11		
General Description	**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench targeted a number of geophysical anomalies which appear to form a set of enclosures and possible trackway or field boundaries. On excavation the trench contained eight ditches or gullies and several furrows.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	4.00
	Length (m)	100.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1100	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1101	Layer	-	-	0.33	Topsoil
1102	Layer	-	-	0.19	Subsoil
1103	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.65	0.18	U-shaped gully with steep sides and a concave base
1104	Fill of 1103	1.00 (ex)	0.65	0.18	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay
1105	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.55	0.20	U-shaped gully with steep sides and a concave base
1106	Fill of 1105	1.00 (ex)	0.55	0.20	Mid-greyish-brown friable silty clay
1107	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.60	0.18	Furrow with wide, flat profile
1108	Fill of 1107	1.00 (ex)	1.60	0.18	Light grey-brown soft sandy-clay
1109	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.30	0.60	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base
1110	Fill of 1109	1.00 (ex)	2.30	0.60	Light brown-grey sand-clay
1111	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.04	0.52	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Recut of 1109
1112	Fill of 1111	1.00 (ex)	1.04	0.52	Light orange-grey firm clay
1113	Fill of 1109	1.00 (ex)	0.44	0.18	Light brown-grey firm sand-clay
1114	Fill of 1109/1111	1.00 (ex)	1.98	0.22	Light grey-brown soft sand-clay
1115	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.80	0.10	Furrow with wide, flat profile
1116	Fill of 1115	1.00 (ex)	1.80	0.10	Mid-grey-yellow friable clay
1117	Cut	0.51 (ex)	0.28 (ex)	0.20	U-shaped gully with steep sides and a concave base

1118	Fill of 1117	0.51 (ex)	0.28 (ex)	0.20	Mid-grey loose clay-silt
1119	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.40	0.58	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a concave base
1120	Fill of 1119	1.00 (ex)	1.22	0.30	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay
1121	Fill of 1119	1.00 (ex)	1.24	0.12	Mid-orange-brown hard silt-clay
1122	Fill of 1119	1.00 (ex)	1.40	0.14	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay
1125	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.30	0.54	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a concave base
1126	Fill of 1125	1.00 (ex)	0.50	0.21	Light brown friable sand-silt
1127	Fill of 1125	1.00 (ex)	1.30	0.34	Mid brown friable sand-silt
1128	Cut	1.00 (ex)	1.05	0.42	U-shaped gully with steep sides and a concave base
1129	Fill of 1128	1.00 (ex)	1.05	0.42	Dark brownish-grey loose friable silt
1130	Cut	1.00 (ex)	2.28	0.18	Furrow with wide, flat profile
1131	Fill of 1130	1.00 (ex)	2.28	0.18	Light grey-brown soft sand-clay
1132	Cut	3.34	1.77	0.34	U-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Shallow slope near terminus
1133	Fill of 1132	3.34	1.77	0.34	Dark brown friable clay-silt

Trench 12

General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench targeted an area interpreted as mixed waste or ferrous material. A layer of modern landfill was found to the north-eastern end of the trench which was found to be cut through the subsoil and natural and was sealed by the topsoil. No archaeological features were uncovered.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.70
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	70.00

Contexts

Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
1200	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1201	Layer	-	-	0.34	Topsoil
1202	Layer	-	-	0.30-0.75	Landfill deposit

Trench 13					
General Description				**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench was placed over a large geophysical anomaly interpreted as mixed waste or ferrous material. A layer of modern landfill was found throughout the trench which lay above the natural and was sealed by the topsoil. No archaeological features were uncovered.				**Average Depth (m)**	0.85
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	50.00
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
1300	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1301	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
1302	Layer	-	-	0.40-0.50	Landfill deposit

Trench 14					
General Description				**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench targeted a weak curvilinear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. No archaeology present.				**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	50.00
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
1400	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
1401	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil
1402	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 15					
General Description				**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench targeted several geophysical anomalies and contained				**Average Depth (m)**	0.40

two pits and two gullies.	**Width (m)**	2.00
	Length (m)	50.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1500	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1501	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
1502	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil
1503	Cut	1.14	0.85	0.16	Shallow pit with steep sides and flat base
1504	Fill of 1503	1.14	0.85	0.16	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay
1505	Cut	11.80	0.35	0.10	U-shaped gully with steep sides and a concave base
1506	Fill of 1505	11.80	0.35	0.10	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay
1507	Cut	0.59	0.80	0.37	Pit with steep sides and concave base
1508	Fill of 1507	0.59	0.80	0.37	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay
1509	Cut	1.00 (ex)	0.64	0.18	V-shaped ditch with steep sides and concave base
1510	Fill of 1509	1.00 (ex)	0.64	0.18	Mid-grey-brown friable silt-clay

Trench 16

General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench targeted a single linear geophysical anomaly which correlated with a feature which was investigated but was a field drain.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.50
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	75.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1600	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1601	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
1602	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil

Appendix 5: Artefact catalogues

Romano-British Pottery Spot Dating

Area	Context	Context	Spot date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
0	**0**	Unstratified		1	13	0
3	**304**	Ditch	LC2 - MC3	1	206	1
3	**308**	Ditch	LC2	19	135	4
3	**310**	Ditch	MC2-EC3	11	338	2
3	**312**	Pit	C2+	3	12	0
3	**316**	Ditch	LC2	16	221	3
3	**317**	Ditch	MC"-EC3	4	106	1
3	**321**	Ditch	C2+	4	12	0
3	**327**	Ditch	C2+	1	1	0
3	**333**	Ditch	LC2-MC3	1	118	1
8	**804**	Ditch	Post Med	2	8	0
11	**1120**	Ditch	Post Med	1	3	0

