



Kingsmark Way
Goldthorpe
South Yorkshire

**Strip, Map and Record
Excavation**

Report no. 3704
January 2022

Client: BWB Consulting Ltd



Kingsmark Way, Goldthorpe

South Yorkshire

Strip, Map and Record Excavation

Summary

The archaeological excavations at Kingsmark Way have been successful in recording the remains of a ditch that was Roman in date based on the pottery recovered. The ditch was likely a field boundary, and possibly formed an extension of the Iron Age and Roman field systems known to the west of Goldthorpe. Recuts and the remains of a second intersecting ditch also provide some evidence for the development of the field system.



Report Information

Client: BWB Consultancy Ltd
Address: Whitehall Waterfront, 2 Riverside Way, Leeds
Location: Kingsmark Way, Goldthorpe
County: South Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 46680 04235
Period(s) of activity represented: Roman

Report Number: 3704
Project Number: XB71
Site Code: KWG21
Planning Application No.: B/04/2330/DE
Museum Accession No.: tbc
Date of fieldwork: May and September 2021
Date of report: January 2022
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Diane Alldritt (carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal),
Jane Richardson (animal bone)

Authorisation for
distribution: _____



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Ver	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	SG	DW	JR	Jan 2022

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd on behalf of Countryside Properties to undertake the strip, map and record excavations of three areas measuring 2375m² at the site located to the south of Kingsmark Way, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in two phase between May and September 2021. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by BWB Consulting Ltd (Appendix 1).

Site location, topography and land-use

The development is located off Kingsmark Way, Goldthorpe South Yorkshire (NGR SE 46680 04235; Fig. 1) and covers an area of c. 4ha. Forming the southern boundary of the site is a railway cutting, to the north, west and east is residential housing and to the south-west is a warehouse (Fig. 2).

The topography of the area is a generally flat, situated at a height of around 50m above Ordance Datum (aOD) with a slight slope towards the south.

Soils and geology

The geology of the site comprises sandstone of the Ackworth Rock to the north and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal measures to the south (British Geological Survey 2022). No superficial deposits are recorded within the site. The overlying soil comprises the Bardsley association, described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged loamy over clayey and fine silty soils over soft rock (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983)

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

A Heritage Assessment was prepared by Prospect Archaeology (Prospect Archaeology 2014) which suggested the potential for Iron Age and or Romano-British fields to occur within the site based on known cropmarks. It also highlighted the potential for earlier prehistoric activity to occur based on Bronze Age activity, including cremation burials, recorded just over 1km to the west of the site at Goldthorpe industrial estate

During the early 20th century Goldthorpe Colliery was located immediately to the south of the site. Operation extended into the site as demonstrated by the 1930 Ordnance Survey map which shows the presence of a large spoil heap. By the time the 1956 Ordnance Survey map was produced the entire southern field of the development was taken up with a large spoil heap, while the 1962 Ordnance Survey map indicates railway sidings running along the southern boundary of the site. The extent of the spoil heap is much reduced on the 1966 Ordnance Survey edition. A decade later the area is marked as a disused tip.

On the basis of its former use, it was considered unlikely that archaeological deposits and/or features would survive within the southern part of the site.

Geophysical survey

In February 2020 Phase Site Investigation (2020) undertook a geophysical survey within the site to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features and/ or deposits. This survey recorded the presence of curvilinear/linear anomalies relating to an enclosure(s). There were a number of other responses which could be archaeological in origin but their weak nature hindered any further interpretation.

The survey also recorded a number of parallel features indicative of ridge and furrow. Equally these may relate to later agricultural practices or drainage activity. There were a number of other features recorded whose origin was uncertain. The report suggests that these may be associated with agricultural activities, modern activity and possible mining activity.

There were a number of areas of high magnetic disturbance with that recorded to the south suggestive of made ground. These are likely to be associated with the former opencast/landfill. There is also a high area of disturbance to the north-west which signifies made ground in this locality.

Trial trenching

Archaeological trial trenching (Moon 2021) on the site in early 2021 comprised fifteen trenches measuring 20m by 2m. The trial trenching confirmed the presence of a ditch in the northern part of the site that has previously been identified as a cropmark and a geophysical anomaly. In addition a small pit with heat affected stones and another, shallow ditch were identified.

3 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the excavations was to mitigate the loss of any archaeological features that were present within the development site. Specifically this was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the potential archaeological remains identified in the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

The general strip, map and record aims were to:

- investigate, sample and record archaeological features, structures and deposits according to the methodology detailed in this WSI;
- determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- confirm and enhance the results of the evaluation; and
- recover all artefacts and, where appropriate, palaeo-environmental samples from deposits of potential significance.

The specific strip map and record aims were to:

- further investigate, characterise and date the linear features and associated features as encountered in Trenches 2, 5 and 6;
- determine the presence of further pits within Area 1 and characterise and date them;
- further investigate, characterise and date the features encountered within Area 3; and
- ascertain the relationship between the pits and the ditches within the different areas.

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

4 Methodology

The strip, map and record excavations involved the investigation of three areas measuring a total of 2375m², as defined by the WSI (Figs 2 and 3; Appendix 1).

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 and 2020), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the WSIs.

The excavation areas were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m. Each was opened in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining generally stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

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

An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features with at least a 20% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills, where possible, and to recover dating evidence from the fills.

A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All

samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the WSI and Historic England guidelines.

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

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is provided in Appendix 2 and a concordance of contexts is given in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

The open areas (Areas 1-3, Fig. 2) targeted the location of a ditch in the northern part of the site that had previously been identified in the geophysical survey and during the trial trenching. The ditch, along with a second ditch and a pit were recorded. The remains of plough furrows and land drains were also prevalent within all areas.

All features were sealed below a dark grey brown silt topsoil (1000). A mid-orange-brown sandy silt subsoil (1001) was present and appeared to have been deposited earlier than the ridge and furrow across the site. The natural geology (1002) consisted of a light yellow pebbly sandy clay.

Area 1 (Fig. 2)

Area 1 contained two broadly northwest to southeast aligned furrows (1023 and 1025, Fig.2). Both were very shallow and ephemeral in profile and measured between 0.95m to 1.5m wide, and 0.06 to 0.1m deep. Each contained a single deposit (1024 and 1026 respectively) of mid-orange-brown silty sand and produced no finds. Furrow 1025 was truncated by a stone-filled land drain in its centre along the same alignment, in what appeared to have been an intentional manner.

The furrows correspond with the general alignment of agricultural anomalies identified on the geophysical survey, and it is likely that the continuation of Furrow 1025 was observed in the western corner of Area 3 (Fig. 2).

