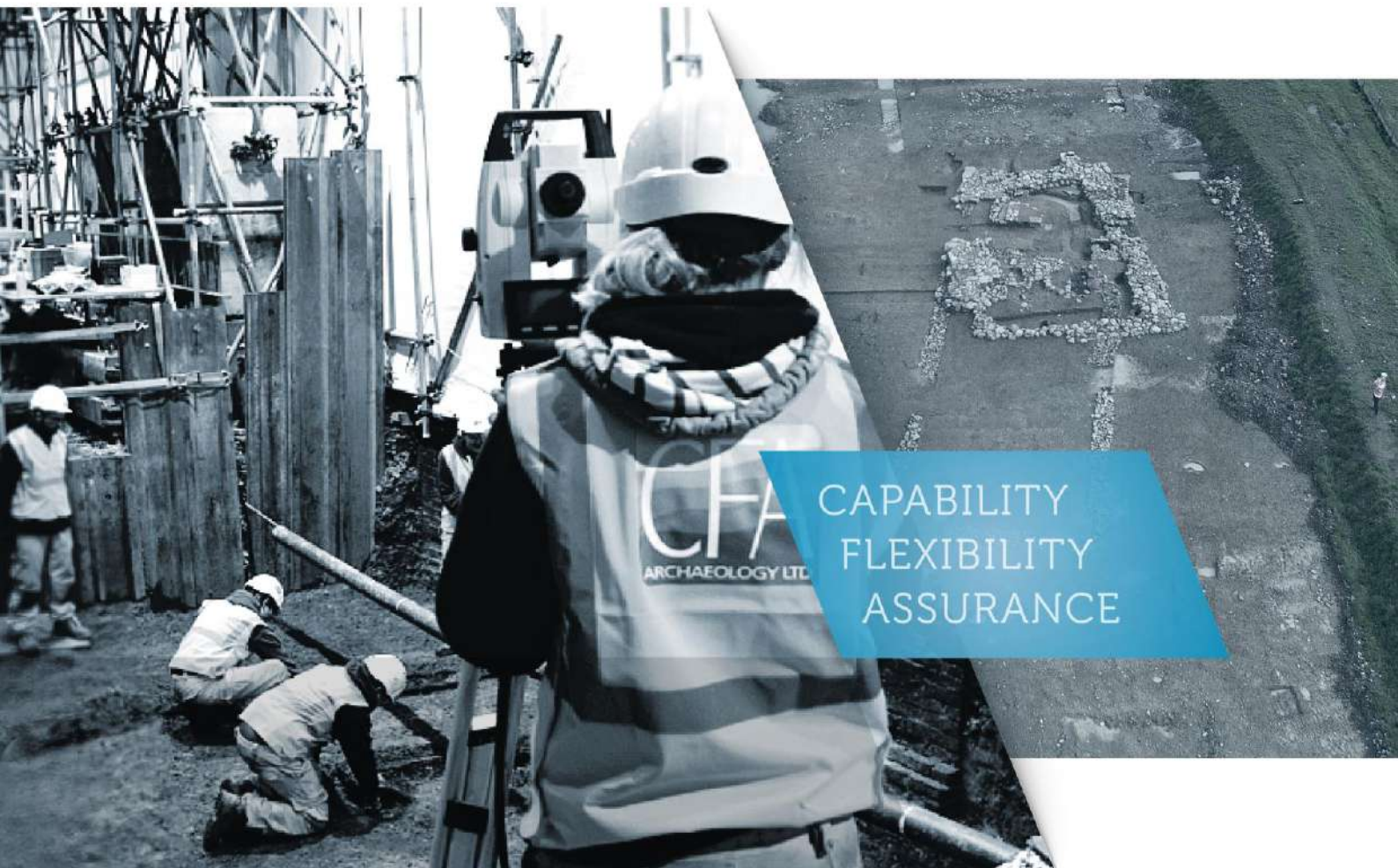




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Land off High Street Shafton Barnsley South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y595/22

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd
standard operating procedures

Land off High Street

Shafton

Barnsley

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y595/22

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, during September 2022 to inform the planning application for the development of 43 dwellings with associated access and infrastructure. The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any remains of archaeological and historical significance. No early surviving archaeology was discovered, although a series of post-medieval (18th to 20th century) ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded, which were likely associated with local agricultural activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between the 6th and 9th of September 2022 at land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 439390 410860; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Vistry Partnerships to comply with planning application 2021/0336. It was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (CFA 2022; Appendix 2).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed development is within the village of Shafton, Barnsley. It is bounded by residential housing to the west, on High Street, to the north, on Poplar Avenue, and to the east, on Park View. The site is bounded to the south-east by a recreational playing field and Shafton Primary School. Further to the west, on the other side of High Street, lies a large residential housing estate. The proposed development covers an area of approximately 1.15ha. It is predominantly grass pasture with areas of brambles and woodland around the outer perimeter woodland running east to west through the upper half of the site.

The site is located on bedrock geology of ‘Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation Sandstone’ sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the carboniferous period (BGS 2022).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background.

Previous geophysical investigations and archaeological evaluations in the nearby area have uncovered evidence of activity primarily ranging in date from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods.

Evaluation and excavation on the opposite side of the Shafton High Street identified an extensive system of land division, encompassing a double-ditched linear feature and sub-rectangular enclosure with an associated metallised surface located close to the entrance (Howell 1999). Several discrete features were identified within the enclosure itself, including a four-post structure, a possible rectangular structure, and several large pits. A round house, comprising a curvilinear gully and deposit of stones, was partially excavated to the west of the enclosure. Recovered pottery, as well as hearths identified within the structures, dated activity within the enclosure to the 1st-2nd century AD. Further evidence for Iron Age-to-Roman occupation has been recorded along the

Shafton High Street: both to the south, with the identification of a large enclosure ditch (Martin 2001), and to the west, where another enclosure, containing evidence of internal structures and hearths, was discovered (Burgess 2002). In both cases, occupation was dated to the late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

A geophysical survey was carried out across the majority of the proposed development site in August 2022 (Magnitude Survey 2022). No anomalies of probable archaeological origin were identified, although there were some anomalies that were of a possible archaeological origin. The area was affected by multiple magnetic disturbances and ploughing trends following the shape of the field were also observed.

1.3 Project Aims

In accordance with the project specification (SYAS 2022), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To undertake a trial trench evaluation in order to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits;
- To establish the potential impacts of the proposed housing development and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate.

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a and EH 2008).

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (CIfA 2020b) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned using an industry standard GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation.

All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (CIfA 2014). Modern finds were recorded and then discarded. The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans, and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (CIfA 2020c), ensuring the proper transfer of ownership.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheet	1
		Context sheets	4
		Digital photographic register sheet	1
		Permatrace sheet (A3)	1
		Trench recording sheets	8

Table 1: Contents of the Evaluation Archive

A summary of the results of archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in OASIS (Appendix 3). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-509335.

2.1 Trial Trenching

The evaluation consisted of 8no. 20m x 1.5m trenches. Trenches were excavated using an 8t 360 tracked excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All trenches were machine excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural strata or to the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the aims of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

3. RESULTS

A summary of all trenches from the evaluation can be found below and should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-3. A summary of all contexts can be found in Appendix 1. A detailed description of the excavated features in Trench 6 follows Table 2.

