



Church Street, Thorne,
South Yorkshire
Building Recording and Watching Brief
ArcHeritage
March 2016

**Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief at Church Street,
Thorne, South Yorkshire**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological building recording and watching brief during the demolition of a building on a site off Church Street, Thorne, South Yorkshire. The works were undertaken on a building at the south end of the site, which was subject to a demolition order due to being structurally unstable. These works are part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works that have been undertaken on the site, which is located adjacent to Peel Hill a motte and bailey castle. The castle and its earth works are a Scheduled Monument (SAM 1013451).

The work was required by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service as part of planning consent 14/02625/3FU. The building recording was required to make a pre-demolition record of the building, including a drawn, photographic and descriptive record. Due to the instability of the building, the interior of the building was inaccessible during the survey and the building recording was carried out on the exterior of the property. The watching brief, completed during the demolition of the building, was required to observe and record any construction details and features of the building which could not be observed during the building recording, particularly relating to the interior of the building.

The building appears to have been most recently used as a church hall. The building recording and watching brief identified two distinct phases of the building, the first being c.1840 and the latter being mid-20th century, some of which had evidence of later repair. The original function of the c.1840s building remains unclear.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological building recording and watching brief during demolition of a building on a site off Church Street, Thorne, South Yorkshire. The works were undertaken on a single building at the south end of the site, which was subject to a demolition order due to being structurally unstable. These works are part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works that have been undertaken on the site which is located adjacent to Peel Hill a motte and bailey castle. The earthworks of the castle are a Scheduled Monument (SAM 1013451).

The work was required by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service as part of planning consent 14/02625/3FU. The building recording was required to make a pre-demolition record of the building, including a drawn, photographic and descriptive record. Due to the instability of the building, the interior was inaccessible during the survey and the building recording was carried out on the exterior of the property only. The watching brief, completed during the demolition of the building, was required to observe and record any construction details and features of the building which could not be observed during the building recording, particularly relating to the interior of the building.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The building is located on Church Street in the town centre of Thorne, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 6885 1331) (**Figure 1**). The building is located on a site of ongoing archaeological investigation which site covers an area of 0.9 ha (**Figure 2**), comprising 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 south-west side by development fronting onto King Street. 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 south-west of Peel Hill. The building is located at the southern end of the Site.

The superficial geology comprises glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits of the Devensian period, with Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation silty clay recorded to the north-east (British Geological Survey 2014). 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, within the low lying, formerly wetland, landscape of eastern South Yorkshire. The ridge is key to the development of the town, which would have been an island surrounded by marshes prior to the wide scale 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 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The aims of the building recording and watching brief were:

- to investigate and record the building prior to demolition, including a drawn and photographic record.

- observe and record any construction details and features of the building during the demolition of the building.

3.2 Methodology

As the building was deemed to be structurally unsound, the interior of the building was inaccessible during the survey and the building recording was carried out on the exterior of the property only. The building recording comprised a photographic and drawn record of the exterior of the building, together with a written description. The building was surveyed using hand-tape measurements, with existing plans/drawings, provided by the client, used as a base. Photographs were taken using 35mm black and white film supplemented with digital colour photography.

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of the demolition of the building. Where deemed safe to do so, photographs, measurements, sketch drawings and notes were made relating to the interior of the building, although due to the nature of the work it was often considered unsafe to be within close proximity to the building. A full methodology is detailed in the WSI (Appendix 2).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The background of this site has been extensively discussed in previous reports and the following information is summarised from the 2014 trial trenching report (May 2014). The 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, or its date of construction and demolition. However, 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 in the late 12th century by Hamelin Plantagenet who was also responsible for rebuilding Conisbrough Castle (Illingworth 1939, 36-44). John Leland's description of 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 (Casson 1829, 29). 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 burgrave plots are evident in the vicinity of the site on the 1825 Thorne, Hatfield and Fishlake enclosure plan although it is not known if plots extended into the development site.

A Quaker meeting house was built to the immediate southwest of Peel Hill possibly in the 18th century. 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. By 1967, a Pentecostal Church had been constructed over part of the former Quaker burial ground.

The Site formed part of Plot no.291 on the 1843 tithe map, which was listed in the Thorne tithe apportionment as 'cottages, yard and garden'. The cottages themselves stood along the Church Street frontage and may have been the properties that were shown at this location on the 1825 enclosure map. While not specified in the tithe apportionment, the building's original function may therefore have been an outbuilding for the cottages. This is supported by 1925 and 1926 aerial photographs, which show the building without chimneys, thereby suggesting that it was not a domestic property.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit (SYAFRU) undertook trial trenching and test pitting on the site in 1994 (Atkinson 1994). The trenches 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 a few sherds of possible prehistoric date. Only one possible archaeological feature was recorded within these trenches, a possible pit which contained no artefacts. The combination of medieval and post-medieval sherds within four of the subsoils suggested a 'relatively high degree of disturbance' (Atkinson 1994) but, based on pottery, two trenches contained probable medieval subsoils, underlying post-medieval to modern made ground. Of the ten test pits excavated within the central part of the site, only two (TP01 and TP07) revealed archaeological features: a small, square pit of probable post-medieval date and a narrow linear feature with a V-shaped base in. The linear feature contained one sherd of medieval pottery: the purpose of the feature was not established, but it was on a similar alignment to the property boundaries fronting onto King Street, and it possibly related to medieval burgage plots.

