



making sense of heritage

# Pontefract Road, Purston, West Yorkshire

Strip, Map and Sample Report



Ref: 109560.03  
July 2015



**Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin,  
West Yorkshire**

**Strip, Map and Sample Report**

**Prepared for:**  
**BWB Consulting Ltd.**  
Whitehall Waterfront  
2 Riverside Way  
Leeds  
LS1 4EH

**On behalf of:**  
**Taylor Wimpey Ltd.**  
Gate House  
Turnpike Road  
High Wycombe  
Buckinghamshire  
HP12 3NR

**Prepared by:**  
**Wessex Archaeology**  
Unit R6, Sheaf Bank Business Park  
Prospect Road  
Sheffield  
S2 3EN

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

**July 2015**

**109560.03**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	109560	<b>Accession Code</b>		<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	12/01887/HYB	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	442979 420185		

<b>Version</b>	<b>Status*</b>	<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Checked and Approved By</b>	<b>Approver's Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
v01	I	JB			
File:	\\SHEFFIELD\Wessex\PROJECTS\109560\_Reports\v01\				
v02	I	AWT			14/07/15
File:	\\SHEFFIELD\Wessex\PROJECTS\109560\_Reports\v02\				
v03	E	AWT	RJO	<i>Richard O'Sullivan</i>	30/07/15
File:	\\SHEFFIELD\Wessex\PROJECTS\109560\_Reports\v03\				
File:					
File:					

\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2015

## DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



# Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin, West Yorkshire

## Strip, Map and Sample Report

### Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Project background .....	5
1.2 The Site.....	5
1.3 Topography.....	5
1.4 Geology.....	5
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British .....	5
2.2 Medieval and Post-medieval.....	6
2.3 Previous archaeological work .....	6
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 General .....	6
3.2 Machine excavation .....	6
3.3 Hand excavation of archaeological remains .....	6
3.4 Recording.....	6
3.5 Finds .....	7
3.6 Environmental samples.....	7
3.7 Aims and objectives .....	7
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	7
4.2 General stratigraphy.....	7
4.3 Romano-British .....	8
4.4 Ridge and furrow.....	9
<b>5 FINDS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 General .....	10
<b>6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1 Introduction .....	10
6.2 Charred plant remains.....	10
6.3 Wood charcoal .....	11



6.4	Further potential .....	11
<b>7</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.1	Discussion.....	12
<b>8</b>	<b>STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>13</b>
8.1	Museum .....	13
8.2	Preparation of archive.....	13
8.3	Discard policy.....	13
8.4	Security Copy.....	13
<b>9</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>14</b>
9.1	Bibliography .....	14
<b>10</b>	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>16</b>
10.1	Appendix 1: Context descriptions.....	16
10.2	Appendix 2: Oasis Form.....	19

### Figures

- Figure 1: Site location and plan  
Figure 2: Plan of enclosure in the northeast showing groups, phasing and interventions  
Figure 3a: Section of gully **1051**, part of group **1066**  
Figure 3b: Section of ditch **1035**, part of group **1064**  
Figure 3c: Section of relationship of later pit **1010** with gully **1008**  
Figure 3d: Section of ditch **1033**, part of group **1065**, and re-cut **1062**  
Figure 4: Section and plan showing relationship between **1025** (group **1064**), **1027** (group **1067**) and **1023** (group **1057**)  
Figure 5: Plan of western ditch and section **1053**

### Plates

- Front Cover: Working shot  
Plate 1: Gully **1051**, part of group **1066** from southwest  
Plate 2: Ditch **1035**, part of group **1064** from southeast  
Plate 3: Pit **1010** and gully **1008** from south  
Plate 4: Ditch **1033**, part of group **1065**, and re-cut **1062** from northeast  
Plate 5: Gully **1058**, part of group **1067** from west  
Plate 6: Ditch **1002**, part of group **1057** from northwest  
Plate 7: Ditch **1053** from east

### Tables

- Table 1: All finds by material type (number / weight in grammes)  
Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal



# Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin, West Yorkshire

## Strip, Map and Sample Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample exercise on 0.6ha of land off Pontefract Road in Purston Jaglin, near Featherstone in West Yorkshire (NGR 442979 420185).

The strip, map and sample exercise allowed further investigation of an enclosure previously identified through cropmark and geophysical evidence, and sampled by trial trenching. Although the enclosure was univallate (defined by a single circuit of ditch) and appeared fairly basic in plan, a reasonably complex sequence of development was recorded. This began with a simple straight gully, which was replaced by the sub-rectangular enclosure ditch. This originally had a c.9.5m wide south entrance, which was subsequently blocked but later re-established. In the interval, a spur ditch was dug from the southeastern corner of the enclosure.

A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered, providing a 2nd-century *terminus post quem* for the establishment of the enclosure. A reasonably prolonged lifespan for the enclosure is suggested by the repeated renewal and alteration of its constituent ditches. Environmental remains were sparse.

The enclosure appears to have been uninhabited, and may have been used for the temporary containment of livestock, with the nearby stream probably exploited as a water source and possibly encouraging the establishment of an enclosure at this location. Generally, the feature appears fairly typical of field system and corral features visible as cropmarks across large areas of the sandstone and limestone geologies of West and South Yorkshire.

Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was seen across the Site, attesting to later agricultural use of the land. The orientation of the ridge and furrow matched that of the enclosure, highlighting the enduring influence of drainage on boundary orientation hereabouts.

The archive of the archaeological strip, map and sample exercise is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **109560**. It is recommended that the project archive be deposited provisionally at Pontefract Museum subject to agreement, under an accession number to be determined. In the interim, the project archive will be kept at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Sheffield. An OASIS form, number **wessexar1-213143** will be completed and submitted at the time of deposition.



# **Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin, West Yorkshire**

## **Strip, Map and Sample Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

The fieldwork was commissioned by BWB Consulting Limited, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Jim MacQueen in this regard. The assistance of David Hunter of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service who monitored the work is also acknowledged. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was directed by Jonathan Buttery and undertaken by Jonathan Buttery, Natasha Brett and Mike Howarth. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. Environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Steve Winterton and were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. This report was written by Ashley Tuck and Jonathan Buttery and illustrated by Alix Sperr.



# Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin, West Yorkshire

## Strip, Map and Sample Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by BWB Consulting Limited, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample on land at Pontefract Road in Purston Jaglin, near Featherstone in West Yorkshire (NGR 442979 420185). This archaeological work was undertaken to satisfy planning conditions relating to the proposed residential development.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work was previously prepared by URS (2014) and submitted to West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located on land off Pontefract Road in Purston Jaglin, near Featherstone in West Yorkshire (NGR 442979 420185). The Site is bounded by residential properties along Pontefract Road to the south, allotment gardens and scrub to the west and north-west, and agricultural land to the northeast and east.