The Romano-British Pottery Catalogue

Area	Context	Sample no	Part	Fabric Code	Function	Form Type	Date From	Date to	Base	Handle	NoSh	Wt	MNR	RE	RD	Soot	Comments
0	**0**		Body	R50							1	13	0	0			
11	**1120**		Body	Z30							1	3	0	0			porcelain with brown transfer print
3	**304**		Rim	R112	WMJ	Hc.191	160	250			1	206	1	13	35		WMJ or large bowl with squared rim
3	**308**		Body	R112							11	45	0	0			
3	**308**		Rim	R112	b	Ca.24	120	200			1	22	1	9	22		
3	**308**		Rim	R112	J	Ea.62	150	200			2	15	1	15	15		
3	**308**		Rim	R112	J	Ea.63	150	200			3	45	1	39	15		BB copy
3	**308**		Rim	R112	J	Ea.63	150	200			1	7	1	7	16		
3	**308**	**32**	Body	R112							1	1	0	0			
3	**310**		Base	R112					11		1	34	0	0			
3	**310**		Base	R112					11		1	21	0	0			
3	**310**		Body	R112							5	41	0	0			
3	**310**		Body	r112							1	5	0	0			may be misfired r112
3	**310**		Handle	R112						1	1	58	0	0			v coarse sand
3	**310**		Rim	b03	D	Ca.14	120	300			1	18	1	6	22		undercut bead rim
3	**310**		Rim	R112	J	F.131	150	225		1	1	161	1	8	20		
3	**312**		Body	R112							1	6	0	0			
3	**312**	**36**	Body	R112							2	6	0	0			

Area	Context	Sample no	Part	Fabric Code	Function	Form Type	Date From	Date to	Base	Handle	NoSh	Wt	MNR	RE	RD	Soot	Comments
3	**316**		Base	R112					11		1	4	0	0			
3	**316**		Base	R112					11		1	35	0	0			
3	**316**		Body	R112							6	25	0	0			
3	**316**		Body	R112							3	22	0	0			black surfaces
3	**316**		Rim	R112	J	Ea.58	150	200			1	6	1	6	15		
3	**316**		Rim	R112	J	Ea.65	150	200			1	4	1	5	15	1	oxidised ext surface poss waster
3	**316**		Rim	R112	WMJ	Hb.150	150	400			3	125	1	21	25		grooves on shoulder
3	**317**	**38**	Base	R112					11		1	69	0	0			
3	**317**	**38**	Body	R112							2	18	0	0		1	poss waster
3	**317**	**38**	Rim	R112	J	Ea.61	150	225			1	19	1	8	15		
3	**321**		Body	R112							4	12	0	0		1	waster? Overfired
3	**327**	**45**	Body	R112							1	1	0	0			
3	**333**		Rim	R112	WMJ	Hc-d.195	160	250			1	118	1	17	25		A WMJ with a squared rim and external groove
8	**804**		Body	Z30							2	8	0	0			blue transfer print

The post-medieval pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
12	U/S	Inkwell	1	483	1	Profile	Inkwell	Advertising item; 'BASS IN BOTTLE'	1905 – 1922	Maker's mark (Royal Doulton ENGLAND) & reg number (Rd No 473834) on underside
12	U/S	Inkwell	1	36	1	Profile	Inkwell	U/Dec	1905 – 1922	Internal ink holder, probably associated with the Bass advertising object
12	U/S	Porcelain	1	118	1	Profile	Teapot	Black printed overglaze Chinese design w/ hand-painted detailing; misfired glaze	LC19th – EC20th	A small, possibly decorative, teapot' (handle missing); base diam 51.9mm, height 75.7mm
12	U/S	Porcelain	1	66	1	Body	Teapot	U/Dec (white glaze)	LC19th – EC20th	Small teapot; base diam 45mm, height 44m
12	U/S	Porcelain	1	117	1	Upper body	Ornament	Moulded vase w/ two handles; external gold detailing & TP design head & shoulders of a woman in C18th dress	LC19th – EC20th	
12	U/S	Stoneware	1	167	1	Complete	Bottle	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th – EC20th	Small brown bottle: base diam 49.5mm height; 93.4mm
12	U/S	Stoneware	1	227	1	Body	Jug	Red-brown lead glaze ext	1887 – 1890	Handle broken; base diam 50.1mm, height 105.5mm; Stamped: 'REGISTERED No 116267'
12	U/S	Stoneware	1	189	1	Complete	Bottle	Grey lead glaze ext	MC19th – EC20th	Base diam 52.6mm, height 94.1n
12	U/S	Stoneware	1	320	1	Complete	Jam jar	Widely spaced fluting	MC19th – EC20th	Pale grey stoneware
12	U/S	Stoneware	1	166	1	BS	Flagon	Printed label; 'THE BARNSLEY BOTANICAL BREWER… / BARNSLEY'	LC19th – EC20th	
	U/S	Stoneware	1	352	1	Complete	Jam jar	Widely spaced fluting	MC19th – EC20th	Pale grey stoneware Stamped '5' on underside
	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	355	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C19th – EC20th	Rounded overhanging rim
	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	363	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze; unslipped (red) band on top of rim	C19th – EC20th	
	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	185	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze; unslipped (red) band on top of rim	C19th – EC20th	
	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	320	1	Base	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C19th – EC20th	
		Total	**15**	**3464**	**15**					

