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MAP Archaeological Practice

Lane East of Moor Lane South
Ravenfield
Rotherham
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
by Trial Trenching Report

MAP 05.34.21

Planning Ref: RB2019/0894

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Version	Written/Revision by:	Date:	Checked by:	Date:
A280222	Max Stubbings	28/02/22	Charlie Puntorno	28/02/22

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken on land east of Moor Lane South, Ravenfield over three weeks in November 2021. Commissioned by Redrow Homes, the Scheme of Works was proposed to examine the potential for archaeological remains on the site, the result of this work would then allow the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service to advise the Local Planning Authority on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

The geophysical survey highlighted potential for a north-west/south-east aligned drove/trackway, with appending ditched enclosures 'hanging' off this routeway across the landscape. This evaluation work has proved these features exist, in the fashion laid out by the geophysical survey; though any conceptions of their function and any phasing are hampered by the limited number of finds recovered from the sample excavations. Several pits were also excavated during these works, some with signs of in-situ heating and charcoals recovered from the samples .

Further work, will be required and will likely be related to phasing, use and dating of the enclosures, where possible. In particular this work could target areas where the enclosures meet the drove/trackway, or where enclosures meet, in order to understand the workings of the enclosure system. A lack of material culture does pose a problem in term of chronology and so it is possible that other dating techniques may be requested to attain a date.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report presents the results of an evaluation of thirty-five trenches; targeting linear anomalies and potential negative areas as interpreted from ARS's geophysical survey undertaken in 2018.

1.2 All work was commissioned and funded by Redrow Homes.

1.4 Mapping within this document has been produced using OS data with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License AL50453A) and OpenStreetMap.(<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

2. Site Description

2.1 The investigation area covers an area of approximately 14.52ha, located to the south of Ravenfield Common, approximately 5km east of Rotherham town Centre (NGR SK 48900 93430). The site is bounded by agricultural land to the south and east, to the north by residential properties and to the west by Moor Lane South.

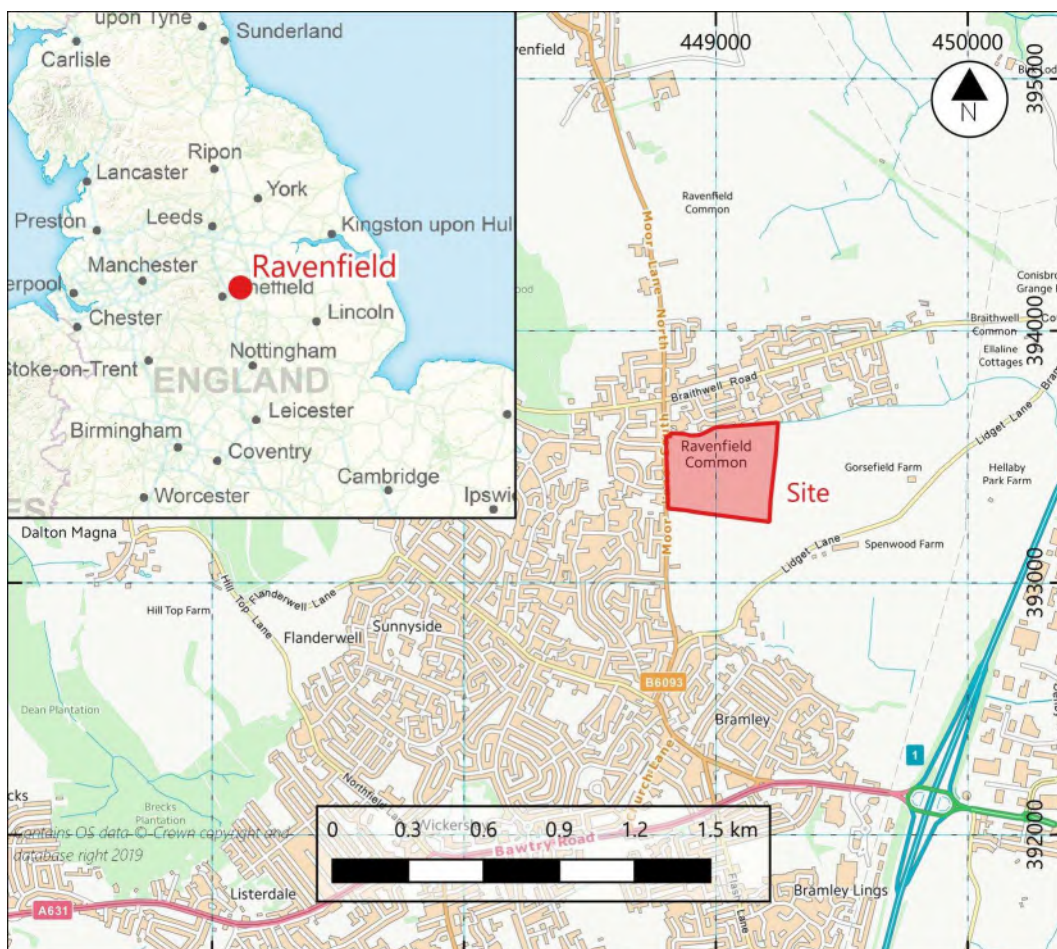


Figure 1 Site Location 1:30,000 @ A4.

2.2 The site consists of a single field on bedrock geology of predominantly Ravenfield Rock sandstone with Pennine Upper Coal Measures present in the north-eastern corner (BGS. 2021).

2.3 Outline planning permission has been granted, by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, for residential development of up to 320 dwellings, with associated infrastructure (planning reference: RB2019/0894; Condition 36).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Extensive cropmarks of presumed Iron Age and/or Romano British enclosure systems have been identified through aerial photography in the vicinity and within the site (NMR1433039). Features, which can also be seen on modern satellite imagery appear to show trackways field systems.

3.2 A Watching Brief undertaken to the north-west of the site, by Wessex Archaeology (2011) revealed no archaeological finds, features, or deposits.

3.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out at the site in 2018 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The survey identified an 'extensive buried agricultural landscape' which comprises a trackway and 'brickwork' style field systems, which have been interpreted as being of late-prehistoric or Romano-British date. Trial Trenching was recommended in order to assess the significance and condition of the anomalies.

3.4 Such field systems have been extensively identified through aerial photography, which was particularly pioneered by Derrick Riley during the 1970's. Riley noted that the brickwork style field systems were commonly found in the Sherwood Sandstone areas of South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire and believed that, because of their size, the enclosures were probably used as pasture for livestock rather than arable agriculture (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service & Historic England. 2021).

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aim of this archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits. This would then enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeology of the site to be made and inform any mitigation that may be required ahead of the development.

4.2 Based on the archaeological deposits likely to be encountered during evaluation the site has the potential to inform the following research questions regarding the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in South Yorkshire.

- Can we characterise different types of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems in different landscape zones?
- What were the economic, social, or political roles of Iron Age and Romano British field systems?
- Can the dates of Iron Age and Romano-British field system inception and disuse/ abandonment, be established with any greater accuracy?
- What were the economic, social, or political roles of linear trackways?

5. Methodology

5.1 The trenches were located and latterly levelled using a Trimble R12 GPS rover, once positioned the trenches were excavated using a 20 tonnes tracked machine fitted with a wide toothless bucket. In each trench topsoil and any subsoils, were judiciously excavated down to the level of buried archaeological features or the natural.

5.2 MAP adhered to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2021) throughout the project and to the ClfA "Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations" (ClfA 2020a).

5.3 The archive was formed using MAP Proforma sheets, draft paper, digital photographs (taken in Jpeg and RAW) and Monochrome 35mm film.

6. Results (Fig. 2. Pls. 1-10)

6.1 Excavation of the thirty-five trenches revealed a singular ubiquitous deposit of topsoil, that consisted of a dark grey brown, soft sandy silt. This topsoil overlaid the archaeological features in trenches 1, 3-5, 7, 12, 13, 15-24, 26, 34 & 35 which cut into a yellow/orange sand. Set out below are the heights and depths of topsoil in each trench.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>
<i>Tr.1</i>	North 126.27mAOD South 127.09mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.2</i>	North-east 124.87mAOD South-west 125.85mAOD	0.36-0.39m	0.35-0.36m
<i>Tr.3</i>	West 123.70mAOD East 123.43mAOD	0.38-0.39m	0.34-0.35m
<i>Tr.4</i>	North-west 121.93mAOD South-east 122.37mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.32-0.35m
<i>Tr.5</i>	North-west 121.89mAOD South-east 122.08mAOD	0.36-0.37m	0.33-0.34m
<i>Tr.6</i>	North-west 120.37mAOD South-east 120.71mAOD	0.37-0.40m	0.36-0.38m
<i>Tr.7</i>	West 120.84mAOD East 121.11mAOD	0.35-0.38m	0.33-0.36m
<i>Tr.8</i>	West 120.00mAOD East 119.51mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.35-0.36m
<i>Tr.9</i>	West 119.73mAOD East 118.99mAOD	0.36-0.37m	0.34-0.35m
<i>Tr.10</i>	West 119.35mAOD East 118.54mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.11</i>	North 118.14mAOD South 119.10mAOD	0.35-0.37m	0.33-0.37m
<i>Tr.12</i>	North 119.64mAOD South 120.54mAOD	0.38-0.40m	0.36-0.37m
<i>Tr.13</i>	North-west 121.86mAOD South-east 121.51mAOD	0.38-0.39m	0.36-0.37m
<i>Tr.14</i>	North 122.16mAOD South 123.44mAOD	0.35-0.36m	0.33-0.36m
<i>Tr.15</i>	North-west 122.93mAOD South-east 123.48mAOD	0.40-0.45m	0.37-0.38m
<i>Tr.16</i>	North 123.43mAOD South 124.32mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.35-0.36m
<i>Tr.17</i>	West 125.29mAOD East 124.85mAOD	0.36-0.37m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.18</i>	North 125.49mAOD South 125.99mAOD	0.35-0.37m	0.33-0.34m

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>
<i>Tr.19</i>	North 127.21mAOD South 129.00mAOD	0.35-0.40m	0.33-0.38m
<i>Tr.20</i>	West 126.77mAOD East 126.27mAOD	0.35-0.36m	0.34-0.35m
<i>Tr.21</i>	North 125.68mAOD South 126.55mAOD	0.35-0.38m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.22</i>	West 125.173mAOD East 124.36mAOD	0.35-0.36m	0.34-0.35m
<i>Tr.23</i>	North-west 125.15mAOD South-east 124.48mAOD	0.35-0.38m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.24</i>	North-west 124.27mAOD South-east 124.07mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.35-0.36m
<i>Tr.25</i>	North-west 122.96mAOD South-east 122.58mAOD	0.35-0.36m	0.32-0.34m
<i>Tr.26</i>	North 123.92mAOD South 123.81mAOD	0.35-0.37m	0.33-0.34m
<i>Tr.27</i>	West 125.65mAOD East 124.71mAOD	0.34-0.36m	0.33-0.35m
<i>Tr.28</i>	West 128.73mAOD East 127.51mAOD	0.36-0.38m	0.35-0.37m
<i>Tr.29</i>	West 132.78mAOD East 131.97mAOD	0.35-0.36m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.30</i>	North 130.01mAOD South 131.82mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.34-0.36m
<i>Tr.31</i>	West 131.27mAOD East 129.46mAOD	0.35-0.36m	0.34-0.35m
<i>Tr.32</i>	North 126.49mAOD South 127.86mAOD	0.37-0.39m	0.36-0.37m
<i>Tr.33</i>	North-west 126.18mAOD South-east 126.86mAOD	0.37-0.38m	0.35-0.36m
<i>Tr.34</i>	North-east 123.00mAOD South-west 124.07mAOD	0.36-0.37m	0.35-0.36m
<i>Tr.35</i>	West 124.46mAOD East 124.27mAOD	0.36-0.37m	0.34-0.35m



Figure 2: Trench Location Plan 1:4000 @ A4

- 6.2 Trench 1, situated to the north-west of the site (fig. 3), featured a singular north-west/south-east aligned enclosure gully [107]; continuing as [198] in Trench 18. [107](pl.2) had a wide U-shaped profile measuring 0.78m by 0.14m it was filled by a mid orange brown clay silt with frequent sub rounded limestone fragments.
- 6.3 Trench 3, located almost centrally north of the site (fig. 4), revealed two lengths of a possible north-west/south-east aligned Drove way [104] & [120], a north-east/southwest enclosure gully [122] and a shallow pit [139].
- 6.3.1 Drove way ditch [104](pl.3), seen to the west of [120] had a wide and deep profile, with a well defined eastern edge, and a shallower western (outer?) edge. Measuring 2.55m wide by 0.59m deep, it contained two fills of pale yellow/grey brown silty sands, greyer towards the base; with no finds or environmental material recovered.

- 6.3.2 Drove/ditch [120] (pl.4), some 8m east of [104] had a much shallower profile, measuring 3.05m wide by 0.34m deep. It contained a singular fill comprising of pale orange silty sand, with no finds, only coal featuring in the sample.
- 6.3.3 Enclosure gully [122] lay east of [104] & [120], seemingly appended on a north-easterly tangent from [120]. It had a well defined u-shaped profile, measuring 0.70m deep by 0.22m and contained a singular fill; which consisted of pale brown orange silty sand, it too had only coal within its sample.
- 6.3.4 Shallow pit [139] laid adjacent to Ditch [120], again on its eastern side, with a shallow, splayed profile, measuring 0.46m wide by 0.08m deep. This feature had a singular fill, which appeared to show signs of in-situ heating displayed as pale pink/brown colouration of the sandy fill; with a small amount of conifer charcoal recovered from the sample.
- 6.4 Trench 4, located centrally to the north of the site (fig. 5), revealed the continuation of Enclosure Gully [122]. [118](pl.5) had a wide u-shaped profile, measuring 1.42m wide by 0.37m deep, it contained a singular mid brown orange silty sand fill; with oak charcoal and coal present in the sample.
- 6.5 Trench 5, located south-east of Trench 4 (fig. 6), caught two north-east/south-west aligned gullies [131] and [133], forming the north-eastern extent of the cropmarks noted as possible trackway (NMR1433039).
- 6.5.1 Trackway gully [131] laid 2.5m north-west of parallel Gully [133], with a well defined rounded profile, measuring 0.62m wide by 0.16m deep. The feature was filled by a singular mid orange brown silty sand with conifer charcoal and clinker present in the sample.
- 6.5.2 Trackway gully [133] was equally well defined, measuring 0.64m wide by 0.23m deep. The fill was akin to that of [131] with clinker and coal present in the sample.
- 6.6 Trench 7, located to the north of the site (fig. 7), revealed three discreet linear features: [136] a north/south shallow gully; [135] a modern field boundary; and [145] a north-east/south enclosure gully.
- 6.6.1 Shallow gully [136] ran parallel to the west of [135], with a shallow but definite profile measuring 0.44m wide by 0.10m deep. It was filled by a mid orange brown sandy silt with clinker present in the sample.

- 6.6.2 Modern field boundary [135](pl.6), as noted on the geophysical survey and first edition OS (1850: Sheet 290) had a wide and deep profile with shallow sloping sides, measuring 2.12m wide by 0.43m deep. The singular fill was a mid orange brown silty sand with clinker and coal present in the sample.
- 6.6.3 Enclosure gully [145] formed the north-eastern extent of an enclosure appending from the eastern Drove way ditch, noted to the south-west as [126] in Trench 15. The profile was rounded and deep, splayed outwardly at its upper reaches, measuring 2.15m wide by 0.44m deep. It was partially covered by mid orange brown sandy silt spread (148) and contained two fills of pale to mid orange brown sandy silt turning sandy towards the base; the upper fill of which (147) presented a small amount of oak charcoal.
- 6.7 Trench 12, located to the north-east of the site (fig. 8), revealed a singular north-east/south-west Enclosure gully [144], as noted on the geophysical survey but failed to reveal the appending south-easterly. Enclosure ditch [144] formed the north-eastern extent of an enclosure feature, as with [145] it appended off the eastern Drove way ditch, this feature likely continues to the north-east and equally was seen again in Trench 13 as [141]. The ditch had a rounded and deep profile which splayed outwardly at its upper reaches, measuring 16.4m wide by 0.41m deep. It contained two fills: a main fill consisting of pale-mid brown orange silty sand (142) with a very small amount of oak charcoal; and a pale grey orange sandy silt (143).
- 6.8 Trench 13, located to the south-west of Trench 12 (fig. 9), revealed only the continuation of [144] in the form of Enclosure ditch [141]. Enclosure ditch [141] (pl.7) had a familiar rounded and deep profile, measuring 1.01m wide by 0.31m deep. It contained a singular pale grey orange silty sand fill, again with small amounts of oak charcoal present in the sample.
- 6.9 Trench 15, located almost centrally to the site (fig. 10), revealed the continuation of Enclosure gully [145] in the form of [126]; as well as the continuation of the modern Boundary ditch [135] as [159] with associated recut [164]; and a north-east/south-west align Enclosure(?) gully [157].
- 6.9.1 Enclosure gully [126](pl.8) had a deep, well defined profile measuring 0.80m wide by 0.29m deep. It contained a single mid red brown coarse sand fill, with no dating or other material recovered from the sample

- 6.9.2 Modern Boundary ditch [159] had a wide and deep profile, measuring 2.12m wide by 0.38m deep. It contained a single mixed/mottled pale yellow/brown silty sand, with a fragment of a blue transfer ware cup (egg cup?), glass and fragments of weathered cow size vertebrae. This feature had a later recut [164], seen to continue in further trenching to the south. [164] had a wide and shallow profile measuring 0.90m wide by 0.20m deep. It contained a single mid brown sandy silt with clinker and an indeterminate fragment of cow bone present in the sample.
- 6.9.3 Enclosure(?) gully [157] an almost V-shaped profile with a rounded base, measuring 0.79m wide by 0.25m. it contained a singular mid yellow brown sandy silt with no finds or environmental material recovered.
- 6.10 Trench 16 was located centrally to the site (fig. 11), positioned at the potential crossing point of the Trackway and Droveaway. In the actual event only the Trackway was seen in the form of shallow ditching [123] and [128]; and a set of three linear features on a north-east/south-west alignment [111/113/116].
- 6.10.1 Trackway ditching [123](pl.9) and [128](pl.10) appeared much wider and relatively shallow compared with their occurrence to the north-east. Here they measured 1.77m by 0.34m deep and 1.76m by 0.23m deep respectively, both contained a dominant mid yellow brown sandy silt; with [123] presenting with a lesser basal yellow brown sandy fill. [123] also had a singular sherd of a bowl /platter spot dated to 3rd century with both features having indeterminate charcoal recovered from the samples.
- 6.10.2 An alignment of three cut features, recorded as a shallow cut [113], with two straddling gullies [111] and [116], were observed to extend across the trench. The shallow cut [113] measured 1.98m wide by 0.08m deep. It contained a singular mid brown sand with indeterminate charcoal, coal, and clinker present in the sample. Gullies [111] and [116] were noted to be equally shallow measuring between 0.58m and 0.70m wide by 0.07m and 0.13m deep. they contained mid grey/yellow brown sand with indeterminate charcoal, coal, and clinker present in the sample.
- 6.11 Trench 17, located to the south-west of Trench 16 (fig. 12), caught the familiar Trackway? ditches of [105] and [109]. Ditch [105] had an irregular profile with a shallow edge to the east, deeper to the west, measuring 1.18m by 0.21m deep. Ditch [109] appeared to have a broader u-shape profile, measuring 1.02m wide by 0.23m deep. Both contained a mid orange/yellow brown silty sand with oak charcoal, clinker, and coal present in the fill of [109]

- 6.12 Trench 18 located centrally to the west of the site (fig. 13), saw the continuation of the enclosure Gully from Trench 1, noted as [198]. Enclosure gully [198](pl.11) had a wide u-shaped profile, measuring 1.18m wide by 0.40m deep. It contained a mid yellow brown silty sand with no finds or environmental material recovered.
- 6.13 Trench 19, located to the south-west of the site (fig. 14) revealed five features on a general north-east/south-west alignment. An enclosure ditch [195] continuing to the north-east into Trench 20 and four Gullies/Ditches [191], [201], [203] and [205]; noted in the vicinity of the trackway anomaly, given the varied nature it is unclear which two are continuations of the same features.
- 6.13.1 Enclosure ditch [195] (pl.12) had a wide u-shaped profile, measuring 1.64m wide by 0.46m deep. It contained a singular mid red brown silty sand fill with birch charcoal present in the sample.
- 6.13.2 Ditch [191](pl.13), appeared to be familiar to the profiles of the trackway in Trench 17; presenting as a wide and shallow profile, measuring 2.40m wide by 0.40m deep. It contained a singular mid orange brown silty sand fill with no finds or environmental material recovered.
- 6.13.3 Gullies [201], [203] and [205] (pls.14 & 15) were generally narrow well formed features measuring between 0.36-0.52m wide by 0.09-0.21m deep. Each contained a mid orange brown silty sand with coal and clinker prevalent in the samples; with a late Humberware (18-19th century) body sherd recovered from [201].
- 6.14 Trench 20, located to the north-east of Trench 19, revealed a corner section [180] of the enclosure ditch noted at the north end of Trench 19 (fig. 15), as well as a later Pit/Post hole [182](pl.16). Enclosure ditch corner [180] entered the trench to the south-west and exited at a right angle towards the south-east. With a wide and deep rounded profile, measuring 1.70m wide by 0.61 deep, it contained three fills; one main upper fill consisting of a mid orange brown silty, with two lesser basal fills, appearing as washes of natural material. A single hazel nutshell was recovered from the sample. Cutting the outer edge of this corner section was Pit/Post hole [182], this feature had a rounded profile measuring 0.56m wide by 0.21m deep. It contained a singular mid orange brown silty sand with clinker present in the sample.
- 6.15 Trench 21, located almost centrally to the site and east of Trench 21 (fig. 16), revealed: the south-easterly continuation of the enclosure corner from Trench 21, as [206](pl.17); an