#### 1.3 Topography

- 1.3.1 The Site lies approximately between 42-47m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the land descending to the north and west to a small stream which flows to the southwest and eventually joins the River Went. The Site occupies the southern side of a slight valley, overlooked to the north by Strawberry Hill and to the south by elevated ground around High Ackworth.

#### 1.4 Geology

- 1.4.1 The geological substrate of the Site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation (BGS 2015).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.1.1 The Cultural Heritage Assessment (URS 2010) identified that cropmarks had been recorded on Site and in its vicinity. These were interpreted as enclosures, trackways and field boundaries of Prehistoric-Romano-British date.





## **2.2 Medieval and Post-medieval**

- 2.2.1 The Cultural Heritage Assessment (URS 2010) recorded that ‘historical sources indicate that throughout the medieval and Post-medieval periods the Site and its vicinity remained in a wholly rural setting until the late 19th century when the railways arrived and the first exploitation of coal on a large scale began to occur’.

## **2.3 Previous archaeological work**

- 2.3.1 Archaeological Services Durham University undertook a geophysical survey (ASDU 2010a) as well as a programme of trial trenching (ASDU 2010b) across the proposed development Site. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of buried archaeological features corresponding with the cropmark evidence of the possible enclosure, and also detected the likely presence of ridge and furrow on the Site. The trial trenching confirmed that the enclosure was Prehistoric to Romano-British in origin.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (URS 2014). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the standards and guidance documentation issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-d) and relevant local and regional frameworks.

- 3.1.2 The area monitored during the archaeological strip, map and sample exercise covered 0.6ha.

### **3.2 Machine excavation**

- 3.2.1 Topsoil and overburden were removed using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and/or overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first. Three six-ton dumpers were used to transport spoil from the excavation area to a storage area.

### **3.3 Hand excavation of archaeological remains**

- 3.3.1 The exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned when necessary to clarify the extent of any revealed archaeological remains. Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, cleaning and excavation was carried out by hand. All features were investigated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

### **3.4 Recording**

- 3.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology’s *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.

- 3.4.2 Excavated areas were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid (within 0.1m). Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were



drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 scale as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

3.4.3 Photographs were taken of excavated features using 35mm monochrome and digital images.

### **3.5 Finds**

3.5.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (English Heritage 2005).

3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from deposits of obviously modern date.

3.5.3 All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

### **3.6 Environmental samples**

3.6.1 The environmental sampling strategy included the routine bulk sampling of undisturbed deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

### **3.7 Aims and objectives**

3.7.1 The general aims of the project were set out in the WSI (URS 2014) and were:

- *to determine the character, nature and date of the irregular shaped enclosure in north east of the sample Site;*
- *to establish the character, extent and date range of any archaeological deposits, features and/or structures within the strip, map and sample Site;*
- *to carry out all works according to the methodology outlined within the WSI in regards to investigating, recording and sampling of any archaeological features;*
- *to confirm the results of the evaluation carried out by Archeological Services Durham University;*
- *to recover, where appropriate, palaeo-environmental samples and all artefacts found from potentially significant deposits;*
- *to preserve the archaeological remains impacted by the development as a written record.*

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

### **4.2 General stratigraphy**

4.2.1 The natural undisturbed geological substrate was light brownish yellow clay in the southwest of the Site. The natural elsewhere was orange yellow clay sand; a layer of

colluvium (**1018**) overlay the change in substrate. The topsoil was mid-blackish brown silty sand, with occasional fairly well-sorted, small to medium sized rounded pebbles.

- 4.2.2 Fills were fairly uniform across the Site, and comprised mid-brown or orangey brown sands, with loamy, silty or clayish textures. Small amounts of small sub-angular stone and charcoal were usually present.

### 4.3 Romano-British

- 4.3.1 The southern portion of an apparently sub-rectangular Romano-British enclosure was present in the northeast of the Site (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). It measured 33m northwest to southeast by at least 16.5m northeast to southwest, and continued beyond the northern Site limit. The area enclosed measured some 375 square meters (0.0375ha). The enclosure was defined by boundary ditches, with gullies and a pit also present.

#### *Phase 1: linear gully*

- 4.3.2 The stratigraphically earliest feature was gully **1066** (**Figure 3a, Plate 2**), which ran southwest-northeast and was 1.27m wide and 0.4m deep with a concave profile. Fills from group **1066** produced Romano-British black burnished ware dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD (from **1051**) and a residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flake (from **1041**). At its southwest extent, gully **1066** petered out and was lost due to truncation from later agricultural activity. In the northeast, gully **1066** was cut by the main enclosure ditch, **1064**.

#### *Phase 2: main enclosure*

- 4.3.3 The main part of the enclosure ditch (**1064**) was 2.4m wide and 0.74m deep, with an irregular, mostly concave profile (**Figure 3b, Plate 3**). It entered the area of excavation from the northeast on the former alignment of gully **1066** before curving gently round to run towards the southeast. Romano-British greyware was found in fill **1036**.
- 4.3.4 Towards the southeast end of the main enclosure ditch **1064**, a small (0.28m wide and 0.2m deep) gully, **1008** ran off towards the east. Gully **1008** was truncated to the east by a furrow, and did not remerge beyond it. The relationship between **1008** and **1064** could not be determined because of the presence of a later pit, **1010** (**Figure 3c, Plate 4**). Pit **1010** was sub-circular, 0.94m in diameter and 0.4m deep. Gully **1008** did not produce dating evidence but is thought to be contemporary with the enclosure. Pit **1010** could be of any date from the Romano-British period onwards.
- 4.3.5 A gap appears to have been left to the east of **1064** forming an entrance c.9.5m wide. Beyond this, running southwest-northeast and forming the eastern boundary of the enclosure was another ditch, **1065** (**Figure 3d, Plate 5**). Ditch **1065** produced no dating evidence and cannot be stratigraphically linked to most of the other features, but it is speculated that it is the continuation of the main enclosure, which it resembles in form (1.05m wide and 0.44m deep with concave profile).

#### *Phase 3: entrance blocked*

- 4.3.6 At the eastern end of the *Phase 2* boundary ditch **1064** was a complex intersection with features from both *Phases 3* and *4* (**Figure 4**).

