ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD REPORT:

BARNBURGH LANE, GOLDTHORPE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

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By
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Cover image: General shot of site, looking northwest

Executive Summary

- BWB Consultants Ltd, on behalf of Homes by Honey commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to conduct a programme of archaeological strip, map and record at land north of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe as part of pre-determination for a residential development.

- Iron Age and Roman activity is known in the proposed development area and in the wider landscape. Extensive archaeological works recorded a Mesolithic pit, alongside further pits and/or postholes dating to the middle Iron Age or Romano-British periods, 1.8km southwest of the proposed development area. Further geophysical surveys within site and the surrounding landscape have identified proposed Iron Age to Roman field systems. However, all archaeological investigations into these features have produced no artefactual evidence to precisely date them.

- The scope of works entailed two broadly rectangular areas of excavation. Area 1 comprised a 1310.5m^2 zone of works, oriented broadly east-west, targeting an extensive field system. Area 2 comprised a smaller 612m^2 zone of works to the east of Area 1, oriented north-south, targeting a large anomaly and a possible trackway.

- The works succeeded in characterising the possible Iron Age to Roman co-axial field system present on site. The field system was likely agricultural in use due to the lack of any discrete features identified during the works. The possible trackway appeared to be a series of deposits that accumulated at the edge of a later ploughzone forming a headland, indicating that the co-axial field system was partially observable as an earthwork feature that demarcated later activity.

- The strip, map and record works confirm the layout of the field system shown in the geophysics, as well as establishing the nature of what was considered a possible trackway. The works did not succeed in dating the field system, due to the absence of associated finds, although a small assemblage of charcoal was recovered that could provide potential for C14 dating.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 BWB Consultants Ltd, on behalf of Homes by Honey Limited, commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to conduct a programme of archaeological strip, map and recording at land north of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe as part of pre-determination for a residential development.

1.2 All fieldwork, recording and reporting have been undertaken in line with the current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for excavation* (CIfA 2020) and '*Code of Conduct'* (CIfA 2021), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), and a specification prepared by BWB Consulting Limited (BWB 2023).

1.3 The documentary and physical archive generated by the strip, map and record will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists document '*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'* (CIfA 2020b), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), and the Society for Museum and Archaeology document '*Standards and Guidance in the Care for Archaeological Collections'* (Society for Museum and Archaeology, 2020). The archive will be submitted to the Doncaster Museum under museum accession code BMBC.TH.3113, within one month of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site is located approximately 1km southwest of Goldthorpe town centre, within the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The site lays approximately 11km west of Doncaster and 11km east of Barnsley. The site comprises a regular-shaped undeveloped plot of agricultural land bounded by Barnburgh Lane to the south, a narrow and unnamed lane to the west, and to the north and northeast by a woodland boundary. The site centres on SE 4689 0397 (Figure 1).

2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation including mudstone and pebbles, with no recorded overlaying superficial deposits (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A planning application for a *'residential development of 95no dwellings'* was submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council by Homes by Honey Limited (2023/0195). Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is yet to determine a decision on the application, however, has advised that a scheme of archaeological strip, map and record prior to determination be conducted to mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. This scheme of strip, map and record took place following a programme of archaeological evaluation which was conducted in July 2023 (ASWYAS, 2023).

3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being '*Section 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities online 2021).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The HER records four Iron Age/Roman entries. These comprise aerial photographic cropmarks of a trackway, enclosures, field boundaries and ditches (MSY3715, MSY5452, 1431395, 1431432).

4.2 There are no entries in the HER relating to the early Medieval to Medieval periods exist.

4.3 The HER records four post-medieval and modern entries. These are a Dovecote, located at Dovecote Farm (MSY6154), the site of a fire engine in Goldthorpe (MSY13147), an aerial photographic cropmark of 20th century spoil heaps (1431353), and a sign at the Goldthorpe Public House (1034884).

4.4 Five archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area.

4.5 An archaeological evaluation for the proposed Dearne Towns Link Road was carried out in 1997. Trenches were excavated where magnetic anomalies had been found. The excavations found ditches that correlated with the anomalies, some of which were natural, but found no other material to date them.

4.6 To the south of the Site, a geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken by SLR in 2012. This determined the presence of archaeological remains in the form of cropmarks, potentially Iron Age or Romano-British in date, and archaeological anomalies that were examined during trial trenching. Nine trenches were excavated, one of which showed a single, undated ditch which correlated to a geophysical anomaly.

4.7 1.8km to the south-west of the Site, extensive archaeological work was conducted in 2017 and found a shallow pit of Mesolithic date and a large rectangular enclosure containing pits and/or postholes dating to the middle Iron Age or Romano-British period. These contributed to the increasing knowledge of the wider landscape of prehistoric or Romano-British activity in the area.

4.8 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Phase Site Investigation in 2019 to the north of the Site and identified features interpreted to be part of an enclosure system which had previously been identified by cropmark data in earlier work. Elsewhere on this site, a ditch containing Roman pottery was identified.

4.9 Within the Site, cropmarks of ridge and furrow, presumed medieval and post-medieval in date, were identified by Historic England in 2021.

4.10 A recent geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services University of Durham in 2023. The survey found ditches, possibly representing pre-Ordnance Survey land boundaries, traces of former ridge and furrow cultivation, and an area of disturbed ground.

4.11 A recent archaeological evaluation on the Site was conducted by ASWYAS in July 2023. This suggested the presence of a potential Iron Age or Roman enclosure or field system, over which later plough furrows and land drains were cut. All features pertaining to the enclosure or field system were ultimately devoid of artefactual evidence by which to date them. Environmental sampling suggested that the field system was pastoral or agricultural in use.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 The Site was deemed to have potential to advance the understanding of part of a brick field system that formed part of a wider system in the landscape. It also contributed to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. The strip, map and record was deemed to have the potential to advance the understanding of the following research questions detailed in the aforementioned framework:

- *QSY0029: Can we characterise different types of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems in different landscape zones and environments?*
- *QSY0030: What were the economic, social or political roles of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems?*
- *QSY0031: What may we deduce from studies of field boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods?*
- *QSY0034: What were the reasons for variations in the form, shape, and size of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and fields*
- *QSY0036: How can a study of field systems improve our understanding of Iron Age and Romano-British arable and pastoral practices.*
- *QSY0037: What was the nature of land tenure and/or ownership during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods?*
- *QSY0038: Can the dates of Iron Age and Romano-British field system inception, and disuse/abandonment, be established with any greater accuracy?*

5.2 The specific objectives for Area 1 were:

- To characterise and date the development of the field system and determine the presence of discrete features. The form and function of any discrete features will be investigated as will the relationship between these, the ditches and the posthole.
- To determine the change in activity between the areas to the north and to the south of the field system, as this is vital in characterising the area.

5.3 The specific objective for Area 2 was:

- To further characterise the possible trackway identified in Trench 4 and 6 of the ASWYAS 2023 evaluation and determine the function of the features if not a trackway. The area will also investigate the large relationship with the linear field system which was identified during the geophysical survey.

6.0 Methodology

6.1 The scope of works entailed two broadly rectangular areas of excavation, as agreed with SYAS and the archaeological consultant for the project (Figure 2). Area 1 comprised a 1310.5m^2 zone of works, oriented broadly east-west, while Area 2 to the east comprised a smaller 612m^2 zone of works, oriented north-south. Both areas were located in the positions specified.