- Enclosure ditch [215], aligned north-east/south-west adjoining both aforementioned Enclosure ditch and the western Drove way ditch; and two shallow pits [211] and [213].
- 6.15.1 Enclosure ditching [206] and [215] had wide rounded profiles, measuring between 1.14-1.38m wide by 0.28-0.43m deep, both contained singular mid yellow/orange brown silty sandy fills; with only [215] having coal present in the sample.
- 6.15.2 Shallow pits [211] and [213](pl.18), located adjacently east of Ditch [215], had flat, wide profiles, with [213] cutting the top of [211]. Measuring 1.99m diameter by 0.20 deep [213] had poorly defined edging on the surface and contained a singular mid yellow/red silty sand fill with oak and birch charcoals present in the sample. [211] measured at least 0.72m in diameter by 0.16m deep, with oak charcoal present in the sample.
- 6.16 Trench 22, located centrally east of the site (fig. 17), revealed: the continuation of the modern Boundary and associated cuts [148], [151] and [153]; as well as a section of the eastern Drove way ditch [155], with the western side making no appearance.
- 6.16.1 Modern Boundary cut [149], was seen to cut a shallower Gully [151] and be recut by [153](pl.19). Gully [151] measured 0.59m wide by 0.14m deep with a flatter rounded profile, it contained a mid yellow grey silty sand fill with oak charcoal present in the sample. With a wide and deep profile, [149] measured 1.53m wide by 0.46m deep, with a singular mid yellow brown silty sand with clinker present in the sample. The later recut [153] was cut wholly within the earlier ditch, with a wide and rounded profile it measured 1.18m wide by 0.30m deep. its fill was a mid brown silty sand with a small trace of oak charcoal in the sample.
- 6.16.2 Drove way ditch [155] had a wide, rounded profile, if slightly irregular/undulating at the base, it measured 1.23m wide by 0.29m deep. it contained a singular mid yellow brown sandy silt fill with no finds or environmental material recovered.
- 6.17 Trench 23, was located directly south of Trench 22 (fig. 18), revealing; a further section of the modern north/south Boundary [185], recut [187] and earlier Gully [183]; as well a small fire pit [161]; and an Enclosure ditch [173], appending south-easterly off the western Drove way ditch.
- 6.17.1 As seen previously the earlier Gully [183] continued to have a flatter rounded profile measuring 0.69m wide by 0.17m deep, with a single mid orange brown silty sand fill. The larger ditch cut [185] was again noted to have a wide and deep profile measuring 1.94m

- wide by 0.60m deep, with a light brown silty sand fill. Its recut [187] too, was rounded and deep, measuring 1.30m wide by 0.30m deep, with an upper mid yellow grey silty sand fill and a basal mid grey brown fill; with coal and a cow's pelvis present in the basal fill.
- 6.17.2 Adjacent to the modern Boundary, laid a small fire Pit [161](pl.20). A shallow rounded feature on a vague north-west/south-east alignment, the edges of which were poorly defined, it measured 1.10m by 0.51m in plan, with a depth of 0.12m. The basal material was a dark brown silty sand with oak and conifer charcoals present in good quantities, as well as a fragment of indeterminate sheep bone and pipe stem. The upper material was a very dark blue ashy charcoal rich sand, with the charcoal noted as specifically oak.
- 6.17.3 To the south-east of the trench was Enclosure ditch [173](pl.21), it had a rounded profile with splayed out upper edges, measuring 1.81m wide by 0.44m deep. It contained a singular mid brown silty sand fill with clinker present in the sample.
- 6.18 Trench 24, located north-east of Trench 23 (fig. 19) and the opposing side of the Droveway, revealed a north-east/south aligned Enclosure ditch [175]. This feature had a wide and rounded profile measuring 1.66m wide by 0.39m deep. it contained a single mid brown grey sandy silt fill, with a hazelnut shell, glass (post medieval/modern) and sheep-sized long bone fragments in the fill.
- 6.19 Trench 26, located to the south-east of Trenches 23 and 24 (fig. 20), should have been ideally placed to see both Droveway ditches and an appending enclosure feature. In the actual event only western ditch [208] was visible, despite an exploratory sondage over the area of the eastern feature. Droveway ditch [208](pl.22) had a wide and deep profile with and narrow channel at the base. It measured 2.25m wide by 0.86m deep, with two fills: a basal mid orange/red brown sandy silt with coal present in the sample; and an upper mid-dark brown grey sandy silt.
- 6.20 Trench 34, located to the south-east of Trench 26 (fig. 21), saw the continuation of both Droveway ditches [192] (western) and [196] (eastern)(pl.23). Ditch [192] had a wide and deep profile, measuring 1.68m wide by 0.38m deep. it contained a single mid yellow brown silty sand fill with coal present in the sample. Ditch [196] had a rounded and deep profile, measuring 1.10m wide by 0.28m deep. it contained a single mid yellow brown silty sand fill, with no finds or environmental material recovered.

- 6.21 Trench 35, located south-east of Trench 34 (fig. 22) and at the south-eastern end of the Droveaway, saw the continuation of both Droveaway ditches [170] (western) and [167] (eastern). As well as an earlier fire pit [172] truncated by the western ditch.
- 6.21.1 Pit [172](pl.24) had a rounded profile, measuring at least 0.82m in diameter by 0.27m deep. It contained a pale grey blue, ashy sandy silt fill with oak charcoal present in abundance; whilst there was a slight pinking of the natural at the base, it is not clear if material was created in-situ or deposited when hot.
- 6.21.2 Droveaway ditch [170](also pl.24) had a wide, rounded profile, measuring 1.47m wide by 0.26m deep, with a single mid grey orange brown silty sand. By contrast [167] was a much larger feature measuring 2.13m wide by 0.71m deep. It contained a basal fill that consisted of mid brown orange silty sand, with an upper fill that consisted of a mid grey orange silty sand. Coal and clinker were present in sampling of both features.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 This work has confirmed the result of the geophysical survey, evidencing and characterising the probable Droveaway and appending enclosures, as well as a handful of internal features; It has also confirmed the existence of the cropmark (NMR1433039).
- 7.2 However, it has not been able to effectively date and phase these features, indeed the limited finds and consistent environmental material suggest a quiet white noise of activity, which has neither a beginning nor end date. The morphology of field systems which was apparent from the geophysical survey is the only indicator of plausible date range.
- 7.3 Further targeted work where relationships occur between the enclosure system itself and the Droveaway would aid understanding of the system, and perhaps the use of enhanced dating techniques, given the apparent lack of material culture, would attune the dating of features.

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9. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Max Stubbings, Daniel Clayton, Christian Sullivan & Nick Spencer

Report and Figures: Max Stubbings

Edited by: Charlie Punturno

Administration: Sophie Coy

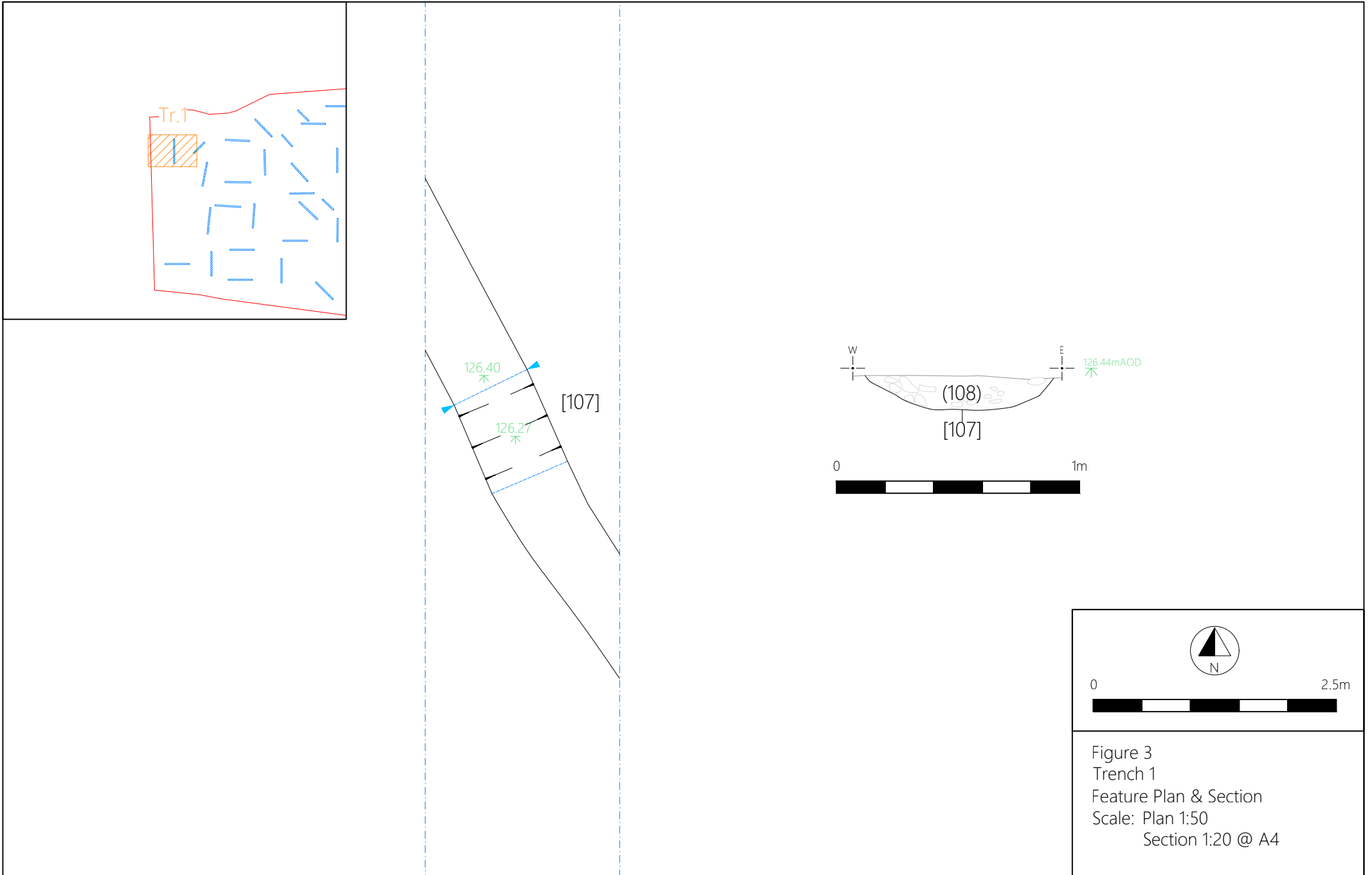


Figure 3
Trench 1
Feature Plan & Section
Scale: Plan 1:50
Section 1:20 @ A4

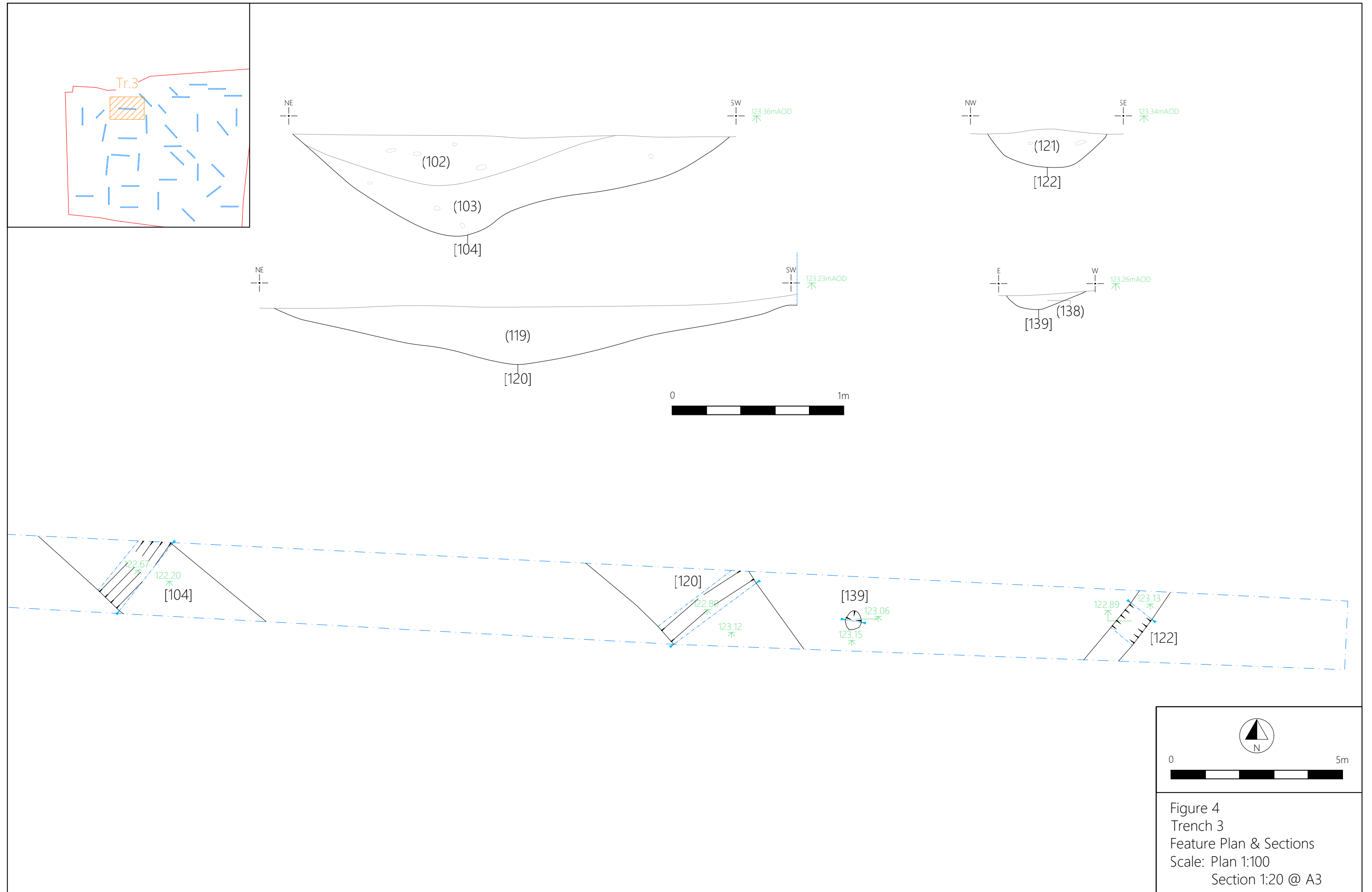


Figure 4
Trench 3
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Section 1:20 @ A3

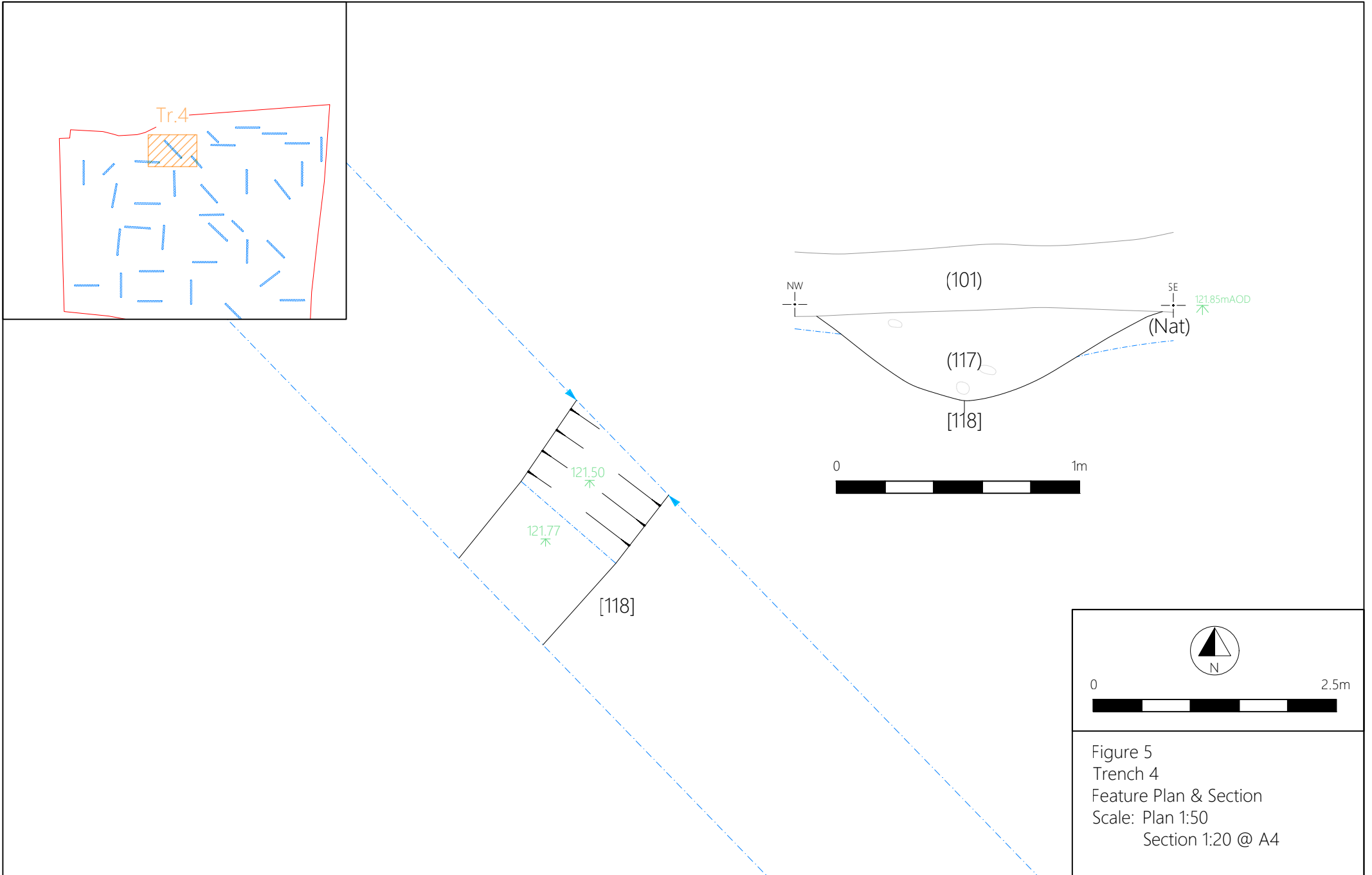


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Trench 4
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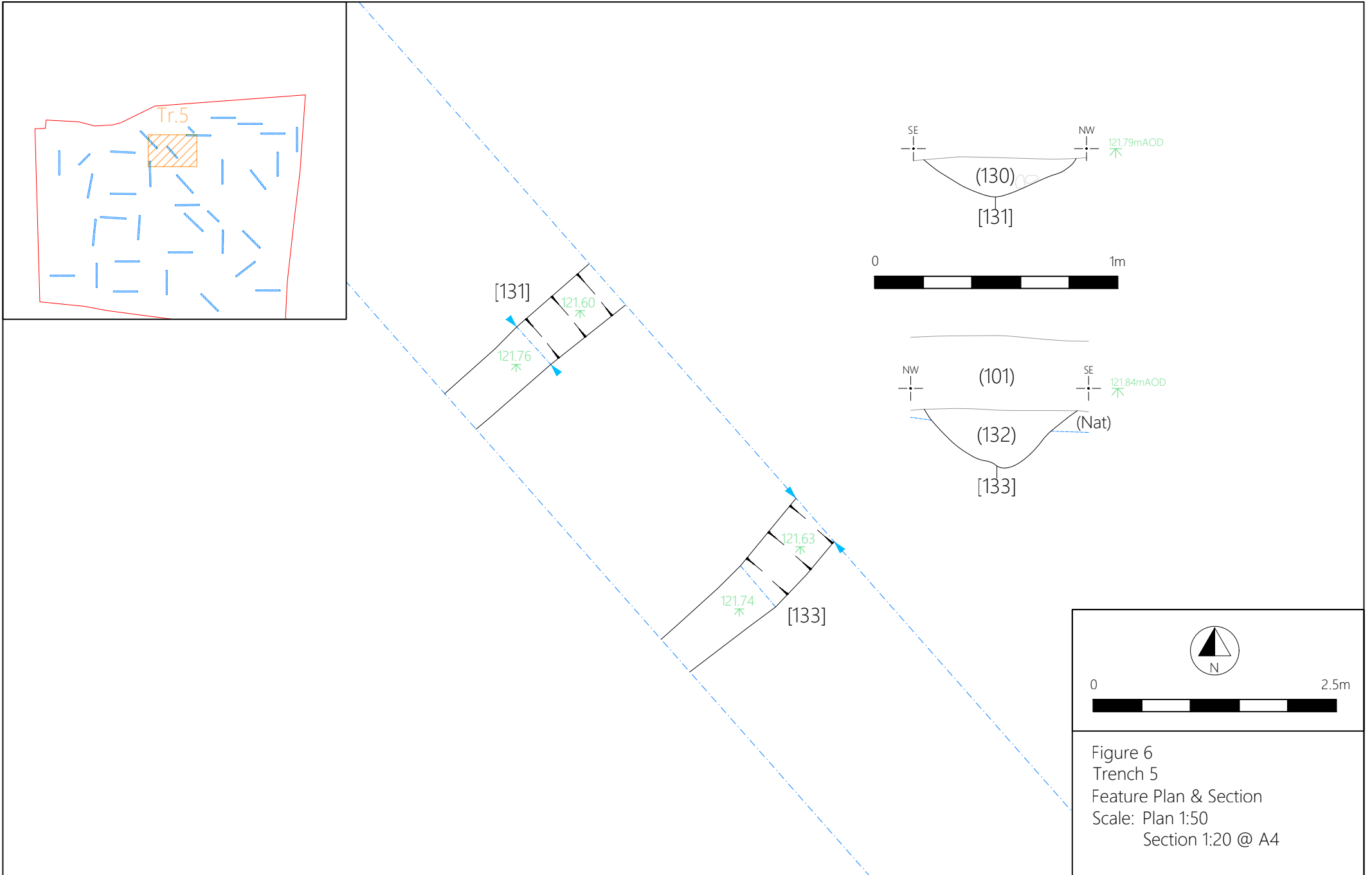


