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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND OFF OSBORNE ROAD, TODWICK, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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ArcHeritage

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This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at land off Osborne Road, Todwick, South Yorkshire. The evaluation was required to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site. The evaluation was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 4) which was prepared following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Originally, fourteen 50m by 2m trenches were intended to be investigated. However, following consultation with the client, two of the trenches were identified as outside the area under consideration, hence they were excluded and 12 trenches were excavated. The remaining 12 trenches contained limited archaeological evidence, with a total of four land drains and three north to south aligned linear features recorded across the site. The function of the linear features is unclear and it is possible that they represent recent ground disturbance at the site. Twelve sherds of pottery were recovered from two of the linear features, although these ranged in date from medieval to 19th century and as such are likely represent disturbed deposits.

No indication of activity pre-dating the medieval period was found during the evaluation. Only two probable late medieval pottery sherds were recovered. These came from two parallel linear features which also contained 19th century ceramics. The medieval material must therefore be residual and not *in situ*. This suggests that occupation activity in the medieval period was concentrated on the core of the village, with the majority of the site being part of one or more fields from this period onwards.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at land off Osborne Road, Todwick, South Yorkshire. Following on from a Desk-Based Assessment (Stenton 2014) a field evaluation was required to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site. The evaluation was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 4) which was prepared following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. Originally, fourteen 50m by 2m trenches were intended to be investigated. However, following consultation with the client two of the trenches were identified as outside the area under consideration, hence they were excluded and 12 trenches were excavated.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The location of the site is shown in Figure 1. The site, centred on NGR SK 4990 8439, is located on the east side of Todwick, approximately 11.45km to the south-east of Rotherham and 14.40km to the south-east of Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The site is located on the edge of the village and comprises approximately 2.8ha.

The underlying geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measures, with interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, overlain by superficial mixed Mid Pleistocene glacial till deposits (British Geological Survey 2014).

Ground level is relatively flat throughout the majority of the site, with the exception of a small earthen bank in the south-east corner of the site, and the south-central area which is approximately 0.50m lower than the surrounding area. Ground cover within the site comprised recently cut dense vegetation, with several mature trees in the south-central area. The ground was very saturated, resulting in localised areas of waterlogging. The northern site boundary is marked by trees and a hedge, on the west by the rear gardens of 20th century housing and at the east by a fence and a public footpath (Stenton 2014). The southern boundary was subject to some discrepancy. During the production of the Desk-Based Assessment the southern boundary was understood to lie just to the south of a large stone wall, however following consultation with the client it became apparent that the southern boundary is currently unmarked and lies approximately 50m to the north of the wall, running on a northwest to southeast alignment.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The general aims of the evaluation were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to determine the presence and preservation of any remains relating specifically the nearby Todwick Manor House and moated site.
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context
- to provide information to enable an assessment of the significance of the archaeology within the site to be made.

3.2 Methodology

The evaluation was undertaken in line with the methodology presented in the WSI (see Appendix 4). A series of 14 trenches were originally intended to be excavated, however following clarification of the sites southern boundary it became clear that two of them were situated outside of the area under consideration and these were not undertaken; ultimately 12 trenches were excavated. The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. The trenches measured 50m by 2m, although in some cases the length had to be shortened slightly to avoid trees, gardens or modern debris. The details of the trenches are outlined in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Trench details

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	46.5m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
2	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
3	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
4	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
5	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
6	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
7	42.5m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
8	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
9	50m x 2m	To investigate an area close to the moated site to determine if archaeological deposits/features related to extend into the site
10	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
11	-	Excluded – outside of development area
12	36m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
13	50m x 2m	To investigate an area close to the moated site to determine if archaeological deposits/features related to extend into the site. This trench will be L-shaped to run around the modern pond.
14	-	Excluded – outside of development area

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed Desk-based Assessment, including a comprehensive archaeological background, was completed by ArcHeritage in January 2014 (Stenton 2014), the results of which are summarised below.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other statutory heritage designations within the site boundary. One Scheduled Ancient Monument is situated within a 1km radius of the site: Todwick manor house and moated site, which is situated to the southwest of the site. One Grade II* listed building is situated within a 1km radius of the site: the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Nine Grade II listed buildings are situated within a 1km radius of the site: Todwick Old Hall; an outbuilding to the northwest of the hall; no.s 44 and 46 Kiveton Lane and a hand-pump to the north of no.44; Kiveton Hall; the main gate piers to the hall; a wall on the south side of the driveway to the hall; and a ha ha to the east of Todwick Court.

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

The SMR does not record any prehistoric or Roman sites or findspots within the site. Within the 1km search area, several 3rd century Roman coins were discovered approximately 0.52km to the northwest of the site.

4.2 Medieval

Recorded as 'Tateuuic' in the 1086 Domesday survey (Faull and Stinson 1986, 5W), Todwick derives its name from the Old English personal name 'Tata' and 'wic', meaning a village, farm or trading settlement (Smith 1961, 157-158). The SMR does not record any medieval sites or findspots within the site.

Todwick Manor and moated site is situated to the southwest of the site. The manor, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is likely to have been the home of Todwick's manorial lords and may have been the site of the 'chief manor-house' that stood at Todwick in the early 15th century (Hunter 1831, 159).

There is no evidence to indicate whether the proposed development site formed part of Todwick's common field system or, given its proximity to the moated manor, if it was demesne land retained for the use of the seignurial family.

Seven further medieval sites or findspots are recorded within the 1km search area: 'Bon Accord' a timber-framed house; two silver coins of Henry III and a cannon ball; the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul's; a stone mould for a Lombardic letter 'H' or 'L'; and three areas of ridge and furrow earthworks.

4.3 Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

The SMR does not record any early post-medieval features within the site.

The 1768 Todwick enclosure map does not survive and the site cannot be identified from the written accounts in the accompanying enclosure award (SA MD 5720). No features or indications of land use were shown within the site on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire. While the field boundaries which demarcated the site during the 19th century may have been established through the 1768 Parliamentary enclosure, many 'ancient inclosures' are mentioned in the text of the award and the site may have been enclosed privately prior to 1768.

Five 16th- to 18th-century sites are recorded within the 1km search area: Todwick Old Hall, an outbuilding and a 17th-century farmhouse; no.s 44 and 46 Kiveton Lane and an associated handpump; and a roasting hearth.

4.4 Nineteenth century

The SMR does not record any 19th-century features within the site.

The site's north, west and east boundaries were marked on George Sanderson's 1835 map of 20 miles around Mansfield. It is possible that the field boundaries were extant prior to that date but had been omitted due to the scale of earlier maps. No features associated with the moated manor were shown within the site on the 1835 map.

No features were shown within the site on the 1841, 1854 and 1892 Ordnance Survey maps. The latter showed the site in detail and indicated that a public footpath along its southeast boundary ran along an embankment.

Five 19th-century sites are recorded within the 1km search area: Kiveton Hall, its main gate piers, the end sections of two of the hall's outbuildings, a wall along the drive and walled garden, and a ha ha.

4.5 Modern

The SMR does not record any 20th- or 21st-century features within the site or the 1km search area.

No changes were shown within the site on the 1903 or 1930 Ordnance Survey maps. A 1948 aerial photograph (RAF 873-4348) showed the site as an arable field under cultivation. No features were visible within the site at that date. The field boundary along the site's south-west perimeter had been removed by the time of the 1956 Ordnance Survey map. No further changes were shown at that date.

No change was shown within the site on the 1967 Ordnance Survey map, although housing developments to the west had created the site's present-day western perimeter by the time of the 1973 OS map. No changes relating to the site are shown on the 1982 and 1985 OS maps. The pond in the site's south-west corner was not shown on the 1985 map but had been constructed by the time of a 1999 aerial photograph (Google Earth). No archaeological finds are known to have been discovered in association with the excavation of the pond.