6.2 The areas were accurately located using a survey grade GPS receiving RTK corrections. In each area, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed with a 21-tonne mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket in spits no greater than 0.10m in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. In Area 2, machining ceased just above the archaeological horizon, as specified in the written scheme of investigation, in ordered to preserve any surviving remaining surfaces. All further excavation of any exposed archaeological deposits was conducted by hand, with all interventions within linear features being 2m in length. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.

6.3 Topsoil and subsoil horizons were metal detected during the stripping process, however the small artefactual assemblage retrieved did not predate the mid-20th century.

6.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale at scale 1:20 or 1:50 (dependent on the size of the feature) both in section and in plan, with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing. Archaeological deposits were mapped using the survey grade GPS receiving RTK corrections, including spot levels taken at the top and base of features.

6.5 Digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow where appropriate.

6.6 Environmental samples were taken from deposits that had the potential to provide information on the preservation conditions and enable further analysis of the biological remains. Whole earth samples of at least 40 litres (or full context if less than 40 litres) were taken from a selection of stratified contexts that provided charcoal remains and which were sufficient in number to establish the range and quality of the environmental/archaeobotanical evidence. The samples produced very little in the way of material that aid interpretation or dating, with the collected charcoal being utilised for C14 dating (see the environmental report in Appendix 1), so are not referred to in the main text.

6.7 The work was carried out between 18th and 28th September 2023 and supervised by the author.

7.0 Results

7.1 The overlaying stratigraphic sequence was broadly consistent across both areas.

7.2 Topsoil (100, 200) formed the modern ground level and former modern ploughsoil, comprising a dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt. This deposit varied between 0.27m and 0.34m thick (Plate 1).

7.3 Subsoil (101, 150, 201, 210) underlay the topsoil with a maximum thickness of 0.34m. This deposit was intermittently present, likely due to the undulating nature of the local geology and comprised a mid orangey brown sandy silt.

7.4 Natural geology (102, 202) was observed as a light yellowish brown and greyish blue clays, with localised manganese and iron staining (129, 153).

Plate 1: South-facing section of furrow [127], boundary ditch [130] and ditch recut [132], scales 2 x 1m.

Area 1 (Figures 2 – 5)

7.5 In Area 1, a broadly east-west aligned ditch [107, 130, 139, 142, 148, 151] was identified (Plate 2), which correlated with the prior geophysical survey. It survived at least 70m long, emerging from the northwest limit of excavation, before turning eastward, and continuing to the eastern limit of excavation. It survived between 1.05–2.25m wide and 0.42–1.00m deep, its substantial nature suggesting it may have formed a boundary.

7.6 It was infilled by natural silting deposits of varying thicknesses, comprising light bluish grey silty clays (109, 131, 149, 152) and mid greyish brown silty clays (108, 110, 111, 120) (see Appendix 1). All the deposits within the boundary ditch were devoid of artefactual material, although a small frequency of charcoal was recovered through flotation from associated environmental sample <3>.

Plate 2: East-facing section of ditch [116], boundary ditch [107] and recut [112], scales 2 x 1m

7.7 A turn or 'step' in the ditch, where it turned to the south for 6m before turning east once again, was recorded (Plate 3). This corresponded with the ditch identified in Trench 12 in the ASWYAS 2023 evaluation.

Plate 3: Overall shot of boundary ditch corner [142] and preceding ditch cut [140], showing ASWYAS Trench 12 to the left, looking northeast, scale 1m

7.8 Evidence of localised maintenance of the ditch was recorded as re-cuts [112] and [132] (Plate 1). Ditch re-cut [112] was 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep, and was filled through natural silting, 113 and 154, a bulk sample from the former showed high concentration of rootlets along with straw fragments. Ditch re-cut [132] was 0.91m wide by 0.31m deep, and was infilled by natural silting, 133. No artefactual material was recovered from the re-cut ditch, although high frequencies of charcoal were recovered through flotation from associated environmental samples <1>.

7.9 Evidence of a plausible earlier manifestation of the ditch was locally recorded in section as [116] and [140], both measuring *c.*1.0m wide and surviving 0.2 and 0.4m deep, respectively (Plates 2 and 3). They were infilled by a natural accumulated mid orangey grey sandy silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone, devoid of finds. A moderate frequency of charcoal, however, was recovered from associated environmental sample <4>.

7.10 A north-south aligned ditch, [121, 134], was contemporary with and adjoined the east-west aligned ditch [107, 130, 139, 142, 148, 151] (Plate 4). It was slightly smaller, ranging between 0.9m and 1.4m wide and measuring *c.*0.3m deep, and was filled by natural accumulated silty clay deposits. It was devoid of artefactual material, but both low to moderate quantities of charcoal were recovered from associated environmental samples <5> and <6>.

Plate 4: North facing section of ditch [121] and modern pit [123], scales 1m and 0.5m

7.11 A north-south aligned ditch [103, 125] was recorded emerging from the southern limit of Area 1 (Plate 5). It terminated *c.*1.3m to the south of boundary ditch [107, 130, 139, 142, 148, 151], measuring at least *c.*7.3m long, *c.*0.75m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a natural accumulated natural mid yellowish grey sandy clay, which was devoid of artefacts.

Plate 5: SSE-facing section of ditch [125], scales 0.5m and 0.2m

7.12 In addition to the above features, eight furrows, aligned NNW-SSE and spaced *c.*4–5m apart, were identified. The furrows were previously identified during the ASWYAS 2023 evaluation and can be clearly seen on the geophysics survey (Plate 6). Each had a corresponding ceramic horseshoe-type land drain. A couple of sherds of 18th-early 20th century Brown Glazed Courseware were the only finds recovered. None of the furrows seemed to respect the boundary ditch, truncating the uppermost fills.

Plate 6: South-facing section of furrow [118], scales 1m and 0.5m

7.13 Pit [123] was plausibly contemporary with the furrows or later in age. It measured 0.46m diameter and only 0.06m deep, cutting through the top of north-south aligned ditch [121, 134]. It was filled by a very dark brownish grey silty clay, the similarity of which to overlying topsoil likely suggests a recent origin.

Area 2 (Figures 2,3 and 6)

7.14 In Area 2, east-west aligned boundary ditch [107, 130, 139, 142, 148, 151] likely continued as ditch [216] (Plates 7 and 8). It emerged from the western limit of the area, running *c.*6m east, before turning northwards and running at least *c.*25m on a north-south alignment, before exiting the area. In section only, evidence of an earlier manifestation of the ditch was recorded as [214].

7.15 A separate ditch [203, 223] emerged from the eastern limit of Area 2, running *c.*10m west, before turning northwards and running at least *c.*15m on a north-south alignment, parallel with aforementioned ditch [216], before exiting at the north (Plates 7 and 9).

7.16 Ditches [216] and [203, 223] likely represent a pair of contemporary parallel ditches; both ditches were broadly similar in size, surviving *c.*1.2–1.5m wide and *c.*0.75–0.95m deep, and the base of the features were filled by a similar range of natural silting deposits. No artefactual material was recovered from either ditch, although a small frequency of charcoal was recovered from ditch [203, 223] in environmental sample <2>.

7.17 A sequence of deposits partially infilled the top of the ditches and notably overlay the intervening space between the ditches: 213, 219, 219, 220, 222 and 211, from earliest to latest. It comprised light to mid, orangey grey and brown, sandy silts and clays, with notably few inclusions. A few of the deposits were spatially restricted and appeared only to bank up against western edge of ditch [216]. An undatable struck flint flake was recovered from towards the top of the sequence, although it may have been incidentally struck during ploughing.

