



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND
ADJACENT TO PEEL HILL MOTTE, THORNE,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report Number 2014/21 July 2014



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Peel Hill motte in the centre of Thorne, South Yorkshire. The evaluation was required to assess the extent of survival of archaeological deposits and to inform proposals for the redevelopment of the site. ArcHeritage were commissioned by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council to undertake the evaluation.

The evaluation has indicated that the northern end of the site has a low potential for archaeological features and deposits. The remains of 18th- to 20th-century buildings were found in the southeast and southwest areas of the site. No features pre-dating the post-medieval period were found, suggesting that medieval occupation activity was concentrated on the street frontages, with the majority of the site being fields from this period onwards.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Peel Hill motte and bailey castle, Thorne, South Yorkshire. The evaluation was required to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site, which will inform proposals for future development at the site. The evaluation was undertaken in line with a WSI (see Appendix 4) prepared to a brief provided by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS 2014). ArcHeritage were commissioned by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council to undertake the fieldwork.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site covers an area of 0.9 ha, and is located to the northwest of Church Street, Thorne, Doncaster, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 6885 1331). The site comprises an area of undeveloped land in the historic core of Thorne. It is bordered on the east side by Peel Hill motte and bailey castle (SAM 1013451) and on the southwest side by development fronting onto King Street (Figure 1). The majority of the site is an open green space, with an area of roughly-surfaced car parking facing onto Church Street and an enclosed, overgrown space on the site of a former chapel, immediately southwest of Peel Hill.

The superficial geology comprises glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits of the Devensian period, with Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation silty clay recorded to the northeast (BGS online). This overlies Sherwood Sandstone of the Permian and Triassic periods. Thorne town centre lies on a ridge of glacial sand and gravel less than 1km wide and c.2km long, amongst extensive peat lands. This is key to the development of the town, which would have been an island surrounded by marshes prior to the widescale drainage of the Humberhead levels in the 17th century. Although somewhat isolated, the island would have been well served by communications along the River Don.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The general aims of the evaluation were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional and national context, and for an assessment to be made of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area;
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site.

In addition to the general aims, there were a number of specific objectives for the evaluation. These were to identify:

- the potential for deposits relating to burgage plots and medieval occupation;
- the potential for prehistoric or early medieval deposits;
- if any deposits can be related to Hall Garth;

- the potential for later post-medieval deposits on site;
- if there are surviving deposits and burials related to the former Quaker burial ground;
- the degree of modern disturbance across the site;
- the contribution of any identified remains to the significance of Peel Hill.

3.2 Methodology

The evaluation was undertaken in line with the methodology presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 4). Eight trenches were excavated using a JCB with a ditching bucket. Machining ceased once archaeological features or the natural subsoil had been reached. Following recording of the trenches, sondage slots were excavated by machine to establish the nature of underlying deposits. The trenches were targeted at specific areas or potential archaeological features and deposits within the site, and to provide coverage across the full area of the site. The initial trench layout was designed by SYAS, with modifications agreed in the field to avoid blocking access routes (Trench 2) and due to logistical problems relating to terrain and vegetation (Trenches 1 and 3). The final location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The SYAS Sites and Monuments Record was consulted to provide background information on the site and previous archaeological works undertaken in the area. This review of the archaeological interest and potential is based on the information gained through this consultation process.

The evaluation site is located within Thorne's medieval settlement core, immediately to the south-west of Peel Hill motte and bailey castle (SAM 1013451), approximately 50m to the west of the medieval Church of St. Nicholas and 50m to the northeast of Thorne's medieval marketplace (Magilton 1977, 73). Relatively little is known about the motte and bailey castle. Its date of construction is unclear, given the poor documentary record from the early Norman period, but it may have been built relatively soon after the Norman Conquest (Casson 1829, 30), possibly during the civil war during the reign of King Stephen (Hey 2011, 82). It is likely to have been constructed by the earls of Warenne, to whom Thorne was granted in 1066 (Casson 1829, 14). Stone foundations were revealed during the late 18th to early 19th centuries (Casson 1829, 31), indicating that the original timber fortifications had been rebuilt in stone at some point, possibly by Hamelin Plantagenet in the late 12th century. Hamelin was also responsible for rebuilding the larger Conisbrough Castle and the foundation plan of the keep at Thorne suggests the two were constructed in a similar style (Illingworth 1939, 36-44).

A description by John Leland in 1534 indicates that the keep was still standing at that date, when it was in use as a 'prison for offenders in the forestes' of Hadfield Chase by 1534 (Casson 1829, 29). The date of the keep's demolition is unknown; as is whether it was deliberately demolished or abandoned and left to decay. The motte and bailey site was in use as pasture by the late 18th century, with only the foundations surviving (Casson 1829, 31). The location of the castle's bailey is unclear, but earthwork evidence and the alignment of South Field Road suggest that it was to the south and east of the castle, probably enclosing the church, which may have originated as a private chapel. Documentary evidence indicates that a plot named 'Hall Garth' stood to the west of the castle during the later medieval period (Casson 1829). The

garth, an enclosed garden or plot, may have extended into the evaluation area. The name 'Peel Hill' was not recorded until the 19th century.

The remains of medieval and early post-medieval burgage plots are evident in the vicinity of the site on the 1825 Thorne, Hatfield and Fishlake enclosure plan (Figure 3). It is not known whether similar plots may formerly have extended into the site itself. A Quaker meeting house was built to the immediate southwest of Peel Hill at an unknown date, possibly in the 18th century. The building was depicted on the 1825 enclosure map. A burial ground associated with this meeting house was recorded on a plan of 1815 (QR 140), with annotations indicating that it was still being used for burials into the 1930s. The land was sold by the Quakers in 1942. The burial ground extends into the evaluation site.

The 1843 tithe map showed houses, cottages, shops, gardens and yards within the southeast part of the evaluation area, fronting onto Church Street. Houses in this area were shown on the 1893 to 1932 OS maps, and were cleared during the 1960s, when the area was known as a slum. The tithe map showed large plots without buildings within the rest of the site, and a dense area of trees occupied the western part at the time of a 1926 aerial photograph. A large rectangular building had been constructed in this area by 1962. By 1967, a Pentecostal Church had been constructed over part of the former Quaker burial ground.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit (SYAFRU) excavated four trenches and ten trial pits within the site in 1994, with a further six trenches to the south and east of the current evaluation area (Atkinson 1994). The locations of the trenches are shown on Figure 2. The SYAFRU trenches within the current evaluation area identified that superficial geology, comprising sands, gravels and clay, was encountered at depths of between 0.4m and 0.9m below the current ground surface. Pottery sherds of medieval to post-medieval date were recovered from the subsoil, as well as several sherds from Trench E which could not be clearly attributed to the medieval period and may have been of prehistoric date, a rarity for South Yorkshire.

Only one possible archaeological feature was recorded within these four trenches, a possible pit which contained no artefacts. The combination of medieval and post-medieval sherds within the subsoils suggested a 'relatively high degree of disturbance' (Atkinson 1994). An 'earthwork' that was noted in the western part of the site during a site meeting was tentatively identified as 'the remains of the (Peel Hill) bailey bank and ditch' (Atkinson 1994). The location of the putative earthwork is not shown in the SYAFRU report. Trench E was located to investigate this earthwork, but no deposits associated with it were recorded in the trench description suggesting that it was a superficial feature. As mentioned above, the castle's bailey is generally thought to have stood to the south and east of the motte. A possible buried topsoil was found underlying the subsoil in Trench G.

Ten test pits were excavated within the central part of the site, only two of which revealed archaeological features: a small, square pit of probable post-medieval date in TP01, and a narrow linear feature with a V-shaped base in TP07. The linear feature contained one sherd of medieval pottery and was dated to the 13th-14th century on this basis, though this seems insufficient evidence to establish a definitive date for the feature as the sherd may have been residual. The purpose of the feature was not established, but it was noted that it was on a similar alignment to the property boundaries fronting onto King Street, and it has been

subsequently interpreted as possibly related to medieval burgrave plots. Two trenches were located to the south of the current evaluation area by SYAFRU. These recorded probable medieval subsoils, underlying post-medieval to modern made ground. No evidence for medieval structures, pits or other activities were recorded within these trenches, suggesting they were within undeveloped 'rear yard' areas behind buildings fronting onto King Street during this period.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

The locations of the trenches are shown on Figure 2, along with the 1994 SYAFRU trenches to allow a comparison to be made between the deposits revealed in the two evaluations. A list of all contexts recorded during the evaluation is given in Appendix 2.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located to evaluate the potential for survival of graves associated with the 18th- to early 19th-century Quaker burial ground. The original proposal was for a 15m by 2m trench aligned roughly north to south across the small enclosed area formerly occupied by the Pentecostal Chapel, but following a site visit, this was altered to an 8m by 4m trench aligned northwest to southeast. This was due to the trench being located on a flat area with a steep slope downwards to the west mainly covered in trees, with only one viable access point for the machine, offering limited possibilities for the angle of excavation. The alterations to the trench size and layout did not affect the objectives of the evaluation. The trench plan and section are shown on Figure 4.

The uppermost deposit within the trench was a silty loam topsoil, between 0.2 and 0.4m thick. Removal of the topsoil revealed a modern brick wall (102) running across the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment. This is on the line of the Pentecostal Chapel as shown on the 1967 OS map, and the frogged, machine-made bricks are consistent with a mid-20th-century date of construction. There was a stone foundation course (107) at the base of the wall, projecting slightly to the north. The wall was set within a construction trench (cuts 108/109), which cut all the underlying deposits. The fills of the construction cut (105/106) comprised gritty pale brown soil containing brick rubble and mortar fragments.

To the south of the wall, the topsoil overlay a made ground deposit (101) of brick rubble and mortar 0.4-0.5m thick, which overlay a black clay-silt buried soil layer (103), interpreted as the topsoil of the graveyard. This was directly over the brown silty clay subsoil (104). Three graves were recorded on the south side of the wall, cut into the subsoil. These graves (119, 120 and 121) were aligned east to west and sub-rectangular in shape, with grave 120 appearing to cut the northeast corner of 119. The grave fills were paler and softer than the surrounding subsoil, though they were less clear than those to the north. They were exposed at a depth of 8.08-8.18m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and 1.8-1.9m below the current ground surface.

To the north of the wall, there was evidence for a more complex sequence of made ground deposits underlying the topsoil. This material may be derived in part from the demolition of the former Quaker meeting house to the north. The made ground deposits overlay the black clay-silt buried soil (103). The lowest made ground layer, 113, was a thick deposit of brick and mortar rubble, which became thinner closer to the wall, creating a depression. This deposit was overlain by a black silty made ground layer (112), also sloping down towards the wall.

Above this was a thin spread of brick and mortar rubble, 111, towards the northern end of the trench, with a thicker dump of rubble (110) laid in the hollow against the wall. This may have been the same material as 101 to the south of the wall. All the made ground deposits were cut by the construction trench for the wall.

Five graves (114-118) were identified cutting into subsoil 104 to the north of the wall (Plate 1). These were similar in appearance to those to the south, and on the same east-west alignment. They appear to be in rough rows, though these are not well defined. As agreed prior to the start of excavation, the outline of the graves was exposed and recorded but no further excavation was undertaken, to avoid disturbing human remains although possible bone fragments were identified in some of the exposed grave fills.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the current car parking area to investigate the extent of survival of remains of the 18th- to mid-20th-century housing off Church Street and to establish whether any features relating to former King Street burgage plots extended into this area. The trench was moved c.5m to the north of its original proposed location to avoid blocking vehicular access to the rear yards of shops fronting onto King Street. This did not affect the objectives of the evaluation. The trench was 15m by 2m and aligned northwest to southeast. The plan and section are shown in Figure 5.

The ground surface in this area comprised a spread of tarmac (200) covering the southern end of the trench and a brick rubble deposit covering the remainder and underlying the tarmac (201). At the southern end of the trench, this overlay a gritty brown made ground layer (202); elsewhere it directly overlay archaeological features relating to the 18th- to 20th-century houses, at a depth of around 0.2m below the current ground surface (7.21m aOD). Four walls were identified crossing the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment (Plate 2). All four walls (204, 208, 211 and 213) were constructed of handmade red bricks. Three (204, 211 and 213) were bonded with a sandy lime mortar, whilst the fourth (208) had a harder grey mortar bonding, suggesting it may have been built in a different phase of activity, probably later than the other three walls. Wall 211 had a short length of a probable return wall aligned northwest to southeast at the western side of the trench, though the junction between them had been truncated.

At the southern end of the trench, to the south of wall 204, there was a layer of brick rubble in a clay silt matrix (203). A ceramic drainpipe ran within deposit 203, suggesting that it was made ground underlying a yard surface. Removal of this material revealed a fragmentary brick floor, 214, immediately overlying the clay superficial geology at a depth of 6.52m aOD (0.9m below the current ground surface). This could represent the remains of an earlier yard surface or the floor of a demolished building, and suggests that there was more than one phase of construction at the site.

Between walls 204 and 208 were a series of parallel deposits which appeared to be made ground layers or the remains of surfaces. A pale brown silty clay deposit containing lumps of lime mortar (205) was laid against the northern side of wall 204. To the north was a pale brown silty clay (206), then a further spread of lime mortar with clay patches (207). This latter deposit appeared to be a possible weathered surface, though it was damaged and uneven in places. Immediately north of this was a layer of pale brown clay (209), which ran under wall

208 and up to wall 211. A spread of lime mortar was recorded to the north of wall 208, also overlying 209.

North of wall 211, deposit 212 appeared to be the same as 209, and it could represent the remains of a former surface or bedding layer. This layer was cut by a ceramic drain pipe running north of and parallel with wall 211, and was truncated on the west side by modern disturbance. The modern disturbance appeared to be a dump of late 20th-century material, including rubble, plastic bags and crisp packets. Wall 213 was also truncated by this modern material. It is unclear if this was a deliberate cut for the deposition of rubbish, or the recent backfilling of an earlier disturbance, possibly undertaken to level the car park surface. It does not correspond with the location of any of the 1994 trenches; however, it could be related to a geotechnical test pit excavated in 2004 (ARCUS 2004, 11, Pit 1). No structural remains were noted in this pit, though it was a small, mechanically excavated pit with limited visibility.

In 1994, SYAFRU excavated a trench within the car park, 12m to the southeast of Trench 2. SYAFRU Trench A did not encounter any structural remains. Within the trench was a brick rubble made ground deposit directly under the tarmac surface. The rubble was between 0.3 and 0.5m deep, becoming noticeably thicker towards the south (see Figure 12). This overlay a brown silty clay subsoil (not encountered in Trench 2), which was up to 0.5m deep at the north and only 0.1m deep at the south end. It appeared that modern disturbance was deeper at the south end. The clay superficial geology was encountered at a depth of 0.7m below the ground surface, shallower than in the southern end of Trench 2 (0.9m BGS). The results of Trench A suggest that the remains of the post-medieval housing are not equally preserved across the southeast part of the site.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located along the southwest edge of the site, in order to investigate the potential for the survival of features relating to burgage plots along King Street. The trench was excavated 2m to the northeast of the proposed location due to the presence of trees along the site boundary. This did not affect the objectives of the evaluation. The trench was 15m by 2m in size and was aligned northwest to southeast. The plan and section of Trench 3 are shown in Figure 6.

