

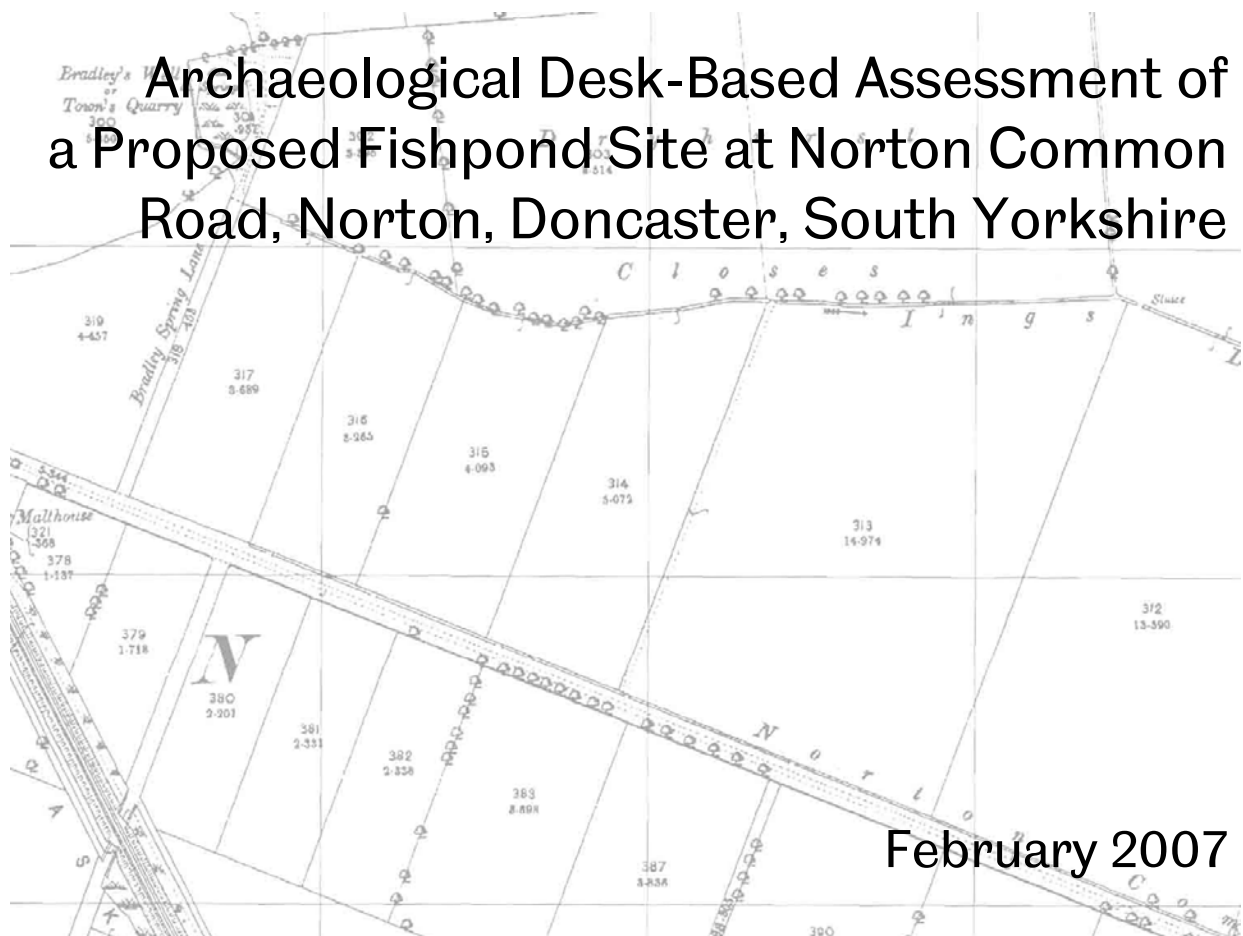


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Project Report 1082.1(1)

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# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a Proposed Fishpond Site at Norton Common Road, Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire



February 2007

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Prepared For:

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# Norton Common, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

National Grid Reference: SE 5596 1522 (centred)

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
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# CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Aims .....	5
2.2 Data Collection .....	5
2.3 Site Visit .....	5
2.4 Planning Framework .....	5
<b>3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1 Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites.....	7
4.2 Prehistoric to Roman .....	7
4.3 Medieval .....	8
4.4 Post-Medieval .....	9
<b>5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7 CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>8 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>10 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>11 APPENDIX 1: SYAS BRIEF .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>12 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES.....</b>	<b>16</b>

## **LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES**

### **Illustrations**

- 1 Site location map
- 2 Location of known archaeological sites
- 3 Rectified plan of cropmarks
- 4 1814 enclosure map
- 5 1827 map of Norton township
- 6 1854 OS map
- 7 1893 and 1932 OS maps
- 8 1960 and 1982 OS maps

### **Plates**

- 1 Application area viewed from Norton Common Road
- 2 Drainage ditch at southern end of site
- 3 Remains of enclosure boundary hedge at west side of site
- 4 Area of denser vegetation at north end of site

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*In January 2007, ARCUS were commissioned by Kevin Tyree to undertake a desk-based assessment of a field at Norton Common Road, Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required to support a planning application for the creation of a fishing pond at the site. A site visit and documentary, photographic and cartographic research were undertaken for the assessment.*

*The Historic Environment Record has no information on any archaeology within 1km of the application area, although prehistoric to medieval activity has been noted within 1.5km, including an arrowhead of probable Bronze Age date, two possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures shown as cropmarks, and a medieval manorial complex at Norton Priory. Aerial photographs examined for the desk-based assessment showed several fragmentary cropmarks in the immediate vicinity of the application area, possibly associated with the Iron Age/Romano British dispersed settlement and field systems recorded to the west and southeast of Norton.*

*The site was common land in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and is likely to have been marshy land, used primarily for grazing from the medieval period until it was enclosed in 1814 as part of the Norton Parliamentary Enclosure Award. Norton Common Road and most of the drainage ditches appear to date to this award, although the dike along the northern boundary of the field may relate to an earlier phase of drainage. The site has been in arable cultivation in recent years, and was used for allotment gardens in the 1960s-70s.*

*The potential for the survival of prehistoric to Romano-British remains is considered to be moderate, with such remains being of local or regional significance. The potential for medieval to post-medieval archaeology, apart from drainage features, is considered to be low. Drainage of the fields and ploughing is likely to have had an adverse effect on the preservation of archaeological deposits. The creation of the pond will require the excavation of an area of 2.5 acres to a depth of between 0.5m to 1.75m. This would impact on any surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits. Further archaeological investigation, such as geophysical survey or a watching brief during topsoil and subsoil stripping, would be required to assess the nature and extent of buried remains surviving within the application site.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Norton Common Road, Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. The assessment comprised a site visit, documentary and cartographic research, and was required to inform a planning application for the creation of a 2.5 acre fishpond at the site. ARCUS were commissioned by Kevin Tyree to undertake the assessment. Research and fieldwork were carried out by Rowan May.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to:

- establish the archaeological and historical background of the application area;
- assess the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the site;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

### 2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Monuments Record (NMR);
- Doncaster Archives;
- Doncaster Local Studies Library;
- ARCUS archives.