- 4.3.7 The entrance to the enclosure was blocked when a small gully, **1067**, was dug into the terminal of the main enclosure ditch (**Figure 4**) and across the entrance. Gully **1067** was 1.14m wide and only 0.18m deep with a straight-sided, flat-bottomed profile (**Plate 6**).

*Phase 4: extension*

- 4.3.8 Gully **1067** was in turn cut by ditch **1057** (**Figure 4**), a later extension on the same northwest-southeast alignment as the main enclosure ditch **1064**. Ditch **1057** was concave, 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep (**Plate 7**).
- 4.3.9 Ditch **1057** cut an earlier pit-like feature, **1004 = 1045**, which was aligned northeast to southwest. Feature **1004 = 1045** was c.2m long, 0.34m wide and 0.15m deep. No dating evidence was recorded.

*Phase 5: re-cuts*

- 4.3.10 During this phase a re-cut (**1029 = 1031**) of the main enclosure ditch **1064** was dug, separating the southwestern terminus of gully **1067** (terminus numbered **1014**) from the main body of the gully. It is possible that this re-cut of ditch **1064** accounts for the majority of the remains of the enclosure ditch.
- 4.3.11 The renewal of the east ditch of the enclosure, **1065**, was marked by re-cut **1062** (**Figure 3d, Plate 5**). This terminated c.9.5m east of **1029 = 1031**. Together, the phase 5 re-cuts appear to have redefined the original south entrance of the enclosure. Recut **1062** was 0.93m wide and 0.44m deep and ran parallel to, but slightly to the east of the alignment of the original ditch **1065**. Neither re-cut **1062** nor re-cut **1065** produced dating evidence.

*The western ditch*

- 4.3.12 Ditch **1053 = 1055** (**Figure 5, Plate 8**) ran for some 30m on a northwest to southeast alignment and continued beyond the western Site boundary. No datable artefacts were recovered, although it may be associated with the Romano-British features in the northeast, as it had been cut by the later ridge and furrow (**Figure 5**). Ditch **1053 = 1055** was 1m wide and 0.35m deep with a straight-sided, flat-bottomed profile, similar to gully **1067** which blocked the entrance to the enclosure.

#### **4.4 Ridge and furrow**

- 4.4.1 Furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation, usually medieval and/ or Post-medieval in date, were seen running from northeast to southwest at regular intervals of c.3m. Furrows were preserved intermittently but were seen across the whole Site. One furrow (**1006**) was 0.84m wide but only 0.06m deep with a concave profile. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature.
- 4.4.2 The orientation of the furrows matches that of the Romano-British enclosure, highlighting the enduring influence of drainage on boundary orientation hereabouts.



## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 General

- 1.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, comprising 14 sherds of pottery and one piece of worked flint. The assemblage was derived from just four contexts (see **Table 1**).
- 1.1.2 The pottery includes one Post-medieval sherd (a coarse redware), from fill **1007** of furrow **1006**. The remaining sherds are all Romano-British, and include sherds from a greyware convex lipped bowl (fill **1036** of ditch **1035**) and a Black Burnished ware (BB1) flanged bowl (fill **1052** of ditch **1051**), forms which can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.
- 1.1.3 The worked flint, from fill 1042 (ditch **1041**) is a small broken blade, with patinated surfaces. On its own this piece cannot be confidently dated, but an early prehistoric date (Mesolithic/Neolithic) is most likely. Although it provides the only dating evidence for ditch **1041**, it is almost certainly residual in this context.

**Table 1: All finds by material type (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Material	Quantity	Comments
1007	Pottery	1/20	Post-medieval redware
1036	Pottery	10/431	Romano-British: 7 sherds greyware (convex bowl); 3 sherds BB1
1042	Flint	1 / 2	Broken blade, patinated
1052	Pottery	3/56	Romano-British: BB1 flanged bowl

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A series of nine samples were taken from a range of pits, ditches and gullies of Romano-British date. They were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

### 6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Table 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots varied in size with generally moderate to moderately high numbers of roots and modern seeds. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 Low levels of cereal remains were recorded in five of the nine samples. These included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain fragments. Small quantities of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were also present in five samples. A number of monocotyledon stem fragments were observed, including some possibly of heather (*Erica/Calluna* type), in gully **1002** and ditch **1033**.



6.2.4 These small assemblages are compatible with a Romano-British date. They may be indicative of settlement activity in the wider area, the exploitation of the hedgerow/woodland resource and possibly the burning of turves.

### 6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Small amounts of wood charcoal greater than 2 mm were retrieved from these features. The charcoal included round wood fragments.

**Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Romano-British												
Enclosure Ditch group 1064												
1012	1013	4	13	60	35	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	<1/2 ml	coal
1035	1036	6	35	135	40	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	<1/1 ml	coal
Ditch												
1051	1052	8	19	60	60	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	0/3 ml	coal
?Romano-British												
Pit												
1010	1011	3	15	50	60	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	5/3 ml	coal
Gullies												
1002	1003	1	12	80	70	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag, stem frags ?Heather type	2/2 ml	coal
1008	1009	2	13	50	70	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	0/2 ml	coal
1027	1028	5	12	50	60	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	0/<1 ml	coal
Ditches												
1033	1034	7	19	60	40	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	<1/2 ml	coal
1053	1054	9	18	30	40	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	Stem frags ?Heather type	<1/2 ml	coal

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

### 6.4 Further potential

#### *Charred plant remains*

6.4.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has no potential to provide information on the nature of the enclosure, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques during the Romano-British period due to the small quantities of material recovered.



#### *Wood charcoal*

- 6.4.2 There is no potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the Site due to the lack of suitable assemblages.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