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Trench 5
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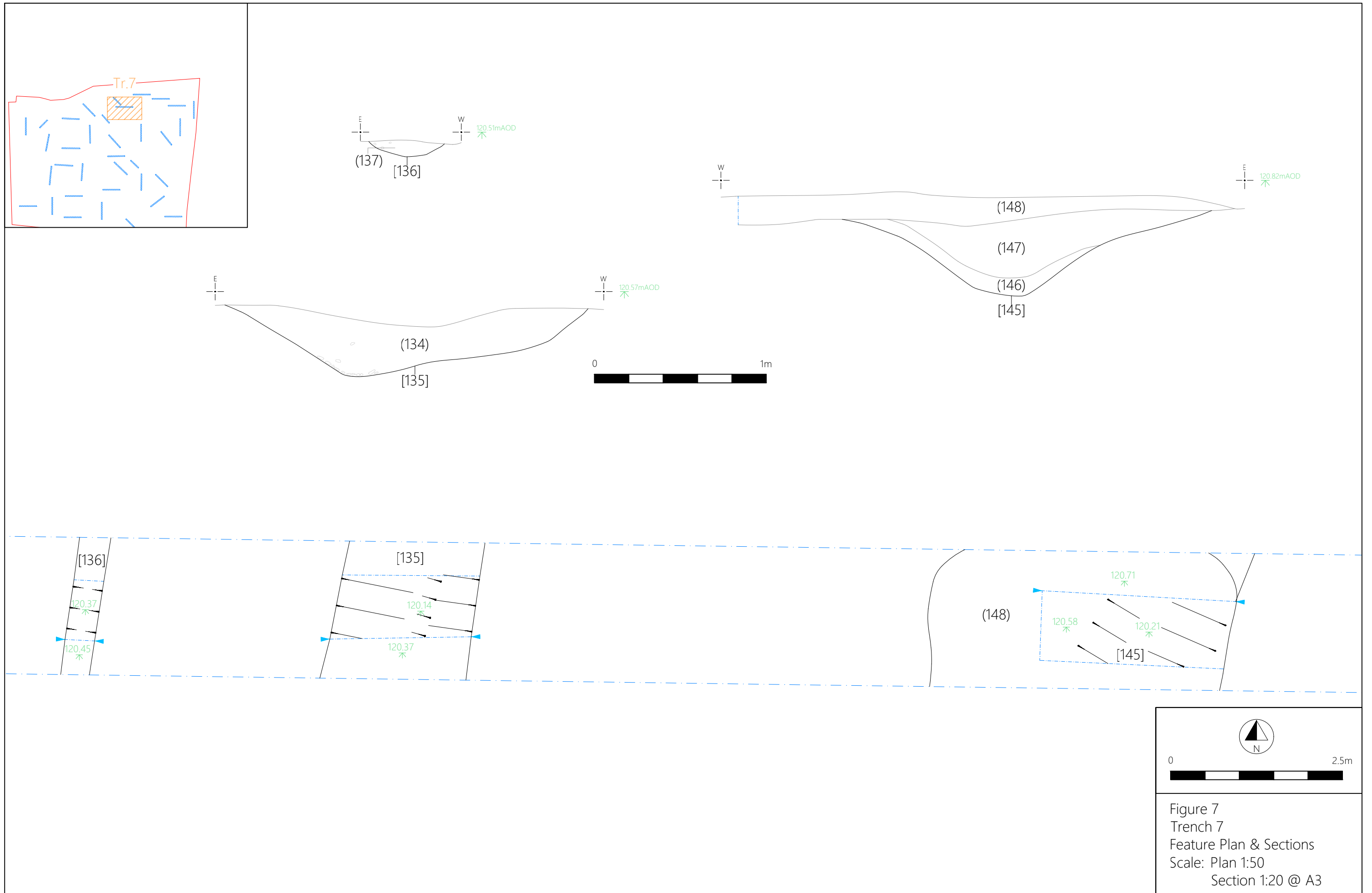


Figure 7
Trench 7
Feature Plan & Sections
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Section 1:20 @ A3

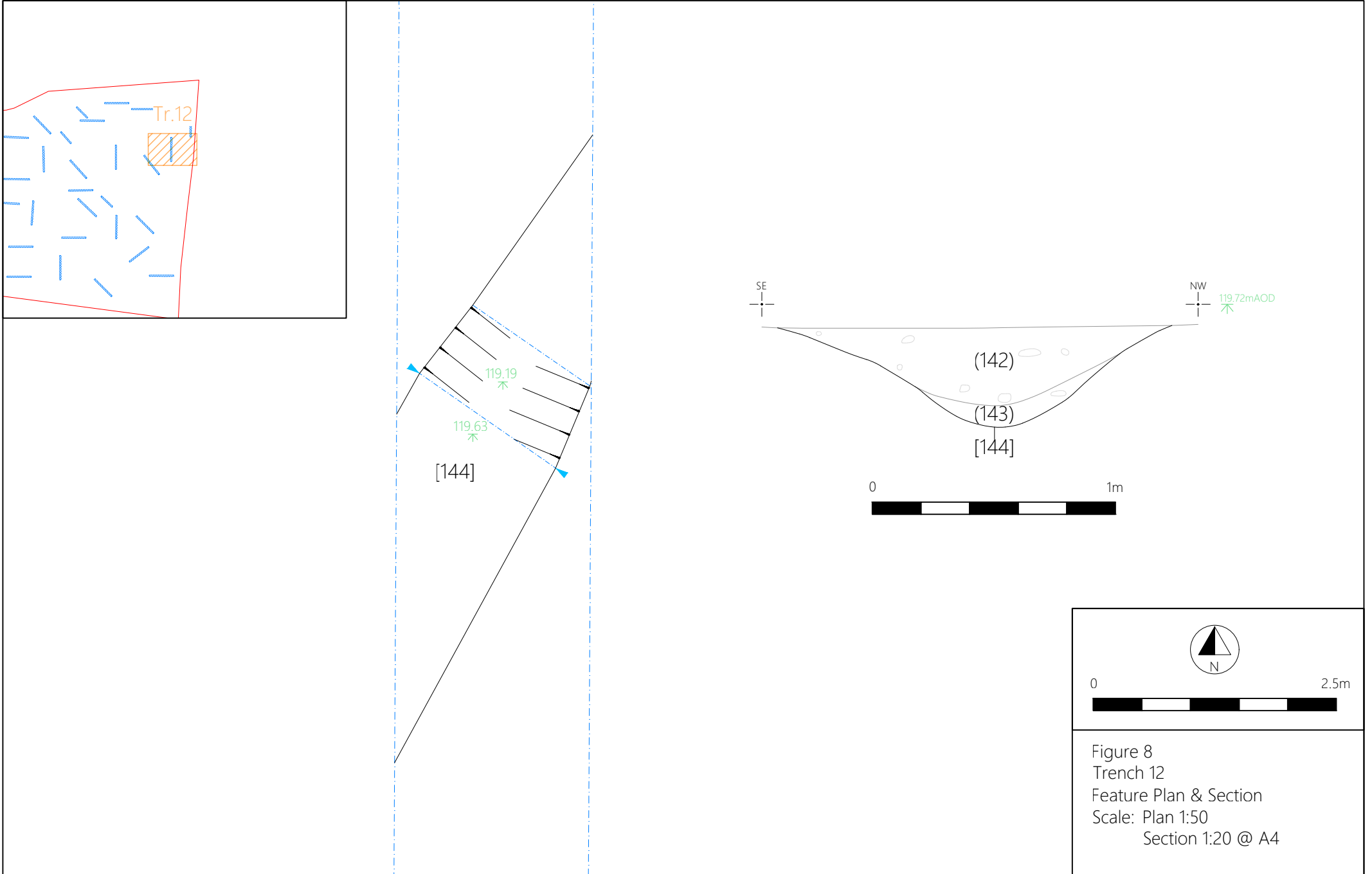


Figure 8
Trench 12
Feature Plan & Section
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Section 1:20 @ A4

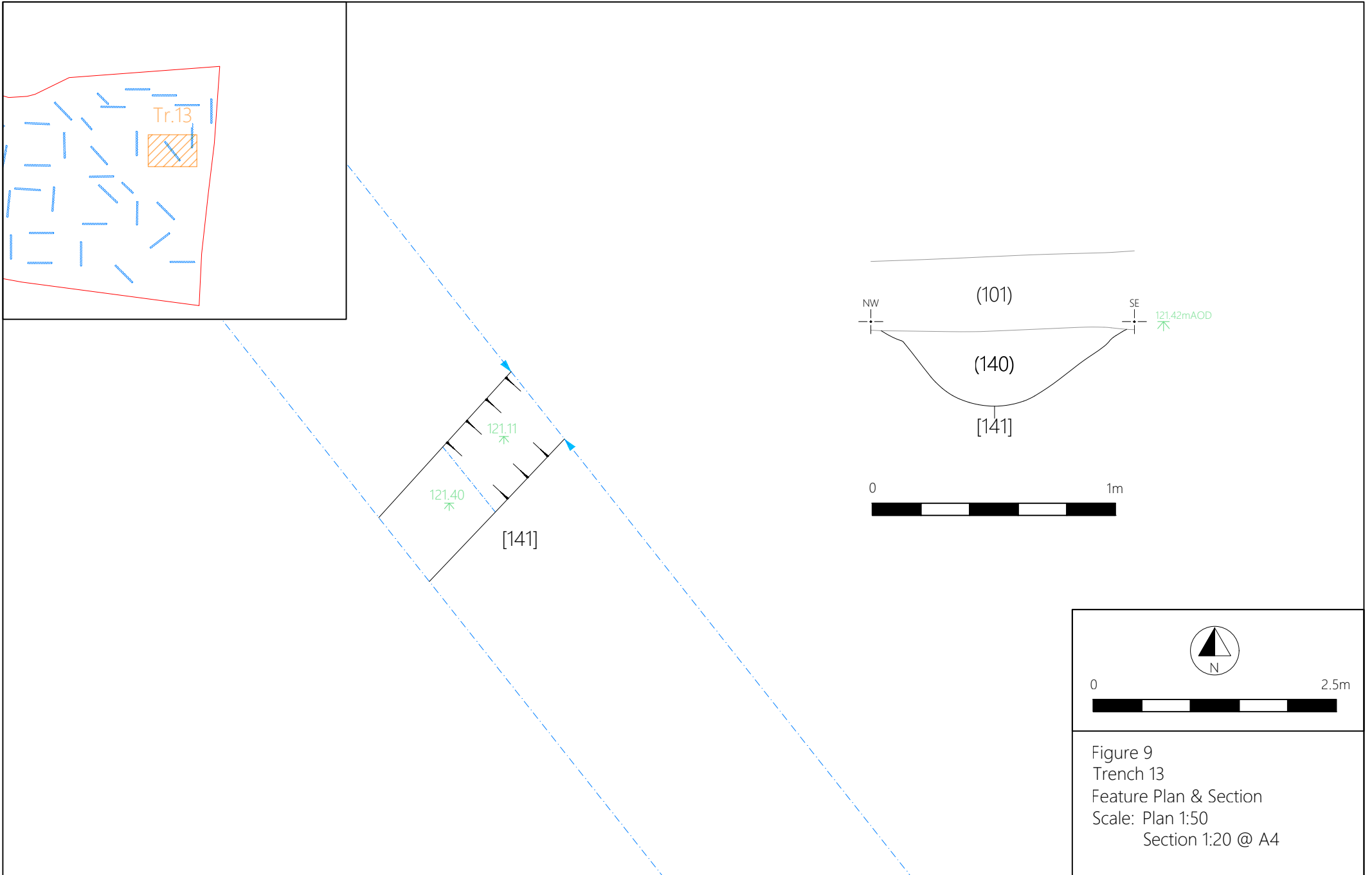


Figure 9
Trench 13
Feature Plan & Section
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Section 1:20 @ A4

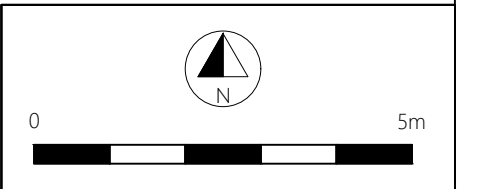
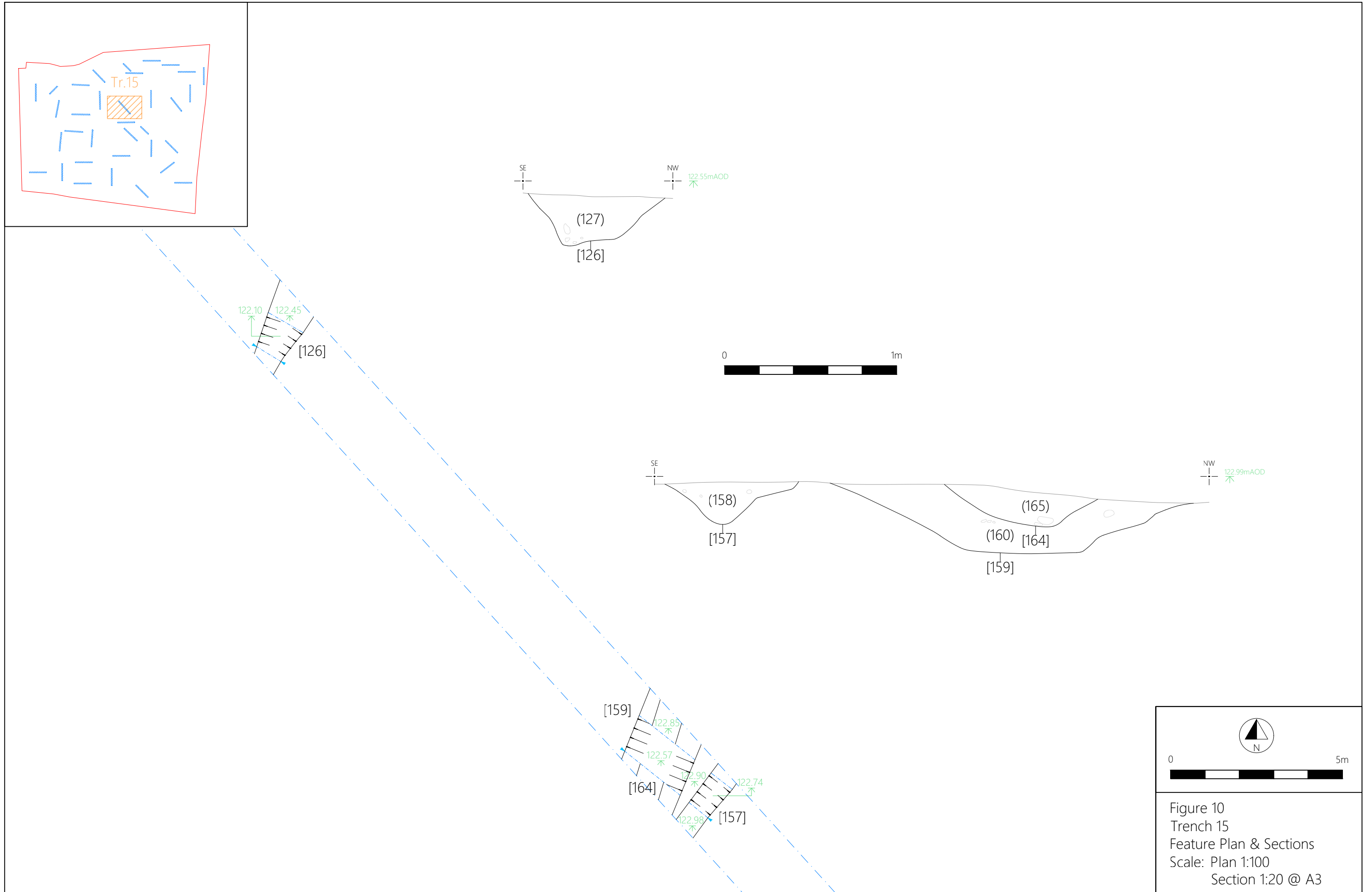


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Trench 15
Feature Plan & Sections
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Section 1:20 @ A3

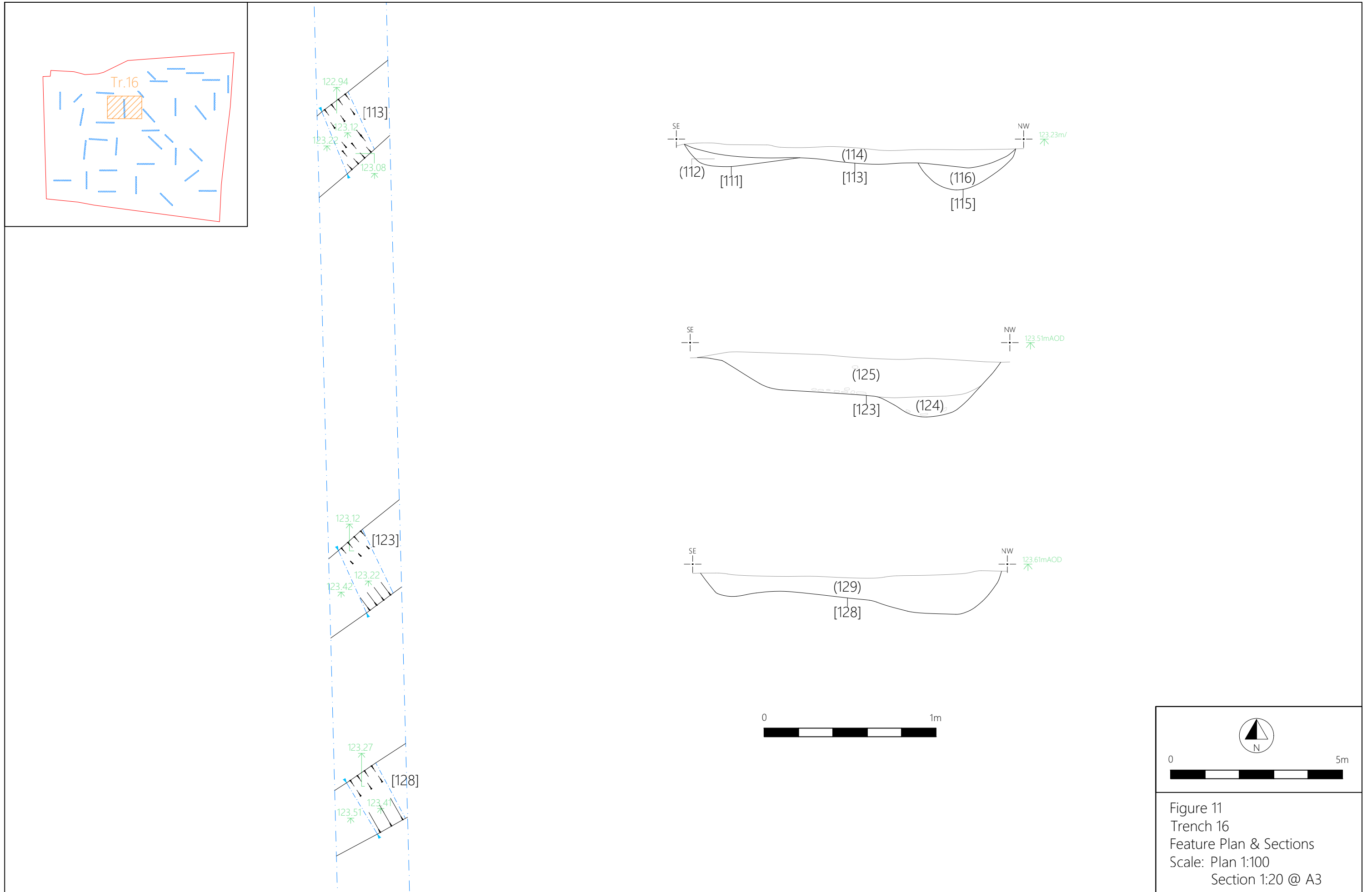


Figure 11
Trench 16
Feature Plan & Sections
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Section 1:20 @ A3