Trench	Description
1	East north-east to west south-west orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m in size (Fig. 3.1). The trench topography was mostly flat, with a slight decline to the east. It ran through woodland scrub. Topsoil (101) was a very dark blackish brown silty loam with occasional small, rounded pebble inclusions. No subsoil was identified. The natural geology (103) consisted of a light orangey yellow sandy clay with patches of abundant rounded-to-subangular small stone inclusions. A possible field drain was recorded to the western extent of the trench. Modern finds, including brick rubble, glass, large charcoal pieces, wood, rubber piping, and a tin can were recorded in the topsoil (101) but were not retained.
2	North-east to south-west orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m (Fig. 3.2). The trench topography was mostly flat, running through pastureland. Topsoil (201) consisted of dark blackish brown silty loam with occasional small, rounded pebble inclusions. No subsoil was identified. The natural geology (203) was a light orangey yellow sandy clay, firmly compacted, with rare-to-common rounded and subangular stone inclusions, of small-to-medium size. Post-medieval finds, including pottery sherds, glass, and Fe objects, were recorded in the topsoil (201) but were not retained.
3	North to south orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m (Fig. 3.3). The trench topography was mostly flat, running through pastureland. Topsoil (301) was a dark blackish brown silty loam with occasional small, rounded pebble inclusions. No subsoil was identified. The natural geology (303) was discernible in two bands running respectively to the north and south of the trench. To the north, the natural geology consisted of mid-brownish grey wet clay; to the south, it was a light orangey yellow sandy clay with patches of abundant small-to-medium rounded and subangular stones. A sondage was dug to the north of the trench in order to clarify stratigraphy. A field drain, containing several modern glass vessels, was identified in the southern part of the trench. No finds were retained.
4	North-west to south-east orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.85m (Fig. 3.4). The trench topography was mostly flat, with a very slight decline to the east. It ran through pastureland.

Trench	Description
	Topsoil (401) was a dark brownish silty loam with occasional small, rounded pebble inclusions. No subsoil was identified. Natural geology (403) consisted of a light orangey yellow sandy clay, firmly compacted, with common rounded and subangular small stone inclusions. Evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity was identified in the form of three linear features, also present in Trenches 5, 6, 7, and 8. The features, interpreted as furrows, were not excavated in this trench but were recorded via GPS.
5	North-west to south-east orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m (Fig. 3.5). The trench topography was mostly flat, with a gradual decline to the east. It ran through pastureland and scrub. Topsoil (501) was a dark blackish brown silty loam with occasional small, rounded stone and rare charcoal inclusions. No subsoil was identified. Natural geology (503) consisted of a light orangey brown and yellow sandy clay, with common small-to-medium rounded and subangular stone inclusions. This was the second trench in which evidence for a post-medieval ridge and furrow field system was identified (See also 4, 6, 7, and 8). Three linear features were recorded in GPS, with a full excavation of the archaeological features taking place in Trench 6 (see below).
6	North-west to south-west orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m (Fig. 3.6). The trench topography was mostly flat, running through pastureland. Topsoil (601) consisted of dark blackish brown silty loam with rare small, rounded stone inclusions. No subsoil was identified. Natural geology (603) was a light brownish yellow sandy clay. Part of a post-medieval ridge and furrow field system was recorded and excavated in this trench (recorded as 604 and 606). Archaeological finds, including pottery, slag, and clay pipe stems, were recovered, indicating a post-medieval date.
7	North-east to south-west orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m (Fig. 3.7). The trench topography was mostly flat, running through pastureland. Topsoil (701) was a dark blackish-brown silty loam with occasional small, rounded pebble inclusions. No subsoil was identified. Natural geology (703) consisted of compact mid-light brownish yellow sand, with abundant small and occasional medium rounded and subangular stones. The three linear features indicating a post-medieval ridge and furrow field system were identified as continuing in this trench; however, their presence was more diffuse here than in Trenches 4, 5, 6, and 8. The three features were recorded in GPS.
8	North-east to south-west orientated trench measuring 20m x 1.5m (Fig. 3.8) The trench topography was mostly flat, running through pastureland and scrub. Topsoil (801) consisted of dark blackish brown silty loam with occasional small round pebble inclusions. No subsoil was identified. Natural geology (803) was a light brownish yellow hard sand with abundant small-to-medium rounded and subangular stone inclusions. The three linear features indicating a post-medieval ridge and furrow field system were identified in this trench and recorded in GPS.

Table 2: Trench Summary

Trench 6

Trench 6 contained two linear furrows (604 and 606; Fig. 3.11), broadly orientated east to west, and running parallel along with a third, unexcavated linear feature. Both Furrows 604 and 606 appear to continue beyond Trench 6 on the same orientation.

Furrow 604 (Figs. 2.1, 2.2, and 3.9) was excavated to a length of 0.75m, with a width of 3.68m, and a depth of 0.36m. It had gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. Furrow 604 had one visible fill (605), which was mottled brownish grey and orange silty clay, firmly compacted, with common stone and manganese inclusions. Probable 18th-20th century pottery sherds and a clay pipe stem were recorded within Deposit 605, as were a small number of bone flecks.

Furrow 606 (Figs. 2.3, 2.4, and 3.10) was excavated to a length of 0.84m, with a width of 4.32m, and a depth of 0.24m. It had moderately sloping sides on its northern side, more gently sloping sides to the south, and a somewhat rounded base. Furrow 606 had one visible fill (607), which was mid-orangey grey silty clay, very firmly compacted, with common stone and manganese inclusions, as well as rarer charcoal inclusions. 18th-20th century pottery sherds and a clay pipe stem were recovered, as were pieces of slag.

4. DISCUSSION

There was evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity within the excavation area in the form of a ridge and furrow field system, comprising three furrows, which ran on a broad east-to-west orientation. The course of this ridge and furrow was clearly visible through Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Archaeological remains recorded within the excavated fills of two of these furrows in Trench 6 (605 and 607) suggest an 18th-to-20th century date for this activity.

The presence of slag in one of the ditches (607) may indicate sporadic metal working taking place within the excavation area, while other find types – pottery, clay pipes, and bone – are consistent with more general day-to-day practices, possibly those undertaken by agricultural labourers.

There was no evidence for Romano-British activity recorded within any of the trenches excavated during this evaluation. The results of this excavation nevertheless help elucidate Iron Age and Roman occupation in this area, specifically by better delineating the limits of any associated activity.

5. CONCLUSION

The archaeological evaluation carried out on land off the High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire revealed very few surviving archaeological remains. There was no evidence of the Romano-British activity which had previously been found in nearby sites. It is possible that post-medieval agricultural activity had removed any previously surviving archaeological remains from the area; however, it is more likely that the scope of Romano-British settlement and agriculture did not include the area of excavation.