### 2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was made on the 20<sup>th</sup> February 2007. This involved a walk-over survey of the proposal area, to discover if any features of archaeological interest were visible. Land use and areas of previous disturbance that would affect the survival of sub-surface archaeology were also noted.

### 2.4 Planning Framework

#### PPG 16

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) Archaeology and Planning (1990) provides guidance for the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains, which are considered to be non-renewable. There is a presumption for the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains, whether or not they are Scheduled Monuments.

PPG16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process and provides a framework for the investigation of sites to determine the archaeological impact of proposed development. It also provides a framework for the management of remains, including preservation *in situ*, or by record, where planners decide that physical preservation is not justified.

## **Doncaster Unitary Development Plan (UDP)**

The Doncaster Metropolitan Borough UDP (adopted 1998 and currently under review) contains policies relating to the environment, built heritage and archaeology, based on guidelines set down in PPG 16. The relevant policies state:

*Policy ENV 35:*

*The Borough Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote the borough's archaeological heritage.*

*Policy ENV 36:*

*Where the information about the archaeology of a site is insufficient to determine a planning application, the applicant will be required to provide an archaeological evaluation of the site to the satisfaction of the Borough Council.*

*Policy ENV 37:*

*Development which would have a significant adverse affect on an archaeological site of national importance (whether Scheduled or not), its character or its setting will not normally be allowed.*

*In determining development proposals affecting sites of local archaeological importance, the desirability of preserving the site and its setting will be an important consideration.*

*Policy ENV 38:*

*Where development is to be allowed which would impinge on an archaeological site, planning permission will, depending upon the importance of the site and opportunities for preservation, be subject to:*

- a) conditions to ensure preservation of the archaeology in situ, and/or*
- b) conditions to ensure an adequate record of the site is made by an archaeological body approved by the Borough Council.*

## **3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE**

The site (centred on SE 5596 1522) is located to the east of the village of Norton, 10km to the north of Doncaster (**Illustration 1**). The southern boundary of the site is formed by Norton Common Road, with the Ings Dike on the northern side. There are fields to the east and west. The site currently consists of a narrow field, c.5 acres in extent (c.80m by 130m), not under cultivation at the time of survey. The underlying geology of the site is Pleistocene and recent silt and clays overlying Permo-Triassic Permian Marls and Magnesian Limestone.

## **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the area, focusing in particular on the application area. Historical maps and plans of the area from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. The NMR search revealed no oblique aerial photographs covering the area within 1km of the site, but vertical photos were studied for any visible features. Documents and secondary published works relating to the site were also consulted. A list of known archaeological sites and find-spots within 1.5km of the site was compiled from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), presented below.

## 4.1 Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites

The HER search revealed no known archaeological sites within 1km of the application area. A wider area of 1.5km around the site was searched to gain some information on the archaeological background. Site locations are shown on **Illustration 2**.

Site no	Description	NGR	HER no
1	Two rectangular enclosures shown as cropmarks to the southeast of Norton, probably dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period.	SK 548 148	4007
2	Possible site of Norton manor house. The 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house was demolished c.1962.	SE 545 152	2172
3	Flint tanged arrowhead, probably Bronze Age in date, found in Norton School grounds.	SE 545 150	1873
4	Hall Farm, 18 <sup>th</sup> -century farmhouse and outbuildings, grade II listed. Large 3-storey Dutch-style building, cement rendered. The house may be earlier than the façade. Evaluation trenches in the area around the house did not recover any archaeological remains or deposits (Jefferson and Webb 2002).	SE 5454 1526	3729
5	Archaeological evaluation, excavation and a watching brief in advance of development uncovered few archaeological remains, apart from boundaries and 4 quarry pits of probably medieval date. Pottery recovered mainly dated to the 12 <sup>th</sup> or 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries (Hayward 2002).	SE 5450 1540	N/a
6	Norton Priory Scheduled Ancient Monument, consisting of earthworks and buried remains relating to the medieval manorial complex of Norton, to the north of the current village. The manor was first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, and by 1535 had a chantry chapel. The site also encompasses the remains of a medieval mill and ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks.	SE 5454 1596	SAM 29949
7	Probable site of the chantry chapel listed in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 for the families of the Foliots and Hastings. The endowment included a house, 80 acres of arable land and three pastures. The buildings have since been demolished.	SE 544 158	295
8	Probable moated site, possibly associated with Norton Manor. Rectangular ditched enclosure, partly built over by a later barn. Interpreted on OS maps as fish ponds, but this seems unlikely.	SE 546 159	294
9	Medieval standing cross on Tanpit Lane, Walden Stubbs, thought to be a wayside cross associated with the chantry chapel at Norton. The cross is oriented to the cardinal compass points, and survives as a socketed base with 0.35m of the cross shaft. Grade II listed, Scheduled Ancient Monument.	SE 5475 1633	SAM 30132
10	Askern Royal Observer Corps subterranean monitoring post, opened in 1961, for reporting nuclear blasts and monitoring fallout. Closed in 1968, and demolished. No remaining surface structures.	SE 573 144	4643

## 4.2 Prehistoric to Roman

The only recorded early prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site is a flint arrowhead found in the grounds of Norton School (site 3), probably of Bronze Age date (2300-700 BC). Two bronze axe heads, also of Bronze Age date, were recorded in 1929 as having been found in the area, although no specific find-spot was given (YAJ 1929). Mesolithic and later flint assemblages were found during palaeoenvironmental investigations to the west of Norton Common Farm (SE 578 154), indicating probable use of the raised sandy island adjacent to the former course of the River Went (Lillie and Ellis 1997, 76). Excavations at Sutton Common, to the south of Askern, indicated



that earlier prehistoric activities may have been associated with hunting, gathering, and ritual deposition in a wetland area dominated by alder carr (Van de Noort 2004, 9). The application site is within an area which is likely to have been predominantly wetland in the early prehistoric period.

During the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (700 BC-450 AD), the area appears to have been characterised by small farmsteads dispersed amongst field systems defined by boundary ditches (Riley 1987), on the slightly raised areas above the floodplains and wetland areas. Widespread clearance of woodland in this period has been reflected in pollen and plant remains preserved in waterlogged areas (Lillie and Weir 1997, 73). Two rectangular enclosures, dated by analogy to this period, are located 1.2km to the southwest of the application area, visible as cropmarks from aerial photographs (site 1). More extensive remains are visible further to the west of Norton, around West Field (SE 51 16) and Woodfield Farm (SE 52 13), with an Iron Age enclosure surrounded by a slight earthwork surviving at Sutton Common to the south of Askern (SE 563 122).

The Sutton Common enclosure appeared to have been established in the early to middle Iron Age. It was surrounded by a box rampart and earthen bank, and contained numerous post-built structures, possibly granaries. The waterlogged condition of the soils afforded good preservation of environmental remains, although this was adversely affected by progressive desiccation associated with drainage of the fields. A large-scale re-watering project is being undertaken at the site to improve the preservation of organic materials (Van de Noort 2004).