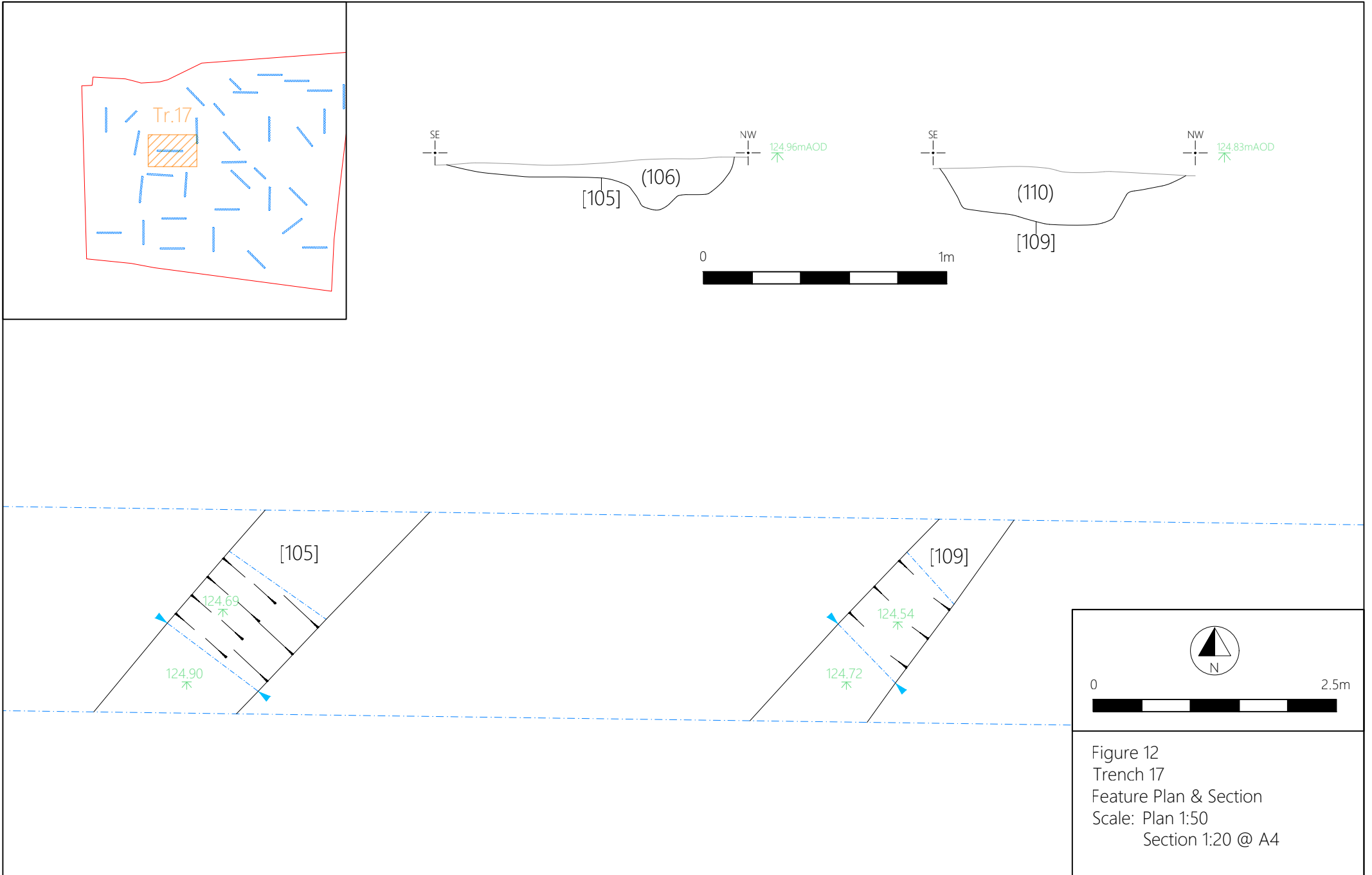


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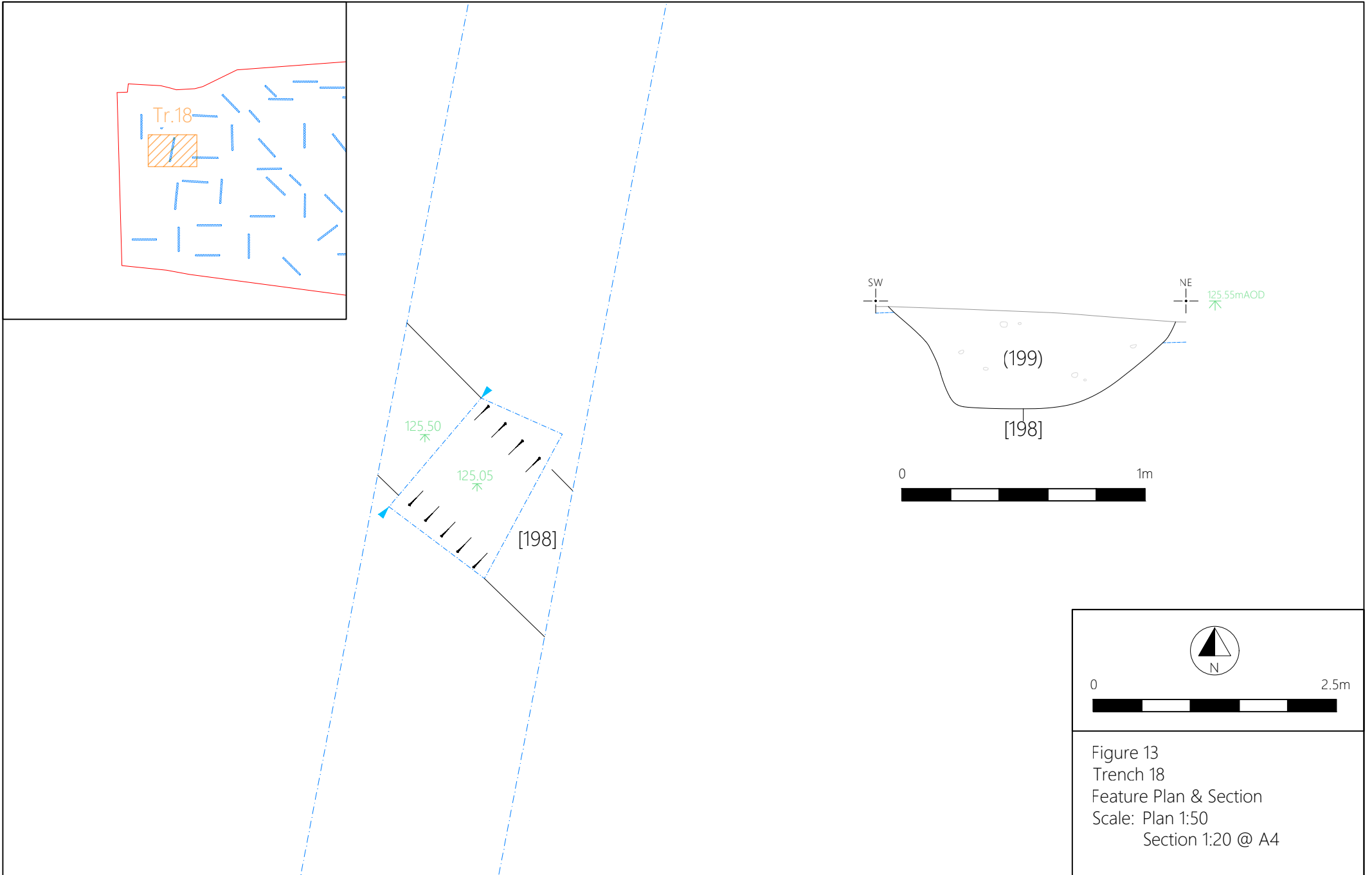


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Section 1:20 @ A4

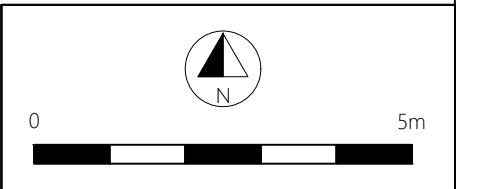
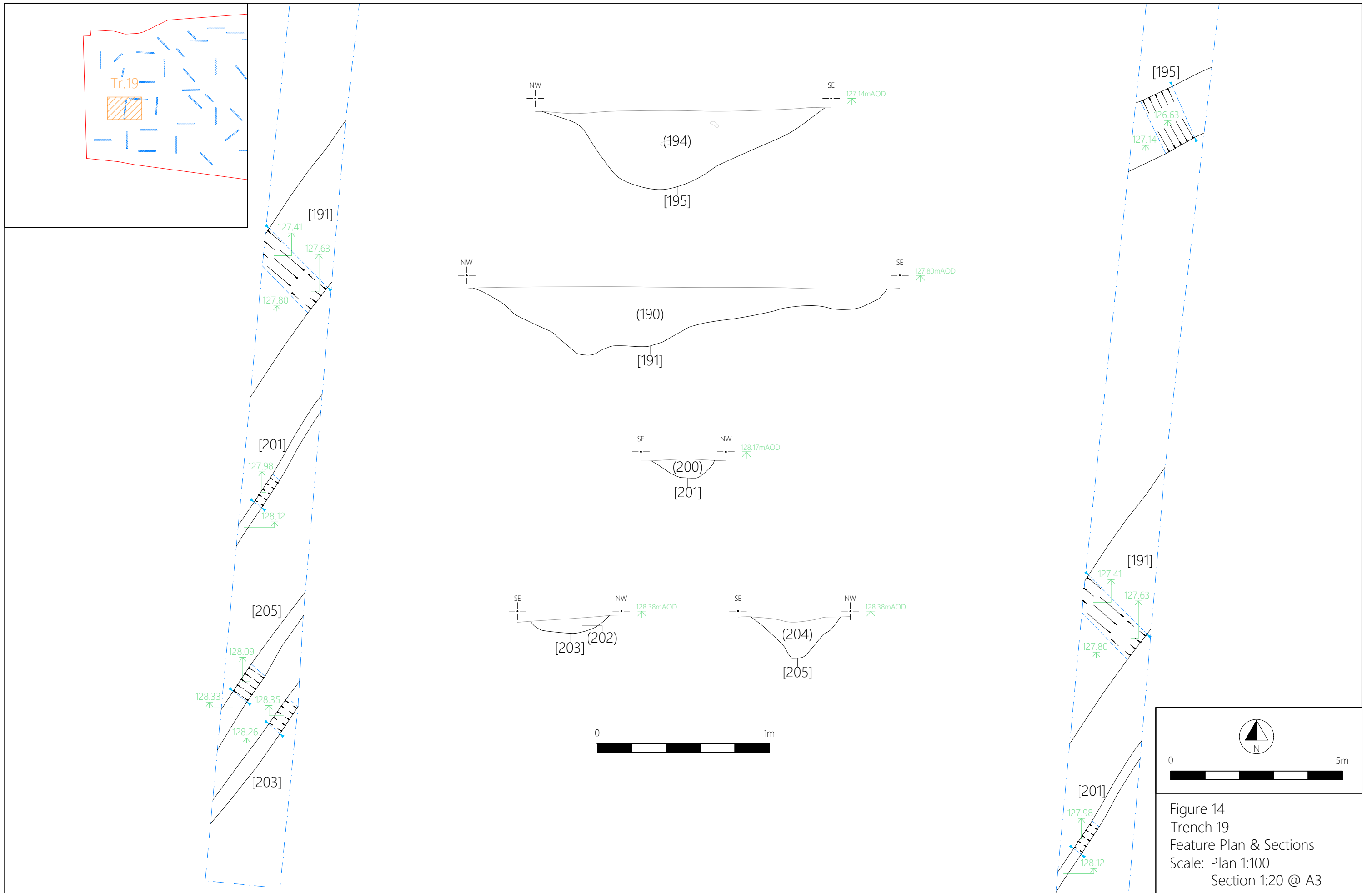


Figure 14
Trench 19
Feature Plan & Sections
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Section 1:20 @ A3

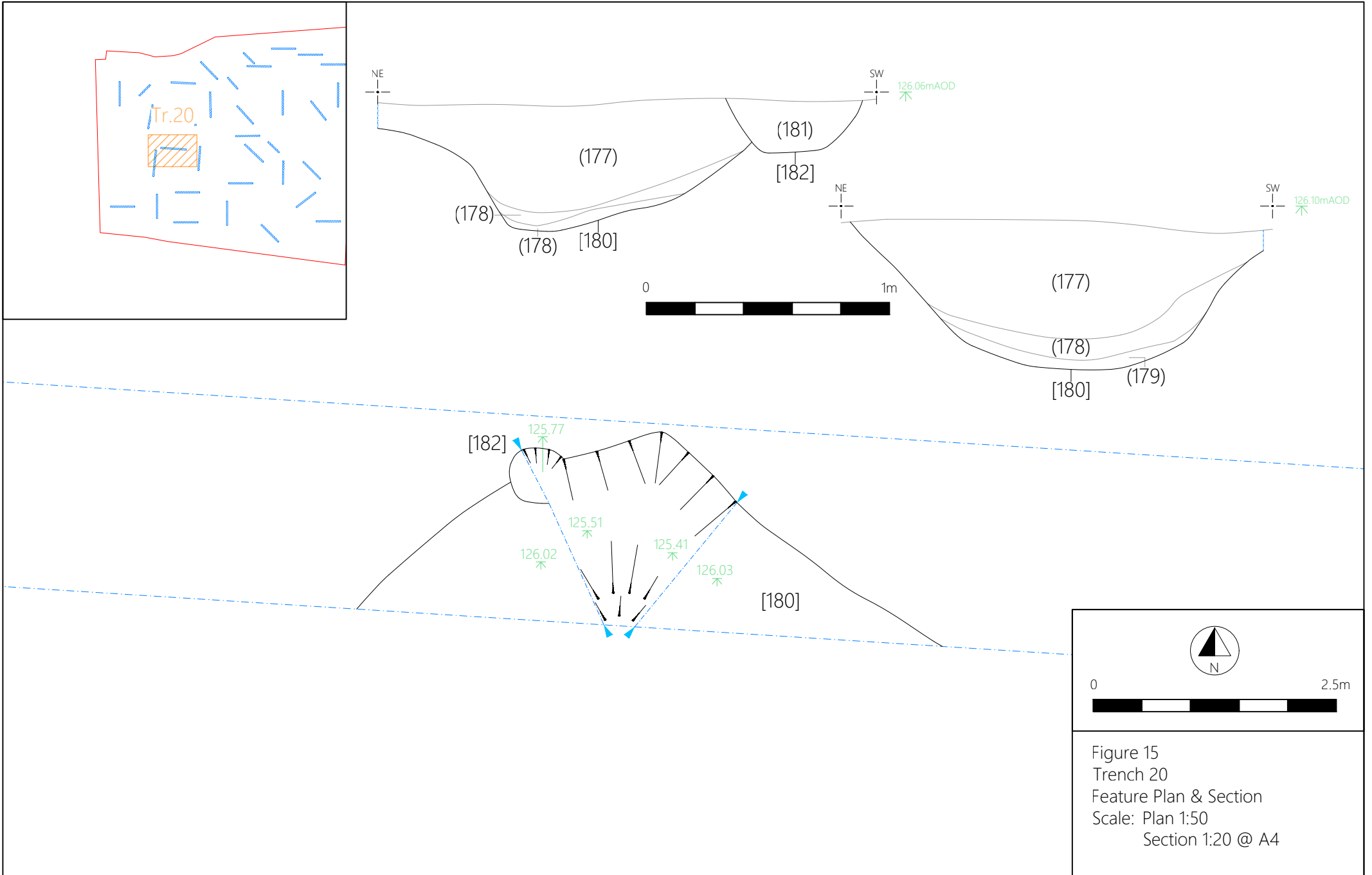


Figure 15
Trench 20
Feature Plan & Section
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Section 1:20 @ A4

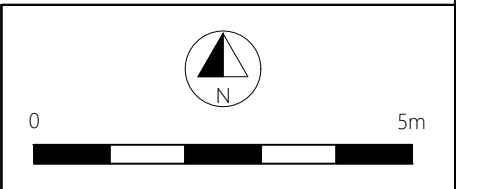
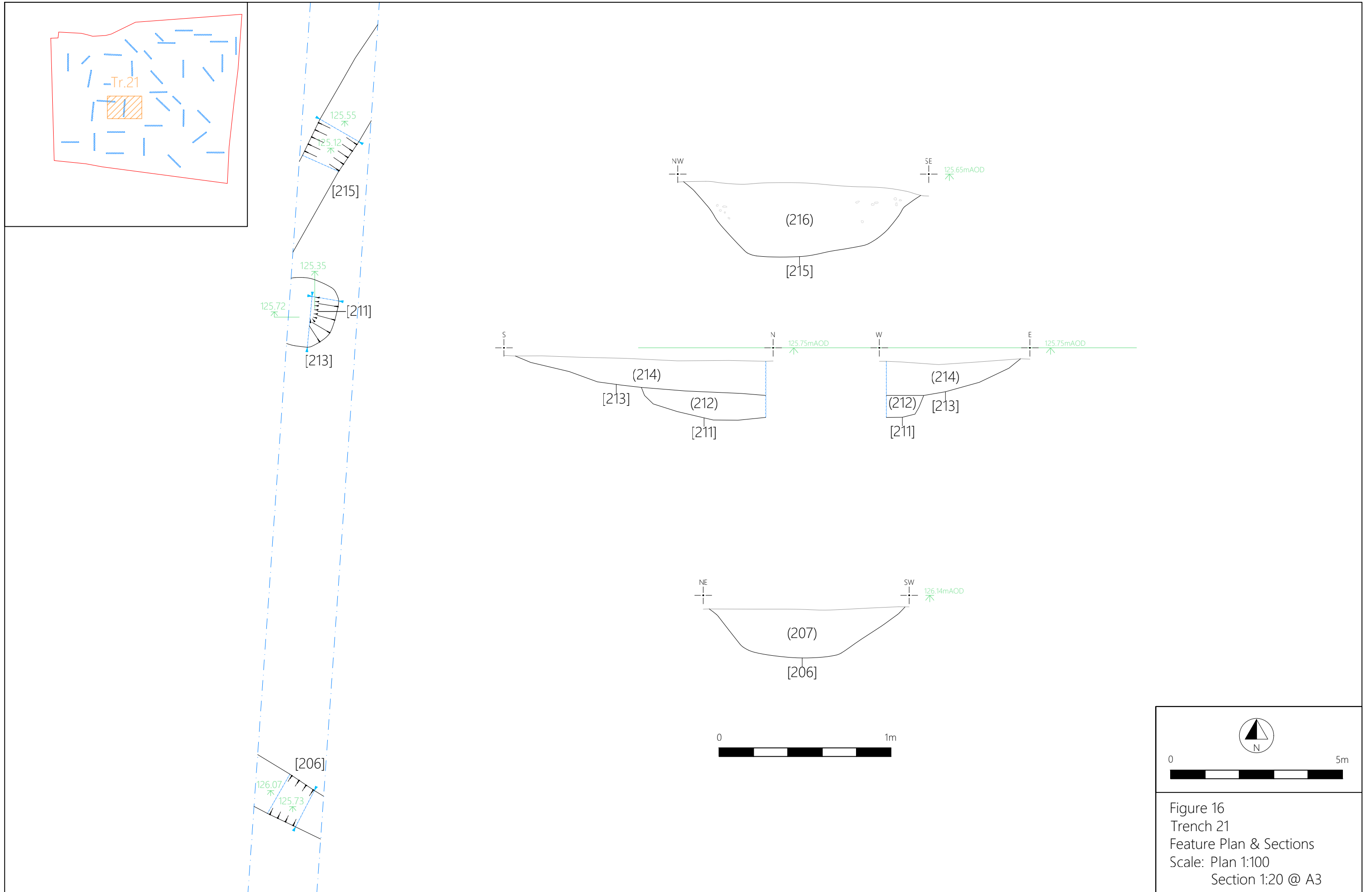
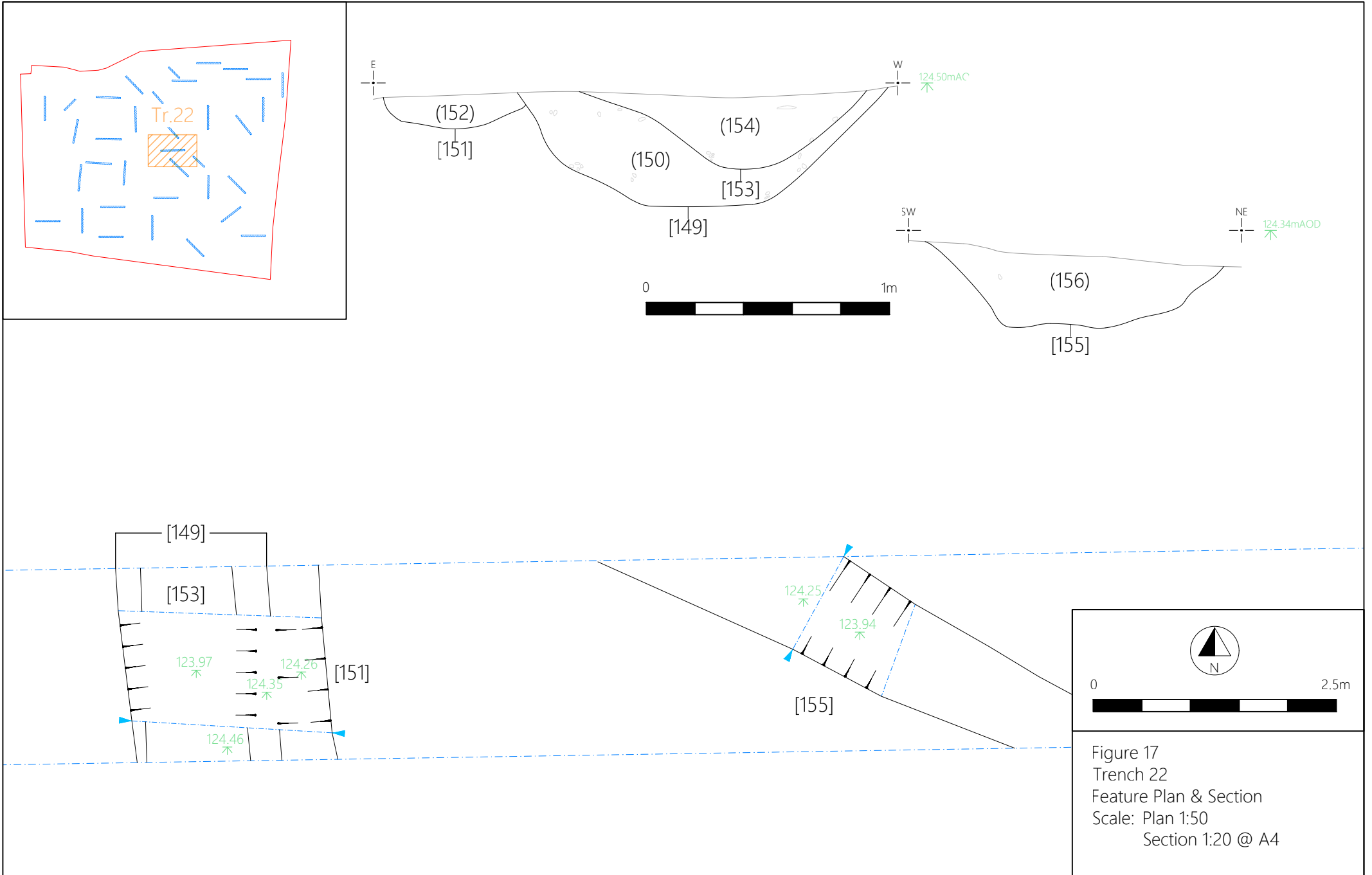


Figure 16
Trench 21
Feature Plan & Sections
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A3