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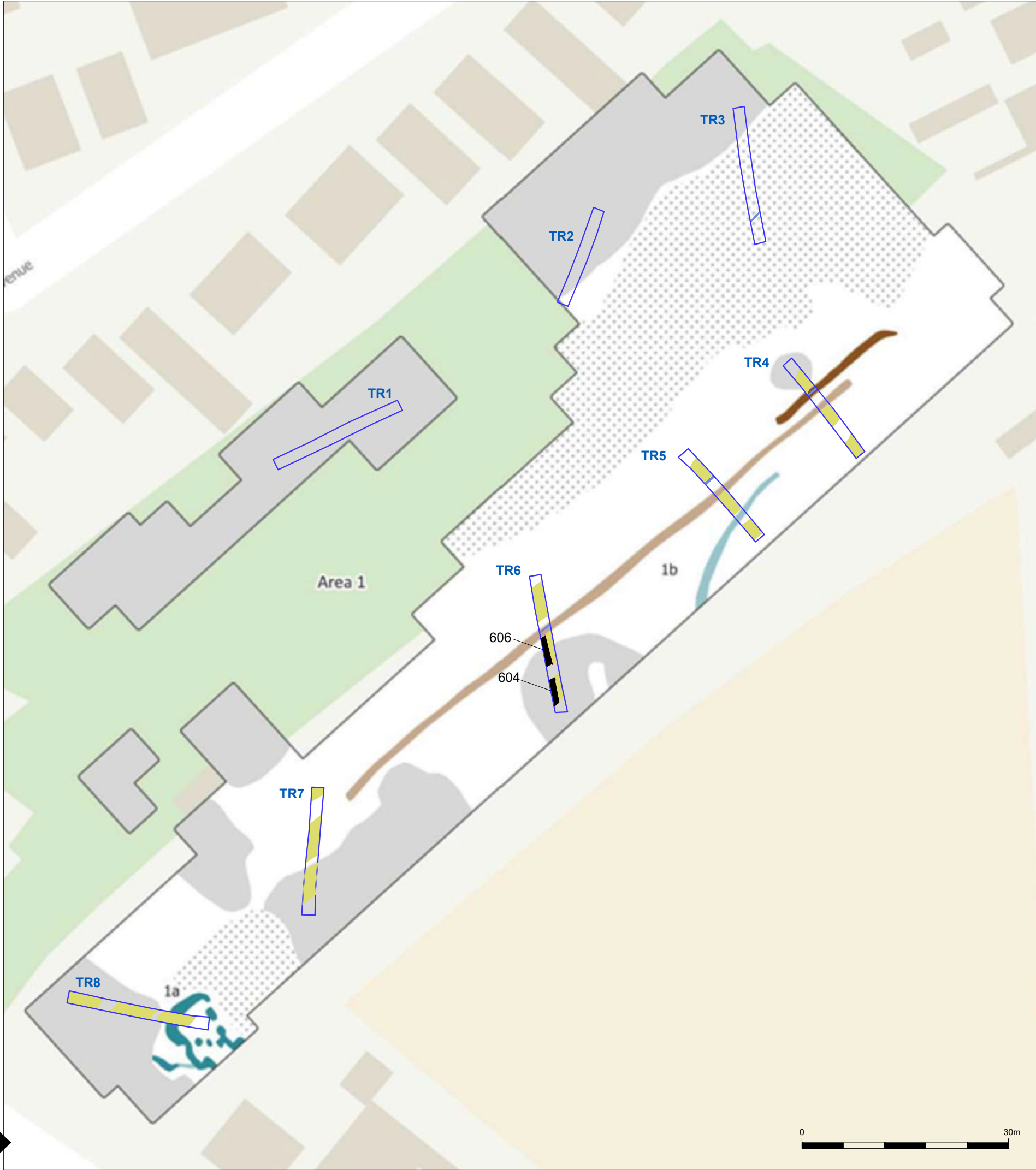
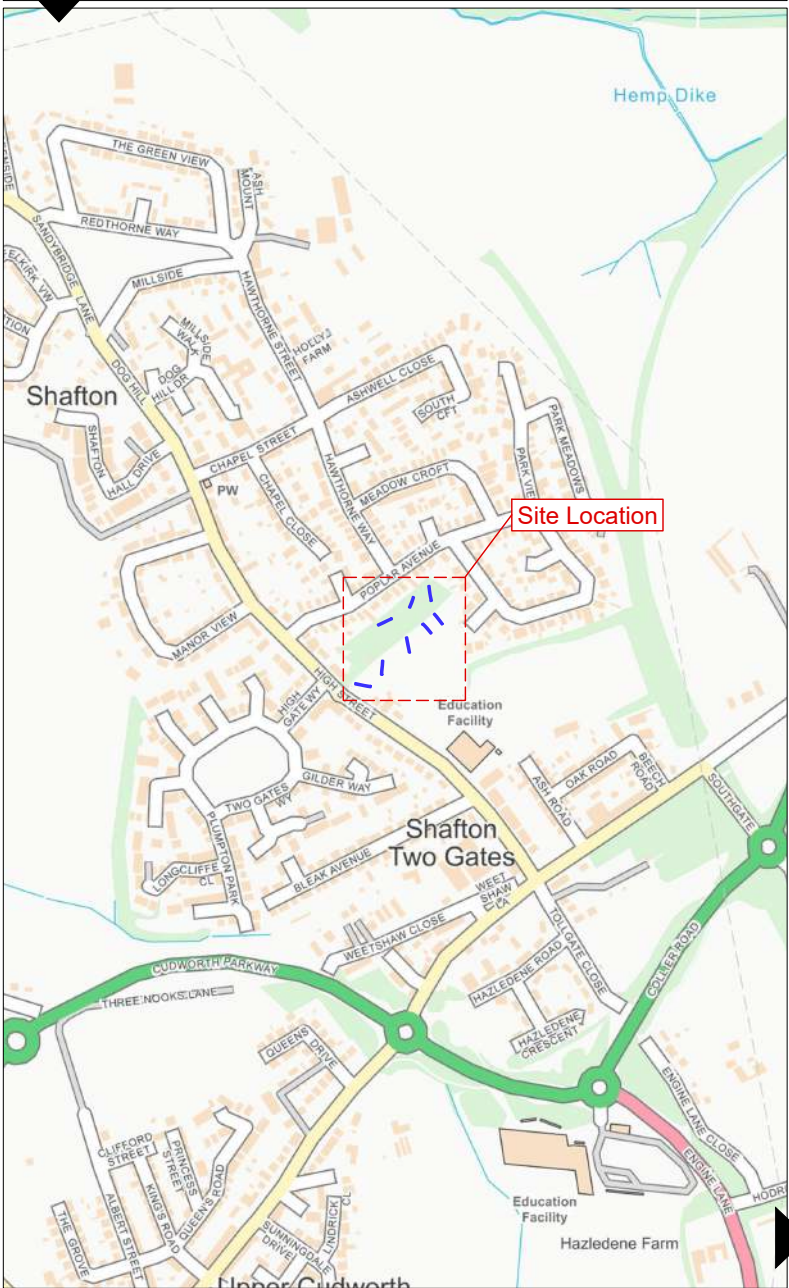
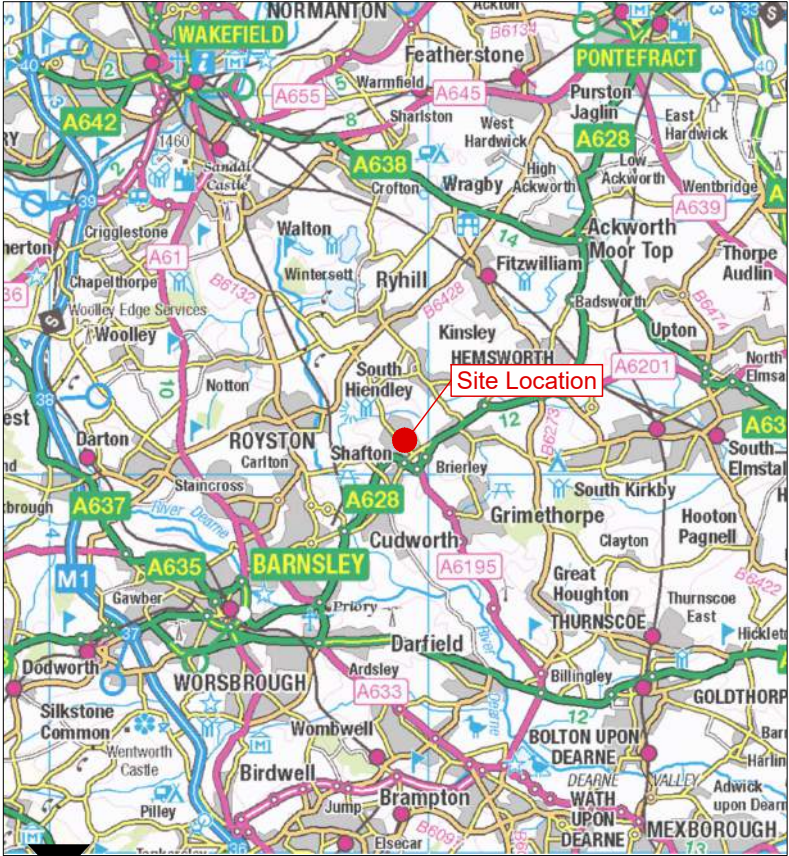
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Figures 1 – 3



Key:

