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MAP Archaeological Practice

Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane Thurnscoe Barnsley

MAP 05.44.24

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching



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NGR	SE 45623 04990
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Thurnscoe

Barnsley

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Non-technical Summary

A programme of Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., on land west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, in November and December 2025. The evaluation was undertaken to inform South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) of the archaeological potential of the site and to allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for further archaeological work, in advance of housing development.

The Trial Trenching followed a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, the latter of which identified anomalies considered to be of possible archaeological origin. A total of 25 evaluation trenches were excavated in order to target areas of geophysical response, and areas appearing to be devoid of activity.

The trial trenching identified a range of archaeological features, predominantly ditches, relating to a field system, with a smaller enclosure to the southwest of the site, of presumed late prehistoric or Romano-British date. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered which dated to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

1. Introduction & Planning History

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching which was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land to the west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, in November and December 2025.
- 1.2 The work, which followed a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, was carried out to inform South Yorkshire Archaeology Services (henceforth SYAS) of the archaeological potential of the site, and to allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for further archaeological work in advance of development.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024) which states that; *'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'*. The works have been undertaken in adherence with a specification that was prepared by MAP and approved by SYAS in their role as archaeological advisor to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. This specification can be found as Appendix 8.
- 1.4 MAP adhered to the principles of both the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *'Code of Conduct'* (2025), *'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation'* (2023) and, SYAS Standards for Archaeological Field Evaluation throughout the duration of the project.
- 1.5 All maps within this report have been produced with permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License AL50453A). Additional mapping data has been derived from OpenStreetMap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located immediately west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, to the south of Thurnscoe (centred at SE 45623 04990, Fig. 1).
- 2.2 Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded to the north by residential development and to the west by further agricultural land. The line of a disused railway, which is utilised as a public bridleway forms the southern boundary, with a public footpath located within the site boundary

- 2.3 The bedrock geology consists of Ackworth Rock (sandstone) in the northern portion of the site, and deposits of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation to the south (BGS. 2026). The British Geological Survey records no superficial deposits for the site, although Soilsmap (Cranfield University. 2026) describes 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils'.

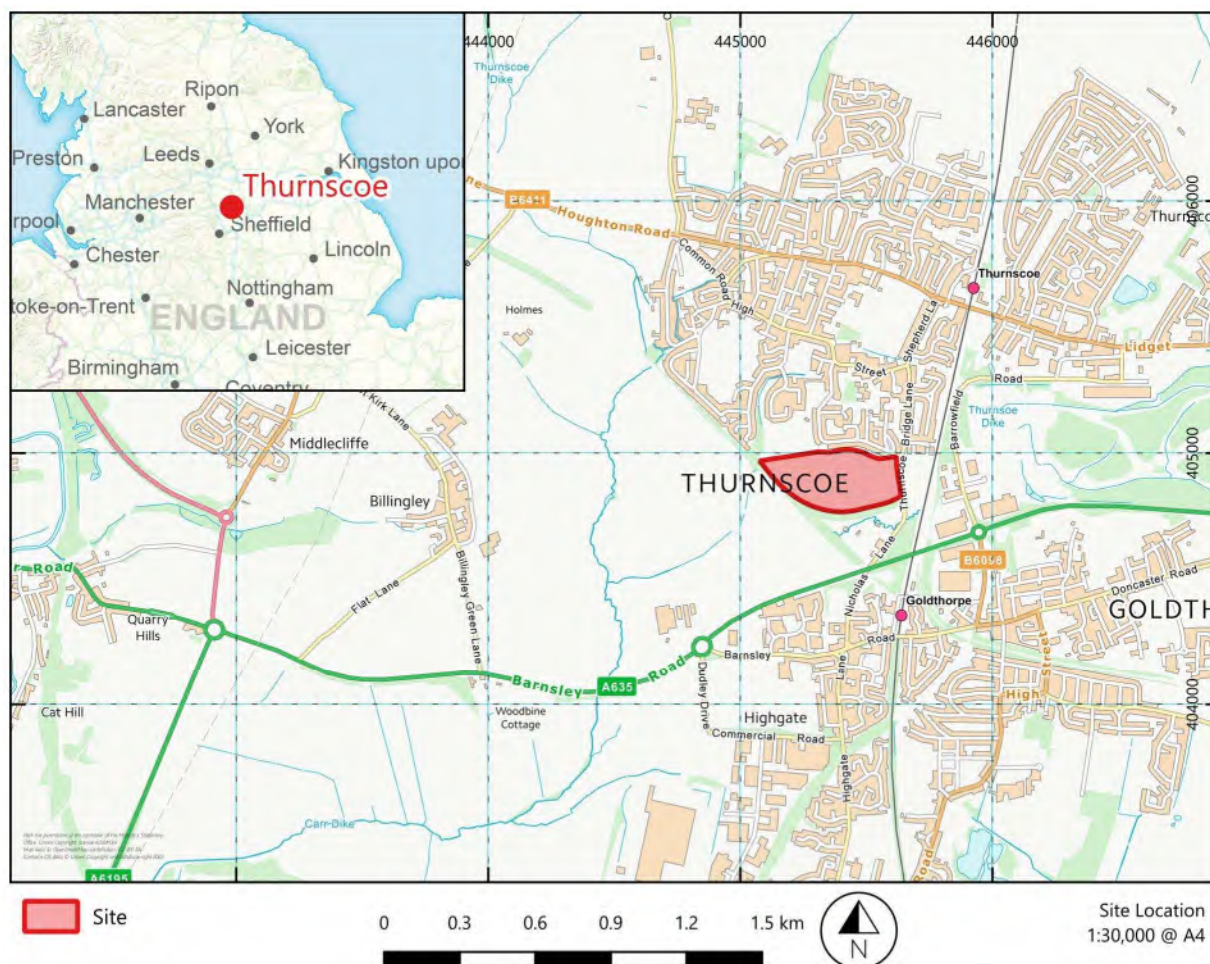


Figure 1: Site Location

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 A full Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment supports the application, and should be consulted for a wider archaeological and historical background.
- 3.2 Archaeological work was carried out to the north of the site in advance of residential development (HER ID's 03032/01 & ESY205). The site had been identified though the presence of cropmarks recognised by Riley as being suggestive of two conjoined enclosures, a trackway and a series of ditches (Philip, Neal & Fraser. 2004). The site was initially subject to geophysical survey which

supported the cropmark data, with a number of pit like features also present, although no features indicative of settlement were noted within the survey's results. A subsequent programme of trial trenching confirmed the presence of features, which were interpreted as being of Roman/Romano-British date (Ibid). Four phases of Roman/Romano-British period enclosure were identified during a wider excavation, with evidence of settlement and agricultural practices being noted. A number of rectangular pits which were excavated, although initially thought to be graves, no evidence of internment was found during excavation, nor in soil samples taken from the pits. One pit, however, contained an intact Redware bowl which appeared to have been abraded at the time of deposition, and so may have been an heirloom, the pit also had a posthole at its base which was suggested to have been some kind of grave marker. The authors of the report acknowledge that if these pits were graves (albeit without surviving human remains) some may be of higher status individuals and that (at the time) rural sites in Yorkshire rarely 'provided evidence of more than isolated burials during the Roman period' (Ibid).

- 3.3 Cropmarks have been identified within the north-western corner of the site, and to the immediate north by the Magnesian Limestone Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project. Recorded by Historic England Research Records as monument number 1431367 and by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record as 03032/01, the features are described as:

'An Iron Age/Roman curvilinear enclosure and field boundaries and a ditch of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The enclosure has a complete circuit and is embedded within a fragmentary system of parallel field boundaries on a north-north-east south-south-west alignment. Cross boundaries are also visible.... At SE 4524 0497 is a curvilinear enclosure measuring 8m by 5m. It has a complete circuit and is embedded within a fragmentary system of parallel field boundaries on a north-north-east south-south-west alignment. They lie between 47m and 80m apart and cross boundaries are also visible.'

- 3.4 Cropmarks of north to south orientated ridge and furrow have also been identified within the site boundary suggesting the land was part of a wider agricultural landscape during the Medieval period.
- 3.5 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in October 2024 (Magnitude Surveys. 2024, fig 2). The results of the survey highlighted features deemed to be of archaeological origin across the site. Although many of the anomalies were interpreted by Magnitude as being of medieval origin, this interpretation is tentative and it is possible that a continuation of the wider 'brickwork' landscape is represented. The north-western corner of the site, where the aforementioned cropmarks are

recorded, appears to contain multi-phased activity with potential realignment or reorganisation of enclosures. The curvilinear feature depicted in the cropmark data is not easily discernible in the results of the survey. The south-western corner of the site is dominated by a single, albeit large, rectilinear enclosure which again appears to differ from features currently attributed to the 'brickwork' field system. The data is suggestive of an area of particularly high archaeological potential to the north of the former railway line, albeit truncated in places due to the insertion of the railway infrastructure.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the presence and/or absence of archaeological features. Where archaeological features were encountered, their extent, depth, character and/or significance was investigated and recorded to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential. This would allow the Archaeologist at SYAS to make a reasoned decision regarding any required mitigation.

4.2 Based on known archaeological activity within the vicinity of the site, and the results of the Geophysical Survey, the evaluation had the potential to inform the following research questions outlined in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research 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?
- QSY0034: What were the reasons for variations in the form, shape, and size of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and fields?
- QSY0040: What were the economic, social or political roles of linear trackways?
- QSY0041: What may we deduce from studies of trackways with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape? What can we say about any relationships or discontinuities between Iron Age and Romano-British routeways and roads?
- QSY0042: Can we identify more tangible physical traces of past human and animal movements through the landscape?
- QSY0043: Can any spatial patterning be identified within roundhouses in South Yorkshire?

- QSY0044: Can any clear traditions of the internal use of space within roundhouses and rectangular buildings be identified?
- QSY0045: Is it possible to distinguish between roundhouses occupied on a permanent basis, or examples inhabited seasonally?
- QSY0046: How can we better understand depositional patterns within and around roundhouses?

5. Methodology

- 5.1 Twenty five trenches were located and levelled using a Trimble GPS Rover (Fig. 2). The trench positions were selected to assess anomalies highlighted in the results of the Geophysical Survey and also to cover areas which the Geophysical Survey suggested would be devoid of archaeological activity. All but one trenches measured 40m x 2m, while trench 21 measured 25m x 5m. The intention of this trench was to investigate the inside of the small enclosure located to the southwest of the site.
- 5.2 Once positioned the trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a wide toothless bucket operating under close archaeological supervision. In each trench, soils were removed down to the perceived archaeological horizon. The exposed surfaces were cleaned appropriately, and any subsequent excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.3 A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits were hand excavated, to address the aims of the Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. All excavation and recording were carried out in line with the approved specification (Appendix 8).

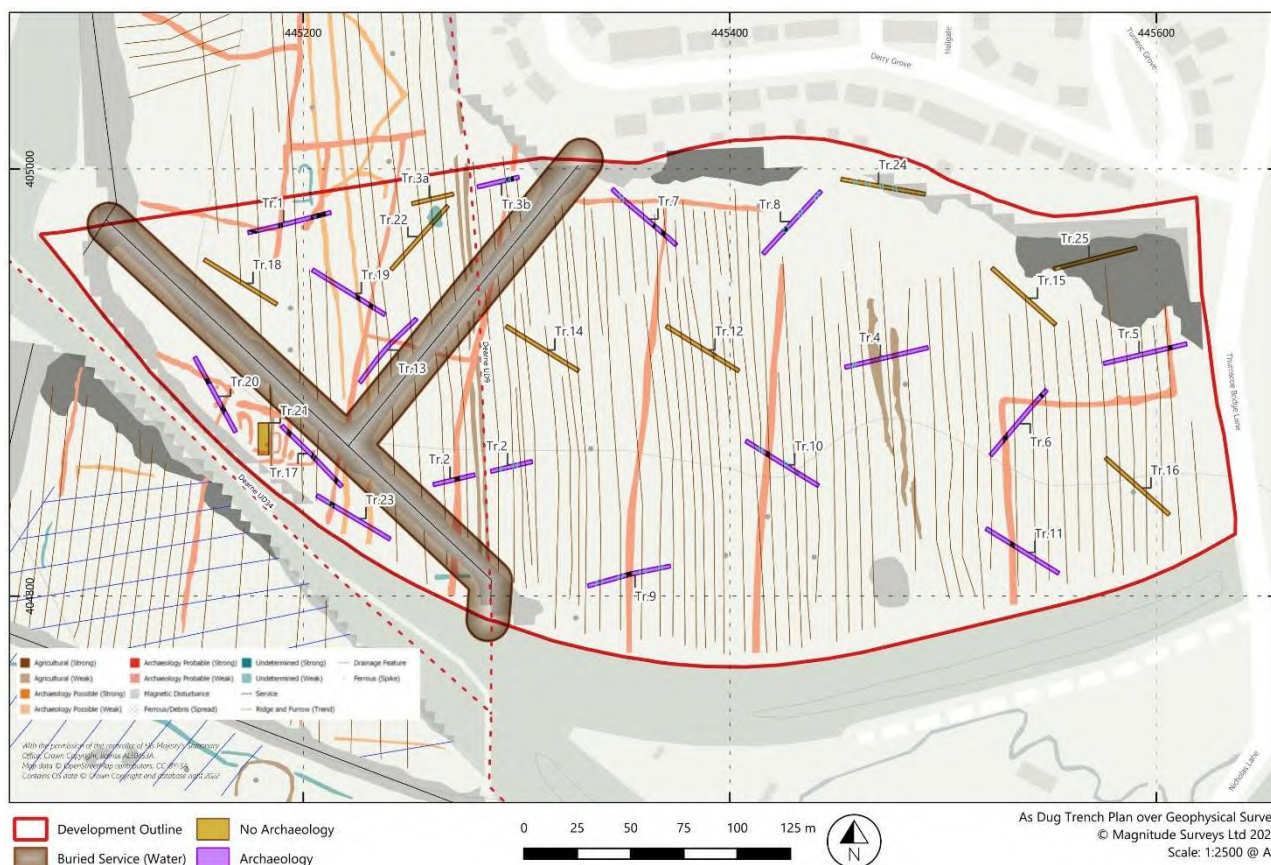


Figure 2: Trench Locations

6. Results

6.1 Excavation of the twenty five trenches revealed a deposit of topsoil that consisted of a very dark brown silty sand, with a mid-orange brown sandy subsoil identified in all 11 trenches. Natural deposits of a mid orangey yellow sand was noted across the trenches. The total depths of excavation, depths of the topsoil, and elevations of all trenches are displayed in the table below, along with their orientation within the site.

Trench	Orientation – Elevation	Excavation Depth	Topsoil Thickness	Subsoil Thickness
Tr.1	Northeast – 46.42m AOD Southwest – 43.65.m AOD	0.41m– 0.98m	0.35m–0.38m	n/a
Tr.2	Northeast – 39.87m AOD Southwest – 38.62 m AOD	0.32m– 0.71m	0.28m–0.37m	0.00m-0.36m
Tr.3	Northeast – 45.33m AOD Southwest – 46.83m AOD	0.38m– 0.60m	0.28m–0.36m	0.00m-0.28m
Tr.4	Northeast – 41.95m AOD Southwest – 41.39m AOD	0.32m– 0.62m	0.32m–0.62m	n/a
Tr.5	Northeast – 42.18m AOD Southwest – 43.03m AOD	0.46m– 0.63m	0.46m-0.63m	0.22-0.42m

Tr.6	Northeast – 42.39m AOD Southeast – 40.25m AOD	0.38m– 0.59m	0.38m–0.49m	0.10m-0.18m
Tr.7	Northwest – 44.37m AOD Southeast – 43.61m AOD	0.34m– 0.57m	0.34m-0.57m	0.2m-0.62m
Tr.8	Northeast – 42.46m AOD Southwest – 42.79m AOD	0.38m– 0.59m	0.36m–0.68m	0.08m-0.38m
Tr.9	Northeast – 36.11m AOD Southwest – 34.40m AOD	0.34m– 0.56m	0.28m–0.36m	n/a
Tr.10	Northwest – 41.16m AOD Southeast – 39.05m AOD	0.34m– 0.56m	0.30m-0.34m	n/a
Tr.11	Northwest – 37.87m AOD Southeast – 36.65m AOD	0.32m– 0.56m	0.38m-0.56m	0.20m-0.38m
Tr.12	Northwest – 44.06m AOD Southeast – 43.44m AOD	0.30m– 0.55m	0.30m–0.55m	n/a
Tr. 13	Northeast – 45.45m AOD Southwest – 43.27m AOD	0.42m– 0.51m	0.34m–0.41m	0.00m-0.16m
Tr.14	Northwest – 44.41m AOD Southeast – 43.49m AOD	0.42m– 0.58m	0.28m–0.35m	0.00m–0.23m
Tr.15	Northwest – 43.08m AOD Southeast – 43.8m AOD	0.32m– 0.47m	0.32m-0.47m	n/a
Tr.16	Northwest – 40.56m AOD Southeast – 38.62m AOD	0.38m– 0.46m	0.38m–0.46m	n/a
Tr.17	Northwest – 40.27m AOD Southeast – 38.08m AOD	0.29m– 0.35m	0.27m–0.40m	0.17m-0.22m
Tr.18	Northwest – 41.72m AOD Southeast – 45.41m AOD	0.34m– 0.40m	0.28m–0.32m	n/a
Tr.19	Northwest – 46.67m AOD Southeast – 45.74m OAD	0.32m– 0.43m	0.28m–0.34m	n/a
Tr.20	Northwest – 39.96m AOD Southeast – 39.14m AOD	0.35m– 0.41m	0.32m–0.38m	n/a
Tr.21	North – 40.09m AOD South – 38.78m AOD	0.37m– 0.68m	0.27m–0.33m	0.00m–0.25m
Tr.22	Northeast – 46.17m AOD Southwest – 46.78m AOD	0.38m– 0.56m	0.31m-0.36m	n/a
Tr.23	Northwest – 37.61m AOD Southeast – 35.66m AOD	0.35m– 0.51m	0.33m-0.39m	n/a
Tr.24	Northwest – 42.46m AOD Southeast – 41.65m AOD	0.44m– 0.55m	0.44m-0.55m	n/a
Tr.25	Northeast – 43.34m AOD Southwest – 43.76m AOD	0.45m– 0.58m	0.45m-0.58m	n/a

6.2 Trenches 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24 and 25 contained no archaeological finds, features, or deposits.