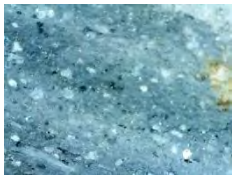
The burnt clay and stone catalogue

Area	Context	Sample	Fabric	NoSh	Wt
10	1005	14	D00	61	50
10	1005	18	D00	88	135
10	1006	16	D00	3	4
10	1006	20	D00	23	44
10	1005	18	ST11	1	16
10	1005	14	ST21	17	283
10	1005	18	ST21	52	470
10	1006	20	ST21	57	1386

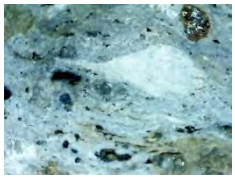
The fabrics

B03

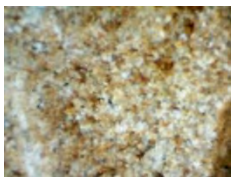
D00



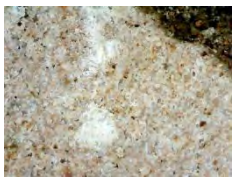
R112



R50



ST11



ST21

Images of fresh breaks, each 6mm wide

B03 A possible Rossington Bridge/ South Yorkshire black burnish ware

D00 A red burnt clay with Common sand inclusions

R112 South Yorkshire greyware. a reduced fabric with grey core, margins and surfaces, with common moderate sand temper c.0.3-0.4mm.

R50 A hard reduced fabric with grey core and brownish grey margins and surfaces; common moderate sand temper c0.3mm and rounded grey grog(?) inclusions c1-5mm.

ST11 A red sandstone 2with calcareous inclusions

ST21 A soft limestone

Appendix 6: Catalogue of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal

	Context	107	204	205	207	209	218	304	306	306	308	310	314	317	321	323	327
	Sample	47	24	25	27	26	28	48	22	30	32	35	37	38	40	23	45
	Trench	Tr.1	Tr.2	Tr.2	Tr.2	Tr.2	Tr.2	Tr. 3	Tr.3	Tr. 3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3
	Feature	106	211	211	206	208	203	303	305	305	307	307	313	315	320	322	326
	Sample Volume (litres)	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Total CV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10ml	0	0	0
	Modern	10ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	10ml	5ml	10ml	5ml	10ml	20ml	10ml	25ml	15ml	2.5ml	10ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**																
Avena sp.	oat													2			
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat													7			
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley													3			
Charcoal																	
Quercus	oak																
Betula	birch																
Carbonised Weeds																	
Bromus sp.	bromes													8			
Other Remains																	
Coal					2	1	2									2	
Clinker			5+					20+	50+	30+							
Modern straw				2			1	1									1
Modern seeds		5+					5+	10+			5+	5+	5+	1	2		1
Earthworm egg capsules																	

	Context	331	333	337	339	340	604	704	804	904	1005	1005	1006	1006	1008
	Sample	41	46	29	33	34	42	43	21	13	14	18	15	20	16
	Trench	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.3	Tr.6	Tr.7	Tr.8	Tr.9	Tr.10	Tr.10	Tr.10	Tr.10	Tr.10
	Feature	330	332	336	338	338	603	703	802	903	1004	1004	1004	1044	1007
	Sample Volume (litres)	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	20	10	40	20	20	30	20
	Total CV	<2.5ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	5ml	0	0	0	0	0	25ml
	Modern	10ml	15ml	10ml	<2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	10ml	10ml	5ml	10ml	15ml	10ml	30ml	20ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**														
Avena sp.	oat														
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat														
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley														
Charcoal															
Quercus	oak														7 (0.31g)
Betula	birch								1 (0.06g)						2 (0.23g)
Carbonised Weeds															
Bromus sp.	bromes														
Other Remains															
Coal					5+				1		10+		5+		
Clinker			2	1						5+	20+	20+		10+	5+
Modern straw					5+	1	1	5+				1		20+	
Modern seeds		5+	1	5+				1					1		
Earthworm egg capsules															

	Context	1106	1112	1120	1127	1129	1133	1504	1510
	Sample	8	6	9	10	11	12	1	4
	Trench	Tr.11	Tr.11	Tr.11	Tr.11	Tr.11	Tr.11	Tr.15	Tr.15
	Feature	1105	1111	1119	1125	1128	1132	1503	1509
	Sample Volume (litres)	10	10	20	20	20	20	5	10
	Total CV	0	0	0	0	0	10ml	5ml	0
	Modern	2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml	5ml	5ml	20ml	30ml	40ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**								
Avena sp.	oat								
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat								
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley								
Charcoal									
Quercus	oak							2 (0.08g)	
Betula	birch								
Carbonised Weeds									
Bromus sp.	bromes								
Other Remains									
Coal									
Clinker							5+		
Modern straw		1					20+		20+
Modern seeds		2	1	10+	10+	10+			
Earthworm egg capsules			1		1				

Sterile samples: 314 (39), 321 (36), 325 (44), 1009 (17), 1104 (7), 1114 (5), 1506 (2), 1508 (3)

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Appendix E – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

The Garganey Trust

Wings Across the Ings, Wombwell, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

A1010

July 2018

Prepared by Kirsten Holland, MCIfA

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Contents

1.0 Introduction

Archaeological monitoring in the form of a strip, map and sample investigation is required during earthworks and groundworks associated with the construction of new flood alleviation and habitat enhancement works at Wombwell Ings, Wombwell, South Yorkshire. The archaeological monitoring is required to mitigate the impacts on buried archaeological remains as a result of the construction of the proposed scheme.