Trench

Field Drain

Geophysics

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Title: Site Location and Trench Layout		
Project: Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley		
Client: Vistry Partnerships		
Scale at A3: 1:600		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 14/09/2022
Report No: Y595/22		Fig. No: 1

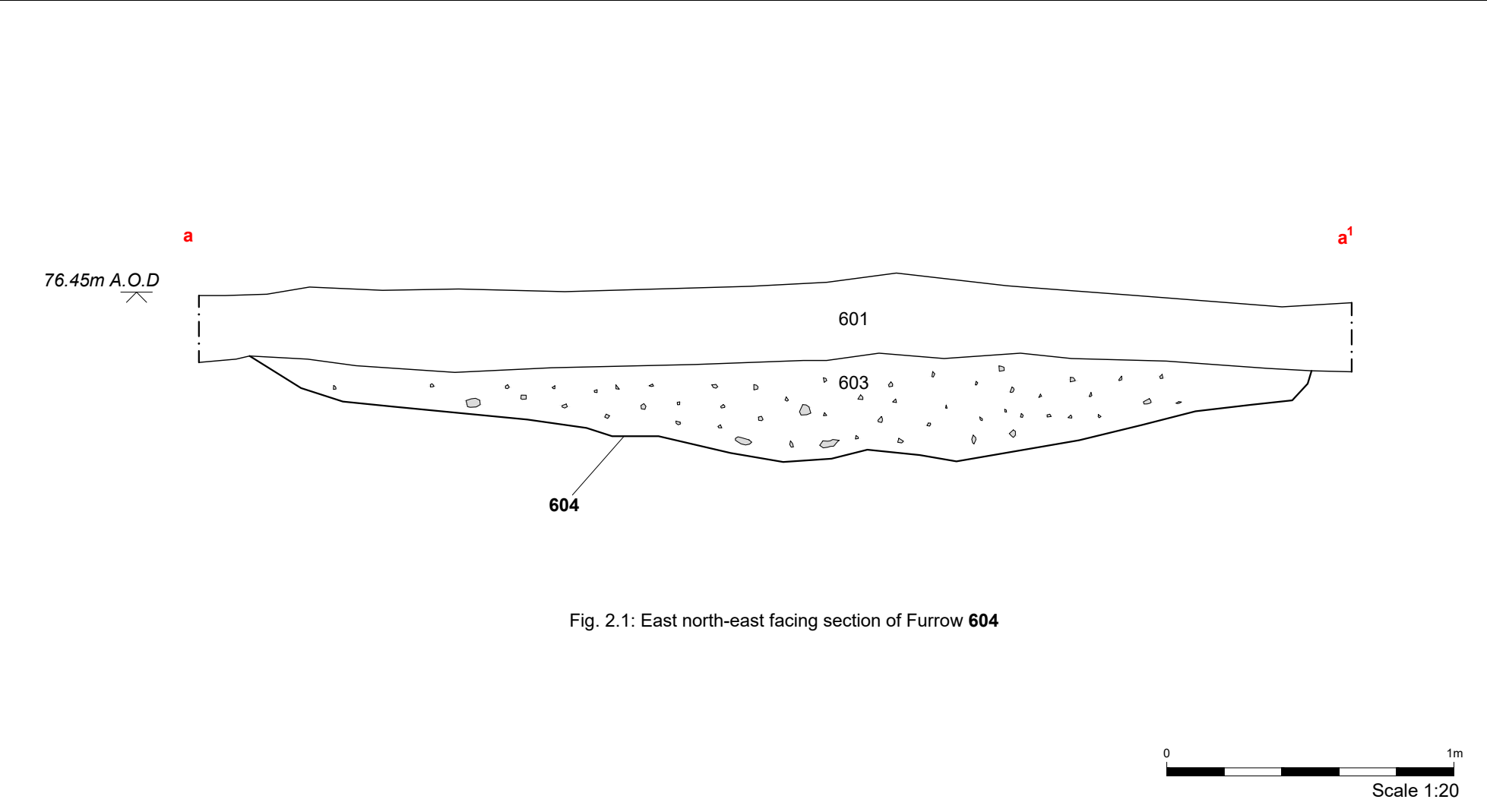


Fig. 2.1: East north-east facing section of Furrow **604**

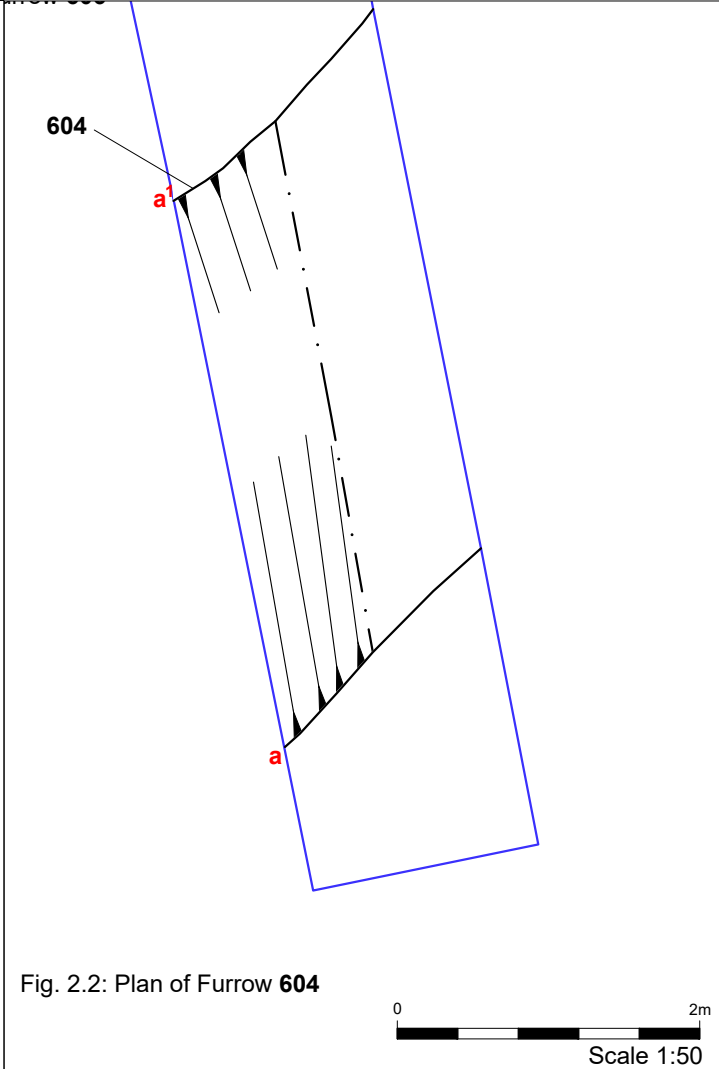


Fig. 2.2: Plan of Furrow **604**

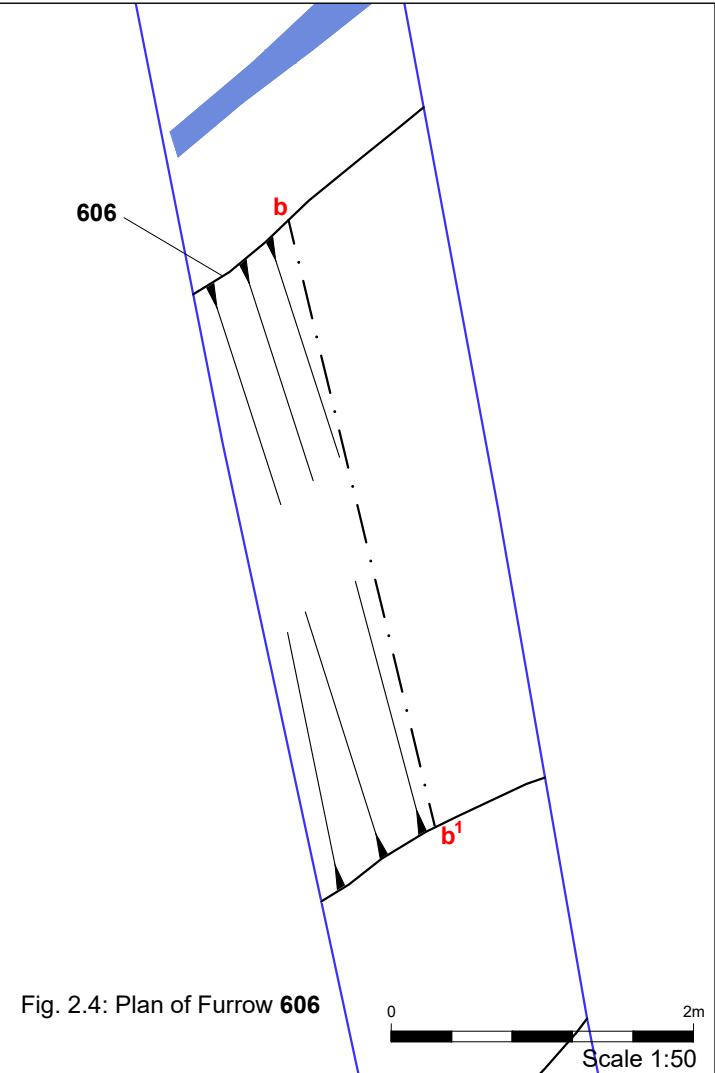


Fig. 2.4: Plan of Furrow **606**

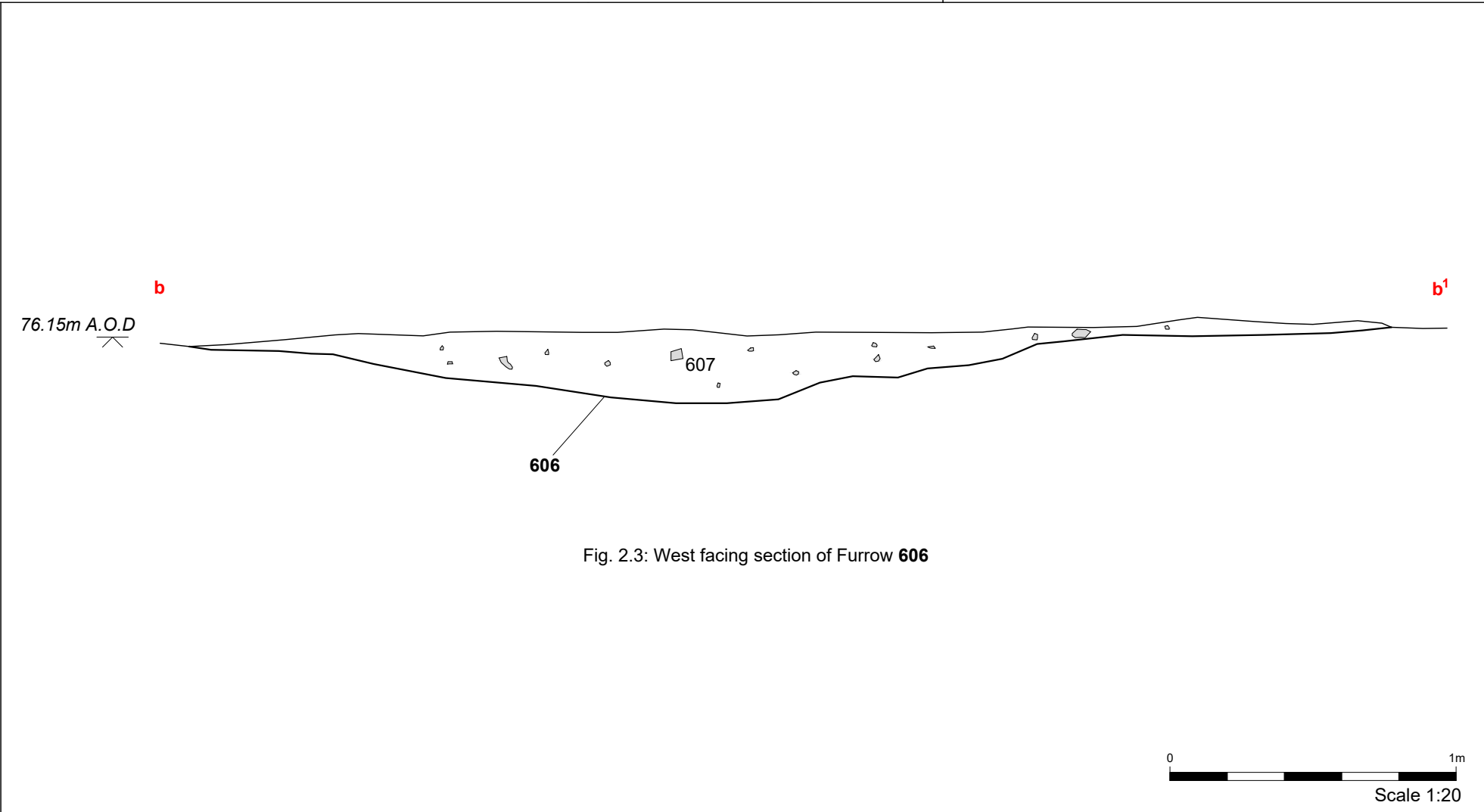


Fig. 2.3: West facing section of Furrow **606**

Key:

- Trench
- Stone
- Field Drain

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Title:
Section and Plan Drawings

Project:
Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley

Client:
Vistry Partnerships

Scale at A3:
Varies

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 14/09/2022
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Report.No: Y595/22	Fig. No: 2
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Fig. 3.1 - Trench 1



Fig. 3.2 - Trench 2

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Fig. 3.3 - Trench 3



Fig. 3.4 - Trench 4

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Fig. 3.5 - Trench 5



Fig. 3.6 - Trench 6

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Fig. 3.7 - Trench 7



Fig. 3.8 - Trench 8

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Fig. 3.9 - East north-east facing section of Furrow 604



Fig. 3.10 - Oblique of Furrow 606

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Fig. 3.11 - Location of Furrows 604 and 606

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 14/09/22
Report No: Y595/22		Fig. No: 3.11

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description