6.3 Trench 1 was located to the north-west of the site, and was found to contain three linear features, all aligned with anomalies detected on the geophysical survey, and one pit. Ditch [106] was a north-south aligned ditch, located near the centre of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.68m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay. To the eastern end of the trench, also on a north-south alignment was ditch [110], a shallower U-shaped feature measuring

2.45m wide and 0.5m deep, containing a mid greyish brown clayey sand fill, from which a single greyware pottery sherd, likely of 2nd century AD date, was recovered. This ditch had been truncated on its eastern edge by a subcircular pit [108], which extended beneath the northern edge of the trench. The pit measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.39m in depth, and also contained a mid greyish brown clayey sand fill. At the western end of the trench was ditch [112], which was aligned east-west. The feature was heavily truncated by the machine during excavation, and only 0.16m of depth was excavated by hand, out of a true depth of circa 1m. It contained a mid greyish brown clay fill. A north-south aligned furrow [104] was also excavated to the eastern end of the trench.

- 6.4 Trench 2 was located in the central southern part of site. It's intended position was bisected by the public right of way, and so the trench was split into two halves, either side of the footpath, each measuring 20m in length. A single ditch, [205], was located in the western half, aligned with a linear geophysical response. This ditch was aligned north-south and was 1.7m wide and 0.69m deep, containing a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt.
- 6.5 The public right of way also bisected Trench 3 on the northern side of the site, which was also split into two 20m lengths. The eastern half revealed the same north-south aligned ditch as that in Trench 2. Recorded as [305], it measured 1.4m in width and 0.6m deep, with a U-shaped profile filled with mid brown clay, from which charcoal fragments and fire cracked stone were recovered from an environmental sample. Ditch [305] was truncated on its western edge by later ditch [307], a broader and shallower feature measuring 1.52m wide and 0.36m deep, with a shallow U-shaped profile and a greyish brown clay fill. Both ditches were truncated by later furrow [309].
- 6.6 Trench 5 was located along the eastern edge of site, and contained a single north-south aligned ditch, [505]. This had a shallow, U-shaped profile 1.28m wide and 0.42m deep, containing a mid reddish brown silty clay.
- 6.7 Trench 6 was located in the south eastern corner of the site, in order to assess two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. A north-south aligned ditch, [605] was excavated to the southern end of the trench. It was 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. At the north end of the trench was ditch [607], aligned north west to south east. This was smaller, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.17m deep, and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay.

- 6.8 Two features were excavated with Trench 7, which was situated in the centre north of the site. Ditch [704] was located at the eastern end of the trench, aligned north to south. It was a U-shaped ditch 1.06m wide and 0.74m deep, filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay deposit. Gully terminus [706] was located roughly 4.5m northwest of [704]. It was a rounded terminus of a north-south aligned gully, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep, with a dark brownish grey clayey silt fill.
- 6.9 A single ditch on a north-south alignment was excavated in Trench 8. This had a U-shaped profile, 1.58m wide and 0.6m deep, and was filled by a mid grey silty clay deposit. It was truncated by a furrow.
- 6.10 Trench 9 was located in the centre south of the site, over a north-south aligned geophysical anomaly, which continued northward into Trench 7. Recorded as ditch [905], the ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.73m deep, with a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, a greyish yellow clay slumping deposit on the eastern edge, and a mid greyish brown clayey silt which filled the rest of the feature and which contained charcoal fragments.
- 6.11 Two intercutting north-south ditches were recorded in Trench 10, [1004] and [1006]. Ditch [1004] was the earlier of the two, a U-shaped ditch 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay. It truncated on its eastern side by ditch [1006], a deeper U-shaped ditch measuring 0.76m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt, from which traces of charcoal were recovered from the sample.
- 6.12 Trench 11 was situated in the south east corner of the site, south of Trench 6 over the same north-south aligned geophysical response, which was excavated and recorded as ditch [1104]. It had a shallow V-shaped profile 1.05m wide and 0.36m deep, and was filled by a mid greyish brown clay, from which charcoal fragments were recovered from the sample.
- 6.13 Trench 17 was located along the south west edge of the site. Three ditch features were identified, recorded as [1705], [1707] and [1709]. Ditch [1705] was located at the north-western end of the trench. It was north-south aligned, with a U-shaped profile 1.15m wide and 0.47m deep, containing a mid brownish grey clayey sand deposit. To the centre of the trench was ditch [1707], aligned north-east to south west. This had a mid brownish grey silty clay, contained within a broad, shallow, U-shaped profile 1.65m wide and 0.24m deep. At the southeastern end of the trench was ditch [1709], which was aligned north-west to south-east. It had a U-shaped profile 0.92m wide and 0.47m deep, filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay.

- 6.14 The same linear feature as [1709] was also excavated to the north in Trench 19. Ditch [1906] also had a U-shaped profile, measuring 1.28m wide and 0.42m deep, and contained a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey sand. It was excavated to the south-eastern end of the trench. A broad shallow furrow, [1904], was excavated towards the centre, and was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep.
- 6.15 Trench 20 was situated on the western edge of the site, across two linear anomalies that appeared to be forming the corner of an enclosure in the results of the Geophysical Survey. The most eastern of the two, ditch [2004], was aligned north-east to south-west, and had a shallow v-shaped profile 1.65m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained a single mid greyish brown sandy clay fill, with charcoal fragments and a single greyware rim pottery sherd of 3rd or 4th century AD date, recovered from it. To the west, feature [2006] had a northeast-southwest alignment, measuring 2.07m in width and 0.2m in depth, and was recorded as a possible field boundary ditch, but its form was more consistent with the furrows observed in other trenches.
- 6.16 Trench 23 was located along the southern edge of site, just south of Trench 17. A single ditch, [2304], was excavated in it, which was seen on the geophysics to be a continuation of ditch [1709] and [1906]. It had a flat based U-shaped profile, 0.64m wide and 0.43m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey clay. It was truncated along its western edge by furrow [2306].

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The Archaeological Evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological features, which largely correlate to the results of the Geophysical Survey across the site, although some east-west aligned anomalies were not discovered, in particular within trenches 6 and 13. It is possible that these were either masked, or completely truncated by, the north-south furrows.
- 7.2 The majority of excavated features relate to a brickwork field enclosure system, a common Iron Age/Romano-British field system, commonly identified in aerial photographs across the Sherwood Sandstone of South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, and due to their size are believed to have been utilised as animal pasture rather than agricultural fields (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service & Historic England. 2021).
- 7.3 The features excavated in the southwest corner of the site correspond with the large rectilinear enclosure identified within the geophysical survey, although no internal features were identified to indicate its function. The two sherds of pottery dated to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD and

were of regional manufacture. The quantity of material culture from within the excavated features suggests that the area is unlikely to have been directly associated with settlement activities, akin to record features to the north of the site.

- 7.4 This evaluation by trial trenching has identified archaeological remains of only local significance and preservation in situ is not necessary. The harm caused to heritage is therefore very minimal and suitable mitigation, in the form of a targeted Strip, Map and Record, will be secured via an appropriately wording planning condition.

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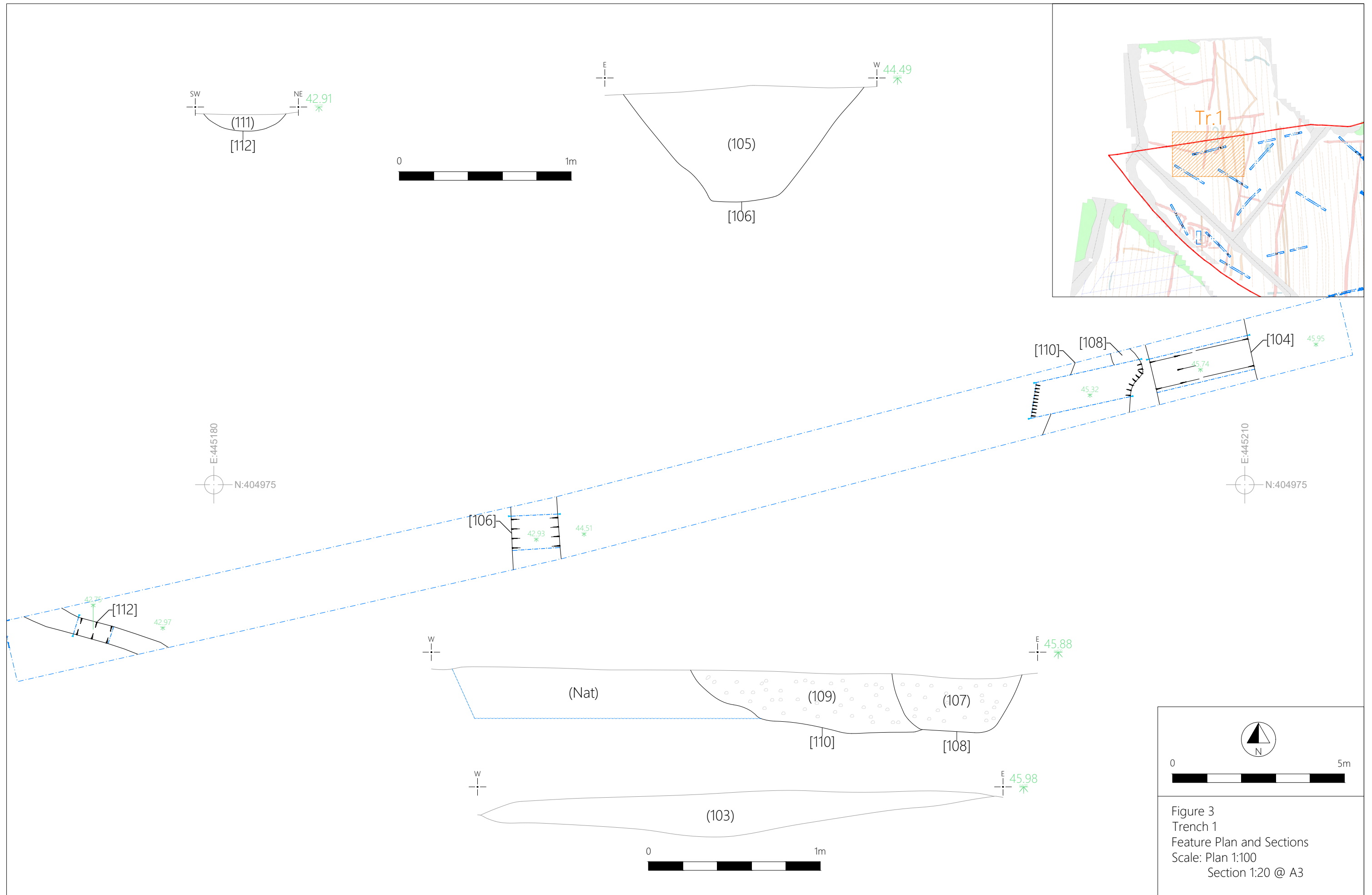


Figure 3
Trench 1
Feature Plan and Sections
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A3

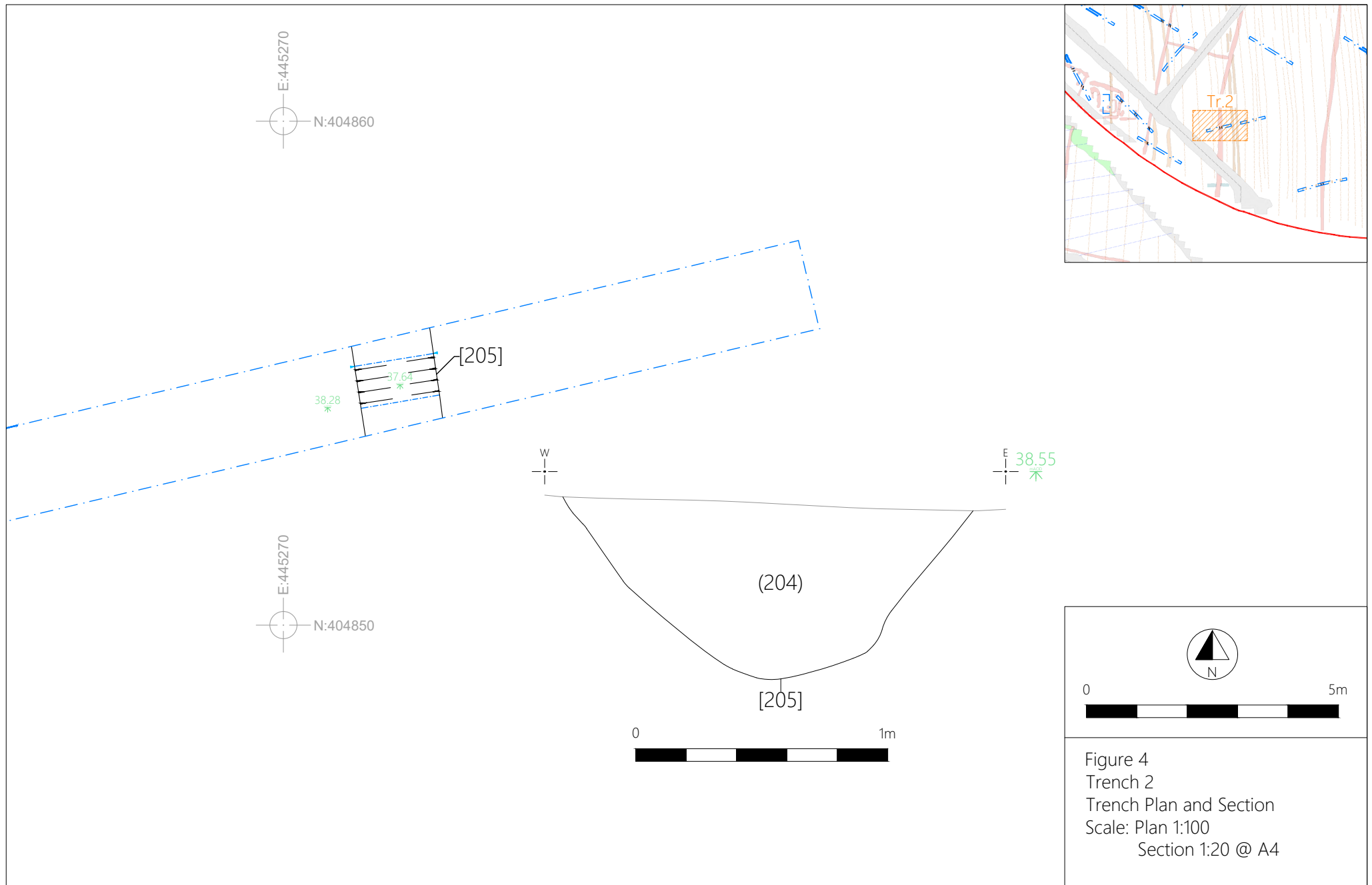
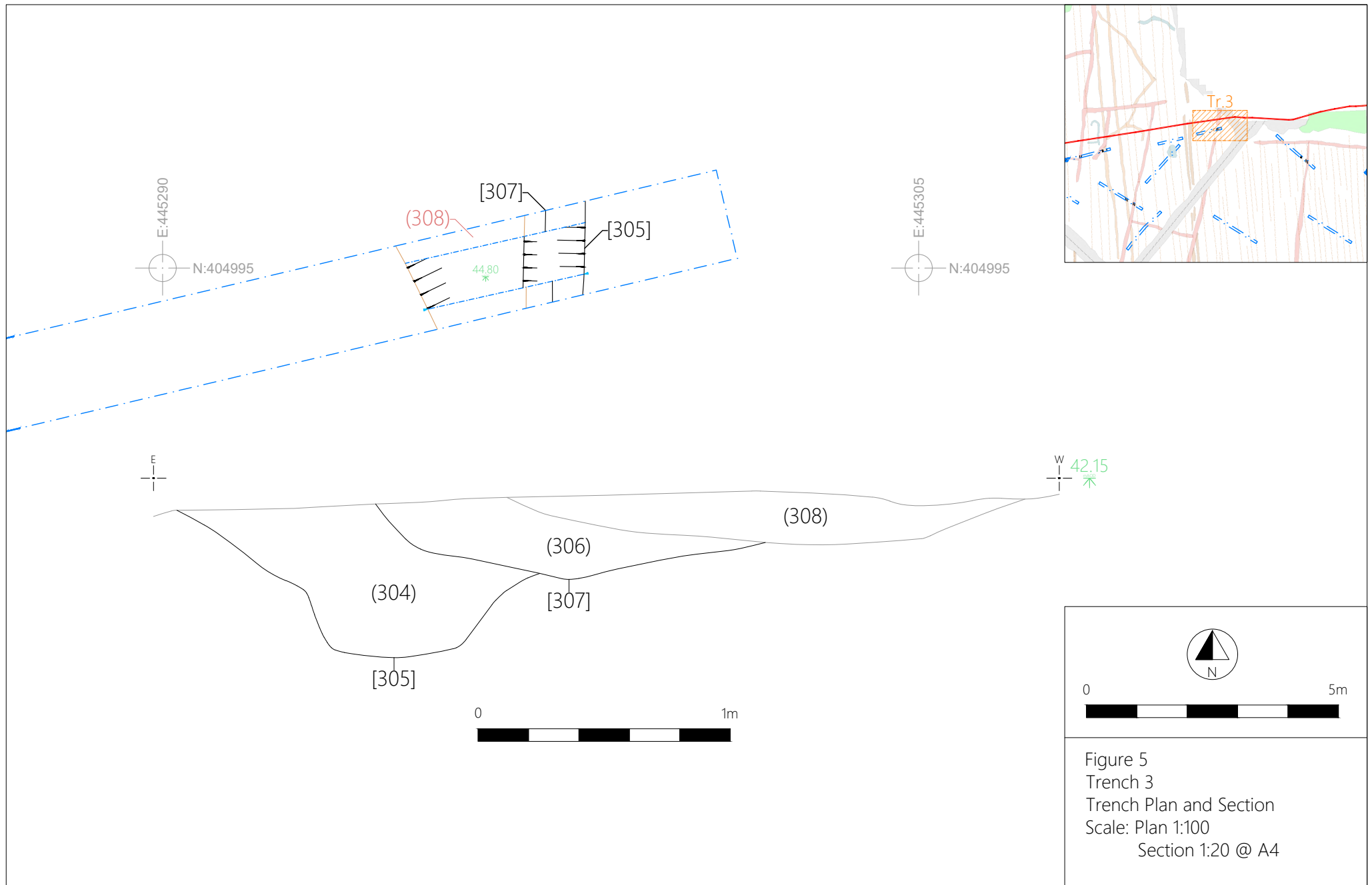