The archaeological evaluation completed in by ArchHeritage in summer 2014 (May 2014), confirmed that post-medieval archaeological remains survive within the site, mainly concentrated in the southern half of the proposed development area (Figure 2). Graves associated with the 18th- to 19th-century Quaker burial ground were observed within the enclosed area underlying the former Pentecostal Chapel and the truncated remains of 18th- to mid-20th-century housing were located at the south of the Site, immediately below the car park surfacing. 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 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. 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.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Building Recording (Exterior)

The Church Street building was a single-storey brick-built structure orientated south-west/north-east, although for ease of description, in the following description site north is equivalent to grid north-west. The north elevation was 9.3m in length, with the south elevation being 9.4m, the east 8.3m and the west elevation 8.45m in length.

The northern part of the building had a mono-pitched or lean-to roof, orientated south-east/north-west. This was obscured by dense vegetation during the building recording, although during demolition of the building it was possible to observe that the entire northern roof was constructed out of corrugated asbestos sheeting. The southern part of the building had a pitched roof of standard roofing slates with ceramic ridge tiles, orientated south-west/north-east. The roof was in poor condition, bowing substantially, with areas of missing slates. Dense vegetation extended above roof-height at the east gable.

Two principal construction phases were evident on the exterior of the building (**Plate 1**), with one wall in the later phase also having been subjected to an element of rebuilding. Constructed from handmade bricks (**Plate 2**), the southern half of the building formed the earliest phase and appears to date from the mid-19th century. No features were shown at this location on the 1825 Thorne enclosure map, when the site formed part of a yard associated with buildings that stood along the Church Street frontage. By the time of the 1840 Thorne tithe map, a building had been constructed within the footprint of the southern half of the existing building. Rectangular and square features shown along the south elevation in 1840 remained extant at the time of the 1932 Ordnance Survey map, which suggests that the 19th-century building survived at that date. Given the use of handmade bricks, the southern half of the standing building is likely to be the remains of the structure that was shown on the 1840 tithe map.

The south elevation of the first phase was 9.4m in length. A cement render, approximately 2.5cm in thickness, was present on this face. Having once been painted brown, this material was damaged with large cracks and small areas of missing render revealing the brickwork beneath (**Plate 3**). While neither doors nor windows were present in the south elevation, it is not known if such features were present but had been blocked and obscured by the render. The latter has also concealed any scars from the demolished rectangular and square features that were shown along this elevation between 1840 and 1938. Several brackets that formerly supported a downpipe and guttering remain in place.

The west elevation of the first phase was 4.5m in length (**Plate 1**). The brickwork had not been laid in a typical bond, with courses of headers and stretchers at irregular intervals. Several substantial cracks were present in the exposed brickwork of the west elevation. Isolated patches of thin cement render had been applied to this area, perhaps to obscure further cracks or to cover weathered or decayed bricks. Several sections of this cement patching had also been scoured to resemble brickwork. A single modern airbrick had been inserted into the gable, while the remnant of a wooden post was affixed to the wall, 1.73m, from the building's south-west corner. This feature's former function is unknown. Due to the construction of the building's second phase, no scarring was visible at the location of a square feature that had been shown at the building's original north-west corner on the 1840 tithe map and the 1892

Ordnance Survey map. The former north-west corner of the building's original phase remains exposed, as the west elevation of the second phase is recessed by 0.14m, the width of a single skin of brickwork.

The building's east elevation was obscured by dense vegetation, and no further potential features were visible in this area. A narrow alley that runs parallel with the east elevation was secured by modern metal security fencing. Between the fence and the building's south-east corner, a plastic and metal pipe protrudes from the brickwork, approximately 1m above ground level. This feature's function is unknown.

The northern part of the building forms the later phase and appears to date from the mid-20th century, constructed from machine-made bricks laid in stretcher bond (**Plate 4 and 5**). None of the historic maps label the building and its function during this period is unknown. A doorway was situated at the building's north-east corner, with three windows in the north elevation. These features were secured by exterior-grade hardboard sheeting and no details of lintels, sills, glass, frames or the door were visible. Given the size of the respective security boards, the easternmost window appeared to be smaller than the others. While dense vegetation obscured much of the north elevation, the area around the latter window was relatively free from vegetation and a small area of flashing was visible between the window and the roof. A vent/extractor unit, secured by a metal grill is present between the two larger windows.

A doorway was situated 1m from the northern end of the east elevation. The latter was obscured by dense vegetation and neither potential further features nor the join between the two construction phases were visible. The length of the east elevation's second phase could therefore not be determined. The west elevation of the 20th-century phase is 3.95m in length. Approximately 20 lower courses of brickwork have been wholly or partially replaced in this part of the building. Different types of bricks have been used for this work and the brickwork itself is of a rougher build, with unfinished pointing where much of the excess cement has been left to protrude between the courses. This work may therefore have been undertaken as a rapid repair after the building had fallen out of use. The date at which this occurred is unknown.

The uppermost courses of the replacement bricks are topped by a sheet of dampproofing, the remains of which has not been trimmed flush with the wall. On the ground adjacent to the replacement brickwork, a large mound of discarded bricks, now largely overgrown, contains both handmade and modern bricks. This is likely to be the material that was removed when the repair was made.

This northern half of the building was not shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map, but had been constructed by the time of the 1962 OS map. An internal division shown at that date suggested that that the property comprised two buildings, divided by a partition wall.

