



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Land South of New Smithy Avenue
Thurlstone
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

2017/0088 & 2020/1221

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Land South of New Smithy Avenue
Thurlstone
South Yorkshire
2017/0088 & 2020/1221

Archaeological Watching Brief

Version	Written/Revision by:	Date:	Checked by:	Date:
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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Non-technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., on land South of New Smithy Avenue, Thulston, South Yorkshire in October 2022. The work was undertaken during groundworks for the erection of 21 residential units with an appeal underway for an amended Scheme which would increase the number of units to 28. The work was undertaken on behalf of Newett Homes.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land South of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire (centred SE 23203 03513) in October 2022.
- 1.2 The work was recommended by South Yorkshire Archaeological Service that a Watching Brief was conducted to monitor groundworks associated available plots, to be followed by appropriate analysis and recording of any deposits/remains that may be disturbed.
- 1.3 MAP adhered to the general principles of both the ClfA '*Code of Conduct*' (2021) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (2020) throughout the project.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License AL50453A). With additional mapping data derived from OpenStreetMap. (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).
- 1.5 All work was funded by Newett Homes.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site, which measures approximately 0.9ha is located to the south of New Smithy Avenue, to the south of Thurlstone (SE 23203 03513, fig. 1)

- 2.2 Construction had commenced on the site, under permission associated with planning reference 2017/0088.
- 2.3 The site sits on bedrock geology of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (BGS, 2022)