604	6	Cut	0.75m excavated; 1.5m visible in trench.	3.68m	East north-east to west south-west orientated linear ditch with one visible fill (605). Excavated to a length of 0.75m but appears to continue along the same orientation beyond the trench.
605	6	Deposit	0.75m excavated; 1.5m visible in trench.	3.68m	Mid-mottled brownish grey with brownish orange silty clay, of very firm compaction. Deposit inclusions were common small, rounded stones and flecks of manganese. Pottery sherds and a clay pipe stem were recovered, dating the ditch to the post-medieval period – possibly the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Small flecks of bone were also recovered.
606	6	Cut	0.84m excavated; 1.5m visible in trench.	4.32m	East to west orientated linear ditch with one visible fill (607). Excavated to a length of 0.84m but appears to continue beyond the trench along the same orientation, largely parallel to Ditch 604.
607	6	Deposit	0.84m excavated; 1.5m visible in trench.	4.32m	Mid-orangey grey silty clay, very firmly compacted, with common stone and manganese inclusions, as well as additional rare charcoal inclusions. Pottery sherds, clay pipe, and slag were recovered, suggesting that this ditch, like 604, alongside which this ditch appears to run largely parallel, dates somewhere between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation



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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Land off High Street Shafton Barnsley South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Author:
Phil Mann BA MCIfA



August 2022

CFA Archaeology Ltd

Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire – Archaeological Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Georgina Parkin. It outlines the details of an archaeological evaluation which will be undertaken at land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (NGR: SE 439390 410860).

The proposed development comprises the development of 43 dwellings with associated access and infrastructure (planning application 2021/0336).