Figure 4
Trench 2
Trench Plan and Section
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A4



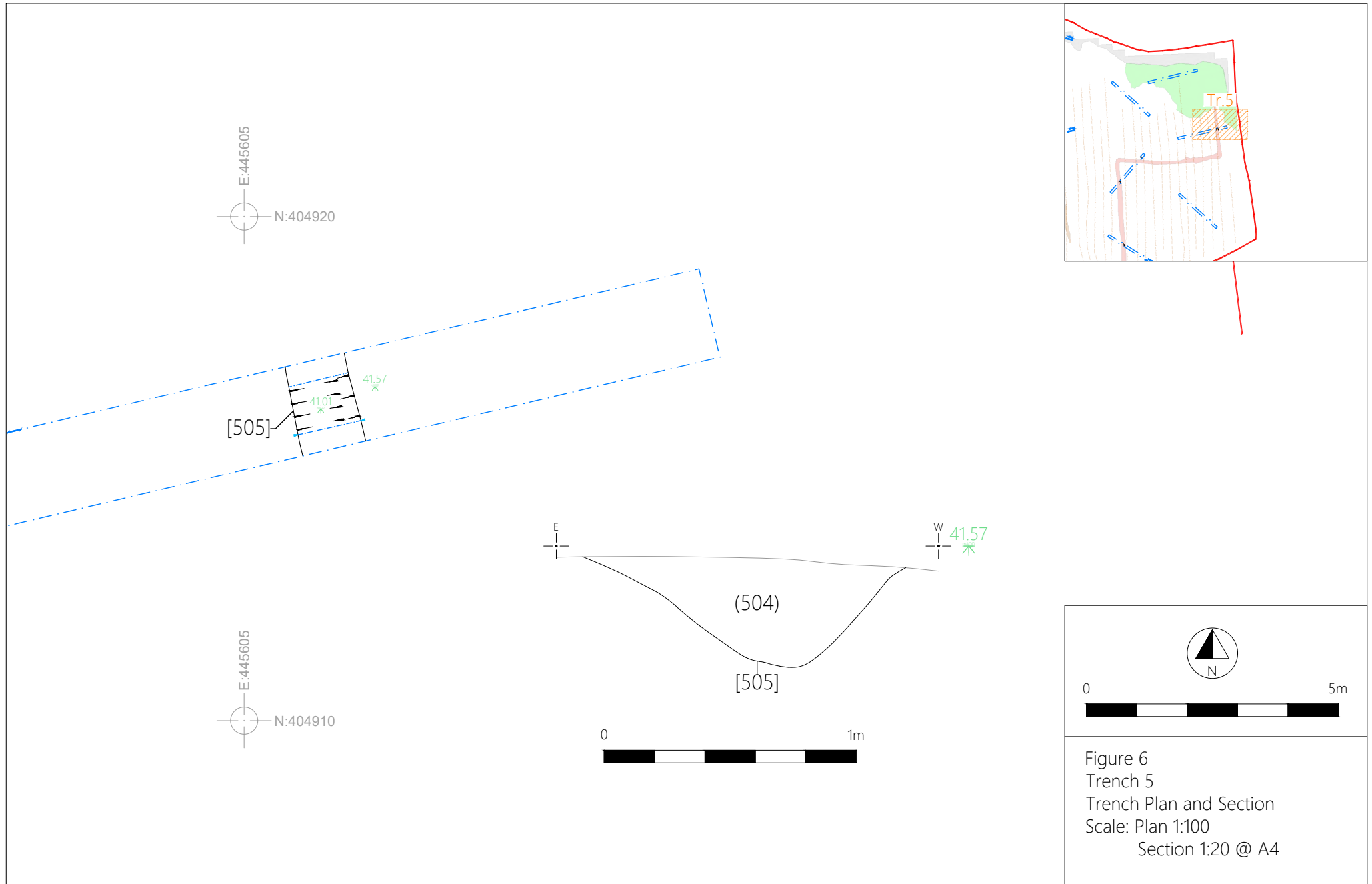


Figure 6
Trench 5
Trench Plan and Section
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A4

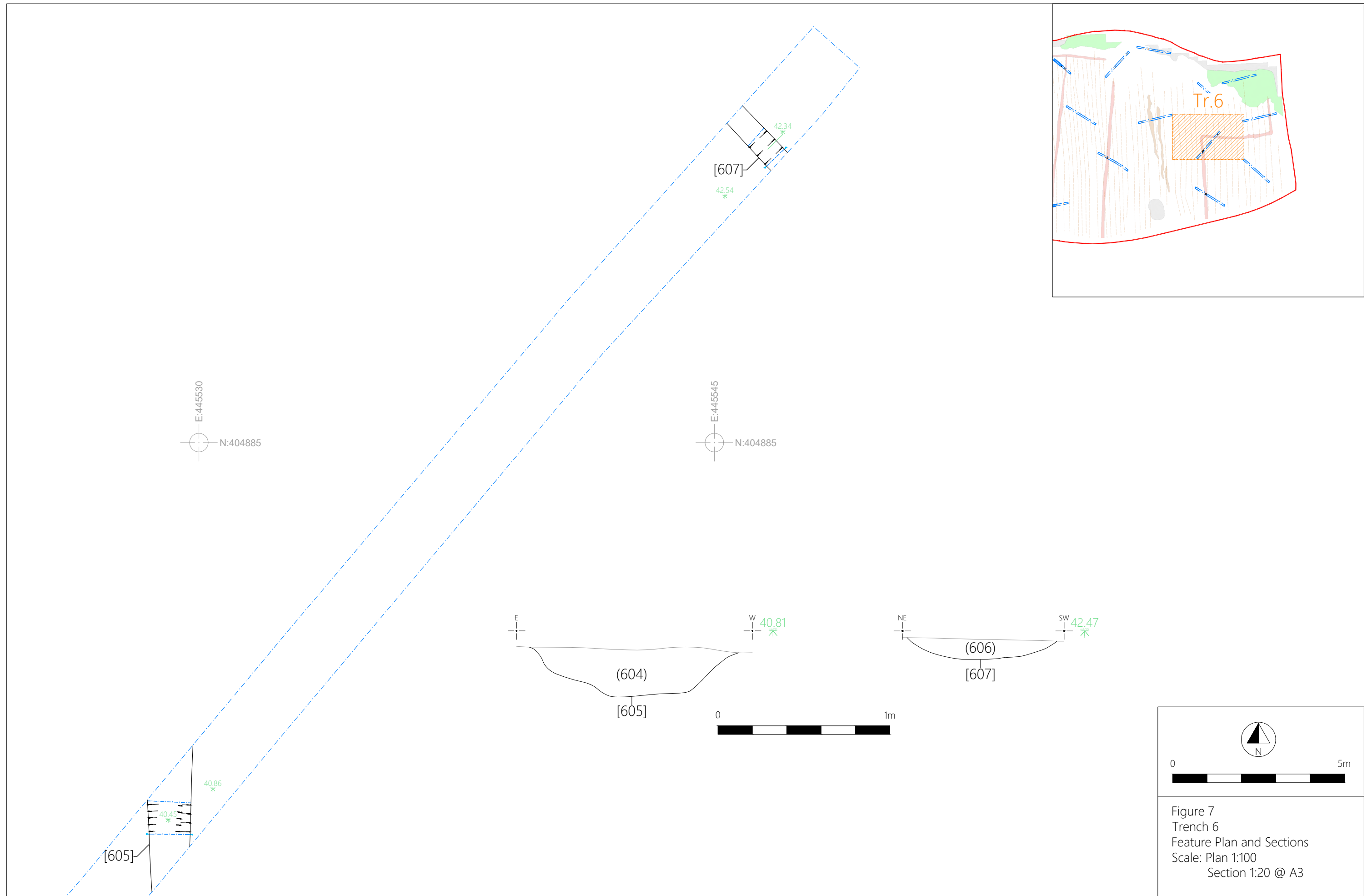
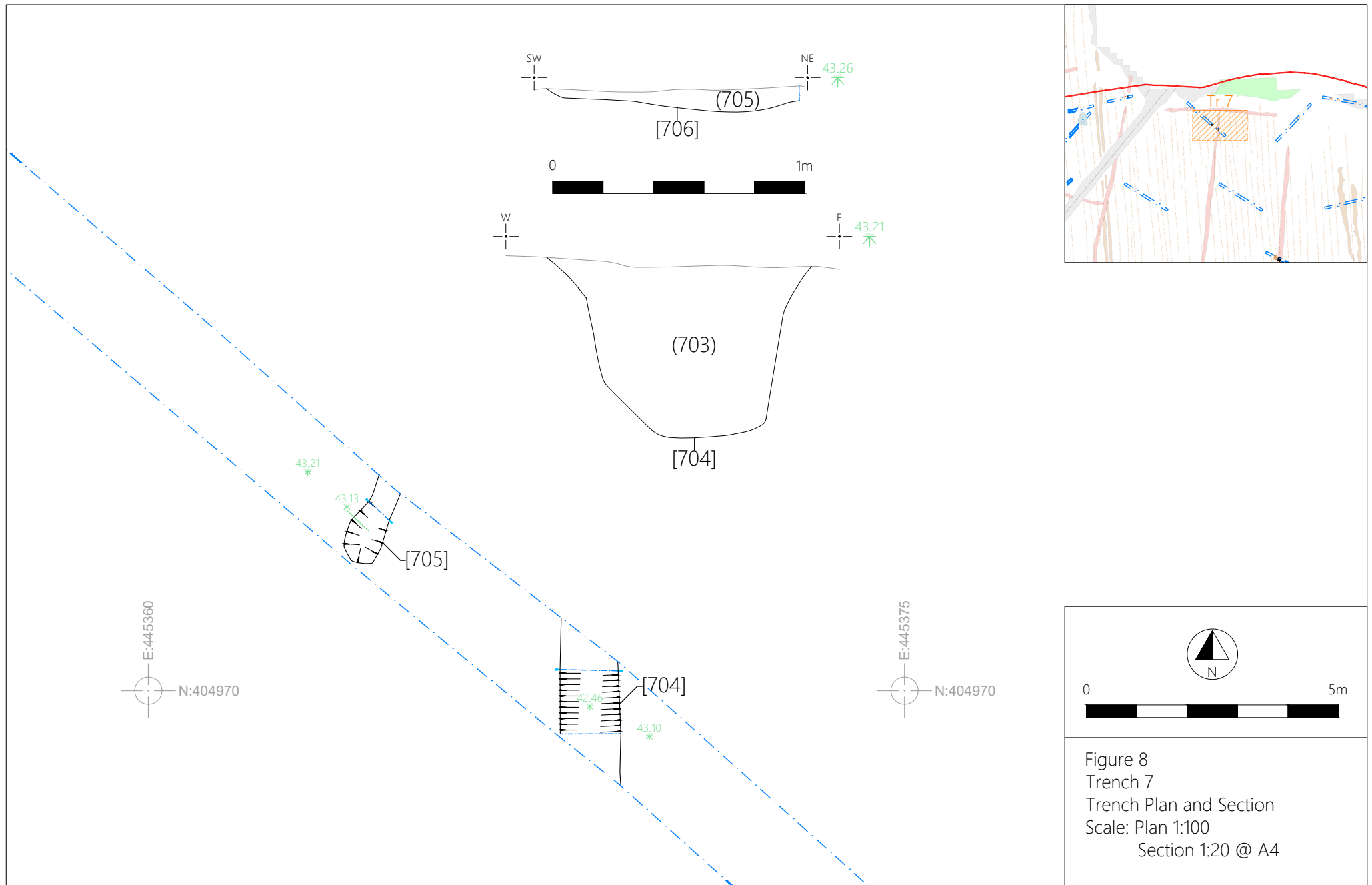
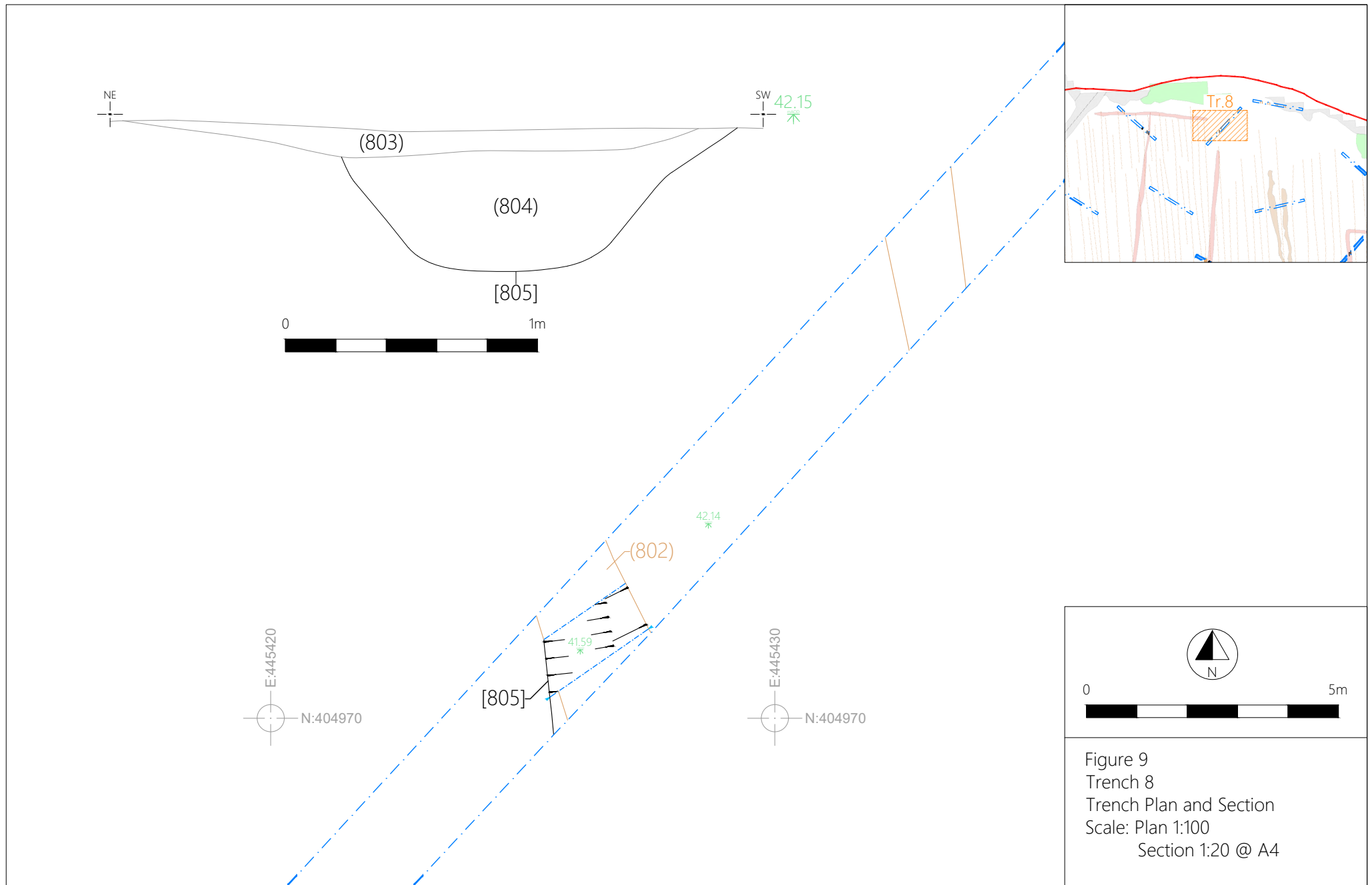
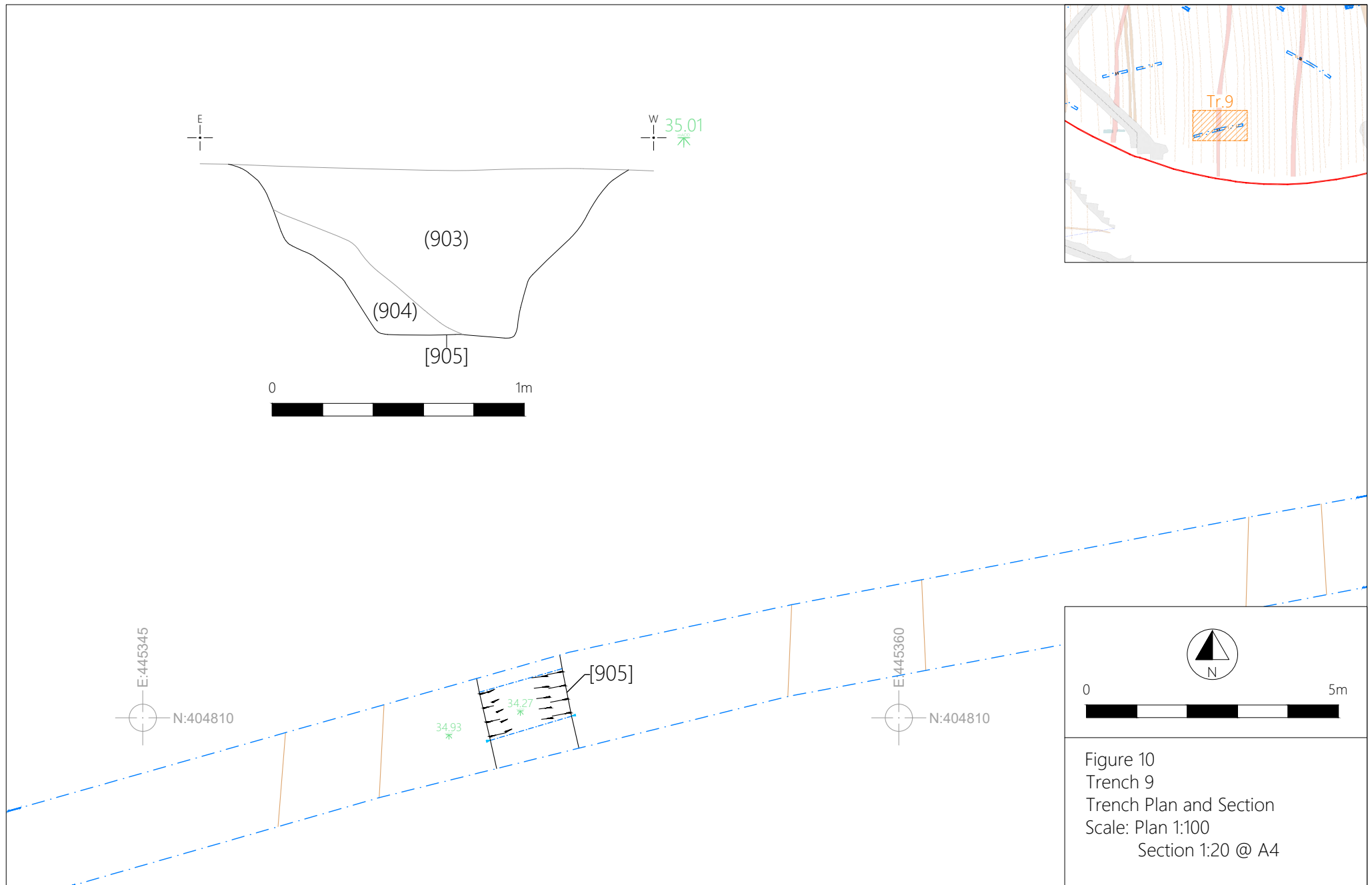
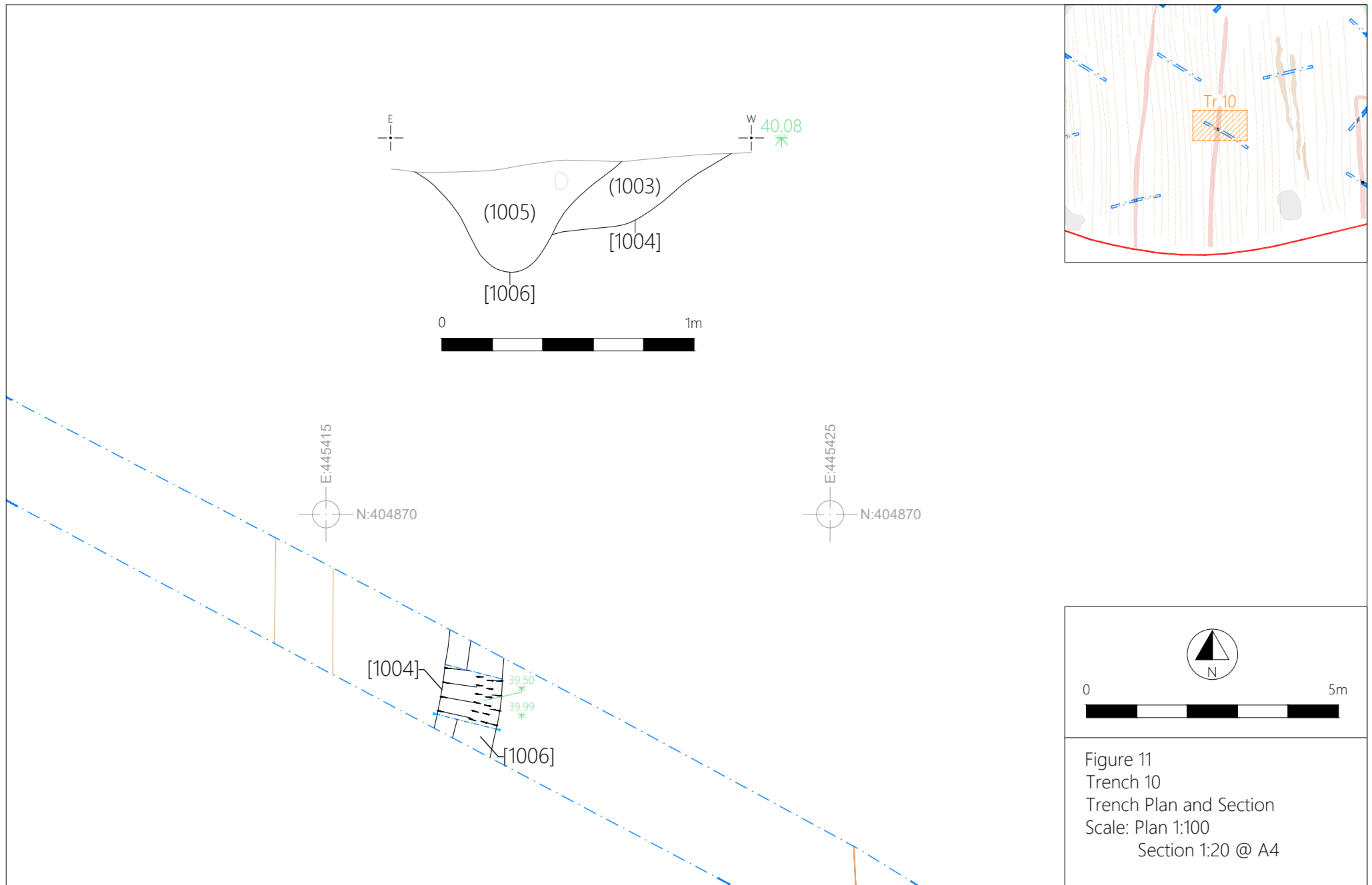