Several linear features are visible within the eastern part of the site on aerial photographs taken between 1999 and 2010 (Google Earth, Bing Maps). As these features were not visible on the 1948 aerial photograph, when this part of the site was under cultivation, the banks are likely to have been constructed after that date, once the field was no longer in arable use. The function of the banks is unclear. No change was shown within the site on a 2002 aerial photograph, but a stone wall with a large central gate had been built near the site's southern boundary by the time of a 2008 aerial photograph (Bing Maps).

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

The locations of the trenches are shown on Figure 2, this shows all the trenches excavated, and archaeological features identified. Spot heights are shown for the maximum depth of excavation

and adjacent ground levels for all the trenches. A list of all contexts recorded during the evaluation is given in Appendix 2.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plate 1 and Figure 3) was located in the north-western corner of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench was shortened in length slightly from the original intended 50m due to the presence of a garden expansion into the site. The trench ultimately measured 46.50m in length by 2m in width with a maximum depth of 0.54m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 1 was mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt topsoil (1000), with extensive bioturbation from roots and worm activity. This topsoil deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.3m and a minimum thickness of 0.23m, deeper at the western end and becoming gradually thinner towards the east. The topsoil (1000) directly overlay mid red-brown silty sand (1001) with localised pockets of cobbles and boulders of angular sandstone, glacial till. Heavy root disturbance and frequent worm and rodent activity were noted in this deposit. The interface between the topsoil and the glacial till was somewhat graded due to heavy bioturbation.

A north to south aligned land drain [1002] (Plate 2 and Figure 3) was present in Trench 1, cut into the glacial till (1001) 29m from the western end of the trench. The land drain had a steep U-shaped profile and measured 0.55m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.50m. It was filled with angular sandstone cobbles in a soft and sticky grey silt clay matrix (1003). No pipe was present in the drain.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plate 3 and Figure 4) was located in the northwest corner of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width with a maximum depth of 0.95m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 2 was mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt topsoil (2000). The depth of the topsoil varied due to vegetation clearance over this area of the site which had truncated the upper surface the topsoil, resulting in the thickness varying between 0.15m and 0.32m. Abundant root and worm disturbance was noted throughout the topsoil, which directly overlay the superficial geology which comprised very mixed pale yellow and red-brown clay glacial till (2001). The interface between the topsoil and glacial till was somewhat graded due to heavy bioturbation. The superfical geology in the southern end of the trench comprised very pale yellow and blue soft clay, which gradually turned to dark red-brown clay towards the north-western end, with irregular patches of pale yellow and pale blue clay and very occasional coal fragments. Due to the mixed nature of the glacial till, a sondage was machine excavated at the southern end of the trench, measuring 2.20m in length and extending an additional 0.50m below the top of the superficial geology, achieving a maximum overall depth of 0.95m. This demonstrated that the yellow-blue clay continued beyond this depth, with increasing inclusions of degraded angular sandstone.

An east to west aligned land drain [2002] (Figure 4) was cut into the glacial till (2001), 14.5m from the northern end of the Trench 2. Due to heavy rain and saturated ground conditions, this area of the trench rapidly filled with water which meant that the excavation of this land drain

was not possible. It appeared identical to the land drain [1002] in Trench 1, with the fill comprising angular sandstone cobbles in a soft and sticky grey silt clay matrix (2003).

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Plate 4) was located in the northern area of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width with a maximum depth of 0.60m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 3 was mid red-brown slightly sandy silt topsoil (3000). The depth of the topsoil varied due to vegetation clearance over this area of the site which had truncated the upper surface the topsoil, resulting in the thickness varying between 0.18m and 0.32m. Abundant root and worm disturbance was noted throughout the topsoil, which directly overlay red-brown sandy silt clay subsoil (3001), between 0.06m and 0.10m thick. Underlying the subsoil was mottled sandy clay glacial till (3002) which was predominantly mid red-brown at the northern end of the trench, gradually turning pale yellow towards the southern end. Irregular pink-brown sandy patches were present throughout the till together with localised pockets of cobbles and boulders of angular sandstone, particularly at the northern end of the trench. Several of these sandstone and pink sandy patches were investigated to explore the character of the deposit, and it was determined that they represent variation in the till, with very irregular edges and depth.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 3.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Plate 5) was located in the northeast corner of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width with a maximum depth of 0.70m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 4 was mid-brown slightly clayey silt topsoil (4000), with abundant root disturbance and worm activity. This directly overlay the glacial till (4001), comprising predominantly dark red-brown silt with frequent angular sandstone cobbles, with very high angular sandstone content towards the centre of the trench. At the western end of the trench, the deposit became very mottled with irregular patches of pale yellow sand. The interface between the topsoil and natural geology was somewhat graded due to heavy bioturbation.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 4.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (Plate 6 and Figure 4) was located in the western area of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width and achieved a maximum depth of 0.55m.

The topsoil (5000) in Trench 5 comprised mid grey-brown clay silt with abundant root disturbance and worm activity. The minimum thickness of the topsoil measured 0.24m, with a maximum thickness of 0.30m. At the southern end of the trench, a high concentration of rubble was present within the topsoil deposit, indicative of modern disturbance. Immediately underlying the topsoil was subsoil (5001), comprising mid yellow-brown clay silt, between 0.03m and 0.08m thick, likely to be a result of bioturbation between the topsoil (5000) and the underlying superficial geology (5002). The superficial geology (5002) was glacial till comprising

mid-yellow slightly silty clay with very occasional sandstone cobbles and occasional coal fragments.

Two land drains were present within Trench 5. A north to south aligned land drain [5003] (Plate 7 and Figure 4) extended out from the northern section edge of Trench 5 and terminated approximately 13.5m to the south, measuring 0.25m in width with a maximum thickness of 0.04m. The shallow cut had very straight, vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (5004) comprised mid grey silty-clay with frequent inclusions of mortar, clinker, asphalt and CBM. No pipe was present within the drain and the vertical edges and base of the cut suggest it was made by a mechanical excavator. The second land drain [5005] (Plate 8 and Figure 4) was aligned northwest to southeast, measuring 0.22m in width with a maximum thickness of 0.12m. This drain was similar to those observed in Trenches 1 and 2, with a fill (5006) comprising angular sandstone cobbles in a soft and sticky grey clay matrix. However, unlike the land drain in Trenches 1 and 2, drain [5005] contained a ceramic pipe.

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 (Plate 9) was located at the western area of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width and achieved a maximum depth of 0.38m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 6 was mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt topsoil (6000) varying in thickness from between 0.24m to 0.32m. Abundant root and worm disturbance was noted throughout the topsoil, which directly overlay the superficial geology (6001), glacial till of pale yellow clay and orange-brown clay with frequent angular sandstone cobbles and very occasional irregular patches of red sand with degraded sandstone. The interface between the topsoil (6000) and the superficial geology (6001) was somewhat graded due to heavy bioturbation.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 6.

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 (Plate 10) was located in the central area of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench was shortened slightly from its original intended length of 50m due to the presence of modern debris at the southern end of the trench. The trench ultimately measured 42.5m in length by 2m in width with a maximum depth of 0.38m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 7 was dark brown clay silt topsoil (7000). The depth of the topsoil varied due to vegetation clearance over this area of the site which had truncated the upper surface of the deposit, particularly at the southern end of the trench. This had resulted in a varying thickness of between 0.16m and 0.32m. The topsoil (7000) directly overlay the glacial till (7001) which comprised consistent, homogeneous mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of angular sandstone cobbles and coal fragments.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 7.