5.2 Watching Brief

The watching brief identified the general layout of the building, together with the most recent function of each room. A sketch floor plan is shown in Figure 3. Due to the nature of the works and the risk associated with entering the building, some of the measurements taken are approximate, and the floor plan must be seen as a guide only rather than an accurate measured drawing. For ease of description, the internal rooms have been numbered 1 to 5, as illustrated in Figure 3.

The southern half of the building comprised a single room (Room 1), which was not sub-divided internally. The room was dressed in timber tongue and groove type cladding along the lower third of the walls, with pale blue wallpaper on the remainder of the walls, which was badly peeling, revealing the bare plaster beneath. Against the south-western end of the room was a brick fireplace (**Plate 7**), approximately 1.30m in width. There is no corresponding chimney in association with the fireplace, and some scorch marks were visible at the top of the recess. A built-in cupboard was located next to the fireplace (**Plate 7**). On the opposite wall, at the north-eastern end of the room, was a storage heater, a small corner cupboard, and an external door and window (**Plate 8**). An internal door was present, leading into the kitchen (Room 2). The floor comprised red and grey lino tiles (**Plates 6-9**). The room contained numerous hymn books and other religious paraphernalia (**Plate 9**), suggesting that the room had most recently been used as a church hall. There was no obvious indication of the original function of the building. There was a semi open-plan arrangement between Rooms 1 and 2, with a wide opening in place of a doorway (**Plate 16**).

The northern half of the building was constructed from machine-made red brick, each brick bearing the name 'COCKING DONCASTER' (**Plate 4**). The northern half of the building was sub-divided internally into numerous different spaces. The largest space (Room 2) was devoid of any fixtures or fittings (**Plates 10, 11, 13 and 16**). The décor was identical to that observed with Room 1, with red and grey lino tiles, and flaking pale blue wallpaper. At the north-eastern end of the room was a kitchen (Room 3) with a built-in cupboard, shelves, a stainless steel sink, and a stand-alone cooker (**Plates 11-15**). A window was present in the eastern elevation of the kitchen, over the sink. The lower two thirds of the wide opening from the kitchen (Room 3) into Room 2 was partitioned, and may have acted as a kind of serving hatch. The only door access into the kitchen was from Room 1. Two toilets were also present at the north-eastern end of the northern half of the building (**Plates 11-13**). Only one of these appeared to be accessible from the inside of the building (Room 4), with the smaller toilet having an external door only (Room 5).

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The building recording and watching brief has demonstrated that the building is distinctly of two phases, with the southern half pre-dating the northern half. The original function of the southern half of the building is unclear. The site formed part of Plot no.291 on the 1843 tithe map, which was listed in the Thorne tithe apportionment as 'cottages, yard and garden'. The cottages themselves stood along the Church Street frontage and may have been the properties that were shown at this location on the 1825 enclosure map. While not specified in the tithe apportionment, the building's original function may therefore have been an outbuilding for the cottages. This is supported by 1925 and 1926 aerial photographs, which show the building without chimneys, thereby suggesting that it was not a domestic property. The only window present in this half of the building was at the north-east end of the room. This would not have allowed much light to enter the room, again suggesting that it probably wasn't originally intended as a domestic building. It is possible however, that the northern extension removed some existing windows in the original northern wall. The cement render on the southern elevation may also have obscured original window locations, although this could not be

confirmed during the watching brief on the demolition works. The single room that comprises Phase 1 appears to have been most recently been used as a church hall.

The northern half of the building was constructed after the first phase, and the building material suggest it to be mid-20th century in date. It appears that the northern elevation of the original southern building was partially demolished, with the northern half of the building then built directly against the remains of the original exterior wall. The remains of the original exterior wall then acted as an internal partition between Room 1 and Rooms 2 and 3. The northern half of the building was clearly constructed to act as a welfare space for Room 1, which was likely used as a meeting/function area. The northern part of the building contained a kitchen, two toilets and a smaller open room (Room 2), probably similar in function to Room 1.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PLATES



Plate 1: Western elevation of the building, with the earliest phase (southern half) on the left, and the more recent phase (northern half) on the right. Scale 1m.



Plate 2: Example of the bricks used in the construction of the southern half of the building (Phase 1). Scale 10cm (1cm increments).



Plate 3: Southern half of the building, showing cement render on the southern elevation. Scale 1m.



Plate 4: Example of the bricks used in the construction of the northern half of the building (Phase 2). Scale 10cm (1cm increments).



Plate 5: Northern elevation of the building. Scale 1m.



Plate 6: Working shot of demolition of the building. Looking south-east



Plate 7: Fireplace and built-in cupboards in the southern half of the building (Room 1). Looking south-west. Scale 1m.



Plate 8: Southern half of the building(Room 1), looking north-east.



Plate 9: Example of some of the hymnbooks and religious literature within the southern half of the building (Room 1).



Plate 10: Initial removal of the western exterior wall in the northern half of the building (Room 2). Looking north-east



Plate 11: Northern half of the building (Room 2), looking north-east towards a kitchen (left) (Room 3) and toilets (right) (Rooms 4 and 5).



Plate 12: Northern half of the building (Room 2), looking north-east towards a kitchen (left) (Room 3) and toilets (right) (Rooms 4 and 5). Scale 1m.



Plate 13: Northern half of the building (Room 2), looking north-east towards a kitchen (left) (Room 3) and toilets (right) (Rooms 4 and 5). Scale 1m.