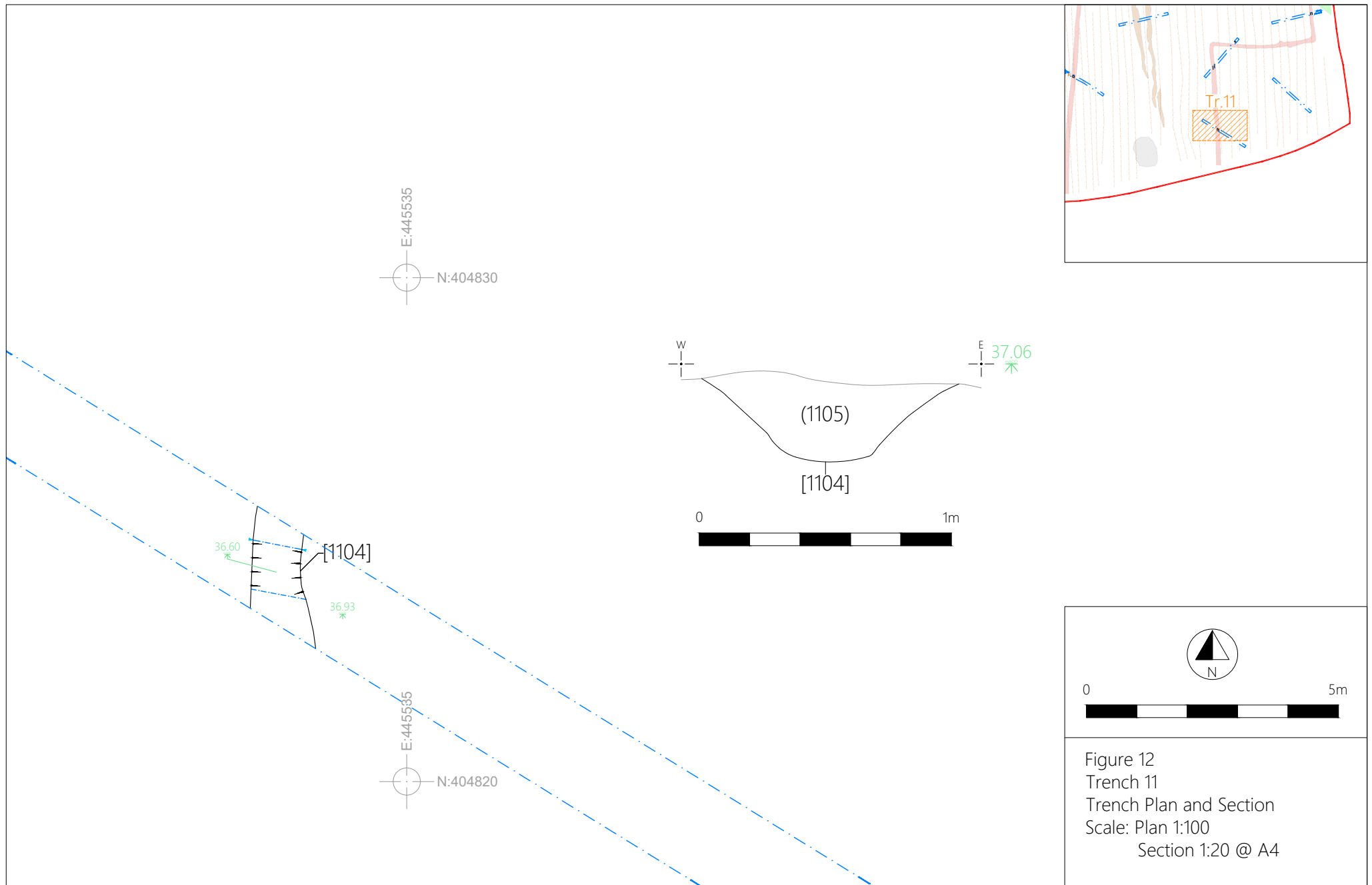
Figure 7
Trench 6
Feature Plan and Sections
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A3

