

DONCASTER ROAD KIRK SANDALL South Yorkshire



Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology North

February 2002

White Young Green Engineering

Issue No.: 2001-02/119

OA(N) Job No.: L9003

NGR: SE 6108 0700

Document Title: DONCASTER ROAD, KIRK SANDALL, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Document Type: Evaluation Report

Client Name: White Young Green Engineering

Issue Number: 2001-2002/119

OA Job Number: L9003

National Grid Reference: SE 6108 0700

Prepared by: Richard Heawood
Position: Project Officer
Date: January 2002

Checked by: Alison Plummer
Position: Project Manager
Date: February 2002

Signed... 

Approved by: Rachel Newman
Position: Director
Date: February 2002

Signed... 

Document File Location Alison/Projects/L9003rep

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2002

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	5
1.2 Site Location, Geology, and Topography.....	5
1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
2. METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Project Design.....	7
2.2 Evaluation	7
2.3 Health and Safety	7
2.4 Archive.....	7
3. RESULTS	8
3.1 Introduction	8
3.2 Trench 1	8
3.3 Trench 2.....	8
3.4 Trench 3.....	8
3.5 Trench 4.....	9
3.6 Trench 5.....	9
3.7 Trench 6.....	9
3.8 Finds	9
4. DISCUSSION	10
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
ILLUSTRATIONS	12
APPENDICES	13
Appendix 1: Project Brief	
Appendix 2: Project Design	
Appendix 3: Context List	

SUMMARY

In November 2001, Oxford Archaeology North carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Doncaster Road, at Kirk Sandall Industrial Estate, c 1km west of Kirk Sandall, South Yorkshire (SE 6108 0700). The evaluation was conducted at the request of White Young Green Consulting Engineers, and was commissioned on the advice of the SMR Officer for South Yorkshire, in advance of the construction of three blocks of industrial units. The evaluation followed an earlier desk-top assessment and walkover survey of the subject site, an area of some 1ha, conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 2001), and a gradiometer survey carried out by GSB Prospection (GSB Prospection 2001).

The evaluation was designed according to the requirements of the SMR Officer for South Yorkshire. Six machine-excavated evaluation trenches were cut down to the level of naturally-deposited sands, and these trenches were cleaned by hand. No archaeological finds or features were observed. An area of lighter sand towards the east end of Trench 6 was sample excavated, and found to be almost certainly a feature of natural origin.

The lack of archaeological remains contrasts with the possible archaeological features mapped from aerial photographs during the desk-top assessment of the site, and the presence of gradiometry anomalies. Whilst it is possible that archaeological features have been destroyed by ploughing since the photographs were taken, it is perhaps more likely that both the cropmarks, and the gradiometry anomalies, reflect the presence of natural geological features within the glacial sands which underlie the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North is grateful to White Young Green Consulting Engineers for commissioning the project. The evaluation was monitored by Roy Sykes, SMR Officer for South Yorkshire, and undertaken by Alex Farnell, Richard Heawood, and Gunner Hellstom. The report was written by Richard Heawood, and the report drawings prepared by Emma Carter. Alison Plummer acted as project manager, and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 White Young Green Consulting Engineers commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU)) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a site lying adjacent to Doncaster Road, Kirk Sandall, South Yorkshire (SE 6108 0700). The evaluation was commissioned in response to a condition on a grant of planning permission for the construction of three industrial units, and was conducted to fulfil the requirements of the SMR Officer for South Yorkshire. The evaluation followed an earlier desk-top study and walkover survey conducted Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 2001), and a gradiometer Survey by GSB Prospection (GSB Prospection 2001).

1.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY, AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.2.1 The subject site, an area of *c* 1ha, is located approximately four miles north-east of Doncaster, within the Kirk Sandall Industrial Estate, some 600m east of the River Don and adjacent River Dun (*sic*) Navigation. It lies in an area of flat, low-lying land, and, at the time of evaluation, was under a young cereal crop. The village of Kirk Sandall is approximately 1km to the north-east.