Plate 14: Kitchen (Room 3) in the northern half of the building. Looking north-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 15: Example of the some of the fixtures removed from Rooms 2 and 3 in the northern half of the building.



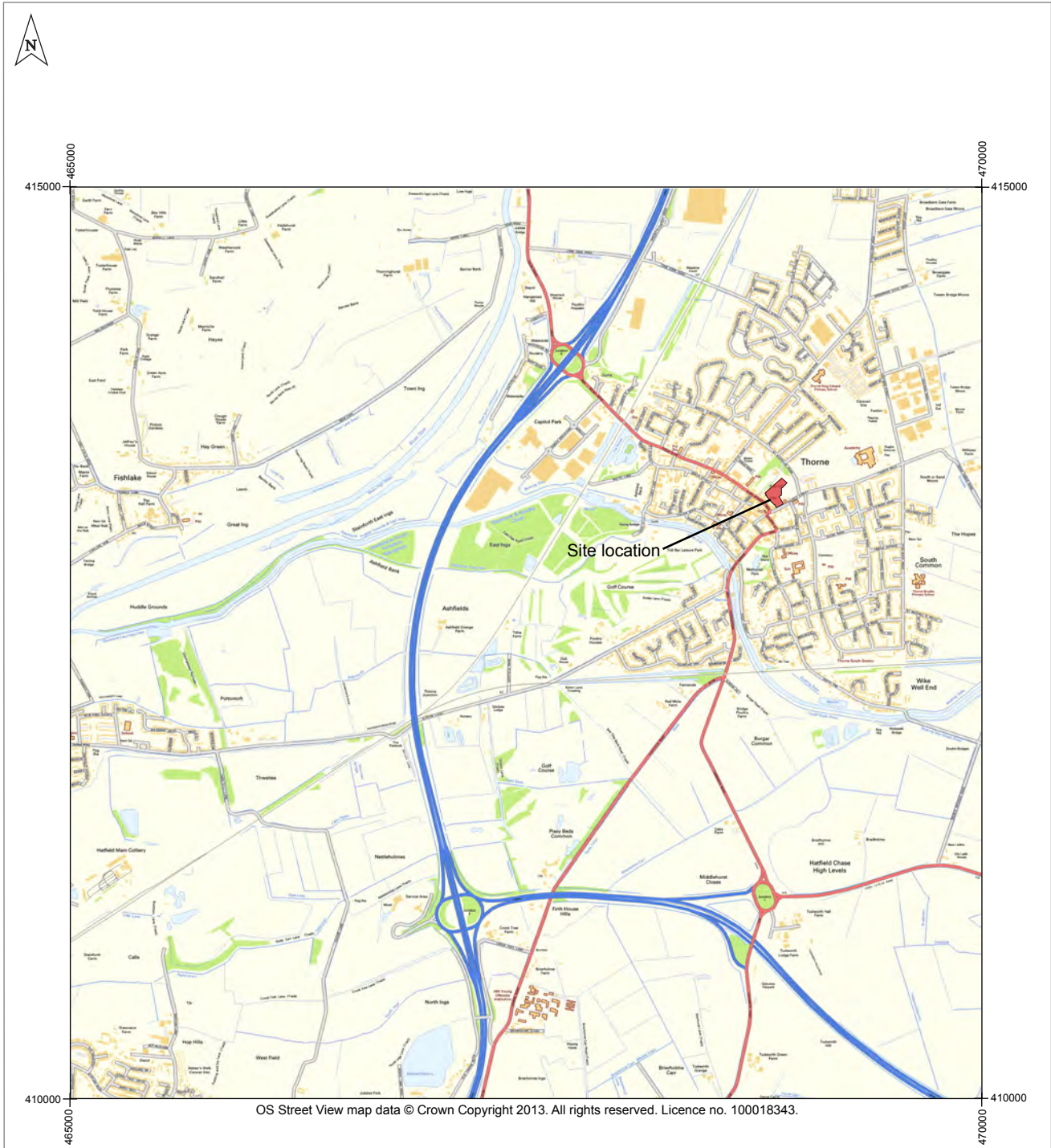
Plate 16: View from Room 2 into the southern half of the building (Room 1). Looking south-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 17: Demolition complete. Looking south-east, scale 1m.



Plate 18: Demolition complete. Looking north-west, scale 1m.