Aerial photographs covering the site in 1970 showed fragmentary cropmark features in the immediate vicinity of the site, including possible small enclosures in the field to the northeast, and a larger sub-rectangular feature in the field at the corner of Norton Common and Road and the A19 (**Illustration 3**). The morphology of the features appears consistent with Romano-British dispersed settlement and agriculture, although the fragmentary nature makes interpretation problematical. A longer, curving feature crossing the latter field may represent a former watercourse.

### 4.3 Medieval

Norton was recorded in the Domesday Survey, indicating that there was a settlement by 1066. A mill was noted in the survey; no surviving evidence is known for this, but the most likely location would be close to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century mill (SE 541 158, HER 3360). A medieval Free Chapel or Priory at Norton was mentioned by Hunter, although he had little information on its early history. This was probably the chantry chapel of Norton juxta Smeaton, recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, when Richard Newyth, rector of Smeaton, was the Cantarist (Hunter 1831, 473). The site of the chantry chapel (site 7) is within the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Norton Priory (site 6), to the north of the current village. A medieval standing cross to the north of the River Don at Tanpit Lane (site 9) may have been a wayside cross associated with the chapel. A probable moated site, preserved as earthworks (site 8), suggests that the manorial complex was within this area.

Apart from the Domesday record, little is known of medieval Norton, and it is possible that it was an early outlier of Campsall, which had a Norman church and a late 13<sup>th</sup>-century market charter, and seems to have been the dominant settlement in the area (Magilton 1977, 62). Archaeological excavation at a site between High Street and Back Lane (site 5), towards the west end of the village, uncovered boundaries and quarry pits of possible medieval date, found in association with 12<sup>th</sup>- and 13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds (Hayward 2002).

The deforestation and increasingly intensive agriculture of the late-Roman period is likely to have accelerated soil erosion and flooding, which, combined with the rise in sea levels and associated increase in flooding of the Humberhead Levels during the Anglo-Saxon period, may have affected the agricultural productivity of the land. The contemporary trend towards nucleated settlement at this date led to abandonment of marginal areas, which became common ground, used for grazing animals and for gathering raw materials (Dinnin 1997, 41-2). The application site was part of Norton Great Common in 1814, and is likely to have been common land in the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

#### 4.4 Post-Medieval

In 1745, the Norton estate was granted to Catherine Hall College, Cambridge, to support six fellows and ten scholars, and the college was the major landowner in the manor. The common was shown as rough, unenclosed land on Thomas Jeffrey's map of 1775. As mentioned above, Norton Great Common was enclosed in 1814 by Parliamentary Award. The application site was allotted to Henry Taylor (**Illustration 4**), who was ordered to "maintain good and sufficient fences on the westward and southward sides of the said allotment" (PR/NOR/4/1). The large field to the east was allotted to the fellows and scholars of Catherine Hall, that to the west to Henry Tonkinson, and that to the north to William Loxley.

Norton Common Road appears to have been set out as part of the enclosure award, one of several roads in the township "judged necessary" by the Enclosure Commissioners. It was to run from the east end of the town of Norton in an easterly direction, to the north end of the Fenwick and Askern road (PR/NOR/4/1). The establishment of effective drainage was also a consideration, in order to make the land suitable for arable cultivation. A description of the township in 1848 indicated that large parts of it were flooded regularly prior to the enclosure, with drainage having solved most of the problems "within the last 15 years" (Lewis 1848, 441).

Many of the drains in the Norton Common area are likely to date from the 1814 enclosure. The drain running along the northern edge of the application site, possibly part of the Bull Dyke and named Ings Dike in 1883, appears to be an earlier example, with the 1814 map showing its route as much less straight than neighbouring examples such as the Dryhurst Drain. The Ings Dike was used as a boundary for the layout of the allotments, and forms an irregular, curving edge to several of the fields. Its route can be seen more clearly on an 1827 map of the township (**Illustration 5**). To the west of the application site, the dyke headed southwest, cutting diagonally across the fields and crossing under Norton Common Road. Its route had been altered by the time of the 1854 OS map, apparently cut off to the west of the site, with a drain added along the north-south boundary of a field to feed a new dike running along Norton Common Road (**Illustration 6**). The alteration may have been associated with the construction of the Askern Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

The enclosure map showed a small gravel pit to the northeast of the application site, reached by a lane called Quarry Road. This may have been used for road surfacing. It was shown on the 1854 OS map (and all subsequent OS maps) as "Bradley's Well or Town Quarry", and was apparently filled with water, fed by Bradley's Spring, which issued to the north. Selby Road, now part of the A61, was not shown on the 1814 and 1827 maps, but had been constructed by 1854. Post-medieval sites recorded in the HER consisted of 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings in Norton village (sites 2 and 4), and a Cold War Royal Observer Corps subterranean monitoring post at Askern, dating to

the 1960s (site 10).

The enclosure map, township map and OS maps showed no features within the application area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Illustration 7**). It has kept the same boundaries throughout its documented existence. The 1960 OS map showed an area of wood or scrub at the north end of the field, with allotment gardens occupying the majority of the field (**Illustration 8**). The 1970 aerial photographs showed the field divided into several strips, divided by east-west aligned boundaries. The allotments were not shown on the 1982 OS map. In recent years, the field has been used for arable cultivation, crops including wheat, barley and oilseed rape. The stand of trees at the north end survives.

## **5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES**

A site visit was undertaken on the 20<sup>th</sup> February 2007. The site consists of a field, the land currently uncultivated (**Plate 1**). Drainage ditches run along the southern and northern boundaries of the site (**Plate 2**), and the eastern and western boundaries are defined by hawthorn hedges, which have many gaps (**Plate 3**). The hedges may originally date to the parliamentary enclosure of the common in 1814, but are currently fairly discontinuous. The hedges stand on very slight banks. The north end of the site is occupied by longer vegetation, including wheat, grasses and trees (**Plate 4**). No archaeological features are visible on the ground. Small fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and glass were noted in clods of earth turned up by the plough.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL**

The proposed development involves the excavation of a fishing pond 2.5 acres in extent (approximately half the area of the field) and varying in depth from 0.5m to 1.75m. This would damage any buried archaeological remains within the pond area.

The principal archaeological potential for the site is related to Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the area. Fragmentary cropmark features, stylistically suggestive of the dispersed settlement and field systems previously recorded to the south and west of Norton, have been noted to the immediate northeast and east of the site (**Illustration 3**). It is not known if such features extend into the application area, and their fragmentary nature makes interpretation difficult. There is also the potential for earlier prehistoric remains, although the nature of Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity in the area is likely to have been short term and ephemeral, and possibly only chance finds may be expected. The potential for the survival of prehistoric to Roman remains is considered to be moderate, and to be of local to regional significance.

The application area is over 1km from the medieval settlement at Norton, and is likely to have been marshy common land from the medieval period until the 1814 enclosure award. No significant features have been recorded within the site on maps dating from 1814 to the present. The potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains is considered to be low, apart from field drains and drainage ditches.