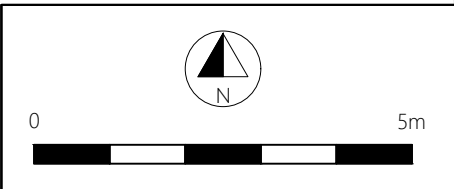
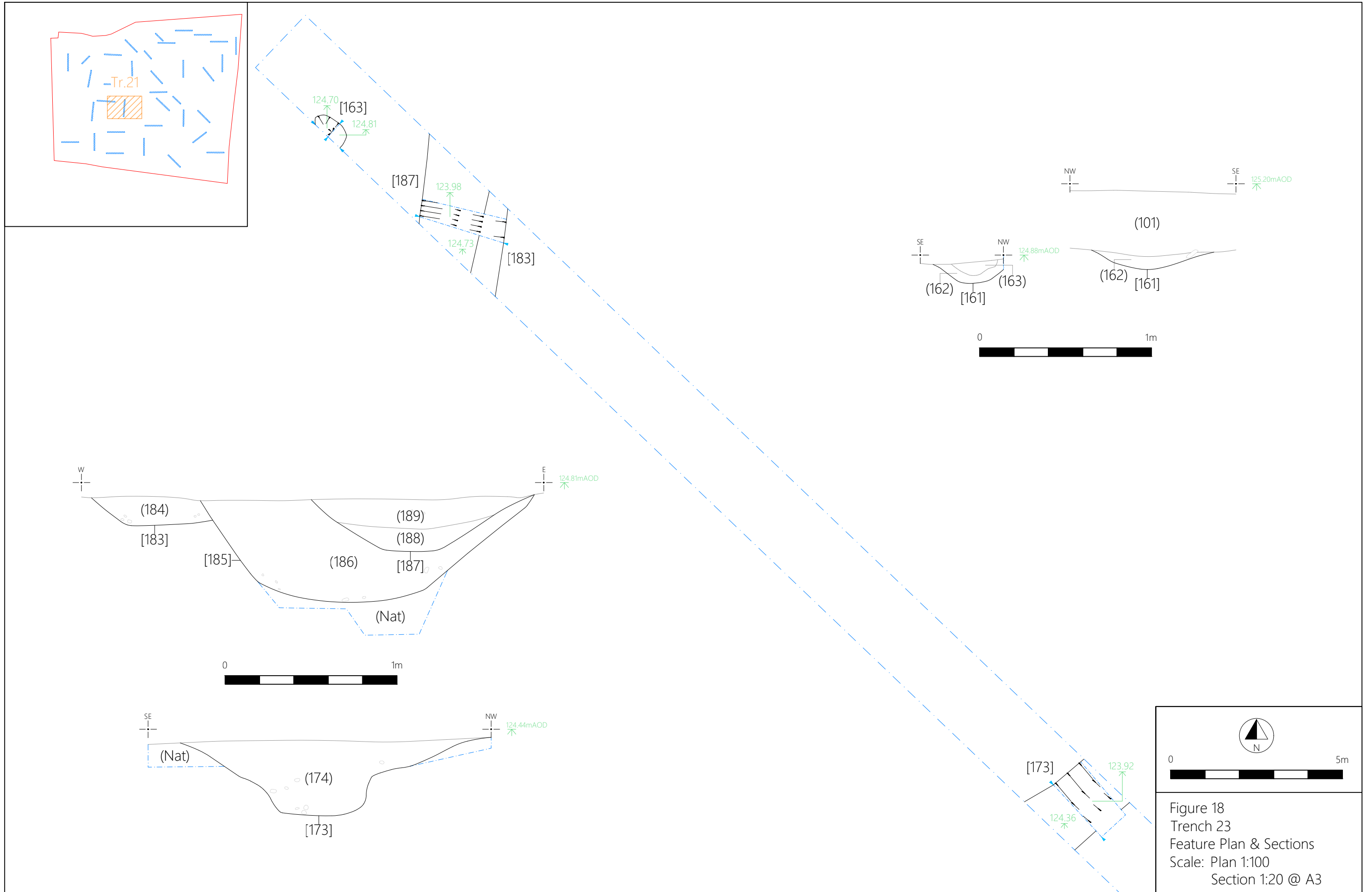


Figure 18
Trench 23
Feature Plan & Sections
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A3

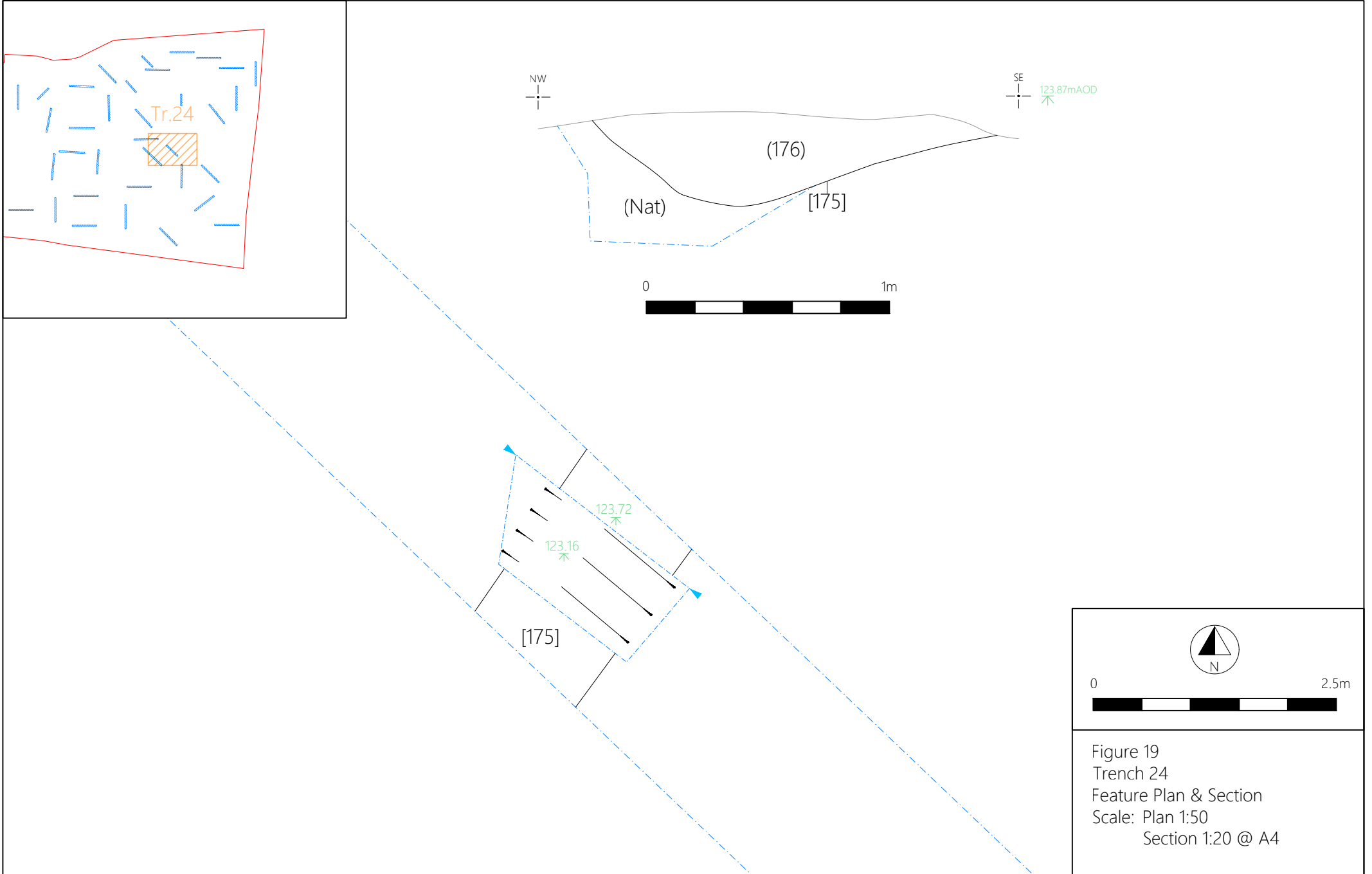


Figure 19
Trench 24
Feature Plan & Section
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Section 1:20 @ A4

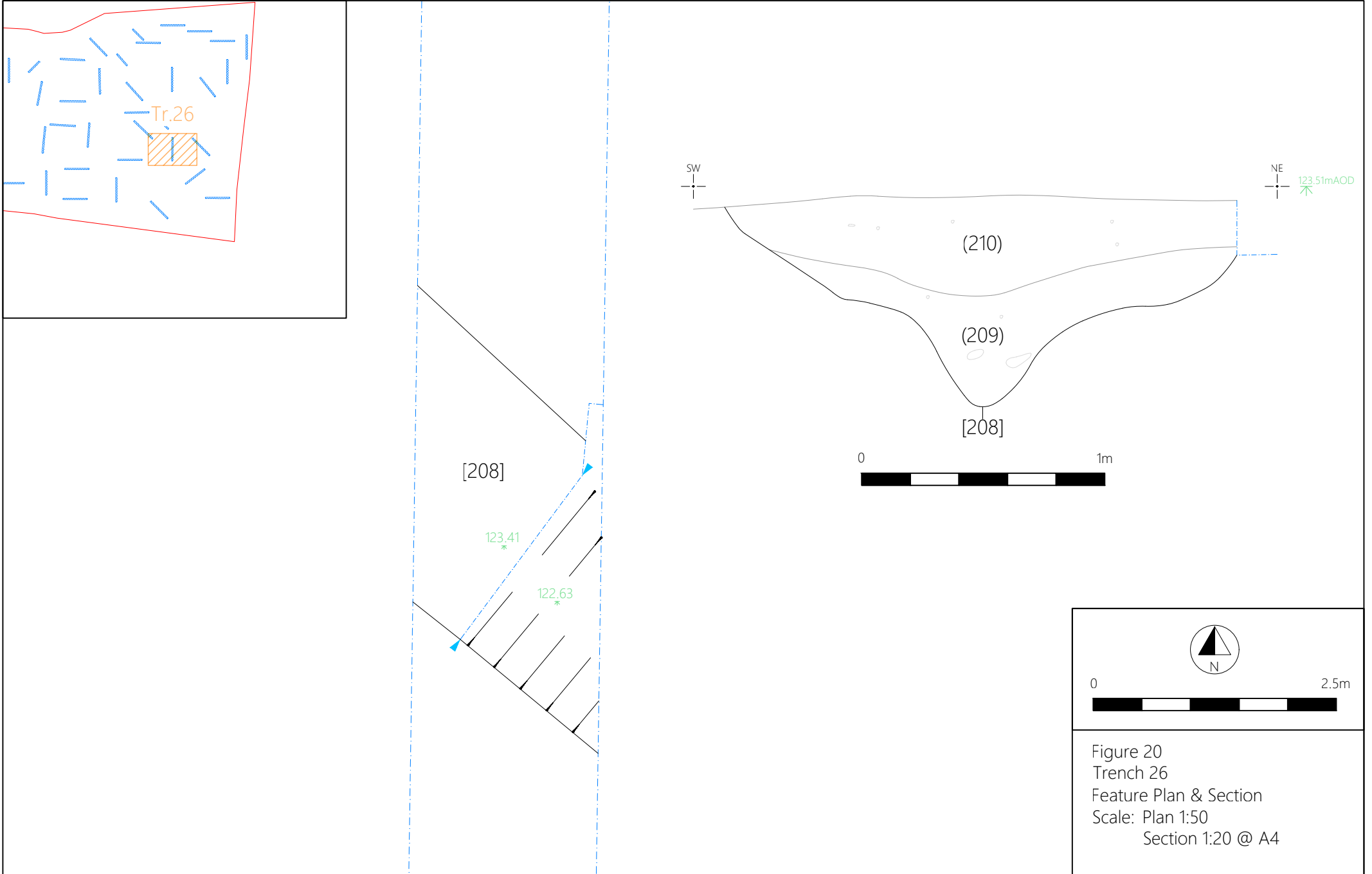


Figure 20
Trench 26
Feature Plan & Section
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Section 1:20 @ A4

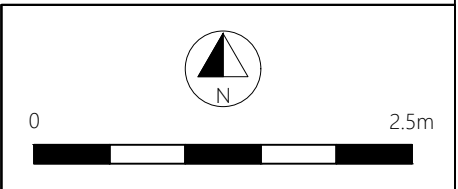
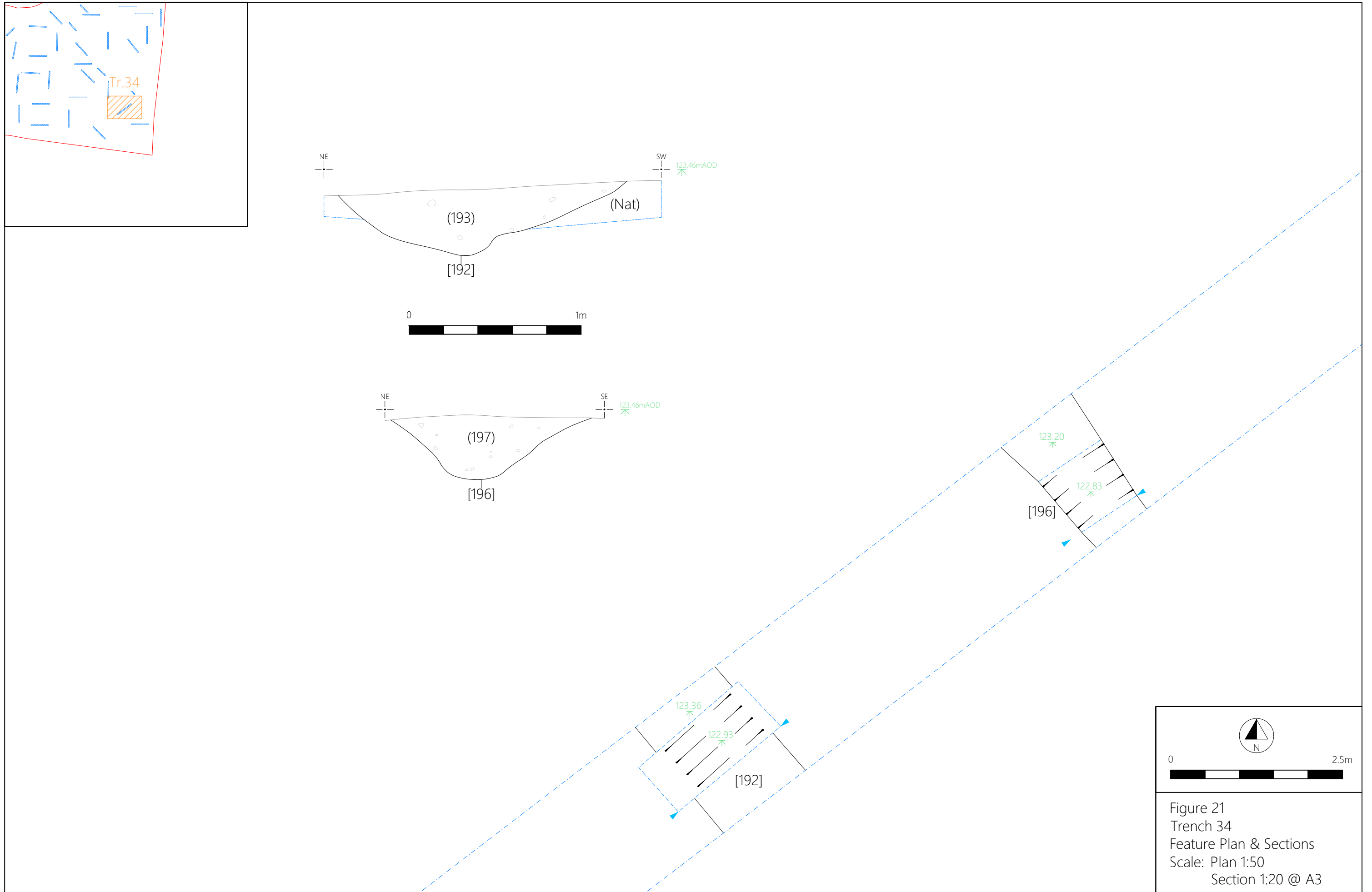


Figure 21
Trench 34
Feature Plan & Sections
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Section 1:20 @ A3

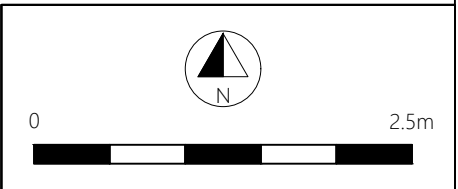
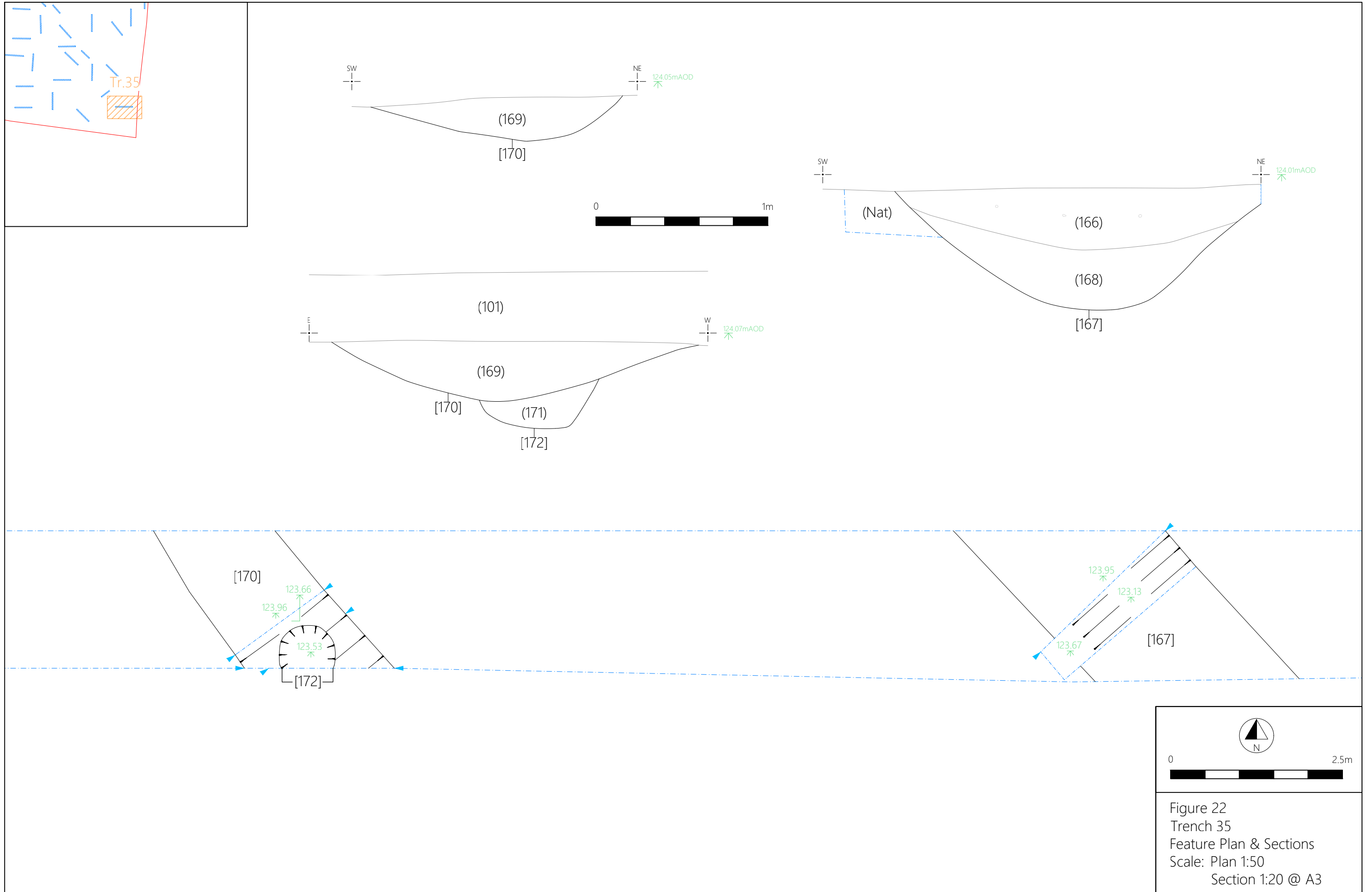


Figure 22
Trench 35
Feature Plan & Sections
Scale: Plan 1:50
Section 1:20 @ A3



Plate 1: General view of the site, facing east.



Plate 2: Trench 1, Gully segment [107], facing north-west; 0.4m scale.



Plate 3: Trench 3, Ditch segment [104], facing south-east; 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 3, Ditch segment [120], facing south-east; 1m scale.

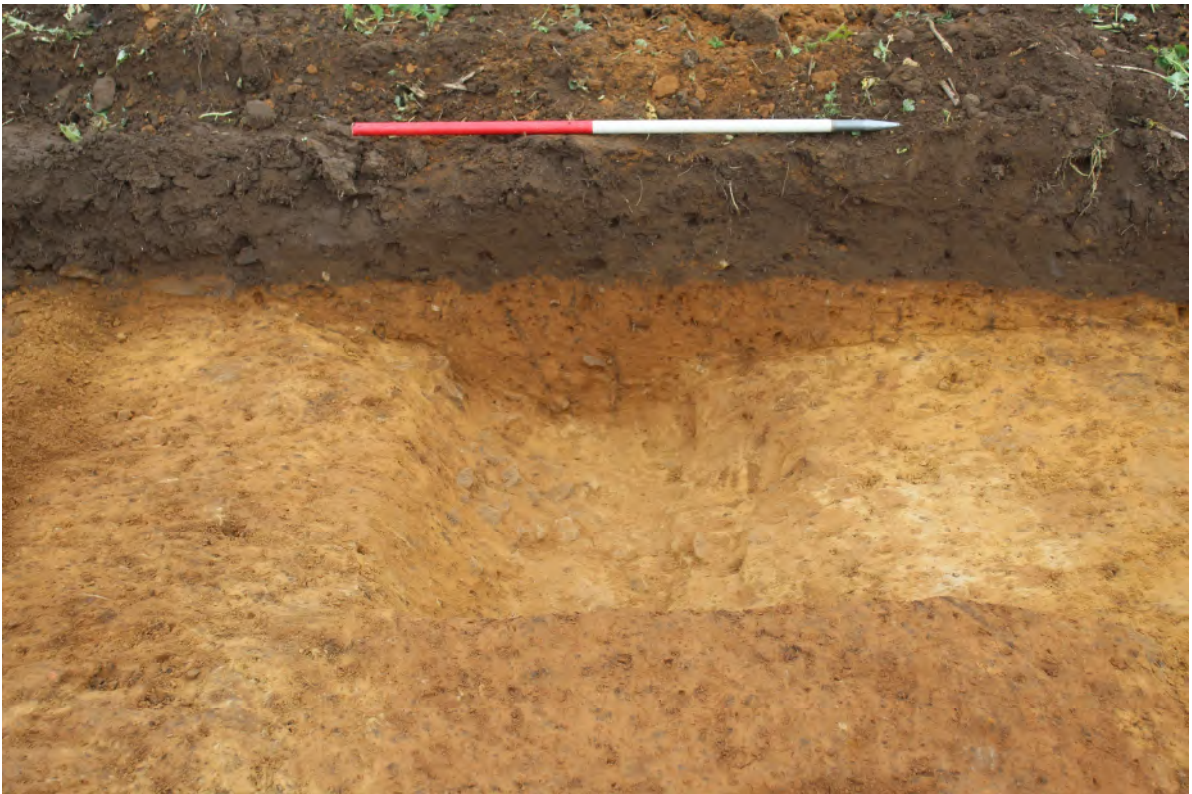


Plate 5: Trench 4, Ditch segment [118], facing north-east; 1m scale.