The following planning conditions were attached to the approved application (letter dated 19 May 2022):

“Part A (pre-commencement)

“No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

- The programme and method of site investigation and recording.*
- The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
- The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
- The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
- The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.*
- The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.*
- Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.*
- The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works”.*

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.”.

2. Historic and Archaeological Background

The proposed development is on the southern edge of the village of Shafton, Barnsley. The proposed development is located to the east of High Street and to the south of Poplar Avenue and the existing residential housing here. To the south lies open fields, and to the west, on the other side of High Street lies a large residential housing estate. The proposed development covers an area of approximately 1.15ha. The site is predominantly grass pasture with an area of trees/scrubland to the north-west corner.

A planning recommendation from the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) stated:

“This application has potential archaeological implications. A brief scoping assessment of the site (AC22, post-allocation HS31) was made during the local plan allocation process. This assessment recorded archaeological investigations on the opposite side of Shafton High Street to the proposed site. These investigations identified an extensive system of land division including a trackway and a sub-rectangular enclosure. Several discrete features including a four-post structure, a round house, a possible rectangular structure, a number of large pits and a metalled surface close to the putative entrance of the enclosure. Hearths within the structures dated activity within the enclosure to the 1st-2nd century AD.

To the south, c.500m, ahead of the construction of the Shafton by-pass, investigations recorded another enclosure dating from the later Iron Age to the early Romano-British period. This large D-shaped enclosure was associated with an extensive, contemporary field system.

These investigations highlight significant activity in the Shafton area around 2000 years ago and the assessment concluded that “there is a high likelihood of encountering remains from the Iron Age/ Romano-British period which are considered to be of at least regional significance”.

The site is located on bedrock geology of ‘Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Sandstone’ (BGS 2022).

A geophysical survey was carried out across the majority of the proposed development site in August 2022 (Magnitude Survey). No anomalies of likely archaeological origin were identified, although there were some anomalies that were of a possible archaeological origin. The area was affected by multiple magnetic disturbances and ploughing trends following the shape of the field were also observed.

3. Project Objectives

The aims of the evaluation are:

- To undertake a trial trench evaluation in order to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits;
- To establish the potential impacts of the proposed housing development and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate.

4. Archaeological Methods

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work will be conducted with regard to the Institute's Standards documents (CIfA 2020a-c), relevant Historic England guidance documents (EH 2008; Historic England 2008 and 2011), and this WSI. Recording of all elements will be done following established CFA procedures.

A visual inspection of the site will be undertaken during which a note of any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and any hazards or constraints in undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services and public footpaths).

Eight trenches (20m x 2m) representing a 320m² trenching sample (c.3%) of the proposed development area have been placed across the site to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains and depths of overburden. The locations of these trenches are depicted on Fig. 1. The trenches target areas of possible archaeology and blank areas within the proposed development.

The trenches will be machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and subsoil to the level of the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is reached first. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation will be carried out by hand, unless otherwise agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS).

Samples of all features of archaeological interest will be excavated in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent, and condition. All such sample excavation will be conducted by hand. The samples will be limited to remove only such deposits as necessary to achieve the evaluation objectives.

All excavation and on-site recording will be carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography, and by completing standard CFA record forms. The stratification will be recorded even if no deposits of archaeological significance are discovered. The trenches will be backfilled on completion of excavation and once sign-off has been received from SYAS. The location of the trenches will be recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and tied to the National Grid. Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

Sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of sections will be recorded on the site plans, relative to the site grid.

Cut features will be recorded in profile, planned at an appropriate scale, and their location accurately identified on the appropriate trench plan.

Photographs will include an appropriate scale. All photographs will be recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location, and direction of shot. Photographs taken will adhere to Historic England's guidance '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage*' (Historic England 2015). Photographs should be taken with a high-resolution

digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 Mega pixels and taken using the highest quality setting. Digital images will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving.

Any human remains encountered will be reported to the appropriate authorities and left *in situ*. If removal is necessary this will comply with the relevant license, regulations, and government guidance.

All artefacts, including faunal remains, will be retained for analysis. Post-excavation storage requirements will be assessed. Modern finds (c. 20th century onward) will be recorded but not retained. Collection and post-excavation work on artefacts will follow current Historic England (Historic England 2008) and CIfA guidance (CIfA 2020c).

CFA's Palaeoenvironmental Scientist will assess the environmental potential of the site and will provide advice to allow consideration of whether deposits have potential for conducting palaeobotanical or other soil analysis. She will advise on the potential for the preservation of faunal remains. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with current guidelines (Historic England 2011).

5. Analysis and Reporting

All finds, if appropriate, will be retained, washed and assessed in accordance to accepted professional standards.

For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeoenvironmental, industrial, and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.

All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance (Campbell et al. 2011). Finds will be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.

The report will contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- The site location given as an 8-figure grid reference;
- A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site;
- The dates on which the work was undertaken;
- A description of the site location and geology;
- An explanation of any agreed variations from the WSI, including justification for any work not undertaken;
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and the results obtained.
- Contexts and feature descriptions;
- Maps and other illustrations at an appropriate scale including all trench plans and trench sections and detailed plans of all excavated features;

- A specialist assessment report for all finds materials including palaeoenvironmental and other samples;
- A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and outline of the results obtained;
- A selection of photographs of work in progress;
- Recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
- A discussion of how the work contributed to the aims and objectives set out in the project design;
- A bibliography;
- A description of the historic and archaeological background of the site;
- A context index;
- An archive index;

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 (Cumberpatch, 2004). The guidelines for handling Post Roman Ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group are also to be followed, for relevant material (MPRG, 2001).

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

Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the watching brief.

A draft copy of the report will be issued to the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) Archaeologist for comment before being finalised. One digital copy (PDF-A format) and one bound hard copy of the final report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within a suitable timescale following the completion of fieldwork. This will ensure that the report be made available as a public document as part of the Historic Environment Record.

If significant remains are encountered then arrangements will be made for the publication of results within an appropriate journal, for example *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

An online OASIS will be completed as part of the archaeological work.

An archive will be prepared in accordance with the current guidelines (CIfA 2020c), and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository, anticipated to be Experience Barnsley.

CFA are ISO 9001 accredited, and all our internal archiving and digital record systems are fully compliant with CIfA Standards and Guidance, namely guidance on Planning and Data Management Plans for Archaeological Projects (2022). The digital archive will be subject to a selection process, depending on the results of the works, and the resulting digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) in line with guidance from ADS (2022) and CIfA (2022).

The Digital Management Plan (DMP) is appended to this report. The DMP document (Appendix 1) describes how the gathered digital data will be managed through the delivery of the project and what will happen with the archaeological data once the project is completed.

Consent for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum will be agreed in principle with the landowner at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form to the recipient museum, anticipated to be Experience Barnsley. SYAS will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.

The recipient archive will be licensed to use the deposited material, in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

The requirements of the receiving archive will be adhered to, and the South Yorkshire HER will be notified in advance. Experience Barnsley will be notified at set stages of the project, including at project initiation (comprising a project initiation form), a mid-point review, and completion stages to discuss archaeological archiving requirements

An online OASIS form will be completed as part of the archaeological work within three months of the completion of the work. An appropriately formatted copy of the report will also be uploaded to OASIS within three months of the completion of the work.

6. Resources and Programming

6.1 Key Personnel

Phil Mann (BA MCIfA) is a Project Manager for CFA Archaeology. Phil has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects.

Field Director for CFA will be selected from CFA's pool of Field Officers, depending on availability, all of whom have appropriate experience. The CV for the selected Field Officer can be forwarded prior to the start of the project.

Dr Shelley Werner (BSc MPhil PhD) is CFA's Graphics Manager, responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey and has worked on a variety of projects in Scotland and England.

Post-excavation and environmental coordination will be managed by CFA's post excavation and archiving manager **Christina Hills**; CVs for CFA's 'in house' specialists or external consultants can be supplied on request.