7.18 A sequence of three east-west aligned furrows, spaced *c.*4.5m apart, was identified (e.g. [208]), which was previously identified during the ASWYAS 2023 evaluation and can be clearly seen on the geophysics survey. Each of the furrows appeared to terminate to the east of parallel ditches [216] and [203, 223], plausibly indicating that these features were partially observable during the creation of the furrows.

Plate 7: Oblique shot of ditch [216] (background) and [223] (foreground), looking northwest, scales 2 x 1m

Plate 8: South-facing section of possible ditch [214], boundary ditch [216] and layers 213, 212, 211 and subsoil 210, scales 2 x 1m

Plate 9: West-facing section of boundary ditch [203], scales 2 x 1m

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

8.1 The strip, map and record project has helped in further characterising the field system on the site, building on work conducted by ASWYAS in 2023.

8.2 In Area 1 and Area 2, a series of rectilinear field boundaries were identified that may have been part of a co-axial field system, as defined by Historic England document '*Field Systems'* (Historic England, 2018), plausibly indicating that the field system is Iron Age or Roman-British. No artefactual evidence was recovered by which to date the field system, although several of the ditch slots did provide moderate quantities of charcoal that may provide an age through further radiometric analysis. No discrete features were found in association with the ditches, further limiting our understanding of the chronology, although the absence of structural remains and occupation debris suggests a likely arable or pastoral use.

8.3 Previous work identified a possible trackway formed by parallel ditches in Area 2, although a set of parallel ditches were identified there was limited evidence to support the interpretation that they bounded a trackway. No surfaces that would have been associated with a formalised trackway were identified and instead a series of fine-grained deposits were recorded that partially infilled the top of the ditches and overlay the intervening space between the ditches. Notably these deposits appear to have formed immediately to the east of the series of E-W aligned furrows and it appears likely that they gradually accumulated at the edge of ploughzone as a headland, the earlier ditches partially observable as earthwork features and forming a notable boundary for the subsequent linear field system.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

9.1 The mitigation methodology was able to fulfil the main objectives of the project and provided a clear indication and characterisation of the nature and extent of the archaeological resource on the site.

10.0 Acknowledgements

10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Homes by Honey for the commission, and for their cooperation during the groundworks.

11.0 References

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Appendix 1: *Pottery*

Dr C. G. Cumberpatch

Introduction

Two sherds of pottery from excavations in Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, were examined by the author on 31st October 2023. The details are summarised in the catalogue below.

The pottery

Catalogue

- Context 145: A single body sherd / flake (3 grams) in a very fine, pale orange fabric with no visible inclusions. The brown glaze on the external surface is flaked while the internal surface is missing.

- Context 147: A single rim sherd (8 grams) from a bowl or small pancheon in a fine orange fabric containing occasional fine quartz and red grit inclusions. The rim is flat-topped with a prominent external bulge and a slight in turn.

Discussion

Both sherds were identified as examples of Brown Glazed Coarseware, a type widely manufactured across Yorkshire (and other areas) throughout the 18th and 19th centuries with some potteries surviving into the mid-20th century. These two sherds are probably of 18th or early 19th century date although the precise dating such a long-lived type, manufactured in numerous potteries, is difficult in the absence of a comprehensive form or fabric series.

Curation and archiving

Once the project is complete the pottery, being part of the site archive should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository.

Appendix 2: Flintwork

Dr J. T. Hogue

Introduction

A struck flint from excavations of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, were examined by the author. These details of which are provided in the catalogue below.

Results

Catalogue

- Context 122. A primary flake made on mid brown translucent flint with a heavily abraded and rolled pinkish white cortex. The striking platform is thin and not well formed; there are two bulbs of percussion. It has several a few irregular notches consistent with post-depositional edge damage. It measures 45.1 x 34.0 x 7.2 mm and weighs 9g.

Discussion

The flint is not inherently datable and has no distinguishing typo-technological attributes. It is plausible that the flint was not intentionally manufactured and could have been incidentally struck during ploughing or other activities. In the absence of a larger assemblage the flint has limited further research potential.

Curation and archiving

Once the project is complete the flint should be archived in line with the guidelines of the receiving depository.

Appendix 3: Environmental Remains

Bryn Leadbetter

Introduction

Six whole-earth environmental samples were collected from excavations at Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire. The details of subsequent environmental processing and results are given below.

Methodology

The samples were processed by flotation into flots (300-micron fraction) and heavier residues (1000-micron fractions). The flots were then air dried before being scanned under a microscope. The residues were air dried and sieved at 5mm and 2mm. Any artefacts in the residues were recorded as part of the sample before being removed and united by context with those hand-collected during excavation, whilst any additional vegetation and other environmental material was added to the corresponding flot. The remaining geology was recorded and then discarded.

Results

None of the samples produced environmental evidence of any note (Table 1). A single specimen of charred cereal grain was present in sample <1>, and a small number of charcoal fragments were present in each sample apart from sample <3>. In most cases, however, these were no more than specks of <2mm in size, with occasional specimens <5mm or so. Fresh wild plant and weed seeds were present in low numbers in samples. Shell and insect remains were recorded in sample 1 only. By far the most abundant component of all the samples was the high volume of rootlets and occasional straw fragments. None of the samples produced any artefacts.

Sample	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Context	113	204	149	141	143	152
Sample vol (ltr)	28	38	18	37	37	39
Flot vol (ml)	10	25	10	35	30	35
Charred grain	x					
Weed/wild plant seeds	x	x			x	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx			xx	xx	x
Charcoal 2-10mm	x	x		x	x	
Charcoal 10-20mm	x					
Shell	x					
Insect	x					x
Vegetation/rootlets	h	h	h	h	h	h
Key: vol: volume, ltr: litres, ml: millilitres X <5 specimens, xx <10, xxx <30, xxxx <50, xxxxx >50						

Table 1: Summary of environmental remains

Discussion of Potential

All but one of the fills are described as material resulting from the naturally occurring silting-up of the ditch from which derived. The only exception to this is context 152 (Sample 6), considered the deliberate back-fill of ditch 151. Given the paucity of evidence in all samples, they have limited potential regarding furthering our understanding of feature-function, economic practices or localised environmental conditions pertaining to when the site was active. Nonetheless, though not abundant the charcoal may provide potential for C14 dating, if required.