The drainage of the site is likely to have caused desiccation in the subsoils, and will have had a negative impact on the preservation of organic deposits, as was demonstrated in boreholes undertaken at Norton Common Farm (Lillie and Weir

1997, 54). Arable cultivation in the 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-centuries may have truncated any buried archaeological features.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

Very little archaeological activity has been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site, although significant prehistoric to medieval sites are known in the wider area, including Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint scatters, Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and dispersed settlement, and the medieval moated site and chantry chapel at Norton Priory. Aerial photographs show fragmentary cropmarks suggestive of Iron Age/Romano-British activity to the immediate north and east of the site, although it is unclear if these extend into the application area, and their interpretation is uncertain.

The potential for medieval and later archaeological remains is considered to be low, as the site is likely to have been marshy common land until the Parliamentary Enclosure of 1814, when it was drained and improved for arable cultivation. Field drains and drainage ditches are likely to be the only significant post-medieval features within the site.

Further archaeological investigation would be required to assess whether prehistoric to Roman activity extended into the application area. Techniques could include geophysical survey, to help identify any buried features, or a watching brief during topsoil and subsoil stripping to plan and record any archaeological features.

## **8 COPYRIGHT**

ARCUS may assign copyright to the client upon request, and retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79).

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank Louisa Matthews of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, and the staff of Doncaster Archives and Local Studies Library.

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Van de Noort, R. and Ellis, S. (eds) 1997. *Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels*. Humber Wetlands Project: University of Hull.

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### **Documents**

Enclosure Award for Norton, Campsall, Askern and Sutton, 1814. Doncaster Archives (DA) PR/NOR/4/1.

### **Historical maps**

Thomas Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire, 1775.

Norton and Campsall Enclosure map, 1814. DA PR/NOR/4/1.

Copy of a plan of Norton township, 1827. DA DZMZ 30/P24.

Copy of an undated early-19<sup>th</sup>-century plan of Norton township. DA DZMZ 30/P14.

1854 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 264.

1893 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 264 NE.

1932 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 264 NE.

1960 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet SE 5515.

1982 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet SE 5515.

### **Aerial photographs**

National Monuments Record:

Sortie No:	Frame:	Date:	Copyright owner:
MAL/70056	149	18/7/1970	British Coal
MAL/70056	150	18/7/1970	British Coal

## 11 APPENDIX 1: SYAS BRIEF



### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

#### Re: Proposed fishing lake at Norton, Doncaster

*The site has the potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Place name evidence indicates that the land was probably water meadow or similarly managed wetland prior to the nineteenth century. Post-medieval remains associated with water management may be present within the site.*

*Archaeological works in the area around Norton including aerial photograph assessment, geophysical survey and excavation has revealed evidence from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Romano-British periods. Little is known about the particular current site and the archaeological potential is therefore considered to be unknown.*

#### 1 ASSESSMENT

1.1 This work is needed to establish the nature of the site's archaeological potential, to assess how this would be affected by the proposed development.

1.2 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 1km around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the likely archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.

#### 1.2 Sources to be consulted, in order to complete the assessment (constraints on source availability should be noted):

- a) Visual inspection of the site.
- b) Geotechnical data.
- c) Survey drawings of any existing/former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
- d) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
- e) Trade and Business Directories.
- f) Place name evidence.
- g) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums.

- h) Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.
- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- j) The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for 1km around the site.
- k) Listed Building/Conservation records.
- l) Aerial photographs, including those held by the National Library of Aerial Photographs (verticals & obliques) for 1 km around the site.

## **2 CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL**

2.1 The degree of disturbance/destruction by existing and previous buildings/structures on the site should be noted and recorded on plan. (These may include basements, foundation trenches, services, etc.)

2.2 The identification of areas of archaeological survival should similarly be recorded on plan.

2.3 If sufficient information is available, sections illustrating the likely depth and extent of areas of archaeological survival and areas of disturbance should be produced.

2.4 The impact of the development proposal on the identified archaeological resource should be assessed, with reference to architects' and engineers' drawings, as appropriate.

## **3 REPORT PRESENTATION**

3.1 A report will be produced that assembles and summarises the known evidence.

3.2 The results will be synthesised and put in context. The character of the archaeology likely to be present will be discussed.

3.3 The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by site evaluation.

3.4 The report will be suitably illustrated with clear plans and sections.

3.5 A rectified plan of crop mark evidence on & immediately adjacent to the site (for a minimum of 500m around the site) will be included; a plot of cropmarks within the remainder of the search area can be indicated by sketching only.

3.6 A representative selection of photos (of not less than laser photocopy quality) of the site will be included to illustrate key points.

3.7 All maps examined will be reproduced (if possible) with the site outline marked on them. If reproduction is not possible, the reasons for this must be given.

3.8 Borehole logs (if available) should be included.

3.9 All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. publication references should always include relevant page numbers.

## **4 GENERAL POINTS**

4.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be responsible for monitoring the project.

4.2 A printed and bound copy of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

4.3 A digital copy of the report must also be supplied. Acceptable digital formats are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).

4.4 Copies of the report should be sent to the client and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

4.5 The rectified aerial photographic information will be supplied to SYAS in digital format. Acceptable digital formats are:

- MAPINFO Interchange format(\*.MIF)
- CAD (\*.DXF)

4.6 The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once it has been deposited in the South Yorkshire SMR (normally 6 months after receipt by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).