Plate 6: Trench 7, Ditch segment [135], facing south; 1m scale.



Plate 7: Trench 12, Ditch segment [141], facing north-east; 1m scale.

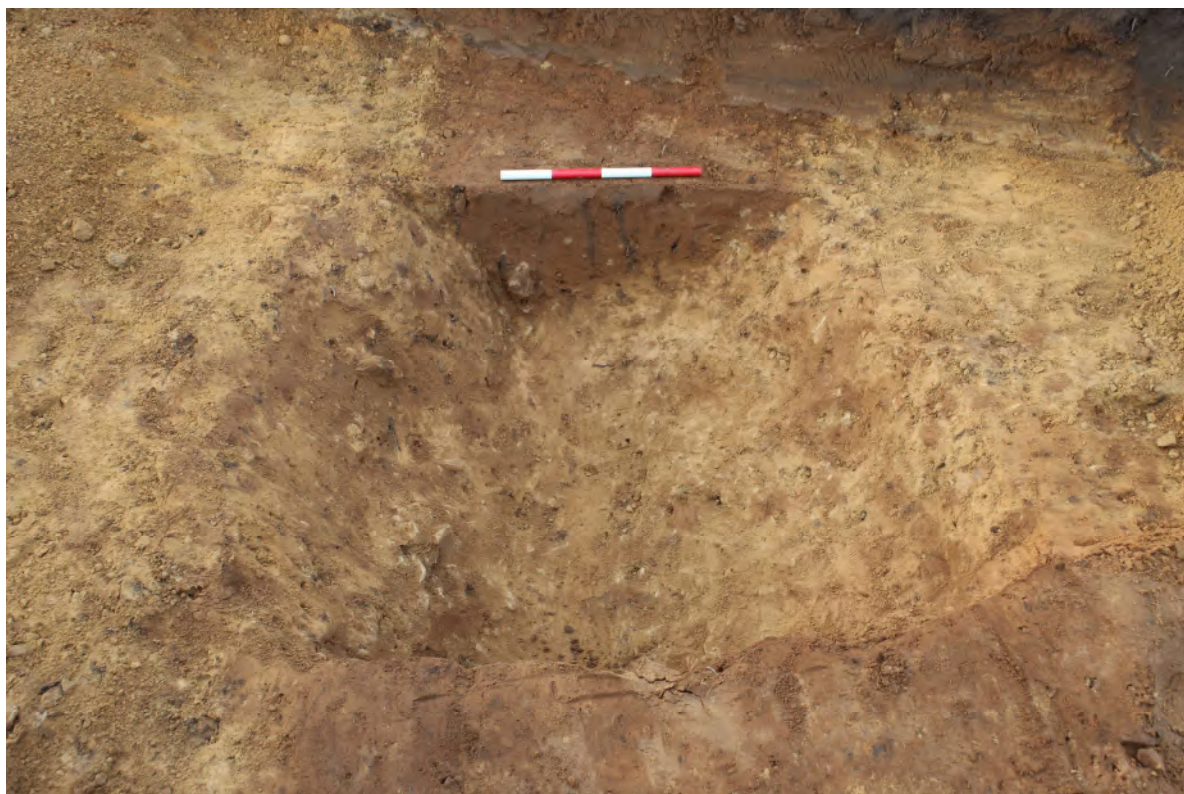


Plate 8: Trench 15, Ditch segment [126], facing south-west; 0.4m scale.



Plate 9: Trench 16, Ditch segment [123], facing south-west; 1m scale.



Plate 10: Trench 16, Ditch segment [128], facing south-west; 1m scale.

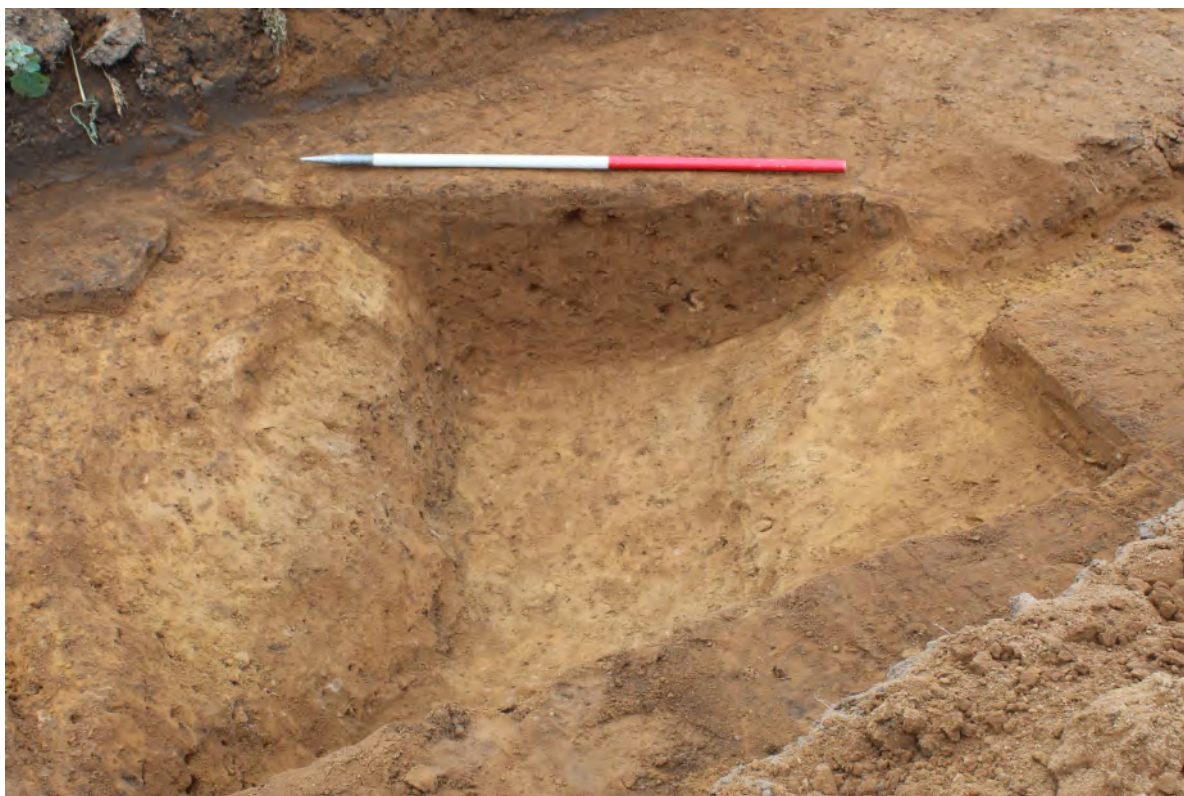


Plate 11: Trench 18, Ditch segment [198] in Trench 18, facing north-west; 1m scale.



Plate 12: Trench 19, Ditch segment [195], facing north-east; 1m scale.



Plate 13: Trench 19, Ditch segment [191], facing north-east; 1m scale.



Plate 14: Trench 19, Gully segment [201], facing south-west; 0.4m scale.



Plate 15: Trench 19, Gully segments [203] & [205], facing south-west; 1m scale.



Plate 16: Trench 20, Ditch Corner segment [180] & Post hole [182], facing south; 1m scale.



Plate 17: Trench 21, Ditch segment [206], facing south-east; 1m scale.



Plate 18: Trench 21, Pits [211] & [213], facing south; 1m scale.



Plate 19: Trench 22, Ditch & Gully relationship segment [149], [151] & [153], facing south; 1m scale.



Plate 20: Trench 23, Fire Pit [161], facing south; 0.4m scale.



Plate 21: Trench 23, Ditch segment [173], facing south; 1m scale.

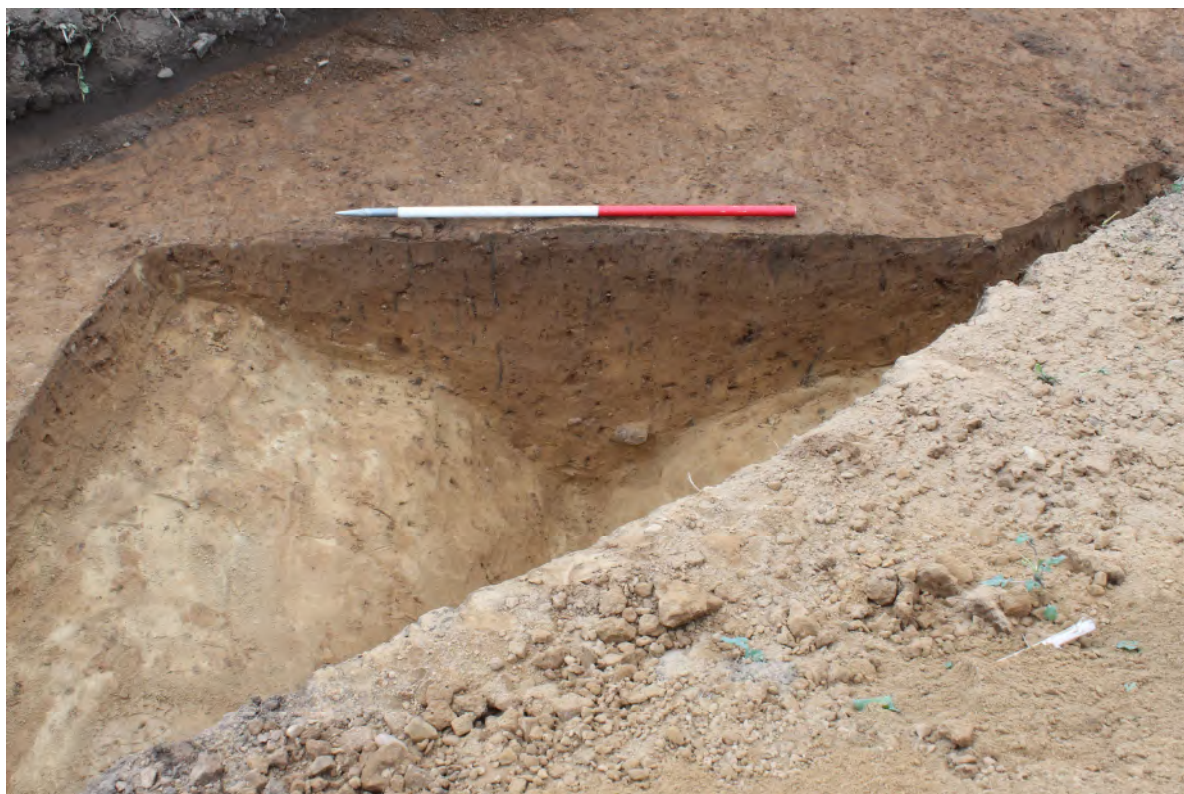


Plate 22: Trench 26, Ditch Segment [208], facing north-west; 1m scale.



Plate 23: Trench 34, Ditch segment [196], facing north-west; 1m scale.



Plate 24: Trench 35, Ditch Segment [170] & Pit [172], facing south-east; 1m & 0.4m scales.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
101	Deposit	-	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, soft, sandy silt
102	Fill	104	Upper fill: Pale/Light yellow brown orange, soft - firm, silty fine sand
103	Fill	104	Basal fill: Pale grey orange brown, firm - soft, silty sand
104	Cut	-	Trackway/droeway ditch
105	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
106	Fill	105	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, sandy silt
107	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully?
108	Fill	107	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, firm, sandy silt
109	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
110	Fill	109	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, soft, sandy silt
111	Cut	-	Gully: Parallel to [115]
112	Fill	111	Only fill: Mid grey brown, loose, medium coarse sand
113	Cut	-	Shallow Linear feature
114	Fill	113	Only fill: Mid brown, loose, medium coarse sand
115	Cut	-	Gully: Parallel to [111]
116	Fill	115	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, medium coarse sand
117	Fill	118	Only fill: Mid brown orange, soft, silty sand
118	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully?
119	Fill	120	Only fill: Pale grey orange, firm, silty fine sand
120	Cut	-	Trackway/droeway ditch
121	Fill	121	Only fill: Pale brown orange, firm - soft, silty fine sand
122	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully?
123	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch?
124	Fill	123	Basal fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, medium coarse sand
125	Fill	123	Upper fill: Mid grey yellow brown, friable, sandy silt
126	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully?
127	Fill	126	Only fill: Mid red brown, loose, medium coarse sand
128	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch?
129	Fill	128	Only fill: Mid brown, loose, sandy silt
130	Fill	131	Only fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand
131	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
132	Fill	133	Only fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand
133	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
134	Fill	135	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, sandy silt
135	Cut	-	Modern Ditch
136	Cut	-	Shallow Gully
137	Fill	136	Only fill: Light yellow grey, friable, sandy silt

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
138	Fill	139	Possible heated sand: Pale pink with brown patches, soft, fine sand
139	Cut	-	Shallow Pit
140	Fill	141	Only fill: Pale grey orange, firm, silty fine sand
141	Cut	-	Enclosure Ditch
142	Fill	144	Upper fill: Pale mid brown orange, firm, silty fine sand
143	Fill	144	Basal fill: Pale grey orange, firm, fine sandy silt
144	Cut	-	Enclosure Ditch
145	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully
146	Fill	145	Basal fill: Mid orange brown, loose, medium coarse sand
147	Fill	145	Upper fill: Pale - orange brown, friable, sandy silt
148	Deposit	145	Spread over feature: Mid orange brown, friable, sandy silt
149	Cut	-	Modern Ditch
150	Fill	149	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand
151	Cut	-	Gully
152	Fill	151	Only fill: Mid yellow grey, friable, silty sand
153	Cut	-	Recut of [149]: Modern Ditch
154	Fill	153	Only fill: Mid brown, friable, silty sand
155	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch
156	Fill	155	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt
157	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully?
158	Fill	157	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt
159	Cut	-	Modern Ditch
160	Fill	159	Mid fill: Mixed/mottled pale cream brown with brown spots, compacted, silty sand
161	Cut	-	Fire pit
162	Fill	161	Basal fill: Mid - dark brown grey, friable, silty sand
163	Fill	161	Upper fill: V.dark blue, friable, ashy charcoal sand
164	Cut	-	Modern Ditch
165	Fill	164	Only fill: Mid brown, friable, silty sand
166	Fill	167	Upper fill: Mid grey orange, firm, silty sand
167	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch
168	Fill	167	Basal fill: Mid brown orange, firm, silty sand
169	Fill	170	Only fill: Mid grey orange brown, firm, silty sand
170	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch
171	Fill	172	Only fill: Pale grey blue, firm - friable, ashy sandy silt
172	Cut	-	Fire Pit
173	Cut	-	Enclosure Ditch
174	Fill	173	Only fill: Mid brown, friable, silty sand
175	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully
176	Fill	175	Only fill: Mid brown grey, compact, sandy silt
177	Fill	180	Upper fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand
178	Fill	180	Mid fill: Mixed/mottled pale cream brown with brown spots, compacted, silty sand

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
179	Fill	180	Basal fill: Mid orange brown, firm, silty sand
180	Cut	-	Enclosure Corner
181	Fill	182	Only fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand
182	Cut	-	Pit/Post hole
183	Cut	-	Gully
184	Fill	183	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, silty sand
185	Cut	-	Modern Ditch
186	Fill	185	Only fill: Light brown, friable, silty sand
187	Cut	-	Recut of [185]: Modern Ditch
188	Fill	187	Basal fill: Mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt
189	Fill	187	Upper fill: Mid yellow grey, friable, sandy silt
190	Fill	191	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand
191	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
192	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch
193	Fill	192	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand
194	Fill	195	Only fill: Mid reddish brown, loose, silty sand
195	Cut	-	Enclosure Ditch
196	Cut	-	Trackway Ditch
197	Fill	196	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand
198	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully
199	Fill	198	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand
200	Fill	201	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand
201	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
202	Fill	203	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand
203	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
204	Fill	205	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand
205	Cut	-	Trackway Gully?
206	Cut	-	Enclosure Gully
207	Fill	206	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand
208	Cut	-	Droeway Ditch
209	Fill	208	Basal fill: Mid orange/red brown, compact, sandy silt
210	Fill	208	Upper fill: Mid-dark brown grey, soft, sandy silt
211	Cut	-	Shallow Pit
212	Fill	211	Only fill: Mid yellow/red brown, friable, silty sand
213	Cut	-	Shallow Pit
214	Fill	213	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand
215	Cut	-	Enclosure Ditch
216	Fill	215	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, silty sand

APPENDIX 2

Drawn Archive Listing

Drawing	Scale	Context	Description
001	1:20	104	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 3
002	1:50	104	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 3
003	1:10	107	SE facing gully segment in Trench 1
004	1:20	107	Plan of gully segment in Trench 1
005	1:10	105	NE facing gully segment in Trench 17
006	1:20	105	Plan of gully segment in Trench 17
007	1:10	109	NE facing gully segment in Trench 17
008	1:20	109	Plan of gully segment in Trench 17
009	1:10	111, 113, 115	NE facing gully relationship in Trench 16
010	1:20	111, 113, 115	Plan of gully relationship in Trench 16
011	1:20	118	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 4
012	1:20	118	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 4
013	1:20	120	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 3
014	1:50	120	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 3
015	1:10	122	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 3
016	1:20	122	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 3
017	1:10	123	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 16
018	1:20	123	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 16
019	1:10	126	NE facing gully segment in Trench 15
020	1:20	126	Plan of gully segment in Trench 15
021	1:10	128	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 16
022	1:20	128	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 16
023	1:10	131	NE facing gully segment in Trench 5
024	1:20	131	Plan of gully segment in Trench 5
025	1:10	133	SW facing gully segment in Trench 5
026	1:20	133	Plan of gully segment in Trench 5
027	1:10	135	N facing ditch segment in Trench 7
028	1:20	135	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 7
029	1:10	136	S facing gully segment in Trench 7
030	1:30	136	Plan of gully segment in Trench 7
031	1:10	139	N facing pit section in Trench 3
032	1:20	139	Plan of pit section in Trench 3
033	1:10	141	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 13
034	1:20	141	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 13
035	1:10	144	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 12
036	1:50	144	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 12
037	1:20	145	S facing ditch segment in Trench 7
038	1:50	145	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 7
039	1:10	149, 151, 153	N facing ditch relationship in Trench 22
040	1:20	149, 151, 153	Plan of ditch relationship in Trench 22
041	1:10	155	SE facing gully segment in Trench 22
042	1:20	155	Plan of gully segment in Trench 22
043	1:10	173	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 23
044	1:20	173	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 23
045	1:20	159, 164	NE facing gully/ditch relationship in Trench 15

Drawing	Scale	Context	Description
046	1:50	159, 164	Plan of gully/ditch relationship in Trench 15
047	1:10	161	NW facing pit section in Trench 23
048	1:10	161	NE facing pit section in Trench 23
049	1:10	161	Plan of pit section in Trench 23
050	1:20	167	SE facing ditch segment in Trench 35
051	1:50	167	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 35
052	1:20	170	SE facing gully segment in Trench 35
053	1:50	170, 172	Plan of ditch/pit relationship in Trench 35
054	1:20	170, 172	NW facing pit section in Trench 35
055	1:20	175	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 24
056	1:50	175	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 24
057	1:10	180	NW facing ditch corner segment in Trench 20
058	1:10	180, 182	NE facing ditch corner segment in Trench 20
059	1:20	180, 182	Plan of ditch corner segment in Trench 20
060	1:10	183, 185, 187	N facing ditch relationship in Trench 23
061	1:20	183, 185, 187	Plan of ditch relationship in Trench 23
062	1:20	170, 172	N facing ditch/pit relationship in Trench 35
063	1:50	170, 172	Plan of ditch/pit relationship in Trench 35
064	1:10	191	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 19
065	1:20	191	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 19
066	1:20	192	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 34
067	1:20	192	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 34
068	1:10	195	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 19
069	1:20	195	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 19
070	1:10	196	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 34
071	1:20	196	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 34
072	1:10	198	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 18
073	1:20	198	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 18
074	1:10	201	NE facing gully segment in Trench 19
075	1:20	201	Plan of gully segment in Trench 19
076	1:10	203, 205	NE facing gully segments in Trench 19
077	1:20	203, 205	Plan of gully segments in Trench 19
078	1:10	206	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 21
079	1:20	206	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 21
080	1:20	208	SE facing ditch segment in Trench 26
081	1:50	208	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 26
082	1:20	211, 213	W facing pit section in Trench 21
083	1:20	211, 213	Plan of pit section in Trench 21
084	1:10	215	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 21
085	1:20	215	Plan of ditch segment in Trench 21