Appendix 4: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional small rounded stone			0.34	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable, mid orangey brown sandy silt, with frequent small rounded stones			≤0.28	Subsoil
102	Layer	Firm, light yellowish brown clay, with occasional small angular mudstone and very frequent manganese flecks			>0.54	Natural geology
[103]	Cut	North-south oriented linear ditch cut with moderately steep concave sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base	>1	0.74	0.27	Cut of enclosure ditch
104	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish grey sandy clay, with frequent angular ironstone flecks			0.27	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [103]
[105]	Cut	North-South oriented linear furrow cut, with shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven base	1.16	1.20	0.07	Cut of furrow
106	Fill	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular charcoal			0.07	Natural silting in furrow [105]
[107]	Cut	East turning northwest oriented ditch cut, with moderately steep straight sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base	1.00	2.25	0.76	Cut of enclosure ditch
108	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional sub-angular charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-rounded stone, occasional small sub-angular iron pan and occasional orange sandy clay mottling.			0.22	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [107]
109	Fill	Firm, light bluish grey sandy clay, with occasional small sub-rounded charcoal and small sub-rounded stone			0.16	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [107]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
110	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, with frequent angular manganese flecks and occasional small stones			0.40	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [107]
111	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional small sub-rounded charcoal			0.41	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [107]
[112]	Cut	East-west oriented linear ditch cut, with moderately steep concave sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base	1.00	1.40	0.30	Recut of enclosure ditch [107]
113	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, with moderate small sub-angular iron pan, occasional small sub-rounded stone and occasional sub-rounded charcoal flecks			0.08	Natural silting in enclosure ditch recut [112]
[114]	Cut	North-northeast - south-southwest oriented linear furrow cut, with very shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base	>1	4.10	0.17	Cut of furrow
115	Fill	Friable, mid orangey brown clayey sand, with no inclusions	>1	4.10	0.17	Natural silting in furrow [114]
[116]	Cut	East-west oriented curvilinear ditch cut, with moderately steep concave sides, gradual break of slope and a northeasterly sloping base	>2	1.00	0.20	Cut of ditch
117	Fill	Firm, mid orangey grey sandy silty clay, with very frequent angular manganese flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stone			0.20	Natural silting in ditch [116]
[118]	Cut	North-northeast - South-southwest oriented linear furrow cut, with moderately steep concave sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base	>2	2.02	0.22	Cut of furrow
119	Fill	Firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay, with frequent small sub-angular stone			0.22	Natural silting in furrow [118]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
120	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent sub-angular manganese flecks, occasional small sub-rounded stone, occasional small sub-angular iron panning and occasional angular charcoal flecks			0.38	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [107]
[121]	Cut	North-South oriented linear ditch cut, with moderately shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base	>11.2	1.40	0.34	Cut of enclosure ditch
122	Fill	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular iron panning and occasional small sub-angular mudstone			0.34	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [121]
[123]	Cut	Circular pit cut, with shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base		0.46	0.06	Cut of modern pit
124	Fill	Friable very dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular grit			0.06	Backfill of modern pit [123]
[125]	Cut	North-northwest - south-southeast oriented linear/rounded ditch terminus cut, with moderately steep concave sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base	1.00	0.76	0.24	Cut of enclosure ditch terminus
126	Fill	Friable, mid orangey grey sandy clay, with frequent angular ironstone flecks	1.00	0.76	0.24	Natural silting in enclosure ditch terminus [125]
[127]	Cut	North-northeast - south-southeast oriented linear furrow cut, with moderately shallow straight sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base	>10	>3	0.33	Cut of furrow
128	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional angular grit	-	-	0.33	Natural silting in furrow [127]
129	Layer	Compact, light greyish yellow silty clay with very occasional sub-angular charcoal flecks			≤0.11	Natural geology