1.2.2 The landscape around Kirk Sandall is characterised by a solid geology of Permo-Triassic Bunter Sandstone underlying a drift deposit of Pleistocene silts and clays, with older river gravels laid down to the north-east around the centre of the village of Kirk Sandall (OS 1969). The evaluation determined that glaciofluvial sands underlie the development area itself.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 The archaeological assessment report (LUAU 2001) has provided a thorough consideration of the historical and archaeological background to the site; it is summarised in the following section.

1.3.2 Little is known of the exploitation of the Doncaster area in the prehistoric period, but the presence of a major monument complex at Ferrybridge (SE 4757 2425) may indicate that Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement was more extensive than the current archaeological record suggests. There, a classic, sub-circular henge with opposing entrances has been located from the air (Riley 1980) and a number of Bronze Age ring ditches lie in the vicinity, two of which were excavated in advance of the construction of the Ferrybridge 'C' power station (Pacito 1969). More recent work on the site has uncovered other features around the henge, including two timber circles and pit alignments (Gibson 1998), demonstrating the potential for the survival of important but ephemeral remains which cannot easily be detected by standard archaeological

survey techniques. A Roman fort was built at Doncaster (Wheeler 1994), an important crossing point of the River Don (Martin *et al* 1994) and, by the end of the Roman period, much of the landscape had probably been cleared of trees for agriculture (Dinnin 1997, 40-41).

- 1.3.3 The study of aerial photographs taken in 1948, 1950, and 1971 has revealed a complex of features suggestive of former settlement and field systems, extending into the subject site from the north (LUAU 2001). In particular, a circular feature *c* 125m in diameter had been identified, at least half of which lies within the development area. The cropmarks are considered similar to others which have recently been recognised north of Doncaster, including 130 sites identified from the air by Derek Riley, consisting mostly of rectangular or curvilinear features (Riley 1992, 19-21). The archaeological assessment suggested that the cropmarks in the vicinity of the development area might represent archaeological features of Iron Age or Romano-British date, but recommended that the cropmark evidence should be checked by site evaluation.
- 1.3.4 The first documentary reference to Kirk Sandall is in Domesday Book (1086; Faull and Stinson 1986, 12W12), although the early medieval placename and dedication of the church to St Oswald, seventh century king of Northumbria, suggest the likelihood of earlier settlement (Tuffrey 1994, 82).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 Further to the client's request for an archaeological evaluation, a project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted, in line with the brief provided by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (*Appendix 1*). Following formal acceptance of the project design by the South Yorkshire SMR Officer, Oxford Archaeology North undertook the fieldwork in November 2001. No variations were made to the project design. The work conducted was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION

2.2.1 Six evaluation trenches were opened, using a tracked excavator working under full archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued down to the level of the first potentially significant archaeological deposit, or the upper surface of the natural subsoil, depending on the deposits revealed in each trench. All subsequent excavation of features was by hand. The trenches were cleaned by hand, and the excavation spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts and other potentially significant materials.

2.2.2 Recording was by means of the Oxford Archaeology North standard context recording system, based on that used by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with context records and supporting registers and indices. A photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled, and section drawings were made of relevant areas of the trenches at appropriate scales. All planning was undertaken manually on drafting film.

2.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

2.3.1 Full regard was given to all health and safety constraints, as well as to all Health and Safety regulations. A risk assessment was carried out in advance of work commencing; Oxford Archaeology North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the *Health and Safety Manual* compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (rev 1999).

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage

guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper archive will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Record Office.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 Summary results of the evaluation trenching are presented below. The context list is reproduced in *Appendix 3*, with Figure 2 showing the Trench locations.

3.2 TRENCH 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was positioned in the northern corner of the development area, was aligned east/west, and measured 21.2m long by 1.9m wide. A depth of 0.55m of modern ploughsoil, **100**, was removed by machine, revealing the surface of a natural deposit of fine brownish yellow to brownish red sand, **101**, lying between 6.52m and 6.69m OD. An area of yellowish brown sand at the extreme east end of the trench was investigated by means of a box section, and found to represent natural variation within sand **101**. In Trench 1, as in all the other trenches, modern ploughmarks filled with ploughsoil **100** were visible in the surface of sand **101**, aligned north-east/south-west, along the long axis of the field.
- 3.2.2 No features corresponded to two parallel linear anomalies produced by the gradiometer survey (GSB Prospection 2001).