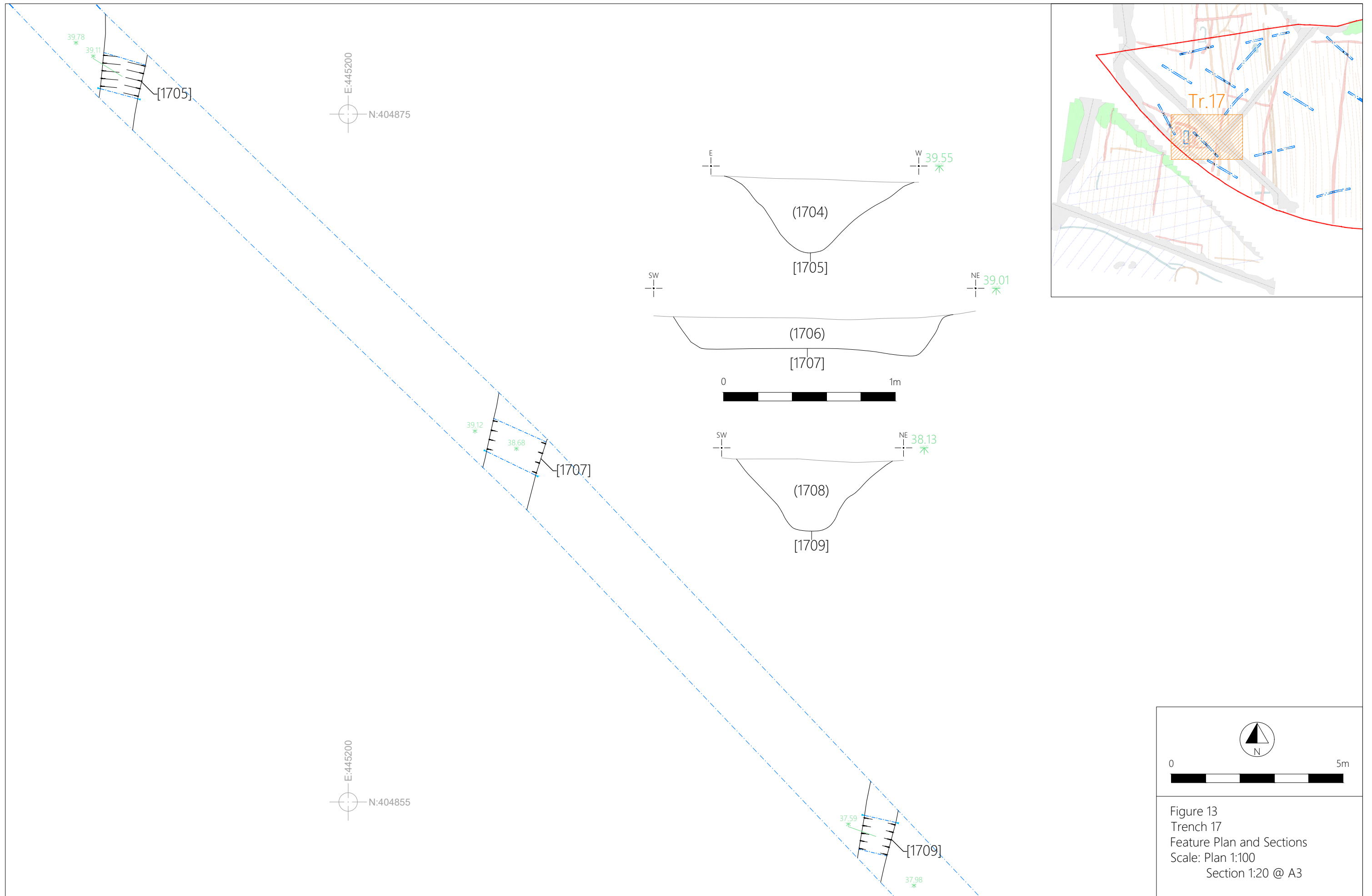


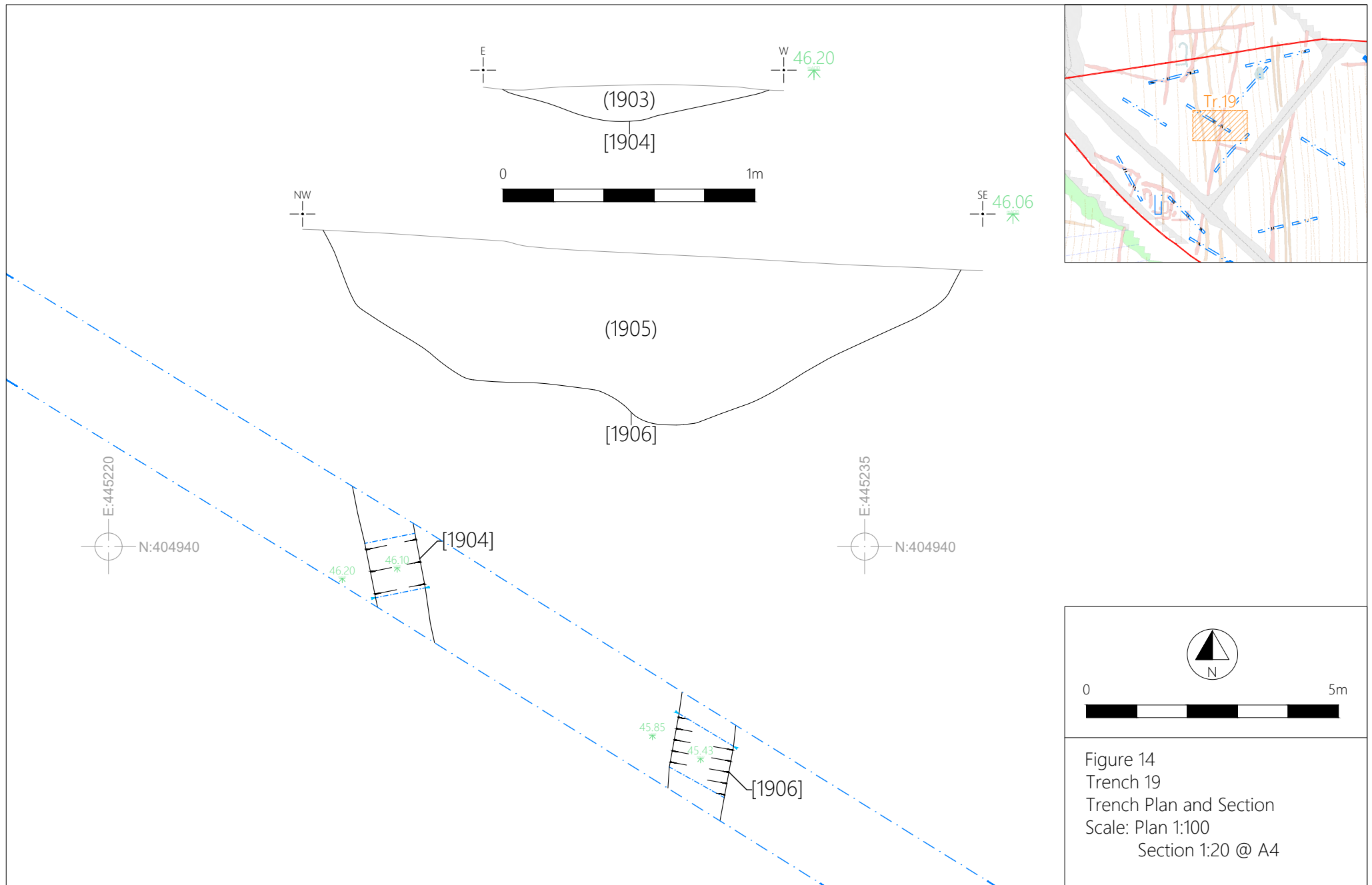












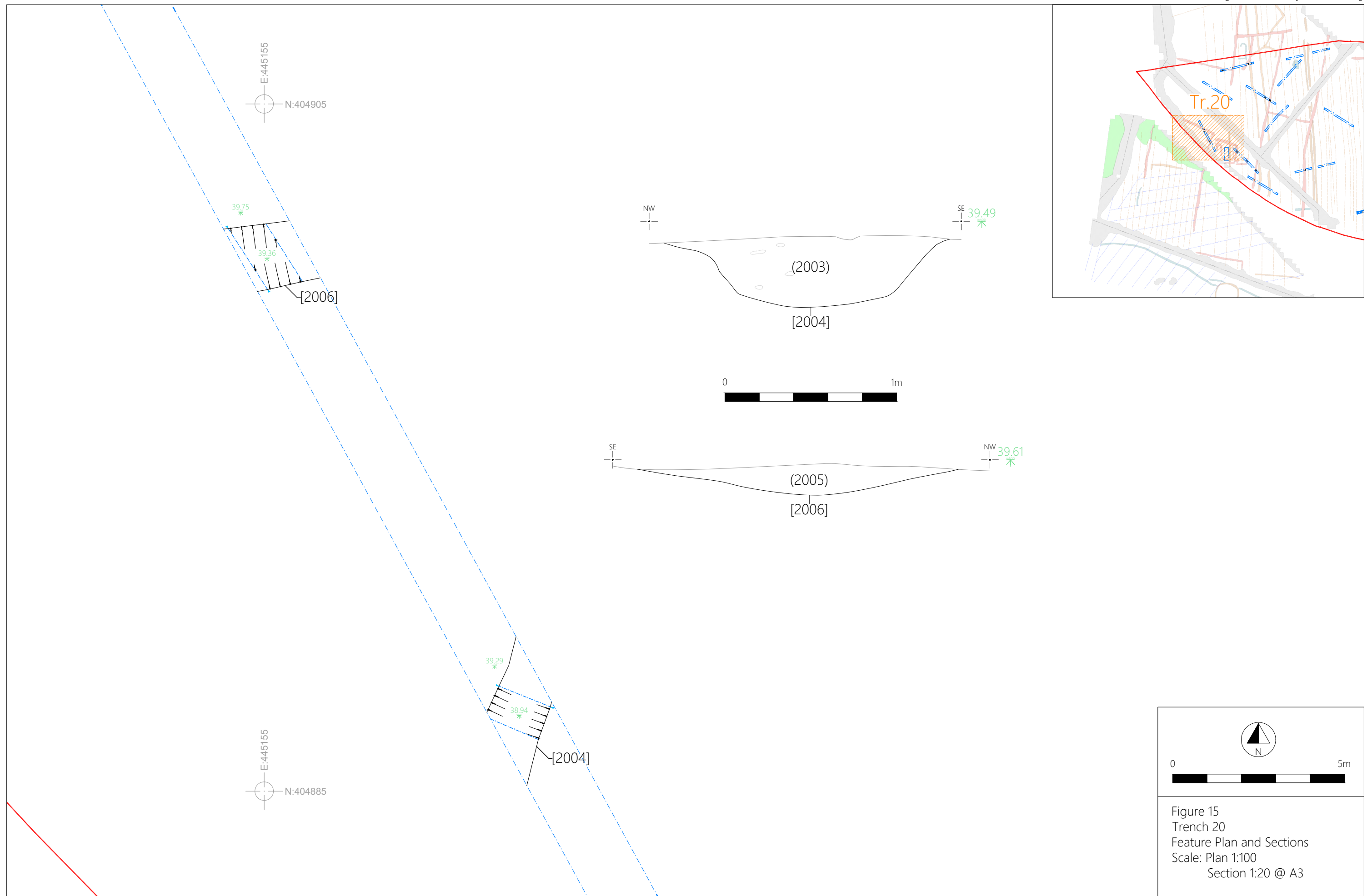


Figure 15
Trench 20
Feature Plan and Sections
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A3

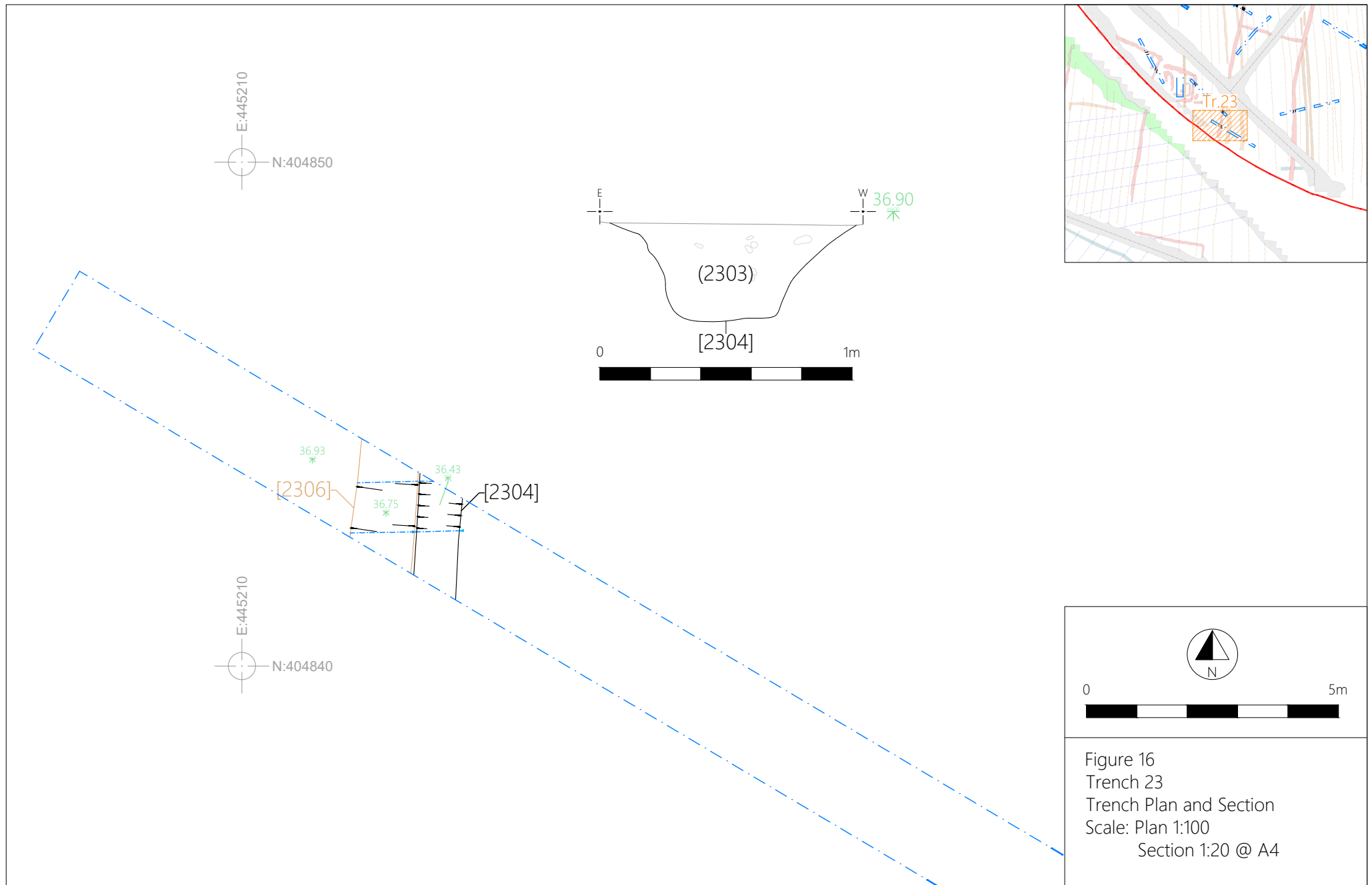


Figure 16
Trench 23
Trench Plan and Section
Scale: Plan 1:100
Section 1:20 @ A4

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1 facing southwest. 1m scale



Plate 2: South facing section of ditch [106]. 1m scale



Plate 3: North facing section of pit [108] and ditch [110]. 2m scale



Plate 4: Western half of Trench 2 facing southwest. 1m scale



Plate 5: South facing section of ditch [205]. 1m scale



Plate 6: Trench 3 facing northeast. 1m scale



Plate 7: North facing section of ditches [305] and [307], with furrow [309]. 2m scale



Plate 8: Trench 5 facing east. 1m scale



Plate 9: North facing section of ditch [505]. 1m scale



Plate 10: Trench 7 facing northwest. 1m scale



Plate 11: Northeast facing section of ditch [704]. 1m scale

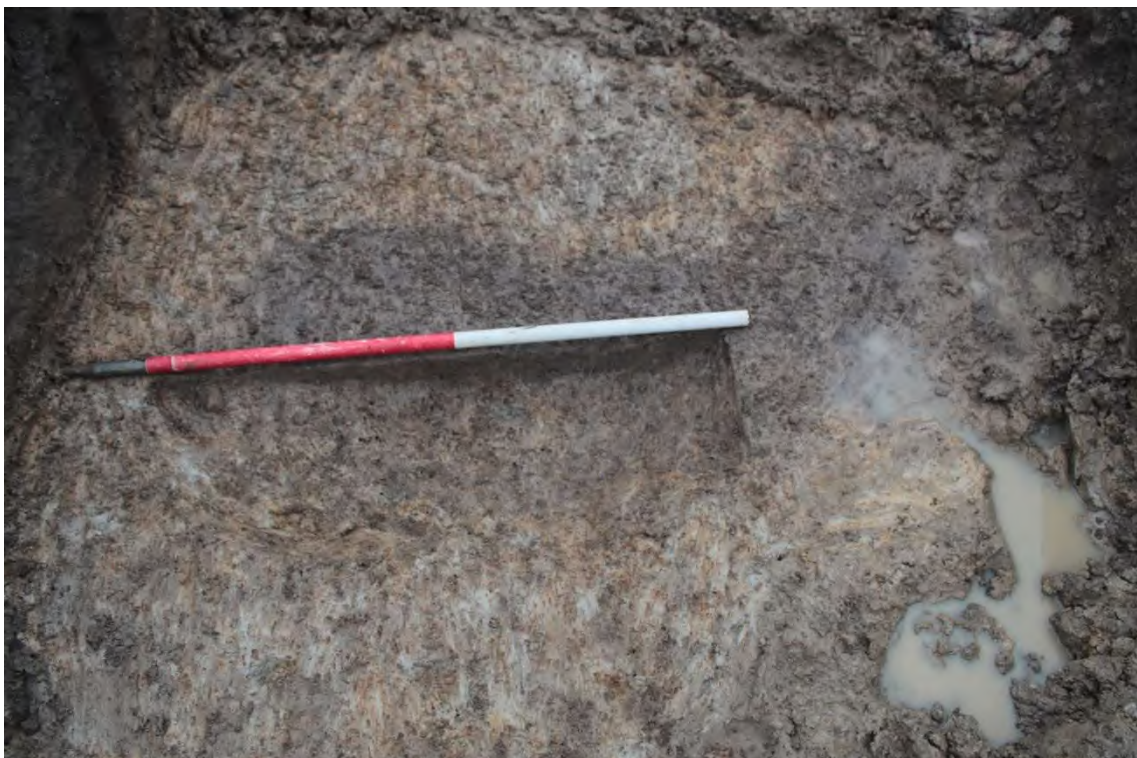


Plate 12: Southeast facing section of gully terminus [706]. 1m scale



Plate 13: Trench 10 facing southeast. 1m scale



Plate 14: North facing section of ditches [1004] and [1006]. 1m scale



Plate 15: Trench 11 facing southeast. 1m scale



Plate 16: South facing section of ditch [1104]. 1m scale



Plate 17: Trench 17 facing northwest. 1m scale



Plate 18: North facing section of ditch [1705]. 2m scale



Plate 19: Northeast facing section of ditch [1707]. 1m scale



Plate 20: Southeast facing section of ditch [1709]. 1m scale



Plate 21: Trench 20 facing northwest. 1m scale



Plate 22: Southwest facing section of ditch [2004]. 1m scale

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
102	1	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
103	1	Fill	Furrow	104	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small very angular to angular spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed	Single fill of furrow.
104	1	Cut	Furrow	104	Orientation: NW-SE Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle	Furrow running NW-SE.
105	1	Fill	Ditch	106	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Single fill of ditch [106]

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
106	1	Cut	Ditch	106	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: steep, straight	N-S enclosure ditch
107	1	Fill	Pit	108	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: fine clayey sand Inclusions: frequent small very angular elongate limestone, evenly distributed	Single fill of pit
108	1	Cut	Pit	108	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: irregular, semi-circular Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: 1) sharp 2) east: imperceptible Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: steep, concave	Cut of pit
109	1	Fill	Ditch	110	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: fine clayey sand Inclusions: frequent medium very angular elongate limestone, evenly distributed	Single fill of enclosure ditch
110	1	Cut	Ditch	110	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of enclosure ditch
111	1	Fill	Ditch	112	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Fill of ditch [112]

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
112	1	Cut	Ditch	112	Orientation: NW-SE Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear Shape in profile: regular Break at top: sharp Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: moderate, straight	Ditch
201	2	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
202	2	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Subsoil
203	2	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
204	2	Fill	Ditch	205	Colour: brownish grey Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of ditch
205	2	Cut	Ditch	205	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear Shape in profile: u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Ditch cut

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
301	3	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
302	3	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Subsoil
303	3	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
304	3	Fill	Ditch	305	Colour: mid brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay Inclusions: flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
305	3	Cut	Ditch	305	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Sides: 1) west: moderate, concave 2) east: dipping, convex	Cut of ditch
306	3	Fill	Ditch	307	Colour: greyish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay Inclusions: occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
307	3	Cut	Ditch	307	Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of ditch
308	3	Fill	Furrow	309	Colour: mid brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed	Fill of furrow
309	3	Cut	Furrow	309	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of furrow
401	4	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: wet, spongy Composition: silty clay	Topsoil
402	4	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish grey Compaction: wet, friable Composition: clay	Geology
501	5	Deposit			Colour: dark brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: silty clay	Topsoil
502	5	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Geology
503	5	Deposit			Colour: orangey brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay	Geology

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
504	5	Fill	Ditch	505	Colour: mid reddish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to medium very angular to sub-rounded gravel, concentrated east edge	Fill of ditch. Homogenous fill. Ditch runs n/s. Western side more steep sided. West edge includes more gravel
505	5	Cut	Ditch	505	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: 1) gradual 2) west: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: 1) east: gentle, concave 2) west: moderate, concave	Cut of ditch. Ditch runs n/s. Western side more steep sided. Eastern edge includes grey gravel
601	6	Deposit			Colour: dark brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: silty clay	
602	6	Deposit			Colour: light brownish orange Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silt	Subsoil
603	6	Deposit			Colour: light orange Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Geology
604	6	Fill	Ditch	605	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill
605	6	Cut	Ditch	605	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of ditch
606	6	Fill	Ditch		Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist Composition: clay	Fill of ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
607	6	Cut	Ditch	607	Orientation: NW-SE Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Ditch cut
701	7	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: clayey silt	Topsoil
702	7	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay	Geology
703	7	Fill	Ditch	704	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: 1) flecks of angular platy charcoal 2) occasional small sub-angular to rounded platy natural stone, concentrated base	Single fill with small flecks of charcoal and occasional natural stone found more at base. Fill moderately compact
704	7	Cut	Ditch	704	Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: deep u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: steep, straight	Substantial linear cut with steep sides and near v shaped profile and flat slightly concave base. Very clean sides and cut.
705	7	Fill	Gully	706	Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: wet, friable Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed	Fill of gully terminus [706]