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 (Plate 11) was located in the north-eastern area of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width and achieved a maximum depth of 0.68m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 8 was mid-brown clay silt topsoil (8000). The depth of the topsoil varied due to vegetation clearance over this area of the site which truncated the upper surface of the deposit, resulting in a varying thickness of between 0.22m and 0.38m. The topsoil (6000) exhibited evidence of extensive root activity and directly overlay the glacial till (8001) which comprised mid red-brown silty sand with occasional sandstone cobbles and coal fragments. Occasional pale yellow sand in irregular patches was present throughout this deposit, which became darker red towards the east with a higher concentration of angular sandstone cobbles and boulders.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 8.

5.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 (Plate 12) was located in the eastern area of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width and achieved a maximum depth of 0.36m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 9 was mid-brown clay-sand-silt topsoil (9000) with a thickness between 0.22m and 0.27m. This directly overlay intermittent orange-brown silty sand subsoil (9001), between 0.08m and 0.15m thick. This was not present throughout the entirety of the trench and is likely to represent bioturbation from the overlying topsoil. The superficial geology (9002) was present in the base of the trench, comprising mid red-brown clayey sand glacial till with common inclusions of angular sandstone cobbles and boulders.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 9.

5.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 (Plate 13 and Figure 5) was located in the south-western area of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width and achieved a maximum overall depth of 0.60m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 10 was mid grey-brown clay silt topsoil (10000). The thickness of this deposit varied greatly due to vegetation clearance in this area of the site, and the fact that much of this trench appears to have been in an area used as an access route for large wheeled vehicles. The maximum thickness of the topsoil was 0.30m, with the minimum thickness measuring 0.08m. An intermittent deposit of blue-grey clay overlay the topsoil across the trench, most common in the central and eastern area of the trench, which had clearly recently been deposited on the ground surface. At the western end of the trench, there was a thin layer of crushed CBM (10002) within the topsoil deposit, extending from the western edge of the trench for a maximum length of 1.60m, with a thickness of 0.12m. For a length of 2m from the western end of the trench, the ground appeared to have been recently disturbed, with mixed and truncated topsoil and made ground.

Beyond the modern disturbance in the western end of the trench, beneath the topsoil (10000) was a discontinuous mid yellow-brown subsoil (10001), with a fairly uniform thickness of 0.10m. The subsoil was most prevalent in the eastern end of the trench. Immediately underlying this was the superficial glacial till geology (10009), comprising mid-yellow brown slightly sandy clay with occasional sandstone cobbles and coal flecks. Three linear features were observed in Trench 10, all aligned north to south.

Linear feature [10003] (Plates 13 and 14; Figure 5) was present 0.80m from the western end of the trench, cut into the glacial till (10009) and aligned north to south. The feature displayed a shallow, U-shaped profile, measuring 0.33m in width with a maximum depth of 0.15m. The fill (10004) comprised mid-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of CBM, very similar to those observed in made ground deposit (10002). Six fragments of pottery (Appendix 3) and one indeterminate fragment of animal bone were recovered from this deposit. Approximately 1m to the east of feature [10003], and aligned parallel to it, a second linear feature [10005] (plates 13 and 14; Figure 5) was present, measuring 0.38m in width with a maximum depth of 0.12m. The profile was similar to that of [10003], being a shallow U-shape. The fill (10006) was also extremely similar to (10004), comprising mid-brown silt clay and occasional CBM fragments, similar to those observed within made-ground deposit (10002). Six fragments of pottery were recovered from this feature. The pottery from both of these features was primarily post medieval, 19th century in date, although both deposits produced one sherd of residual possibly medieval pottery.

The third linear feature [10007] (Plate 15 and Figure 5) was present 17m from the eastern end of Trench 10 and measured 0.96m in width with a maximum overall depth of 0.06m, aligned north to south. This feature displayed a very shallow, U-shaped profile and was filled with grey silty clay (10008), with abundant root disturbance and rodent and worm activity. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.11 Trench 11

The proposed location of Trench 11 was confirmed to be outside the area under consideration and was therefore not excavated.

5.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 (Plate 15) was located in the southern area of the site and was aligned to west. The trench was shortened slightly from its original intended length of 50m due to the presence of modern debris and trees at the western end of the trench. The trench ultimately measured 36m in length by 2m in width with a maximum depth of 0.58m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 12 was mid-brown clay topsoil (12000), with a thickness varying between 0.18m to 0.27m. Much of this trench appears to have been in an area used as an access route for large wheeled vehicles; hence the soil profile was somewhat uneven and truncated. The topsoil (12000) directly overlay homogeneous mid-orange brown sandy clay glacial till (12001), with occasional irregular patches of pink-orange and yellow clay. Root action and worm and rodent disturbance were common throughout the trench.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 12.

5.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 (Plate 16 and Figure 6) was located at the south-eastern end of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 50m in length by 2m in width and achieved a maximum depth of 0.75m.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 13 was dark brown silty clay topsoil (13000), with a thickness varying between 0.20m to 0.40m. This trench is understood to be located over an area where chickens were kept and their waste dumped; the topsoil in the central area of the trench

was darker and slightly organic, corresponding with this. A small bank was observed at the southern end of the trench which appeared to form the boundary of the chicken dump. Frequent roots and rodent burrows were present throughout the entire topsoil deposit. The topsoil (13000) directly overlay intermittent subsoil (13001), which had a maximum depth of 0.12m. Across the base of the trench, the mottled superficial geology (13002) was observed, glacial till comprising orange-brown clay with irregular patches of yellow clay. A higher concentration of angular sandstone was present in the geology at the northern end of the trench.

Three metres from the northern end of the trench, an irregular feature [13003] (Plate 17 and Figure 6) was present, extending into the eastern edge of the trench. The feature measured 2.57m in length by 0.62m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.14m. The fill (13004) comprised mid-brown clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal. The irregular, shallow and asymmetrical profile of the feature suggests that it is not archaeological in origin, and may be a result of the heavy vegetation on the site, possibly a three throw or a result of tree clearance.

5.14 Trench 14

The proposed location of Trench 14 was confirmed to be outside the area under consideration and was therefore not excavated.

6 DISCUSSION

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of archaeological remains within the site, to allow an assessment of the significance of the archaeological resource to be made and to provide baseline data with which to assess the potential impact of development on any archaeology present.

The evaluation, in conjunction with the results of the previous Desk-Based Assessment (Stenton 2014), has shown that there is little evidence for the presence of archaeological deposits or features on the site. The majority of features encountered relate to land drains, of which four were recorded across the site. The land drains present in Trench 1 [1002] and Trench 2 [2002] were filled with sandstone rubble and contained no pipe; land drain [5005] in Trench 5 was very similar in appearance to the drains in Trenches 1 and 2, with the exception that it contained a ceramic pipe. None of these three features contained dateable material although it is likely that they are broadly contemporaneous given the similar dimensions and character. Land drain [5003] in Trench 5 was entirely different to the other three observed, having very vertical sides a flat base, suggesting that it was machine cut, and containing modern backfill such as mortar, asphalt and CBM. Although none of the land drains contained dating material, it is likely that land drain [5003] is later than the other three.

One feature was present in Trench 13, although upon excavation this proved to have extremely irregular edges, hence is unlikely to be archaeological. Given the thick vegetation and presence of trees on site, it is likely that this feature relates to post-medieval tree/vegetation clearance.