### **7.1 Discussion**

- 7.1.1 The strip, map and sample exercise allowed further investigation of an enclosure previously identified through cropmark and geophysical evidence, and sampled by trial trenching. Although the enclosure was univallate (defined by a single circuit of ditch) and appeared fairly basic in plan, a reasonably complex sequence of development was recorded. This began with a simple gully, which was replaced by the sub-rectangular enclosure ditch. This originally had a c.9.5m wide south entrance, which was subsequently blocked but later re-established. In the interval, a spur ditch was dug from the southeastern corner of the enclosure.
- 7.1.2 A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered. The material is not numerous or varied enough to permit a nuanced understanding of the chronology of developments on the Site, but does provide a 2<sup>nd</sup>-century *terminus post quem* for the establishment of the enclosure. A reasonably prolonged lifespan for the enclosure is suggested by the repeated renewal and alteration of its constituent ditches.
- 7.1.3 No features were recorded within the enclosure, which would indicate it did not host permanent human occupation. Similarly, there was no evidence from environmental remains to suggest that the enclosure was inhabited, although some indicators of settlement in the general vicinity were noted. The likelihood is that the enclosure had an agricultural use, such as for the containment of stock. The nearby stream may have been used as a water source for animals kept here, and perhaps encouraged the establishment of an enclosure at this location.
- 7.1.4 There is extensive cropmark evidence across the sandstone and limestone areas of West and South Yorkshire for ditched field systems, trackways and enclosures (Chadwick 2009, 2010; Roberts 2010; Roberts and Richardson 2002). The number of excavated examples continues to increase, largely as a consequence of developer-funded work. Where investigated, cropmark field boundaries and enclosures are commonly found to have been in use in the Romano-British period, although a later Iron Age inception is occasionally apparent, and often generally assumed. Such enclosure features are generally typified by low levels of artefactual remains and impoverished environmental datasets (Chadwick 2009, 2010; Roberts and Richardson 2002, 40), a pattern with which the Purston Jaglin example conforms.
- 7.1.5 Chadwick has argued that seasonal transhumance formed a more important part of the Prehistoric/Romano-British economy than has hitherto been appreciated (2010, Chapters 5 and 6). This seemingly isolated and uninhabited enclosure situated close to a stream in a valley bottom location may have formed a stopping point for pastoralists involved in the daily or seasonal movement of livestock within such a scheme.



## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Pontefract Museum, subject to agreement, under an accession number to be determined. In the interim, the project archive will be kept at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Sheffield under the project code 109560.

### **8.2 Preparation of archive**

8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Pontefract Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; UKIC 2011; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b;).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

### **8.3 Discard policy**

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

### **8.4 Security Copy**

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.





## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

- ADS, 2013, Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Archaeological Services Durham University, 2010a, Pontefract Road, Purston Featherstone, West Yorkshire: Geophysical Survey Report No. 2510
- Archaeological Services Durham University, 2010b, Pontefract Road, Purston Featherstone, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 2563
- British Geological Survey 2015, Geology of Britain Online Viewer
- Brown, D.H., 2011, Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chadwick, A. M. 2009, An Archaeological Research Agenda for West Yorkshire. The Iron Age and Romano-British periods. <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/archaeology/Final-Draft-Iron-Age-Roman-West-Yorkshire-Research-Agenda.pdf>
- Chadwick, A. M. 2010, Fields for Discourse: Landscape and Materialities of Being in South and West Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire during the Iron Age and Romano-British Periods. A Study of People and Place. PhD thesis, University of Wales, Newport
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a, Standard and Guidance for Excavation
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014c, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014d, Codes of Conduct
- English Heritage, 2005, A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds
- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation
- Roberts, I. 2010, Understanding the Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone. Archaeological Services WYAS
- Roberts, I. and Richardson, J. 2002, Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement Enclosures at Moss Carr, Methley, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Services (WYAS) Publications 2
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1993, Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists



- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1995, Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Stace, C, 1997, New flora of the British Isles (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC), 2001, Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage.
- URS (Scott Wilson), 2010, Pontefract Road, Purston Cultural Heritage Assessment
- URS, 2014, Pontefract Road, Purston, Written Scheme of Investigation
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. (eds.), 1998, First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition
- Zohary, D, and Hopf, M, 2000, Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford



## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Context	Description
1000	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silty sand
1001	<b>Natural:</b> Yellow clay changing to a yellowish brown clay sand
1002	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1003	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1002</b> . Pale brownish orange loamy sand
1004	<b>Cut:</b> Terminus
1005	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1004</b> Pale brownish orange loamy sand
1006	<b>Cut:</b> Furrow
1007	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1006</b> mid light brown loamy sand
1008	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1009	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1008</b> mid brownish red sandy silt
1010	<b>Cut:</b> Pit
1011	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of pit <b>1010</b> mid brownish red loamy sand
1012	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1013	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1012</b> Mid brownish red silty sand
1014	<b>Cut:</b> Possible water cut feature
1015	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1014</b> . Mid brown loamy sand
1016	<b>Cut:</b> Enclosure ditch
1017	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1016</b> mid brownish red silty sand
1018	<b>Layer:</b> coluvium: light brown silty sand with rare charcoal
1019	<b>Cut:</b> Furrow
1020	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of furrow <b>1019</b> Light grey brown sandy clay.
1021	<b>Cut:</b> Furrow
1022	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1021</b> light grey brown sandy clay
1023	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1024	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1023</b> Pale mid brown silty sand



1025	<b>Cut:</b> Terminus
1026	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1025</b> mid brownish red silty sand
1027	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1028	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1027</b> mid brown silty sand
1029	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1030	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1029</b> mid brown silty sand
1031	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1032	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1031</b> mid brown silty sand
1033	<b>Cut:</b> Enclosure ditch
1034	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of furrow <b>1033</b>
1035	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1036	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1035</b> mid dark brown sandy clay
1037	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1038	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1037</b> . Mid brown sandy clay
1039	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1040	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1039</b> . Mid brown sandy clay.
1041	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1042	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1041</b> . Mid Brown sandy clay
1043	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1044	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1043</b> . Light orangy brown sand
1045	<b>Cut:</b> Part of terminus <b>1004</b> .
1046	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1045</b> . Light orange brown sand.
1047	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1048	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1047</b> . Mid brown sandy clay
1049	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1050	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1049</b> . Mid brown sandy clay
1051	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1052	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1051</b> . Mid brown sandy clay



1053	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1054	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1053</b> . Light grey silty sand
1055	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1056	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1055</b> . Light grey silty sand
1057	<b>Group:</b> Possible field boundary, comprised of <b>1002, 1029, 1023</b> and <b>1043</b>
1058	<b>Cut:</b> Gully
1059	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1058</b> . Light orangy brown sand
1060	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch
1061	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1060</b> . Light orange sand
1062	<b>Cut:</b> Re cut of enclosure ditch. Cuts <b>1033</b> and <b>1061</b> .
1063	<b>Fill:</b> fill of <b>1063</b> . Light brown orange sand.
1064	<b>Group:</b> enclosure ditch consisting of <b>1025, 1016, 1012, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1047</b> and <b>1049</b>
1065	<b>Group:</b> enclosure ditch <b>1060, 1033</b>
1066	<b>Group:</b> gully <b>1041, 1051</b>
1067	<b>Group:</b> gully closing entrance <b>1027 1058</b>