6.2 Project Specialists

Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeozoology	Hannah Russ MA PhD FSA
Ceramic building material	John Tibbles BA ACIFA
Clay pipes	Peter Hammond
Conservation laboratory	Ian Panter (York Archaeological Trust)
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Industrial residue	David Starley HND BSc PhD
Leather	Quita Mould
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Christopher Cumberpatch BA PhD
Mollusca and fish remains	Hannah Russ MA PhD FSA
Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery	Alex Gibson PhD
Osteoarchaeology	Malin Holst
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
Post-medieval small finds	Gail Drinkall
Post-Roman pottery	Christopher Cumberpatch BA PhD
Roman and Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Jamie Walker/Chris Cumberpatch
Roman glass, iron and copper alloy objects	Hilary Cool
Soil micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MCIfA
Worked bone	Ian Riddler
Worked Flint	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MCIfA (CFA Archaeology)

The above list is not exhaustive, should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sort on the advice of the regional Historic England scientific advisor.

6.3 Health and Safety

All CFA staff have been inducted into CFA's Health and Safety Policy. All work for the project will be subject to Risk Assessment procedures.

7.4 Monitoring

Close contact will be maintained with the client and the SYAS Archaeologist for the purposes of monitoring the project. Important or unexpected discoveries will be communicated to them, and a monitoring visit will be arranged if appropriate. SYAS will be provided with a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of on-site works. Contact numbers for the site will be forwarded in advance of the work starting.

7. References

ADS, 2022, Archaeology Data Service, available at:
[https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DepositingData.xhtml#How%20to%20De
posit](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DepositingData.xhtml#How%20to%20Deposit)

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, English Heritage, (Second Edition).

CifA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CifA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CifA, 2020c, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Historic England, 2008, *Investigative Conservation*, Historic England

Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, Historic England, (2nd edition)

Historic England, 2015a, *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, (MoRPHE), Project Managers' Guide, Historic England.

Historic England, 2015b, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England

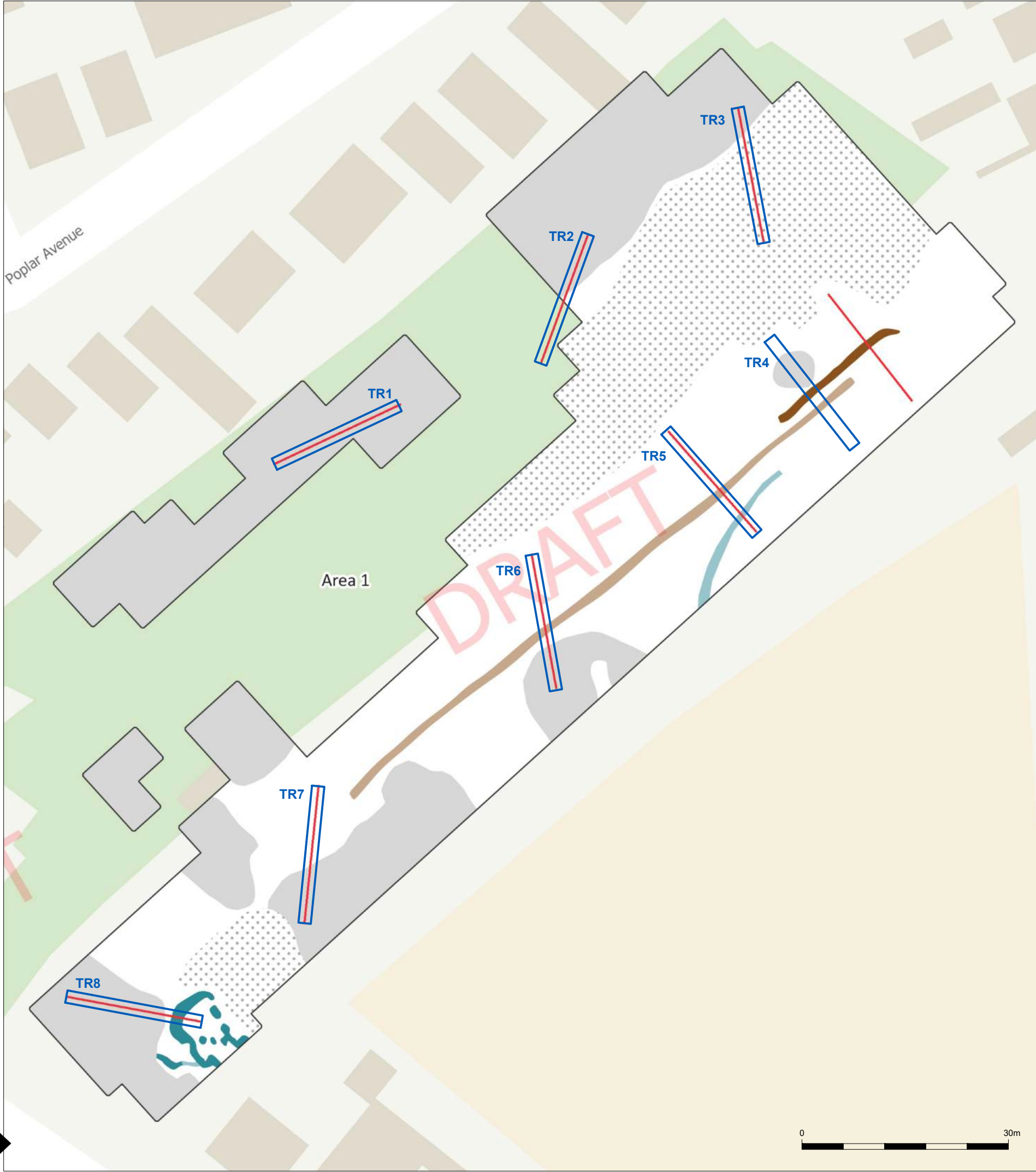
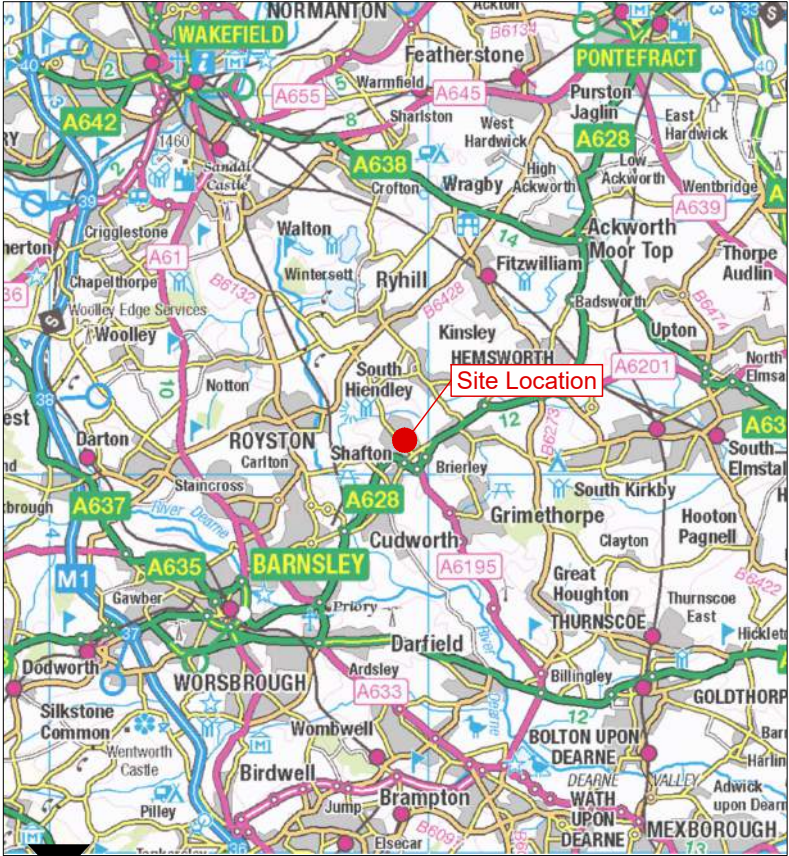
Magnitude Survey, 2022, *Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire – Geophysical Survey*