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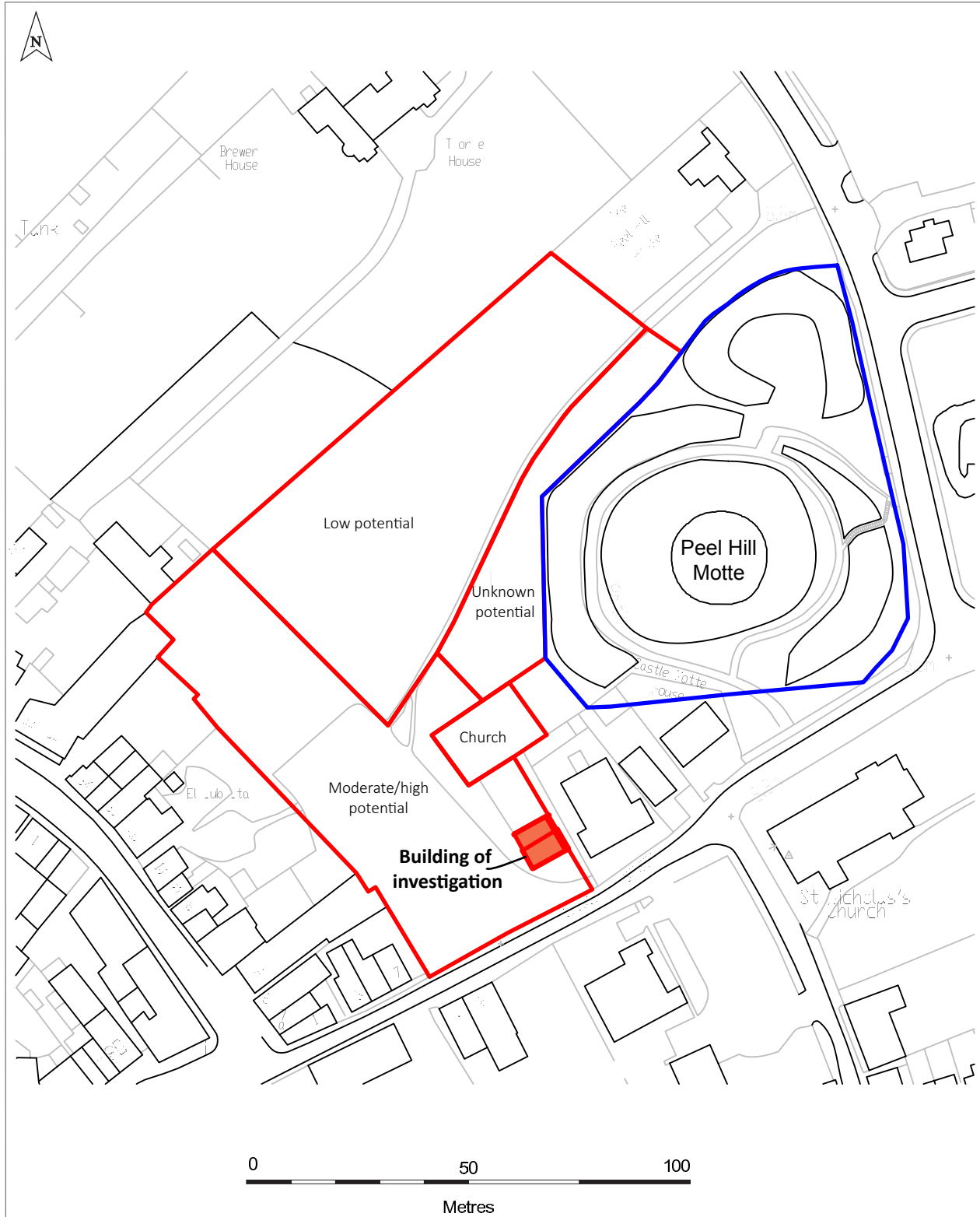




Figure 3: Sketch floor plan of the building

APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Photographic register	2
Black and White photographs	1 film
Digital photographs	49
Annotated plans/sketch drawings	2
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS ON LAND OFF CHURCH STREET THORNE

Site Location:	Land off Church Street Thorne adjacent to Peel Hill Motte
NGR:	SE 6885 1331
Proposal:	Development of a care home
Planning ref:	14/02625/3FUL
Prepared for:	St Leger Homes of Doncaster
Status of WSI:	draft, for approval

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the development of a care home off Church Street, Thorne adjacent to Peel Hill Motte.
- 1.2 The development works comprise demolition of one building, construction of the care home and landscaping for garden and footpaths. A condition (No. 2) has been placed upon the planning consent, this is divided into two parts, Part A pre-commencement works and Part B pre-occupation/use.

Condition 02.

Part A (pre-commencement)

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

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

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

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

This WSI has been produced to fulfil the requirements for a WSI to be produced for Part A the Pre-commencement works.

- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief supplied by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is development site is located in the centre of Thorne (NGR SE 6885 1331) (Figure 1). The site is currently mostly open although one building is located near its Church Street Frontage.
- 2.2 Much of the south-western end of the site is currently use for car parking and this will be the location for the new care home. North-east of the new care home landscaping will be undertaken to produce gardens and open spaces with footpaths around the home.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site is located within the Thorne Conservation Area; this covers much of the central core of the town and its appearance is a predominance of small scale residential and commercial properties in the main from the 18th and 19th centuries. The conservation area contains 15 listed buildings.
- 3.2 Next to the site is Peel Hill Motte and Bailey Castle a Scheduled Ancient Monument No: 1013451

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 A programme of archaeological evaluation including a desk-based assessment and trial trenching was undertaken in advance of planning consent being approved for this site. This summary of the site's archaeological interest draws on the evaluation works and on a number of previous investigations have been undertaken in relation to earlier development proposals for the site.
- 4.2 The evaluation site is located within Thorne's medieval settlement core, immediately to the south-west of Peel Hill motte and bailey, approximately 110m north-west of the medieval Church of St. Nicholas and 90m to the north-east of Thorne's medieval marketplace. Peel Hill was constructed in the 1070s by William, 1st earl of Warenne. 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. A Quaker burial ground stood within the site by 1673. Houses, cottages, shops, gardens and yards were shown within the south-east part of the site 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 In connection with a previous development scheme, which was not undertaken, a desk-based assessment was carried out (ARCUS, 1993). The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service then undertook a field evaluation in 1994; this involved the excavation of a total of 10 trenches. Although evidence of occupation from at least the 12th century was recovered these deposits were highly disturbed by later activity. In addition a number of possibly prehistoric pot sherds were recovered from one area but these could not be definitely identified.
- 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.
- 4.6 In 2008, ARCUS undertook a small community excavation within the bounds of the scheduled area. Evidence for the stone keep atop the motte was recorded alongside evidence for 18th and 19th century activity (Harrison, 2010).
- 4.7 An archaeological evaluation of the proposal site was undertaken in 2014 by ArcHeritage (report attached). The evaluation indicated that the northern area of the site has low potential for archaeological features and deposits. In the areas along and behind the King Street and Church Street frontages, remains of 18th to 20th -century buildings were recorded. The presence of burials was confirmed in the Friends' burial ground. Figure 1 illustrates the expected archaeological potential of the site based on these results.