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared as part of pre-application documentation and is submitted with the planning application for the scheme. It is expected to form the basis of the agreed WSI for the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation to satisfy a planning condition on the consent.

This WSI has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, MCIfA on behalf of The Garganey Trust. Illustrations were provided by Alex Craven, JBA Consulting. This WSI covers the above site only and relates only to the above requirement pertaining to the site in question. A copy of this WSI, along with any additional method statements must be available on site.

2.0 Site Location

The Wings Across the Ings (WATI) development site is located approximately 1.25km east of Wombwell, South Yorkshire. The site is centred on grid reference SE 414 033 (441460 403340) and extends to 18.5 hectares. The site is located between 22m and 28m above Ordnance Datum and rises slightly in the centre of the area. It lies to the north of Everill Gate Lane, south of the Bulling Dyke and parallel to Ings Lane, a bridleway. There is no public access to the main site; farm access is via a track running from Everill Gate Lane to the south. A small proportion of the site, lies north of Bulling Dyke, and this is accessible via a bridleway. A site location plan is included in Appendix A.

3.0 Geology and Site Conditions

The site is currently open farmland. The larger western field is under arable cultivation and the smaller, eastern field is under rough pasture. To the north are areas of open water within Wombwell Ings nature reserve fed by a series of ditches, whilst a similar area to the south, Broomhill Flash, is managed as a nature reserve by the Garganey Trust.

The underlying geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation. The majority of the site lies on a sand and gravel island surrounded by alluvial deposits. Alluvium is recorded extending across the north-eastern edge of the site into the eastern corner. The soils consist of slowly permeable, loamy and clayey soils over the majority of the site, surrounded by loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater to the north and north-eastern and north-western corners (Magnitude Surveys, 2017).

4.0 Description of Development

The WATI scheme is intended to create new habitats to connect, expand and increase populations of wetland and farmland wildlife, especially nationally declining and priority species of water birds such as lapwing, snipe and redshank. A change in farming practices with the aim of supporting nature conservation will also represent a significant improvement in biodiversity. Flood risk will be reduced by the creation of new flood storage, the partial re-routing of Bulling Dike through the site and the creation of new flood defences which will reduce flood risk for an adjacent caravan site, as well as businesses and residents further downstream.

The scheme involves:

- Creation of a new wetland to the right bank of Bulling Dike, with reed bed and wet grassland habitats, to be fed by two sources of water;

- Creation of new wet grassland areas in the east of the site, with a network of scrapes: shallow depressions which seasonally hold water. The wet grassland will be fed by overflow from Broomhill Flash to avoid a water deficit through the summer months;
- Construction of control structures and a culvert to direct water to where it is needed to maintain habitat areas;
- Creation of a bund to prevent flooding from Bulling Dike into surrounding areas;
- Sowing of native meadow seed mixes to reprofiled areas to create more ecologically valuable grassland habitats. Creation of reptile refugia and otter holts;
- Letting of part of the site to a tenant farmer with changes in farming practices to benefit farmland bird species; and
- Diversion of an existing section of Bulling Dike, with the redundant section retained as wetland habitat for floodplain connectivity and flood storage.

An outline plan of the proposed development layout, overlain with the results of previous archaeological investigations is included in Appendix A.

5.0 Archaeological Background

The development site has been subject to previous investigations including desk-based assessment (FAS Heritage, 2018), geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys, 2017) and evaluation excavation (ASWYAS, 2018). The archaeological background information is taken from these previous assessments and is summarised here.

No heritage assets pre-dating the Iron Age period were identified within the study area or identified within the site during evaluations, although four residual lithic artefacts were recovered. Several cropmarks of potential Iron Age to Romano-British date were identified within the study area during desk-based assessment. One of these sites was located within the site. The cropmarks described an enclosure and connected rectilinear features. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of a series of enclosures and ditches across the site and added further detail to the cropmark evidence. The evaluation excavations targeted a number of the cropmark and geophysical survey anomalies. A complex of two enclosures at the north-west and south-east 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 and there was limited environmental evidence retrieved from the samples.

Assets of early medieval date within the study area include fragments of 8th and 9th century sculpture at All Saints' Church in Darfield to the north of the site, that were reused in the walls of the medieval church. The socket for a medieval standing cross is also located in the churchyard. Wombwell Old Hall to the south-west of the study area was the medieval manorial seat of the Wombwell family. No features or evidence for early medieval or medieval activity has been recorded within the site. LiDAR data revealed the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval or more probably post-medieval date in the south of the study area. The geophysical survey and evaluation excavations confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow remains within the site aligned with field boundaries depicted on historic mapping.

During the post-medieval period the area surrounding Wombwell Ings became increasingly industrial in character as the exploitation of coal resources resulted in the establishment of numerous collieries from the 18th century onwards. Several potential kilns were identified during the geophysical survey in the south-west and south-east of the site. One of these kilns was targeted during the evaluation; the lack of associated pottery and the large quantities of coal and clinker in the environmental samples indicate it is of post-medieval date with an industrial function. Historic mapping indicates that the development site remained undeveloped from the mid-19th century onwards. The site was depicted as sub-divided into six linear fields on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment until the Ordnance Survey map of 1938 when the site was depicted as two fields in the same arrangement as the present time.

6.0 Aim of Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

The aim of the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation is to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains uncovered during the groundworks.

Specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring are to:

- Identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;
- Map and subsequently excavate and record any identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their significance and the extent of impacts upon them;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret archaeological features, environmental samples and artefacts identified during site works;
- Report the results of the investigation in the field and subsequent post-excavation assessment, and place these results within their local and regional context; and
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

The archaeological monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (2014a).