Area 2 (Fig. 3; Plate 1)

Area 2 contained a long curvilinear ditch, a pit, and at least three furrows.

The curvilinear ditch extended from the north of the area on a broadly northwest to southeast alignment until it curved abruptly onto a northeast to southwest alignment before reaching the southern end of the area.

The ditch corresponded very well with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey, although the feature visibility on the ground was impeded slightly in places by the presence

of furrows. The profile and dimensions were very consistent where excavated, and no more than a single deposit was encountered in each slot.

Three interventions were made along the ditch (1007, 1011 and 1019).

Ditch slot 1007 (Fig. 3, S.7; Plate 2) had a U-shaped profile which measured 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep, and contained a single fill (1008) of brown-orange sandy silt, from which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. The ditch was truncated on its western edge by Furrow 1009.

Ditch slot 1011 (Fig. 3, S. 5) had a U-shaped profile and measured 1.67m wide and 0.69m deep. It contained a single fill (1012) of brown-orange sandy clay.

Ditch slot 1019 (Fig. 3, S. 11; Plate 3) had a U-shape profile and measured 1.42m wide and 0.58m deep, and contained a single fill of orange brown silty sand. It was also truncated by Furrow 1021.

Pit 1005 (Fig. 3, S. 3), to the west of the ditch, was broadly circular in plan and U-shape in profile although quite irregular. It measured 1.5m by 1.32m, and 0.19m deep, and contained a single mid-brown sandy silt fill. It is possible that the pit represents a tree bole or had suffered some form of bioturbation.

Three parallel furrows were recorded along a broadly northwest to southeast alignment. These varied in width from 1.0m and 3.0m, but all were fairly shallow and measured between 0.1m and 0.25m deep. The furrows appear to correspond approximately with the agricultural alignments identified on the geophysical survey.

The central furrow in Area 2 appeared to consist of two truncating furrows along roughly the same alignment. A small portion of a possible earlier furrow (1013) being truncated by Furrow 1009 was recorded in the northernmost slot. The relationship was more clearly visible in the southern slot (1015 and 1017; Fig. 3, S. 7) where two furrows of a similar size were recorded overlapping. These overlapping furrows appear to show the gradual shift of ridge and furrow positions over time. A sherd of almost certainly residual Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (1018) of later Furrow 1017.

Area 3 (Fig. 3)

Area three contained two ditches; the continuation of the curvilinear ditch from Area 2 and a second ditch coming in from the west of the area. Six broadly northwest to southeast aligned furrows were also recorded.

The long curvilinear ditch (1038, 1050 and 1062) entered Area 3 in the northwest on a northeast to southwest alignment, which then curved abruptly to the east and followed a relatively straight northwest to southeast alignment to the eastern edge of the area. The ditch was shallower here than in Area 2 but still had a similar U-shaped profile.

Ditch slot 1038 (Fig. 5, S. 17) measured 0.45m deep and 1.62m wide, and a possible re-cut (1040) was recorded from which a sherd of Roman CBM was recovered from its fill (1041).

The geophysical survey did not detect the entirety of the ditch, particularly in the east of the area (probably due to land drain disturbance), although where a linear anomaly was identified it corresponded well with the ditch.

The second ditch (1027, 1034, and 1047) had a broadly east to west alignment extending from the western edge of the site and intersected the curvilinear ditch at roughly at the point where it curved around to the southwest. Unfortunately, a substantial furrow and stone filled land drain truncated the ditches at the point of intersection, which made locating an adequate excavation slot and determining their relationship quite difficult. On balance, it appeared that the east to west ditch was the later feature and truncated the curvilinear ditch.

Ditch slot 1027 (Fig. 5, S. 19; Plate 4) had a wide U-shape profile with the southern edge much more gradual than the steep northern edge, possibly attributable to furrow truncation. It measured 3.0m wide and 0.43m deep, and contained three fills (1028, 1046 and 1029). The same ditch was identified in both intersection slots (1034 and 1047) with the same sequence of deposits. In slot 1047 (Fig. 5, S. 17; Plate 5), the ditch shallowed and appeared to terminate, however this could equally indicate that the ditch changed its alignment, probably to match that of the northeast to southeast extent of the long curvilinear ditch.

A third intervention (Fig. 6, S. 24, Plate 6) was excavated just to the south with the hope of further clarifying the relationship between the two ditches. Although a furrow (1054) and a land drain had truncated the underlying archaeological features, the remains of two ditches were identified (1058 and 1062). The interpretation made was that Ditch 1058 represented the continuation of the east to west ditch, Ditch 1027 (observed in section at a very oblique angle), and the base of an earlier feature, Ditch 1062, represented the southward continuation of the curvilinear ditch, Ditch 1038.

East of the intersection the two ditches merged and continued on an eastward alignment to east edge of the area. Re-cuts were identified along this section of the ditch, further suggesting that the east to west ditch had truncated and re-established the southern part of the curvilinear ditch. Three interventions were excavated along this part of the ditch (1064, 1806 and 1080).

Unfortunately, a large stone filled channel and a ceramic land drain channel had truncated this ditch along a similar alignment for approximately 20m. This appears to have been coincidental rather than an intentional reuse of the ditch, and although it did not fully prevent the recording of the features, it did result in significant disturbance.

Ditch slot 1064 (Fig. 6, S. 28) measured 1.46m wide and 0.36m deep and contained three fills (1065, 1066 and 1067). It featured a shallow re-cut (1068) which measured 0.76m wide and 0.14m deep, and contained a single fill (1069).

Ditch slot 1086 (Plate 7) measured 1.64m wide and 0.64m deep and also contained three fills (1087, 1088 and 1089). It had a recut (1090) which measured 0.45m wide and 0.38m deep,

and contained two fills (1091 and 1098). The ditch was also truncated by Furrow 1092, and then by stone filled drain 1094, then finally by a ceramic land drain (1096).

Ditch slot 1080 (Fig. 6, S. 34) measured at least 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a single fill (1081). This was largely truncated by the recut (1082) which measured at least 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep, and also contained a single fill (1083). The large stone-filled drainage channel truncated the ditch and measured 0.65m wide and over 0.64m deep.

All of the seven identified furrows had a northwest to southeast alignment (Plate 8), and interventions were excavated through five of them. These were all ephemeral U-shaped features and ranged from 1.5m to 5.0m wide and between 0.15 and 0.3m deep. One of these furrows (1044/1042 and 1054) had more than one fill and showed signs of being 'recut' at some stage similar to that which was observed in Area 2.