5 AIMS

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works are to:
- to preserve by record and by archive the archaeological remains that are disturbed by the development;
 - to recover and analyse archaeological artefacts and ecofacts to investigate the history and development of the site;
 - to monitor development works to ensure that disturbance of archaeological deposits in areas where preservation in situ is undertaken is avoided;
 - to investigate the development of the historic core of Thorne from the medieval period onwards;

- to investigate the relationship of Peel Hill Motte and bailey castle and its defences to the town and identify what development was permitted next to the castle in the medieval period.
- investigate the construction of the earthworks on the south west corner of the scheduled area and the ditch around Peel Hill Motte.

6 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

6.1 The brief issued by SYAS has identified a number of work elements that are required to be undertaken in order to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition. There are 11 identified elements that cover building recording, topographic survey, environmental sampling excavation, archaeological watching briefs and reporting. Figure 2 shows areas subject to different types of archaeological fieldwork.:

1. *Complete the topographic survey of the earthworks at the south-western edge of the scheduled area (Fig 2); thick vegetation prevented the accurate completion of the earlier topographic survey at this location;*
2. *Discuss and confirm the location of the proposed path through the earthworks at the south-western edge of the scheduled area, with the scheme's architect and Historic England;*
3. *Excavate a section through earthworks, at the agreed location, ahead of the creation of the path. This should result in detailed information about the construction of the bank at this point. A stepped trench may be required given the topography. A community element (open day/ school visit/ other suggestions welcome) is required whilst the work is ongoing. Interpretative suggestions, resulting from the section through the earthworks, will also be required;*
4. *A core through the base of the ditch will need to be taken and the sediments examined, to determine whether the feature ever held water;*
5. *A watching brief will be required on areas of path creation/ re-grading within the scheduled area;*
6. *A watching brief will be required on groundworks and landscaping within areas characterised as having low archaeological potential following the recent evaluation (Fig 1);*
7. *A watching brief will be required on groundworks within the area of the former Friends' burial ground, where groundworks are expected to stop at the top of any grave cuts (much of the area is overlain by a minimum 1m of overburden);*
8. *Excavation of 18th-20th century remains within areas characterised as having moderate/high archaeological potential following the recent evaluation (Fig 1) in areas where these remains will be damaged/destroyed by the proposed development;*
9. *Monitoring of the ground strip within areas characterised as having moderate/ high archaeological potential following the recent evaluation (Fig 1) where these remains could be preserved in situ e.g. proposed car parking areas;*
10. *Basic building recording of the single building to be demolished. This will comprise: a photographic survey - external and internal (if possible); a floor plan; description; allowance for a watching brief during demolition and the retention of samples for comparison with material excavated in 8 (above).*
11. *Completion of all post excavation (assessment & analysis phases are anticipated)*

leading to the production of a detailed final report and the preparation and submission of the site archive to a suitable repository; formal publication of the results may also be required. This should include the compilation and deposition of the small archive generated by the ARCUS community project in 2008 (ARCUS project reference 1212).

7 BUILDING RECORDING (Brief works element 10)

- 7.1 The purpose of the recording is to investigate and record the building to be demolished, (Fig. 2). The recording will entail pre-demolition drawn and photographic record and a watching brief during demolition.
- 7.2 The building recording will comprise a photographic and drawn record and written description.
- 7.3 The building will be surveyed using a combination of hand-held laser device measurements and hand-tape measurements. Existing plans/drawings may be used as a base, and will be checked for dimensional accuracy. The building will be located to their surroundings on existing maps at a suitable scale (e.g. 1:1250). A floor plan will be produced of the building at a suitable scale (e.g.1:50).
- 7.4 A photographic record of the building will be made. The primary archive will comprise 35mm and medium format black and white film. Colour slide and/or digital photographs will be taken to supplement the primary archive, particularly where decorative details or colour are important. Plans showing the location and direction of each photograph will be compiled. The photographic record will comprise general photos of the interior and exterior and its setting, and detailed photographs of any additional features of interest. A photographic register detailing location and direction of each shot will be completed.
- 7.5 A written description of the building will be produced. This will include a general description of the development of the building and its phasing. Attention will also be given to any features such as: fixtures, fittings, decorative elements, evidence for the use of the building. A brief record will also be made of any more recent use of the building, as evidenced through modifications.
- 7.6 During demolition of the building a watching brief will be undertaken to observe and record any construction details and features of the building that could not be observed during the building recording. During the watching brief examples of bricks used in the construction of the building will be collected to compare with any bricks excavated during later works. The watching brief will also monitor any ground disturbance to the foundations of the building.