The archaeological evidence obtained from previous investigations and the context of the surrounding area means that the following specific archaeological research objectives are relevant and can be linked to objectives in the Yorkshire Regional Research Agenda (Roskams and Wyman, 2007):

- Can further evidence of the chronology of the site be obtained? Is there evidence for multiple phases of occupation at the site and of what dates?
- Does the pottery assemblage indicate evidence of production at the site, or can it provide additional information about nearby pottery production sites?
- How does the excavated evidence at this site relate to other similarly dated sites in the region?
- If further kilns are identified can additional information about their purpose and function and date be elucidated?

7.0 Monitoring Locations

The archaeological monitoring will be of a comprehensive nature, whereby the archaeologist shall be present during all ground disturbances and earthworks activities within specified locations. The development works requiring archaeological monitoring are as follows:

- Topsoil stripping and earthworks excavation for the new water channel in the north-west of the site;
- Topsoil stripping and earthworks excavation for the new reed bed in the central northern part of the site; and
- Topsoil stripping and earthworks for the spoil storage bund parallel to the southern boundary of the site.

Any topsoil stripping and excavation will be carried out under the supervision of the site archaeologist. The monitoring will take place down to the construction depth, surface of the natural geology or uppermost archaeological horizon (whichever is encountered soonest).

Archaeological monitoring during the topsoil stripping and excavation of the swales and channels in the north-eastern part of the site is not required. These works are located within an area of late-19th and early-20th century landfill and due to the shallow nature of the swales they are not anticipated to extend below these deposits.

The appropriateness of this methodology will be kept under review. If following commencement of the works, it becomes apparent that continued monitoring of works is unproductive the contractor will contact the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Archaeologist to review the scope of the investigation. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including SYAS, the client and their archaeological representative.

8.0 Archaeological Investigation Strategy and Methodology

Archaeological Strip and Map

The archaeological contractor will be responsible for identifying the locations of mitigation areas in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation. Practical matters of site access, services, fencing, welfare facilities, tool storage and spoil management will be agreed between the Archaeological Contractor and Principal Contractor prior to the commencement of works.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will be in attendance during all topsoil stripping and excavation. Topsoil and subsoils will be stripped mechanically using a back-acting mechanical excavator, fitted with a wide, toothless (flat bladed) grading bucket under close supervision of an archaeologist at a ratio of one archaeologist to each excavating machine.

Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon, construction depth or natural subsoil or geology, whichever is encountered first. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary depths down to natural deposits. Mechanical excavators and other construction plant should not track over or continue to work within an area that has been stripped until an archaeologist has confirmed that no archaeological remains are present and the area can be released for general construction activities.

The machine must be halted should archaeological deposits be encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by machine but will then be cleaned by hand as necessary and inspected for features. Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts.

A complete plan of the strip, map and sample area is to be prepared at an appropriate scale if archaeological remains have been identified. All plans are to include co-ordinate data necessary for the accurate location of the area planned and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

This plan will be used as the basis for consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service to determine the extent of the subsequent excavation, sampling and recording strategy required on the site. This policy will also encompass the appropriate sampling procedures for artefacts, palaeoenvironmental remains, geoarchaeological samples and samples for scientific dating. The WSI will be updated to take account of the recording strategy determined at this point. The contents of the updated WSI will be agreed by the Archaeological Contractor, the client and their representative and SYAS.

Excavation and Sampling Strategy

A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. Excavation and sampling strategies will be proportionate to reasonably record and characterise features.

The following sample strategy is recommended based on the results of the evaluation excavations and this will confirmed following the strip and map stages of the investigation. If the archaeologist on site believes that this should be varied during the course of the excavation due to the nature of identified remains they should contact the SYAS Archaeologist and the client's archaeological representative to confirm a variation is acceptable:

- A 100% sample should be excavated of all stake-holes;
- A 50% sample should be excavated of all post-holes and pits;
- Within linear ditches anticipated to form part of settlement and occupation enclosures a 10% sample should be excavated. Where long linear ditches forming field boundaries have been identified a 5% sample should be excavated. The junctions and intersections of linear features should be investigated to determine the nature of the relationship;
- Post-medieval plough furrows will be subject to a small sample of investigations to confirm their character and record their form, but do not require a 5% sample;
- Any kilns should be fully excavated;

- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and investigated to a degree whereby their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

All finds recovered will be recorded by context. Artefacts of 19th and 20th century date can be noted and discarded, unless associated with a kiln when they will be retained. All retained artefacts shall be removed from site for specialist examination and analysis and, if deemed necessary, conservation. Cleaning of objects may take place on site, or upon removal as is deemed appropriate. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds will be in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2014b) and Watkinson and Neal (1997).

Human Remains and Treasure

The excavation and lifting of human remains, if necessary, should be undertaken under licence from the Ministry of Justice and comply with the requirements of the 1857 Burial Act. A Ministry of Justice license will need to be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and provision shall be made for the specialist reports on the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains.

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed regarding any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner, the Yokrshire Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), the landowner (client) and SYAS, as required by the procedures as laid down in the Treasure Act, Code of Practice 2002. Where removal cannot be undertaken on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the find(s) from theft. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure.

Environmental and Scientific Sampling Strategy

Where appropriate, deposits must be sampled for retrieval, assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site should be undertaken in line with current good practice guidelines and the selection of deposits for sampling should be based on a reasoned justification (Historic England 2011).