6 Artefact Record

Pottery by Phil Mills

There were 3 sherds, 214g, of ceramic material recovered from the excavations

The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and recorded using the Warwick Museum/Oxford Archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes: A (Amphorae), B (Black Burnished), C (Calcareous tempered), E (Transitional, Early or 'Belgic'), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (Mortaria), O (Oxidised), P (Prehistoric wares), Q (White slip), R (Reduced), S (Samian), W (Whitewares) and Z (Saxon and later), with the addition of Class T (Roman ceramic building material). Metrics recorded were number of sherds, NoSh, weight in grams, Wt, and minimum number of rims, MNR. The full catalogue is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The ceramic catalogue

Context	Fabric	Part	NoSh	WT (g)	Ba T	Bd	BE	Period	Comments
1008	R119	Base	1	198	11	10	5	Roman	large jar
1018	F01	Body	1	9				AD 160+, poss. C4	
1041	T112	Body	1	7				Roman	Poss CBM

The material is all Roman in date and includes a South Yorkshire greyware (R119) base from a large jar, a fragment of South Yorkshire ceramic building material (T112) and a body sherd of Nene valley colour coat (F01 – Tomber and Dore 1998, LNV RS).

The date of the group is late 2nd century AD or later, although the quality of the slip on the Nene valley colour coat suggest it may be 4th century.

The group is not large enough to meaningful analyse in detail but is typical of groups in the area so close to the main focus of the South Yorkshire ceramic industry.

The material is in good condition and does not require additional active conservation. It is recommended that the material is retained. No further work is recommended.

Clay tobacco pipe by Zoe Horn

A single clay pipe stem fragment dating from the early 18th century was recovered from fill 1056. No further work is recommended.

Metalwork by Zoe Horn

Two small pieces of corroded undiagnostic iron were recovered from fill 1057. No further work is recommended.

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

A total of twelve environmental sample flots were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No charred material was present in the retent portions of the samples. The majority of features proved to be sterile of carbonised remains.

Methodology

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

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

Results

The environmental samples were largely found to be sterile of carbonised remains with only four samples producing charred detritus <2.5ml in volume all below the level of identification. Modern material was present in amounts 10ml up to 30ml, consisting of root detritus with occasional modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules, indicating bioturbation was taking place through the deposits. Crushed clinker fragments were recorded in three samples and may suggest post-medieval disturbance.

Results are given in Table 2 and discussed below.

Discussion

Ditch slot 1011 (fill 1012) in Area 2 produced trace quantities of highly crushed charred detritus probably general background degraded charcoal that had been ploughed, bioturbated or otherwise mixed into the deposit. Pit/tree bowl 1005 produced similar material and was probably a natural feature. Ditch slot 1007 and furrow 1009 were sterile.

Ditch slot 1027 (fill 1029) in Area 3 contained trace charred detritus with nothing identifiable, whilst fills 1028 and 1046 from the same ditch were sterile.

Ditch slot 1040, the recut of ditch 1038, contained a small concentration of 5mm to 10mm-sized clinker fragments, indicating disturbance by possible post-medieval activity in this area.

Ditches slots 1064, 1068, 1080 and 1082 were sterile.

No further analysis on this material is required.

Table 2. Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal results

	Context	1006	1008	1010	1012	1028	1029	1041	1046	1067	1069	1081	1083
	Sample	4	2	3	1	7	5	8	6	9	10	11	12
	Feature	pit/tree bowl	ditch	furrow	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch
		1005	1007	1009	1011	1027	1027	1040	1027	1064	1064	1080	1082
	Area	A2	A2	A2	A2	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
	Sample Volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Total CV	<2.5ml	0	0	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	10ml	0	0	0	0	0
	Modern	10ml	10ml	10ml	15ml	10ml	30ml	15ml	30ml	10ml	15ml	15ml	20ml
Clinker				5+				20+				1	
Modern seeds			5+	1	5+		1	1					2
Earthworm egg capsules				3				2					

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

Five large mammal long bone fragments were recovered from fill 1008 of Ditch 1007. These are likely to be cattle or horse but are too weathered and fragmented for accurate identification. Given their condition, they are not suitable for radiocarbon dating, and no further work on them is recommended.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

Feature visibility and reliability

The open areas primarily targeted the location of a ditch in the northern part of the site that had previously been identified as a cropmark, a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey, and during trial trenching. The presence of the ditch was confirmed within Area 2 and 3, and a second, previously unidentified ditch was also recorded in Area 3.

Archaeological features were clearly visible against the geological background of the site, although the presence of furrows often masked earlier features. The impact of the furrows was minimal with the exception of the northwest of Area 3, where wide and relatively deep furrowing made locating a key ditch intersection difficult.

In terms of the geophysical survey, the identified anomalies corresponded reasonably well with the archaeological features that were recorded. Most notably, the broadly north to south curvilinear anomaly in Area 2 proved to be very reliable. Where the ditch was observed running east to west in Area 3, this was only partially identified on the geophysical survey. This is likely due to the presence of later truncation by land drains and ridge and furrow.

Dating, phasing and function

The curvilinear ditch targeted by the excavation appears to be Romano-British in date, as a sherd of Roman pottery and Roman CBM were recovered from its fills. Further evidence of Roman activity was limited to a residual sherd of Nene Valley ware of 2nd-century or later date recovered from a furrow.

Excavation has shown the curvilinear ditch that extends through Area 2 and 3 to be a continuous feature which possibly formed the corner of a field boundary due to its abrupt change of orientation through Area 3. Recuts along this section of the ditch, as well as the presence of the second ditch coming from the west, suggests that this part of the field boundary was re-established at a later stage, and incorporated within changes to the wider field system.

Cropmarks and excavated remains relating to extensive ditched field systems that extend across the wider landscape have been previously recorded towards the west of Goldthorpe (Ross *et al.* 2016). Further works locally have also identified a series of trackway and enclosure ditches thought to be Iron Age/Romano-British in date, although in the absence of dateable material this assumption could not be confirmed (Scales and Weston 2015).

The dating of the features at Kingsmark Way to the Roman period suggests that the field systems were more extensive and also spread to the east of Goldthorpe. The general orientation of these features may also suggest they have been located in relation to wider landscape features such as the river Dearne towards the south, allowing fields to have access to this water source.

The recorded furrows indicate the site retained its agricultural focus after the Roman period. Plough furrows are typically of a medieval or later date, and those recorded on the site were all stratigraphically later than the ditches in all recorded intersections. Stone filled land drains were also identified within several of the furrows running along the same alignment, suggesting some contemporaneity.

Environmental evidence

The environmental evidence recovered from the site was negligible, consisting of largely sterile samples and a small quantity of degraded animal bone. This paucity of evidence is fairly typical of rural agricultural sites in the region.