Online Sources

BGS, 2022, *Geology of Britain (viewer)*. British Geological Survey.
<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/>

CifA, 2022, *Planning – Data Management Plans*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. <https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/planning>

Figure 1



Key:

Trench Location

Geophysics

- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)

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Title: Proposed Trench Plan		
Project: High Street, Shafston, Barnsley		
Client: Vistry Partnerships		
Scale at A3: 1:600		
Drawn by: CA	Checked: PM	Date: 10/08/2022
Report No: WSI		Fig. No: 1

Appendix 1: Digital Management Plan – HSSH/2696

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Internal CFA ID: HSSH/2696
OASIS ID: TBC
Project Name
Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
Project Description
Trial trench evaluation off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. Evaluation will consist of the excavation of 8no. 20m x 1.8m trenches to test geophysical anomalies and blank areas as identified in prior geophysical survey of the site.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Vistry Partnerships
Project Manager
Mr Phil Mann BA MCIfA, Project Manager, CFA Archaeology, pmann@cfa-arch.co.uk, 0113 271 6060
Principal Investigator / Researcher
CFA Archaeology Ltd
Data Contact Person
1. Mr Jamie Walker, BSc ACIfA, Project and Post-excavation Officer, jwalker@cfa-arch.co.uk, (0113 271 6060) 2. Ms Christina Hills, BA ACIfA, Post Excavation and Archives Manager, chills@cfa-arch.co.uk, (0131 273 4380)
Date DMP created
08/08/2022
Date DMP last updated
08/08/2022
Version
1
Related data management policies
CFA Quality Management Systems ISO 9001 Accreditation

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?		
Archaeological data will be collected to achieve the aims and objectives of the evaluation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.		
It is envisaged that the resultant digital archive will comprise, but not be limited to:		
Type	Format	Estimated Volume (Data Archive)
Digital Photographs	.jpg, .tiff	Volume tbc
Spreadsheets	Excel .xlsx	i.e., typed up registers etc
Text/ documents	Word .docx, PDF .pdf	To include at minimum the WSI, Project Report and scans of onsite record sheets

How will the data be collected or created?
CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work will be conducted with regard to the Institute's Standards documents (CIfA 2020a-c), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Campbell et al. 2011; Historic England 2015), the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process, Yorkshire, the Humber and the North-East (2019). Details are set out in the WSI. Recording of all elements will be done following established CFA procedures.
Data Standards/ Methods
• Paper records, digital photos and survey data is collected on site • Data collected on site is downloaded or scanned and stored in an appropriate folder. • On site records are typed up as part of report preparation. • Reports are created once the onsite works are completed and records checked, by an appropriate member of staff • Project folders are named and ordered following the CFA Quality Management System (QMS) • CFA Data storage is described in Section 5.

Section 3: Documentation and Metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
Full documentation and metadata will be supplied with the archive, in line with our own archiving requirements, as well as those from ADS. This will include, but is not limited to, metadata forms for each data type as well as overarching site metadata forms.
Any relevant selection forms will be included with the archive.

Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
• The WSI outlines the names and details of contractors and staff who are proposed to work on the project. CFA have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which dictates the management of personal data. • CFA is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and a minimum of 80% our staff have CIfA membership. All of our work practises are therefore in line with CIfA's ethical requirements. • Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation. • The requirement of consent for the full transfer of title of finds regarding the landowner and recipient museum is set out in the WSI

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

In addition to our Data Protection Policy and Privacy Notice, CFA has in place the following policies (and associated notes) which outline and instruct procedures relating to IT and data management: CFA Data Management Plan, CFA IT Policy, CFA Data Breach Response Plan, CFA IT Procedures (attachment 10a). At our Musselburgh office, digital data is stored on two primary servers with a back-up cycle controlled via a separate dedicated backups server. Back-ups are configured to provide daily, weekly, and monthly redundancy across all offices. We also back up incrementally to external devices weekly. At our Yorkshire and Milton Keynes offices, digital data is stored on primary servers using multiple virtual configurations. All network data from these offices is mirrored nightly to the Musselburgh network and is included in the Musselburgh back up. All digital files are protected both at server level using Linux proprietary protection, and by ESET Anti-Virus software on all desktops and portable devices where possible. Access to all CFA business networks is restricted, with variable user-level access to folders and password-protected files as appropriate.

Digital site records such as survey data and digital photographs are stored digitally on our network in compliance with our Security Copies Policy. Hard copy site records are scanned regularly throughout site works and stored digitally on our network in compliance with our Security Copies Policy.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

The digital archive will be subject to a selection process, dependant on the results of the works and in line with CIfA and ADS guidance.

The selection will be fully recorded and resulting selection forms will be retained and included with the archive.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

An online OASIS form will be completed as part of the archaeological work within three months of the completion of the work. An appropriately formatted copy of the report will also be uploaded to OASIS within three months of the completion of the work.

A digital copy of the project report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within a suitable timescale. This ensures that the report will be made available as a public document as part of the Historic Environment Record.

The resulting digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) in line with guidance from ADS (2022) and CIfA (2020c; 2022).

This includes:

- A fully ordered and consistent digital data archive, with files named and structured in a logical and formalised manner, accompanied by relevant documentation and meta-data.

Have you contacted the data repository?

The requirements of the receiving archive will be adhered to, and the South Yorkshire HER will be notified in advance of works.

Museums Sheffield will be notified at set stages of the project, including at project initiation (comprising a project initiation form), a mid-point review, and completion stages to discuss archaeological archiving requirements

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

The estimated costs for the archiving of the project, including preparation and creation of the archive, have been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

- An appropriately formatted copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS within three months of the completion of the work.
- A digital copy of the final report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within a suitable timescale following the completion of fieldwork. This will ensure that the report be made available as a public document as part of the Historic Environment Record
- The paper records will be deposited with Sheffield Museums, along with the selected digital archive and any finds recovered on site.
- The selected digital archive will be uploaded to ADS and be accessible through their portal/

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

Consent for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum will be agreed in principle with the landowner at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form to the recipient museum, anticipated to be Museums Sheffield. SYAS will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

The Project Manager will have overall responsibility for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.

- Data capture and data quality is the responsibility of the Field Director, assured by the Project Manager.
- Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the Field team.
- Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed as described in section 5.
- Data archiving is undertaken by the post excavation team under the guidance of the Post-Excavation Officer and Post-Excavation and Archives Manager, who are responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repositories.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the WSI.

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary

Summary for cfaarcha1-509335

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-509335
Project Name	Trial Trench, Evaluation at Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley
Sitename	Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley
Activity type	Trial Trench, Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	HSSH
Planning Id	2021/0336
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	06-Sep-2022 - 09-Sep-2022
Location	Land off High Street, Shafton, Barnsley NGR : SE 39347 10873 LL : 53.592961, -1.407012 12 Fig : 439347,410873
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : South Yorkshire District : Barnsley Parish : Shafton
Project Methodology	The evaluation consisted of 8no. 20m x 1.5m trenches. Trenches were excavated using an 8t 360 tracked excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All trenches were machine excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural strata or to the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the aims of the evaluation was carried out by hand.
Project Results	The archaeological evaluation carried out on land off the High Street, Shafton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire revealed very few surviving archaeological remains. There was no evidence of the Romano-British activity which had previously been found in nearby sites. It is possible that post-medieval agricultural activity had removed any previously surviving archaeological remains from the area; however, it is more likely that the scope of Romano-British settlement and agriculture did not include the area of excavation.
Keywords	Broad Ridge And Furrow - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



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