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
706	7	Cut	Gully	706	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: irregular spread, terminus Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of gully terminus
707	7	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown Composition: silty clay	Trench 7 subsoil
801	8	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: silty clay	Topsoil
802	8	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Subsoil
803	8	Deposit			Colour: light greyish orange Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay Inclusions: rare medium rounded platy naturally iron stone, concentrated se end of t8	Geology
804	8	Fill	Ditch	805	Colour: mid grey Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: rare flecks to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch [805]
805	8	Cut	Ditch	805	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
901	9	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
902	9	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Natural geology
903	9	Fill	Ditch	905	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of ditch
904	9	Fill	Ditch	905	Colour: mid greyish yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Clay slump deposit
905	9	Cut	Ditch	905	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: steep, concave	Cut of ditch
1001	10	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1002	10	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1003	10	Fill	Ditch	1004	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay	Earlier ditch
1004	10	Cut	Ditch	1004	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: curvi-linear Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped Break at top: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Earlier, more shallow ditch
1005	10	Fill	Ditch	1006	Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: wet, malleable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of ditch [1006]
1006	10	Cut	Ditch	1006	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped Break at top: gradual Base: tapered Sides: moderate, concave	Later, more extensive ditch that cuts the east side of [1004]
1101	11	Deposit			Colour: dark brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: silty clay	Topsoil
1102	11	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Subsoil
1103	11	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Geology
1104	11	Cut	Ditch	1104	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, straight	Cut of shallow ditch running north-south.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1105	11	Fill	Ditch	1104	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: wet, malleable Composition: clay Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of very angular to sub-angular charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed	Single fill of ditch [1104].
1201	12	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	
1202	12	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay	Naturally occurring sediment, clay based.
1301	13	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1302	13	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Subsoil
1303	13	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1401	14	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1402	14	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Subsoil
1403	14	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
1501	15	Deposit			Colour: dark brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: silty clay	Topsoil
1502	15	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Geology
1601	16	Deposit			Colour: dark brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: silty clay	Topsoil
1602	16	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clay	Geology
1701	17	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1702	17	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay	Subsoil
1703	17	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Natural
1704	17	Fill	Ditch	1705	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: coarse clayey sand	Fill of ditch
1705	17	Cut	Ditch	1705	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear Shape in profile: u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, convex	Ditch
1706	17	Fill	Ditch	1707	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill of ditch
1707	17	Cut	Ditch	1707	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: moderate, concave	Ditch cut
1708	17	Fill	Ditch	1709	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch [1709]

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1709	17	Cut	Ditch	1709	Orientation: NW-SE Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: irregular, deep u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: steep, concave	Cut of ditch
1801	18	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1802	18	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Natural geology
1901	19	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1902	19	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
1903	19	Fill	Furrow	1904	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed	Fill of furrow [1904]

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1904	19	Cut	Furrow	1904	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of furrow
1905	19	Fill	Ditch		Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: coarse clayey sand	Fill
1906	19	Cut	Ditch	1906	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear Shape in profile: u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: tapered, sloping towards southwest Sides: moderate, concave Notes: this ditch supports geophysics, of a linear feature going south, connected through geophysics to the greater enclosure system	Ditch
2001	20	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
2002	20	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Natural geologu

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
2003	20	Fill	Ditch	2004	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: moderate flecks to small very angular to angular spheroidal charcoal	Fill of ditch [2004].
2004	20	Cut	Ditch	2004	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: steep	Cut of ditch.
2005	20	Fill	Ditch	2006	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: wet, malleable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch [2006]
2006	20	Cut	Ditch	2006	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of ditch
2101	21	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
2102	21	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Subsoil
2103	21	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
2201	22	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
2202	22	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology
2301	23	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, spongy Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
2302	23	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large very angular to angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Geology

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
2303	23	Fill	Ditch	2304	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clay	Fill of ditch
2304	23	Cut	Ditch	2304	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, convex.	Ditch, cut by furrow [2306] on the western side of ditch.
2305	23	Fill	Ditch	2306	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Furrow fill
2306	23	Cut	Ditch	2306	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Furrow
2401	24	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: wet, spongy. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil
2402	24	Deposit			Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: wet, friable. Composition: clay.	Geology
2501	25	Deposit			Colour: dark brown. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil
2502	25	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand.	Geology

APPENDIX 2

Drawing Listing

Drawing No.	Sheet no.	Type	Description	Facing	Scale
1	1	Section	Furrow [1904]	N	1:10
2	1	Plan	Furrow [1904]		1:20
3	1	Section	Furrow [104]	SE	1:10
4	1	Plan	Furrow [104]		1:20
5	1	Section	Ditch [106]	S	1:20
6	1	Plan	Ditch [106]		1:50
7	2	Section	Pit [108], Ditch [110]	N	1:20
8	2	Section	Pit [108], Ditch [110]	S	1:20
9	2	Plan	Pit [108], Ditch [110]		1:20
10	2	Section	Ditch [1906]	SW	1:20
11	2	Plan	Ditch [1906]		1:20
12	2	Section	Ditch [2006]	NE	1:20
13	3	Plan	Ditch [2006]		1:50
14	3	Section	Ditch [2004]	SW	1:20
15	3	Plan	Ditch [2004]		1:50
16	3	Section	Ditch [1705]	N	1:20
17	3	Section	Ditch [1707]	NE	1:20
18	3	Plan	Ditch [1707]		1:50
19	3	Plan	Ditch [1705]		1:50
20	3	Section	Ditch [1709]	SE	1:20
21	3	Plan	Ditch [1709]		1:50
22	3	Plan	Ditch [2304], Ditch [2306]		1:50
23	3	Section	Ditch [2304], Ditch [2306]	N	1:10
24	3	Section	Ditch [205]	S	1:10
25	3	Plan	Ditch [205]		1:50
26	4	Section	Ditch [605]	N	1:20
27	4	Plan	Ditch [605]		1:20
28	4	Section	Ditch [112]	SW	1:10
29	4	Plan	Ditch [112]		1:50
30	4	Section	Ditch [905]	S	1:10
31	4	Plan	Ditch [905]		1:50
32	4	Section	Ditch [607]	NW	1:10
33	4	Plan	Ditch [607]		1:50
34	4	Section	Ditch [704]	SW	1:20
35	4	Plan	Ditch [704]		1:50
36	5	Section	Ditch [505]	N	1:20
37	5	Plan	Ditch [505]		1:50
38	5	Section	Ditch [1104]	S	1:20
39	5	Plan	Ditch [1104]		1:50
40	6	Section	Gully [706]	SE	1:10
41	6	Plan	Gully [706]		1:20
42	6	Section	Gully [706]	SW	1:10
43	5	Section	Ditch [1004], Ditch [1006]	N	1:20

Drawing No.	Sheet no.	Type	Description	Facing	Scale
44	5	Plan	Ditch [1004], Ditch [1006]		1:20
45	6	Section	Furrow [309], Ditch [307], Ditch [305]	N	1:20
46	6	Plan	Furrow [309], Ditch [307], Ditch [305]		1:50
47	5	Section	Ditch [805]	NW	1:20
48	5	Plan	Ditch [805]		1:50

APPENDIX 3

Photo Listing

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale	Direction
1	Site Shot	View of Site			W
2	Site Shot	View of Site			W
3	Site Shot	View of Site			S
4	Site Shot	View of Site			S
5	Site Shot	View of Site			SW
6	Site Shot	View of Site			SW
7	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 18	18	1	NW
8	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 18	18	1	NW
9	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 18	18	1	NW
10	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 18	18	1	NW
11	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 18	18	1	SE
12	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 18	18	1	SE
13	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 1	1	1	SW
14	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 1	1	1	SW
15	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 1	1	1	NE
16	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 1	1	1	NE
17	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 20	20	1	SE
18	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 20	20	1	SE
19	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 20	20	1	NW
20	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 20	20	1	NW
21	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	N
22	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	N
23	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	S
24	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	S
25	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 17	17	1	NW
26	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 17	17	1	NW
27	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 17	17	1	SE
28	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 17	17	1	SE
29	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	N
30	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	N
31	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	S
32	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	S
33	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	S
34	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 21	21	1	S
35	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 23	23	1	SE
36	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 23	23	1	SE
37	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 23	23	1	NW
38	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 23	23	1	NW
39	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 23	23	1	SE
40	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 23	23	1	SE
41	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 13	13	1	SW
42	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 13	13	1	SW
43	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 13	13	1	NE
44	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 13	13	1	NE

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale	Direction
45	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 19	19	1	NW
46	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 19	19	1	NW
47	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 19	19	1	SE
48	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 19	19	1	SE
49	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 22	22	1	SW
50	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 22	22	1	SW
51	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 22	22	1	NE
52	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 22	22	1	NE
53	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	SW
54	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	SW
55	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	NE
56	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	NE
57	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	NE
58	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	NE
59	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	SW
60	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 3	3	1	SW
61	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 14	14	1	SE
62	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 14	14	1	SE
63	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 14	14	1	NW
64	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 14	14	1	NW
65	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	NE
66	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	NE
67	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	SW
68	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	SW
69	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	NE
70	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	NE
71	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	SW
72	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 2	2	1	SW
73	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 9	9	1	SW
74	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 9	9	1	SW
75	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 9	9	1	NE
76	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 9	9	1	NE
77	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 10	10	1	NW
78	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 10	10	1	NW
79	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 10	10	1	SE
80	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 10	10	1	SE
81	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 12	12	1	NW
82	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 12	12	1	NW
83	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 12	12	1	SE
84	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 12	12	1	SE
85	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 7	7	1	NW
86	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 7	7	1	NW
87	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 7	7	1	SE
88	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 7	7	1	SE
89	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 8	8	1	SW
90	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 8	8	1	SW
91	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 8	8	1	NE
92	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 8	8	1	NE
93	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 24	24	1	W

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale	Direction
94	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 24	24	1	W
95	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 24	24	1	E
96	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 24	24	1	E
97	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 4	4	1	E
98	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 4	4	1	E
99	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 4	4	1	W
100	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 4	4	1	W
101	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 16	16	1	NW
102	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 16	16	1	NW
103	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 16	16	1	SE
104	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 16	16	1	SE
105	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 11	11	1	NW
106	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 11	11	1	NW
107	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 11	11	1	SE
108	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 11	11	1	SE
109	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 6	6	1	NE
110	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 6	6	1	NE
111	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 6	6	1	SW
112	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 6	6	1	SW
113	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 5	5	1	W
114	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 5	5	1	W
115	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 5	5	1	W
116	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 5	5	1	W
117	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 15	15	1	SE
118	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 15	15	1	SE
119	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 15	15	1	NW
120	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 15	15	1	NW
121	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 25	25	1	W
122	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 25	25	1	W
123	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 25	25	1	E
124	Trench shot	Trench shot of Trench 25	25	1	E
125	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [1904]	19	1	S
126	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [1904]	19	1	S
127	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [1904]	19	1	S
128	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Furrow [104]	1	1	NW
129	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Furrow [104]	1	1	NW
130	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Furrow [104]	1	1	NW
131	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [106]	1	1	N
132	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [106]	1	1	N
133	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Pit [108] and Ditch [110]	1	2	S
134	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Pit [108] and Ditch [110]	1	2	S
135	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Pit [108] and Ditch [110]	1	2	S
136	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow	13	1	S
137	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow	13	1	S
138	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow	13	1	S
139	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [1906]	19	1	NE
140	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [1906]	19	1	NE
141	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [1906]	19	1	NE
142	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [1906]	19	1	NE

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale	Direction
143	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Pit [108] and Ditch [110]	1	2	N
144	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Pit [108] and Ditch [110]	1	2	N
145	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [2004]	20	1	NE
146	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [2004]	20	1	NE
147	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [2004]	20	1	NE
148	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [2004]	20	1	NE
149	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [2006]	20	1	SW
150	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [2006]	20	1	SW
151	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [2006]	20	1	SW
152	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [1705]	17	1	S
153	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [1705]	17	1	S
154	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [1705]	17	1	S
155	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [1705]	17	1	S
156	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [1707]	17	1	SW
157	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [1707]	17	1	SW
158	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [1707]	17	1	SW
159	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [1707]	17	1	SW
160	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Ditch [1709]	17	1	NW
161	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Ditch [1709]	17	1	NW
162	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Ditch [1709]	17	1	NW
163	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditches [2304] and [2301]	23	1	SE
164	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditches [2304] and [2301]	23	1	SE
165	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [205]	2	1	N
166	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [205]	2	1	N
167	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [205]	2	1	N
168	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [205]	2	1	N
169	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [605]	6	1	S
170	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [605]	6	1	S
171	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [605]	6	1	S
172	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [605]	6	1	S
173	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Furrow	6	1	SE
174	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Furrow	6	1	SE
175	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Furrow	6	1	SE
176	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Furrow	6	1	SE
177	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [112]	1	1	NE
178	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [112]	1	1	NE
179	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [112]	1	1	NE
180	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Ditch [112]	1	1	NE
181	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [905]	9	1	S
182	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [905]	9	1	S
183	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [905]	9	1	S
184	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [905]	9	1	S
185	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [607]	6	1	SE
186	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [607]	6	1	SE
187	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [607]	6	1	SE
188	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [607]	6	1	SE
189	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [607]	6	1	SE
190	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [704]	7	1	SW
191	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [704]	7	1	SW

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale	Direction
192	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [704]	7	1	S
193	Post-excavation shot	Northeast facing section of Ditch [704]	7	1	S
196	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [505]	5	1	S
197	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [505]	5	1	S
198	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditch [505]	5	1	S
200	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [1104]	11	1	N
201	Post-excavation shot	South facing section of Ditch [1104]	11	1	N
202	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Gully terminus [706]	7	1	NW
203	Post-excavation shot	Southeast facing section of Gully terminus [706]	7	1	NW
204	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Gully [706]	7	0.5	NE
205	Post-excavation shot	Southwest facing section of Gully [706]	7	0.5	NW
206	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditches [1004] and [1006]	10	1	S
207	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditches [1004] and [1006]	10	1	S
208	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Ditches [1004] and [1006]	10	1	S
209	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [309] and Ditches [3	3	2	S
210	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [309] and Ditches [3	3	2	S
211	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [309] and Ditches [3	3	2	S
212	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [309] and Ditches [3	3	1	S
213	Post-excavation shot	North facing section of Furrow [309] and Ditches [3	3	1	S
214	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [805]	8	1	SE
215	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [805]	8	1	SE
216	Post-excavation shot	Northwest facing section of Ditch [805]	8	1	E



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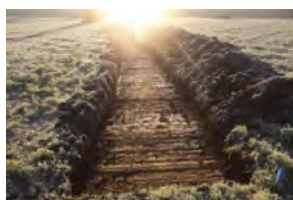
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APPENDIX 4

Sample Listing

Sample no.	Context no.	Context Title	Trench	Reason
1	105	Fill - Ditch [106]	1	Bulk
2	109	Fill - Ditch [110]	1	Bulk
3	1905	Fill - Ditch	19	Bulk
4	2003	Fill - Ditch [2004]	20	Bulk
5	2005	Fill - Ditch [2006]	20	Bulk
6	1704	Fill - Ditch [1705]	17	Bulk
7	1706	Fill - Ditch [1707]	17	Bulk
8	1708	Fill - Ditch [1709]	17	Bulk
9	2303	Fill - Ditch [2304]	23	Bulk
10	204	Fill - Ditch [205]	2	Bulk
11	604	Fill - Ditch [605]	6	Bulk
12	111	Fill - Ditch [112]	1	Bulk
13	903	Fill - Ditch [905]	9	Bulk
14	703	Fill - Ditch [704]	7	Bulk
15	703	Fill - Ditch [704]	7	Bulk
16	504	Fill - Ditch [505]	5	Bulk
17	1105	Fill - Ditch [1104]	11	Bulk
18	705	Fill - Gully [706]	7	Bulk
19	1005	Fill - Ditch [1006]	10	Bulk
21	804	Fill - Ditch [805]	8	Bulk
22	606	Fill - Ditch	6	Bulk

APPENDIX 5

Finds Catalogue

Context No.	Type	Quantity	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
109	Pottery	1	1 greyware body sherd	1.37	
2003	Pottery	1	1 greyware rim sherd	40	

Assessment of environmental samples from: Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley

Emma Tong BA MSc PhD

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Twenty two environmental samples were taken during archaeological trial trenching at Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley. The samples were collected from a series of ditches of unknown date. Of the 22 samples processed, 20 samples produced flots. All 20 flots were analysed for plant macrofossils to assess their preservation and palaeoenvironmental potential. Sorting and assessment of the flots and retent were carried out in January 2026.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 The samples were processed using the Siraf method of flotation (Williams 1973) at MAP Archaeological Practice, Malton. Flots were collected using a 300 µm (micron) mesh and once dry were sieved using 2mm, 1mm and 300 µm Endecott sieves. The flots were sorted under a low-powered Celestron stereo zoom microscope. Retents were collected using a 1mm mesh and once dry were sieved at 4mm, 2mm and 1mm, with the >4mm fraction sorted and the <4mm scanned for any artefacts or ecofacts. A magnet was run through the retent to recover any magnetic material, including hammerscale (Dungworth and Wilkes 2007). The sample residues were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell et al. 2011) and the ClfA toolkit for specialist reporting (ClfA 2021).
- 2.2 Plant macrofossils were identified to the lowest taxon where possible, under a low-powered Celestron stereo zoom microscope using published guides (Digital Plant Atlas; Cappers et al. 2006; Jones et al. 2004; Delorit 1970). Plant nomenclature followed Stace (2019). Quantification was by count, with grain/seed/fruit remains with 51-100% survival quantified separately from fragments representing 50% or less of the complete item.
- 2.3 All material has been counted and/or assigned an abundance score, listed as; a (1-10), b (11-50), c (51-100), d (101-200), e (201-500), f (501-1000), g (>1000). Results were recorded in an electronic pro forma in Microsoft Excel.

3. Results

- 3.1 A single fire-cracked stone was recovered from the retent from sample 20. It's weight was recorded, after which it was discarded, as there was no evidence to suggest that the stone had been worked. Overall preservation of the environmental material was poor. Charcoal fragments (<2 mm) were present in all samples, with several samples yielding fragments (>2mm in size) suitable for species identification and potential radiocarbon dating. Evidence of modern intrusions was also observed, including roots, earthworm egg capsules, and insect remains, indicating that bioturbation has occurred.

4. Discussion

- 4.1 The flots produced very little archaeobotanical material other than charcoal. Charcoal fragments suitable for species identification and potential radiocarbon dating were recovered from contexts 903, 1005, 1105, and 2003. Overall, the charcoal assemblage was generally degraded, suggesting possible redeposition or post-depositional disturbance. Given the nature of the features from which the charcoal was recovered, this material may represent discarded domestic fuel waste from nearby burning activities and could be associated with Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.1 The charcoal assemblage from Thurnscoe is interpreted as largely redeposited or disturbed material, most likely from general domestic fuel waste. Charcoal recovered from the identified ditch fills included fragments of sufficient size and preservation to be potentially suitable for species identification and radiocarbon dating. Further analysis of selected charcoal samples may provide additional environmental and chronological information, potentially offering insight into local woodland exploitation and broader patterns of landscape use. However, when selecting material for radiocarbon dating, consideration must be given to the possibility that the feature fills contain redeposited charred material.