8 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY (Brief works element 1)

- 8.1 The topographic survey of the south-western edge of the scheduled area, where a new path is to be constructed, will be completed (Fig2). This was not completed previously due to presence of thick vegetation. In order to complete the survey **the vegetation will need to have been cleared**. In addition the original survey data will be required in order to combine the new data with the old and complete the contour plan.
- 8.2 The survey will be conducted using GPS. The GPS system will provide positional data accurate to within 20mm. In the event that GPS is not practical or possible, due to dense vegetation and poor line of sight with the sky, an EDM will be used. The coordinate system for the recording and presentation of all features will be the OS National Grid. Features in relation to their landscape context and the development and use of identified sites.
- 8.3 On complete of the survey the survey data will be combined with the data from the previous survey and the contour survey of the earthworks within the scheduled area

completed.

9 EXCAVATION (Brief works element 2, 3, 4 and 8)

9.1 There will be two excavation elements (Fig 2) to the programme of works:

1. excavation of a trench through earthworks at the south-western edge of the scheduled area at a location to be agreed with SYAS and Historic England, ahead of the creation of the new path. Investigation of the ditch deposits.
2. excavation of the areas characterised as having moderate/high archaeological potential that will be damaged/destroyed by the proposed development.

Earthworks section (Brief works element 2 and 3)

9.2 Prior to the excavation of the trench on the line of the proposed path through the earthworks at the south-western edge of the scheduled area, the location of the trench will be agreed with the scheme's architect and Historic England. The size and shape of the trench to be excavated will be agreed during these discussions. Depending on the location of the trench a stepped trench may be required given the topography.

9.3 The section through the earthworks will be excavated ahead of the *construction of the path*.

9.4 During the excavation of the trench an open day will be held for the public to visit the site and view the excavation. This will be undertaken in coordination with the developer and SYAS.

9.5 The trench will be excavated and recorded using the excavation and recording methodology outlined below in section 11.

Ditch core (Brief works element (4))

9.6 In conjunction with the excavation of the trench across the earthworks a core will be bored through the base of the ditch to collect samples. These will be assessed to determine whether the feature ever held water.

9.7 The coring will be undertaken with a hand auger using a combination of heads. The upper layers within the ditch will be removed using a soil auger. If soft sediments are encountered a Russian or gouge auger will be used to collect undisturbed samples of the lower ditch fills. If hard compact sediments are encountered through the ditch sequence, grab samples will be collected through the sequence. A log will be made of the deposit sequence in the core.

9.8 The samples recovered will be assessed to determine if the ditch ever held water. This will be undertaken through an assessment of plant macros and diatoms. The presence of plant macros will identify that waterlogged conditions have existed in the past and up to the present day and the species will identify if any plants that live in or on the edge of standing water are present. If the deposits in the ditch are now dry the sediment will be assessed for the presence of diatoms; their presence would confirm that the ditch contained water in the past.

Excavation of areas of moderate/high potential (Brief works element 8)

9.9 Excavation will be undertaken of the 18th - 20th century remains within areas characterised as having moderate/high archaeological potential that will be damaged/destroyed by the proposed development. This excavation area will be located in the south-west end of the site in the vicinity of evaluation trenches 2, 3 and 4.

9.10 Based on currently available information the area to be subject to excavation will include any areas where ground disturbance, within the area of moderate/high potential, will

damaged/destroy archaeological remains. This will include building foundations and service trenches for the new building and temporary service trenches or groundworks for the site compound. Figure 2 shows the areas to be subject to excavation based on current information, however, this may be modified as additional information becomes available.

- 9.11 The trench will be excavated and recorded using the excavation and recording methodology outlined below in section 11.

10 WATCHING BRIEF AND MONITORING (Brief works element 5, 6, 7 and 9)

- 10.1 Archaeological watching briefs or monitoring will be undertaken on 4 different parts of the site (Fig 2):.

1. A watching brief will be required on areas of path creation/ re-grading within the scheduled area;
2. A watching brief will be required on groundworks and landscaping within areas characterised as having low archaeological potential;
3. A watching brief will be required on groundworks within the area of the former Friends' burial ground, where groundworks are expected to stop at the top of any grave cuts;
4. Within the area of moderate/high potential monitoring of construction stripping will take place on areas where archaeological remains are to be preserved *in situ*. This will include areas where construction groundworks will be limited and only disturb topsoil and modern surfaces, this could include car parking areas or garden areas. The monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that any ground works undertaken in this area do not impact on archaeological remains that are to be preserved *in situ*.

- 10.1 This work will comprise a **continuous/comprehensive** watching brief, on the excavation of all foundations, trenches services and any subsequent groundworks involving excavation. The watching brief may be stepped down **to intermittent monitoring**, depending on the results, and following agreement from SYAS.

- 10.2 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

- 10.3 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

- 10.4 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

11 EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

Excavation and watching brief methodology

- 11.1 All area subject to excavation or watching brief will be accurately surveyed to OS grid using an EDM or GPS.

- 11.2 During excavation overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials will 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 carefully removed by machine, after consultation with the SYAS. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

- 11.3 All excavated areas 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.
- 11.4 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed during the excavations or watching briefs will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the excavation.
- 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.

Recording method for excavation and watching brief

- 11.5 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.
- 11.6 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-section 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.
- 11.7 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.
- 11.8 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 colour slides and black and white film. 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.
- 11.9 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.
- 11.10 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA 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.
- 11.11 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.

11.12 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 (now Historic England) guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:

- **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
- **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
- **Column monolith:** Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
- **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

11.13 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArchHeritage specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, 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.