Trench 10 contained three linear features, all aligned north to south. Feature [10003] and [10005] were almost identical in dimension and character, both being very shallow U-shaped features with mid-brown silty clay fills. These features each contained six fragments of pottery, of which one from each feature was medieval with the remaining being nineteenth century in

date. The medieval pottery present in [10003] and [10005] does indicate medieval activity on or very close to the site, however the predominance of 19th century pottery indicates that the medieval pottery is residual in these deposits. The function of linear features [10003] and [10005] is unclear. It is possible that they represent field boundaries; however no trace of the features were observed in any of the trenches to the north, which may be expected given their north to south alignment. The features were located in an area of the site which displayed recent truncation and disturbance with a mixed topsoil deposit. The dimensions of the features themselves, and the fact that they were parallel and spaced approximately 1m apart could indicate that they are wheel ruts, with the CBM despoit (10002) observed within the topsoil (10001) in this area of the trench possibly a levelling/bedding deposit for a track. A 2008 satellite view (Google Earth) of the site shows a rough north to south aligned trackway directly in the area of the features, and considering the saturation of the ground encountered during excavation, any vehicles moving over this area of land are likely to leave deep depressions. Linear feature [10007] in Trench 10 was very ephemeral, measuring only 0.06m in thickness. No datable material was retrieved from the feature.

In many cases high frequencies of root and animal disturbance and a fluctuating water-table obscured the features and made the extent of them difficult to determine. The topsoil across the site was fairly consistent in character, although in some areas was truncated by recent vegetation clearance. A subsoil deposit was observed in some of the trenches, although this was always intermittent and appeared to be formed by root action obscuring the interface between the topsoil and the natural geology. The subsoil deposit was most prevalent in areas of dense vegetation or near to trees. In areas where the subsoil was not observed, the topsoil directly overlay the superficial geology, a glacial till (BGS 2014). The glacial till was heterogeneous, with a mix of primarily clays or sandy clays incorporating sandstone rubble to the north and west of the site.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation has identified very limited archaeological remains on the site.

No evidence for Prehistoric or Roman activity was identified.

Evidence for medieval activity comprised two sherds of medieval pottery but both of these were incorporated into later post medieval deposits. Medieval activity appears to have been limited to the area lying within the fields around the village of Todwick.

Post-medieval remains comprised four land drains and three north to south aligned linear features. The function of the linear features is unclear and it is possible that they represent recent ground disturbance at the site. A total of twelve sherds of pottery were recovered from two of the linear features, although these included two sherds of residual medieval pottery the rest date to the 19th or early 20th centuries. The evidence suggests the land continued in use as fields through the post medieval period and up to the present day.

There was evidence for modern dumping and disturbance across the site, with recent tree and vegetation clearance and earth removal having been recently completed. Bioturbation was noted in the form of heavy root disturbance, and several animal burrows were observed in trenches across the site.

The evidence of the evaluation trial trenching is that the archaeological potential of the site is low and that the significance of the deposits identified on the site is none to low.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage would like to thank the client, Mr D. A. Smith; Ian Hewitt Associates; and Jim McNeil (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).