## 10.2 Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-213143

### Project details

Project name	Land off Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin, West Yorkshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample exercise on 0.6ha of land off Pontefract Road in Purston Jaglin, near Featherstone in West Yorkshire (NGR 442979 420185).</p> <p>The strip, map and sample exercise allowed further investigation of an enclosure previously identified through cropmark and geophysical evidence, and sampled by trial trenching. Although the enclosure was univallate (defined by a single circuit of ditch) and appeared fairly basic in plan, a reasonably complex sequence of development was recorded. This began with a simple gully, which was replaced by the sub-rectangular enclosure ditch. This originally had a c.9.5m wide south entrance, which was subsequently blocked but later re-established. In the interval, a spur ditch was dug from the southeastern corner of the enclosure.</p> <p>A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered, providing a 2nd-century terminus post quem for the establishment of the enclosure. A reasonably prolonged lifespan for the enclosure is suggested by the repeated renewal and alteration of its constituent ditches. Environmental remains were sparse.</p> <p>The enclosure appears to have been uninhabited, and may have been used for the temporary containment of livestock, with the nearby stream used as a water source and possibly encouraging the establishment of an enclosure at this location. Generally, the feature appears fairly typical of field system and corral features visible as cropmarks across large areas of the sandstone and limestone geologies of West and South Yorkshire.</p> <p>Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was seen across the Site, attesting to later agricultural use of the land. The orientation of this matched that of the enclosure, highlighting the enduring influence of drainage on boundary orientation hereabouts.</p>
Project dates	Start: 28-05-2015 End: 10-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	109560 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST YORKSHIRE WAKEFIELD FEATHERSTONE Land off Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin
Postcode	WF7 5AR



Study area	16.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 4280 2012 53.6755642501 -1.35201954958 53 40 32 N 001 21 07 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.00m Max: 47.00m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	URS Infrastructure and Environment Ltd
Project director/manager	O'Neill, R.
Project supervisor	J. Buttery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Pontefract Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Pontefract Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Pontefract Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Pontefract Road, Purston Jaglin, West Yorkshire: Strip, Map and Sample Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Buttery, J.
Other bibliographic	109560.01