The majority of the trench was covered by a dark brown silty loam topsoil (300), though towards the western end this was interrupted by a thick layer of modern dumping, containing whole bricks and plastic bags (301). A deeper area of rubble (302) within this dumping seems likely to be associated with SYAFRU TP05, with the trench clipping the corner of the backfilled test pit. To the east of 301, the topsoil overlay a dark brown silty clay (303), which merged with the subsoil at its base. This layer was very homogeneous, with a slightly humic nature, and was interpreted as a possible garden soil. It contained late 19th- to early 20th-century pottery sherds and overlay the mottled orange-brown silty clay subsoil (304). The southern corner of the trench also contained modern dumped material (314) within a feature cut through the topsoil and subsoil (313). The fill included whole bricks, some mortared together. It is likely that this relates to another SYAFRU test pit, TP08. The SYAFRU report does not contain any information on the deposits within either of these pits, except to note that no archaeological features were encountered.

Four possible archaeological features were noted cutting into the subsoil. Towards the western end there was a semicircular depression (307) extending out from the northern trench edge, filled with a rich black silty soil (308), and an ephemeral linear feature (305), aligned roughly north to south, which became indistinct at its southern end. The two features appeared to merge together, the junction being disturbed by the base of test pit TP05. Investigation of these features indicated that they were shallow with very uneven bases, and are likely to relate to tree roots. Further east, a second sub-circular feature extended from the northern trench edge (309). This again had an uneven base with a shallow profile, and was interpreted as either a tree bole or an animal burrow (Plate 3). The initial fill of this feature, 310, contained pottery sherds with a date range suggesting deposition in the late 18th to early 19th century, as well as a near complete goose skeleton and a slate pencil. The top of this deposit was uneven, with two depressions filled by lenses of black hammer scale (316) and a pinkish-red degraded iron (318). These formed the basal fills of a more modern dump, which may have been cut into 310, or deposited into a hollow created by the former feature. The lower fills were overlain by brick rubble (302) indistinguishable from the general 301 material except in that it contained a denser concentration of bricks and fragments of plastic bags.

Towards the eastern end of the trench was a land drain (311/312), aligned roughly north to south. The cut had a V-shaped profile, and the drain was constructed of handmade, unfrosted red bricks, laid in two sloping parallel rows and backfilled with a layer of brick rubble and mortar. The drain, which cut into 303 and subsoil 304, was of similar construction to a drain encountered in Trench 5. Three pottery sherds from the fill indicated a late 18th-century date of deposition.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was also located to investigate the potential for features associated with burgage plots. It was 15m by 2m and oriented northwest to southeast. The trench plan and section are shown in Figure 7.

The trench was covered by a dark brown silty loam topsoil (400), which overlay the remains of brick structures towards the western end of the trench. These comprised three walls and an area of brick floor, encountered less than 0.1m below the current ground surface. Wall 401 ran across the trench on a roughly northeast to southwest alignment. The foundations of the wall were stepped out making it wider at the base. On the western side, the wall was butted by a northwest to southeast aligned wall (402) and the area of brick floor (403) was laid in the angle to the west of the junction of these two walls. Both walls were constructed of handmade red brick bonded with a pale yellow-white lime mortar, Wall 401 appeared to be cut into a clay deposit, 404, which ran below wall 402. Wall 401 was set into a foundation cut (422), which cut a brown silty subsoil (421).

Floor 403 was also constructed of handmade bricks, mainly laid on a northeast-southwest alignment, and was truncated (Plate 4). Some of the bricks were cracked or crumbling, possibly indicating that the floor had been subject to heat. The truncated area (417) had been backfilled with a brown gritty silt deposit, 406/408, which contained pottery with a date range suggestive of deposition in the late 18th to 19th centuries. These two contexts were interrupted by a brick rubble deposit, 407, which may have been part of the remains of the floor. To the north of wall 402 was a patch of dark brown silty subsoil, 405, which seemed to overlie clay

deposit 404. A sondage through 405 and 404 to the east of the junction of walls revealed a small circular cut, possibly a post hole, cut into silty soil 421 (Plate 5). The post hole (419) was 0.2m in diameter with a shallow, U-shaped base, and may have been associated with the walls.

The third wall, 418, butted against and was bonded to the east side of wall 401, and may have been built into the same foundation cut, suggesting they were constructed at roughly the same time. It was aligned northwest to southeast and was only 0.6m in length. The area to the immediate east of walls 401 and 418 was covered by a series of dump deposits (409-413), which appeared to post-date the walls. Deposit 411 contained a large quantity of pottery, with many sherds appearing to be from the same vessels, suggestive of a midden deposit or clearance dump. The pottery mainly dated from the late 19th to early 20th century, and could be associated with the end of activity within the building. The dump deposits were laid over a pale brown sandy silt deposit (414) covering a dark brown silty buried soil (415). Both these deposits extended to the eastern end of the trench and overlay the brown silty soil (421) into which walls 401 and 418 were cut. Below this deposit was pale orange-brown clay (423), the top of which was 0.9m below the current ground surface (5.56m aOD).

The only historic map to show a building in this approximate location is the 1825 enclosure map (Figure 3), which depicted a small structure. The building was not shown on the 1843 tithe map or any later maps. No remains of structures were reported from nearby SYAFRU test pits TP01 and TP02, though a possible shallow pit was noted in TP01.

5.5 Trench 5

Trenches 5 to 8 were located to examine the area west of the castle and to investigate the potential for medieval or prehistoric activity. Trench 5 was 15m by 2m in extent and aligned roughly north to south. The trench plan and section are shown in Figure 8.

The uppermost layer was a dark brown clay-silt topsoil (500) with occasional brick rubble inclusions. At the southern end of the trench, the topsoil was overlain by a spread of crushed rubble forming the surface of the car parking area. The topsoil within this trench was up to 0.8m thick, overlying mottled orange-brown sandy clay subsoil (501). One sherd of late medieval pottery was found within context 501. The subsoil was cut by a land drain, aligned roughly northwest to southeast. This drain appeared to stop part of the way across the trench, and continued to the northwest beyond the trench edge. It was similar in construction to drain 311/312 in Trench 3, with two rows of bricks (503) laid against the sides of a V-shaped cut (502), and a single row of bricks laid flat over the top to form a capping layer (Plate 6). A grey-brown clay deposit (505) below the subsoil appeared to be superficial geology, and was encountered at a depth of 1m below the current ground surface (c.5.58m aOD).

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 15m by 2m in extent and was aligned northeast to southwest along the western side of the site. The trench plan and section are shown in Figure 9.

The dark brown clay-silt topsoil (600) was up to 0.5m thick, overlying the mottled orange-brown subsoil 601. The subsoil was cut by two land drains that appeared to be linked; drain cut 604 was aligned northeast to southwest along the southern side of the trench, and was intersected at a right angle by a very similar cut, 606, which was aligned northwest to

southeast. The fill (605) of cut 604 was excavated, revealing two rows of modern bricks, laid flat with no mortar bonding. There was a gap of c.50mm between the rows, and most of the bricks had three perforations running through them (Plate 7). The style of bricks indicates that this was a 20th-century land drain. The similarity of the cut, fill and alignment of drain 606 suggests that it is part of the same drainage system. A small post hole or stake hole (608) was located close to drain 604 at the western end of the trench. The fill contained a circular ring of carbonised wood, indicating the location of a former post. The preservation of the wood suggests a relatively recent date for the post hole, and it may have been associated with the laying out of the drain. No finds were recovered from its fill (609)

A linear feature (602) crossed the central part of the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment. The feature was just over 1m wide, and 0.1m deep. It had an uneven base, with a sharper, more distinct edge on the west side and a gently sloping edge on the east side. The fill (603) was very similar to the topsoil and contained lots of root fragments and evidence for bioturbation, suggesting the feature could be related to tree root activity. Three pottery sherds were found within this fill, of 19th-century date.

The machine-excavated sondage at the eastern end of the trench revealed a lens of blackish-brown clay sand (610) underlying the subsoil (Plate 8). This was not continuous across the sondage, and appeared to contain charcoal. It was at roughly the same level as a thin band of gravel and sub-rounded cobbles (611), which did not continue under 610. Both these deposits overlay a mid-grey brown clay (612). The gravel and clay appeared to be the superficial geology.

SYAFRU trench E was located to the northeast of Trench 6. A gravel deposit was located immediately below the topsoil at a depth of 0.45m below the ground surface in Trench E, compared with a depth of 0.9m in Trench 6 (see Figure 12). The only feature in Trench E was a shallow depression or pit, which contained no artefactual material.

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located to the east of Trench 6, and was 15m by 2m in extent. It was aligned northeast to southwest. The trench plan and section are shown on Figure 10.

The topsoil in Trench 7 (700) was around 0.4m-0.45m deep. There was a concentration of brick rubble within the topsoil towards the southern end of the trench, probably related to modern dumping. The topsoil overlay the mottled orange-brown clay-silt subsoil (701). No archaeological features were located in this trench. A machine-excavated sondage towards the southern end recorded a band of gravel and sub-rounded cobbles in a sandy matrix (702) below the subsoil, at a depth of between 0.6 and 0.8m below the ground surface (Plate 9). This overlay a thick grey-brown clay deposit (703), similar to that recorded in Trenches 5 and 6. The clay was up to 0.6m deep, with a softer orange brown silty clay below (704). No finds were recovered from the gravel and clays, and they appeared to be superficial geology.

Trench 7 was located between SYAFRU trenches E and G (see Figure 12). Trench E, described in section 5.6, recorded gravel at a depth of 0.45m. Comparison with Trenches 6 and 7 suggests this could indicate a slight rise in the height of the gravel between these two trenches, in which the deposit was at a depth of 0.9m and 0.6-0.8m respectively. The gravel layer does not seem to be continuous across the site, and was not encountered in Trench G. The topsoil in

Trench G was between 0.2 and 0.4m in depth, overlying a subsoil c.0.3m deep. In a machine-excavated sondage, a thin brown silty soil underlay the subsoil, and appeared to be a buried soil horizon. This overlay the clay superficial geology.

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located towards the northern end of the site and was aligned northeast to southwest. It was 15m by 2m in extent. The trench plan and section are shown on Figure 11.

The topsoil in Trench 8 (800) was thinner than in Trenches 6 and 7, being up to 0.3m in depth. This overlay a thin brown silty subsoil (801), 0.15m thick and containing occasional small brick fragments. This in turn overlay a pale brown clay-silt subsoil (803). In the southern end of the trench, the two subsoils were separated by a thin, intermittent deposit comprising spreads of broken pottery sherds (802) in a similar matrix to 801 (Plate 10). The ceramics were of late 18th- to 19th-century date, and could relate to the dumping of domestic waste or manuring. They did not seem to be within cut features, but may have concentrated in natural depressions in the top of subsoil 803.

Subsoil 803 was up to 0.4m thick, and overlay a layer of gravel (804) comprising small to large sub-rounded pebbles and cobbles, with an undulating surface. No finds were noted within it, and it appeared to be the same as the gravel lenses noted in Trenches 6 and 7. The gravel was encountered at a depth of c.0.6-0.7m below the ground surface (7.98 to 8.15m aOD).

SYAFRU Trench F was located to the north of Trench 8. The gravel was encountered at a depth of 0.4m in this trench, with no subsoil recorded between the gravel and the topsoil. This could reflect the slope of the natural surface, and the possibility that the subsoil towards the upper end of the site has been truncated by ploughing.

6 DISCUSSION

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of archaeological remains within the site, to allow an assessment of the significance of the archaeological resource to be made and to assist in determining the requirements for further archaeological work at the site. Further objectives were aimed at identifying the potential for specific remains, including prehistoric activity, deposits associated with the motte and bailey castle, medieval occupation and burgrave plots, deposits related to Hall Garth and post-medieval occupation, and graves associated with the Quaker burial ground. It was also intended to investigate the extent of modern disturbance across the site, and the contribution of any archaeological remains to the setting of the motte and bailey.

The evaluation, in conjunction with the results of the 1994 fieldwork, has indicated that archaeological remains do survive within the site, mainly concentrated in the southern half of the proposed development area (see Figure 13). No evidence for prehistoric activity was encountered, and no remains of features that could be definitively identified as associated with burgrave plots or medieval activity were noted in any of the trenches, with only one sherd of medieval pottery recovered from a topsoil deposit. A wall crossing Trench 4 does line up with the edge of one of the buildings currently fronting onto King Street, which could indicate that the wall lies on a former property boundary, potentially related to a burgrave plot.

The evaluation has indicated that graves associated with the 18th to 19th-century Quaker burial ground do survive within the enclosed area underlying the former Pentecostal Chapel (Trench 1). The disturbance to the graveyard from the chapel itself appears to be restricted to the excavation of the wall foundations through the subsoil, in a relatively narrow foundation cut. As agreed prior to the start of the evaluation the graves were not excavated; therefore, the depth of the grave cuts and number of inhumations within each is not known.

The truncated remains of 18th- to mid-20th-century housing were located within Trench 2 at the southeast side of the site, immediately below the car park surfacing. Due to the extent of truncation it was difficult to distinguish whether the walls were defining rooms or yard areas within the area of the trench. No cellars were recorded within the evaluation trench. Further remains of walls are visible within the car park surface to the southwest of the trench, indicating that there is the potential for further remains of the housing in this area. The SYAFRU trench to the east did not record any similar remains and showed evidence of substantial disturbance to the sub-surface deposits, indicating that the extent of preservation is likely to vary across the area of the current car park. The disturbance could relate to variations in the methods of demolishing the housing, or to more recent activities such as the insertion of services.

The remains of a building of brick construction were found in Trench 4. The building had a fragmentary brick floor which may have been exposed to heat. It could correspond with a structure shown in this approximate location on the 1825 enclosure map. Field drains were noted in Trenches 3, 5 and 6, with those in Trench 6 being clearly more recent than those in Trenches 3 and 5, which were constructed of handmade bricks and could date to the 17th to 19th century. The field drains correspond with the 19th-century enclosure and tithe maps, indicating that the western part of the site was in use as fields in the later post-medieval period, and may have been cultivated, which could have impacted on the preservation of sub-surface archaeology. Other features recorded within Trenches 3 and 6 appeared to relate to either tree root activity or animal burrows. Much of the site was shown as wooded on an aerial photograph from 1925, and the planting and subsequent removal of these trees appears to have impacted on sub-surface deposits.

The underlying superficial geology across the site comprised clay, with a grey-brown clay noted in most trenches. In the northern part of the site (Trenches 6-8) this was covered by a thin band of sub-rounded pebbles and cobbles in a sandy matrix, which corresponds with the evidence from the SYAFRU trenches E-G. The topsoil and subsoil appear to be thicker towards the southern end of the site, the lowest point, and thinner at the highest northern point, this could be due to hillwash leading to the accumulation of colluvial deposits down slope. There are no clear signs of modern disturbance at this end of the site.

The absence of medieval and early post-medieval archaeology within the site is interesting given the proximity of the motte and bailey castle. Though ephemeral remains may have been lost through truncation of deposits due to agricultural activity or tree planting, the lack of any features or residual finds to the west of the castle suggests that this area lay outside the area of medieval occupation. It reinforces earlier theories that the bailey was located to the east and north of the motte, and suggests that the majority of the proposed development site may have been part of a field or fields from at least the medieval period onwards. The open space

to the west of Peel Hill therefore appears to have been an aspect of its setting since the medieval period.