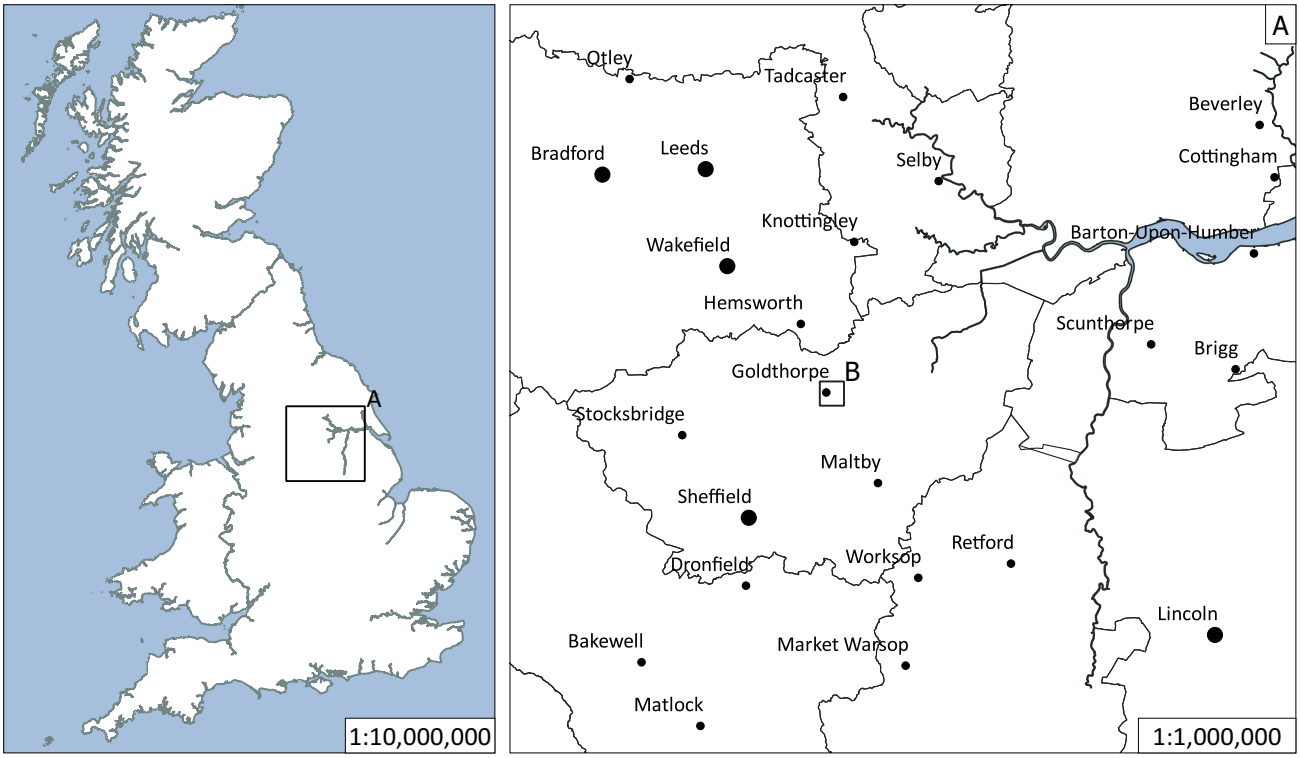
Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
[130]	Cut	North-south oriented linear ditch cut, with moderately steep straight sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base.	>10	>2.32	1.01	Cut of enclosure ditch
131	Fill	Compact, light bluish grey silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular ironstone			1.01	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [130]
[132]	Cut	North-south oriented linear ditch cut, with shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base	>1	0.91	0.31	Recut of enclosure ditch [130]
133	Fill	Compact, light orangey grey sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular ironstone			0.31	Natural silting in enclosure ditch recut [132]
[134]	Cut	North-south oriented linear ditch cut, with steep concave sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base	>5	>1.74	0.60	Cut of enclosure ditch
135	Fill	Firm, light brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones			<0.18	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [134]/enclosure ditch [139]
136	Fill	Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional angular small stones			0.28	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [134]/enclosure ditch [139]
137	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular stones			0.16	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [134]/enclosure ditch [139]
138	Fill	Compact, dark brownish orange silty sand with frequent small sub-angular iron panning			0.36	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [134]/enclosure ditch [139]
[139]	Cut	East-West oriented linear ditch cut, with very steep concave sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base	>2	>0.60	0.60	Cut of enclosure ditch
[140]	Cut	North-northwest turning east oriented curvilinear ditch cut, with steep straight sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven base			0.53	Cut of enclosure ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
141	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stone and frequent small sub-angular ironstone			0.53	Natural silting in enclosure ditch [140]
[142]	Cut	North-northwest turning east oriented curvilinear ditch cut, with moderately steep stepped sides, sharp break of slope and an uneven base.	2.00	1.05	0.40	Recut of enclosure ditch [140]
143	Fill	Firm, mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and frequent angular manganese flecks			0.40	Natural silting in enclosure ditch recut [142]
[144]	Cut	North-northeast - south-southwest oriented linear furrow cut, with shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven base	1.00	0.50	0.15	Cut of furrow
145	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stone and moderate sub-angular charcoal flecks			0.15	Natural silting of furrow [144]
[146]	Cut	North-northwest - south-southeast oriented linear furrow cut, with profile unrecorded	>1.50		0.11	Cut of furrow
147	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown clayed silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone and moderate sub-angular charcoal flecks			0.11	Natural silting in furrow [146]
[148]	Cut	East-West oriented linear ditch cut, with steep concave sides, sharp break of slope and concave base	>11	1.50	0.42	Cut of boundary ditch
149	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey silty clay with frequent iron pan	>11	1.50	0.42	Natural silting in boundary ditch [148]
150	Layer	Compact light yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular iron panning		4.10	0.19	Subsoil
151	Cut	East-west oriented linear ditch cut, with steep concave sides,	>1	1.06	0.53	Cut of boundary ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
		sharp break of slope and a concave base				
152	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey silty clay, with no inclusions	>1	1.06	0.53	Natural silting in field enclosure ditch [121]
153	Layer	Firm, light yellowish grey clayey sand, with occasional sub-angular manganese flecks and very occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	-	-	0.24	Natural geology
154	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, with very occasional small sub-angular stone	-	-	0.25	Natural silting in boundary ditch recut [112]
200	Topsoil	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, with occasional small rounded small stones			0.27	Topsoil
201	Subsoil	Friable, mid orangey brown sandy silt, with frequent small rounded stones			≤015	Subsoil
202	Natural	Firm, light yellowish brown clay, with occasional small angular ironstone and very frequent angular ironstone flecks			>0.54	Natural geology
203	Cut	East-west oriented linear ditch cut, with steep straight sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base	>5	1.48	0.84	Cut of field enclosure ditch
204	Fill	Firm, light orangey grey sandy clay, with frequent angular ironstone flecks	-	-	≤0.38	Natural silting in field enclosure ditch [203]
205	Fill	Firm, light orangey brown sandy clay, with occasional small sub-angular ironstone	-	-	0.40	Natural silting in field enclosure ditch [203]
206	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional rounded sub-rounded manganese flecks	-	-	≤0.2	Natural silting in field enclosure ditch [203]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
207	-	**VOID**	-	-	-	-
208	Cut	Linear shape in plan East-West oriented with shallow concave sides and flat base	>10	3.32	0.41	Cut of furrow
209	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional small rounded pebbles	-	-	≤0.41	Natural silting in furrow [208]
210	Layer	Friable, mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone	-	-	0.25	Subsoil
211	Layer	Compact, mid bluish grey clayey silt, with no perceptible inclusions.	-	-	0.20	Headland
212	Layer	Compact, light orangey grey sandy silt, with occasional small sub-rounded stone		-	0.10	Natural silting of ditch
213	Layer	Compact, light orangey grey sandy silt, with very frequent small sub-rounded iron panning	-	-	0.20	Headland
214	Cut	North-northwest - south-southeast oriented linear ditch cut, with moderately steep convex sides, gradual break of slope and concave base	>2	1.10	0.50	Cut of possible enclosure ditch
215	Fill	Compact, mid yellowish grey sandy silt, with very occasional small sub-rounded stone	-	-	0.50	Natural silting in possible enclosure ditch [214]
216	Cut	North-northwest - south-southeast oriented linear ditch cut, with steep straight sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base	>2	1.20	0.95	Cut of field enclosure ditch
217	Fill	Compact, light orangey grey sandy clay, with very occasional sub-angular grit	-	-	0.20	Slumping within field enclosure ditch [216]
218	Fill	Compact, mid orangey grey silty sandy clay, with occasional small sub-rounded iron panning	-	-	0.35	Slumping within field enclosure ditch [216]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)	Interpretation
219	Fill	Compact, light orangey grey silty sandy clay, with occasional small sub-angular ironstone and small rounded pebbles	-	-	0.25	Headland
220	Fill	Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stone	-	-	0.20	Headland
221	-	**VOID**	-	-	-	-
222	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stone		-	0.10	Headland
223	Cut	East-northeast turning north oriented curvilinear ditch cut, with steep straight sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base.	>2	1.54	0.75	Cut of field enclosure ditch
224	Fill	Compact, light orangey grey silty clay, with occasional small sub-angular ironstone		-	≤0.38	Natural silting in field enclosure ditch [223]



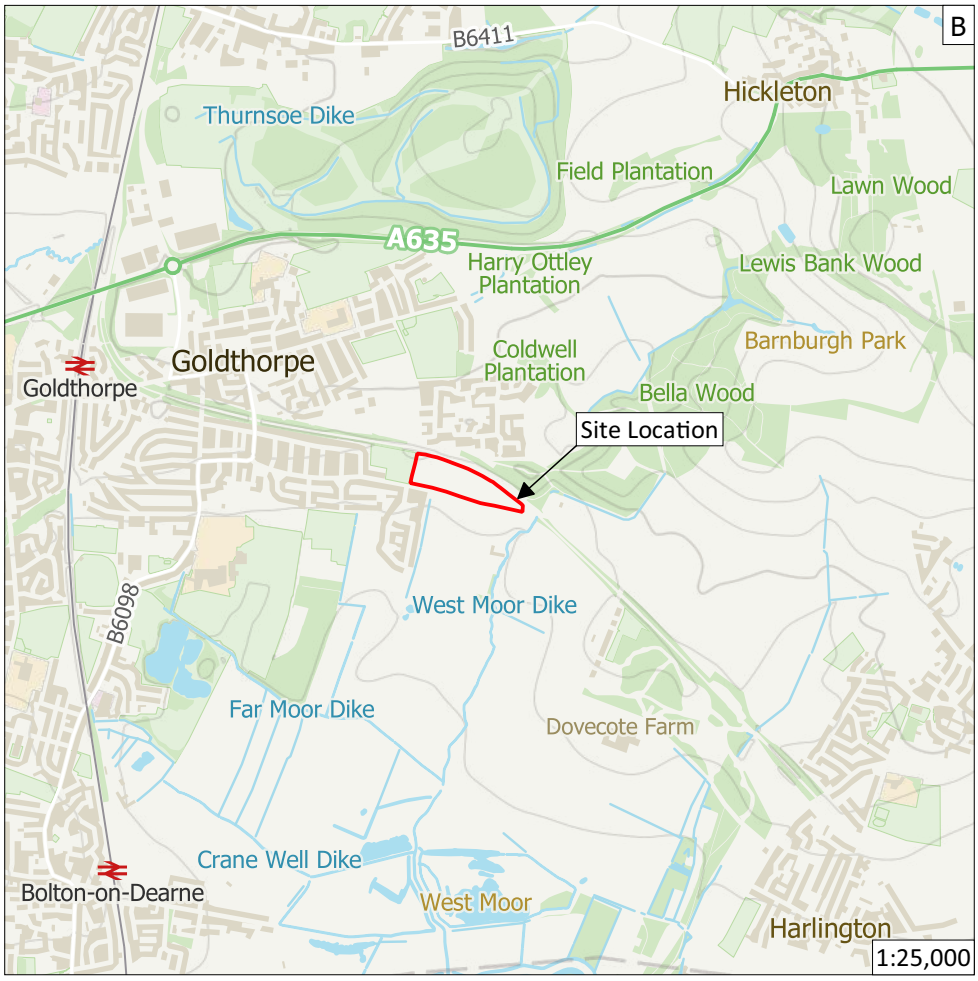


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	GOBL 23
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	V Zoppi
Date	05/10/2023