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital	B&W	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
IMG_3405	1 (1)	-	-	North-east	Trench 1 in context
IMG_3406	-	-	1m	North	Trench 1
IMG_3407	-	-	-	South-east	Working shot
IMG_3408	2 (1)	-	1m	South	Trench 1
IMG_3409	-	-	-	West	Trench 2 in context
IMG_3410	3 (1)	-	1m	South-west	Trench 2
IMG_3411	-	-	1m	North-east	Trench 2
IMG_3412	-	-	-	West	Trench 3 in context
IMG_3413	4 (1)	-	1m	West	Trench 3
IMG_3414	-	-	1m	East	Trench 3
IMG_3415	-	-	-	South	Trench 4 in context
IMG_3416	5 (1)	-	1m	South-east	Trench 4
IMG_3417	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 4
IMG_3418	-	-	-	South	Trench 5 in context
IMG_3419	6 (1)	-	1m	South-east	Trench 5
IMG_3420	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 5
IMG_3421	-	-	-	South	Trench 6 in context
IMG_3422	7 (1)	-	1m	South-east	Trench 6
IMG_3423	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 6
IMG_3424	-	-	-	North-east	Trench 7 in context
IMG_3425	8 (1)	-	1m	East	Trench 7
IMG_3426	-	-	1m	West	Trench 7
IMG_3427	-	-	-	East	Trench 8 in context
IMG_3428	9 (1)	-	1m	East	Trench 8
IMG_3429	-	-	1m	West	Trench 8
IMG_3430	-	-	-	East	Trench 9 in context
IMG_3431	10 (1)	-	1m	East	Trench 9
IMG_3432	-	-	1m	West	Trench 9
IMG_3433	-	-	-	East	Trench 10 in context
IMG_3434	11 (1)	-	1m	East	Trench 10
IMG_3435	-	-	1m	West	Trench 10
IMG_3436	-	-	-	South	Trench 11 in context
IMG_3437	12 (1)	-	1m	South	Trench 11
IMG_3438	-	-	1m	North	Trench 11
IMG_3439	-	-	-	South	Trench 12 in context
IMG_3440	13 (1)	-	1m	South	Trench 12
IMG_3441	-	-	1m	North	Trench 12
IMG_3442	-	-	-	North	Trench 13 in context
IMG_3443	14 (1)	-	1m	North-west	Trench 13
IMG_3444	-	-	1m	South-east	Trench 13
IMG_3445	-	-	-	South-east	Trench 14 in context
IMG_3446	15 (1)	-	1m	South	Trench 14
IMG_3447	-	-	1m	North	Trench 14
IMG_3448	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 15 in context
IMG_3449	16 (1)	-	1m	North-west	Trench 15
IMG_3450	-	-	1m	South-east	Trench 15
IMG_3451	-	-	-	South-east	Trench 16 in context

Digital	B&W	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
IMG_3452	-	-	1m	South	Trench 16
IMG_3453	17 (1)	-	1m	North	Trench 16
IMG_3454	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 17 in context
IMG_3455	18 (1)	-	1m	West	Trench 17
IMG_3456	-	-	1m	East	Trench 17
IMG_3457	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 18 in context
IMG_3458	19 (1)	-	1m	North	Trench 18
IMG_3459	-	-	1m	South	Trench 18
IMG_3460	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 19 in context
IMG_3461	20 (1)	-	1m	North	Trench 19
IMG_3462	-	-	-	South	Trench 19
IMG_3463	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 20 in context
IMG_3464	21 (1)	-	1m	West	Trench 20
IMG_3465	-	-	1m	East	Trench 20
IMG_3466	-	-	-	South-west	Trench 21 in context
IMG_3467	2 (2)	-	1m	South	Trench 21
IMG_3468	-	-	1m	North	Trench 21
IMG_3469	-	-	-	North-east	Trench 22 in context
IMG_3470	3 (2)	-	1m	East	Trench 22
IMG_3471	-	-	1m	West	Trench 22
IMG_3472	-	-	-	South	Trench 23 in context
IMG_3473	4 (2)	-	1m	South-east	Trench 23
IMG_3474	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 23
IMG_3475	-	-	-	South	Trench 24 in context
IMG_3476	5 (2)	-	1m	South-east	Trench 24
IMG_3477	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 24
IMG_3478	-	-	-	East	Trench 25 in context
IMG_3479	6 (2)	-	1m	South-east	Trench 25
IMG_3480	-	-	1m	North-west	Trench 25
IMG_3481	-	-	-	South-east	Trench 26 in context
IMG_3482	-	-	1m	South	Trench 26
IMG_3483	7 (2)	-	1m	North	Trench 26
IMG_3484	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 27 in context
IMG_3485	8 (2)	-	1m	West	Trench 27
IMG_3486	-	-	1m	East	Trench 27
IMG_3487	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 28 in context
IMG_3488	9 (2)	-	1m	West	Trench 28
IMG_3489	-	-	1m	East	Trench 28
IMG_3490	-	-	-	North-east	Trench 30 in context
IMG_3491	-	-	1m	North	Trench 30
IMG_3492	10 (2)	-	1m	South	Trench 30
IMG_3493	-	-	-	North-east	Trench 29 in context
IMG_3494	11 (2)	-	1m	East	Trench 29
IMG_3495	-	-	1m	West	Trench 29
IMG_3496	-	-	-	North-east	Trench 31 in context
IMG_3497	12 (2)	-	1m	East	Trench 31
IMG_3498	-	-	1m	West	Trench 31
IMG_3499	-	-	-	North-east	Trench 32 in context
IMG_3500	-	-	1m	North	Trench 32
IMG_3501	13 (2)	-	1m	South	Trench 32
IMG_3502	-	-	-	East	Trench 33 in context

Digital	B&W	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
IMG_3503	-	-	1m	North-east	Trench 33
IMG_3504	14 (2)	-	1m	South-west	Trench 33
IMG_3505	-	-	-	North	Trench 34 in context
IMG_3506	15 (2)	-	1m	North-east	Trench 34
IMG_3507	-	-	1m	South-west	Trench 34
IMG_3508	-	-	-	North-west	Trench 35 in context
IMG_3509	16 (2)	-	1m	West	Trench 35
IMG_3510	-	-	1m	East	Trench 35
IMG_3511	17 (2)	107	0.4m	North-west	SE facing gully segment in Trench 1
IMG_3512	18 (2)	104	1m	South-east	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 3
IMG_3513	19 (2)	105	1m	South-west	NE facing gully segment in Trench 17
IMG_3514	20 (2)	109	1m	South-west	NE facing gully segment in Trench 17
IMG_3515	21 (2)	120	1m	South-east	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 3
IMG_3516	22 (2)	111, 113, 115	1m	South-west	NE facing gully relationship in Trench 16
IMG_3517	23 (2)	118	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 4
IMG_3518	24 (2)	123	1m	South-west	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 16
IMG_3519	25 (2)	128	1m	South-west	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 16
IMG_3520	26 (2)	131	0.4m	South-west	NE facing gully segment in Trench 5
IMG_3521	27 (2)	122	0.4m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 3
IMG_3522	28 (2)	139	0.4m	South	N facing pit section in Trench 3
IMG_3523	29 (2)	133	1m	North-east	SW facing gully segment in Trench 5
IMG_3524	-	133	1m	South-west	SW facing gully segment in Trench 5
IMG_3525	30 (2)	135	1m	South	N facing ditch segment in Trench 7
IMG_3526	31 (2)	126	0.4m	South-west	NE facing gully segment in Trench 15
IMG_3527	32 (2)	141	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 13
IMG_3528	33 (2)	136	0.4m	North	S facing gully segment in Trench 7
IMG_3529	34 (2)	144	1m	South-west	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 12
IMG_3530	35 (2)	149, 151, 153	1m	South	N facing ditch relationship in Trench 22
IMG_3531	36 (2)	145	1m	North	S facing ditch segment in Trench 7
IMG_3532	2 (3)	161	0.4m	South-east	NW facing pit 1/4 segment in Trench 23
IMG_3533	-	161	0.4m	South	NW facing pit 1/4 segment in Trench 23
IMG_3534	3 (3)	155	1m	North-west	SE facing gully segment in Trench 22
IMG_3535	4 (3)	157	0.4m	South-west	NE facing gully segment in Trench 15
IMG_3536	5 (3)	159, 164	1m	South-west	NE facing gully/ditch relationship in Trench 15
IMG_3537	6 (3)	167	1m	North-west	SE facing ditch segment in Trench 35
IMG_3538	7 (3)	167	1m	North-west	SE facing ditch segment in Trench 35
IMG_3539	8 (3)	161	0.4m	South-west	NE facing pit section in Trench 23
IMG_3540	9 (3)	170	1m	North-west	SE facing ditch segment in Trench 35
IMG_3541	10 (3)	170, 172	0.4m + 1m	South-east	NW facing ditch/pit relationship in Trench 35
IMG_3542	11 (3)	175	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 24
IMG_3543	-	180, 182	1m	South-west	NE facing ditch corner segment in Trench 20
IMG_3544	12 (3)	180, 182	1m	South	NE & NW facing ditch corner segment in Trench 20
IMG_3545	-	180	1m	South-east	NW facing ditch corner segment in Trench 20
IMG_3546	13 (3)	173	1m	South-west	NE facing ditch segment in Trench 23
IMG_3547	14 (3)	183, 185, 187	1m	South	N facing ditch relationship in Trench 23
IMG_3548	-	183, 185, 187	1m	South-east	N facing ditch relationship in Trench 23
IMG_3549	15 (3)	170, 172	1m	South	NW facing ditch/pit relationship in Trench 35
IMG_3550	16 (3)	192	1m	South-east	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 34
IMG_3551	17 (3)	191	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 19
IMG_3552	18 (3)	196	1m	South-east	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 34
IMG_3553	-	-	1m	South-east	W facing section of Trench 26

Digital	B&W	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
IMG_3554	19 (3)	195	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 19
IMG_3555	20 (3)	198	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 18
IMG_3556	-	-	1m	South	Modern pipe in Trench 27
IMG_3557	21 (3)	208	1m	North-west	SE facing ditch segment in Trench 26
IMG_3558	22 (3)	201	0.4m	South-west	NE facing gully segment in Trench 19
IMG_3559	23 (3)	203, 205	1m	South-west	NE facing gully segments in Trench 19
IMG_3560	24 (3)	206	1m	South-east	NW facing ditch segment in Trench 21
IMG_3561	25 (3)	211, 213	1m	West	E facing pit section in Trench 21
IMG_3562	-	211, 213	1m	West	E facing pit section in Trench 21
IMG_3563	26 (3)	215	1m	North-east	SW facing ditch segment in Trench 21

APPENDIX 4



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IMG_3507.JPG



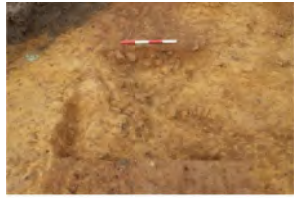
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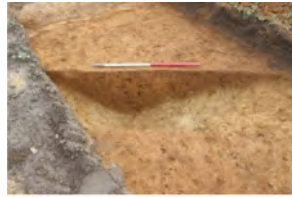
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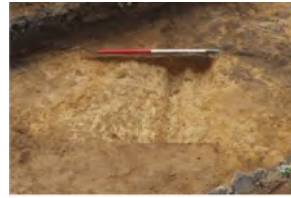
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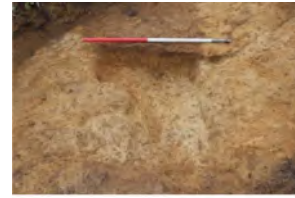
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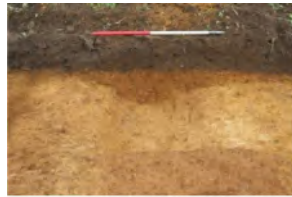
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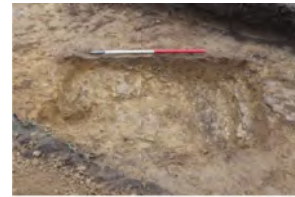
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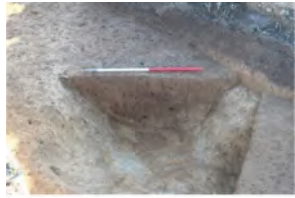
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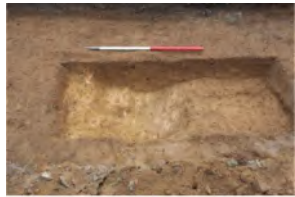
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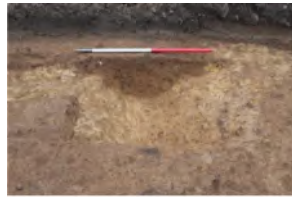
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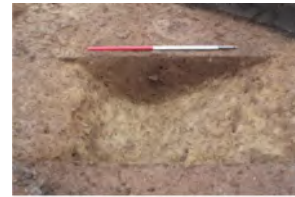
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APPENDIX 5

Sample Listing

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Description	Finds	Flot
001	103	104	BS	Basal fill: Pale grey orange brown, firm - soft, silty sand	No	Yes
002	108	107	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, firm, sandy silt	No	Yes
003	106	105	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, sandy silt	No	Yes
004	110	109	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, soft, sandy silt	No	Yes
005	114	113	BS	Only fill: Mid brown, loose, medium coarse sand	No	Yes
006	116	115	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, medium coarse sand	No	Yes
007	117	118	BS	Only fill: Mid brown orange, soft, silty sand	Yes	Yes
008	119	120	BS	Only fill: Pale grey orange, firm, silty fine sand	No	Yes
009	121	122	BS	Only fill: Pale brown orange, firm - soft, silty fine sand	No	Yes
010	125	123	BS	Upper fill: Mid grey yellow brown, friable, sandy silt	Yes	Yes
011	127	126	BS	Only fill: Mid red brown, loose, medium coarse sand	No	Yes
012	129	128	BS	Only fill: Mid brown, loose, sandy silt	No	Yes
013	130	131	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand	No	Yes
014	132	133	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand	No	Yes
015	134	135	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, sandy silt	No	Yes
016	137	136	BS	Only fill: Light yellow grey, friable, sandy silt	No	Yes
017	142	144	BS	Upper fill: Pale mid brown orange, firm, silty fine sand	No	Yes
018	150	149	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
019	152	151	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow grey, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
020	154	153	BS	Only fill: Mid brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
021	147	145	BS	Upper fill: Pale - orange brown, friable, sandy silt	No	Yes
022	156	155	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt	No	Yes
023	158	157	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt	No	Yes

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Description	Finds	Flot
024	160	159	BS	Mid fill: Mixed/mottled pale cream brown with brown spots, compacted, silty sand	No	Yes
025	163	161	BS	Upper fill: V.dark blue, friable, ashy charcoal sand	No	Yes
026	162	161	BS	Basal fill: Mid - dark brown grey, friable, silty sand	Yes	Yes
027	165	164	BS	Only fill: Mid brown, friable, silty sand	Yes	Yes
028	174	173	BS	Only fill: Mid brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
029	176	175	BS	Only fill: Mid brown grey, compact, sandy silt	No	Yes
030	177	180	BS	Upper fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand	No	Yes
031	181	182	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, soft, silty sand	No	Yes
032	188	187	BS	Basal fill: Mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt	Yes	Yes
033	168	167	BS	Basal fill: Mid brown orange, firm, silty sand	No	Yes
034	169	170	BS	Only fill: Mid grey orange brown, firm, silty sand	No	Yes
035	171	172	BS	Only fill: Pale grey blue, firm - friable, ashy sandy silt	No	Yes
036	190	191	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand	No	Yes
037	193	192	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
038	140	141	BS	Only fill: Pale grey orange, firm, silty fine sand	No	Yes
039	138	139	BS	Possible heated sand: Pale pink with brown patches, soft, fine sand	No	Yes
040	194	195	BS	Only fill: Mid reddish brown, loose, silty sand	No	Yes
041	197	196	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
042	199	198	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
043	200	201	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand	No	Yes
044	202	203	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand	No	Yes
045	204	205	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, loose, silty sand	No	Yes
046	207	206	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
047	209	208	BS	Basal fill: Mid orange/red brown, compact, sandy silt	No	Yes

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Description	Finds	Flot
048	212	211	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow/red brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
049	214	213	BS	Only fill: Mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes
050	216	215	BS	Only fill: Mid orange brown, friable, silty sand	No	Yes

APPENDIX 6

Moor Lane South, Ravensfield MAP 05-34-21

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

A total of fifty one environmental sample flots taken during archaeological excavation work on land at Moor Lane South, Ravensfield (MAP 05-34-21) were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Samples were taken from possible enclosure gullies and other ditch / linear features as well as from a number of pits and a possible trackway. Pits [161] and [172] produced large volumes of charcoal, and were possibly Prehistoric fire pits, whilst enclosure ditch [141] contained a concentration of hazel nutshell fragments and was possibly contemporary with the pits or had cut through an earlier feature. The remaining features were largely found to be sterile of identifiable charred remains and contained mainly clinker and coal mixed with trace finds of charcoal, hazel nutshell and crushed charred detritus indicating highly homogenised deposits resulting from trample, bioturbation and Post Medieval disturbance.

2: Methodology

The bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were from 10litres to 20litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text

follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3: Results

The environmental samples produced small to moderate quantities of carbonised plant remains <2.5ml up to ~2000ml, although the majority of recovery was at the lower end. The remains consisted of charcoal fragments 0.5cm to 4.0cm in size together with occasional finds of hazel nutshell in amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. No cereal grain or weed seeds were present in the samples. Modern remains were recorded at <2.5ml up to 20ml in volume mostly modern roots with a few finds of modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules indicating bioturbation was taking place throughout the deposits. Crushed fragments of clinker and coal were present in twenty eight of the samples and indicated Post Medieval mixing and disturbance across the site.

Results are given in table 1 and discussed below.

4: Discussion

Fire pits [161] and [172] contained substantial deposits of charcoal indicating probable in situ fuel waste with a large quantity of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal recorded from [172] (171) and mainly oak from pit [161] fills (162) and (163) with a small amount of Coniferous type (Conifer) charcoal also present in (162). These features were potentially isolated areas of significant burning activity on the landscape and could be Prehistoric in origin. Shallow pit [139] (138) also contained a small amount of Conifer charcoal and may be contemporary with the two large fire pits.

A significant cache of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nutshell was present in enclosure ditch [141] (140) suggesting a possible Prehistoric deposit arising from the processing of hazel

nuts for food, or the ditch had perhaps cut through an earlier feature such as a fire pit. Trace finds of hazel nutshell were also present in enclosure gully [175] (176).

Small amounts of oak and *Betula* (birch) charcoal were found scattered amongst the enclosure and trackway gully and ditch features, suggesting residual fuel waste remains from low levels of burning activity possibly associated with nearby settlement becoming incorporated into the deposits through trample, bioturbation and general mixing. Trace fragments of oak charcoal were recorded from trackway gully [109] (110), enclosure gullies [118] (117), [145] (147), ditch [144] (142), and also in modern ditch [153] (154). Single fragments of birch charcoal were found in possible enclosure gully [157] (158) and ditch [195] (194). Two deposits produced slightly larger caches of charcoal with oak identified from fill (212) and oak and birch both found in fill (214), probably deposits of fuel waste from nearby burning.

Possible trackway gullies [123] (125), [128] (129), [131] (130) and shallow linear [113] (114) all produced indeterminate root material, in some cases only partially carbonised. This material was possibly Ericaceous root material, perhaps from burning of heathland, but found mixed with lots of clinker and coal and likely to be from Post Medieval activity.

5: Conclusion

The environmental samples produced small to moderate amounts of carbonised plant remains mainly consisting of isolated finds of charcoal and hazel nutshell. Fire pits [161] and [172] contained abundant oak charcoal with a small amount of Conifer also present in [161] and were possibly Prehistoric in origin. Enclosure ditch [141] produced a cache of hazel nutshell which was possibly contemporary with the burning activity found in the pit features whilst limited evidence for burning or fuel waste was found elsewhere in the enclosure features. The site was likely to have been heavily disturbed by Post Medieval agricultural, industrial and other activity.

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating has been identified and is noted in the table. No further analysis is recommended on the samples. Further excavation work at the site has a low potential to produce any significant quantities of carbonised remains other than isolated finds.

References

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition Oxford University Press.

APPENDIX 6

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Context	Sample	Feature	Radiocarbon Y/N	Sample Volume (litres)	Total CV	Modern	Charcoal	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>Betula</i>	Coniferous Type	Indeterminate	Carbonised Wild Resources	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Other Remains	Clinker	Coal	Modern seeds	Earthworm egg capsules
103	1	track [104]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml											1	
106	3	track [105]	N	20	0	<2.5ml												2
108	2	enc gully? [107]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml										5+		5+
110	4	track? [109]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml		1 (0.13g)							1	5+		3
114	5	linear [113]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml					2 (0.24g)				5+	20+		
116	6	gully [115]	N	20	0	<2.5ml									10+	20+	1	
117	7	enc gully? [118]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml		2 (0.12g)								5+		
119	8	track [120]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml										5+		
121	9	enc gully? [122]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml										5+		
125	10	track? [123]	N	20	30ml	<2.5ml					3 (5.17g)				1			10+
127	11	enc gully? [126]	N	20	2.5ml	<2.5ml												5+
129	12	track? [128]	N	20	50ml	<2.5ml					5 (10.46g)							
130	13	track? [131]	N	10	10ml	<2.5ml					2 (0.40g)				5+			
132	14	track? [133]	N	20	0	<2.5ml									5+	5+		
134	15	mod ditch [135]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml									20+	5+		

Context	Sample	Feature	Radiocarbon Y/N	Sample Volume (litres)	Total CV	Modern	Charcoal	Quercus	Betula	Coniferous Type	Indeterminate	Carbonised Wild Resources	Corylus avellana nutshell	Other Remains	Clinker	Coal	Modern seeds	Earthworm egg capsules
137	16	gully [136]	N	20	0	<2.5ml									5+	1		
138	39	pit [139]	Y ch	10	15ml	<2.5ml				2 (0.26g)								
140	38	enc ditch [141]	Y hznt	20	5ml	0							17 (0.30g)					
142	17	enc ditch [144]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml		1 (0.15g)										
147	21	enc gully [145]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml		2 (0.12g)										
150	18	mod ditch [149]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml									5+			3
152	19	gully [151]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml		3 (0.18g)										
154	20	mod ditch [153]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml		1 (0.07g)										
156	22	track [155]	N	20	<2.5ml	0												1
158	23	enc gully? [157]	Y ch	20	2.5ml	<2.5ml			1 (0.15g)									5+
162	26	pit [161]	Y ch	20	200ml	30ml		8 (10.89g)		2 (2.38g)								
163	25	pit [161]	N	20	500ml	20ml		10 (16.54g)										
165	27	mod ditch [164]	N	20	0	<2.5ml									5+	2		
168	33	track [167]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml									5+	2		
169	34	track [170]	N	20	10ml	<2.5ml									5+	5+		
171	35	pit [172]	N	20	~2000ml	<2.5ml		20 (11.06g)										

Context	Sample	Feature	Radiocarbon Y/N	Sample Volume (litres)	Total CV	Modern	Charcoal	Quercus	Betula	Coniferous Type	Indeterminate	Carbonised Wild Resources	Corylus avellana nutshell	Other Remains	Clinker	Coal	Modern seeds	Earthworm egg capsules
174	28	enc ditch [173]	N	20	0	<2.5ml									5+			
176	29	enc gully [175]	Y hznt	20	2.5ml	<2.5ml							1 (0.12g)			2		
177	30	enc [180]	N	20	2.5ml	<2.5ml												2
181	31	PH [182]	N	10	<2.5ml	<2.5ml									5+			5+
188	32	mod ditch [187]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml										1		
190	36	track? [191]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml												
193	37	track [192]	N	20	0	<2.5ml										10+		
194	40	enc ditch [195]	Y ch	20	10ml	<2.5ml			1 (0.12g)									
197	41	track [196]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml												
199	42	enc gully [198]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml												
200	43	track? [201]	N	10	0	<2.5ml									5+	5+		
202	44	track? [203]	N	20	0	<2.5ml									5+	5+		
204	45	track? [205]	N	10	0	<2.5ml										20+	1	
207	46	enc [206]	N	20	5ml	<2.5ml												
209	47	track [208]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml										5+		
212	48	pit [211]	N	20	10ml	<2.5ml		3 (0.39g)										
214	49	pit [213]	Y ch	20	20ml	<2.5ml		3 (0.57g)	1 (0.28g)									
216	50	enc [215]	N	20	<2.5ml	<2.5ml										5+		

APPENDIX 7

Moor Lane South, Ravenfield, Rotherham, West Yorkshire

SK 489 934
(5-34-21)

Finds Assessment

POTTERY

Introduction and Methods

The pottery assemblage from the trial trenching at Moor Lane South consisted of three sherds, which were examined under a x5 hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection. The total weight of the assemblage was c. 12g, giving an Average Sherd Weight (ASW) of 4g; however, this statistic has little meaning given the small size and weight of the two post-roman sherds. The pottery ranged from Romano-British to post-medieval in date.