To the south the picture is more complicated. It is possible that the remains of any medieval occupation along the Church Street side of the site would have been truncated or removed during the construction of the post-medieval housing in this area. The absence of any recorded features associated with the castle or its period of occupation within this area does not preclude this having been developed during the medieval period. The post-medieval archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation do not contribute to the original setting of the monument although they have been an aspect of the setting of Peel Hill during the post-medieval period.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the evaluation suggest that the northern end of the site has a low potential for archaeological features and deposits, despite its proximity to Peel Hill motte. The remains of 18th- to 20th-century buildings were found in the southeastern part of the site, in the area fronting onto Church Street, and the remains of a brick-built structure survived in the southwest part of the site, probably of post-medieval date. There was also evidence for modern dumping and disturbance across the southern end of the site, as well as features possibly related to tree roots. The 18th- to 20th-century remains, including structures and rubbish dumps, are well preserved in patches and have the potential to increase our understanding of the development of Thorne in the post-medieval period. These deposits are of local archaeological significance.

No features pre-dating the post-medieval period were found during the evaluation, and only one artefact, a probable late medieval pottery sherd, was recovered from a subsoil deposit. This suggests that occupation activity in the medieval period was concentrated on the street frontages, with the majority of the site being part of one or more fields from this period onwards.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage would like to thank Peter Alflat of Doncaster MBC for securing access to the site and Andrew Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for monitoring the project.

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Historic maps

1815 plan of Thorne Quaker Graveyard. Sheffield Archives QR 140.

1825 Hatfield, Thorne and Fishlake enclosure map.

1843 Thorne tithe map.

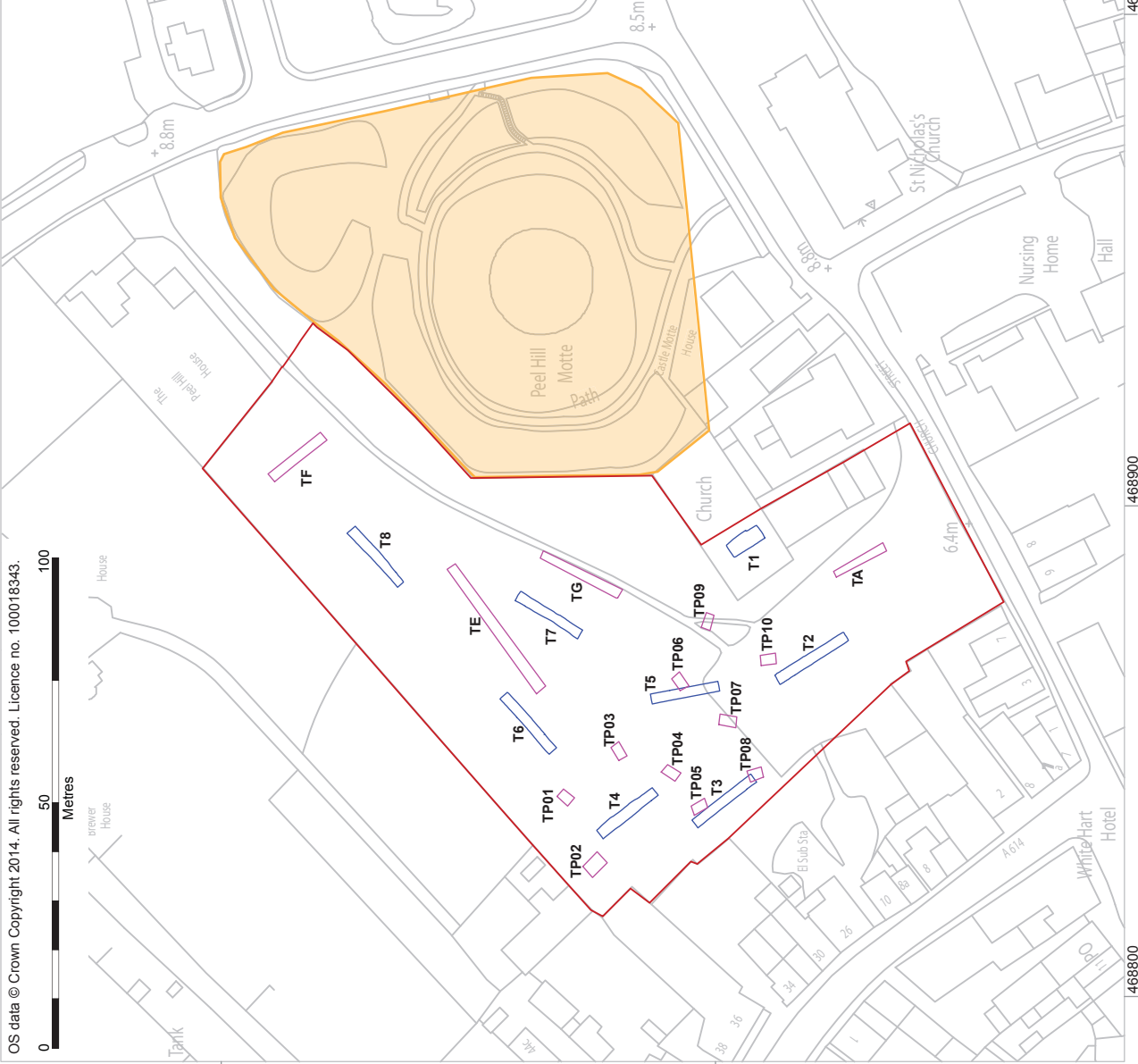
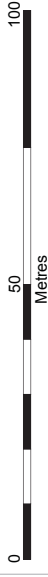
Ordnance Survey maps: 1893, 1932, 1956, 1962, 1967

10 FIGURES



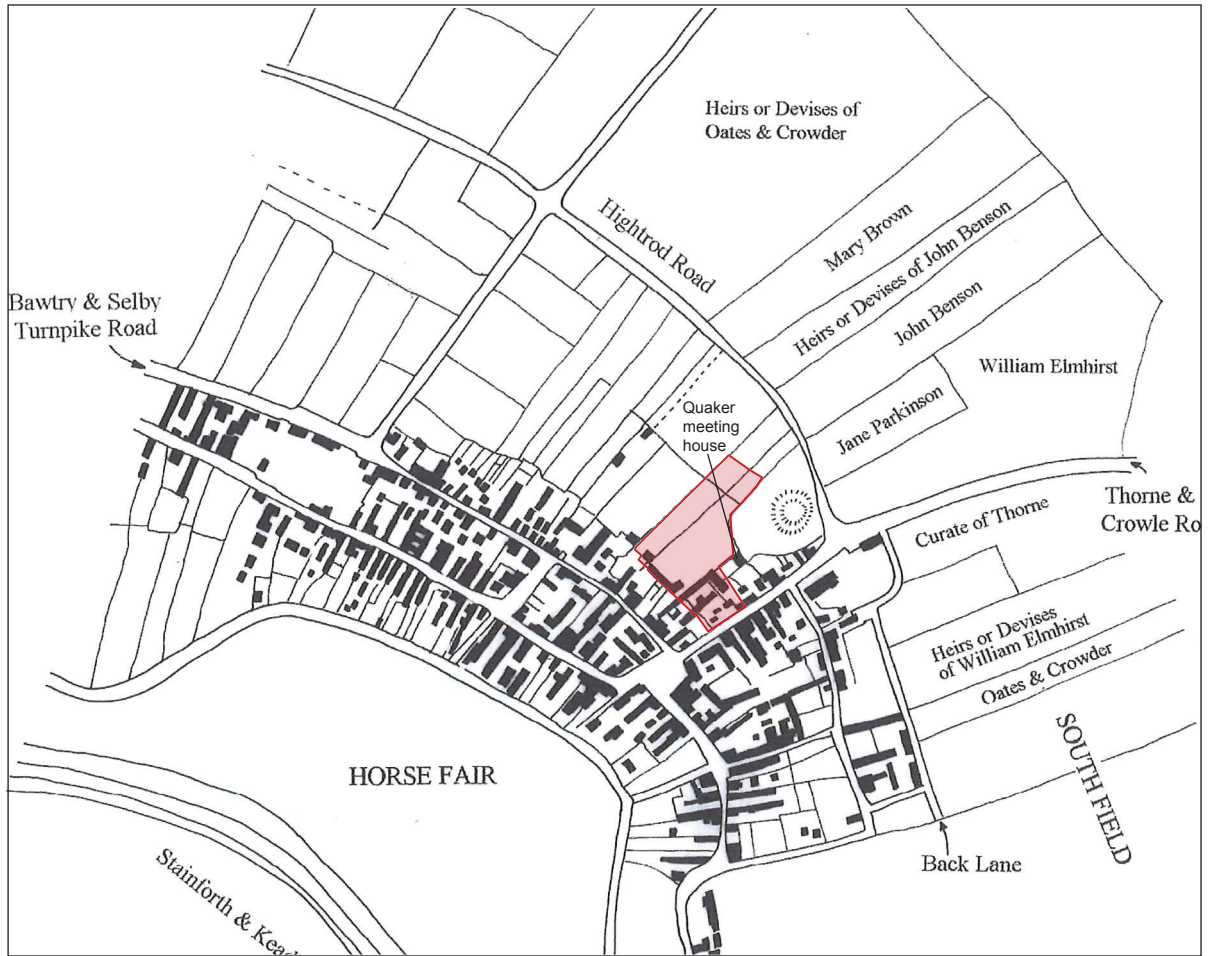
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- 2014 Archeritage trench
- 1994 SYAFRU trench
- Peel Hill SAM

Figure 2: Location of 2014 and 1994 trenches



Tracing of part of Thorne Enclosure map, 1825.