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Aerial Photographs

RAF 873-4348 19-05-1948

Google Earth

Documents

1768 North Anston and Todwick enclosure award (SA MD 5720)

Historic maps and plans

1771 Thomas Jefferys map of Yorkshire

1835 George Sanderson map of 20 Miles Around Mansfield

1840 Ordnance Survey map

1854 Ordnance Survey map

1892 Ordnance Survey map

1902 Ordnance Survey map

1930 Ordnance Survey map

1948 Ordnance Survey map

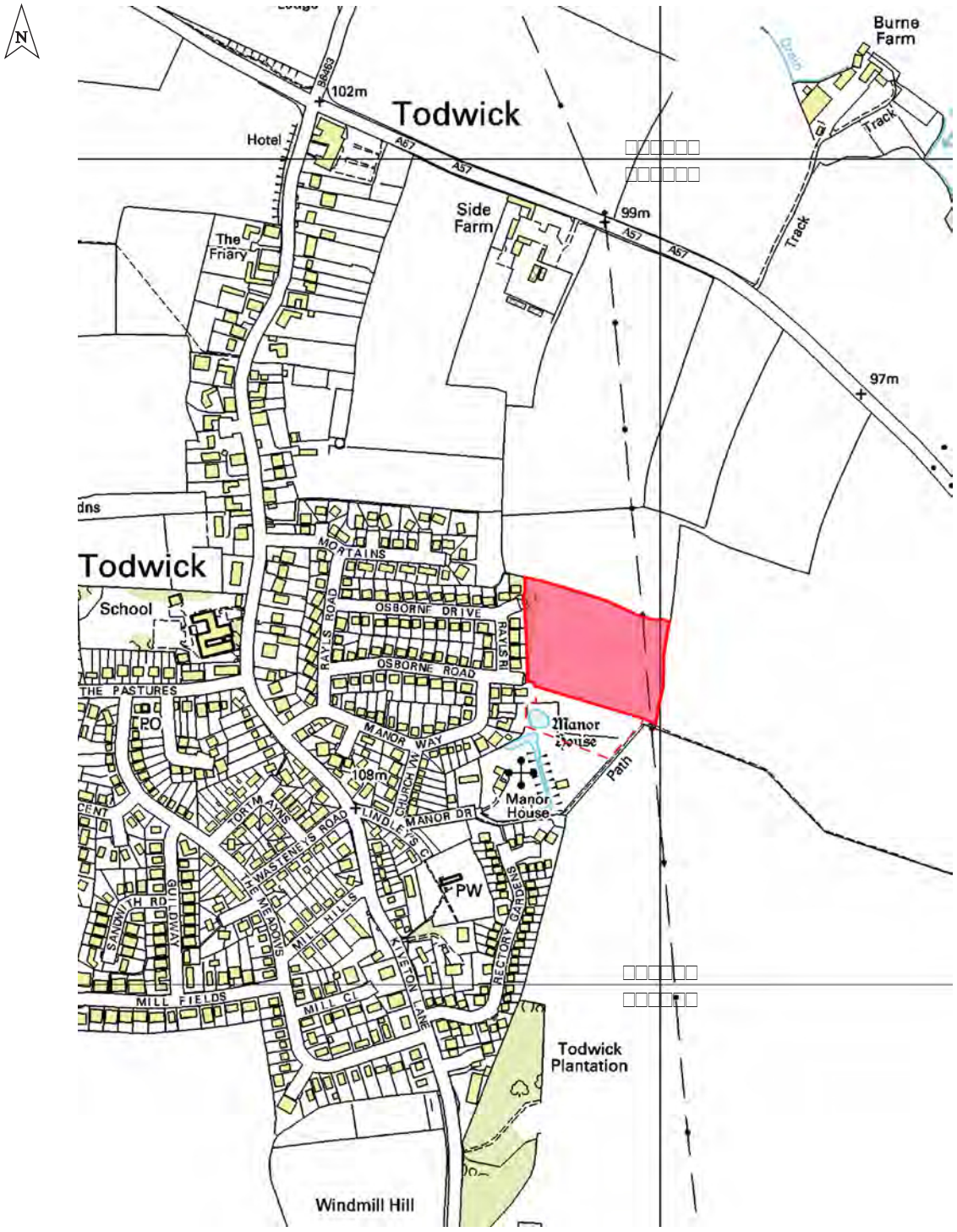
1956 Ordnance Survey map

1967 Ordnance Survey map

1970 Ordnance Survey map

1973 Ordnance Survey map

1985 Ordnance Survey map



Original limit of site boundary

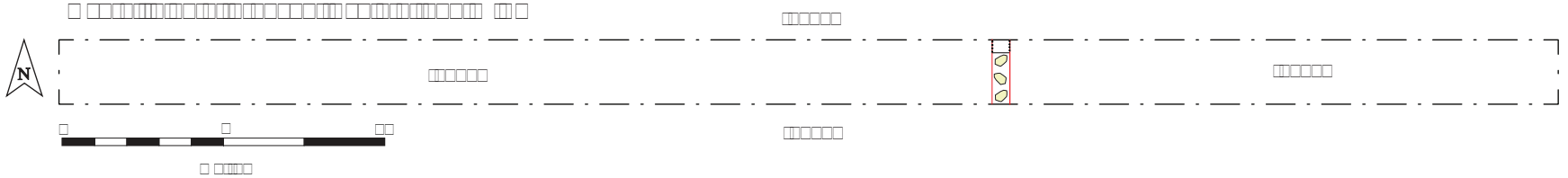
Actual site boundary

449838
384491

450011
384439

449849
384342

449994
384315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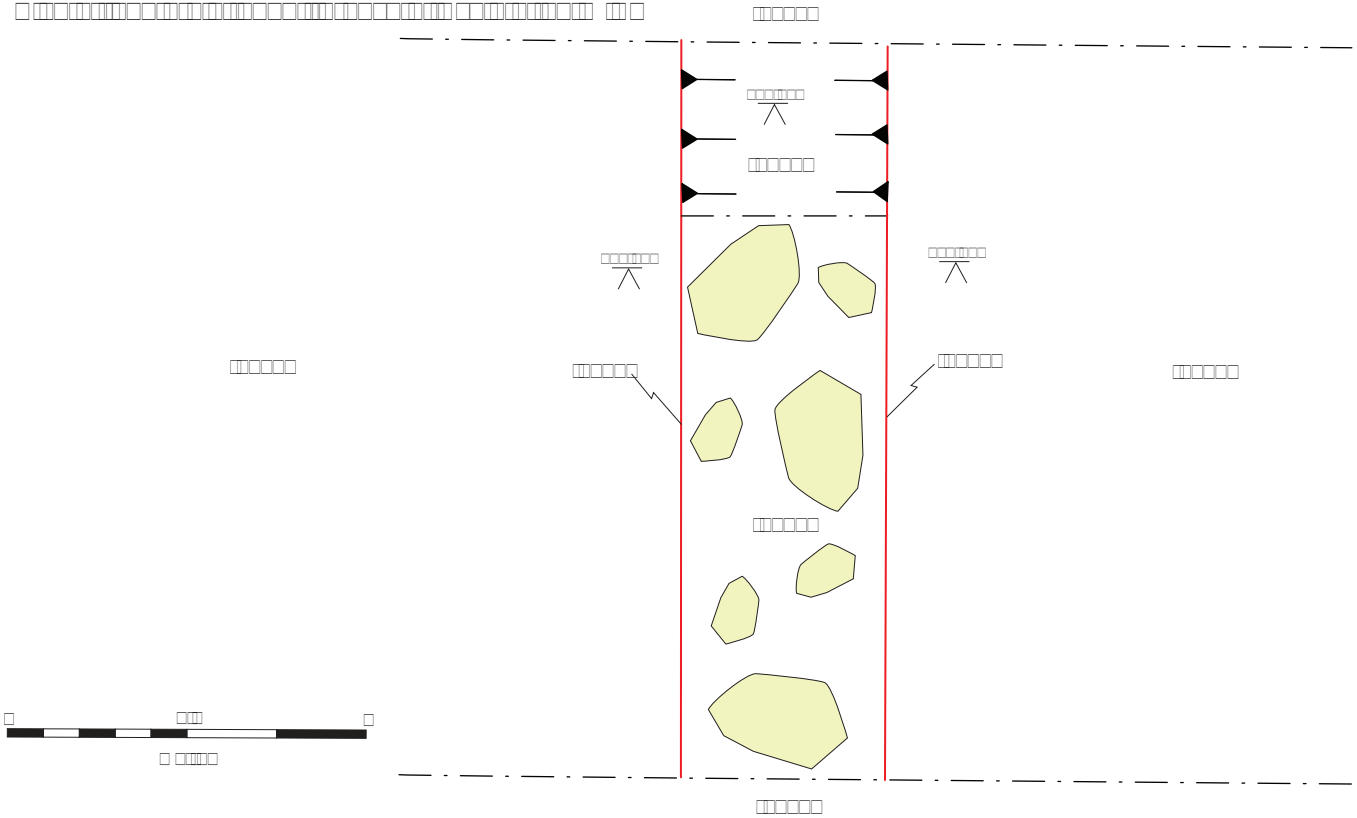
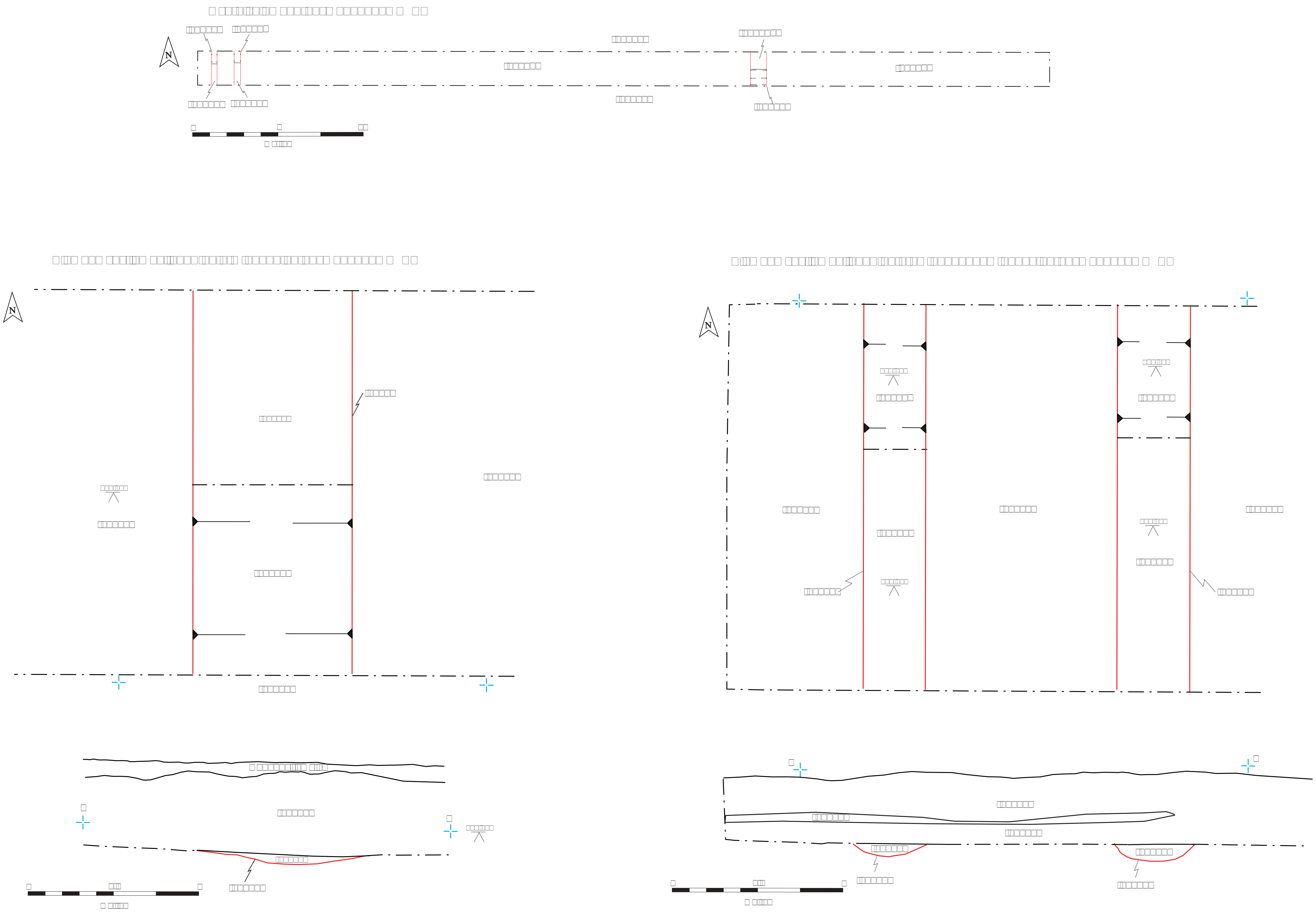
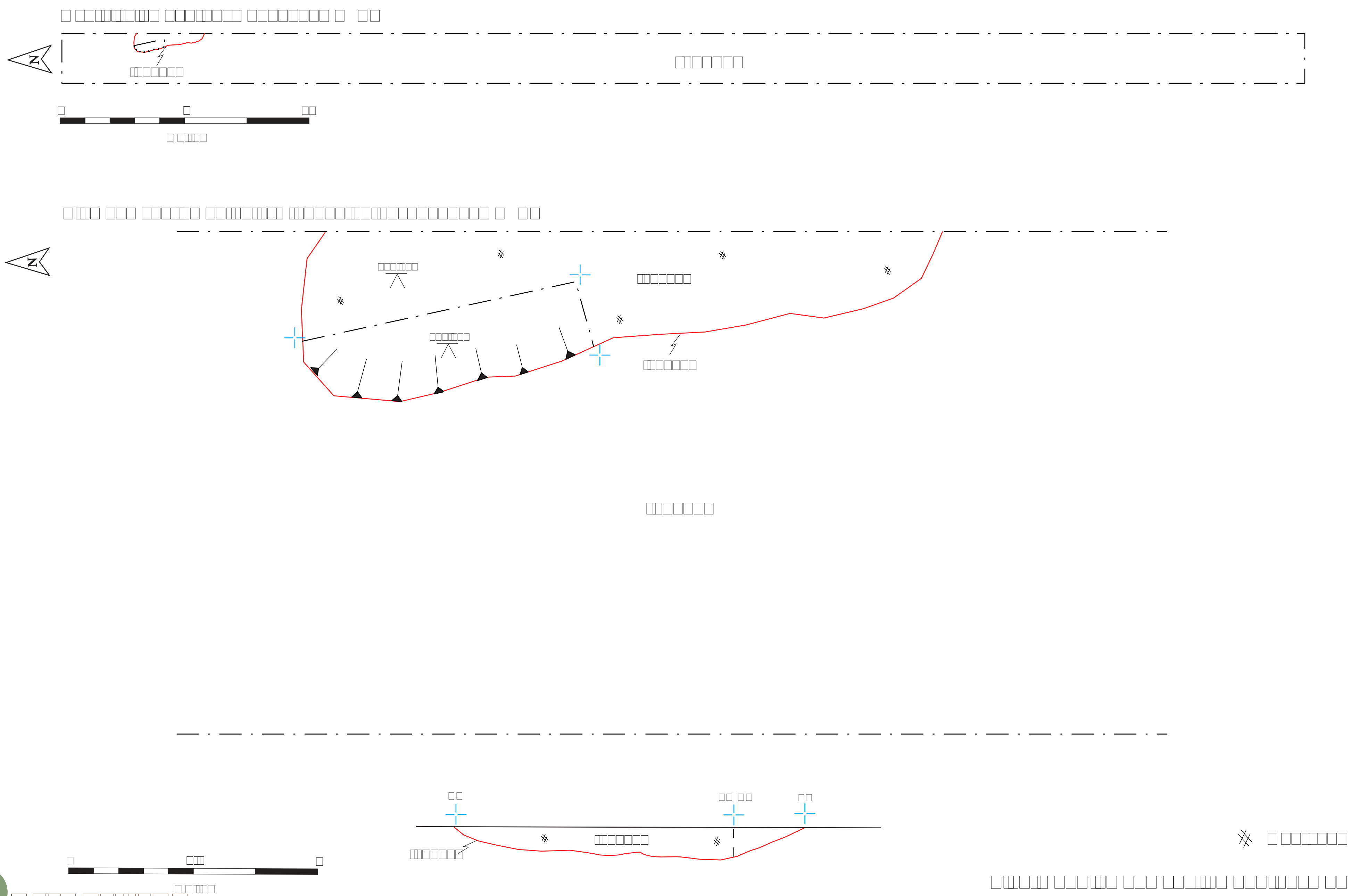