Conclusion

The archaeological excavations at Kingsmark Way have been successful in recording the surviving remains of a ditch that appears to have been Romano-British in date. The ditch was probably a field boundary, and may have formed part of the Iron Age and Roman field systems known to the west of Goldthorpe. Recuts and the remains of a second intersecting ditch also provide some evidence for the development of the field system over time.

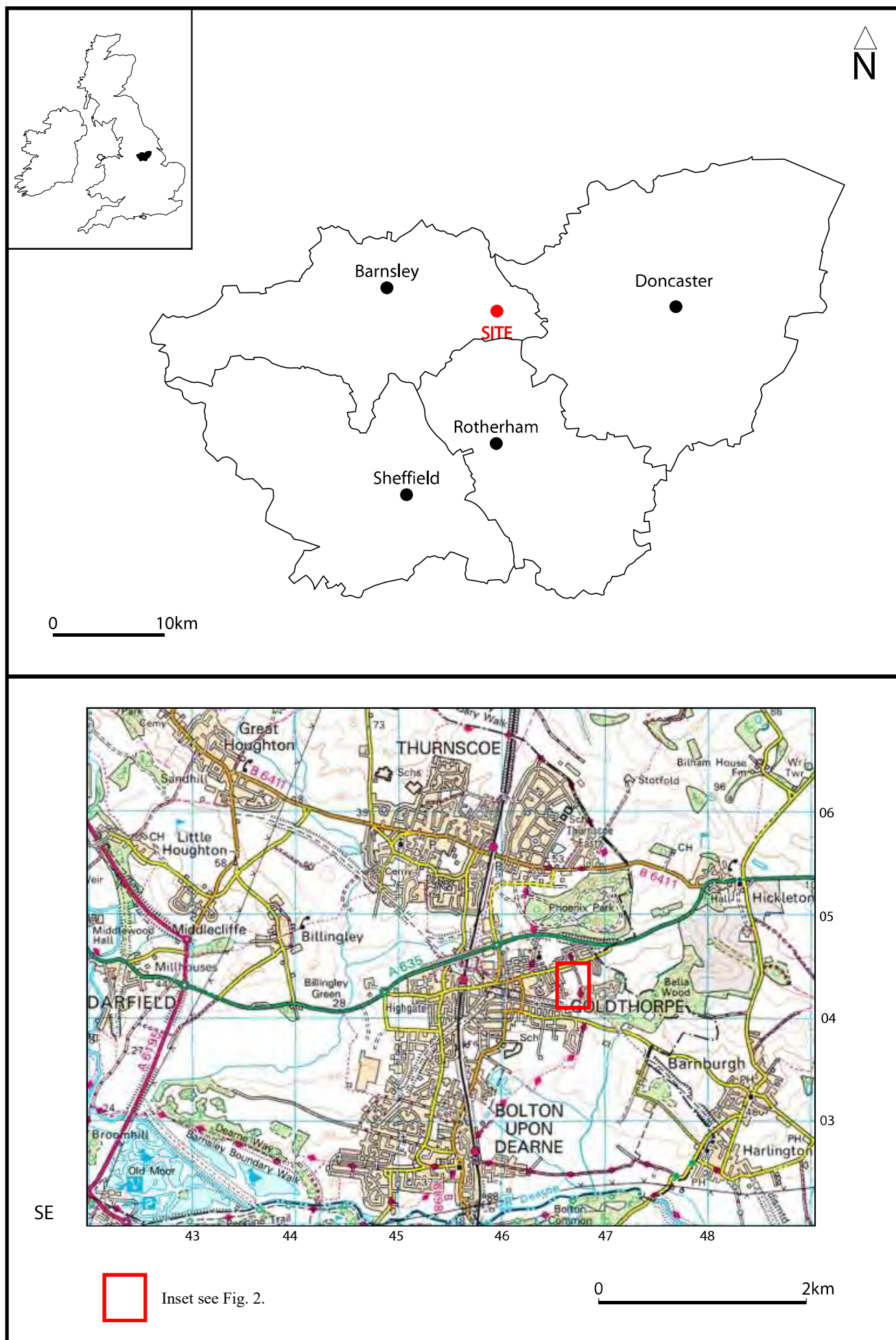
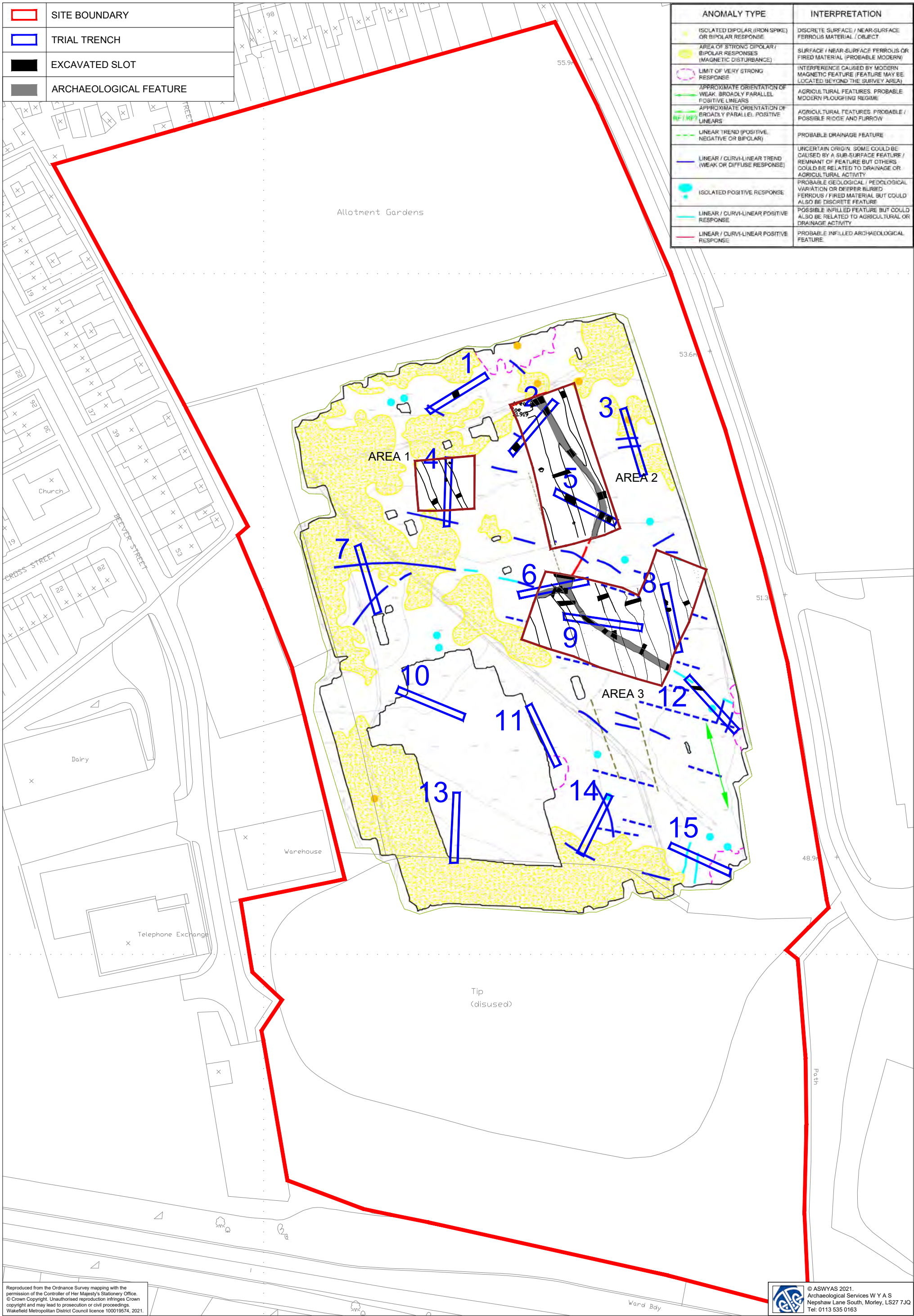