Due consideration should be given to the potential for further information to be gained through specialist environmental analysis of deposits, or the application of scientific techniques to the study of artefacts. Specialist advice should be sought as to the potential of deposits for analysis. Where it is considered potentially beneficial, then appropriate samples will be collected and analysed. The analyses to be considered should include: soil pollen, charred plant macrofossils, land molluscs and faunal remains, especially small mammals and fish. The Historic England Science Advisor should be consulted if necessary and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

9.0 Recording

An overall EDM/Total Station or differential GPS survey plan of the mitigation areas will be produced tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid and datum, including AOD levels for the top and bottom of sections. The National Grid tie-in information will be included with the site archive to ensure that features can be relocated.

Any archaeological features encountered will be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each feature will be recorded by means of a written, drawn and photographic record using pro forma record sheets.

All excavated deposits will be fully recorded by detailed written context records giving details of their location, composition, dimensions, shape, any relationships, finds and samples. The records will be cross referenced to other elements of the record and any other relevant contexts.

All features will be recorded on at least one plan, normally at 1:20 scale, and at least one section drawing of the feature, normally at 1:10 scale. All drawings will include co-ordinate data for the accurate location of the area planned or the section drawn. All drawings will include spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

All excavated features and deposits will be photographed using 35mm monochrome film and colour digital photography taken on a digital SLR camera with a minimum of a 10 megapixel resolution. Additional site photographs should be taken as appropriate to place excavated features within the wider context. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photographic register.

All finds recovered will be recorded by context. Significant finds should be recorded by context and include a spot height. Artefacts of 19th and 20th century date can be noted and discarded, unless associated with a kiln when they will be retained.

10.0 Archive Consolidation and Post-Excavation Work

The site archive will contain all the data collected during the investigation, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:

- The site record will be checked, cross–referenced and indexed as necessary; and
- All retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with requirements of the receiving museum.

All retained artefacts will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix. The potential for further analysis of artefacts will be assessed. Retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains and the potential for further analysis.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. In addition to the site records, artefacts, environmental evidence and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- Site matrices where appropriate;
- A summary report synthesising the context record;
- A summary of the artefact record; and
- A summary of the environmental record.

The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

11.0 Reporting and Dissemination

Regular progress reports will be provided to the client and SYAS for the duration of the site works. Additional reports will be provided should significant archaeological remains be identified. A preliminary statement on the archaeological monitoring shall be required within two weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. This will include a written summary of the key findings supported by drawings and photographs as necessary.

A full report shall be required within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, unless there are significantly complex remains. The report shall be prepared in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines. As a minimum the report shall contain the following information:

- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the contractor and author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report and grid reference;
- A non-technical summary of the findings;
- A description of and a background to the nature of the works, including dates of fieldwork;
- A brief description of the site location (including grid references) and any previously known archaeology in the survey area;
- Description of the methodology employed and explanation of any agreed variations to the brief and justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- The layout, total area and purpose of the monitoring, supported by a location plan;
- The results of the excavations identified including post–excavation assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- A catalogue and brief post–excavation assessment of each category of artefact recovered during excavation and the results of biological samples, including the potential for further analysis;
- Discussion of the excavation results including site phasing, interpretation and discussion of the results within the local and regional context, as appropriate;
- A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- References and bibliography of all sources used; and
- An appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded.

The report will be supported by an overall plan of the excavated area, indicating the location of archaeological features and individual plans of features or groups as excavated, with supporting section drawings where appropriate.

The report will be further illustrated by general site photographs to place the monitored area and archaeological features within context. The report will also include colour photographs of identified archaeological features and artefacts.

The post-excavation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified. The report will provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the surrounding area and address the research objectives identified. If the significance of excavated remains warrants further detailed analysis and publication the post-excavation report will include an update project design to allow this stage to be agreed and completed.

The Contractor will submit one copy of the draft report initially for review by the client and SYAS. The Contractor will rectify any defects and make any reasonable amendments as identified by the client and SYAS and will subsequently submit the final report within two weeks of comments.

Two final hard copy reports will be required. A digital copy of the report shall also be provided. Copies of the report should be produced and submitted to:

- The client (pdf);
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (hard copy and pdf);
- Museum accepting the archive (hard copy); and
- Archaeological Data Service, OASIS (pdf).

12.0 Publication, Dissemination and Engagement

The need to formally publish the results of the archaeological investigation will depend on the significance of the excavated remains. If necessary publication of the results in a suitable regional or period focussed journal will be undertaken. A summary of the investigation and results should be provided to the annual regional summary of investigations in the CBA Forum publication and a copy of the post-excavation report uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (OASIS) even if the results do not warrant formal publication.

The applicant is a charitable trust and as part of its charitable objectives it promotes the conservation of heritage and biodiversity and provides opportunities for access, education, demonstration and research. The Trust is keen to explore options for public engagement and dissemination of the results

of archaeological investigations once the significance of remains is fully understood. Once the significance of remains is understood a programme of public engagement and dissemination will be identified. This may include, but not be limited to, media articles, website and social media posts, a site open day, representation at other Trust events, provision of display information for a local library or similar.

13.0 Archive

Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive with Experience Barnsley Museum and Discovery Centre. Experience Barnsley will be contacted (Natalie Murray, Collections Manager, Experience Barnsley 01226 773198) regarding the compilation of the archive including conservation, labelling and storage of the excavated material. Confirmation of deposition fees should also be sought.

The physical and digital archive will be prepared in accordance with the deposition guidelines published by the museum, Brown (2007) 'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation', and the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014c).

The Archaeological Contractor should also liaise with the Historic Environment Record Officer, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to South Yorkshire HER for HER enhancement purposes.