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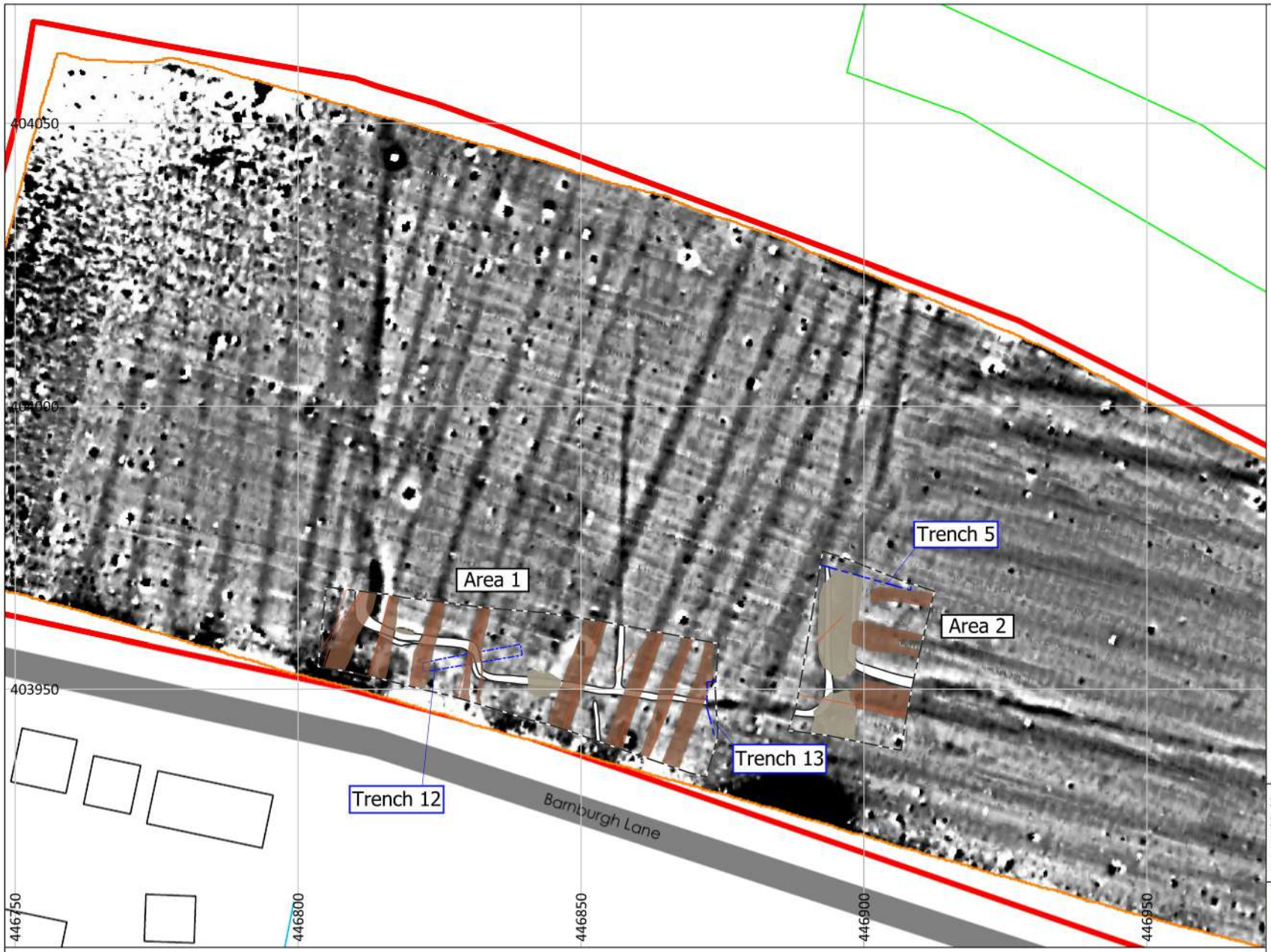

Key

- Archaeological feature
- Limit of excavation
- Alluvium
- Furrow
- Site boundary
- Previous trial trench (ASWYAS 2023)
- Land drain

Site Code	GOBL 23
Scale	1:1000 @A4
Drawn By	M. Humphreys
Date	21/11/2023

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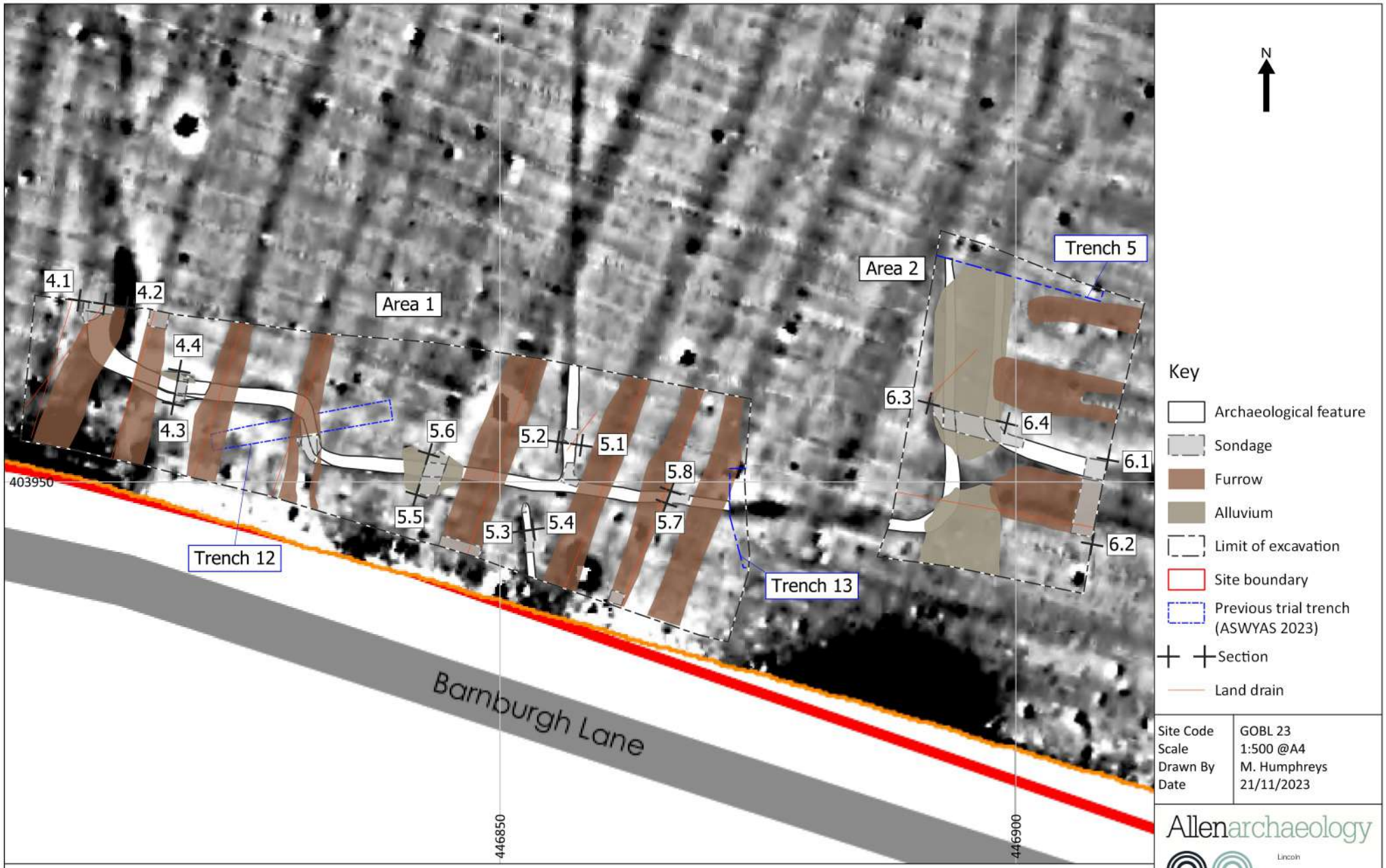
0 10 20 30 40 50 m