Sandstone rubble

N
N





11 PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east. Scales 1m

Plate 2: Land drain [1003], Trench 1. Scales 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north, with sondage at the southern end. Scales 1m.

Plate 4: Trench 3, looking south. Scales 1m.

Plate 5: Trench 4, looking east. Scales 1m.

Plate 6: Trench 5, looking south. Land drain [5005] is visible aligned north to south on the right side of the trench. Scales 1m.

Plate 7: Field drain [5003], Trench 5, looking north. Scale 0.40m.

Plate 8: Field drain [5005], Trench 5, looking south east. Scale 0.50m and 0.40m.

Plate 9: Trench 6, looking west. Scales 1m.

Plate 10: Trench 7, looking south. Scales 1m.

Plate 11: Trench 8, looking east. Scales 1m.

Plate 12: Trench 9, looking north. Scales 1m.

Plate 13: Trench 10, looking east. Features [10003] and [10005] visible aligned north to south in the foreground. Scales 1m.

Plate 14. Trench 10, post-excavation. Feature [10003] on the left, denoted by flags, and feature [10005] on the right. Scales 1m and 0.40m.

Plate 15: Trench 10, Feature [10007]. Scales 1m.

Plate 16. Trench 12, looking east. Scales 1m.

Plate 17. Trench 13, looking north. Scales 1m.

Plate 18. Trench 13, feature [13003]. Scale 1m.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context register	2
Context sheets	21
Levels register	4
Photographic register	6
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	5
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets/CD-ROMs)	3 films
Colour slides (films/contact sheets/CD-ROMs)	3 films
Digital photographs	146
Finds register	1
Pottery archive	1
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Trench no	Context no	Description	Type
1	1000	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
1	1001	Mid red-brown silty sand	Natural geology
1	1002	North- south aligned land drain	Cut of land drain
1	1003	Angular sandstone cobbles and boulders in soft and sticky grey silt clay matrix	fill of [1002]
2	2000	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
2	2001	Light red brown clay and pale yellow clay. Mottled. Occasional gleyed light grey patches and coal fragments	Natural geology
2	2002	East-west aligned land drain	Cut of land drain
2	2003	Angular sandstone cobbles and boulders in soft and sticky grey silt clay matrix	Fill of [2002]
3	3000	Mid red-brown slightly sandy silt	Topsoil
3	3001	Mid red-brown sandy silt	Subsoil
3	3002	Mottled sandy clay. Mostly red brown with some yellow. Localised pockets of sandstone cobbles and boulders	Natural geology
4	4000	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
4	4001	Mixed deposit. Dark red-brown sandy silt with frequent angular sandstone cobbles and boulders. Irregular pale yellow sand patches	Natural geology
5	5000	Mid-grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
5	5001	Mid-yellow brown silty clay	Subsoil
5	5002	Mid-yellow slightly silty clay	Natural geology
5	5003	North-south aligned land drain	Cut of north to south aligned land drain
5	5004	Mix of grey silty clay with mortar, ashphalt and CBM inclusions. No pipe evident	Fill of [5003]
5	5005	Northwest-southeast aligned land drain	Cut of northwest to southeast aligned land drain
5	5006	Angular sandstone cobbles and boulders in soft and sticky grey silt clay matrix	Fill of [5005]
6	6000	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
6	6001	Mixed deposit of pale yellow clay with frequent sandstone cobbles and boulder and orange brown clay with higher concentration of sandstone	Natural geology
7	7000	Dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil
7	7001	Consistent, homogenous mid-orange brown silt clay. Very occasional sandstone cobbles and coal flecks.	Natural geology
8	8000	Mid-brown clay silt	Topsoil
8	8001	Mid-red brown silty sand	Natural geology
9	9000	Mid-brown clay silt	Topsoil
9	9001	Orange-brown silt clay. Intermittent	Subsoil
9	9002	Shattered sandstone outcroppings in a pinkish-purple clayey sand matrix	Natural geology
10	10000	Dark mid-grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
10	10001	Orange-brown silt clay. Intermittent	Subsoil
10	10002	Crushed CBM (only present in extreme western end of trench)	Made ground (CBM)
10	10003	Cut of north-south aligned linear	Cut of north to south aligned linear