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ONLINE RESOURCES

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Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley

South Yorkshire

(05-44-24)

Pottery Assessment

1. Introduction and Methods

- 1.1 Two sherds of pottery were recovered from MAP's excavation at Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. The sherds were visually inspected to ascertain and their fabric-type. The combined weight of the sherds was 41.4g, the sherd from context 109 weighing 1.4g and that from context 2003, 40g; this gives an average sherd weight of 20.7g (of limited significance given the discrepancy in weight between them). Both sherds were of Romano-British Reduced Ware.

Catalogue

Context 109

1 Reduced Ware thin-walled body sherd

Spot date: C 2+

Context 2003

1 Reduced Ware a dish rim with an internal bevel

Spot date: C3-4

2. Conclusions

- 2.1 The sherd from context 2111 is of 3-4th century date and that from context 109 of 2nd century or later date. Both are products of regional kilns and suggest activity at the site in second to fourth centuries AD.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The two sherds should be retained along with the rest of the site archive and illustrated in any future site report.



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane Thurnscoe Barnsley

MAP 05.44.24
Planning Reference 2024/1004

Written Scheme of Investigation-Archaeological Evaluation
by Trial Trenching

maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Client	Avant Homes Yorkshire
Work Type	Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Address	Land west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane
LPA Archaeologist	Andy Lines – South Yorkshire Archaeology Services
NGR	SE 45623 04990
Planning Ref	2024/1004
Oasis Ref	maparcha1- 529222
Site Code	05.44.24
Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno
Project Team	TBC

Version History	Edited/QA by
A011124	Max Stubbings
B70825	Max Stubbings

Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane

Thurnscoe

Barnsley

05.44.24

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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[The South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation](#) will be adhered to throughout the project. If, during the project, it is deemed necessary to deviate from the standards, this will be discussed with the Archaeologist at SYAS where a rationale will be given and any deviations explicitly specified.

1. Background

- 1.1 The site, which measures approximately 9.9ha, is located immediately west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, to the south of Thurnscoe (centred at SE 45623 04990, Fig. 1).

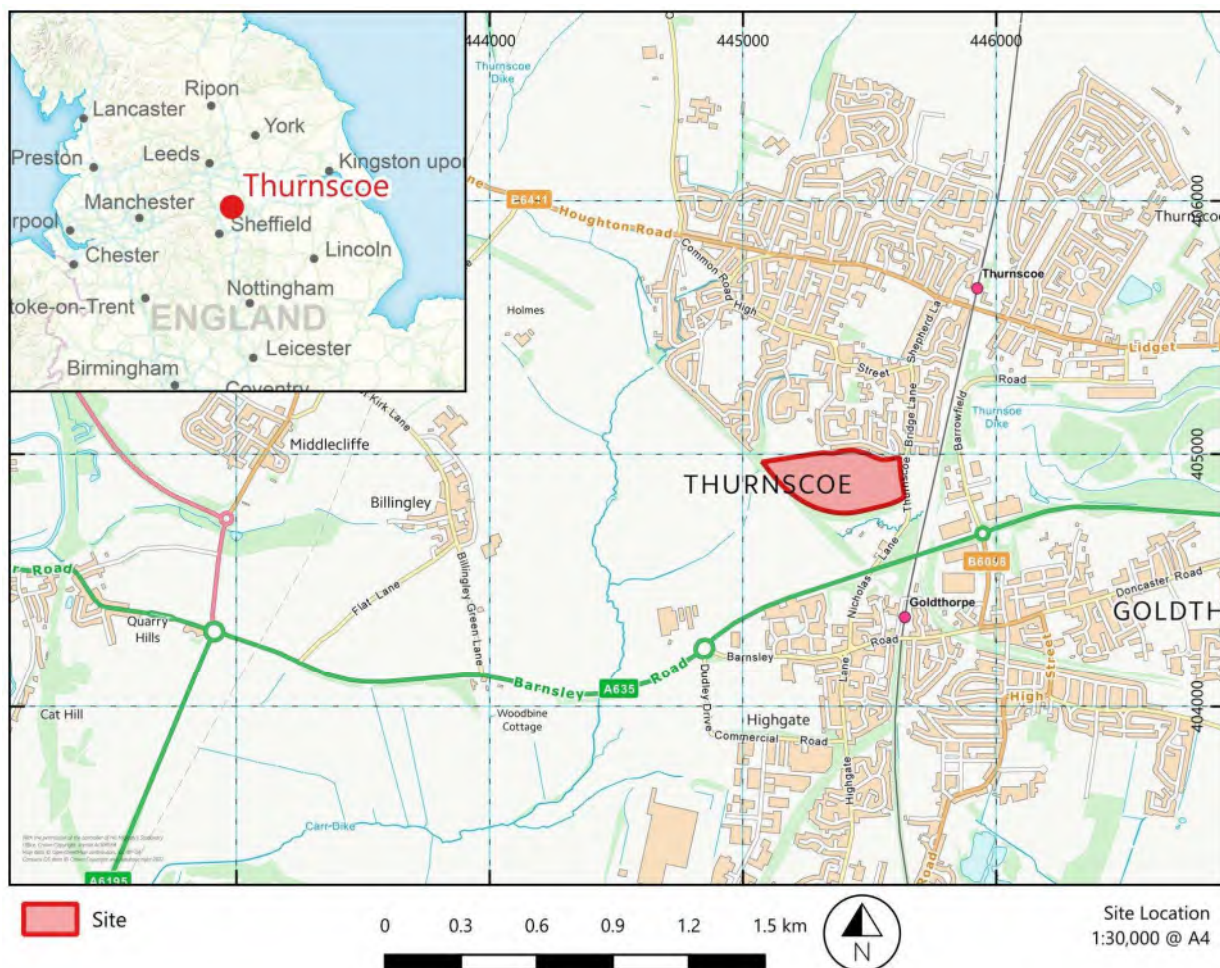


Fig 1: Site Location

- 1.2 An application has been made, to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for the 'erection of 289no. dwellings including associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping' at the site. At the time of writing the application is under consideration although a programme of pre-determination Trial Trenching has been recommended in order to allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the site's archaeological potential and to allow an appropriate scheme of mitigation to be developed, if deemed necessary.
- 1.3 A Desk Based Assessment (MAP. 2024) and Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys. 2024), which support the planning application have highlighted the potential for features relating to late prehistoric and/or Romano-British features to be present across the application site. The Desk Based

Assessment indicated that an Evaluation by Trial Trenching be carried out across the site in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for any further archaeological work which may be deemed necessary. As such this Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in order to address an anticipated condition requiring archaeological work.

- 1.4 The work will be monitored under the auspices of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service who will be consulted at least one week before the commencement of site works. Where necessary, the Regional Science Advisor at Historic England may also be contacted about the work.
- 1.5 In addition to the SYAS Archaeological Field Evaluation Standards and Guidance (Appendix 5), MAP will adhere to the principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2022) throughout the project and to the ClfA *'Standards and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations'* (ClfA 2023).
- 1.6 The project will be continuously reviewed in order to monitor the projects progress towards meeting its aims and objectives. As a minimum the results of the evaluation will be assessed during the fieldwork is taking place, to allow for any necessary changes to the agreed methodology. Any deviance from the methodology outlined in this document must be agreed by SYAS and an updated document will be produced. At the reporting stage of the project discussions will be held with SYAS regarding the need for additional field work, or post-excavation analysis.
- 1.7 Following the acceptance of this Written Scheme of Investigation it is considered that, subject to the developers own timetabling, MAP could carry out the evaluation with approximately 4 weeks' notice, with up to 6 weeks being allowed for the on-site work. Dependant on the availability and need of specialist input, it is anticipated that a report would be produced within twelve weeks following the completion of the on-site work.
- 1.8 Should the results of the trial trenching warrant further targeted excavation, this will be the subject of a new Written Scheme of Investigation which will need to be done in consultation with and agreed by SYAS.
- 1.9 Prior to the commencement of site work a site briefing will be given by the Attending Archaeologist (site lead) to appraise all archaeologists and other contractors of the scope of the trial trenching. The briefing will also outline the associated obligations and matters relating to health and safety. Once the site is established updates will be given to appropriate personnel. The site briefings will not

remove the need for all staff and appropriate visitors to sign up to this Written Scheme of Investigation and site specific RAMS.

- 1.10 MAP has an Environmental Policy which outlines our commitment to reducing the impact our work has on the environment. We are committed to reducing our carbon footprint as much as possible be it through the considered use of vehicles or reducing paper usage through digital recording.

2. Site Information

2.1 *Land Use, Topology and Geology*

- 2.1.1 Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded to north by residential development and to the west by further agricultural land. The line of a disused railway which is utilised as a public bridleway forms part of the southern boundary of the site, with a public footpath also present within the site boundary.

- 2.1.2 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists of Ackworth Rock (sandstone) in the northern portion of the site, and deposits of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation to the south (BGS. 2024). The British Geological Survey records no superficial deposits for the site although Soilscales (Cranfield University. 2024) describes '*slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils*'.

- 2.1.3 The site is located within a Historic Landscape Characterisation zone (HSY7215) which refers to former strip fields. The legibility of this former land use is recorded as being fragmentary with '*significant boundary loss*' having occurred. The strip fields enclosed the Medieval town and the record states that '*there are Iron age/ Roman earthworks in the area*'.

2.2 *Archaeological Potential*

- 2.2.1 A full Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment supports the application and should be consulted for a wider archaeological and historical background.

- 2.2.2 Cropmarks have been identified within the north-western corner of the site, and to the immediate north by the Magnesian Limestone Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project. Recorded by Historic England Research Records as monument number 1431367 and by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record as 03032/01, the features are described as

'An Iron Age/ Roman curvilinear enclosure and field boundaries and a ditch of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The enclosure has a complete circuit and is

embedded within a fragmentary system of parallel field boundaries on a north-north-east south-south-west alignment. Cross boundaries are also visible.... At SE 4524 0497 is a curvilinear enclosure measuring 8m by 5m. It has a complete circuit and is embedded within a fragmentary system of parallel field boundaries on a north-north-east south-south-west alignment. They lie between 47m and 80m apart and cross boundaries are also visible.'

- 2.2.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in October 2024 (Magnitude Surveys. 2024, fig 2). The results of the survey highlighted features deemed to be of archaeological origin across the site. Although many of the anomalies were interpreted by Magnitude as being of medieval origin, this interpretation is tentative and it is possible that a continuation of the wider 'brickwork' landscape is represented. The northwestern corner of the site, where the aforementioned cropmarks are recorded, appears to contain multi-phased activity with potential realignment or reorganisation of enclosures. The curvilinear feature depicted in the cropmark data is not easily discernible in the results of the survey. The south-western corner of the site is dominated by a single, albeit large rectilinear enclosure which again appears to differ from features currently attributed to the 'brickwork' field system. The data is suggestive of an area of particularly high archaeological potential to the north of the former railway line, albeit truncated in places due to the insertion of the railway infrastructure.
- 2.2.4 Archaeological work was carried out to the north of the site in advance of residential development (HER ID's 03032/01 & ESY205). The site had been identified though the presence of cropmarks recognised by Riley as being suggestive of two conjoined enclosures, a trackway and a series of ditches (Philip, Neal & Fraser. 2004). A programme of trial trenching confirmed the presence of features, which were interpreted as being of Roman/Romano-British date (Ibid). Four phases of Roman/Romano-British period enclosure were identified during a wider excavation, with evidence of settlement and agricultural practices being noted. A number of rectangular pits which were excavated, although initially thought to be graves no evidence of internment was found during excavation, nor in soil samples taken from the pits. One pit however contained an intact Redware bowl which appeared to have been abraded at the time of deposition and so may have been an heirloom, the pit also had a posthole at its base which has been suggested as some kind of grave marker.

3. Project Details

3.1 *Aims and Objectives*

3.1.1 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.

3.1.2 Based on known archaeological activity within the vicinity of the site, and the results of the Geophysical Survey, the evaluation has the potential to inform the following research questions outlined in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research 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?
- QSY0034: What were the reasons for variations in the form, shape, and size of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and fields?
- QSY0040: What were the economic, social or political roles of linear trackways?
- QSY0041: What may we deduce from studies of trackways with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape? What can we say about any relationships or discontinuities between Iron Age and Romano-British routeways and roads?
- QSY0042: Can we identify more tangible physical traces of past human and animal movements through the landscape?
- QSY0043: Can any spatial patterning be identified within roundhouses in South Yorkshire?
- QSY0044: Can any clear traditions of the internal use of space within roundhouses and rectangular buildings be identified?
- QSY0045: Is it possible to distinguish between roundhouses occupied on a permanent basis, or examples inhabited seasonally?
- QSY0046: How can we better understand depositional patterns within and around roundhouses?
- What is the nature of medieval activity, if any, within the site.



3.1.3 It is anticipated that the evaluation will allow for sufficient information to be gained regarding the archaeological potential of the site. The results will allow for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for further archaeological work prior to development.

3.2 *Excavation Rationale*

3.2.1 Twenty five trenches are proposed, positioned in order to assess features highlighted in the results of the geophysical survey and also areas supposedly devoid of activity (Fig 2). Twenty four trenches measure 40m x 2m with the remainder measuring 15m x 5m.

3.2.2 The following contingencies should be considered at the inception of the project:

- Should significant archaeology be encountered, a contingency of up to 5% of the original sample area should be allowed for
- Specialist sampling and/or scientific dating may be required during the evaluation.
This should be discussed at a mid-point review
- Conservation of artefacts
- Full post-excavation analysis and/or publication should further fieldwork not be required

3.3 *Output and Dissemination*

3.3.1 It is anticipated that the project will produce the following output

Data type	Detail
Physical Archive	• Drawn plans and sections- permatrace • Site indices (context, photograph, drawing, samples) • Finds collected during the evaluation • Environmental material retained from samples collected during the evaluation
Digital Archive	• DiggIt derived data (PDF context sheets and indices. .xlsx indices) • GIS ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx & .dbf, plus associated files) • Photographs .jpg, .raw (to be deposited as .tiff). to include all photographs taken during the project • Reports (.docx & PDF). WSI, evaluation report and all associated specialist reports

Reports	Printed evaluation report
---------	---

3.3.2 All digital data will be curated in line with the attached Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 MAP undertake public engagement for all appropriate projects. This will be offered in numerous ways to reflect the nature of the archaeological works. It is likely that public engagement will be via site notices and discussions with the public during the duration of the fieldwork. A copy of the evaluation report will be submitted to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for public access.

4. Fieldwork and Recording Methodology

4.1 All fieldwork and recording will be carried out in accordance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

4.2 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using DiggIt Archaeology, a digital recording system which is compatible with the MoLAS recording system. All indices will be produced using MAP's pro forma sheets. The MAP recording manual will be used on site where necessary.

5. Archive *Working Archive*

5.1.1 All material (whether digital or physical) recovered or generated through the duration of the field evaluation project will be appropriately and securely stored in a working project archive. This will be undertaken in accordance with the selection strategy and digital data management plan set out at the commencement of the project (Appendices 1 & 2).

5.1.2 All physical documents or drawings will be indexed, collated, and stored in a secure location when not in use.

5.1.3 Digital security copies will be made of physical and born digital records at regular intervals, to be stored and backed up in a secure location. Documents and drawings will be scanned at an appropriate resolution (see Appendix 2).

5.2 *Archive Deposition*

5.2.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition must be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient 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.

- 5.2.2 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 Experience Barnsley with regards to the significance and research potential of the archive.
- 5.2.3 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the museum and SYAS, 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. A copy of the archive receipt will be provided to SYAS.
- 5.2.4 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. A link to the final digital archive will be provided to SYAS.

6. Staffing

- 6.1 MAP is a ClfA Registered Organisation, through ClfA, MAP has undergone thorough scrutineering for its methods, policies and abilities. MAP also has several accredited members of staff who have equally progressed through ClfA robust scrutineering process. As a company we have undertaken and do undertake an extensive range of archaeological work across the UK, working on small to large scale sites, inclusive of heritage assessments, evaluations, excavations, and building recordings.
- 6.2 At the time of writing the field work team is to be confirmed however as a minimum the following contacts will be relevant for the duration of the project:
- Charlie Puntorno- MAP Project Manager
Telephone- 07879791369
Email- charlie@maparchltd.co.uk
 - Andy Lines- South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Telephone- 0114 2736354
Email- andrew.lines@sheffield.gov.uk

- Andy Hammon- Historic England Science Advisor
Telephone- 07747486255
Email- andy.hammon@historicengland.org.uk
- Amy Downes- South and West Yorkshire Finds Liaison Officer
Telephone-0113 5350173
Email-amy.downes@wyjs.org.uk

6.3 The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on the project:

- Prehistoric pottery – M. Stephens (MAP)
- Medieval & Post-medieval pottery – M. Stephens (MAP)
- Roman pottery – P Ware (MAP)
- Flint – Dr Frederick Foulds
- Animal Bone – Jane Richardson
- Environmental Sampling – Diane Alldritt
- Conservation – York Archaeological Trust
- Human Remains – York Osteology
- Ceramic Building Material – Dr David Griffith
- Clay Tobacco Pipe – M R Stephens (MAP)

7. Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 2024. Geology Viewer. Available at <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> [accessed 17.10.24]

ClfA. 2022. Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology

ClfA. 2023. Standard for archaeological field evaluation

ClfA. 2023. Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation

Lines, A. Marchant, J. and Ratcliffe, D., 2008. South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation. Unpublished. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Sheffield; English Heritage, London.