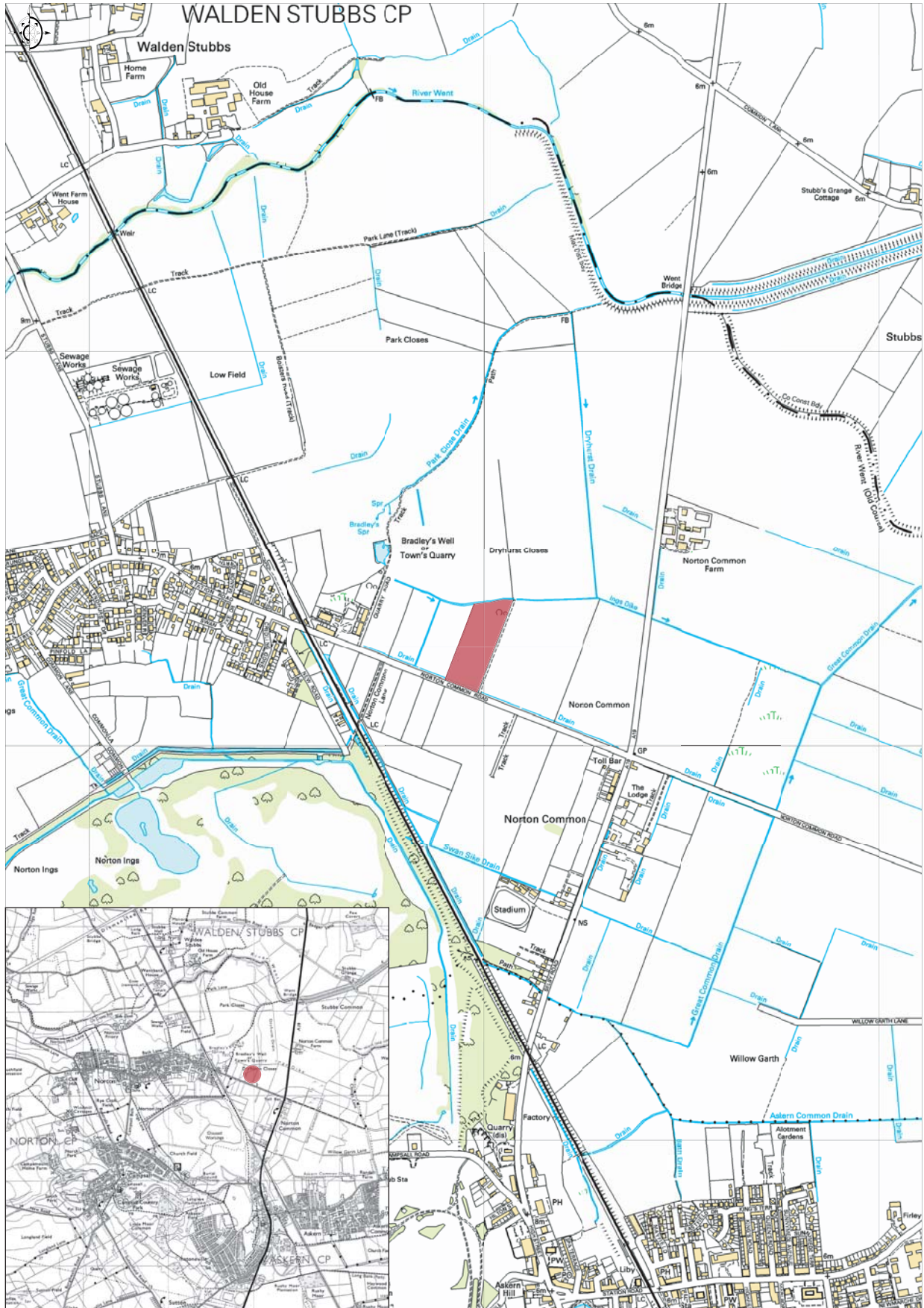
4.7 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Prepared: January 2007



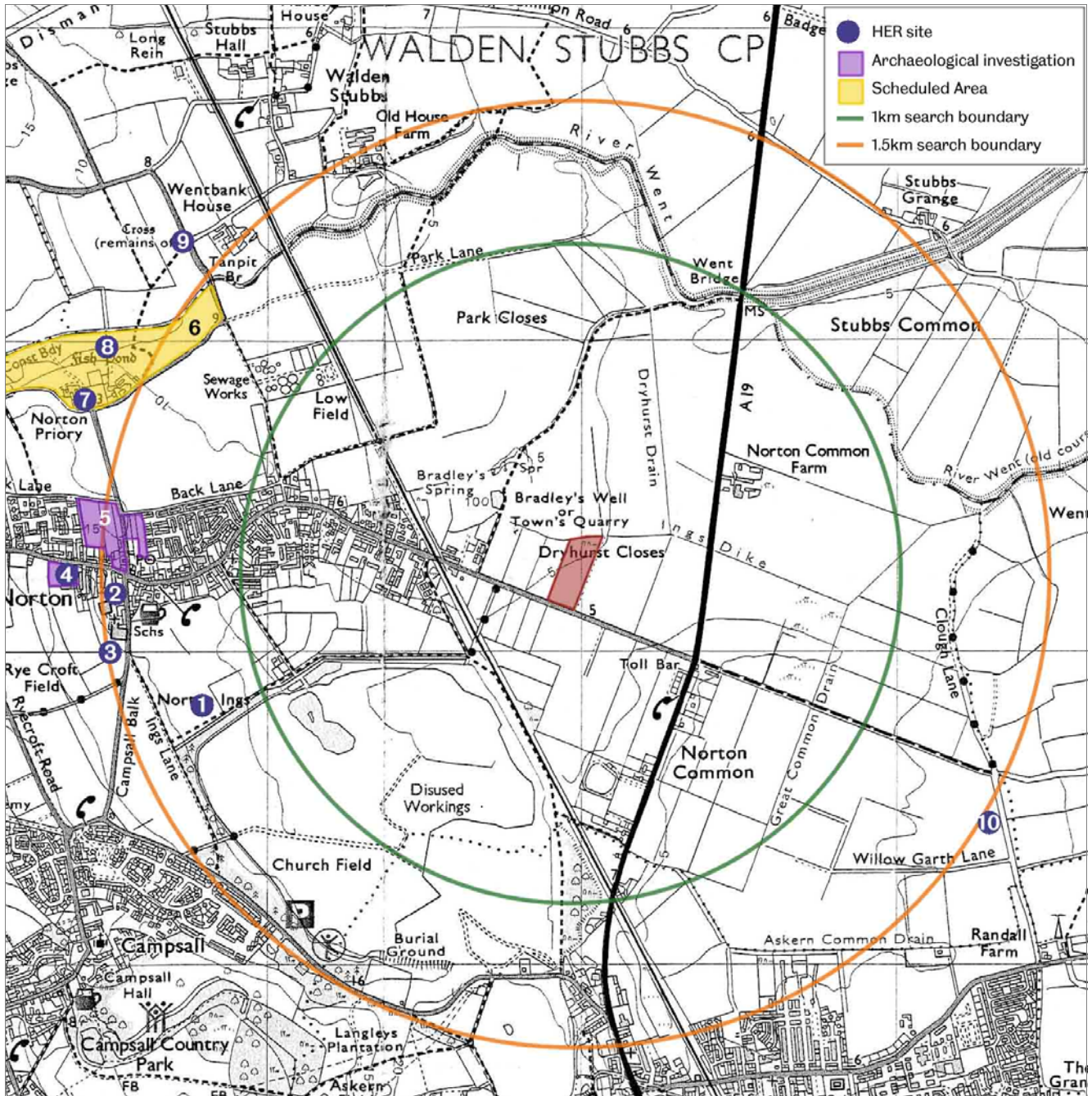
## 12 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