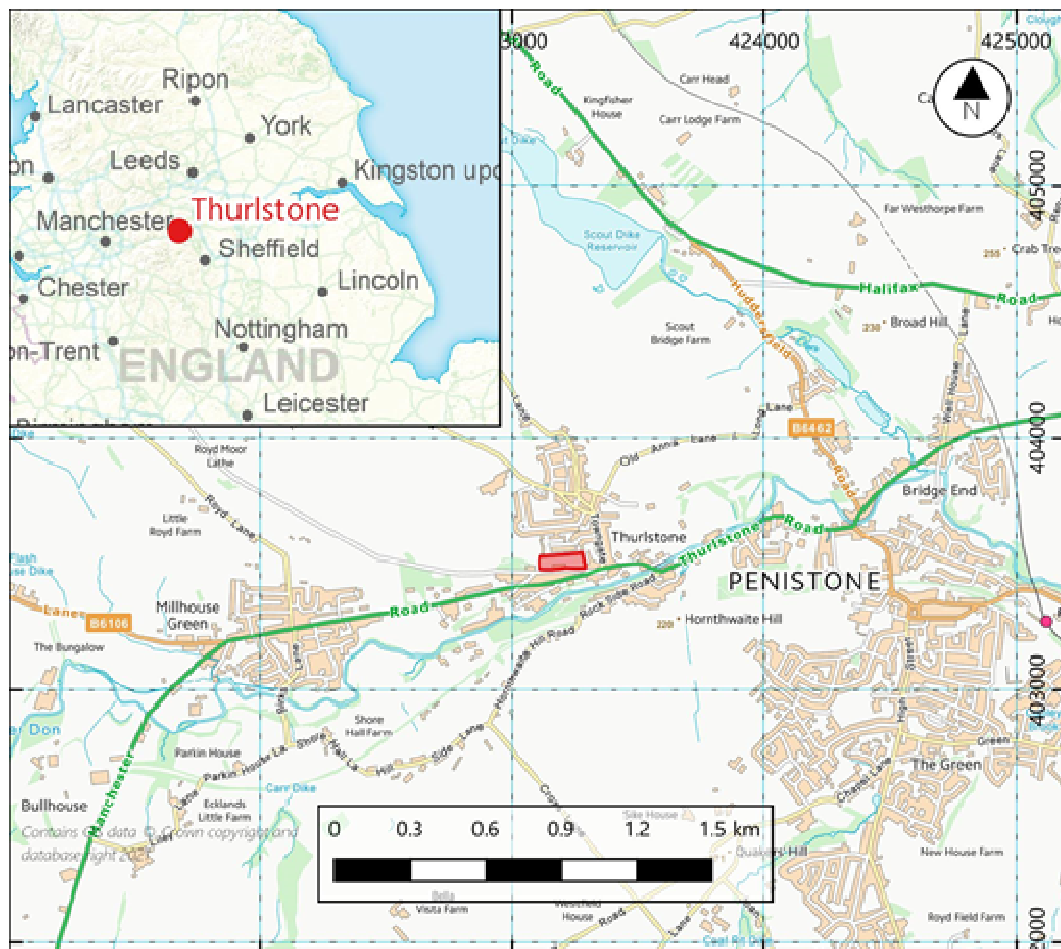


Figure 1. Site Location

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The village of Thurlstone has pre-conquest origins and was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, at which time it is unlikely to have consisted of more than a small farmstead (Open Domesday, 2022). The village developed and grew throughout the medieval and post-Medieval periods.

3.2 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was carried out by LS Archaeology (2016). The assessment concluded that, due to the largely undisturbed nature of the site, there is the potential for archaeological features of Medieval data to be present within the site boundary.

3.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in 2022 (Magnitude Survey, 2022). The results of the survey indicated strong magnetic disturbance which may hinder the results but non the less linear anomalies of uncertain origin were identified.

4. Methodology

4.1 In agreement with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, a Watching Brief was maintained during the excavation of footings of plots 15-18, located in the north-western region of the site (fig. 2).

4.2 A photographic record of the monitored groundwork was maintained throughout the Watching Brief and consisted of twenty-one high-resolutions digital images taken in both RAW and JPEG formats.