10	10004	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of CBM. Medieval pottery and C19th pottery	Fill of [10003]
10	10005	Cut of north-south aligned linear	Cut of north to south aligned linear
10	10006	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of CBM. Medieval pottery and C19th pottery	Fill of [10005]
10	10007	North-south aligned linear	Cut of north to south aligned linear
10	10008	Grey silty clay	Fill of [10007]
10	10009	Mid-yellow slightly silty clay	Natural geology
12	12000	Dark mid-grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
12	12001	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Natural geology
13	13000	Dark mid-grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
13	13001	Dark orange brown silty clay	Subsoil
13	13002	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Natural geology
13	13003	Irregular cut	Cut of tree throw [13003]
13	13004	Mid-brown clayey sand	Fill of [13003]

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Twelve sherds of domestic pottery vessels were retrieved from two contexts (see Table 2) during the excavation. Spot dates on the pottery suggest it is almost all post-medieval (see Table 2), particularly from the 'Industrial' (1760 to 1901) and 'modern' periods (1901 to the present day). Only two sherds appear to be medieval, from linear feature fills (10004) and (10006). It is perhaps surprising that there isn't more medieval pottery given that the site is situated within close proximity to the medieval manor house.

This is mainly a 19th century domestic assemblage. Several of the sherds spread between the two features look as if they may originate from the same vessel which suggests that the sherds may come from a midden or clearance dump. The medieval pottery within each of the features is likely to be residual, considering the predominance of C19th pottery.

Recommendations for further study

If further archaeological works are undertaken at the site, all the pottery from the evaluation should be retained so that it can be studied alongside any new material recovered.
If no further work is to be undertaken, the assemblage offers little potential for further study; therefore, it is recommended that these do not warrant retention.

Table 2. Pottery quantification and description

Context no	Fabric	Form	Max dimensions (LxWxH)	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Notes
10004	Medium orange fabric with dark brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd	20x22x4mm	1	1	C19th	Abraded, some glaze missing to outer surface
10004	Course pale orange fabric, occasional micaceous inclusions. Brown glaze to outer surface	Body sherd	32x22x6.5mm	1	2	C19th	Abraded
10004	Fine brown grey. Dark brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd	22.5x14x2.5	1	1	C19th	Slightly abraded
10004	Fine white fabric. White glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd, possible rim	22.5x19x3mm	1	1	C19th/ C20th	Slightly abraded
10004	Coarse pale orange. Brown glaze to both inner and outer surface		40x28x7mm	1	5	C19th	Abraded, glaze intermittent
10004	Pale yellow and grey, course micaceous inclusions. Darker orange on inner and outer surface with hint of green glaze on both outer and inner surface	Body sherd	30.5x21x10	1	10	Medieval	Abraded

10006	Fine brown-grey. Dark brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Handle (cup/mug)	27x13.5x5	1	1	C19th	Slightly abraded, some glaze missing on outer surface
10006	Medium orange fabric with dark brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd	29x22x6.5mm	1	10	C19th	Abraded, most of glaze to inner surface has worn away
10006	Coarse orange fabric dark brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd	50x25x8xmm	1	1	C19th	Abraded
10006	Fine brown-grey. Dark orange- brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd	29x17x2mm	1	1g	C19th	slightly abraded
10006	Fine pale brown-grey. Dark brown glaze to both inner and outer surface	Body sherd	30x28x4.5mm	1	5g	C19th	slightly abraded
10006	Pale pink-orange, course micaceous inclusions. Hint of green glaze on outer surface	Body sherd	53x34x6.5mm	1	15g	Medieval	Highly Abraded

APPENDIX 4 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS, OSBORNE ROAD, TODWICK, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Site Location:	Osborne Road, Todwick, South Yorkshire
NGR:	SK 4990 8439
Proposal:	Unknown
Planning ref:	N/A
Prepared for:	Mr Smith/Ian Hewitt Associates
Status of WSI:	03/11/2014. For approval by SYAS

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Ian Hewitt Associates, agent for Mr Smith, have commissioned the preparation of this WSI for the archaeological evaluation of land off Osborne Road, Todwick, South Yorkshire. The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) has recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken on the site in order to inform on the archaeological potential and significance of the site. As part of this scheme of works, a Desk-based Assessment for the site was completed in January 2014 (ArcHeritage 2014), the results of which are summarised below.

1.2 This **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for trial trenching** has been prepared at the request of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS). All work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (IfA) Code of Conduct (2013) and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The location of the site is shown in Figure 1. The site, centred on NGR SK 4990 8439, is located on the east side of Todwick, approximately 11.45km to the south-east of Rotherham and 14.40km to the south-east of Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The site is located on the edge of the village and comprises approximately 2.8ha.

2.2 The underlying geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measures, with interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2014). A search of BGS borehole records did not return any entries for the site.

2.3 Ground level is relatively flat throughout the majority of the site, with the exception of the south-central area which is approximately 0.50m lower than the surrounding area, a series of earthen banks in the south-east corner of the site and a large pond in the south-west corner. Ground cover within the site is overgrown dense vegetation throughout, with several mature trees in the south-central area. The northern site boundary is marked by trees and a hedge, on the west by the rear gardens of 20th-century and at the east by a fence and a public footpath. At the south an early 21st-

century stone wall lies just within the site and the site boundary is not marked on the ground (ArcHeritage 2014).

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other statutory heritage designations within the site boundary.

3.2 One Scheduled Ancient Monument is situated within 1km radius of the site: Todwick manor house and moated site, which situated immediately to the south-west of the site. One Grade II* listed building is situated within the 1km search area: the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Nine Grade II listed buildings are situated within the 1km search area: Todwick Old Hall (Site 4); an outbuilding to the north-west of the hall; no.s 44 and 46 Kiveton Lane and a hand-pump to the north of no.44; Kiveton Hall; the main gate piers to the hall (Site 16); a wall on the south side of the driveway to the hall; and a ha ha to the east of Todwick Court (ArcHeritage 2014).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 A detailed Desk-based Assessment, including a comprehensive archaeological background, was completed by ArcHeritage in January 2014, the results of which are summarised below:

Prehistoric and Roman

4.2 The SMR does not record any prehistoric or Roman site sites or findspots within the site. Within the 1km search area, several 3rd-century Roman coins were discovered approximately 0.52km to the north-west of the site.

Medieval

4.3 Recorded as 'Tateuuic' in the 1086 Domesday survey (Faull and Stinson 1986, 5W), Todwick derives its name from the Old English personal name 'Tata' and 'wic', meaning a village, farm or trading settlement (Smith 1961, 157-158). The SMR does not record any Medieval sites or findspots within the site.