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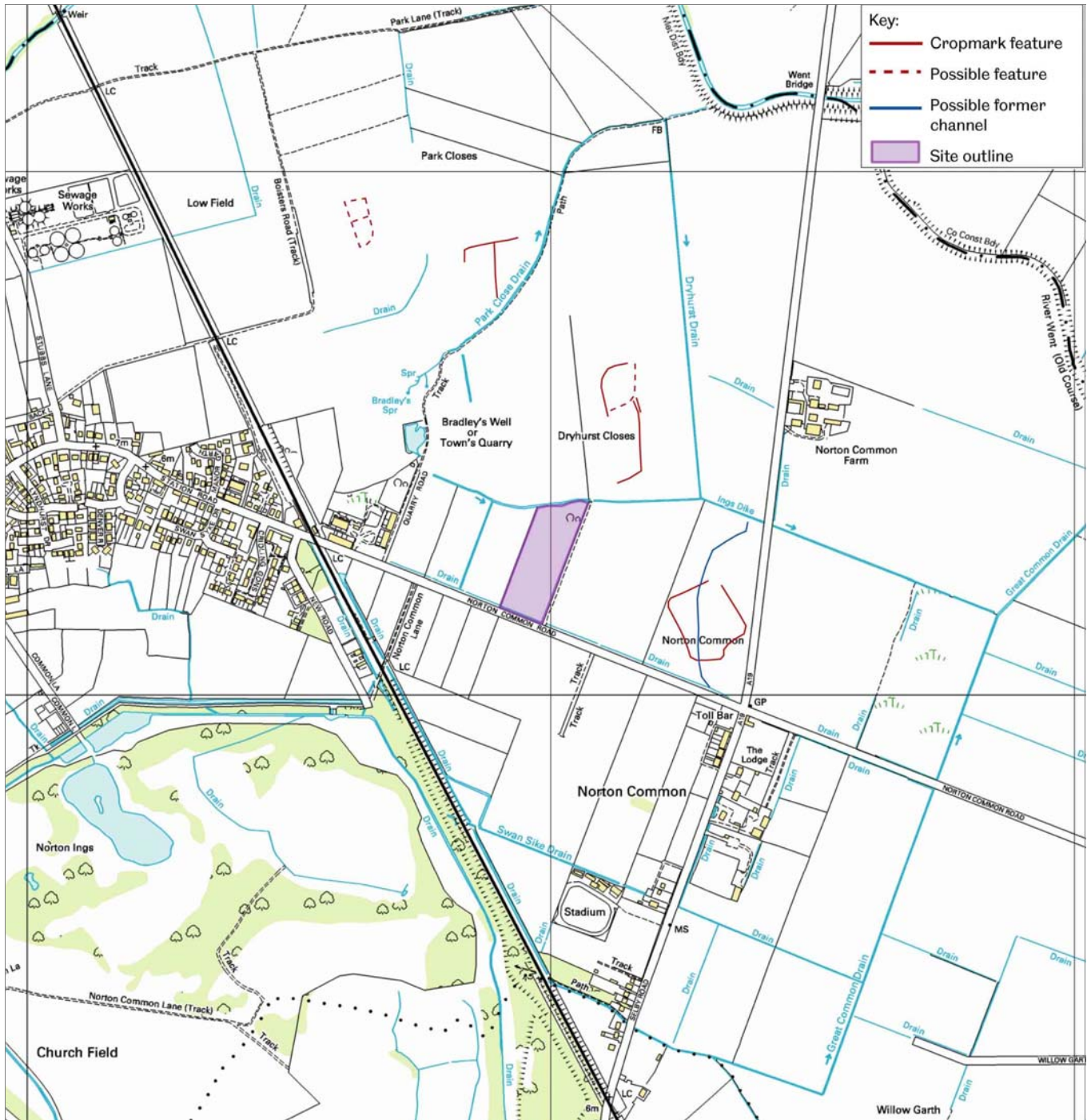
<b>ARCUS</b>  Research School of Archaeology Westcourt, 2 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Norton Common Road</b></p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">Grid at 1km</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">21/02/07</p>
	Title: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Site location map</b></p>	NGR: <p style="text-align: center;">SE 5596 1522</p>	Drawn by: <p style="text-align: center;">R May</p>
			Illustration No: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p>





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ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Norton Common Road</b></p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">21/02/07</p>
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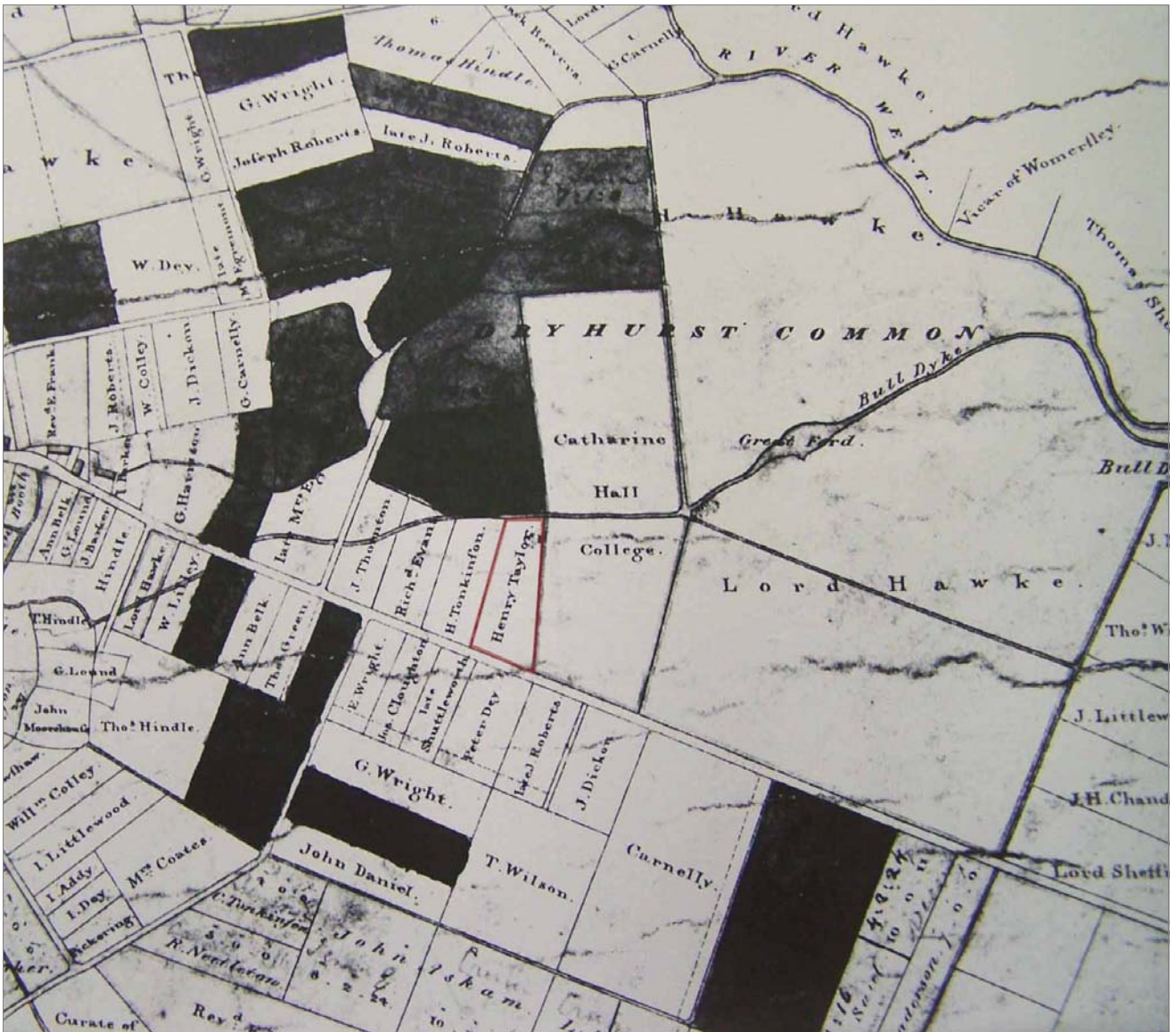
<b>ARCUS</b> Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Norton Common Road</b></p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">Grid at 1km</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">21/02/07</p>
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Reproduced from the 1814 Enclosure Award Map for Norton, Campsall and Askern (PR/NOR/4/1).