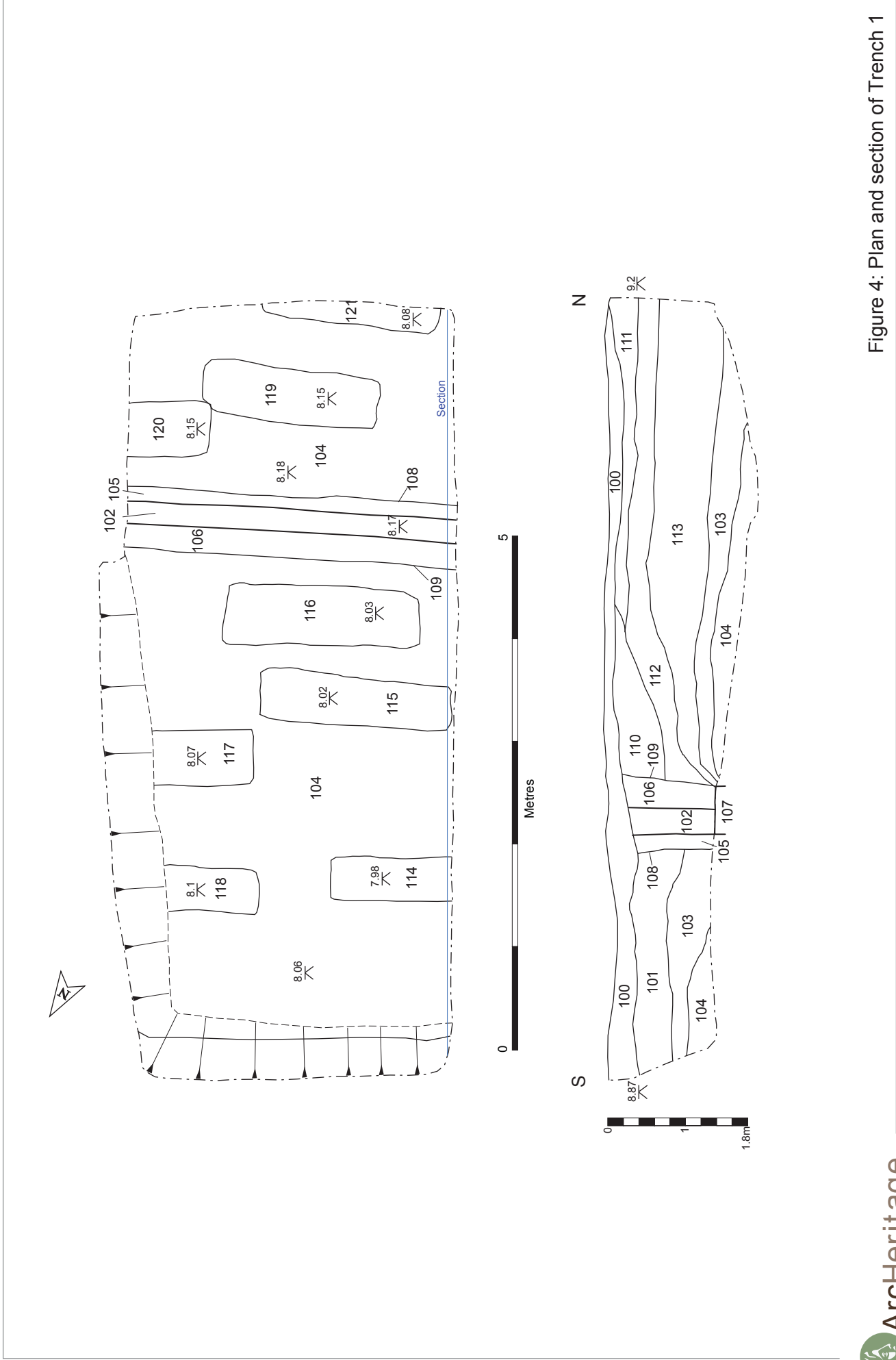


Figure 4: Plan and section of Trench 1

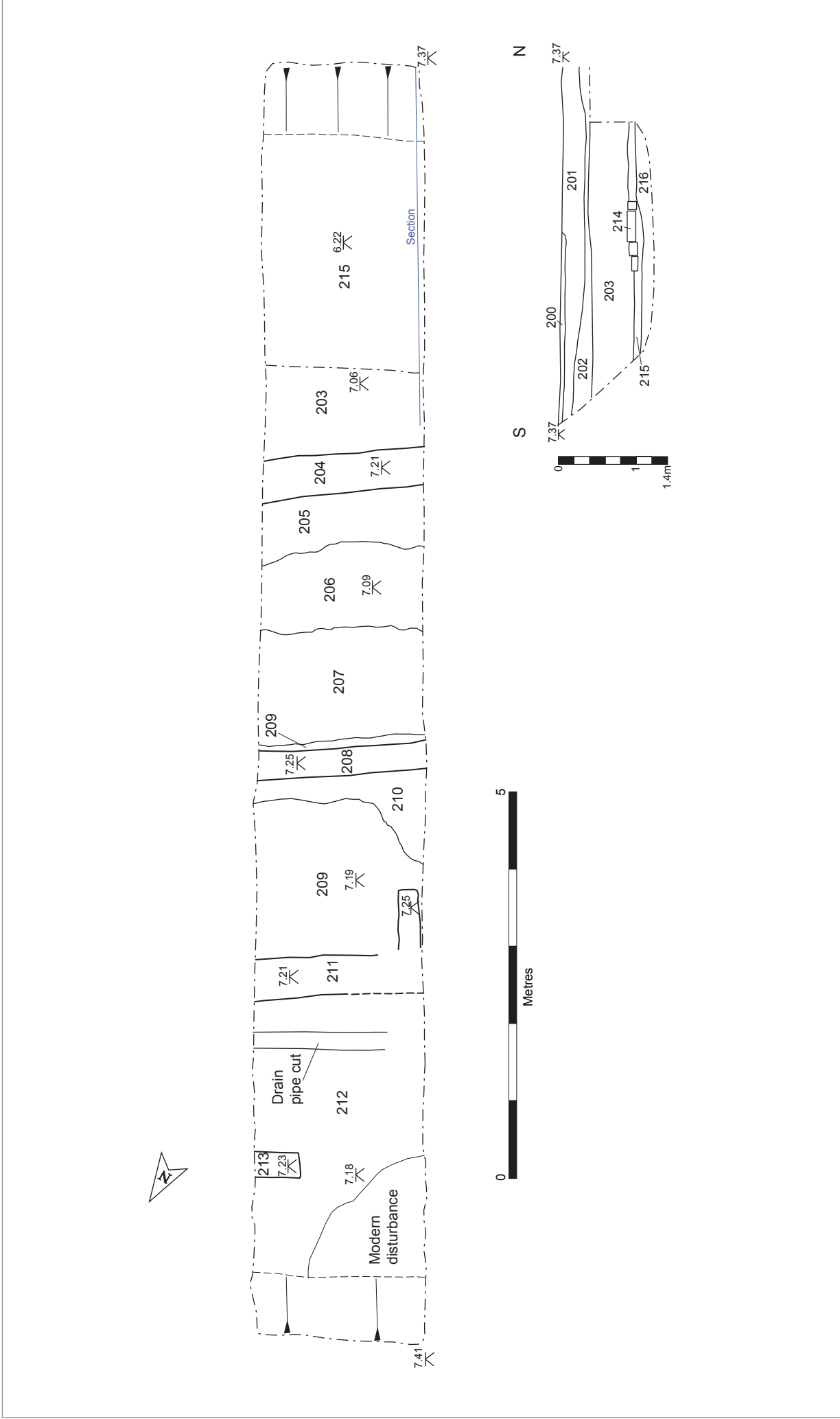


Figure 5: Plan and section of Trench 2

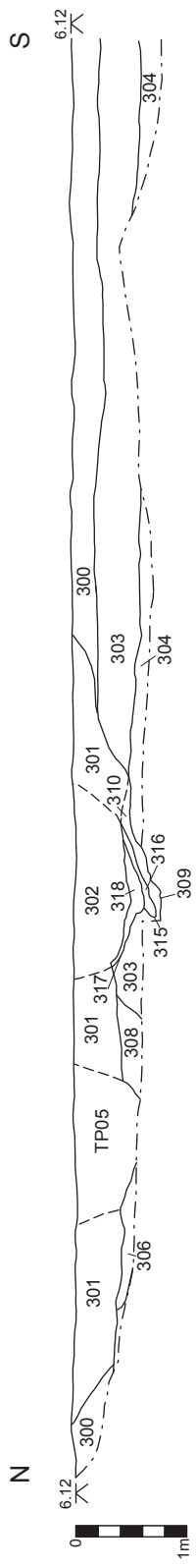
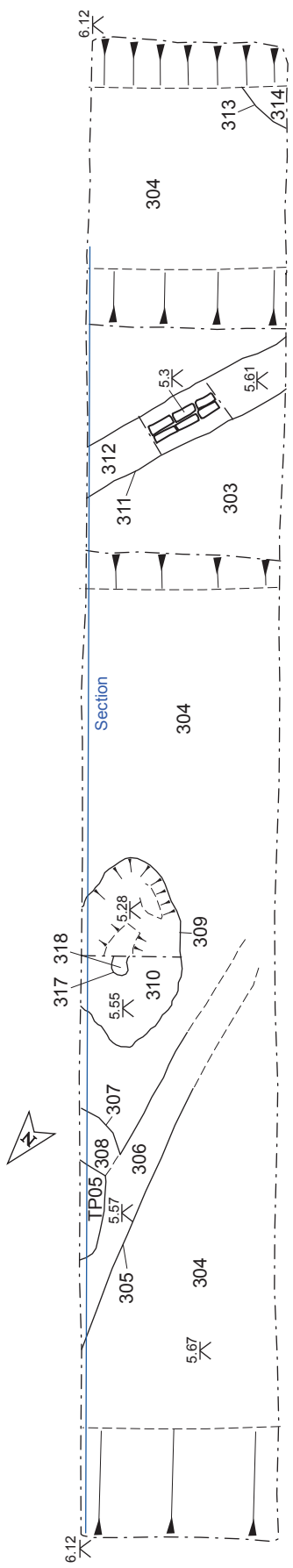


Figure 6: Plan and section of Trench 3

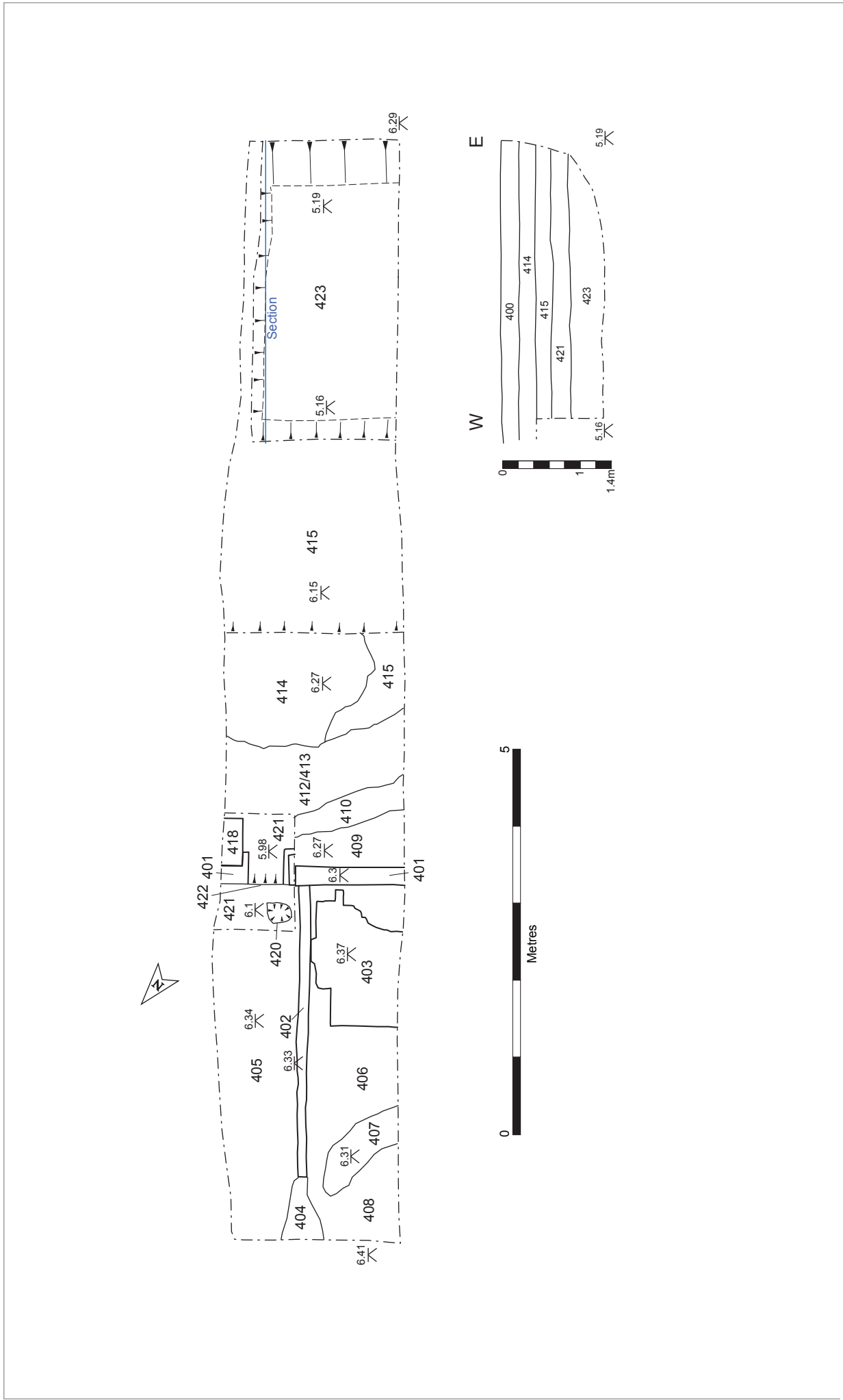


Figure 7: Plan and section of Trench 4

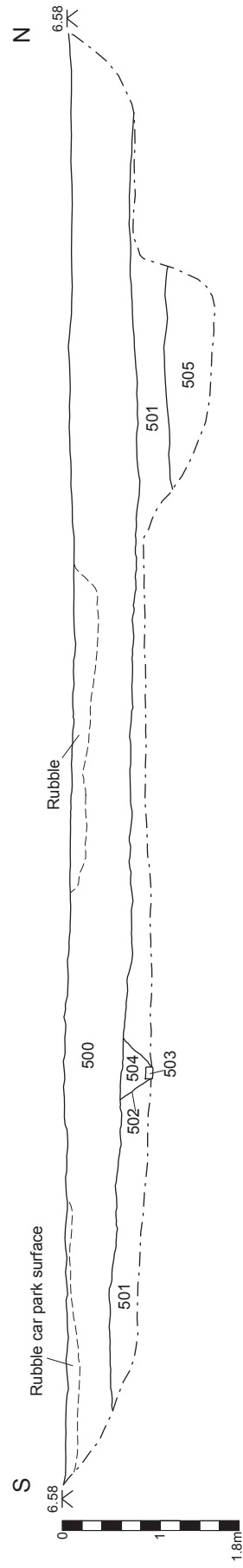
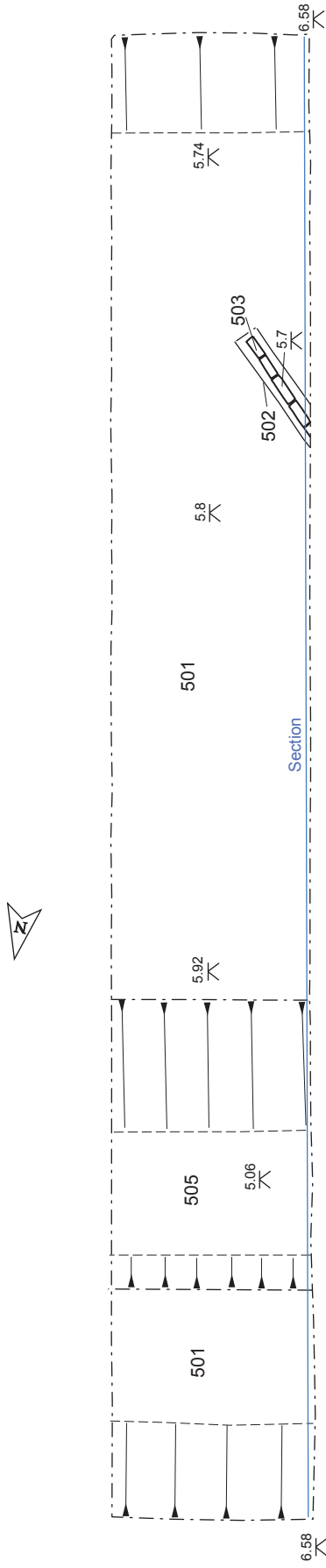