4.4 Todwick Manor and moated site is situated immediately to the south-west of the site. The manor, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is likely to have been the home of Todwick's manorial lords and may have been the site of the 'chief manor-house' that stood at Todwick in the early 15th century (Hunter 1831, 159).

4.5 There is no evidence to indicate whether the proposed development site formed part of Todwick's common field system or, given its proximity to the moated manor, if it was demesne land retained for the use of the seignurial family. If the latter, it is possible that features associated with the manor may have extended into the site itself. While an 'integral fishpond' is thought to have been situated at the north-east corner of the moat (English Heritage 1991, 2), the present-day pond in this area is a late 20th-century feature that was constructed in the period between the 1973 Ordnance Survey map and a 1999 aerial photograph (Google Earth).

4.6 Seven further medieval sites or findspots are recorded within the 1km search area: 'Bon Accord' a timber-framed house; two silver coins of Henry III and a cannon ball; the

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul's; a stone mould for a Lombardic letter 'H' or 'L'; and three areas of ridge and furrow earthworks.

Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

4.7 The SMR does not record any early post-medieval features within the site.

4.8 The 1768 Todwick enclosure map does not survive and the site cannot be identified from the written accounts in the accompanying enclosure award (SA MD 5720). No features or indications of land use were shown within the site on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire. While the field boundaries which demarcated the site during the 19th century may have been established through the 1768 Parliamentary enclosure, many 'ancient inclosures' are mentioned in the text of the award and the site may have been enclosed privately prior to 1768.

4.9 Five 16th- to 18th-century sites are recorded within the 1km search area: Todwick Old Hall, an outbuilding and a 17th-century farmhouse; no.s 44 and 46 Kiveton Lane and an associated handpump; and a roasting hearth.

Nineteenth century

4.10 The SMR does not record any 19th-century features within the site.

4.11 The site's north, west and east boundaries were marked on George Sanderson's 1835 map of 20 miles around Mansfield. It is possible that the field boundaries were extant prior to that date but had been omitted due to the scale of earlier maps. No features associated with the moated manor were shown within the site on the 1835 map.

4.12 No features were shown within the site on the 1841, 1854 and 1892 Ordnance Survey maps. The latter showed the site in detail and indicated that a public footpath along its south-east boundary ran along an embankment.

4.13 Five 19th-century sites are recorded within the 1km search area: Kiveton Hall, its main gate piers, the end sections of two of the hall's outbuildings, a wall along the drive and walled garden, and a ha ha.

Modern

4.14 The SMR does not record any 20th- or 21st-century features within the site or the 1km search area.

4.15 No changes were shown within the site on the 1903 or 1930 Ordnance Survey maps. A 1948 aerial photograph (RAF 873-4348) showed the site as an arable field under cultivation. No features were visible within the site at that date. The field boundary along the site's south-west perimeter had been removed by the time of the 1956 Ordnance Survey map. No further changes were shown at that date.

4.16 No change was shown within the site on the 1967 Ordnance Survey map, although housing developments to the west had created the site's present-day western perimeter by the time of the 1973 OS map. No changes relating to the site are shown on the 1982 and 1985 OS maps. The pond in the site's south-west corner was not shown on the 1985 map but had been constructed by the time of a 1999 aerial photograph (Google Earth).

No archaeological finds are known to have been discovered in association with the excavation of the pond.

4.17 Several linear features are visible within the eastern part of the site on aerial photographs taken between 1999 and 2010 (Google Earth, Bing Maps). As these features were not visible on the 1948 aerial photograph, when this part of the site was under cultivation, the banks are likely to have been constructed after that date, once the field was no longer in arable use. The function of the banks is unclear. No change was shown within the site on a 2002 aerial photograph, but a stone wall with a large central gate had been built near the site's southern boundary by the time of a 2008 aerial photograph. Undated aerial photographs taken during the wall's construction showed an extensive area of dumped material to the west of the gate, a cleared area to the north and a rough track that veered from the gate towards the terminus of Osborne Road (Bing Maps).

5 AIMS

5.1 The aims of the evaluation are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to determine the presence and preservation of any remains relating specifically the nearby Todwick Manor House and moated site.
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context
- to provide information to enable an assessment of the significance of the archaeology within the site to be made.

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Reporting

Please note that further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

6.2 A series of fourteen trenches will be excavated, each expected to measure 50m x 2m, giving a total trenching area of 1400m². The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
2	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
3	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of

		unknown potential/date
4	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
5	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
6	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
7	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
8	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
9	50m x 2m	To investigate an area close to the moated site to determine if archaeological deposits/features related to extend into the site
10	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
11	50m x 2m	To investigate an area close to the moated site to determine if archaeological deposits/features related to extend into the site. This trench will be L-shaped to run around the modern pond.
12	50m x 2m	To investigate the northern end of the site, which may contain remains of unknown potential/date
13	50m x 2m	To investigate an area close to the moated site to determine if archaeological deposits/features related to extend into the site. This trench will be L-shaped to run around the modern pond.
14	50m x 2m	To investigate an area close to the moated site to determine if archaeological deposits/features related to extend into the site

6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted using an EDM Total station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

6.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with Jim McNeil of SYAS.

6.5 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with Jim McNeil of SYAS. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

6.6 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

6.7 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.

- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 25% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

7. RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

7.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.

7.3 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

7.4 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm format colour slides and black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be

described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds,* and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

7.8 A maximum of six environmental samples will be taken to investigate the palaeoenvironmental character of the site. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

7.9 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation, the Ministry of Justice and Jim McNeil of SYAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left undisturbed *in situ* and will not be removed unless **completely unavoidable**. In the event that human remains need to be removed, an osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.10 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

8.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

8.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible

investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), IfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

8.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

8.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with Jim McNeil of SYAS.

9. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

9.1 In order to respect the tight deadlines of this project (see section 14), upon completion of the fieldwork, an interim report will be submitted in advance of the full assessment report being issued. The interim report will summarise the results of the trial trenching and will be illustrated with photographs.

9.2 The full assessment report will be prepared to include the following:

a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.

b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.

d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.

e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.

f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.

g) A copy of the key OASIS form details

h) Copies of the Brief and WSI

i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

9.3 Three copies of the assessment report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the SYAS for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the SMR/HER.

9.4 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with Rotherham Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

9.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

9.6 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

10. POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

10.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with Jim McNeil of SYAS) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.

10.3 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by Jim McNeil of SYAS. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

10.4 If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.

10.5 The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by presenting a paper at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies, as appropriate.

10.6 A summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

11. HEALTH AND SAFETY

11.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

11.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

12. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

12.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

12.2 The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

12.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.

13. REINSTATEMENT

13.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

14. TIMETABLE & STAFFING

14.1 The timetable for the scheme of works is as follows:

- SYAS approve the WSI by Wednesday 5th November (this assumes there are no delays at SYAS due to their current office move)
- Begin trial trenching Monday 10th November
- Complete trial trenching in the field Wednesday 19th November
- Complete interim report by Friday 21st November and submit to SYAS.

14.2 On-site staff will be as follows:

- Laura Strafford AIfA (Project Officer)
- Richard Jackson (Field Officer)

14.3 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Head of Artefact Research - Dr Ailsa Mainman
- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains - Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Post-medieval Pottery – Dr David Barker
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues - Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan
- Conservation - Ian Panter

15. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

15.1 As a minimum requirement, SYAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify Jim McNeil of SYAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with SYAS.

15.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

16. COPYRIGHT

16.1 ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

17 KEY REFERENCES

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See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701

Aerial Photographs

RAF 873-4348 19-05-1948

Google Earth

Bing Map

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