Fig. 1. Site location



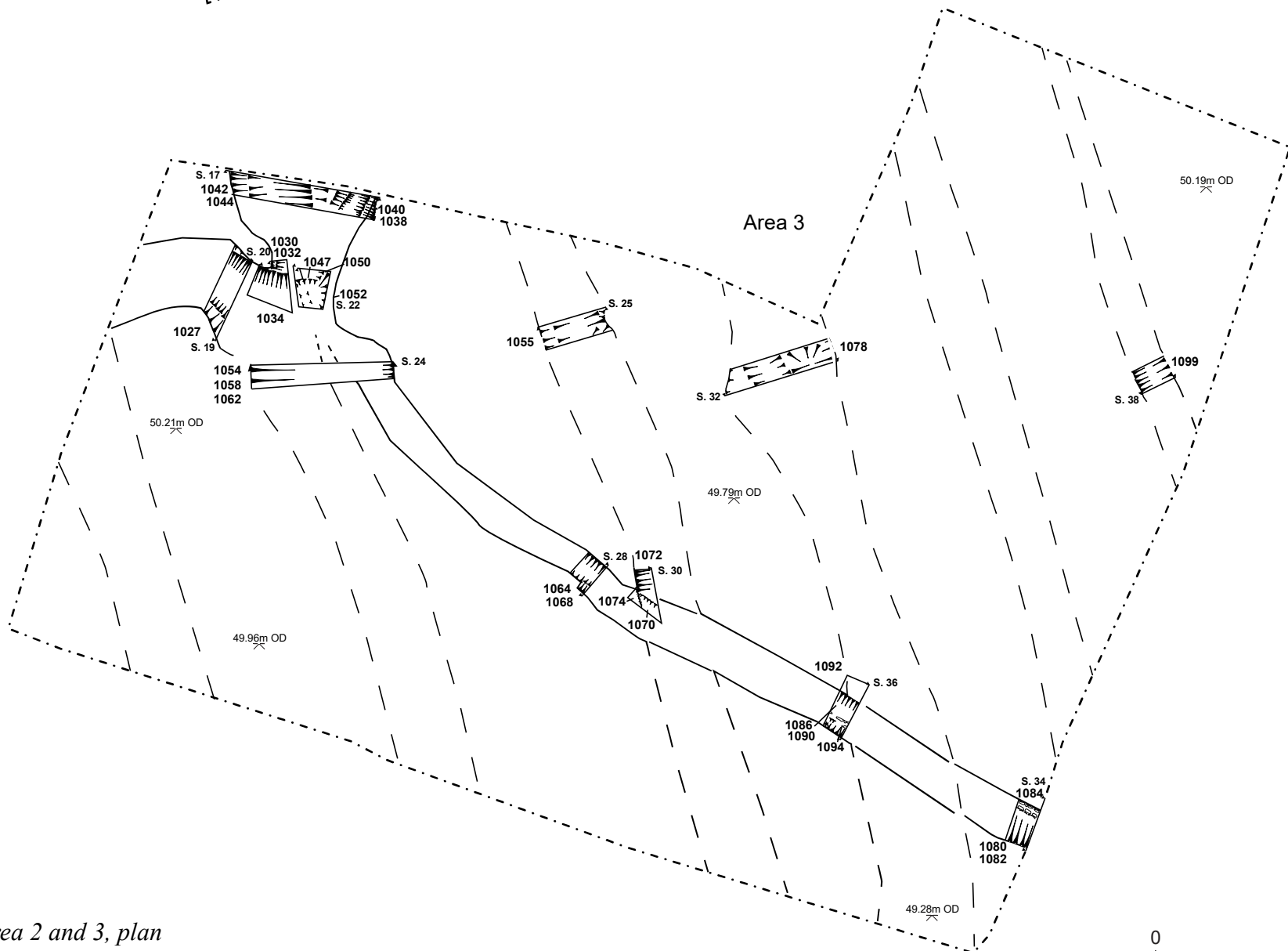
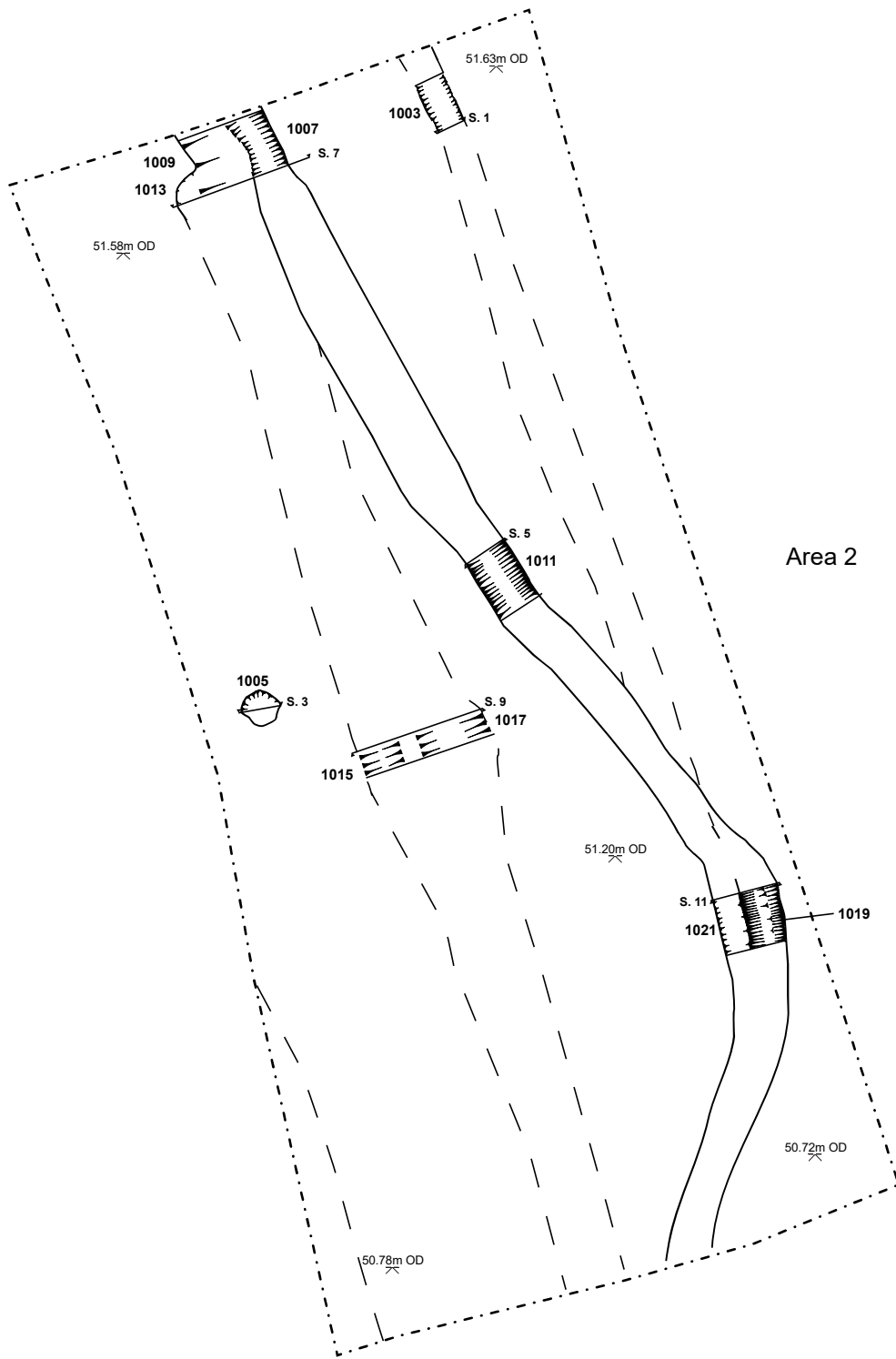