Pottery Catalogue

Pottery Codes:

RW	Reduced ware
LHUM	Late Humberware
WE	White earthenware

Context 125

1 RW undercut rim from a bowl/platter

Spot date: C3

Context 160

1 WE small foot-ring sherd, probably from a cup (possibly an egg cup); decorated with blue transfer.

Spot date: C late 19/20

Context 200

1 LHUM crumb-sized body sherd with clear glaze

Spot date: C 18-19

Conclusions

This is a very small assemblage, dating from the 19th into the 20th century, with general abrasion and the small size of two of the sherds suggesting reworking during manuring and ploughing.

Recommendations

Although small, the assemblage should be retained along with the rest of the archive. The reduced ware rim from (125) is worth illustrating in any future report.

GLASS

Two small fragments of vessel glass were recovered: a green glass fragment from (160) and a clear fragment from (176). Both of these fragments are post-medieval / modern in date.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was found in (162); the bore was c. 2mm, suggesting an 18th or 19th century date.

APPENDIX 8

Animal bone assessment: Moor Lane South, Ravenfield (05.34.21)

Jane Richardson

In total, 32 animal bone fragments were retrieved from hand-excavated deposits and subsequent soil sampling, of which only two were identified as diagnostic and non-repeatable bone zones. The assemblage has been quantified and summarised in Table 1 below. Given the small assemblage size, and its poor condition, the material assessed here is of limited significance.

The bone fragments were typically poorly preserved, with eroded and weathered surfaces. No gnawing, burning or butchery marks were noted but surface condition likely precluded any such observations.

Only cattle bone was definitely identified, although sheep/bone fragments are likely. No age data were recovered, and as a result no meaningful interpretation of animal husbandry is possible.

No further analysis of this assemblage is recommended, and given the size and condition of the material, discard is recommended once the site is fully reported.

Table 1. Animal bones by context

Context	Sample	Species	Element	Quantity	Zones
160	-	Cattle	Atlas fragments (eroded/weathered)	3	1
		Cattle-size	Vertebra fragment (eroded/weathered)	1	1
163	25	Sheep-size	Undiagnostic fragment	1	
165	27	Cattle-size	Undiagnostic fragments	24	
176	29	Sheep-size	Long bone fragments	2	
188	-	Cattle-size	Pelvis fragment (eroded/weathered)	1	



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MAP Archaeological Practice

Lane East of Moor Lane South
Ravenfield
Rotherham
South Yorkshire

RB2019/0894

Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Lane East of Moor Lane South
Ravenfield
Rotherham
South Yorkshire

RB2019/0894
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

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1 Introduction

1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Works (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching, which sets out the details for the archaeological work required on land to the east of Moor Lane South, Ravensfield, Rotherham, South Yorkshire in order to inform South Yorkshire Archaeology Service of the archaeological potential of the site and to mitigate the impact of the residential development.

1.2 The Written Scheme of Works has been commissioned by the developers (Redrow Homes) and in compliance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service '*Model Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching*'.

1.3 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on '*Archaeology and Planning*', an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching has been proposed, the results of which will be summarised in a report for an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated if necessary. If required, the mitigation will be outlined in a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

2. Planning Background and Site Description

2.1 Outline planning permission has been granted, by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, for residential development of up to 320 dwellings, with associated infrastructure (planning reference RB2019/0894).

2.2 Condition 36 attached to the outline permission states that
Part A (pre-commencement)

No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

- The programme and method of site investigation and recording.*
- The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
- The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
- The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
- The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.*
- The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.*
- Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.*
- The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.*

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

- 2.2 The site, which measures approximately 14.49ha is located to the south of Ravenfield Common, approximately 5km east of Rotherham town Centre (NGR SK 48900 93430). The site is bounded by agricultural land to the south and east, to the north by residential properties and to the west by Moor Lane South.

2.3 The site consists of a single field on bedrock geology of predominantly Ravenfield Rock sandstone with Pennine Upper Coal Measures present in the north-eastern corner (BGS. 2021).

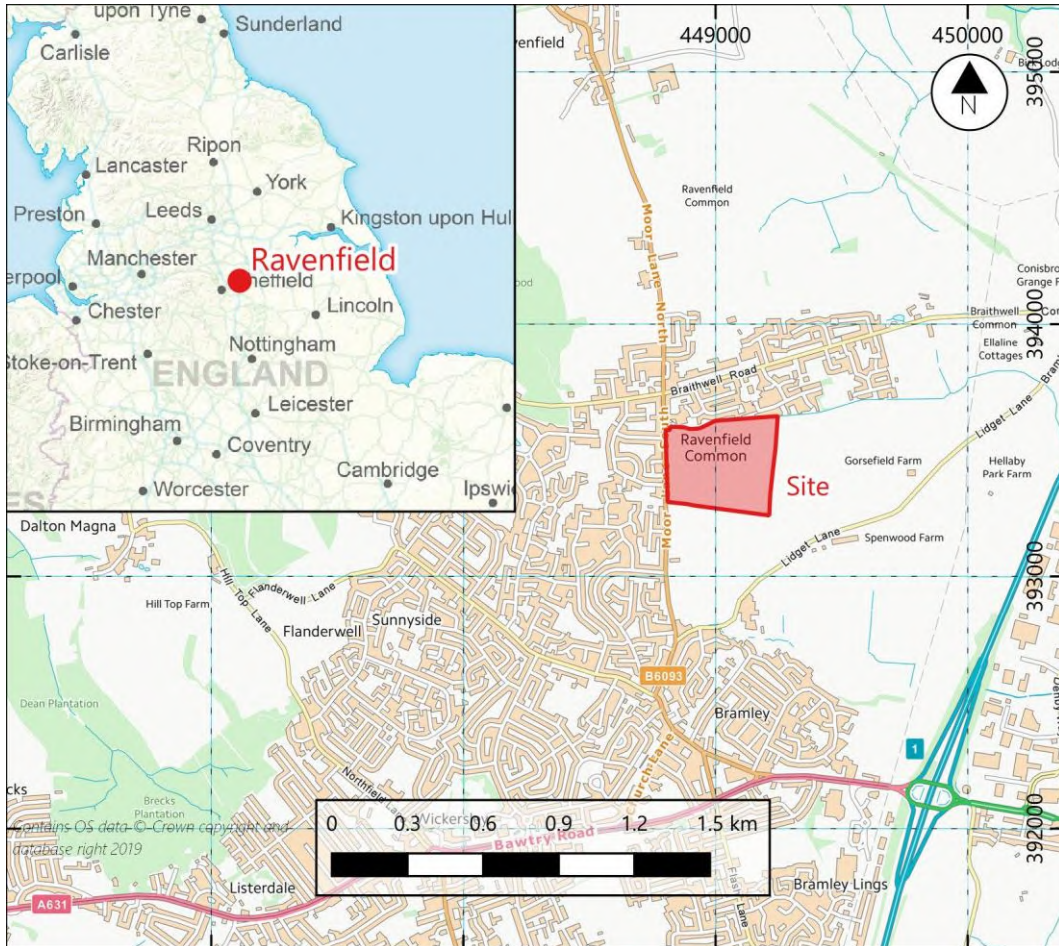


Figure 1. Site Location.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Extensive cropmarks of presumed Iron Age and/or Romano British enclosure systems have been identified through aerial photography in the vicinity and within the site (NMR1433039). Features, which can also be seen on modern satellite imagery appear to show trackways field systems.

- 3.2 A watching Brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology, immediately to the north-west of the site, in advance of the insertion of a storage tank (Wessex Archaeology 2011). No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered.
- 3.3 A geophysical Survey was carried out at the site in 2018 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd. the survey identified an 'extensive buried agricultural landscape' which comprises a trackway and 'brickwork' style field systems, which have been interpreted as being of late-prehistoric or Romano-British date. Trial Trenching was recommended in order to assess the significance and condition of the anomalies.
- 3.4 Such field systems have been extensively identified through aerial photography, which was particularly pioneered by Derrick Riley during the 1970's. Riley noted that the brickwork style field systems were commonly found in the Sherwood Sandstone areas of South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire and believed that, because of their size, the enclosures were probably used as pasture for livestock rather than arable agriculture (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service & Historic England. 2021).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching is to determine the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology to be made.
- 4.2 Based on the archaeological deposits likely to be encountered during evaluation the site has the potential to inform the following research

questions regarding the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in South Yorkshire.

- Can we characterise different types of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems in different landscape zones?
- What were the economic, social or political roles of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems?
- Can the dates of Iron Age and Romano-British field system inception and disuse/ abandonment, be established with any greater accuracy?
- What were the economic, social or political roles of linear trackways?

5. Compliance

- 5.1 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) throughout the project and to the ClfA 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations' (CIFA 2020a).
- 5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.
- 5.3 The work will be monitored under the auspices of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service who will be consulted before the commencement of site works.
- 5.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A and also data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

- 5.5 If human remains are encountered during the course of this evaluation, it is considered best practice to not remove the remains at this stage, however, this should be considered at a site-specific level. If it is deemed necessary to remove human remains, this will be carried out under the conditions of, and after the receipt of, licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice) and in accordance with the Burial Act (1857), 'Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Brickley & McKinley. 2017), CIFA guidelines 'Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley & Roberts 1993), and all Historic England and Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) guidance, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 5.6 MAP Archaeological Practice is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number GB2005425). The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates MAP's commitment to providing a quality service to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

6 Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 Thirty Five Trial Trenches are proposed, positioned in order to assess anomalies in the Geophysical data but also areas supposedly devoid of such anomalies (Fig. 2), four measure 25m x 2m and thirty-one measure 40m x 2m. An additional 10% of trenching may be required as a contingency. The results of the evaluation may lead to further archaeological mitigation work which will be specified in a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

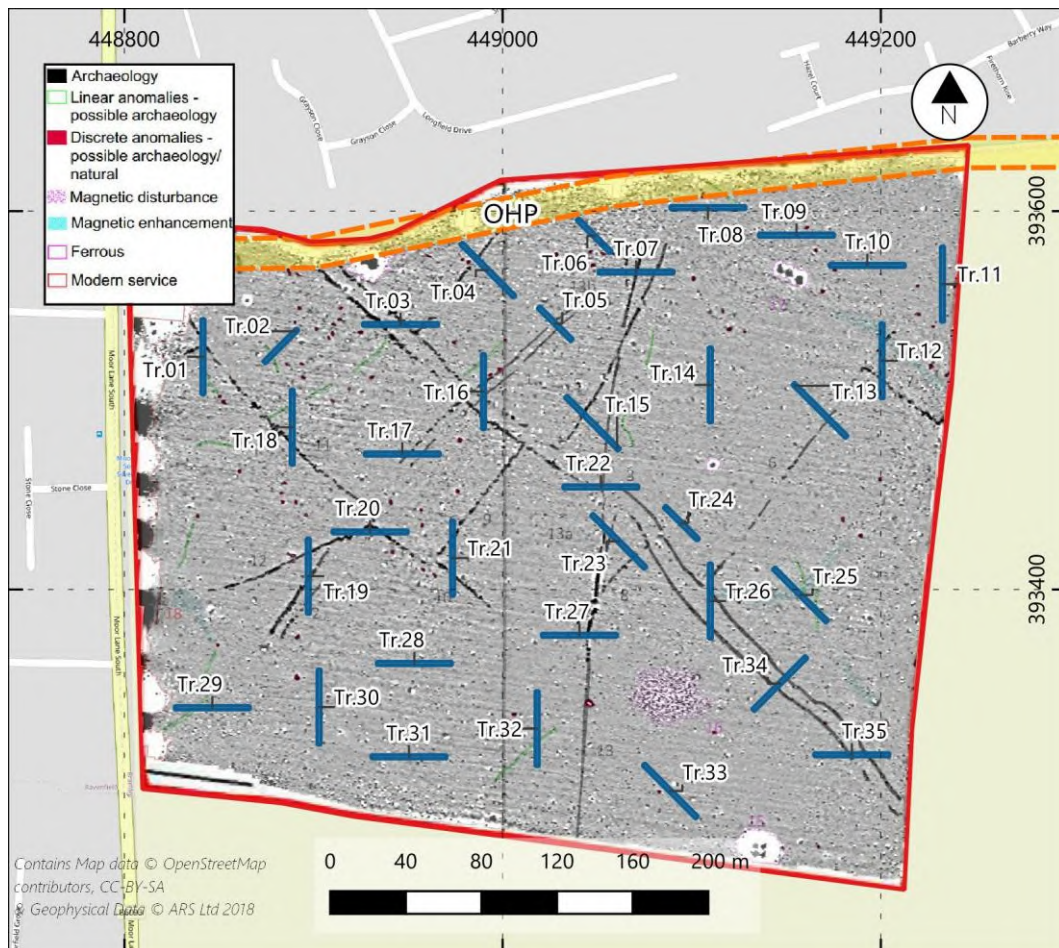


Figure 2. Trench Location Plan

6.2 A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given to the SYAS.

- 6.3 All overburden, topsoil and any subsoils will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator using a wide toothless blade (ditching bucket), under archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological features or layers, thereafter all excavation will be by hand. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator.
- 6.4 Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system. The MAP recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found.
- 6.5 The excavation sampling policy is:
- a. A 100% sample of stakeholes
 - b. An initial 50% sample should be taken of all postholes, but where they are part of a building these should be 100% excavated
 - c. A 50% sample of pits with a diameter up to 1.5m (where justified, these should be 100% excavated,
 - d. A minimum 25% sample of all pits over 1.5m in diameter, but this should include a complete section across the pit to record a full profile (where justified, these should be 100% excavated)
 - e. linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m long.

- f. All junctions/intersections and corners of linear features will be investigated and their stratigraphic relationships determined – if necessary, using box sections and all ditch terminals will be examined,
- g. Funerary contexts, buildings and industrial features will be subject to sufficient excavation to establish the objectives of the evaluation but no archaeological deposit will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable to meet the aims of the fieldwork.
- 6.6 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin.
- 6.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the Trial Trenching. Plans should be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. Black and white film photographs will form the basis of the photographic archive, with colour slides where necessary. Digital photography will only be used to supplement the record.
- 6.8 A sampling strategy for the recovery for environmental remains has been formulated in accordance with an Environmental Strategy written by an Environmental Consultant (Diane Aldritt, appendix 1) and also follows the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and Historic England (2011).

- 6.9 Samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Where features allow between 40 and 60 litres will be taken although entire contexts will be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples will be taken, the volume of these samples will be dependent on the material being sampled. Positive features will also be sampled; retention of structural material such as bricks will be implemented where necessary. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and course sieved samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Small samples of other material will be recovered where applicable. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.
- 6.10 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during excavation will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MoRPHE, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment. Any recording, marking and storage, materials will be of archive quality. We have made an allowance for a minimum three boxes and a contingency for a small finds box in calculating estimates for museums storage grant.

- 6.11 We will make provision within our excavation strategies, where necessary, for use of shoring, pumps or artificial lighting. Such strategies will also follow for sampling for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate: where in situ timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples should be taken for dendrochronological assay.
- 6.12 Arrangements for site access and reinstatement are to be agreed with the commissioning body.
- 6.13 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk assessments must be carried out and documented in accordance with Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999. The Contractor should determine whether this project is covered by Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 and ensure that all requirements under the regulations are met. All archaeologists and visitors to site will comply with necessary precautions regarding COVID-19 as outlined in the RAMS for the site and sign a declaration to declare they are not infectious, adhere to social distancing and approved safety measures. Should stepping of the trenches be required, where depths exceed safe dimensions (in depth), the trench width of 2m should be measured at the base of the trench.
- 6.14 Necessary precautions should be taken over underground services and overhead lines.

- 6.15 All on site staff hold valid CSCS cards. All Project Officers and Project Managers hold a valid First Aid at Work Certificate and Site Supervisor Safety Training qualifications.
- 6.16 MAP will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.
- 6.17 Site inspections will be arranged with SYAS, so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the site can be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion but before any trenches have been backfilled. Site visits with the Historic England Yorkshire Region Science Advisor will be arranged if necessary.

7. Post Excavation Analysis and Report

- 7.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 7.2 A report will be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, Introduction and aims and objectives.
 - b) An introduction which should include
 - the site code/project number
 - planning reference number and SMR Casework number
 - dates when fieldwork took place
 - grid reference
 - c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered.

- d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics (Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretive statements). This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench.
- e) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.
- Assessment of artefacts must include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral preserved organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid For Finds*. Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with, following Historic England documents, *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather*, and guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood.
- f) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.

Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, will be completed. Bulk and site-riddled samples from dry deposits should have been processed during excavation, where possible. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed, following methods presented in Environmental Archaeology and archaeological evaluations, or existing local guidelines, until national guidelines are available. Unprocessed sub-samples must be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

Assessments for any technological residues will be undertaken. Samples for dating must be submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.

- g) The results from investigations in archaeological sciences will be included in the Site Archive and presented in the Evaluation Report. Reports must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential analysis. They will include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and must include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendation for further investigation (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation.
- h) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
- i) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.
- j) Detailed archive location and destination.
- k) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the specification and/or project design.
- l) References and bibliography of all sources used

- 7.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service within 3 months of the completion of the evaluation, unless an alternative timescale is agreed.
- 7.4 We will provide a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
- 7.5 A Brief, interim report may be required shortly after the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.6 The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on the project:
- Pottery - T G Manby (Prehistoric),
 - M R Stephens (Medieval and Post-medieval)
 - P A Ware/P Mills (Roman)
 - Flint - P Makey
 - Animal Bone – J Richardson
 - Environmental Sampling – D Alldritt
 - Conservation – York Archaeological Trust
 - Human Remains – York Osteology
 - Ceramic Building Material – P Mills
 - Clay Tobacco Pipe - M R Stephens
- 7.7 A final report will comprise all below ground investigation and mitigation work.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 8.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP.

9. Archive Preparation and Dissemination

- 9.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition must be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the Clifton Park Museum who will be contacted before commencement of fieldwork. In line with the "Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber", produced by Renaissance Yorkshire, the museum will also be contacted during a mid-point review of the project during which information will be passed to the museum regarding the archive and the proposed timescale for deposition, and following the completion of work.
- 9.2 Guidance set out in the ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archives (2019) will be followed, prior to the commencement of fieldwork in order to establish project-specific strategies for the retention or discarding of material. The retention of material will also be discussed with the Clifton Park Museum with regards to the significance and research potential of the archive.
- 9.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which

should be deposited with the NMR (Historic England). An index to the contents of the archive together with details of its date and place of deposition should be lodged with the SMR.

9.4 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the Clifton Park Museum and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and in accordance with their deposition policy relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

9.5 The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.

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11. Best Practice & Scientific Guidance

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Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork (2006):
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>

Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2018):
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Environmental Archaeology

Animal Bones and Archaeology - Recovery to Archive (2019):

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Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition) (2011):

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Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (2015):

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EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider (2016) [Europae Archaeologiae Consilium]:
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The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (2018): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/role-of-human-osteologist-in-archaeological-fieldwork-project/>

Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (2017) [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists / British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology]:
<https://babao.org.uk/assets/Uploads-to-Web/14-Updated-Guidelines-to-the-Standards-for-Recording-Human-Remains-digital.pdf>

Materials Science and Industrial Processes

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APPENDIX 1

Conservation Strategy By Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with **First Aid for Finds**. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with **First Aid for Finds** and **Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage** (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, **Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and**

curation of structural wood (Brunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

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APPENDIX 2

Environmental Strategy By Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 40litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from **every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context**. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The

flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods, and once processed **kept wet**. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

There is the possibility that the waterlogged deposits may require parasite egg analysis. It is proposed that the 'squash' technique is adapted, this would require small lumps of raw sediment approximately 3mm in diameter taken from three separate points from within the sample and homogenised in a little water by

shaking. After allowing coarse particles to settle for a few moments, a drop of the supernatant was removed. This work would be undertaken by either John Carrott or Harry Kenwood if necessary.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

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