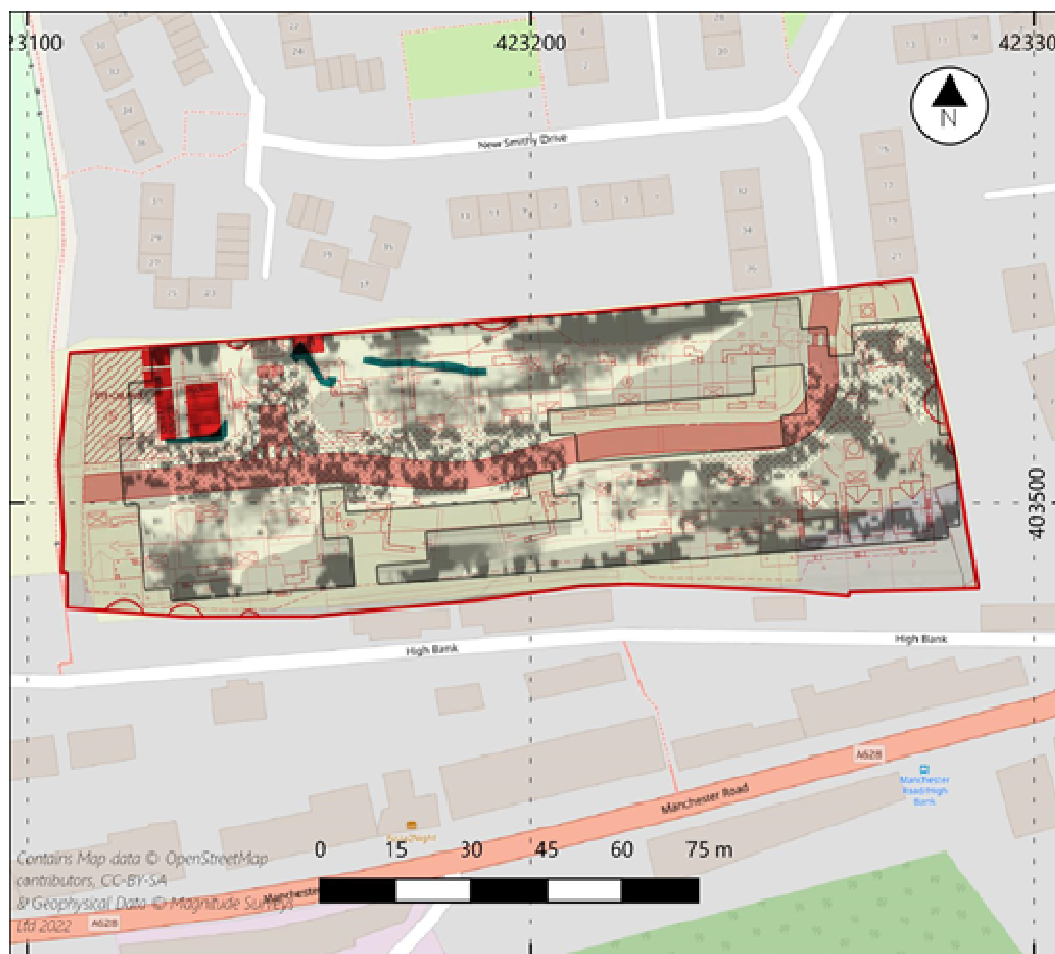


Figure 2. Mitigation Area

5. Results

- 5.1 The Watching Brief took place over two days in October 2022.
- 5.2 Topsoil had been removed prior to the Watching Brief and a subsoil measuring approximately 0.10m was observed across the site which laid directly above natural deposits consisting of a dark-grey-brown silty sand.
- 5.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the Watching Brief.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The Archaeological Watching Brief on Land South of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone did not reveal any archaeological finds features or deposits.
- 6.2 The Desk Based Assessment highlights that the site has been under agricultural use since at least the 18th century. Although cartographic sources from the 19th century depict field boundaries within the site, these were described within the DBA as being 'boundary walls' (LS Archaeology. 2016), which were removed 'between 2003 and 2009, when the three fields were amalgamated into one single plot' (Ibid). The removal of such walls would leave no below ground trace but may account for some of the linear magnetic disturbance highlighted in the results of the Geophysical Survey, if stone remnants were present withing the topsoil at the time of the survey.

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LS Archaeology. 2016. Land to the South of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire. Desk Based Assessment.

Magnitude Surveys. 2022. Geophysical Survey Report. Land off High Bank Lane, Thurlstone.

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2022. Land South of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

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<https://opendomesday.org/place/SE2303/thurlstone/> [accessed
06.10.2022]

8. List of Contributors

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Editor:	Charlie Puntorno
Administration:	Sophie Coy



Plate 1: General Shot of Footings, facing East.



Plate 2: General Shot of Footings, facing West.



Plate 3: Section of Footing, facing East.



Plate 4: General Shot of Footings, facing South.



Plate 5: Section of Footing, facing South-west.



IMG_0001



IMG_0002



IMG_0003



IMG_0004



IMG_0005



IMG_0006



IMG_0007



IMG_0008



IMG_0009



IMG_0010



IMG_0011



IMG_0012



IMG_0013



IMG_0014



IMG_0015



IMG_0016



IMG_0017



IMG_0018



IMG_0019



IMG_0020



IMG_0021

APPENDIX 1

Digital Photographic Archive Listing

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
0001	-	1m	South	Section of Footing
0002	-	1m	West	Section of Footing
0003	-	1m	East	General Photo of Footings
0004	-	1m	East	General Photo of Footings
0005	-	1m	East	Section of Footing
0006	-	-	West	General Photo of Footings
0007	-	-	West	General Photo of Footings
0008	-	-	East	General Photo of Footings
0009	-	1m	West	Section of Footing
0010	-	-	South-west	Section of Footing
0011	-	1m	South-west	Section of Footing
0012	-	1m	West	Section of Footing
0013	-	1m	East	Section of Footing
0014	-	-	South-west	General Photo of Footings
0015	-	-	North-west	General Photo of Footings
0016	-	-	West	General Photo of Footings
0017	-	1m	West	Section of Footing
0018	-	1m	South	Section of Footing
0019	-	-	South-west	Section of Footing
0020	-	-	East	General Photo of Footings
0021	-	-	West	General Photo of Footings