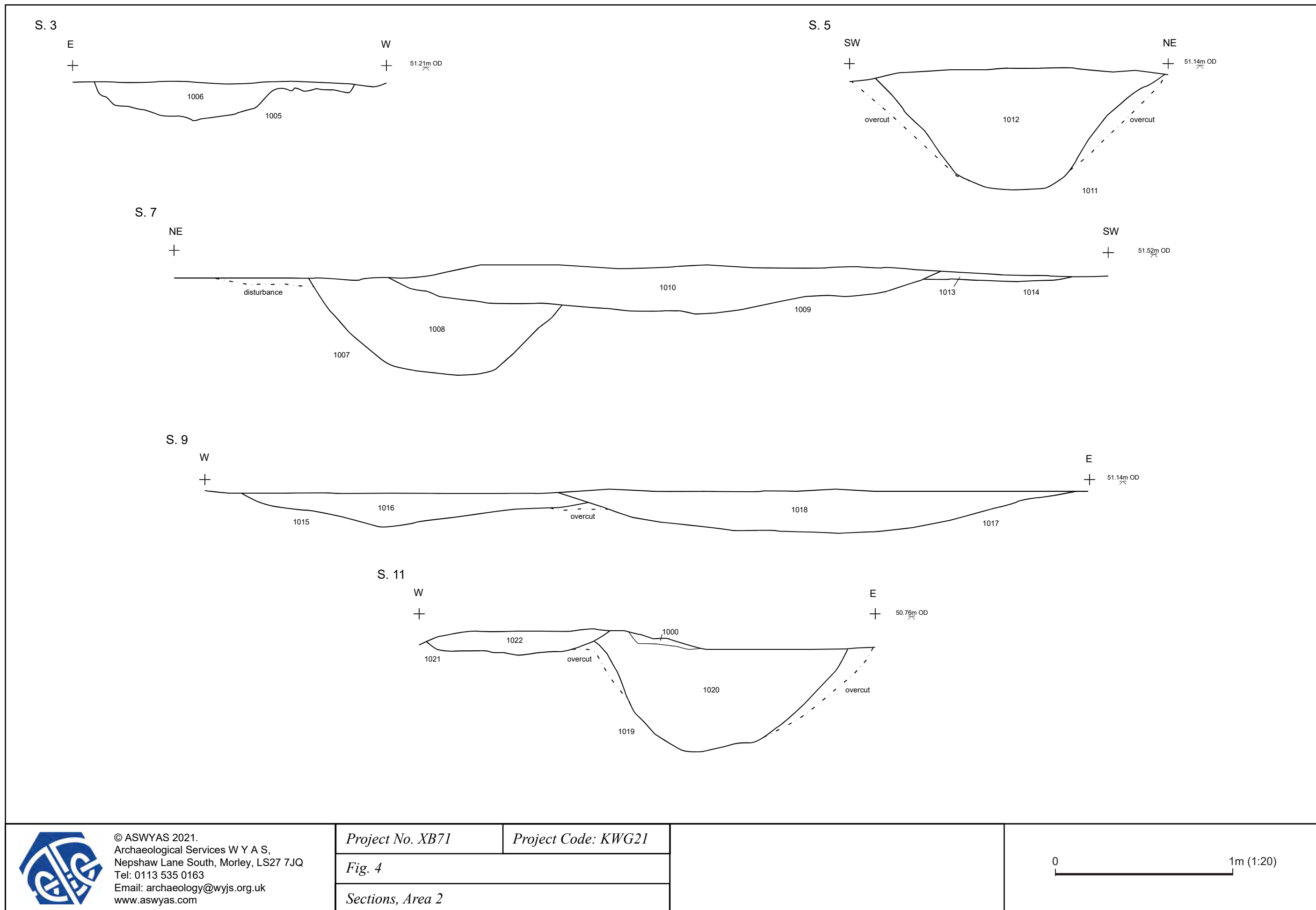
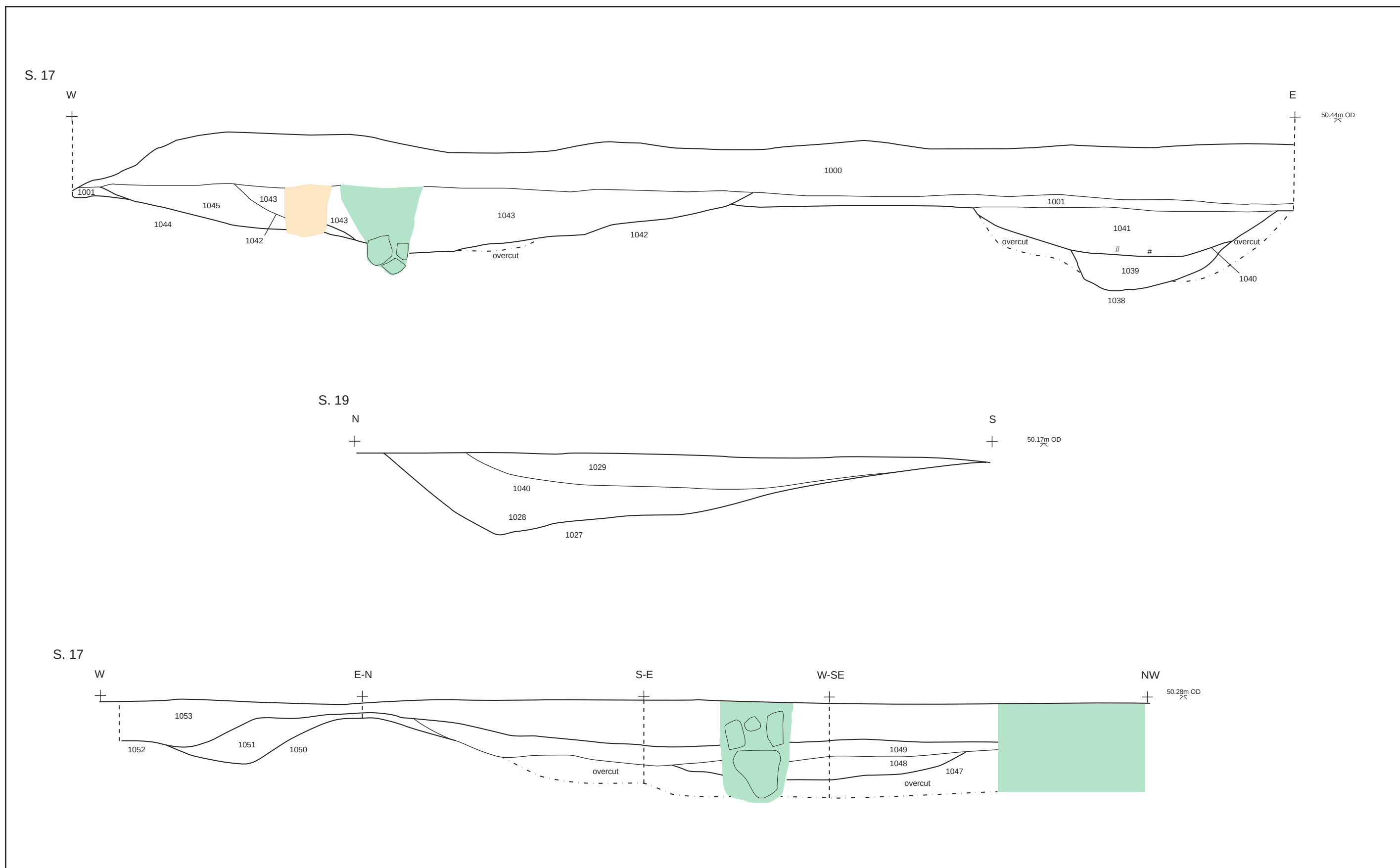