1:1,000

Figure 2: Site plan, superimposed on geophysical survey results (ASDU 2023)



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Scale	1:500 @A4
Drawn By	M. Humphreys
Date	21/11/2023

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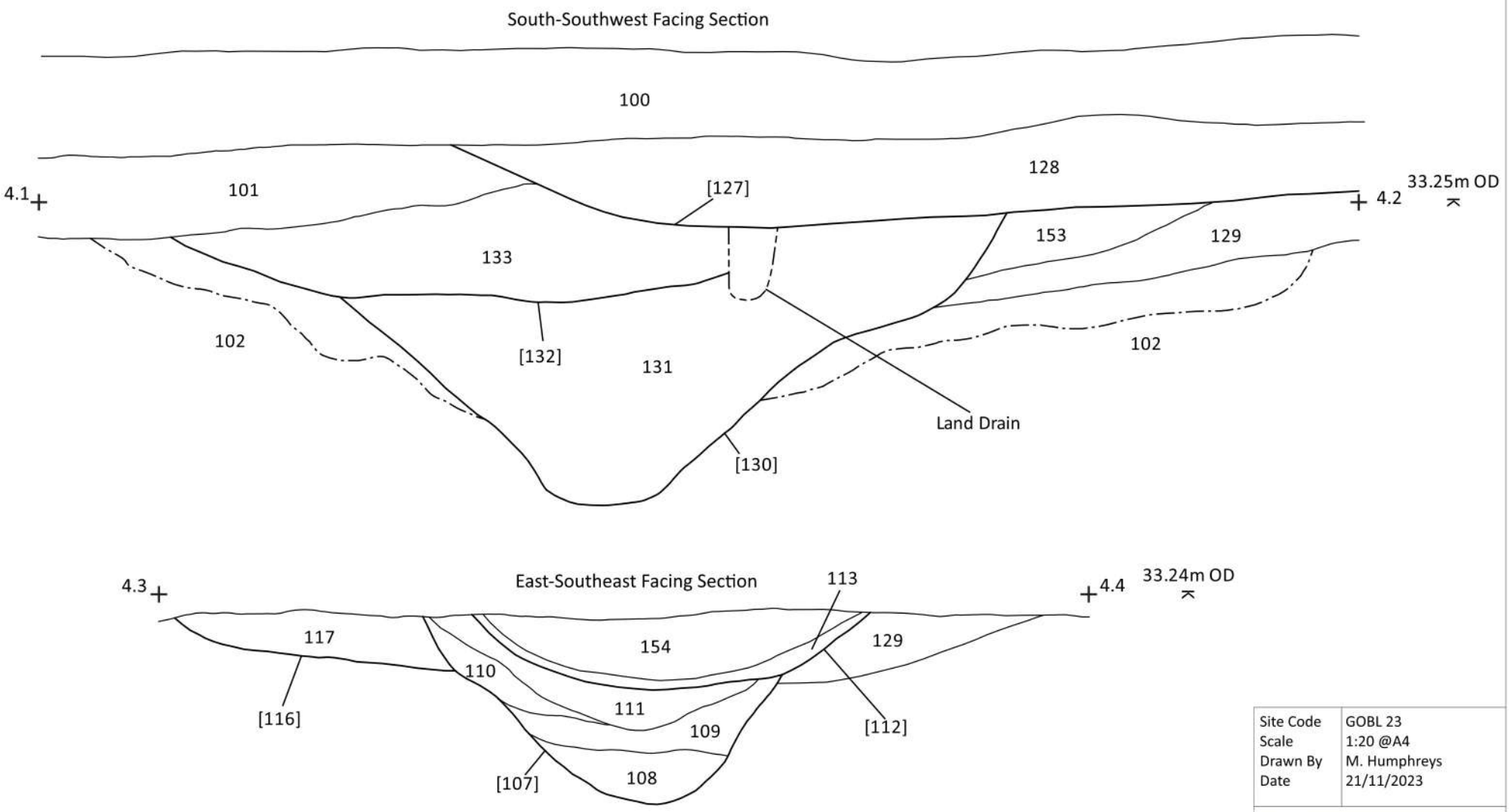
0 8 16 24 32 40 m

1:500

Figure 3: Detailed site plan, superimposed over geophsical survey results (ASDU 2023)



Site Code	GOBL 23
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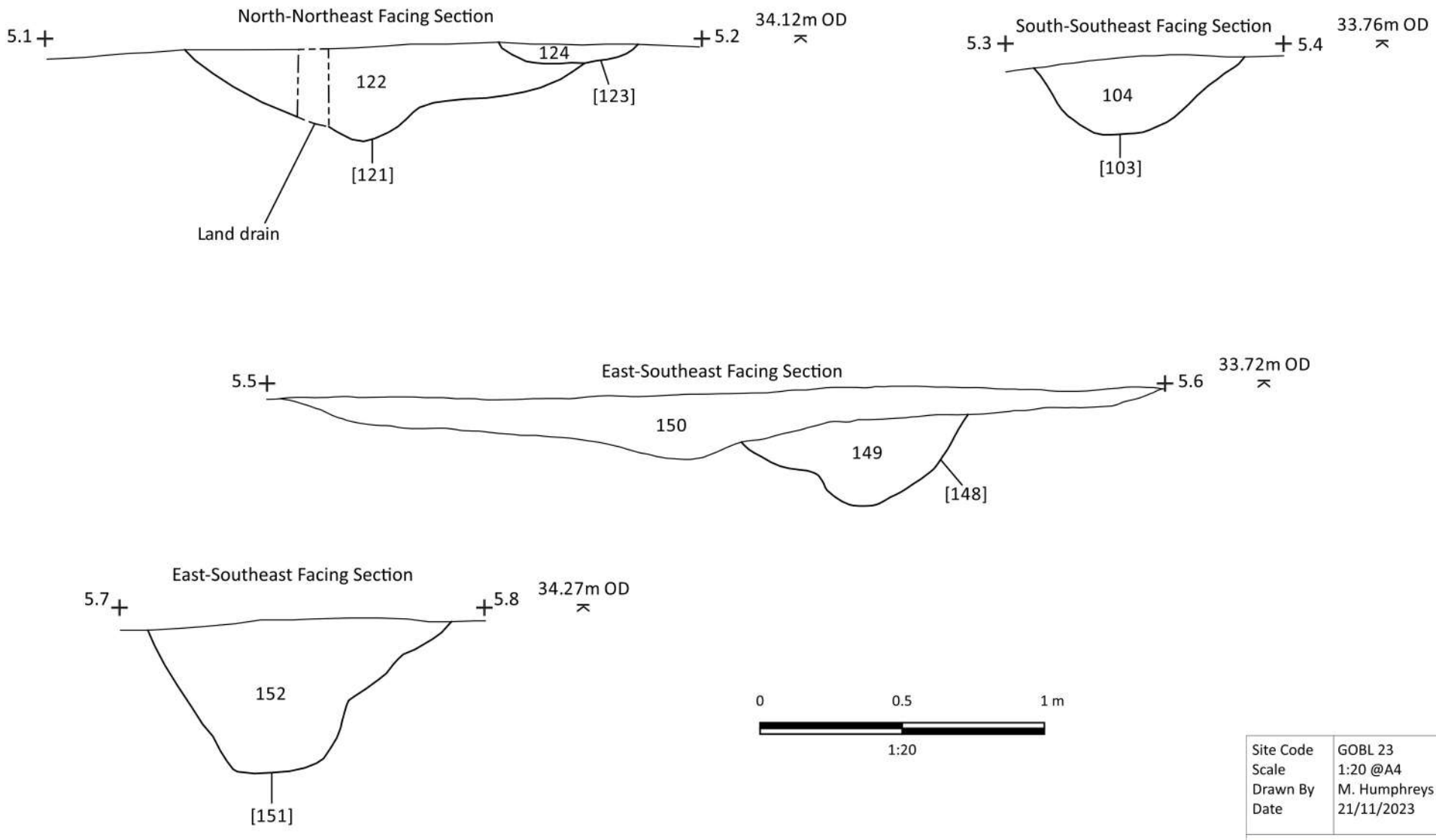
Figure 4: Area 1 sections, located on Figure 3