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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Watching Brief

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Read by	Revision	Company/Position	Initial and Date

Land South of New Smithy Avenue
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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
Archaeological Watching Brief

2017/0088 & 2020/1221

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Land South of New Smithy Avenue
Thurlstone
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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
Archaeological Watching Brief

2017/0088 & 2020/1221

1 Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, for the erection of 21 residential units on land south of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone. An appeal is underway for an amended Scheme which would increase the number of units to 28.
- 1.2 It has been recommended by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service that a Watching Brief is conducted to monitor groundworks associated available plots, to be followed by appropriate analysis and recording of any deposits/remains that will be disturbed.
- 1.3 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd has been commissioned by to undertake a Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with the erection of dwelling. This document sets out the details of the archaeological Watching Brief that South Yorkshire Archaeology Service considers to be necessary.

2 Site Description.

2.1 The site, which measures approximately 0.9ha is located to the south of New Smithy Avenue, to the south of Thurlstone (NGR SE 23195 03810 fig. 1).

2.2 Construction has commenced on the site, under permission associated with planning reference 2017/0088.

2.3 The site sits on bedrock geology of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation.

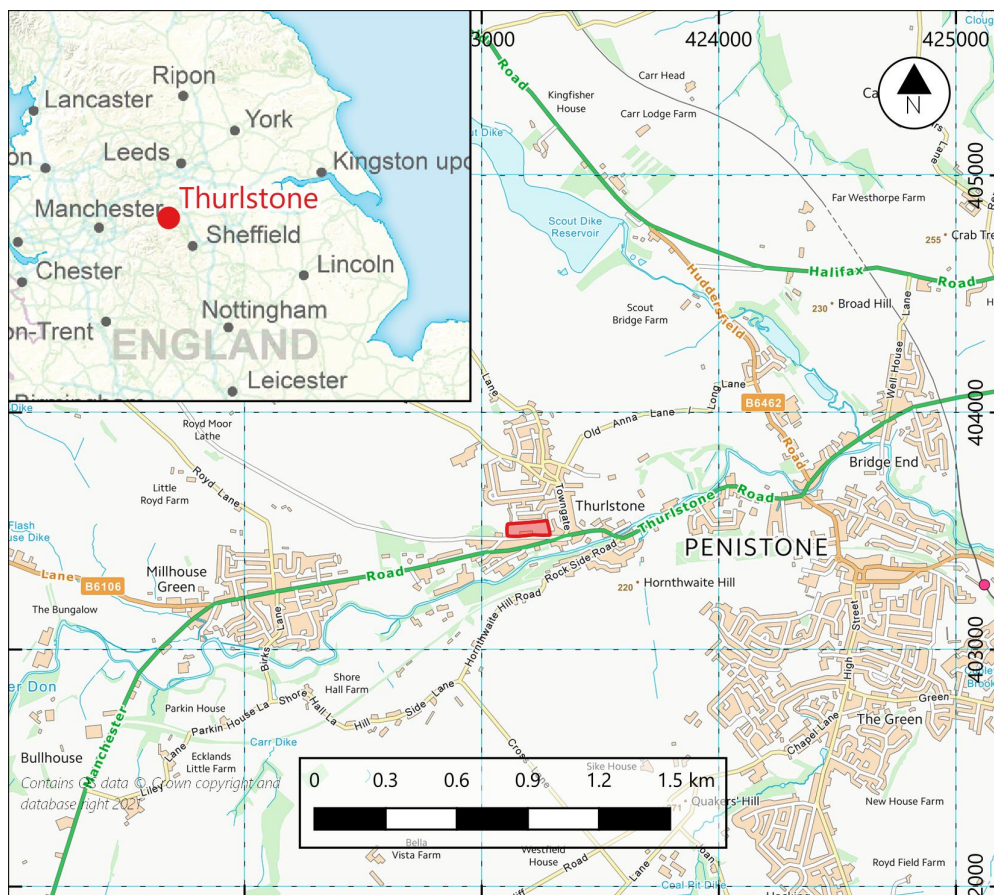


Fig 1. Site Location

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The village of Thurlstone has pre-conquest origin and was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, at which time it is unlikely to have consisted of more than a small farmstead (Open Domesday. 2022). The village developed and grew throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 3.2 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out by LS Archaeology (2016). the assessment concluded that, due to the largely undisturbed nature of the site, there is the potential for archaeological features of medieval date to be present within the site boundary.
- 3.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in 2022 (Magnitude Surveys. 2022). The results of the survey indicated strong magnetic disturbance which may hinder the results but non the less linear anomalies of uncertain origin were identified.

4. Archaeological Programme

- 4.1 The purpose of the Watching Brief is;
- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
 - to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the

resources allocated to the Watching Brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

4.2 The Watching Brief will consist of an archaeologist from MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd observing groundworks across the site. Where it becomes clear during the Watching Brief that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving on the site the Watching Brief may be curtailed with the agreement of South Yorkshire Archaeology Services.

4.3 The Watching Brief will be carried out by the archaeologist in a manner that allows the contractor to proceed with their construction programme without unreasonable interference or delay. The contractor must inform the archaeologist of the schedule for any groundwork which falls under the remit of the Watching Brief and must allow the archaeologist reasonable access and resources to implement this archaeological scheme of investigation.

5 Compliance

5.1 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) throughout the project and to the ClfA *Standards and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIFA, 2020).

5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021) on *Archaeology and Planning*.