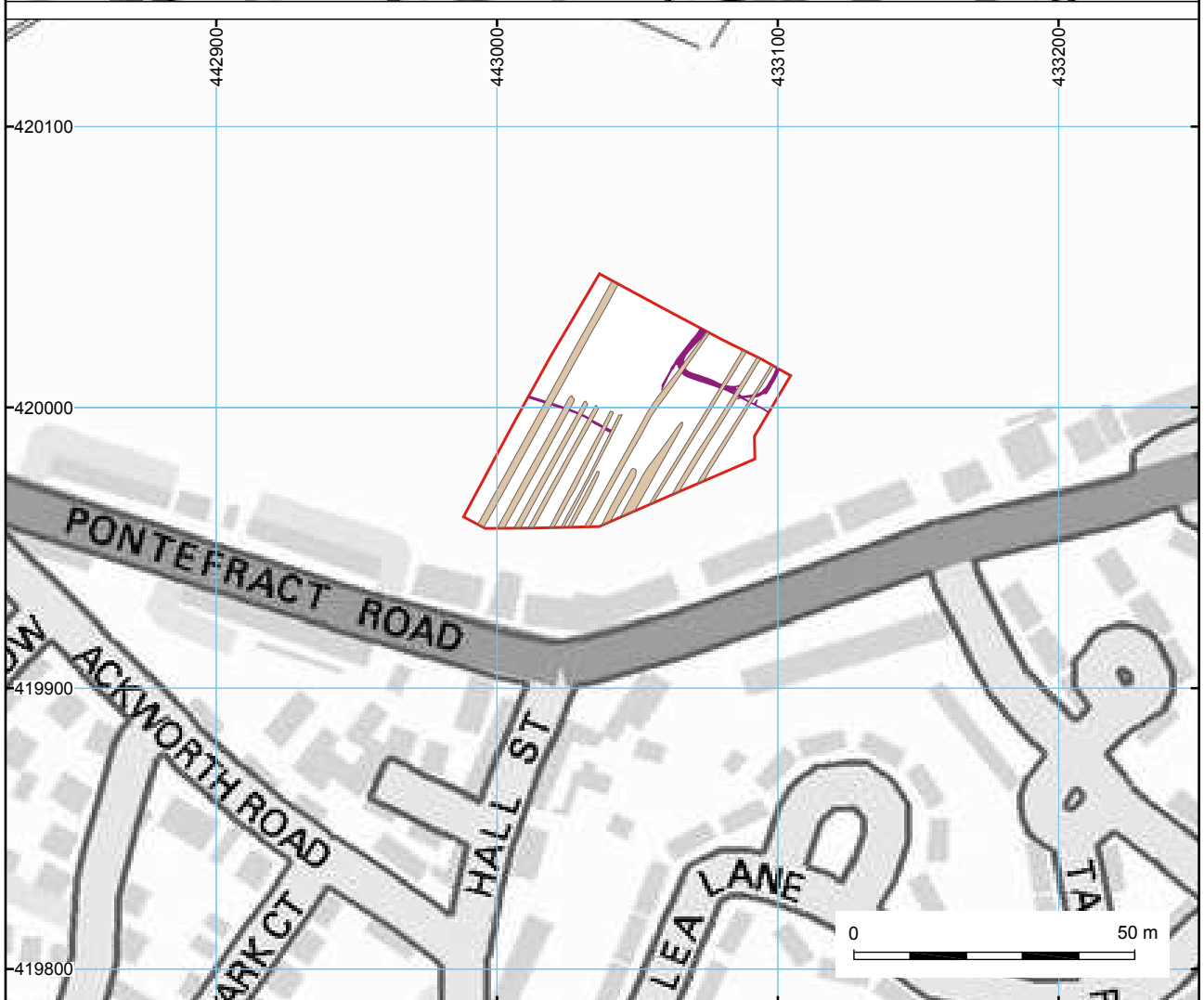
details

Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed comb bound report

---

Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	14 July 2015





▭ Mitigation Area    
 ▭ Archaeological feature    
 ▭ Ridge and furrow

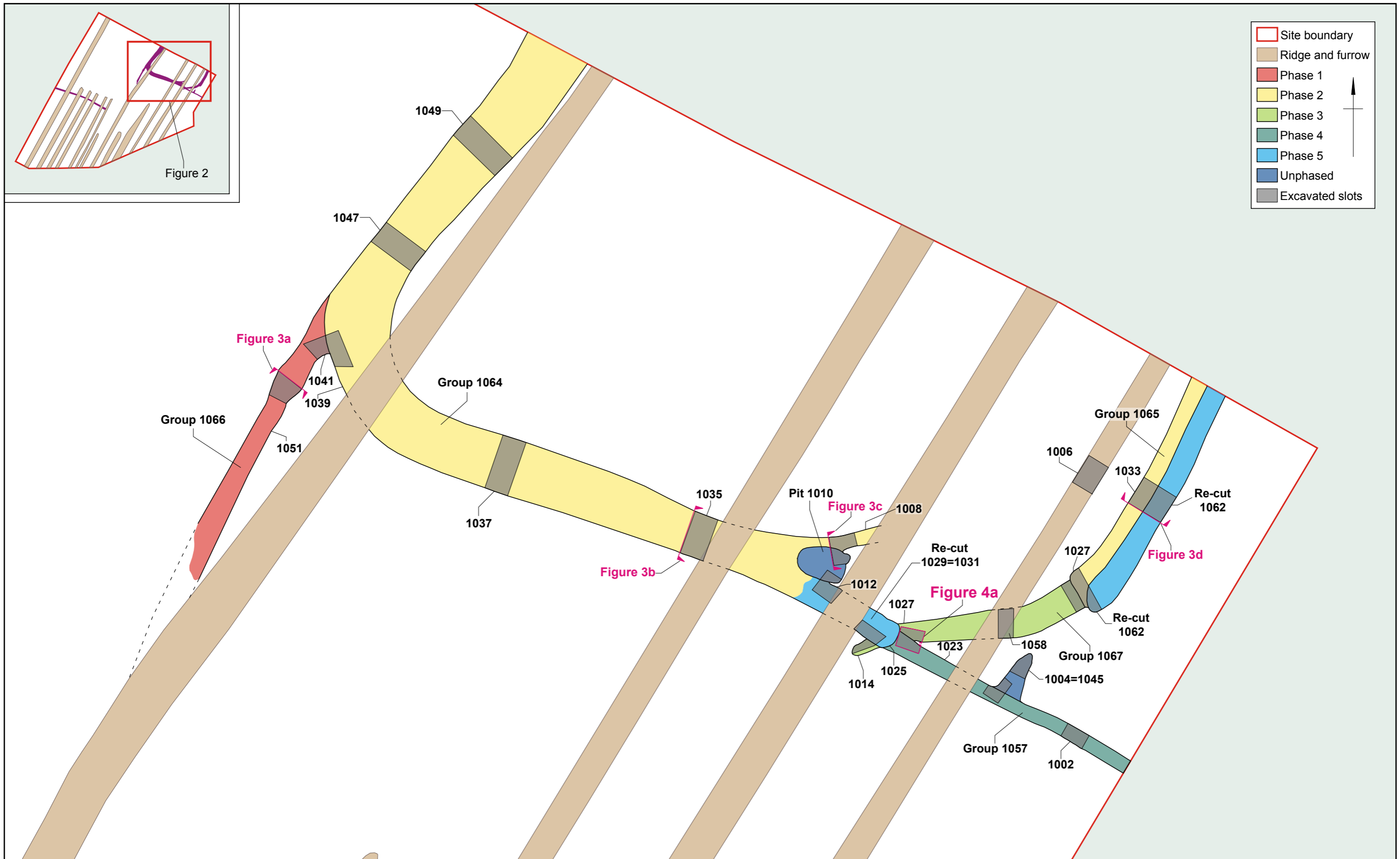
Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	16/06/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		

Site location

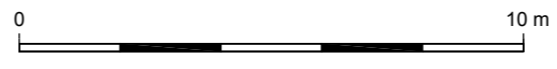
Figure 1



- Site boundary
- Ridge and furrow
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Unphased
- Excavated slots



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	14/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:150 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		