0 0.5 1 m

1:20



Site Code	GOBL 23
Scale	1:20 @A4
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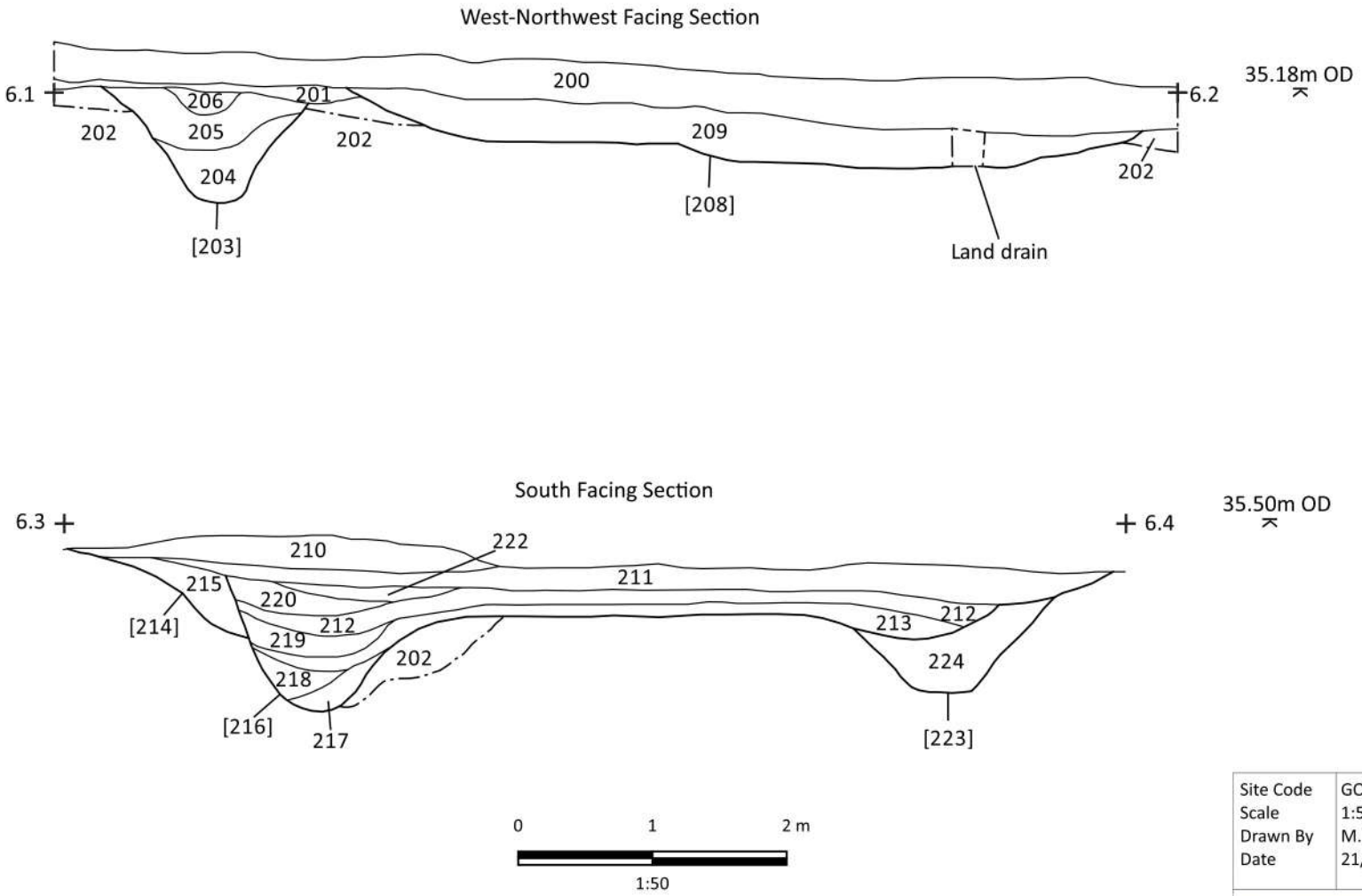
Figure 5: Area 1 sections, located on Figure 3



Site Code	GOBL 23
Scale	1:50 @A4
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Date	21/11/2023

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Figure 6: Area 2 sections, located on Figure 3

OASIS Summary for allenarc1-519982

OASIS ID (UID)	allenarc1-519982
Project Name	Strip Map And Record at Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe
Sitename	Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe
Sitecode	GOBL 23
Project Identifier(s)	GOBL 23
Activity type	Open Area Excavation, Strip Map And Sample
Planning Id	2023/0195
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Allen Archaeology Limited
Project Dates	18-Sep-2023 - 28-Sep-2023
Location	Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe NGR : SE 46890 03970 LL : 53.53030359049659, -1.294088173614018 12 Fig : 446890,403970
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Barnsley Local Authority District : Barnsley Parish : Barnsley, unparished area
Project Methodology	The field methodology comprised excavation of two areas (Area 1 - 1310.5m2; Area 2 - 612m2) targeting remnants of a possible Iron Age or Roman co-axial field system, possible associated trackway, and later agricultural furrows, observed from geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.
Project Results	Excavations revealed a possible Iron Age to Roman co-axial field system and a post-Medieval headland, previously interpretated as a trackway, and associated evidence of ridge-and-furrow. No associated finds were recovered so the age of the deposits remains tentative. No evidence of occupation was uncovered and consequently the land use was likely agricultural or pastural.
Keywords	Coaxial Field System - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field System - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Plough Headland - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Homes by Honey Limited
HER	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	Tobin Rayner
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 23 Nov 2023, 10:30

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