5.3 The work will be monitored under the auspices of South Yorkshire Archaeology Services who will be consulted before the commencement of site works.

- 5.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A and also data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).
- 5.5 If human remains are encountered, they will be excavated, recorded and lifted under the conditions of licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice) and in accordance with the Burial Act (1857) and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains'* (Brickley & McKinley, 2004) to ensure that they are treated with due dignity.
- 5.6 MAP Archaeological Practice is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number GB2005425). The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates MAP's commitment to providing a quality service to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

6 Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 A watching brief will be maintained during excavation of footings of plots 15-18, located in the north-western region of the site (Fig. 2).
- 6.2 All excavation should be carried out using a toothless ditching bucket in order to allow for a clear view of potential archaeological deposits.



Fig 2. Mitigation Area

6.3 The archaeologist will be in attendance at such times during the excavation for the groundworks as he or she considers appropriate and necessary. The archaeologist will record the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits and make all appropriate written, drawn and photographic records of any archaeological deposits which are revealed; all burials must be recorded and removed by the archaeologist; a Home Office burial licence must be obtained for this procedure.

6.4 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by

hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

- 6.5 Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the excavation. All plans and sections will be drawn at a scale appropriate to the excavated feature. High resolution digital photographs should form the basis of the photographic archive.
- 6.8 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during the Watching Brief will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid

for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MoRPHE, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.

6.9 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.

6.10 Necessary precautions should be taken by the client to identify any underground services and overhead lines.

6.11 All on site staff hold valid CSCS cards. All Project Officers and Project Managers hold a valid First Aid at Work Certificate and Site Supervisor Safety Training qualifications.

6.10 MAP will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

7. Post Excavation Analysis and reporting

7.1 Upon completion of the works, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 On completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record office.

The final report will include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary
- Site code/project number
- Planning reference number and HER casework number
- Dates for fieldwork/visits
- Grid reference
- A location plan, with scale
- A plan of the developer's plan, with scale showing the areas monitored (e.g. the service trenches and any associated landscaping, construction of access routes etc.) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
- Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- General site photographs. A high-resolution digital archive, including general as well as photographs of significant archaeological deposits or artefacts if encountered.
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the Watching Brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- The archaeological contractor will also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record office.
- Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusive in a local journal.
- All work will be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

7.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and the South Yorkshire Environment Record within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see 8.1 below).