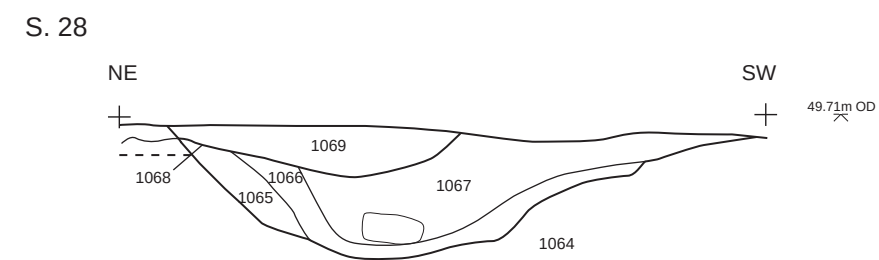
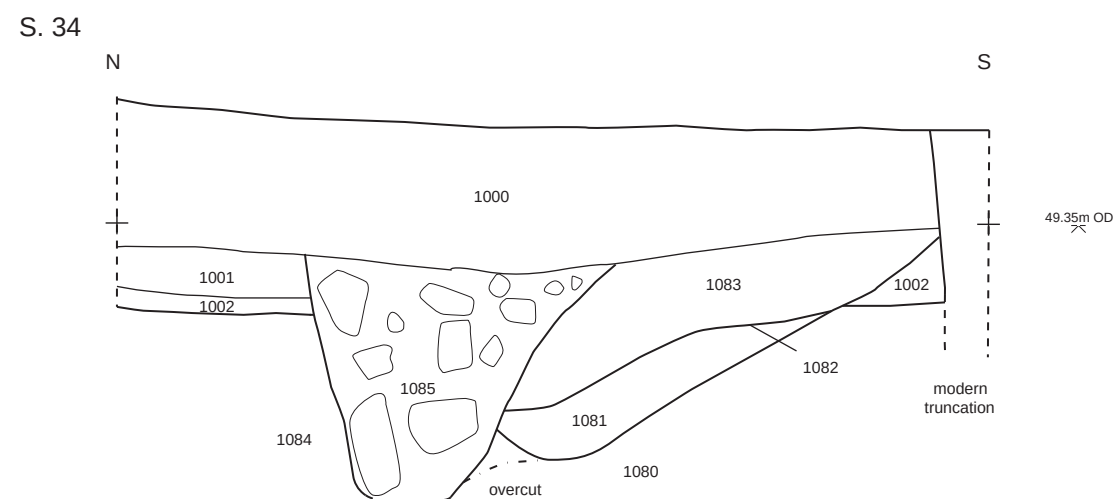
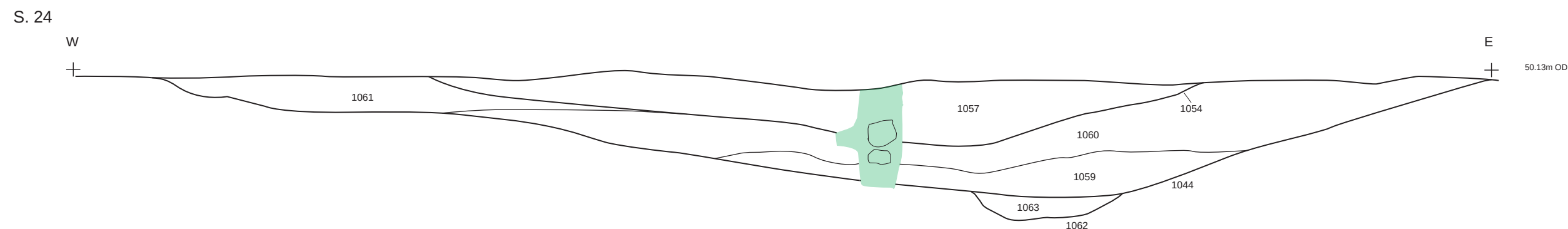