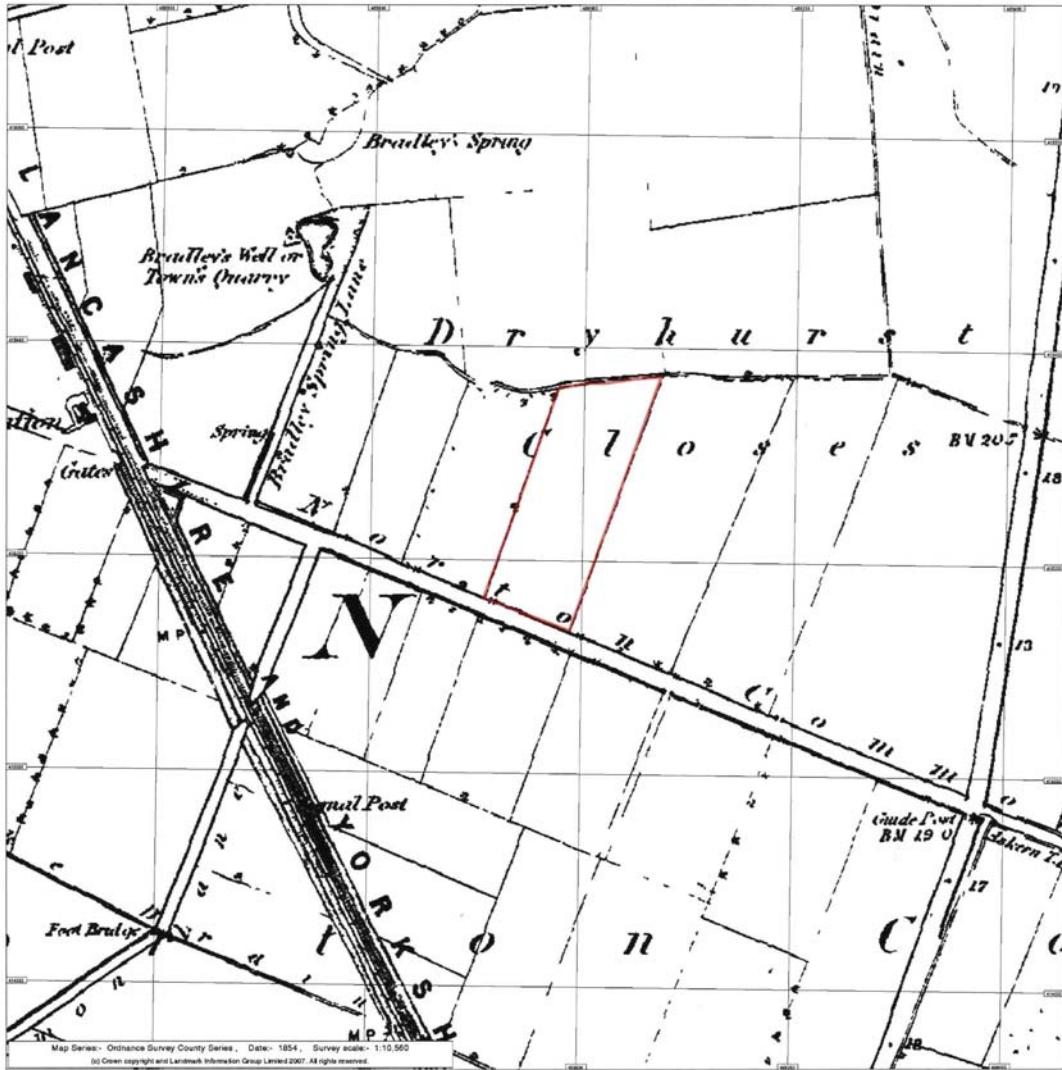
<b>ARCUS</b> Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project:	Scale:	Date:
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<b>1814 enclosure map</b>	SE 5596 1522	R May	
	Project No:	Illustration No:	
	<b>1082.1</b>	<b>4</b>	



Reproduced from a map of Norton township, 1827 (DZMZ/30/P24).

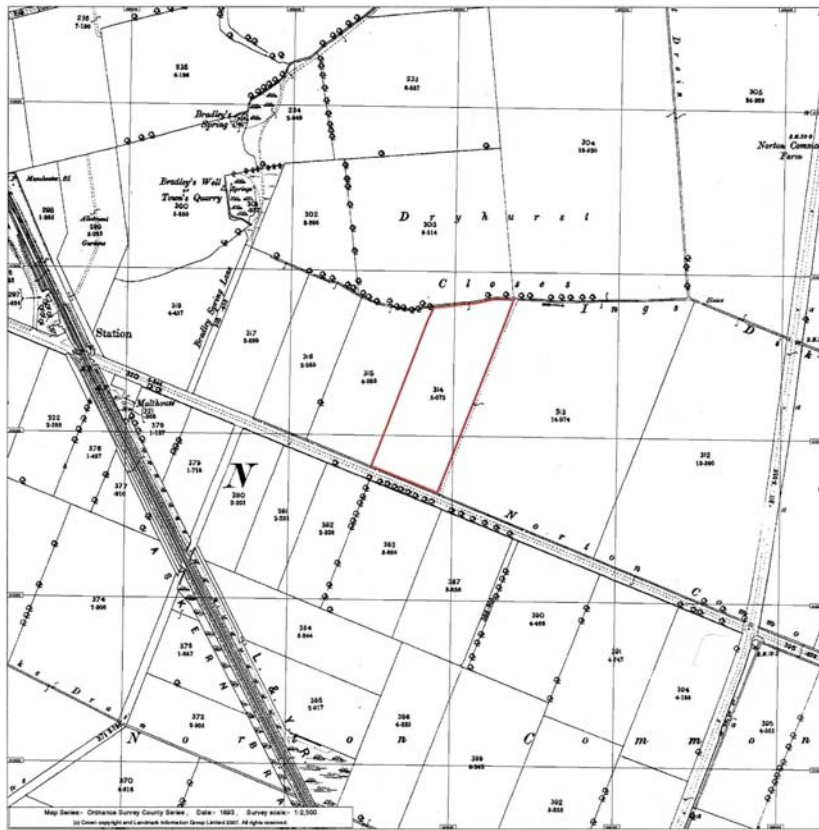
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		Project No:	Illustration No:
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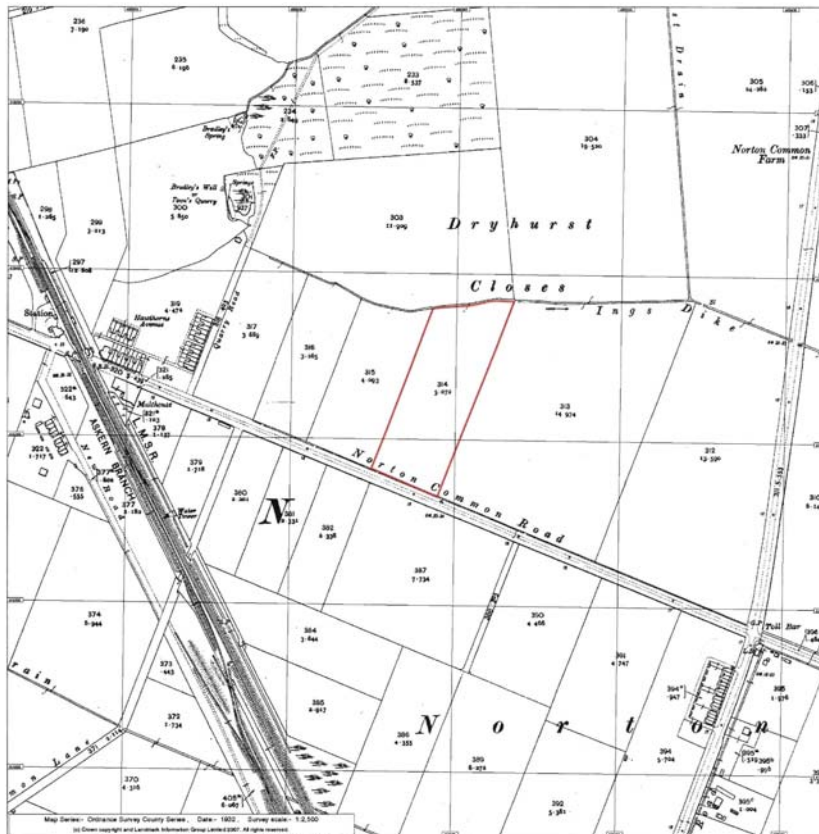