7.4 MAP will provide a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Office.

7.5 The report and a summary of findings will be lodged with OASIS, following the completion of work. OASIS Id: maparcha1- 509639.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

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

8.2 MAP undertake public engagement for all appropriate projects. This will be offered in numerous ways to reflect the nature of the archaeological works.

9. Archive Preparation and Dissemination

9.1 Where necessary the requirements for archive preparation and deposition should be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum: in this instance, the Barnsley Museum Service is recommended. The recipient museum will be contacted at an early stage, before submission of the project design and before commencement of fieldwork.

- 9.2 A site archive should be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MoRPHE (Lee, E, 2006). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995).
- 9.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which should be deposited with the NMR (Historic England). An index to the contents of the archive together with details of its date and place of deposition should be lodged with the SMR.
- 9.4 Archive deposition must be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and must take account of the requirements of the recipient museum and the relevant guidelines (see above) relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

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11. Best Practice & Scientific Guidance

Archaeological Conservation

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Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and
Use* (2008): Officially archived, but available on request.

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

*Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and
Conservation* (2018):
[https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-
organic-artefacts/](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/)

Environmental Archaeology

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

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/animal-bones-and-archaeology/>

Deposit Modelling and Archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits

(2020): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/deposit-modelling-and-archaeology/>

Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods,

from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition) (2011):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/>

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

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/>

Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains (2008): Currently being revised, but available on request.

Mineralised Plant and Invertebrate Remains: A Guide to the Identification of Calcium Phosphate Replaced Remains (2020):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/mineralised-plant-and-invertebrate-remains/>

Geophysical Survey

EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider (2016) [Europae Archaeologiae Consilium]:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/eac-guidelines-for-use-of-geophysics-in-archaeology/>

Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008): Officially archived, but available on request.

Marine Geophysics Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation: Guidance Notes (2013):
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/marine-geophysics-data-acquisition-processing-interpretation/>

Human Remains

Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition) (2017) [Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England]:
https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREFCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf

Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums (2005) [Department for Culture, Media and Sport]:
https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/DCMS_Guidance_Human_Remains_in_Museums.pdf

Large Burial Grounds: Guidance on Sampling in Archaeological Fieldwork Projects (2015) [Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England]:
https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Large_Burial_Grounds.pdf

Science and the Dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis (2013) [Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England]:
https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Science_and_the_Dead.pdf

The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (2018): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/role-of-human-osteologist-in-archaeological-fieldwork-project/>

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

Materials Science and Industrial Processes

A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016) [Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group]: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/standard-for-pottery-studies-in-archaeology/>

Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites: Guidelines for Best Practice (2015):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeological-and-historic-pottery-production-sites/>

Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice (2015):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/>

Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking: Guidelines for Recovering, Analysing and Interpreting Evidence (2018):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/glassworkingguidelines/>

Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: Guidance for Good Practice (2017): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/organic-residue-analysis-and-archaeology/>

Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the Investigation of 17th- to 19th-century Industries (2018):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/science-for-historic-industries/>

Preservation in Situ

Land Contamination and Archaeology: Good Practice Guidance (2017):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/land-contamination-and-archaeology/>

Piling and Archaeology: Guidance and Good Practice (2019):
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/piling-and-archaeology/>

Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-taking for Sites under Development (2016):
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/>

Scientific Dating

Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates (2006): Officially archived, but available on request; Historic England also suggests people consult the 'Archaeomagnetism: Magnetic Moments in the Past' webpages (<https://www.bradford.ac.uk/archaeomagnetism/>) hosted by the University of Bradford.

Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (2004): Currently being revised, but available on request.

Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology (2008): Currently being revised, but available on request.
Practice and Guidelines

Archiving and Project Management

Brown, D.H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute for Archaeologists and the Archaeological Archives Forum. 2nd Edition.

http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf

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