3.3 TRENCH 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned north-west/south-east, and measured 10m long and 1.9m wide. A depth of 0.46m of modern ploughsoil was removed by machine, revealing the surface of sand **101**, lying between 7.05m and 7.32m OD.
- 3.3.2 The gently angled edge of a modern cut, **102**, was found at the extreme south-east end of the trench, and corresponded to a linear ferrous response produced by the gradiometer survey (GSB Prospection 2001). Service maps provided by the client indicated that the modern cut was that of a storm drain; it was filled with ploughsoil **100**.

3.4 TRENCH 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 35m long and 1.9m wide. A depth of 0.44m of modern ploughsoil was removed by machine, revealing the surface of sand **101**, lying between 6.89m and 7.12m OD.
- 3.4.2 No features corresponded to two parallel linear anomalies produced by the gradiometer survey (GSB Prospection 2001), or with the position of a cropmark visible on the 1948 aerial photograph (LUAU 2001, fig 10).

3.5 TRENCH 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was aligned north-west/south-east, and measured 10m long and 1.9m wide. A depth of 0.38m of modern ploughsoil was removed by machine, revealing the surface of sand **101**, lying between 7.23m and 7.27m OD.
- 3.5.2 With the exception of modern ploughmarks aligned north-east/south-west, no features were recorded.

3.6 TRENCH 5

- 3.6.1 Trench 5 was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 25m long and 1.9m wide. A depth of 0.48m of modern ploughsoil was removed by machine, revealing the surface of sand **101**, lying between 7.06m and 7.18m OD.
- 3.6.2 No features were recorded which might correspond to a linear anomaly and three trends produced by the gradiometer survey (GSB Prospection 2001).

3.7 TRENCH 6

- 3.7.1 Trench 6 was aligned east/west, and measured 15m long and 1.9m wide. A depth of 0.42m of modern ploughsoil was removed by machine, revealing the surface of sand **101**, lying between 7.22m and 7.41m OD.
- 3.7.2 No features were recorded which might correspond to a linear anomaly produced by the gradiometer survey (*ibid*). A patch of lighter brownish white sand at the east end of the trench was investigated by sample excavation, and found almost certainly to be the product of variation within natural sand **101**. The feature was aligned north-west/south-east, and measured at least 1.2m long and 0.8m wide, extending beyond the limit of excavation. It had an irregular shape in plan, an irregular base, and was a maximum of 0.55m deep; the sand within the feature showed the same brownish red horizontal lenses as were present within **101** elsewhere. The feature appears to correspond to one of the marks visible on the 1971 aerial photograph (LUAU 2001, fig 10), suggesting that the supposed cropmark may be of natural origin.

3.8 FINDS

- 3.8.1 No finds were recovered during the evaluation.

4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The absence of archaeological remains in the evaluation trenches contrasts with the presence of cropmarks on aerial photographs, and with the potential archaeological features indicated by gradiometer survey (LUAU 2001; GSB Propection 2001). However, this is perhaps not wholly unexpected. The gradiometer survey report noted that the drift geology of sand is problematic for conducting magnetic survey, and that the responses obtained were at the limits of detection; they also correlated poorly with the features mapped from aerial photographs (GSB Propection 2001). The fact that a feature almost certainly of natural origin appears to correspond to one of the cropmarks in Trench 6 is a clear indication that the cropmarks may not reflect the presence of archaeological remains, or represent archaeological remains destroyed by ploughing since the photographs were taken. The examination of several of the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies by trial trenching now suggests that both types of feature are probably the product of natural variations within the glaciofluvial sands which underlie the site.
- 4.2 No further archaeological investigation of the development area is therefore recommended.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

6.1.1 *Doncaster Archive Service (PRO), Doncaster Central Library (L912)*

Published Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1969 *Geology of England and Wales, 1": 1 mile, (L/554.274 DON)*, Doncaster

6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Dinnin, M, 1997 Introduction to the Palaeoenvironmental Survey, in Van de Noort, R, and Ellis, S (eds), 1997 *Wetland Heritage of the Humberland Levels*, Kingston upon Hull, 31-45

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Faull, ML, and Stinson, M (eds), 1986 Yorkshire, in *Domesday Book*, ed J Morris, **30**, Chichester