Plan of enclosure in the northeast showing groups, phasing and interventions

Figure 2

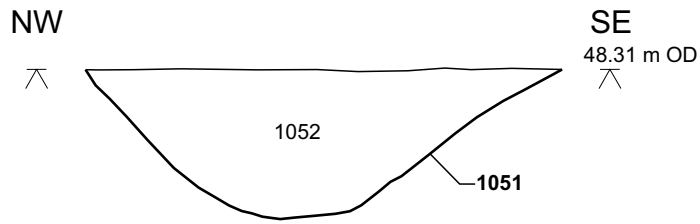


Figure 3a: Section of gully **1051**, part of group **1066**

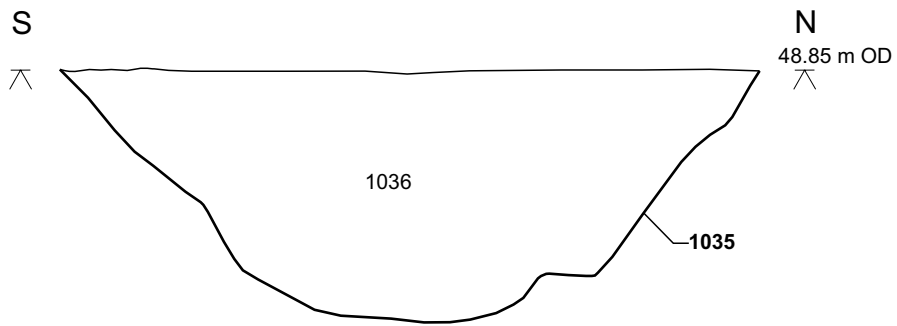


Figure 3b: Section of ditch **1035**, part of group **1064**

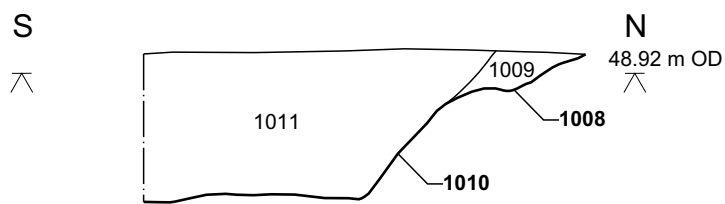


Figure 3c: Section of relationship of later pit **1010** with gully **1008**

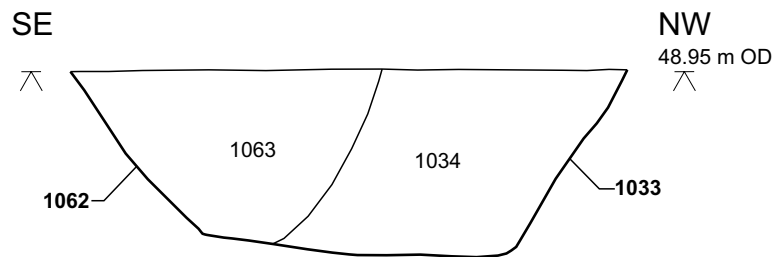
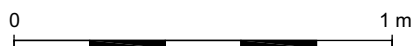
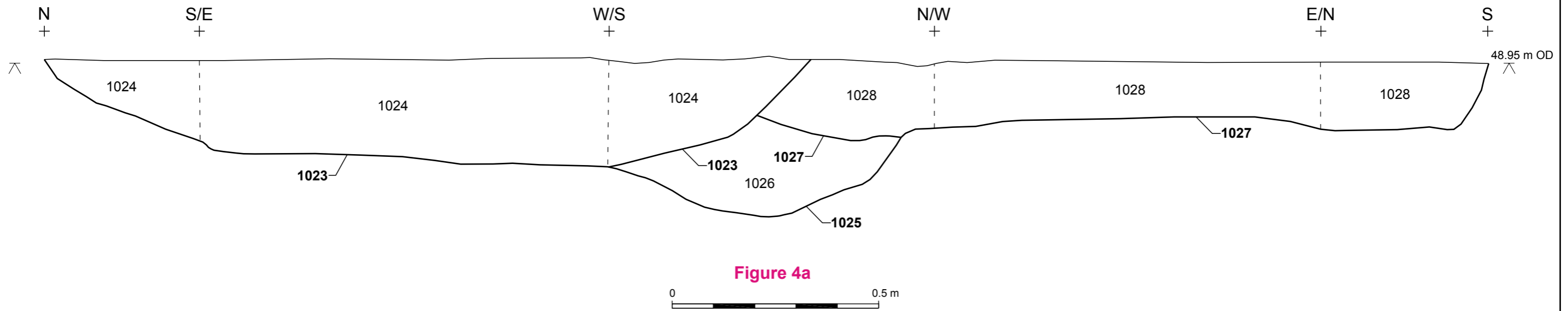
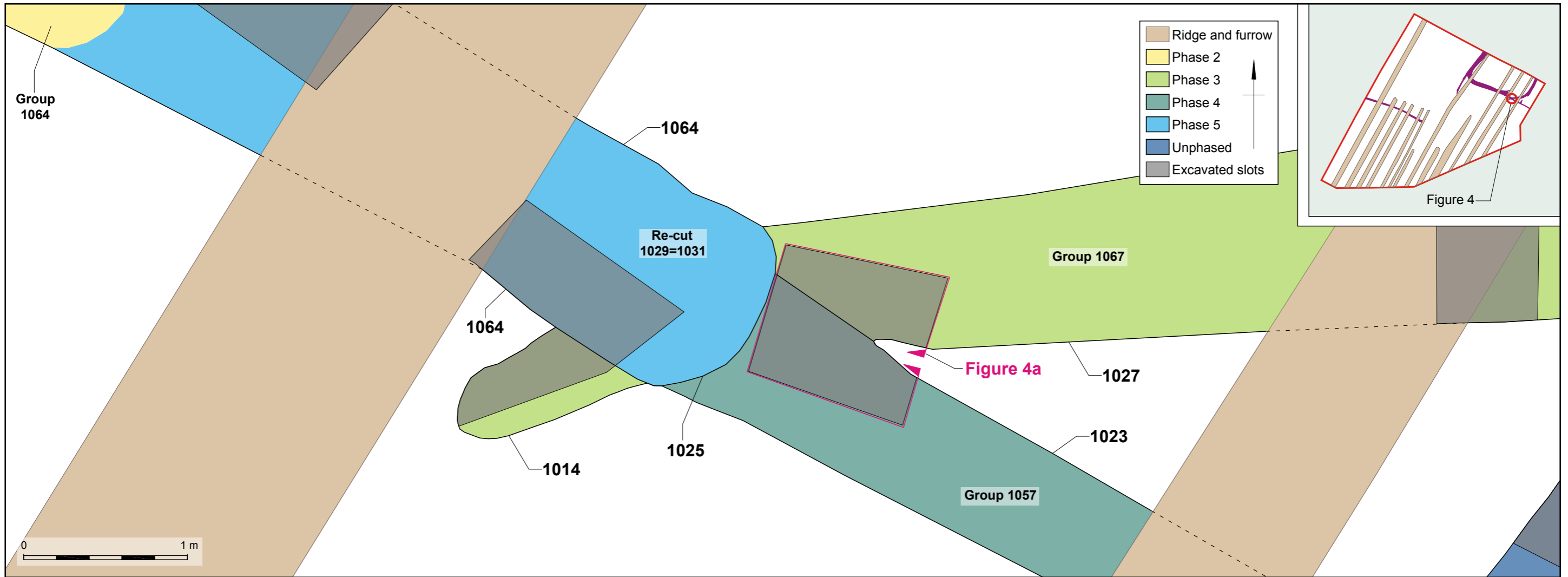



Figure 3d: Section off ditch **1033**, part of group **1065**, and re-cut **1062**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