Figure 8: Plan and section of Trench 5

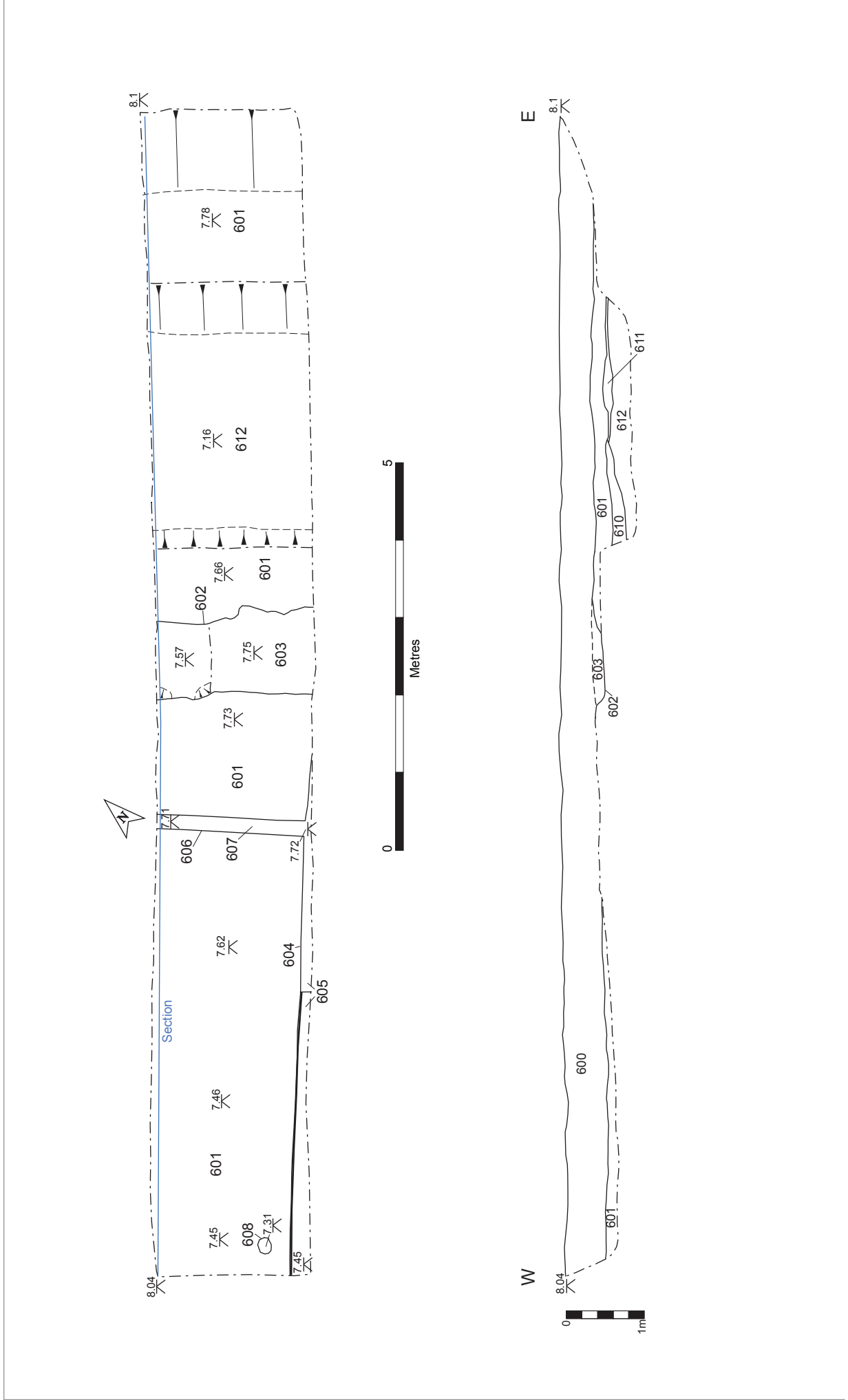


Figure 9: Plan and section of Trench 6

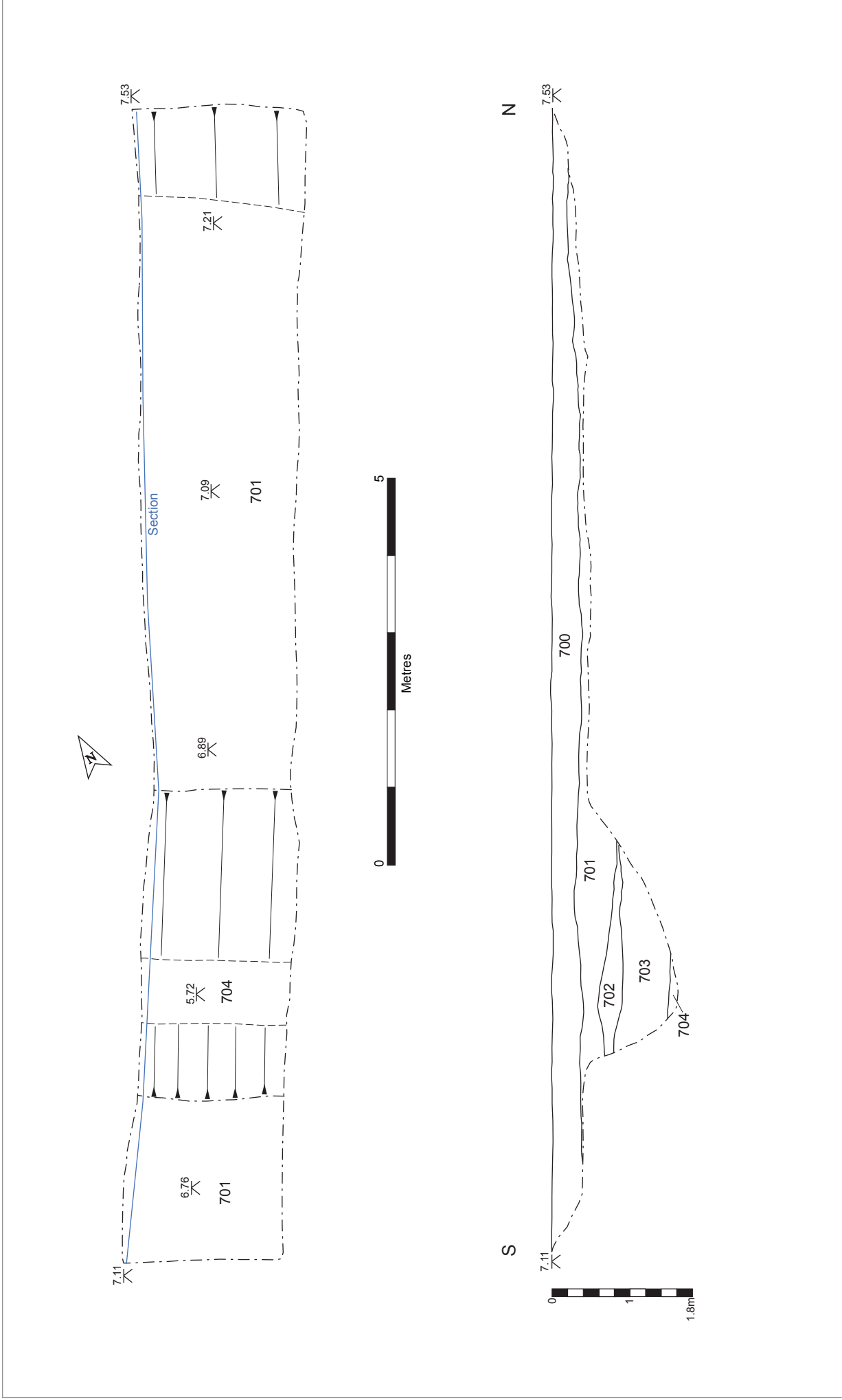


Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 7

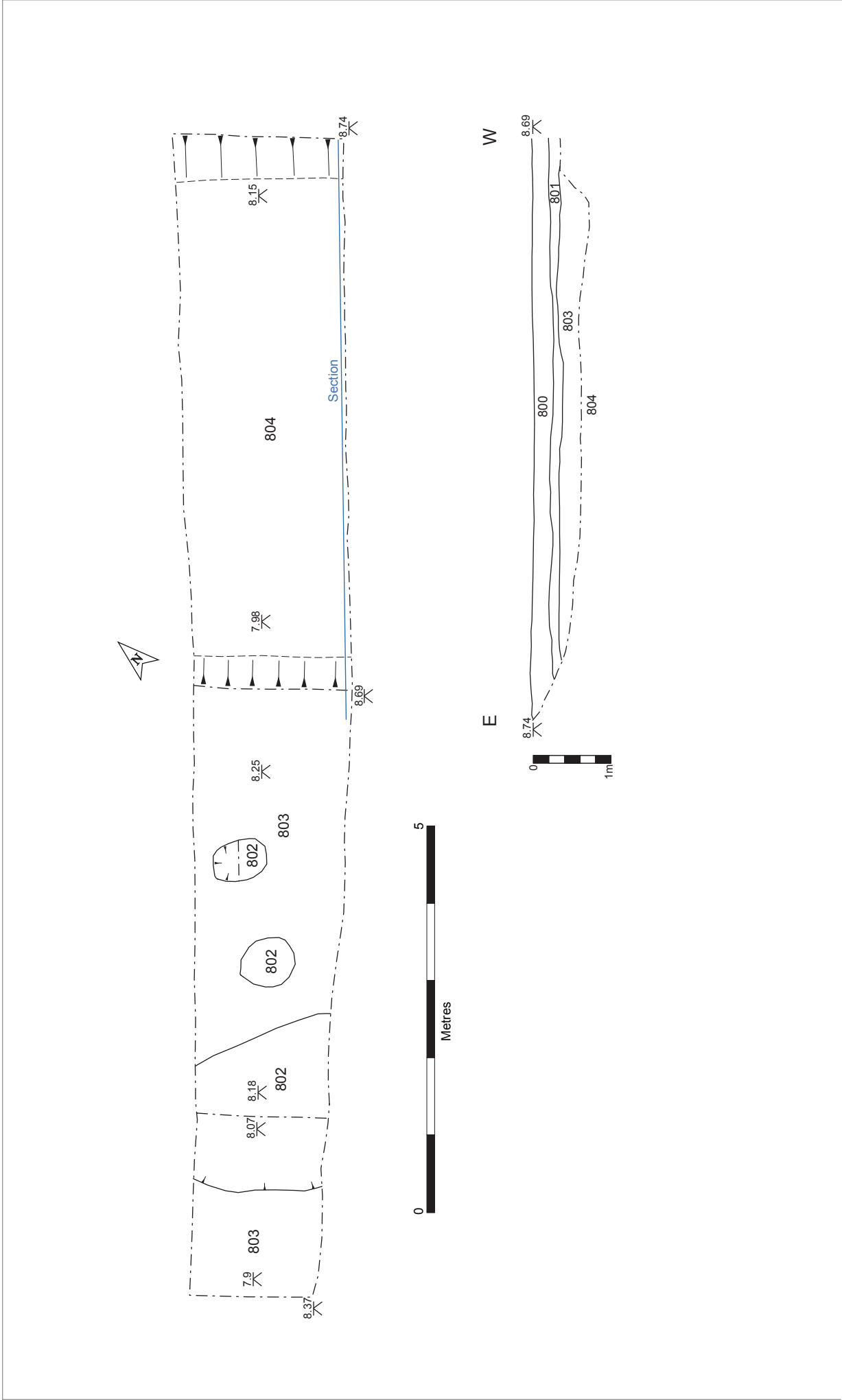


Figure 11: Plan and section of Trench 8

Reproduced from Atkinson 1994.

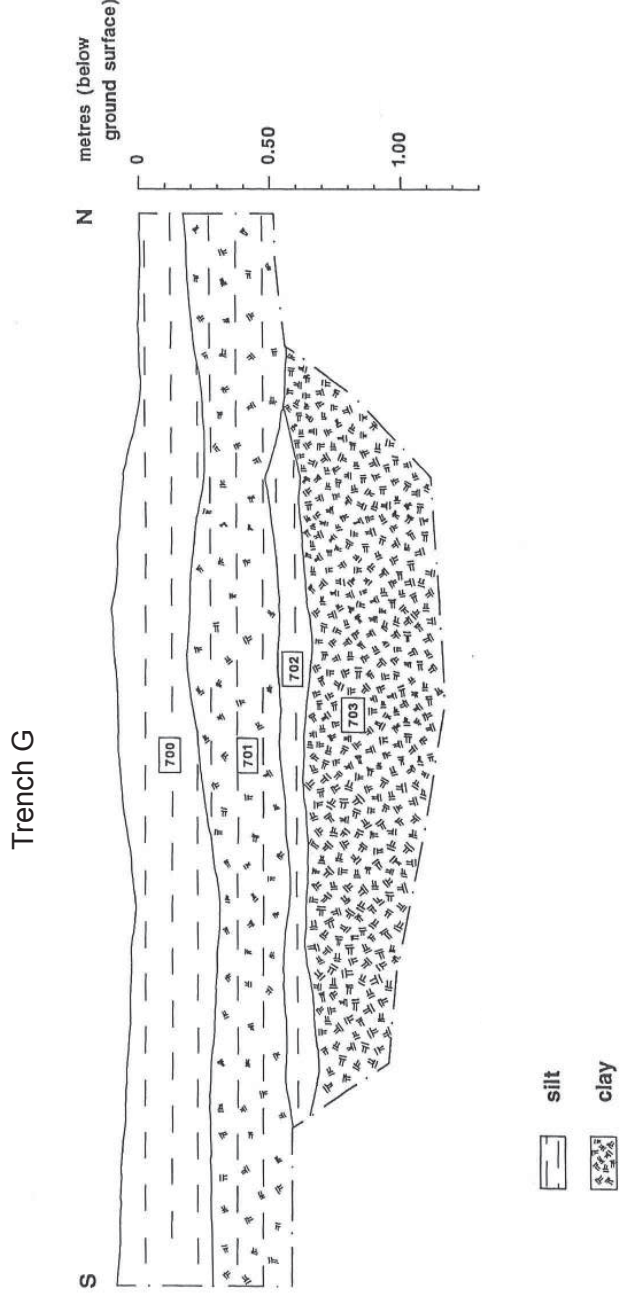
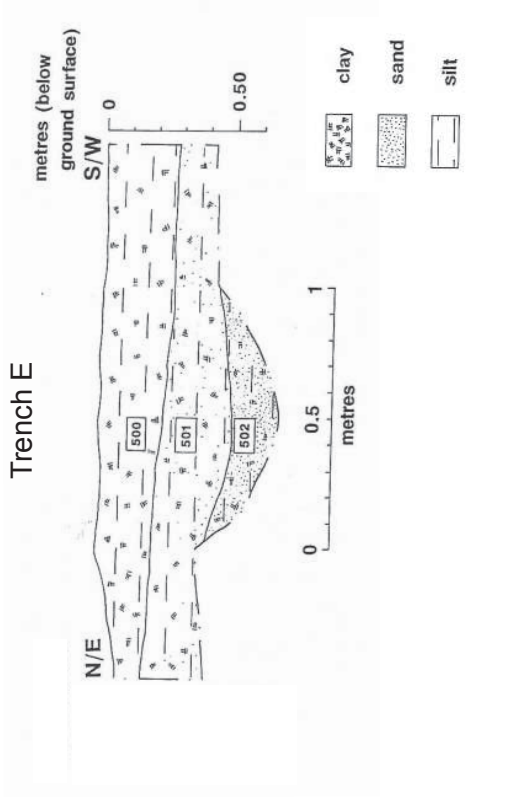
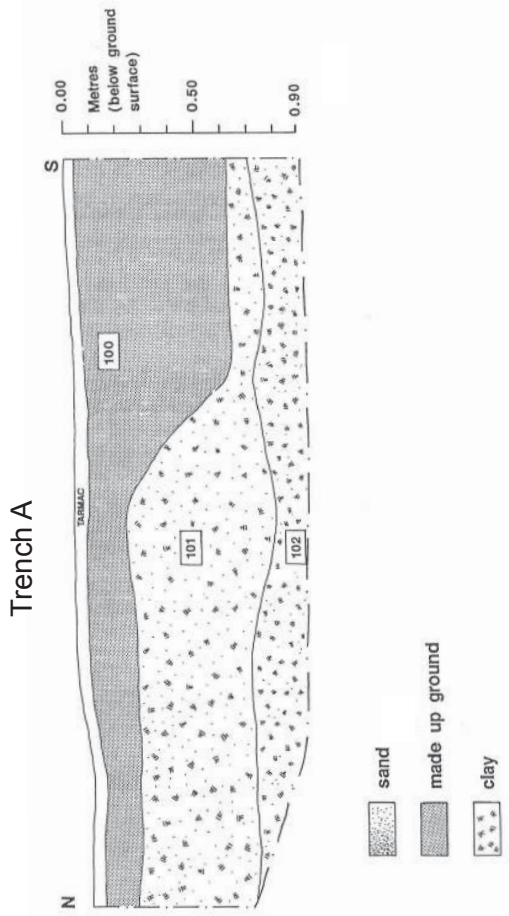
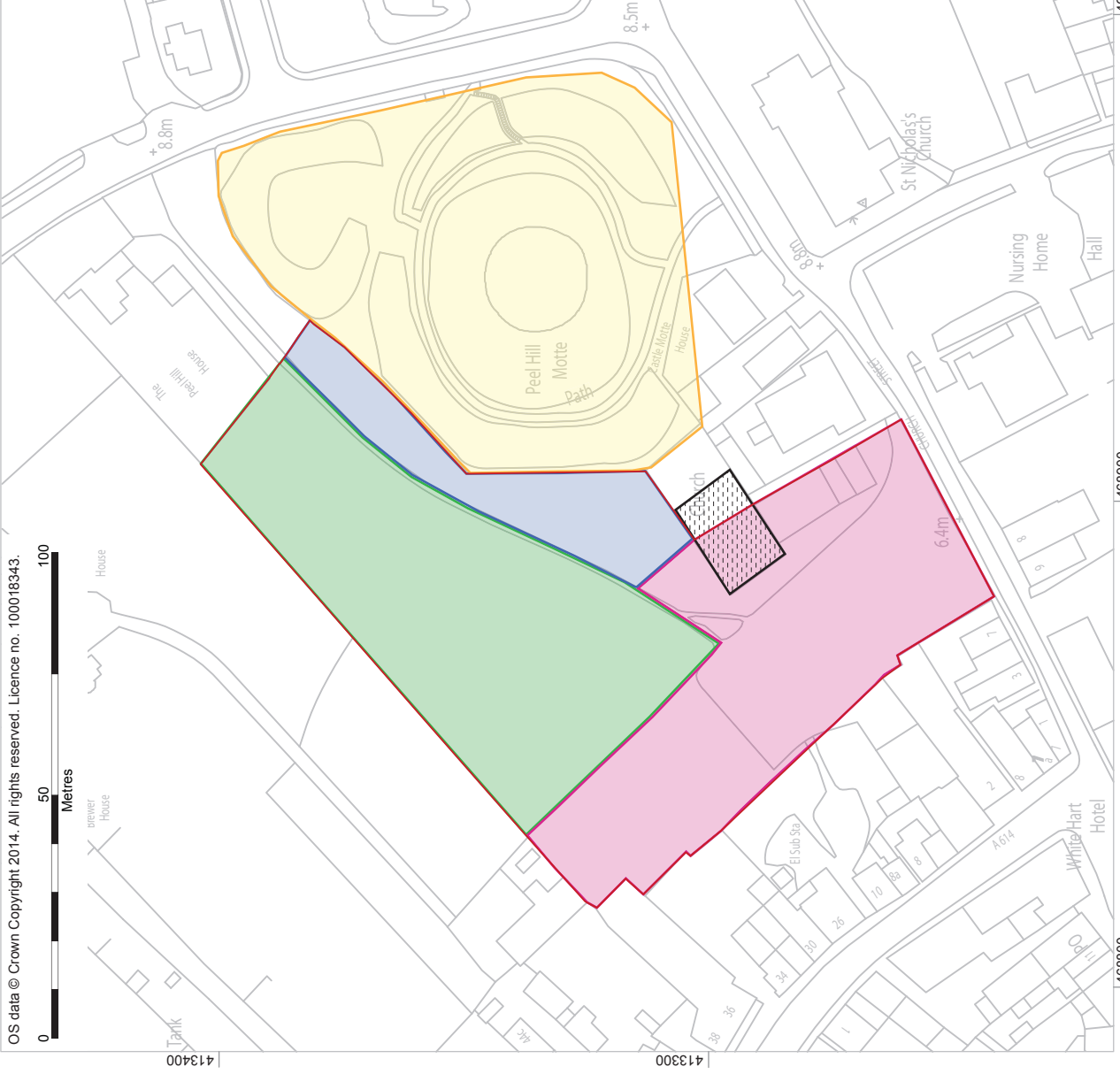
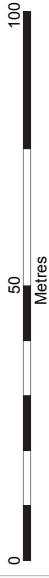