GSB Prospection, 1991 *Doncaster Road, Kirk Sandall*, Unpubl rep

Gibson, A, 1998 *Stonehenge and Timber Circles*, Stroud

LUAU, 2001 *Land off Doncaster Road, Kirk Sandall, South Yorkshire*, Unpubl rep

Martin, GH, Danbury, EA, Goldberg, PJP, Barber, BJ, and Beresford, MW, 1994 *Doncaster: A Borough and its Charters*, Doncaster

Pacito, AL, 1969 The excavation of two Bronze Age burial mounds at Ferrybridge Fryston in the West Riding of Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J*, **42**, 295-305

Phillips, E, and Danby, GRH, 1921 *The Story of Doncaster*, London

Riley, DN, 1980 Recent air photographs of Duggleby Howe and the Ferrybridge henge, *Yorkshire Archaeol J*, **52**, 174-8

Riley, DN, 1992 Cropmarks of Enclosures seen North of the Don in 1991, in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1991-2*, South Yorks Archaeol Soc, Sheffield, 19-21

Tuffrey, P, 1994 *Rambles around Doncaster*, Doncaster

West Yorkshire Archaeological Service, 1995 *Land off Sandall Lane, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, South Yorkshire – Archaeological Evaluation*, Unpubl rep

West Yorkshire Archaeological Service, 1995 *Land off Sandall Lane, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, South Yorkshire – Resistivity Survey*, Unpubl rep

West Yorkshire Archaeological Service, 1998 *Land off Sandall Lane, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, South Yorkshire – Earth Resistance Survey, 551*, Unpubl rep

Wheeler, PC, 1994 *South Yorkshire Placenames Project*, South York Arch Unit, Sheffield

ILLUSTRATIONS

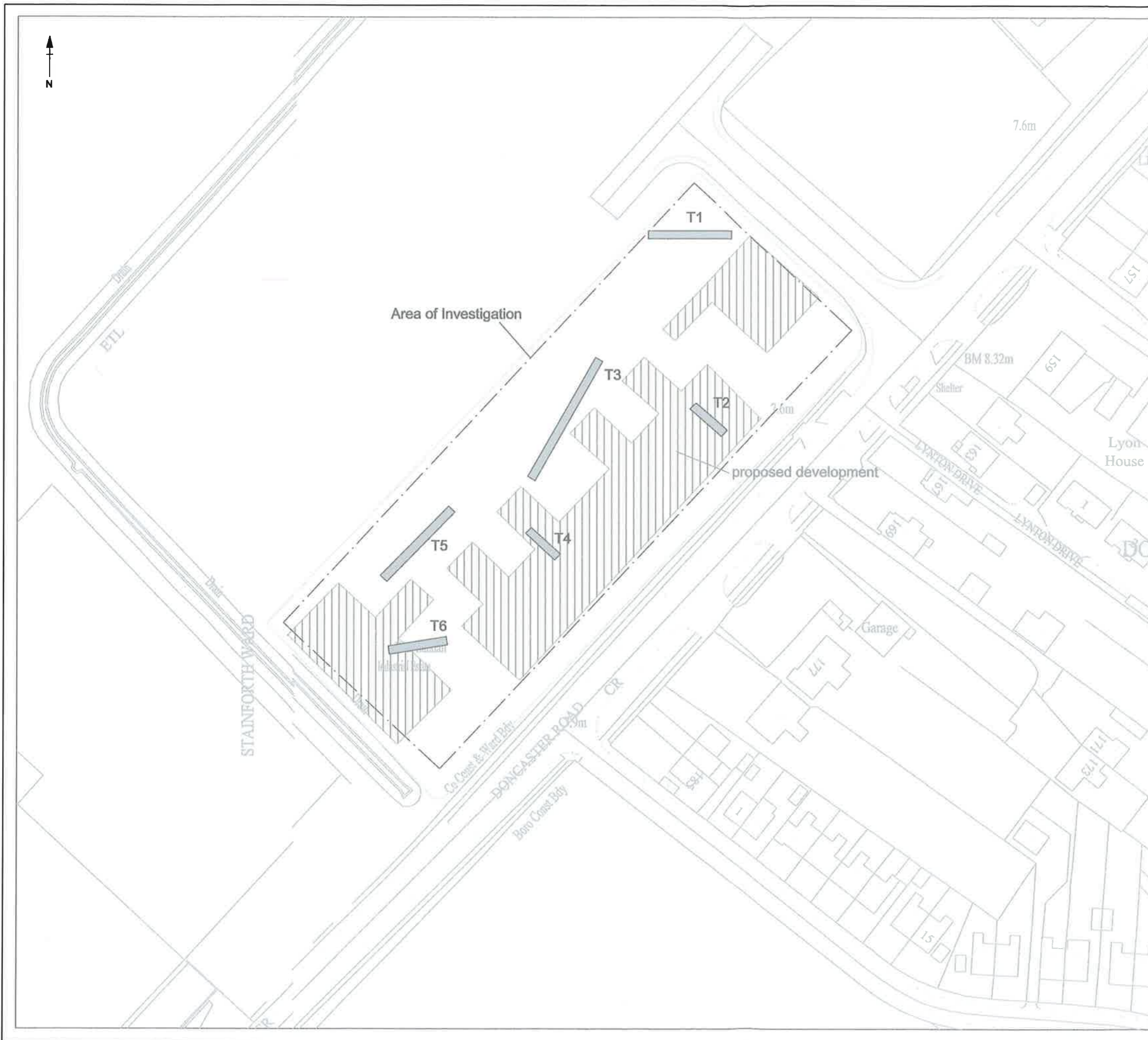
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan



Figure 1: Location Map



Oxford Archaeology North
 Storey Institute
 Meeting House Lane
 Lancaster
 LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
 Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

**Doncaster Road,
 Kirk Sandall**

DRAWING No:

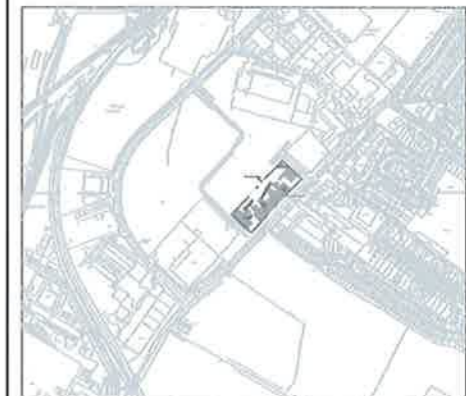
2

Scale **1:1000**

DRAWN BY: **ELC**

DATE: **November 2001**

LOCATION:



KEY

 **evaluation trench**

TITLE:

Trench Location Plan

COMMISSIONED BY:

**White, Young and
 Green Engineers**

Figure 2 : Trench Location Plan

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Planning, Transport & Highways, Howden House
1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 1SH

Facsimile Cover Sheet

TRIAL TRENCHING

For your information -

In principle, c. 3% trial trenching may well be appropriate. However, the actual amount of trenching will obviously depend upon the results of the geophysical survey. Once the survey report has been received by SYAS, we will then be able to devise a suitable scheme of trenching, in discussion with LUAU, to test anomalies, blank areas etc.

The actual size of the trenches will depend, once again, on the findings of the geophysics. Recently, on sites such as this, we have been proposing wider trenches be opened, as opposed to your current postulated 1.5m width. The results of the geophysics will determine dimensions of trenches.

Incorporations and amendments -

- any changes to the agreed project design will be discussed with, and agreed by, SYAS before implementation.
- a level of contingency trenching will need to be allowed for, in case features have to be followed.
- all features need to be investigated - discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance; linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 10m long. In addition, we expect the deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features to be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- an environmental specialist will visit the site to advise on a sampling strategy and their suggested strategy will then be implemented.
- the results of an assessment by an appropriate specialist of the palaeo-environmental potential of the samples taken will be included in the evaluation report.
- provision will be made to recover material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Planning, Transport & Highways, Hovden House
1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 1SH

Facsimile Cover Sheet

necessary - to be decided in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