14.0 Programme

The commencement date for monitoring is to be confirmed but will be notified to the SYAS Archaeologist as soon as possible and at least five working days in advance of commencement. The duration of the archaeological works will be dependent upon the progress of onsite ground works by the developer and the complexity of archaeological remains to be recorded. The Archaeological Contractor will arrange for monitoring visits to be undertaken by SYAS if they wish to monitor the works.

The Principal Contractor will allow appropriate time and physical working space to enable the Archaeological Contractor to undertake archaeological recording as defined in this document. This may have a direct impact on the wider works programme, which the Principal Contractor must recognise.

The Archaeological Contractor will provide verbal progress reports during works, on the completion of fieldwork and on request from the client and SYAS during the course of the field work. Other reporting will be consistent with the timetable described above.

15.0 Contractor and Staffing

The Archaeological Contractor will be required to hold appropriate levels of Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance for the project. The Archaeological Contractor will be a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), or be expected to demonstrate that they have equivalent experience, capability and quality management systems in place. The project will be under the overall control of an appropriately qualified and experienced Project Manager who should be a Member of CIfA or can demonstrate equivalent competency. Details of the proposed project team, including specialists will be provided to SYAS prior to the commencement of works to confirm the proposed team are acceptable.

In carrying out the work, the Archaeological Contractor will abide by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance.

16.0 Health and Safety

Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. The Archaeological Contractor undertaking the fieldwork should ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified and adequately insured to undertake such projects.

The Archaeological Contractor will be required to liaise with the client and Principal Contractor regarding health and safety matters. The Archaeological Contractor will prepare and abide by a project and site specific method statement and risk assessment.

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for the provision of plant, site welfare facilities, site fencing and security. The Principal Contractor will also be responsible for the identification and avoidance of utilities and services.

17.0 Monitoring and Quality Control

Monitoring does not and should not take the place of proper self-regulation. The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, in its role as advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

A programme for monitoring the fieldwork will be agreed in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. The representatives of SYAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. The representatives will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all open areas, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use.

18.0 Copyright

Copyright in the documentation prepared by the Archaeological Contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive, to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

19.0 References

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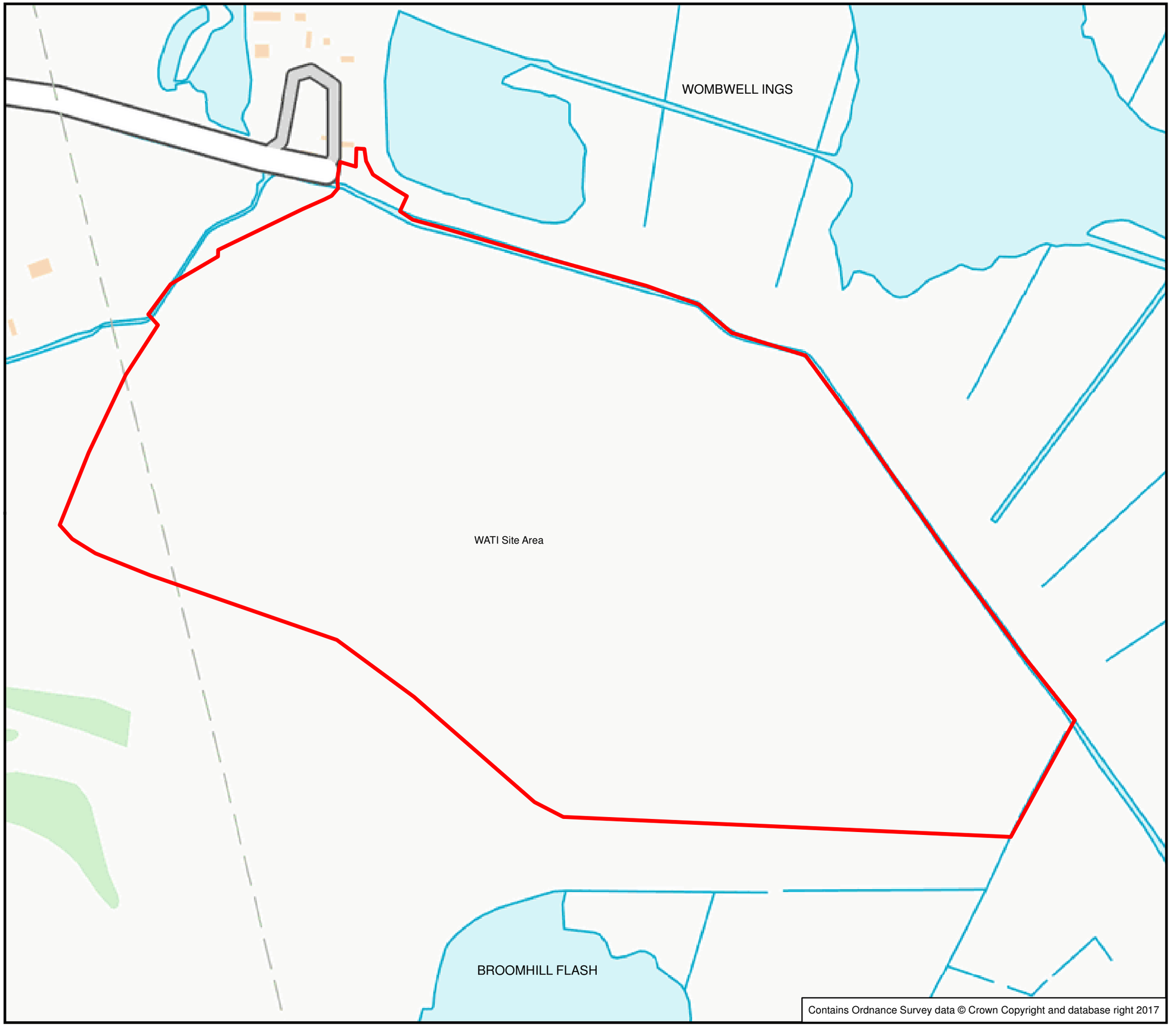
20.0 Document Details