Figure 12: Sections of SYAFRU trenches (1994)

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Key:



Peel Hill SAM

Low archaeological potential

Moderate/high archaeological potential (post-medieval)

Unknown potential/no data

Probable extent of burial ground

Figure 13: Plan showing areas of archaeological potential

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Grave cuts with pale orange-brown fills at the north end of Trench 1, viewed facing southwest



Plate 2: Trench 2, viewed facing southeast



Plate 3: Half-sectioned feature 309, viewed facing northeast



Plate 4: Detail of brick floor (403) in Trench 4, viewed facing southwest



Plate 5: Post hole (420) in Trench 4, viewed facing northwest



Plate 6: Half-sectioned land drain (502/503) in Trench 5, viewed facing northwest



Plate 7: Modern land drain (604/605) in Trench 6, viewed facing southeast, with post hole (608) visible on the right hand side



Plate 8: Southeast-facing section of sondage in Trench 6, showing charcoal lens



Plate 9: Southeast-facing section of sondage in Trench 7



Plate 10: Half-sectioned pottery dump (802) in Trench 8, viewed facing northeast

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context register	8
Context sheets	99
Levels register	4
Photographic register	2
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	11
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets/CD-ROMs)	2
Colour slides (films/contact sheets/CD-ROMs)	2
Digital photographs	91
Finds register	1
Sample register	1
Sample sheets	1
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context no	Context type	Description
1	100	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam topsoil. Above 110, 106.
1	101	Dump deposit	Brick and mortar rubble in a gritty brown sandy silt matrix, forming a dump deposit to the south of wall 102. Below 108, above 103.
1	102	Brick wall	A wall of frogged machine-made bricks, modern, aligned east-west across the trench. Probably the foundation for the Pentecostal Church. Below 105, 106; above 107.
1	103	Buried soil	Black clay silt buried soil from grave yard, seen to either side of wall 102. There was a layer of slate fragments on the surface of the soil, presumably from the demolition of the church roof. Below 101, 113; above 104.
1	104	Buried subsoil	Brown clay subsoil, cut by graves (114-120). Below 103.
1	105	Backfill of wall cut	Gritty, pale brown soil containing brick and mortar rubble forming the backfill of the foundation trench for wall 102 on the south side. (Same as 106 on the north side). Below 100; above 108-109.
1	106	Backfill of wall cut	Gritty, pale brown soil containing brick and mortar rubble forming the backfill of the foundation trench for wall 102 on the north side. (Same as 105 on the south side). Below 100; above 108-109.
1	107	Stone wall foundation	Stone foundations for wall 102, only seen in the north side. Stone slab foundation extending beyond wall 102 for 0.1m. Below 102, 109.
1	108	Foundation cut	Foundation cut for wall 102, on the south side of the wall. Vertical edge, contains 102, 107. Below 105.
1	109	Foundation cut	Foundation cut for wall 102, on the north side of the wall. Vertical edge, contains 102, 107. Below 106.
1	110	Dump deposit	Brick and mortar rubble dumped on the north side of wall 102. Below 100, above 111.
1	111	Dump deposit	Thin spread of brick and mortar rubble spread across and north of wall 102. Below 110, above 112.
1	112	Dump deposit	Black silty dump deposit only visible to the north of wall 102, with variable depth. Below 111, above 113.
1	113	Dump deposit	Brick and mortar rubble in a brown silty soil matrix, forming a thick dump layer to the north of wall 102. Below 112, above 103.
1	114	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of five graves to the north of wall 102 (114-118). Below 103, cuts 104.
1	115	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of five graves to the north of wall 102 (114-118). Below 103, cuts 104.
1	116	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of five graves to the north of wall 102 (114-118). Below 103, cuts 104.
1	117	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of five graves to the north of wall 102 (114-118). Below 103, cuts 104.
1	118	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of five graves to the north of wall 102 (114-118). Below 103, cuts 104.

Trench	Context no	Context type	Description
1	119	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. Grave 119 has a few tiny bone fragments in the fill, which were left in situ. One of three graves to the south of wall 102 (119-121), which are less distinct than those to the north.
1	120	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of three graves to the south of wall 102 (119-121), which are less distinct than those to the north.
1	121	Grave fill	Pale brown clay silt with occasional pebbles filling a grave cut (not given separate number). The fill is distinctly paler and softer than subsoil 104. The grave is aligned east to west, sub-rectangular in plan. The various grave cuts are not in perfect rows. One of three graves to the south of wall 102 (119-121), which are less distinct than those to the north.
2	200	Tarmac	Patches of tarmac surfacing in car park, 0.05m thick, visible at the south end of the trench. Above 201.
2	201	Dump levelling	Brick, mortar and clay rubble levelling deposit for car park, 0.1-0.3m thick at south end of trench. Above 202-213.
2	202	Dump layer	A brown, gritty dump layer with brick, mortar and stone rubble. Below 201, above 203, 205-8, 210-213
2	203	Dump layer	Brick rubble and clay-silt soil, at south end of trench, possibly a dump over yard surface or make-up of the yard surface. Built up against wall 204. Below 202, above 214.
2	204	Brick wall	A wall of handmade red brick with a sandy lime mortar bonding. The wall is four courses thick, aligned roughly east-west. The bricks on the south side are laid headers, with two lines of stretchers to the north. Below 203.
2	205	Clay/mortar layer	A pale brown silty clay with lumps of lime mortar and round pebbles, up against north face of the wall 204. Below 202.
2	206	Silty clay	Pale brown silty clay, below 202.
2	207	Lime mortar spread	A spread of lime mortar with patches of clay. Possibly a floor deposit although damaged in places suggesting it is not the surface. Below 202, above 209.
2	208	Brick wall	A wall of handmade red brick with a hard grey mortar bonding (different to rest of walls). The wall is two courses thick, aligned roughly east-west. The bricks are laid as headers. Below 202, clay 209 runs under the wall.
2	209	Clay layer	Pale brown clay, spreading over the north end of the trench. It runs under wall 208.
2	210	Mortar spread	A spread of pale lime mortar north of wall 208 on the west side of the trench. Below 202, above 208.
2	211	Brick wall	A brick wall similar in construction to wall 204, with two runs of stretchers and one of headers creating a wall four bricks thick. There appears to be a return at its west end, heading south, but most of this wall is in section, with the junction truncated and messy. Below 202.
2	212	Clay layer	A pale brown clay deposit north of wall 211, the same as 209. Below 202.
2	213	Brick wall	A truncated section of brick wall at the north end of the trench, running out from the east section. It is only two bricks long and two skins wide, and is constructed of handmade red brick. Below 202, above 209.
2	214	Brick floor	A brick floor seen in a sondage at the south end of the trench. The floor is truncated to the north and south. The bricks had traces of lime mortar on them. The bricks are individually c.24 x 12 x 6cm in size. Below 203, above 215.
2	215	Pale brown clay	Pale brown clay natural, approximately 0.1m thick. Below 214, above 216.

Trench	Context no	Context type	Description
2	216	Blue-grey clay	Blue-grey clay natural, excavated to a depth of 0.25m but continuing further down.
3	300	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam topsoil.
3	301	Brick rubble deposit	A deposit of brick rubble mixed in with the topsoil in the north half of the trench. It appears to partly overlie the topsoil.
3	302	Brick rubble deposit	A deposit of dense brick rubble forming the uppermost fill of feature 309 or possibly filling the depression caused by an earlier feature.
3	303	Dark brown ?dump layer	A dark brown/black silty clay, very homogeneous, blending with the subsoil. Its position in the stratigraphy, slightly humic nature and finds suggest this could be the redeposited remains of 18th-century garden soil. Above 304.
3	304	Subsoil	Mottled orange-brown silty clay subsoil. Below 303, 305, 307, 309
3	305	Cut of linear feature	Linear feature, crossing trench on a diagonal angle, petering out to the south. It was shallow and the base was very uneven, suggesting it may be related to tree roots or burrowing activity rather than a deliberate cut.
3	306	Fill of linear feature 305	Blackish-brown silt fill of linear depression 305. It contains numerous roots and rotten wood and root fragments and decayed root matter, suggesting the feature relates to a tree root.
3	307	Possible tree bole	Irregular, sub-triangular shaped cut, to the side of and merging with linear feature 305. It has an irregular base and is probably a tree bole. Contains fill 308.
3	308	Fill of tree bole 307	Organic, rich black silty fill of tree bole 307. Below 303, fill of 307. Cut by modern feature, possibly 1994 test pit.
3	309	Probable animal burrow	An oval-shaped cut, oriented north-south. Around 90% of the feature seems to be within the trench, with the east extent continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The feature has gently sloping sides with frequent irregular breaks of slope. It merges with subsoil 304. The feature appears to be an infilled animal burrow.
3	310	Fill of burrow 309	Dark brown silty clay, similar to 303, with moderate root action noted. Lenses of hammerscale 316 and ferrous fragments 318 lay in depressions in the top of the fill, suggesting this is a chance infilling of an animal burrow with 18th- to 19th-century waste. Fill of burrow. Rabbit bones were found within the fill.
3	311	Cut of land drain	Linear cut oriented approximately northeast-southwest. The cut is 0.5m wide with even sides, sloping sharply down to a V-shaped base. Contains a brick-built land drain. Below 312, above 304.
3	312	Fill of land drain 311	Fill of a drain, which appears very similar to that excavated in trench 5. The bricks have been laid in the V-shaped base of 311 to line the cut and form the land drain. The feature had been backfilled with a layer of brick rubble and mortar over the bricks. The bricks are handmade and unfroged.
3	313	Linear cut	A linear cut crossing the southwest corner of the trench, only partially visible. Lots of bricks are visible in the section, suggesting it is a relatively modern cut, but it was insufficiently exposed to fully characterise it. Cuts subsoil 304.
3	314	Fill of linear cut 313	Blackish-brown fill of cut 313, containing whole bricks and barbed wire. Below 303.
3	315	Possible burrow	A circular hollow in the top of fill 310 of burrow 309. The hollow had fairly steep, almost vertical sides and an uneven base. It was filled with fine black hammerscale, which may have been a fortuitous infilling of a burrow. Associated with similar feature 317.
3	316	Hammerscale fill of 315	A fine, soft silvery-black fill of hollow 315. It appears to comprise hammerscale, and formed the lowest deposit of relatively modern rubble infilling possible animal burrow 309.
3	317	Possible burrow	A circular hollow in the top of fill 310 of burrow 309. The hollow had fairly steep, but sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with a crumbly pinkish-red material, possibly degraded iron fragments or crushed brick, which may have been a fortuitous infilling of a burrow.

Trench	Context no	Context type	Description
3	318	Pinkish-red fill of 317	Crumbly, pinkish-red material, possibly degraded iron, industrial residue or crushed brick, filling a hollow (317) in the top of fill 310 of burrow 309. The deposit was visible in the trench section, where it formed the second distinct layer of relatively modern material filling the possible burrow. It overlay hammerscale 316.
4	400	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam topsoil with occasional stones and pottery fragments.
4	401	Brick wall	A wall constructed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks laid as headers, bonded with a pale yellow-white lime mortar. The wall is aligned east-west and is abutted by 402. The wall rises up in a series of steps on both sides, so the buried foundations are wider than the wall. Butted by 402, 418. Bonded to 418. Above 404, below 402.
4	402	Brick wall	A wall constructed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks laid as headers. The wall is aligned north-south and butts against 401. Above 401, 404.
4	403	Brick floor	A brick floor in the corner between 401 and 402. The floor is partially truncated and does not touch 401. The bricks are handmade and mainly aligned north-south. Some bricks are cracked and crumbling - possibly heated. The north end is truncated by deposit 406. Below 400, 406; above 402.
4	404	Clay	Patchy deposit of pale grey-brown clay below 401 and 402. Wall 401 seems to be cut into this clay layer. The clay may be more extensive at depth, or a bedding layer for walls 401 and 402. If it is a bedding layer, the common construction could indicate that the walls were built contemporaneously.
4	405	Subsoil	A patch of dark brown silty subsoil north of 401 and east of 402. It may overlie 404. Above 415.
4	406	Dump layer	A brown gritty silt dump deposit filling the truncated north end of floor 403. Below 400, above 417.
4	407	Brick rubble deposit	Brick rubble (handmade red bricks) within deposit 406 and possibly the remains of the truncated brick floor 403. Above 417.
4	408	Dump layer	A brown gritty silt dump deposit, same as 406. Below 400.
4	409	Dump layer	A dark purple-black gritty silty sand dump deposit. Below 400, above 401, 410.
4	410	Dump layer	A dark brown silt dump deposit. Below 409, above 412.
4	411	Dump layer (pottery)	A dark brown gritty sand dump deposit with frequent inclusions of pottery fragments. Below 400, above 401, 412.
4	412	Dump layer	A dark brown gritty sandy silt dump deposit containing numerous lumps of white lime mortar.
4	413	Dump layer	A dark brown gritty silt dump deposit, containing numerous small brick fragments. Below 412, 414.
4	414	Sandy clay layer	A pale brown sandy clay layer forming a thin layer spreading over 415. Below 400.
4	415	Buried soil	Dark brown silty buried soil horizon covered by dump deposits. Below 414.
4	416	Sandy silt layer	A pale brown sandy silt skim overlying buried soil 415 in the centre of the trench. Possibly the same as 414.
4	417	Cut truncating 403	A possible cut comprising disturbance/truncation through floor 403, with irregular edges. Below 406, above 403, contains 406, 407.
4	418	Brick wall	A brick wall visible in the east section of the trench. It is aligned north to south, butting up against and bonded to wall 401. It is constructed of handmade red brick with pale lime mortar. It is built into cut 422 which cuts into 421. Below 400.
4	419	Posthole cut	A small circular cut, 0.2m diameter with a shallow U-shaped base. The cut has a depth of about 0.1m. The feature is possibly the base of a post hole but is not very convincing. Contains 420, cuts 421.
4	420	Posthole fill	Compact pale brown clay fill of shallow post hole 419.
4	421	Brown silt soil horizon	A pale brown silt soil horizon. Below 422, 415, cut by 419. Above 423.