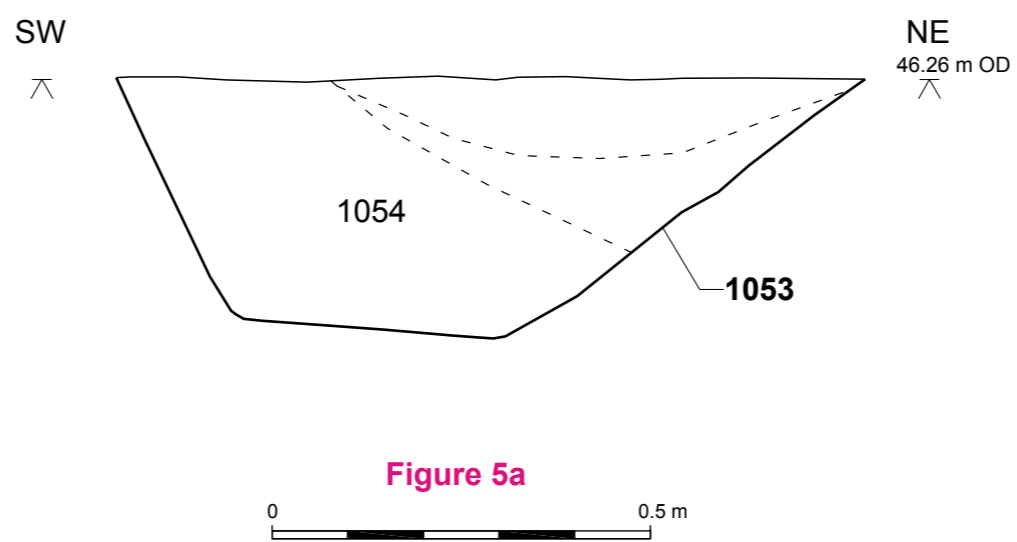
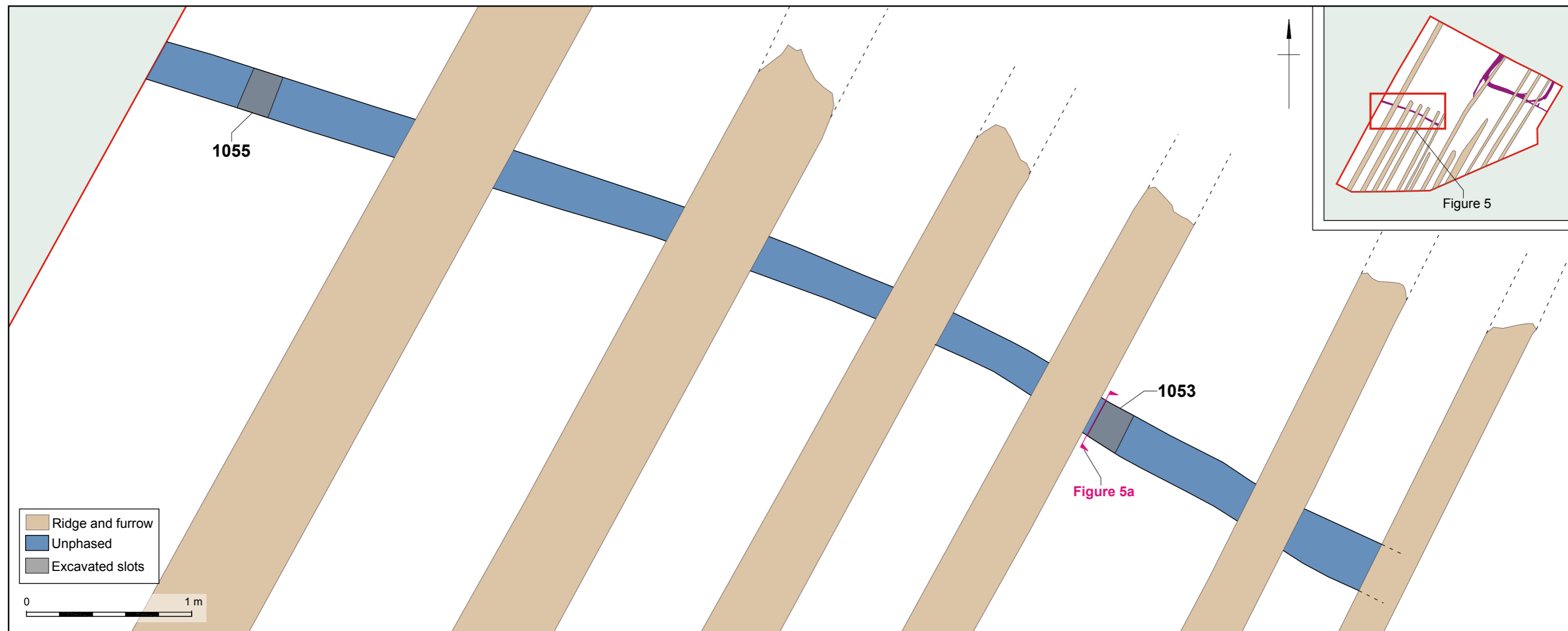
Date:	14/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	All sections - 1: 20 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		



	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		Date: 14/07/2015	Revision Number: 0
			Scale: Main plan - 1:25 @ A3 Section - 1:20 @ A3	Illustrator: APS
			Path: Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15	

Section and plan showing relationship between 1025 (group 1064), 1027 (group 1067) and 1023 (group 1057)

Figure 4



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	14/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main plan - 1:25 @ A3 Section - 1:20 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		



Plate 1: Gully **1051**, part of group **1066** from southwest



Plate 2: Ditch **1035**, part of group **1064** from southeast


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		



Plate 3: Pit **1010** and gully **1008** from south



Plate 4: Ditch **1033**, part of group **1065**, and re-cut **1062** from northeast



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		



Plate 5: Gully **1058**, part of group **1067** from west



Plate 6: Ditch **1002**, part of group **1057** from northwest

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		



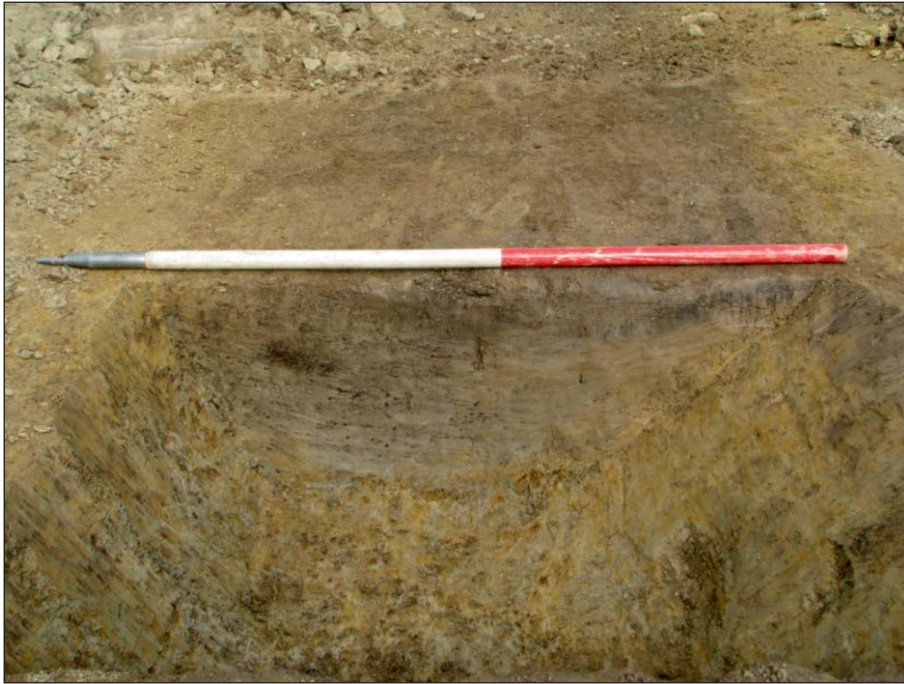



Plate 7: Ditch **1053** from east

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/07/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\109560\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_15		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.