Version	Status	Prepared By	Date	Checked By	Date
0	Internal Draft	Kirsten Holland MCIfA	13/07/18		
1	External Issue	Kirsten Holland MCIfA	13/07/18	Chris Moore, MCIfA	16/07/18

Appendix A – Figures



Legend

Site Area

0 50 100 m

N

Drg/Figure No.	2016s3858-WT01
Title:	Site Location Plan
Location:	Wombwell Wetlands Extension - Wings Across the Ings (WATI)
Page no.:	1 of 1
Prepared by:	AJ
Approved by:	NA
Date created:	13/10/2017
Version:	v2.0
Draft status:	FOR ISSUE
Scale:	1:2500

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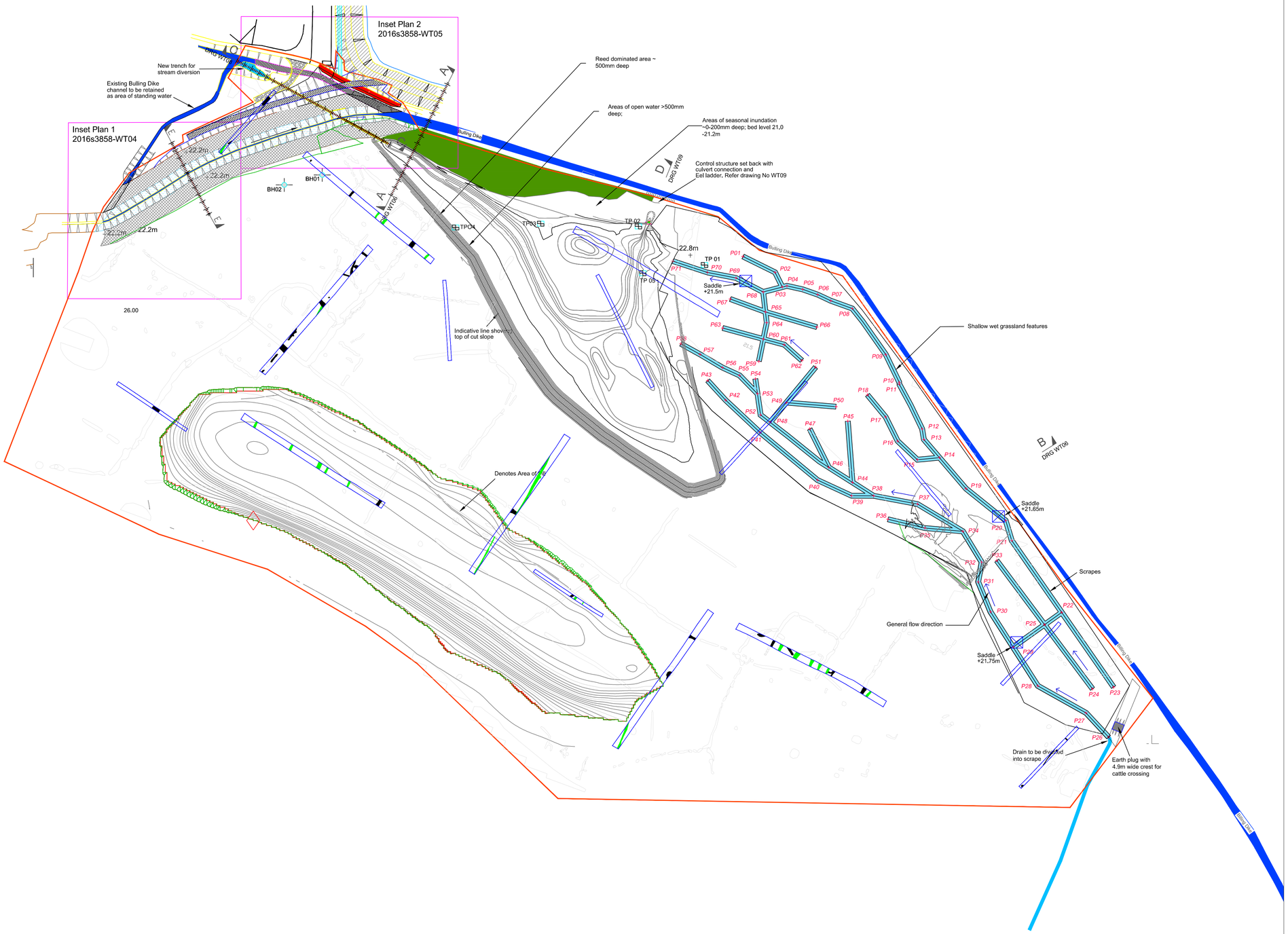

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Purpose of Issue	Status
Draft for archaeological consultation	DRAFT

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Project
WOMBWELL WETLANDS - PHASE 2

Title
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT & ARCHAEOLOGY

for

Client
THE GARGANEY TRUST

Scale			
1:1250 @ A1	Drawn:	R. MINNIS-JONES	12/07/18
	Designed:	A. JONES	12/07/18
	Checked:	A. JONES	12/07/18
	Approved:	A. JONES	12/07/18

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