Magnitude Surveys. 2024. Geophysical Survey Report, Land off Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

MAP. 2024. Land west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service & Historic England. South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. Web Resource. Available at <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/> [Accessed 31.10.24]

Philip, G.E, E, Neal & R. Fraser. 2004. A Romano-British enclosed farmstead at Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. In Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol 76 pp 7-92

Appendix 1. Selection Strategy

Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley Evaluation by Trial Trenching VA 01.11.24 Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno Charlie@maparchltd.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Kelly Hunter kelly@maparchltd.co.uk	
Organisation	MAP Archaeological Practice	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Experience Barnsley Archaeological Data Service	TBC
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Collections Team (Experience Barnsley) Collections Development Manager (ADS)	TBC
Landowner / Developer	Jon Tate, Avant Homes	
Other		

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No additional resources required by either party

Context

The full aims and objectives are outlined in the attached WSI. The primary aim of the project is to assess the archaeological potential of the site prior to development. The project will seek to assess the potential as indicated by cropmark and geophysical surveys within the site boundary and the immediate vicinity, all of which has the potential to inform South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework

The selection strategy will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project as outlined in the WSI.

MAP. 2024. Land West of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. Available at
South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework - South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework
[accessed 31.10.24]

A full bibliography and details of best practice and guidance documents are provided in the WSI

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Charlie Puntorno (MAP- Archaeology and Heritage Manager), Max Stubbings (MAP- Archaeology and Geomatics Manager), Kelly Hunter (MAP, Post Excavation Manager)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with MAP's Data Management Plan (attached to the WSI), located on MAP's servers (available on request).

- 1.1 Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the Data Management Plan (DMP). It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images-including those created by specialists) will be selected for inclusion in the Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post ex and selection based on the principles set out in the DMP and HE guidelines. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the archive.
- 1.2 The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Archive will be made (by the Archaeology and Geomatics Manager) following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion. A metadata form consistent with ADS examples will be completed for each dataset and included within the final archive.
- 1.3 The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:
- 1.4 Map Archaeological Practice. 2002.. Data Management Plan.
ADS Guides to good practice. <https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>
ADS Guidelines for Depositors <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>
ADS Guidance for the selection of material for deposit and archive
Historic England (2015a) Digital Image Capture and File Storage

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to

this document.

All stakeholders will be consulted on the fate of all de-selected material. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the MAP and York Archaeology servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the DMP.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Charlie Puntorno (MAP- Archaeology and Heritage Manager), Experience Barnsley Archives Team

Selection

- 2.1 All original documentary material created during data gathering (including those created by specialists) will be selected for inclusion in the archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be discarded during archive completion in line with North Lincolnshire Museum's Deposition Standards.
- 2.2 The documentary archive will be reviewed following analysis an again at archive completion in order to select for the inclusion in the archive. The site derived archive will be reviewed and curated continuously by the on-site Project Offer.
- 2.3 The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:
MAP Archaeological Practice. 2022. Data Management Plan.
MAP. 2022. Post-excavation finds processing, retention and discard procedures

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore, either be retained to by MAP or York Archaeology, or recycled.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

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3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (e.g. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Bulk finds (pottery, CBM, animal bone, metal working debris, flint etc) Small finds including: (Decorated/Stamped/Graffiti on pottery and CBM, Coins and Jettons, Metal jewellery, dress accessories (including buttons) and buckles personal objects, Metal tools and knives, Clay tools and work items, Decorated bone, worked bone and bone tools, Stone tools, querns, worked items and architectural fragments, Leather items). All finds regarded as treasure under the Treasure Act, will be reported and initially recorded as a small find.	Section 3.	1
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Stakeholders

Charlie Puntorno (MAP- Archaeology and Heritage Manager), Kelly Hunter (MAP-Post-Excavation Manager), Experience Barnsley Archives Team

The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on bulk finds

Pottery - T G Manby (Prehistoric),
M R Stephens (Medieval and Post-medieval)
P A Ware (Roman)
Flint - Dr Frederick Foulds
Animal Bone – Jane Richardson
CBM – Dr David Griffith

Selection

3.1.1 In line with MAPS Post-excavation finds processing, retention and discard procedures, all artefacts (items made or used by humans) will be retained in the first instance during excavation. Excavators, especially novices, are instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.

All material gathered during the evaluation will be returned to the MAP offices for cleaning and assessment, under the management and guidance of the Post Excavation Manager. Where immediate conservation is required, finds will be transported to York Archaeology's conservation department in York. All finds considered to be 'small finds' will be retained and, where appropriate, fully recorded on site.

Examples of 'small finds' include;

- Decorated/Stamped/Graffiti on pottery and CBM
- Coins and Jettons
- Metal jewellery, dress accessories (including buttons) and buckles personal objects
- Metal tools and knives
- Clay tools and work items
- Decorated bone, worked bone and bone tools
- Stone tools, querns, worked items and architectural fragments
- Composite Objects (organic/inorganic/metal)
- Medieval & Roman Glass
- Waterlogged wood, structures and objects: Structural wood and objects should be kept wet and advice sought immediately from a specialist.
- Leather items

3.1.2 Following analysis by relevant specialists, the entirety of the material archive will be returned to MAP. Following the analysis stage all stakeholders will assess the material and recommendations made by relevant specialists, including recommendations for retention or discard of material. no material will be discarded until all analysis and subsequent reporting (including publication where applicable) has been completed. The Heritage Manager at North Lincolnshire Museum will be kept informed of all decisions regarding the retention or discard of material, and the effect this will have on the final archive.

3.1.3 Advice will be sought by all relevant material specialists (listed above) prior to the archive completion stage of the project. A full list of relevant guidance and best practice documents are included within the WSI.

Map. 2022. Post-excavation finds processing, retention and discard procedures

De-Selected Material

All material will be analysed by a relevant specialist during the assessment and reporting stages of the project.

All de-selected material will, with the agreement of all stakeholders, including developers/landowners, will be reburied or, where appropriate, recycled. A small amount of material may be retained by MAP for use as a reference and/or educational collection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Material type

Environmental remains

Section 3.

2

Stakeholders

Kelly Hunter (MAP–Post-Excavation Manager), Tom Broomfield (MAP– Environmental Processing Supervisor), Experience Barnsley Archives Team

The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on environmental material

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal-Diane Alldritt

Geoarchaeology- Kristina Krawiec (York Archaeology)

Pollen Dr Tom Hill (independent)

Diatoms Dr Tom Hill (independent)

Ostracods Dr John Whittaker (independent)

OSL Dr Phil Toms (University of Gloucester)

Plant macrofossils Stacey Adams (York Archaeology)

Insects Dr David Smith (University of Birmingham)

Selection

3.2.1 All environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced personnel, and all remains will be sent to relevant specialists (outlined above) for analysis. Specimens to be included in the working project archive may include: glass microscope slides (pollen samples, sediment thin sections), samples in vials (archaeobotanical remains e.g. seeds; pollen sample residues; insect remains; molluscs), resin-embedded sediment blocks and dendrochronology samples (dry wood blocks/cores).

3.2.2 The selection strategy for the retention of environmental material will be decided in collaboration with all relevant specialists throughout the duration of the project. No material will be discarded until the analysis and reporting stage of the project has been completed and any discarded material will be based on recommendations made by specialists. It is possible that material derived from environmental samples, or sub samples thereof, may be retained for future analysis, including scientific

3.2.3 A full list of relevant guidance and best practice documents are included within the WSI.

Dunne, J. (ed.) 2017 Organic residue analysis and Archaeology: guidance for good practice Swindon: Historic England

Dunne, J. (ed.) 2017 Organic residue analysis and Archaeology: supporting information Swindon: 8 Historic England

Historic England 2008 Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains Swindon: Historic England

Historic England (2011) Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition) Swindon: Historic England

Historic England (2014) Animal bones and archaeology: guidance for dealing with archaeological animal bones and teeth, from project planning through to post-excavation Swindon: Historic England

Historic England 2015 Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record Swindon: Historic England

De-Selected Material

All material will be analysed by a relevant specialist during the assessment and reporting stages of the project.

All de-selected material will, with the agreement of all stakeholders, will be discarded. material from samples will be retained by the specialists or by MAP or York Archaeology (for inclusion in their handling and teaching collections)

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Appendix 2. Digital Data Management Plan

Project Administration	
Project Name	Thurnscoe Bridge Lane
Site Code	05.44.24
Project Description (E.g., number of trenches, area of excavation)	Excavation twenty five archaeological trenches
OASIS ID	maparcha1-529222
Museum Name & Accession code (where applicable)	TBC
Client/ Landowner (where applicable)	Avant Homes Yorkshire
Project Lead	TBC
Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno
Date & Version	B 27.08.25

Geophysical survey has previously been undertaken at the site and will be used to inform the evaluation strategy. The data images including interpretation are likely to be included within the project report with permission, but the original data copyright resides with the original researchers (Magnitude Surveys) and will not be deposited with this project archive.

Data Collection

Data to be Collected/ Created (to be updated throughout duration of project)		
Type	Format	Volume
GIS	ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx & .dbf, plus associated files) (Metadata to be deposited as .csv)	WSI= 2 shapefiles
CAD	.dwg, .dxf (Metadata to be deposited as .csv)	
Spreadsheets & databases	Excel (.xlsx) Access (.accdb) (to be deposited as .csv)	
Images	.jpg, .raw (to be deposited as .tiff)	WSI=1 .jpg
Text/ Documents	Word (.docx) PDF (.pdf)	WSI = 3.docx & 5 pdf

- All data will be collected in line with the project specific Written Scheme of Investigation, *Guides to Good Practice* produced by the ADS and MAP's guidance on the *Creation and Treatment of Documentary, Digital and Material Archives*.
- The digital archive will be stored in an appropriately named project specific folder which will be regularly backed up. All data raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder. Version control will be maintained throughout the project.

Documentation and Metadata

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Written Scheme of Investigation. Following the completion of the project all paper-based material will be digitised and included within the archive.
- A metadata form consistent with ADS examples will be completed for each dataset and included within the final archive. As a minimum the metadata will include a file name, keywords & dates, creator & date of creation, copyright holder, location (site address or coordinates as appropriate), software and version
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (ADS).

Ethics and Legal Compliance

- MAP staff must only participate in work which conforms to accepted ethical standards and which they are able to competently preform. Where there is any doubt, which should be raised with management.
- MAP places an emphasis on internal peer review of documents and the discussion of results. All Written Schemes of Investigations are reviewed by the relevant Local Authority Archaeologists prior to submission. Where confidentiality is requested by a client, this is strictly upheld by MAP.
- The project archive will include the names of all individuals who contributed to the project unless it is requested otherwise. No personal data will be held within the project archive.

- MAP have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy underpins the management of all personal data. Such data is not retained in project specific folders and is not accessible to unauthorised staff nor will it be shared with any third-party companies.
- Unless otherwise agreed at the inception of a project, the copyright of all data collected throughout the project belongs to MAP. The inclusion of data derived from external specialists and/or contractors is secured at the point of agreement of their participation on the project.
- By depositing an archive with an HER or museum MAP gives permission for the material presented to be used by the recipient, in perpetuity, although MAP retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, section 79).
- All relevant licences and permissions to reproduce external data are discussed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation and all subsequent reporting, including Desk Based Assessment. Where site specific licences are required (i.e. for the removal of human remains), licence numbers and dates will also be included within site reports and a copy of the licence held within the archive.

Data Security: Storage and Backup

- MAP's current IT infrastructure is divided between SharePoint for documents and an NAS (Network Attached Storage) drive for larger data files (acting as back up of locally held files on work laptops). Both require username and password intrinsic to the individual users.
- Digital Recording is currently provided by DiggItArchaeology.com, who provide access to their mobile app and web app via email and password login. The backup of recorded material is provided by DiggIt's use of the three-point server system with automatic backups working in tandem. DiggIt's data is encrypted in transit and stored and backed up on a MongoDB Atlas server cluster of 3 replicate nodes in the Republic of Ireland (in the GDPR-compliant EEA). In the rare event that one server is down, a replicate node instantly replaces it with no perceptible change in behaviour or functionality. These servers are backed up daily, and the datacentres housing them are accredited to ISO 27001 (2005) or higher. In the very unlikely scenario that data must be restored from a backup, we estimate the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) for restoring this data to be approximately 10 minutes of downtime. At the close of the site material will be downloaded and stored using SharePoint.

- In regard to filing within the SharePoint and NAS, a folder template sets out the associated locations of files; these folders should be appropriately named and populated with file names for field data stored on the NAS. See section on “Naming Conventions”
- SharePoint is maintained/delivered under licence by Practical Networks with in-house maintenance by the Commercial Director. The NAS drive is a WD PR2100 and is maintained by the Archaeology and Geomatics Manager with weekly backups and checks of the data; field data such as photographs and survey data to be uploaded weekly by the Project Officer.
- Field and in-house access to the SharePoint and the NAS drive is limited/restricted by user email and password.
- Files such as databases, tables and documents required by the external specialists and in-house post-excavation team will be distributed using the SharePoint system. Any further data such as photographs, AutoCAD files, QGIS projects etc will be distributed via secure alternative means (WeTransfer or similar) to protect the integrity of the NAS Drive.

Selection and Preservation

- A selection strategy and the DMP for each project will be considered from the inception of the work. The process of selection should be devised in consultation with LPA frameworks, guidance and individual stakeholders, reviewed by the Appointed Project Manager at each milestone of a project’s lifespan; inclusive a peer review and appropriate consultation with stakeholders to provide quality assurance.
- The strategy should dictate which parts of the archive, both digital and analogue, are relevant and would provide future generations with a soundly curated archive. Documents and Data should be quality assured prior to deposition, checking for consistency and following any deposition guidance of the eventual repository
- All costs relating to the digital archiving have been factored into the original quote and intended repository will be notified. At each milestone costing considerations must be undertaken to ensure that deposition is not out of pocket or unexpectedly above factored levels.

Data Sharing

- A summary of the site will be made available at the earliest opportunity, latterly curated and adapted at each major milestone to reflect most up to date information regarding the site.
- All reports relevant to the site will also be curated and added to the OASIS record, updated at pertinent milestones of the project; the final report must be lodged with the HER in the first instance.
- Any archive material must be authorised for dissemination by the relevant stakeholders, primarily this is likely to be the client; though any such action will only be temporary, and usually as a result of planning issues.

Responsibilities

- The appointed Project Manager shall ensure the DMP is correctly followed, reviewed and adapted (where appropriate) at each milestone. In the unlikely event that the project changes hands, the responsibility will ultimately rest with the Managing Director, who will ensure the needs of the DMP are addressed and properly handed over to the next Project Manager.
- Curation of the field data, data synthesis/analysis, quality assurance should be the responsibility of senior figures of the project team, usually the Project Officer/Supervisor. They will make sure that all data is stored correctly and backed up to minimise any loss of integrity of the archive.
- Reports both internal and external shall be subject to MAP's ideal naming preferences of project files. It is the responsibility of each department to ensure their curated report/work is correct, quality assured and seek clarification from the authors (external or otherwise) of any document which contains errors.
- All work will be latterly audited by the Project Manager working towards creating an archive and level of reporting which is both ethically sound, accurate and reliable for future use by anyone internal or external to the company.

Naming Conventions

- Files and Folders should be named consistently throughout the project folder. The use of an _ (underscore) should be used to separate words instead of spaces e.g. use Pott_Asmnt instead of Pottery Assessment. File names vary according to the content of the file, the _ rule still applies here.

- There should be no spaces in any file naming
 - No symbols (e.g. #?,) should be used as they are not ADS compliant
 - Full stops in file names are not accepted, except between file name and file type
 - Abbreviate where possible, losing extraneous vowels and consonants, as file paths are cumulative and cannot exceed a certain number of characters
 - Naming Examples.
- Reports and digitised registers
Should follow the structure of: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), Component, Version. Varied slightly for digitised registers as per example:
e.g. 05-08-20-TT_FINALReport_A210622
05-26-19-EXC_PhB_App01_CtxtListing
 - Digital Photographs and Black & White Photographs
Should include the Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), and Frame No, varied slightly for B&W film:
e.g. 05-08-20-TT_Digi_001
05-26-19-EXC_PhB_BW_FLM01-001
NB be aware that jpegs and raw (as well as selected archive tiff's) should be in separate folders and be concurrent with each other
 - Scanned Site Registers
Should be scanned in pdf format and be formatted as: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), Register Name.
e.g. 05-08-20-TT_CtxtReg
05-26-19-EXC_PhB_DrawReg
 - Scanned Context Sheets & other site sheets
Should be scanned in pdf format and be formatted as: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), Type of Sheet, Sheet Nos.
e.g. 05-08-20-TT_Ctxt-0001-0050
05-26-19-EXC_PhB_Ctxt0001-0050
 - Site Drawings and Plans

Should be scanned as TIFF's and be formatted as: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation phase if required), Drw, Sheet No

e.g. 05-08-20-TT_Drw_Sh-001

05-26-19-EXC_PhB_Drw_Sh-001

NB. The phase of work or field numbers may only be relevant at the time the work was undertaken, if work is part of a larger continuing outline, check where the next tranche of numbers will start and bare that in mind or check with PM prior to archiving reports.

List of Abbreviations

Registers

Ctxt

Drw

Digi

BW

Env

SF

Specialist Reports

Pott Pottery

ABn Animal Bone

FeR Iron Waste Residues

Crbn Carbonised Plant Remains

Cnsrv Conservation

Appendix 3. 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.

References

Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.

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

Appendix 4. 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.