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 6 inch: 1 mile 1854 map sheet Yorkshire 264.

<b>ARCUS</b> Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project:	Scale:	Date:
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		<b>1082.1</b>	<b>6</b>



1893

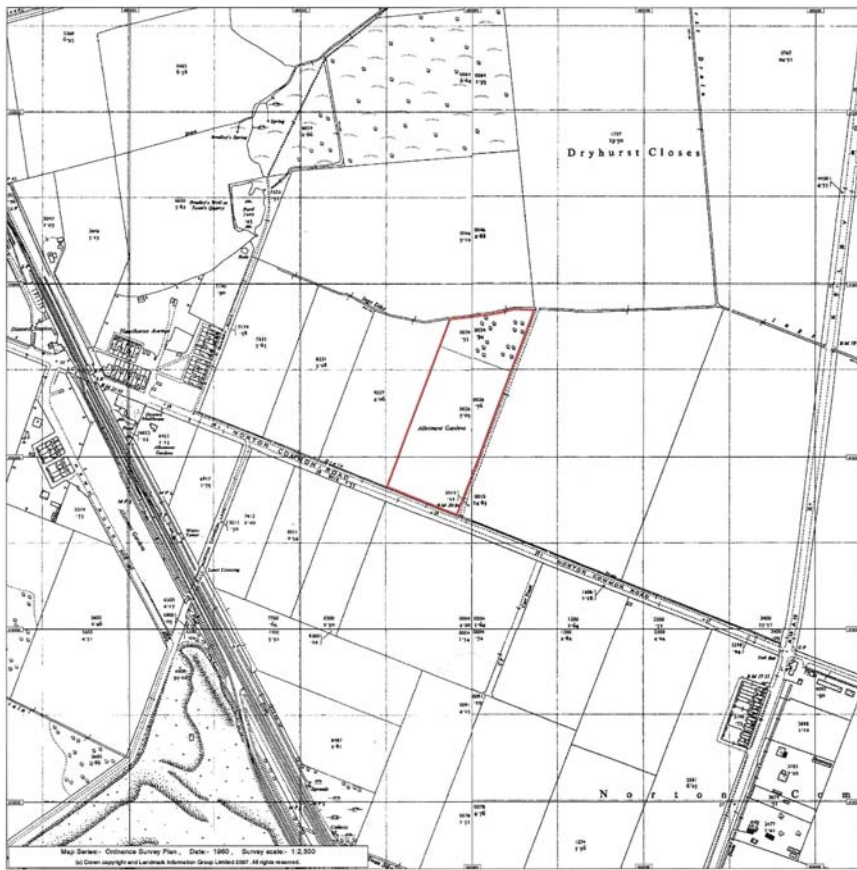


1932

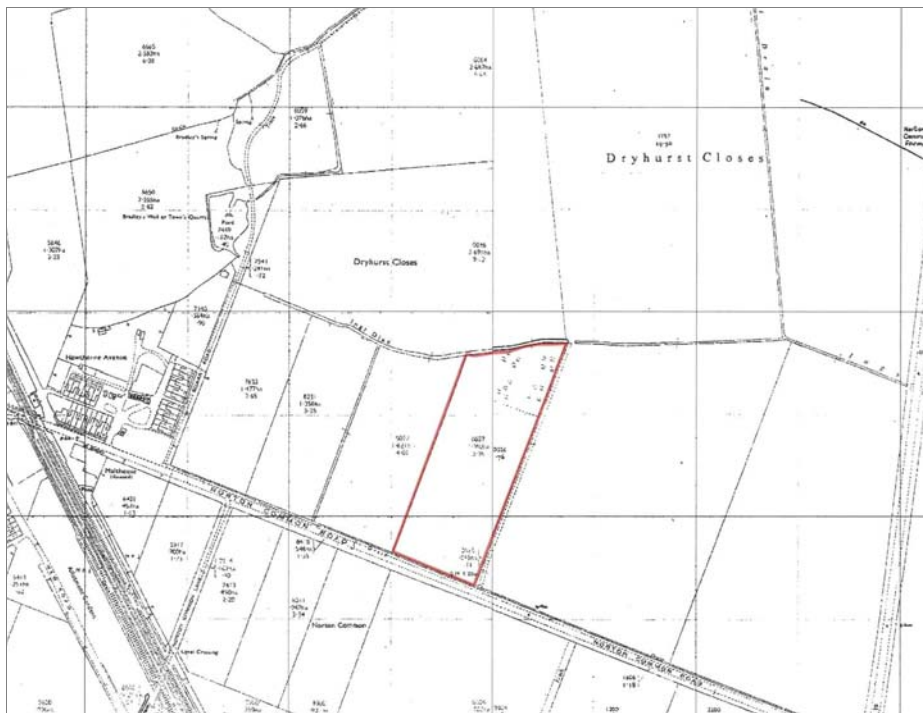
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1893 and 1932 6 inch: 1 mile maps, sheet Yorkshire 264 NE.

ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Norton Common Road</b></p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">21/02/07</p>
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1960



1982

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<b>ARCUS</b> Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Norton Common Road</b></p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">21/02/07</p>
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## PLATES



Plate 1 – Application area viewed from Norton Common Road, facing northeast



Plate 2 – Drainage ditch at southern end of site, viewed facing southeast





Plate 3 – Remains of enclosure boundary hedge at west side of site, facing north



Plate 4 – Area of denser vegetation at north end of site, viewed facing northeast