Fig. 3. Area 2 and 3, plan

0 10m







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Project No. XB71

Project Code: KWG21

Fig. 6

Sections, Area 3

Key

- TREE ROOT
- LAND DRAIN
- CHARCOAL

0 1m (1:20)



Plate 1. Area 2 looking northeast



Plate 2. Ditch 1007 and Furrow 1009/1013, looking southwest



Plate 3. Ditch 1019 and Furrow 1021, looking northwest



Plate 4. Ditch 1027, looking east



Plate 5. Intersection slot of Ditches 1047 and 1050, and Furrow 1052, looking south



Plate 6. Excavation of Ditches 1058, 1062 and Furrow 1054, looking northwest



Plate 7. Ditch 1086 and 1090, looking east



Plate 8. Ridge and furrow in Area 3, looking northwest

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Mitigation	1	Film photo register sheets	2
		Digital phot register sheets	3
		Drawing sheets	11
		B&W negative strips	2
		Context register sheets	5
		Drawing register sheets	2
		Sample register sheets	1
		Context sheets (nos. 1000-1100)	100

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Context	Area	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1000	-	Topsoil	
1001	-	Subsoil	
1002	-	Natural	
1003	A2	Cut of furrow	
1004	A2	Fill of furrow 1003	
1005	A2	Cut of pit	
1006	A2	fill of pit 1005	GBA 4
1007	A2	Cut of ditch	
1008	A2	Fill of ditch 1007	Pottery (1), Animal bone (5), GBA 2
1009	A2	Cut of furrow	
1010	A2	Fill of furrow 1009	GBA 3
1011	A2	Cut of ditch	
1012	A2	Fill of ditch 1011	GBA 1
1013	A2	Cut of furrow	
1014	A2	Fill of furrow 1013	
1015	A2	Cut of furrow	
1016	A2	Fill of furrow 1015	
1017	A2	Cut of furrow	
1018	A2	Fill of furrow 1017	Pottery (1)
1019	A2	Cut of ditch	
1020	A2	Fill of ditch 1019	
1021	A2	Cut of furrow	
1022	A2	Fill of furrow 1021	
1023	A1	Cut of furrow	
1024	A1	Fill of furrow 1023	
1025	A1	Cut of furrow	
1026	A1	Fill of furrow 1025	
1027	A3	Cut of ditch	
1028	A3	Fill of ditch 1027	GBA 7
1029	A3	Fill of ditch 1027	GBA 5
1030	A3	Cut of furrow	
1031	A3	Fill of furrow 1030	
1032	A3	Cut of furrow	
1033	A3	Fill of furrow 1032	
1034	A3	Cut of ditch	
1035	A3	Fill of ditch 1034	
1036	A3	Fill of ditch 1034	
1037	A3	Fill of ditch 1034	
1038	A3	Cut of ditch	
1039	A3	Fill of ditch 1038	
1040	A3	Recut of ditch 1038	
1041	A3	Fill of recut 1040	Pottery (1), GBA 8
1042	A3	Cut of furrow	
1043	A3	Fill of furrow 1042	

Context	Area	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1044	A3	Cut of furrow	
1045	A3	Fill of furrow 1044	
1046	A3	Fill of ditch 1027	GBA 6
1047	A3	Cut of ditch	
1048	A3	Fill of ditch 1047	
1049	A3	Fill of ditch 1047	
1050	A3	Cut of ditch	
1051	A3	Fill of ditch 1050	
1052	A3	Cut of ditch / furrow	
1053	A3	Fill of 1052	
1054	A3	Cut of ditch / furrow	
1055	A3	Cut of furrow	
1056	A3	Fill of furrow 1055	Clay pipe (1)
1057	A3	Fill of 1054	Fe (2)
1058	A3	Cut of ditch	
1059	A3	Fill of ditch 1058	
1060	A3	Fill of ditch 1058	
1061	A3	Fill of ditch 1058	
1062	A3	Cut of ditch	
1063	A3	Fill of ditch 1062	
1064	A3	Cut of ditch	
1065	A3	Fill of ditch 1064	
1066	A3	Fill of ditch 1064	
1067	A3	Fill of ditch 1064	GBA 9
1068	A3	Recut of ditch 1064	
1069	A3	Fill of 1068	GBA 10
1070	A3	Cut of ditch	
1071	A3	Fill of ditch 1070	
1072	A3	Cut of furrow	
1073	A3	Fill of furrow 1070	
1074	A3	Cut of land drain	
1075	A3	Fill of land drain 1074	
1076	A3	Fill of land drain 1074	
1077	A3	Fill of land drain 1074	
1078	A3	Cut of furrow	
1079	A3	Fill of furrow 1078	
1080	A3	Cut of ditch	
1081	A3	Fill of ditch 1080	GBA 11
1082	A3	Recut of ditch 1080	
1083	A3	Fill of recut 1082	GBA 12
1084	A3	Cut of land drain	
1085	A3	Fill of land drain 1084	
1086	A3	Cut of ditch	
1087	A3	Fill of ditch 1086	
1088	A3	Fill of ditch 1086	
1089	A3	Fill of ditch 1086	

Context	Area	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1090	A3	Recut of ditch 1086	
1091	A3	Fill of recut 1090	
1092	A3	Cut of furrow	
1093	A3	Fill of furrow 1092	
1094	A3	Cut of land drain	
1095	A3	Fill of land drain 1094	
1096	A3	Cut of land drain	
1097	A3	Fill of land drain 1096	
1098	A3	Fill of recut 1090	
1099	A3	Cut of furrow	
1100	A3	Fill of furrow 1099	

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