Trench	Context no	Context type	Description
4	422	Foundation cut for wall 401	A small, steep vertical cut into pale brown silt 421 for the construction of wall 401. Cuts 421.
4	423	Orange-brown clay natural	Pale orange-brown clay natural.
5	500	Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt topsoil, soft and loose, with brick rubble inclusions (5%).
5	501	Subsoil	Mottled orange-brown sandy clay, which has a clear boundary with the overlying topsoil but merges with the underlying clay. Contains 10-15% sub-rounded sandstone pebbles.
5	502	Land drain cut	Cut for a land drain, discernible due to the fill of the cut. Cuts subsoil. Approximately V-shaped with a gently sloping profile.
5	503	Brick-built land drain	Brick-built land drain, formed by two sloping rows of bricks forming a V-shape, with a brick cap. The bricks are handmade and unfrogged - pre-Victorian. There are traces of sandy lime mortar on the bricks, indicating that they were probably reused.
5	504	Fill of land drain 503	The fill contains brick rubble and fragments of white lime mortar. No other details.
5	505	Grey-brown clay natural	Grey-brown clay layer similar to 612 and 704. Below subsoil 501.
6	600	Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt topsoil, soft and loose, with little brick rubble compared with trenches 3 and 5. Moderate inclusions of small stones, sub-rounded, 2-5cm in size. It merges with the underlying subsoil at the interface.
6	601	Subsoil	Mottled orange-brown clay silt subsoil, with occasional small sub-rounded stones/pebbles, 2-6cm, occasional material culture including brick fragments. It is cut by uneven features, possibly tree roots and modern or late post-medieval cuts.
6	602	Linear depression	Linear depression running across the trench. Possibly a cut, but only distinct on the south side. The north side is shallow. It may be a variation in the surface of the subsoil, or related to tree roots/burrowing. The fill is similar to the topsoil, but was given a different number to differentiate finds.
6	603	Fill of 602	Soft, dark brown fill of a possible cut or depression in natural. Clay silt, with occasional small pebbles, 2-4cm, and occasional brick fragments. Lots of root fragments, indicating bioturbation, and possibly burrowing activity. It is similar to topsoil in consistency and possibly the same. Finds include flower pot fragments, clay pipe, pottery, plaster.
6	604	Drain cut	Linear cut running along the east edge of the trench, roughly on the same alignment as the trench but slightly off. It contains modern bricks in two rows (second row only partly visible) with a 5cm gap between rows. Cuts 601, filled by 605. Cut for modern field drain.
6	605	Fill of drain cut 604	Fill of drain cut, including neatly-laid bricks (modern, most with three holes running vertically through them), surrounded by a dark, grey-brown clay-silt fill (possibly topsoil derived). Inclusions include common flecks of brick rubble, charcoal and clinker.
6	606	Drain cut	Linear drain cut aligned east-west across the trench. It was not excavated, but appears to join drain 604 at its east end and is in a similar style. It appears to have straight sides. Assumed to be contemporary with 604. Cuts 601, filled by 607. Field drain cut.
6	607	Fill of drain cut 606	Fill of drain cut 606, a soft dark, grey-brown clay-silt fill (possibly topsoil derived) and similar to 605.
6	608	Posthole cut	Small, sub-circular cut, with steep, almost vertical sides on three sides and a more gradually angled edge on the south side. It measures 0.23m north-south by 0.2m east-west and is 0.14m deep. The fill contained a carbonised ring of wood, suggesting it was a post hole. Its proximity to drain 604 suggests it may be contemporary. Cuts 601, filled by 609.

Trench	Context no	Context type	Description
6	609	Posthole fill	Mid-grey clay silt fill of post hole cut 608. Rare inclusions of small stones/pebbles and carbonised wood, probably the remains of a post. The fill is soft and fairly loose, and more mixed/mottled on the south side.
6	610	Black clay lens	A lens of blackish-brown clay sand below subsoil 601. It is only visible in the south side of the sondage and was only seen in section. Appears to contain charcoal. Above 612, 611.
6	611	Gravel lens	A thin lens of gravel or sub-rounded cobbles/pebbles, not continuous across the sondage. It is within a reddish-brown sandy clay matrix. Above 612, below 601, 610.
6	612	Grey-brown clay natural	A mid-grey brown silt-clay. Natural. Similar to clay 505 and 703.
7	700	Topsoil	Dark brown silt topsoil with occasional brick rubble, particularly at the south end of the trench.
7	701	Subsoil	Mottled orange-brown clay silt subsoil, with occasional small rounded stones.
7	702	Gravel lens	A layer of rounded gravel/pebbles, small to medium (0.2-15cm) in size, in a reddish-brown sandy clay matrix. The deposit varies in depth and thickness.
7	703	Grey-brown clay natural	Grey-brown clay layer similar to 612 and 505.
7	704	Soft orange-brown clay natural	Soft orange-brown clay, depth unknown. It appears to be sterile and natural.
8	800	Topsoil	Dark brown silty topsoil, soft with occasional stones and brick rubble fragments
8	801	Subsoil	A thin brown silty subsoil with brick fragments and occasional pebbles
8	802	Pottery spread/dump	A series of thin, irregularly-shaped spreads of pottery at the interface of 801 and 803. The pottery is in a matrix of soil similar to 801. These appear to relate to dumping or manuring events. Post-medieval pottery.
8	803	Subsoil	A subsoil of pale brown silt with a little clay underlying pottery dump 802. It appears to be fairly sterile.
8	804	Gravel lens	A pale, slightly orange, brown sandy gravel, with an undulating, indistinct surface and interface with the overlying 803. The gravel is small to large with occasional cobbles, and appears to be sterile.

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Anne Jenner, York Archaeological Trust

Introduction

Five hundred and forty three sherds of domestic pottery vessels were retrieved from fifteen contexts (see Table 1) during the excavations. Spot dates on the pottery suggest it is almost all post-medieval (see Table 2), particularly from the 'Industrial' (1760 to 1901) and 'modern' periods (1901 to the present day). Only one sherd appears to be medieval (context 501).

It is perhaps surprising that there isn't more medieval pottery given that the site is situated within the core of Thorne's medieval settlement and in close proximity to the castle, church and market.

Coarse wares

So called 'coarse' earthen wares predominate and these are mainly bowls and pancheons (see Brears 1971, 69 for illustrations). They may have been used for a number of culinary activities, but in particular for food preparation; including bread making and brewing, but also for storage. There are a number of contemporary illustrations of pancheons and other crockery in kitchens and houses of many types. These range from small cottages to the 'kitchen-parlour of a relatively prosperous cottager' (see Davidson 1985, 59, fig 61) and that of a wealthier establishment (Brears 2011, 21, fig1). There is therefore great difficulty in establishing any idea of wealth or status simply from their presence alone.

The largest amount of earthen ware is slipped and the forms are generally plain bowls, probably used for mixing (context 411). Earlier slip wares, such as one with fine feathered decoration are also present (context 304). This has a moulded body and fine buff fabric. It resembles many made in Staffordshire in the late 17th and 18th centuries, though many Yorkshire production sites were also making this type of ware. Another bowl (context 310) has incised wavy lines known as 'sgraffito' decoration along its flanged rim, perhaps, as the word suggests, in imitation of foreign imports. Presumably the bifid rim edge was made to tie a string around it, either to hang it up or, more probably to hold a cloth lid on to it.

Other coarse ware forms include storage jars and lids. One horizontal lug handle may have come from a vessel such as a stew pot or a bread crock. These are illustrated by Peter Brears in his book on English Country Pottery (1971). Despite this, there are few, if any, cooking vessels and this is partly because they had been replaced by metal pans by this period.

'Fine' wares

There are far fewer so called 'fine' wares than the coarse wares above. 'Fine' wares are often used by pottery specialists to help determine wealth and status. Here, at Thorne, only vessels from the cheaper end of the market occur, though one, perhaps more expensive transfer printed ware (context 802) may suggest that the purchaser had slightly more disposable income. However, there may be many reasons why this sherd occurs here which do not denote any great level of wealth. These include a gift, one off purchase or theft.

Transfer printed pottery vessels were mass produced and consequently quite common in British households at this time. Most of them are light blue and decorated with floral scenes,

though a few have black designs. The assemblage contains surprisingly few decorated with 'willow pattern' which was probably the most ubiquitous design available.

Sherds from a small sponge ware cup (context 411) are also from the cheaper end of the market for decorated wares. The vessel represented here has a crude blue cross motif composed of five diamond shapes between two thin brown bands. This would have been cut into a sponge and dabbed on to the body of the pot.

Other 'fine' wares include several cream, white and pearl ware plates, one of which is marked with the transfer printed "A&G MEAKIN REGD SOL 391413". This mark was used at his works in Hanley, Staffordshire. The "SOL" and the sun face trade-marks are said to be registered in 1912 (www.thepotteries.org/mark/m/meakin) but continue in use through the early 20th century. The number refers to the registrations made between 1902 and 1903 but could have been made after that (www.thepotteries.org.whatisinadiamondmark).

Other plates have blue or red feathered or 'grassed' rims but are otherwise plain. A few white earthen ware sherds have blue bands on them and may be a 20th-century phenomenon. Unfortunately, there are not enough to ascertain whether this is a jar or not.

Sherds from a black glazed tea pot (context 411) attest to tea drinking, as do manganese dusted mottled brown mugs and tankards, a few pearl and white ware scraps of cups and perhaps some of the banded slip wares. The tea pot is decorated with stylised over painted flowers and the accompanying jar or caddy has a row of gold beading. These items perhaps reflect an element of the contemporary interest in Japanese art and lacquer work, though rather debased, or in barge art. Whatever their influence might have come from, they were clearly prized items suggesting an element of symbolic social meaning as well as functional use. There are no figurines or other display items that might suggest more disposable income and/or a need to show off. The fine wares all confirm a very basic functional existence and not that of a wealthy client.

Stone wares

A few stone wares may be locally made in Yorkshire or Derbyshire. They include bottle bases, perhaps for blacking or ale and some sherds from at least one flagon, probably used for spirits. Plain white and buff coloured marmalade and preserve jars are functional and undecorated. They are probably early 20th-century wares.

Conclusion

This is mainly a 19th-century domestic assemblage of a mundane nature, associated mainly with activities which might be expected to take place around the kitchen or scullery. They would have been used to store, prepare and eat and drink food and liquids. There is no evidence of the serving vessels that might be expected to accompany fine dining. Earlier wares attest to activity from the medieval period through to the post-medieval period in the area, though only one medieval sherd was recovered, from a subsoil deposit.

Pottery dump 411 included multiple sherds from several vessels (Table 3). The presence of multiple sherds from the same or similar vessels suggest the sherds may come from a midden or clearance dump from a specific household rather than from a mixed rubbish deposit. The

sherds within the deposit had a date range of the late 19th- to early 20th century, and could derive from nearby buildings.

A second spread of pottery sherds was found in Trench 8, context 802. This was a more mixed assemblage than 411, with fewer related sherds from single vessels. The pottery dump was spread over a relatively wide area and its date range suggested deposition in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. It could relate to manuring of the field using midden deposits, but is not possible to establish whether it derived from a single or multiple households.

Sherds recovered from context 310 suggest a deposition date in the late 18th to early 19th century, but these sherds were more mixed in nature than those in 411, with very few appearing to be from the same vessels. This may be the result of the dumping of material in an old burrow or tree bole. Contexts overlying 310 included plastic bags and probably represent a modern dumping event, but the pottery from 310 suggests the original infilling of the hollow was much earlier.

Recommendations for further study

If further archaeological evaluation is to be undertaken at the site, all the pottery from the evaluation should be retained so that it can be studied alongside any new material recovered. If no further work is to be undertaken, it is recommended that the pottery from context 411 is retained, as this appears to relate to a household midden or clearance deposit and could offer further information on the nature of the household occupants' status, tastes, and use of ceramics. The remainder of the ceramics from the site are derived from more mixed dump deposits and offer little potential for further study; therefore, it is recommended that these do not warrant retention in perpetuity.

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Table 1: Quantification of pottery sherds

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Part	Comment
104	Tin glazed	Open	1	base	slightly sooted lead glaze
104	Post-medieval coarse oxidised earthen ware	Bowl/mug	1	body	brown glaze
202	Transfer printed	Dish	4	rim base body	blue floral
202	Sponged		1	body	
202	Black glazed	Bowl/ pancheon	4	body	one sherd stained red
303	Buff stone ware	Preserve jar	2	rim	ribbed
303	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware		3	body	yellow and green glazed late Humber fabric
303	Slip ware oxidised fabric	Bowl/ pancheon	4	rim body	plain yellow flaked glaze
304	Staffordshire type slip fine buff fabric	Moulded bowl	1	body/base	fine feathered decoration
304	Coal Measure coarse white	Closed	1		purple glaze
304	Post-medieval coarse oxidised	Mug	1	base	mottled brown glaze
306	Cream	Bowl	1	rim	
306	Purple glazed		1	body	hard fine sandy oxidised
306	Yellow glazed	Mug/jug	1	handle	fine oxidised fabric
310	English stone ware	Bottle	1	base	blackening
310	English stone ware	Bottle	1	body	
310	Terracotta	Plant pot	1	body	
310	Fine white		1	body	
310	Transfer printed	Open	1	body	black landscape decoration
310	White salt glazed stone ware		2	body	
310	White earthen ware		1	base	underglaze yellow and brown floral motif
310	Post-medieval earthen ware		3	body	flaking chestnut glaze
310	White stone ware		1	body	
310	Refined red ware		1	body	cream glaze inside brown out
310	Banded slip		2	body	plain yellow
310	Slip ware oxidised fabric	Dish	1	rim	bifid rim incised series wavy lines
310	Manganese dusted	Mug	1	base	buff fabric mottled brown glaze
310	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware		1		flaked brown glaze

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Part	Comment
310	Post medieval oxidised earthen ware		1		mottled brown glaze on both surfaces
310	Cistercian/early black glazed		4	body	two vessels including carinated
310	Post-medieval oxidised brown glazed	Mug	1	base	flaked brown glaze
310	Grey ware scrap		1		
310	Slip fabric unglazed		1		
310	Lightly oxidised earthen ware		1	base	yellow glazed surface brown spots glaze under
312	Cream				
312	Post-medieval oxidised ware	Pancheon	1	body	green and yellow glaze
312	English stone ware	Tankard	1	base	unglazed externally, brown internally
400	Transfer printed	Dish	5	rim body base	
400	Pearl	Cup/bowl	2		
400	Slip	Bowl/pancheon	6	body	flaked yellow glaze oxidised fine fabric
400	Buff earthenware	Lid	1		fine shiny mottled brown glaze
405	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware	Pancheon	1	neck	abraded flaked glaze
406	Buff stone ware	Jar	2	body, base	
406	Banded slip	Dish	2	rim	plain yellow
406	Yellow glazed	Bowl	2	rim, body	brown slip flecks buff fabric
406	Slip	Bowl/pancheon	3		plain yellow
406	Transfer printed	Dish	2	rim, body	
406	Pearl		1		
406	White earthen ware	Jar	7		
411	Slip	Bowl/pancheon	106	rim body base	plain yellow glaze internally flaked
411	Banded slip		1	body	
411	Terracotta		7	rim body base	
411	English stone ware	Jar, lid, stew pot	15	body, base rim lug handle	brown exterior, light blue interior
411	White stone ware	Preserve jar	3	rim body	
411	White stone ware	Preserve jar	1	body	light blue surfaces
411	White earthen ware	Jar	15	rim body	blue and white striped