- further contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, e.g. for finds analysis and conservation.
- any human remains revealed will be excavated following the receipt of an appropriate licence from the Home Office.
- all finds that are 'treasure' in terms of the Treasure Act 1997 will be reported to the Coroner and appropriate procedures then followed.
- all finds to be treated in accordance with the EH guidance document 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' (1995) and the UKIC's document 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage' - in particular, all ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.
- the project will be discussed with the relevant museum curator in advance of work commencing on site (In this instance, the local museum is Doncaster Museum, the curator is Peter Robinson, telephone 01302 - 734 290;
- the evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- illustrations to be included are: a detailed location map, a detailed site plan showing all trenches, all trench plans and sections and detailed plans and sections of features, select artefact illustrations and a selection of scanned photographs; an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features recorded will also be included.
- the evaluation report will include a detailed context index and an index to the archive.
- provision for publication of the results will be allowed for, should evaluation not be the first phase of a longer project.
- provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, talking to local societies, providing a summary of the results for SYAS' annual review, etc.
- SYAS will be copied any digital data files, as well as a paper copy of the report, for the Sites & Monuments Record.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

**October 2001
Revised**

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

**LAND OFF DONCASTER ROAD, KIRK SANDALL, SOUTH
YORKSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PROJECT DESIGN**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from White Young Green Consulting Engineers for an evaluation in advance of industrial development at land adjacent to Doncaster Road, Kirk Sandall, South Yorkshire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 White Young Green Consulting Engineers (hereafter the client) have been granted planning permission by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC) for the development of land off Doncaster Road, Kirk Sandall (NGR SE 6108 0700). The development comprises the construction of three blocks of industrial units. Following the results of a recent desk-based assessment carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU July 2001) and a geophysical survey (GSB 2001), which identified a cropmark within the development site, and highlighted potential archaeology respectively, the SMR Officer for South Yorkshire has advised that a programme of geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching is carried out.
- 1.2 Cropmarks within the field adjacent to the development site are believed to date to Iron Age/Romano British period, and it is likely that the remains identified within the field are of a similar date. An iron axe head has been recovered from within the site.
- 1.3 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 17 years, including extensive work in both the towns of Cumbria and their rural hinterlands. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 27, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.1.1 **Archaeological Evaluation:** it is anticipated that the trenching will evaluate 2.3% of the proposal area, the exact size and location of the trenches are determined by the results of the geophysical survey.
- 2.1.2 **Post-Excavation and Report Production:** an evaluation report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990)*.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 3.2.1 Six trenches, approximately a 2.3% sample of the site, will be excavated. These will be positioned in response to the results of the geophysical survey (GSB 2001) and in accordance with the requirements of SYAS. The six trenches, all of which will be two meters in width, will measure from 35m in length 25m, 20m, 15m, and two x 10m. The topsoil will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. Thereafter all excavation will proceed by hand in a stratigraphic manner. All archaeological features will be investigated.
- 3.3.2 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Discrete features including selected pits and postholes, will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 10m long. Extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.3.3 Any human remains encountered will be excavated following the receipt of a Home Office licence.
- 3.3.4 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.5 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

- 3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate). The paper archive will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Record Office within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client. A synthesis of the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Monuments Record.
- 3.4.3 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the client and a further copy to the County SMR. The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive.
- 3.4.4 **Confidentiality:** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 The various stages of the project outlined above will fall into two distinct phases, which would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:
- 4.2 **Trial trenching:** it is anticipated that approximately seven days will be required on site.
- 4.3 **Archive/Report:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the field work elements. The final report will be submitted within eight weeks of completion of the field work and the archive deposited within six months.

5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

- 5.1 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing exactly who will be carrying out each specific task, but all elements of the project are likely to be

undertaken by an LUAU project officer accompanied by a project assistant. All LUAU project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. CVs of all site staff will be sent to SYAS prior to commencement of the project.

- 5.2 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by LUAU's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (LUAU project officer). Christine acts as LUAU's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. **Elizabeth Huckerby** (LUAU Project Officer) will undertake the environmental sampling and analysis. Elizabeth has contributed to all of the LUAU's Wetlands Volumes.
- 5.3 The project will be managed by **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

6. MONITORING

- 6.1 Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service SMR Officer. Any changes to the agreed project design will be discussed with, and agreed by SYAS prior to implementation.
- 6.2 Access to the site for monitoring purposes will be afforded to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service SMR Officer at all times.

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
100	All	Modern ploughsoil
101	All	Natural sand
102	2	Modern linear cut