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Part	Comment
411	Jackfield type	Tea pot, jar/caddy	26	rim body base	hand painted overglaze japonaise floral motifs and gold beading
411	Transfer printed	Dish	56	rim, body, base	
411	Black glazed	Open	2	base, body	
411	Sponged	Open	1		
411	Cut sponged	Cup/mug	5		blue cross like motif of five triangles between brown bands
411	Grey stoneware	Jug	1	body/handle	
411	Unglazed earthen ware		13		
411	Scraps unglazed		10		
411	Fine white, pearl and cream wares	Cup, tea pot, jug	142		mainly very small
415	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware		1		
415	Transfer printed	Dish	3		
415	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware	Open	1		light green brown glaze
415	Cream	Plate	6	rim body base	One with red grassed edge, one with part of small green under painted motif, transfer printed A&G MEAKIN REGD SOL 391413
415	Pearl	Plate		rim	
501	Humber type		1	body	
603	Pearl	Plate	1	rim	
603	Refined red ware	Bowl	2	rim body base	unglazed
603	Terracotta	Plant pot	2	rim body base	
802	Black glazed	Jar, pancheon	12	rim, body, base	
802	Pearl	Plate	2	rim, body, base	blue grassed edge
802	Cream	Jar	2	rim	
802	Transfer printed porcelain	Small dish/saucer	1	rim	light blue floral scallop rim
802	English stone ware	Flagon	7	rim, neck, body	
802	Banded slip		4	body, rim	three plain sherds, one with brown bands
802	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware	Pancheon	1	body	yellow glaze inside

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Part	Comment
802	Post-medieval oxidised earthen ware	Bowl	2	body/base	brown glaze flaked
802	Black glazed		2		fine walled

Table 2: Pottery spot dates by context

Context	Date
104	Late 17 th century
202	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
303	Late 19 th /early 20 th century
304	18 th century
306	Late 18 th or 17 th if cream ware is intrusive
310	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
312	Late 18 th century
400	19 th century
405	18 th /19 th century
406	Late 18 th /19 th century
411	Late 19 th /early 20 th century
415	Late 18 th /19 th century
501	?Late medieval
603	19 th century
802	Late 18 th /19 th century

APPENDIX 4 – ASSESSMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTEFACTS

By Geoffrey Krause, York Archaeological Trust and Rowan May, ArcHeritage

Relatively small quantities of material other than pottery were recovered during the evaluation. These are catalogued in Table 3.

Animal Bone

Animal bone recovered from a dump deposit in Trench 2 (203) comprised 2 long bones from a cow and a horse. The possible infilled burrow or tree bole in Trench 3 (context 310) contained an almost complete goose skeleton, probably a deliberate burial rather than the remains of a meal, as no butchery signs were visible, as well as a single cow bone. Other finds from this feature included a slate pencil and a piece of unworked flint. The fill of this feature appears to relate to relatively modern dumping activity. Three further fragments of bone from unidentified species were found in contexts within this trench.

Ceramic Building material

Fragments of post-medieval roofing tiles were recovered from trenches 2, 3 and 4, likely relating to demolition of buildings in the vicinity. Plaster fragments were found in a linear feature, possibly a former tree root, in Trench 6.

Glass

A number of small glass fragments were recovered from trenches 3, 4 and 8, mainly related to bottles and too small to offer any dating potential. Possible window glass was recovered from context 411, a dump deposit mainly comprising pottery and possibly relating to a single deposition of household goods or clearance event.

Metalwork

A piece of unidentified slag was found in possible midden deposit 411, along with a nail and a fragment of probable iron door furniture. Another nail was found in context 306 and an unidentified long metal object was found in dump deposit 415.

Clay Pipe

Seven clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from trenches 3, 4 and 6; these are small fragments from dump deposits and do not offer any useful information on the date or manufacture of the pipes.

Recommendations for further study

The small size and fragmented nature of the assemblages of animal bones, CBM, glass, metalwork and clay pipe means that their potential for research is limited, and no further work is currently recommended. If further fieldwork is proposed on the site these finds should be retained and reassessed in light of further discoveries; otherwise, none are recommended for retention.

Table 3: Catalogue of miscellaneous artefacts

Material	Trench	Context	Description
Animal Bone	2	203	1 x horse radius, 1 x cow metatarsal
	3	303	1 x shaft fragment from large mammal; 1 x unidentified fragment.
	3	310	Near complete female goose skeleton, no sign of butchery; 1 x cow bone
	3	312	1 x cranial fragment, unidentified species
CBM	2	202	Pan tile, 17thC+
	3	310	Pan tile, 17thC+
	3	312	Pan tile, 17thC+
	4	400	Pan tile, 17thC+
Glass	3	303	Bottle fragment
	3	306	Bottle fragment
	3	312	Bottle fragment
	4	406	Bottle fragments and 1 unidentified fragment
	4	411	Bottle fragment and large, thick flat fragments of possible window glass
	8	802	Bottle fragments
Slag	4	411	1 unidentified piece
Iron Object	3	306	1 nail
	4	411	1 x ?nail; 1 x ?door furniture piece
	4	415	1 long, thin object
Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	303	1 stem
	3	310	1 stem
	4	406	2 x stems
	4	415	1 stem
	6	603	2 x stems
Shell	4	406	1 oyster shell
Plaster	6	603	Fragments
Slate Pencil	3	310	1
Flint	3	310	1 unworked piece

APPENDIX 5 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS OF LAND ADJACENT TO PEEL HILL MOTTE, THORNE.

Site Location: Land adjacent to Peel Hill Motte, Thorne

NGR: SE 6885 1331

Planning ref: N/A

Prepared for: Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

Status of WSI: Final

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC) have commissioned an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Peel Hill motte and bailey castle, Thorne. This is being undertaken in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site prior to developing further proposals regarding the site.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief supplied by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The work will be carried out in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), the Brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (IfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The 1.1 ha site located to the west and south-west of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Peel Hill, a motte and bailey castle in the centre of Thorne (Illustration 1).

2.2 The site is currently bounded by urban development along King Street, with lesser development along Church Street and at the site's St. Nicholas Road frontage. The majority of the site is an open, green space, although there is an area of rough car parking facing on to Castle Street.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 Peel Hill motte and bailey castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 1013451). Peel Hill is situated outside the site boundary but its proximity and the site's location in the centre of the historic heart of the town suggests that there is the potential for archaeological deposits associated with medieval and later occupation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record has been consulted to provide background information on the site and previous archaeological works undertaken in the area. This review of the archaeological interest and potential is based on the information gained through this consultation process.

4.2 The evaluation site is located within Thorne's medieval settlement core, immediately to the south-west of Peel Hill motte and bailey castle (SAM 1013451), approximately 0.11km to the north-west of the medieval Church of St. Nicholas and 0.09km to the north-east of Thorne's medieval marketplace. Peel Hill was constructed in the 1070s by William, 1st earl of Warenne. The original timber fortifications may have been replaced in stone by Hamelin Plantagenet, who built Conisbrough Castle, in the late 12th

century. The location of the castle's bailey is unclear, but documentary evidence for a gatehouse near the church suggests that the bailey stood to the south and east of the castle. Documentary evidence indicates that a plot named 'Hall Garth' stood to the west of the castle during the later medieval period. The garth, an enclosed garden or plot, may have extended into the evaluation area. John Leland stated that Peel Hill was in use as a 'prison for offenders in the forestes' of Hadfield Chase by 1534 (SMR 00119/01). During the 17th century, Charles I sold the site to Charles Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer. The site has been used subsequently as a paddock, a market garden, a commercial rabbit warren and an orchard. The name 'Peel Hill' was not recorded until the 19th century.

4.3 The remains of medieval and early post-medieval burgage plots are evident in the vicinity of the site on the 1825 Thorne, Hatfield and Fishlake enclosure plan. It is not clear to what extent similar plots may formerly have extended into the site itself. A Quaker burial ground stood within the site by 1673. An 1815 plan of the burial ground survives, although this area was described simply as a 'yard' in 1843 and the period in which it was used for burials is unclear. Houses, cottages, shops, gardens and yards were shown within the south-east part of the evaluation area on the 1843 Thorne tithe map, while the remainder of the site comprised large plots without buildings. Houses, greenhouses, sheds and yards were shown within the south-east part of the site on the 1893, 1907 and 1932 Ordnance Survey maps, while a dense area of trees occupied the western part of the site at the time of a 1926 aerial photograph. A large rectangular building had been constructed in the western part of the site by 1962, when several of the houses in the area immediately to the north of Church Street had been demolished. The remainder of the houses had been cleared by 1967, when a Pentecostal Church had been constructed on the north-west side of the former Quaker burial ground. Twenty-first-century aerial photographs show the western part of the site as an area of rough grassland, with a car park occupying the south-east area.

4.4 South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit excavated four trenches and ten trial pits within the site in 1994, with a further six trenches to the south and east of the current evaluation area (Atkinson 1994). The trenches excavated within the site identified that the depth of deposits, soil and archaeology, over the natural sands and gravels, varied between 0.4m and 0.9m in total depth. Possible prehistoric pottery, a rarity for South Yorkshire, was recovered from the western part of the site, while 12th-century medieval pottery and a possible pit were also found in this area. A 'relatively high degree of disturbance' had impacted these archaeological deposits (Atkinson 1994). An 'earthwork' that was noted in the western part of the site was tentatively identified as 'the remains of the (Peel Hill) bailey bank and ditch' (Atkinson 1994). The castle's bailey appears to have stood to the south and east of the motte, however, and the earthwork may therefore have been the boundary of the late medieval Hall Garth. A further trench was excavated along the probable course of the earthwork but no further deposits associated with this feature appear to have been identified (Atkinson 1994).

4.5 A probable buried topsoil was found in the central part of the site, while 'relatively intact' medieval deposits were identified immediately to the south of the current evaluation area (Atkinson 1994). These 'did not contain any structural evidence', which suggested that features associated with medieval occupation along King Street may not have extended into the site. However, it was also suggested that a 13th- to 14th-century linear feature in the site's south-central area may have been 'related in some way' to the King Street properties (Atkinson 1994). In the south-east part of the site, 12th- to 17th-century pottery was recovered from an area that had been impacted by 'successive phases of disturbance' (Atkinson 1994). No 'structural evidence' was identified in this area. The trial pits were excavated in the central and south-west parts of the site. In addition to the 13th- to 14th-century linear feature and a sherd of green glaze ware found within it, these produced evidence of a post-medieval pit.

5 AIMS

5.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context, and for an assessment to be made of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area;
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site.

5.2 In addition to the general aims, there are a number of objectives; these are to identify:

- the potential for deposits relating to burgage plots and medieval occupation;
- the potential for prehistoric or early medieval deposits;
- if any deposits can be related to Hall Garth;
- the potential for later post-medieval development on site;
- if there are surviving deposits and burials related to the former Quaker burial ground;
- the degree of modern disturbance across the site;
- the contribution of any identified remains to the significance of Peel Hill.

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching;
- Reporting.

Please note that further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

6.2 A series of eight trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 1. Trenches will be stepped, if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench. The trench locations have been targeted at specific areas or potential archaeological features and deposits in the site and to provide coverage across the full area of the site.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	15m X 2m	Located to examine the possible Quaker burial ground.
2	15m X 2m	Located to examine the former 18 th - and 19 th -century buildings on Church Street and possible burgage plots on King Street
3	15m X 2m	To examine the rear of possible burgage plots on King Street
4	15m X 2m	To examine the rear of possible burgage plots on King Street
5	15m X 2m	To examine the area to the west of the castle that may contain deposits relating to general medieval activity or to Hall Garth
6	15m X 2m	To examine the area to the west of the castle that may contain deposits relating to general medieval activity, Hall Garth or to prehistoric activity
7	15m X 2m	To examine the area to the west of the castle that may contain deposits relating to general medieval activity, Hall Garth or to prehistoric activity
8	15m X 2m	To examine the area to the west of the castle that may contain deposits related to medieval or to prehistoric activity

6.3 Access to the site has been arranged. Trench 2 may impede on access to the rear of certain properties. This will be laid out as intended, but locals who require access will be consulted in the field and minor adjustments will be made, as required. Any such alterations will take place only in agreement with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

6.4 A trenching contingency of 15 sq. exists. This will be used, if required, to expand trenches to expose more of archaeological features or deposits that require additional exposure to evaluate. This will only be called on with the agreement of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the Client.

6.5 The trench locations will be accurately plotted using an EDM Total Station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be relocated independently in the event of future work.

6.6 Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision, down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present, machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits or deposits such as rubble infills are encountered, these may be removed carefully by machine, after consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

6.7 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings), after consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

6.8 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

6.9 All potential archaeological features revealed will be investigated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.

- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 20% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

6.10 An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.

- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy.

- **Systematic sampling** will involve the sampling of all cut features and buried ground surfaces. The spatial distribution of systematic samples can not be predetermined, given the relatively small nature of the areas available in an evaluation.

6.11 Illustrated notices will be displayed on site, explaining what work is in progress and why, with the client's agreement.

7 HUMAN REMAINS

7.1 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left in-situ, covered and protected. Human remains will not be removed unless absolutely necessary. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated remains** are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be covered and protected and will subsequently be reburied in the trench.

- If **articulated remains** are encountered these will not be removed, they will be recorded in situ in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.2).

- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be recorded in situ and left with the burial.

7.2 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

8.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

8.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.

8.3 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

8.4 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm format black and white film and colour slides and. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

8.5 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

8.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

8.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

8.8 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

9 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

9.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

9.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), IfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

9.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

9.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

10 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

10.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) The report will include a discussion of the archaeological potential of the site. This will consider the variation in the deposit sequence across the site and will assess how the variation in deposits related to variations in the archaeological potential of different areas of the site. The report will include

a phased interpretation of the site, if possible, and consider the results in their local and regional context.

- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed location map, a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts; all trench plans and sections; all detailed plans and sections of features; and phased feature plans where appropriate.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

10.2 Three copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted to SYAS for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the SMR.

10.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with Doncaster Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. Peter Robinson of Doncaster Museum will be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

10.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

10.5 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://oasis.ac.uk/>.

11 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

11.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

11.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.

11.3 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

11.4 If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.

11.5 The results of the work will be publicised locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies, as appropriate.

11.6 A summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

12.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

12.3 A cable detector (CAT scanner) will be used to search for cables prior to excavation.

13 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

13.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

13.2 The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

13.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.

14 REINSTATEMENT

14.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

14.2 During the first monitoring visit (see Section 15) an agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed, to avoid leaving all trenches open at once for health and safety reasons.

15 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

15.1 Fieldwork for the project will start on Tuesday, 6th May and is envisaged to take one week in the field. The assessment report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The fieldwork will be supervised by Rowan May, ArcHeritage Field Officer, and the project will be managed by Dr. Glyn Davies, ArcHeritage Project Manager

15.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Northlight Heritage
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Post-medieval Pottery – Dr David Barker
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues - Dr Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter

16 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

16.1 As a minimum requirement, the curator will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify the curator of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the curator.

16.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

17 COPYRIGHT

17.1 ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

18 KEY REFERENCES

Atkinson, S. 1994. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation Adjacent to Peel Hill, Thorne, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Unpublished South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit report.

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See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>



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