11.14 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. It is not intended that any of the burials in the Friends burial ground will be disturbed or removed. However, if previously disturbed remains are discovered which can not be left *in situ* removal of such remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Secretary of State.

- 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 removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment and analysis.

- 11.15 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, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

12 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 12.1 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. All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.
- 12.2 Materials considered vulnerable will 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), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 12.3 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.
- 12.4 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 curator.

13 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION (Brief works element 11)

- 13.1 Upon completion of the site works, an assessment report will be prepared. This will report on the results of all of the programme of works and will 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 overview of results, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
 - d) The report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible, and consider the results in their local and regional context.
 - e) Interpretative suggestions relating to the Peel Hill earthworks based on results of the section through the earthworks.
 - f) Specialist artefact and environmental assessment reports including recommendations, and a context list/index.
 - g) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a plan of the site accurately identifying the excavation and watching brief areas and features within these, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased plans where appropriate.

- h) Recommendations relating to the potential for, and scope of, further analysis and publication if appropriate.
- i) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- j) Copy of the WSI
- k) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

13.2 Three copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to SYAS for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER. Digital Copies will also be provided to SYAS and Historic England.

13.3 ArchHeritage will give permission for the material presented within any reports, and other documents produced as part of this project, to be used by the client, in perpetuity, although ArchHeritage retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will also allow SYAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

14 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION (Brief works element 11)

14.1 The information contained in the assessment report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the need for and scope of any further analyses and reporting required to gain a detailed understanding of the features and finds recorded during the excavation and watching brief.

14.2 Based on the results of the assessment report, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the archaeological works may be required by SYAS.

14.3 If further work is required an updated project design will be produced and agreed with SYAS. This will define the scope of the analysis and publication required. **This work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned separately from the fieldwork and assessment report.**

14.4 The contents of any final report would depend on the results of the assessment report and would be agreed with SYAS. The final report may 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 excavation methodology.
- d) Description of the site including stratigraphy, phasing, structural remains, features and layout.
- e) Analysis of finds, industrial residues and environmental data,
- f) A discussion of the site in its historical and archaeological context and a conclusion.

- g) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the excavation and watching brief areas and features within these, feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans.
 - h) The final report will include details of archive location and destination, together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive
 - i) A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - j) Copies of the WSI
 - k) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 14.5 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.
- 14.6 If appropriate, a summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*. Provision will be made for the presentation of a paper at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talks to local societies.
- 14.7 Upon completion of the reporting an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

15 ARCHIVE PREPARATION (Brief works element 11)

- 15.1 On complete of the assessment report and final report, the site archive will be prepared and deposited with Museums Sheffield, in accordance with ClfA (2014d) standards, the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* and the ClfA's *Standard And Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.
- 15.2 The field archive will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and hotographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. The archaeological contractor 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. A Project Initiation Form will be completed and sent to the museum curator and SYAS prior to commencement of fieldwork. The relevant museum curator will be afforded access to visit the site and will be invited to discuss the project results and archiving requirements during the life of the project.
- 15.3 ArcHeritage will arrange to licence the archive repository to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence will allow the archive repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner and author(s) suitably acknowledged.
- 15.4 ArcHeritage will contact the University of Sheffield of which ARCUS was part when they undertook the community project of 2008 and Wessex Archaeology, who wrote up the community project for the University, to determine who holds the small archive and ascertain if it has been prepared for deposition. ArcHeritage will offer to deposit the archive with the current archive if it is compliant with Doncaster Museum Requirements.
- 15.4 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

16 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 16.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 16.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

17 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 Prior to commencement of fieldwork, the contractor will complete and submit a Project Initiation Form to SYAS and to Doncaster Museum.

18 REINSTATEMENT

- 18.1 Following excavation the excavated areas will be handed back to the main contractor. These areas can be backfilled with the spoil from the archaeological excavation if required but neither surfaces nor planting will be reinstated. 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.

19 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

- 19.1 The timetable for the programme of archaeological works has yet to be determined
- 19.2 The project will be managed by Glyn Davies ArcHeritage Operations Manager with the fieldwork supervised by Laura Strafford ArcHeritage Project Officer..
- 19.3 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:
 - Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dickson Lab York Archaeological Trust
 - Head of Curatorial Services and finds researcher - Christine McDonnell
 - Post-medieval Pottery – Dr David Barker
 - Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
 - Finds Officers - Nienke Van Doorn
 - Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues - Dr Rod Mackenzie
 - Conservation - Ian Panter

20 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 20.1 As a minimum requirement, the curator and Historic England will be given a minimum of three weeks' 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.
- 20.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.
- 20.3 An interim note will be submitted to SYAS and HE within a fortnight of fieldwork finishing. This will include :
- A brief summary of fieldwork results
 - A basic description of material recovered
 - An initial assessment of character and significance
 - A sketch plan of archaeological features on the site
 - An updated post-excavation timetable
- 20.4 A progress update will be supplied to SYAS and HE, in writing, on a monthly basis following this until submission of the evaluation full report.

21 KEY REFERENCES

ArcHeritage 2013. *Doncaster Sites And Policies Development Plan Document: Archaeological Scoping Study*. ArcHeritage, Unpublished Report.

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Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, *Archaeology Section*; 3rd Revised Edition.

Lines, Marchant, and Ratcliffe 2008. *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation*. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Unpublished Report.

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>.



ArcHeritage is a trading name of York Archaeological Trust. The Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.

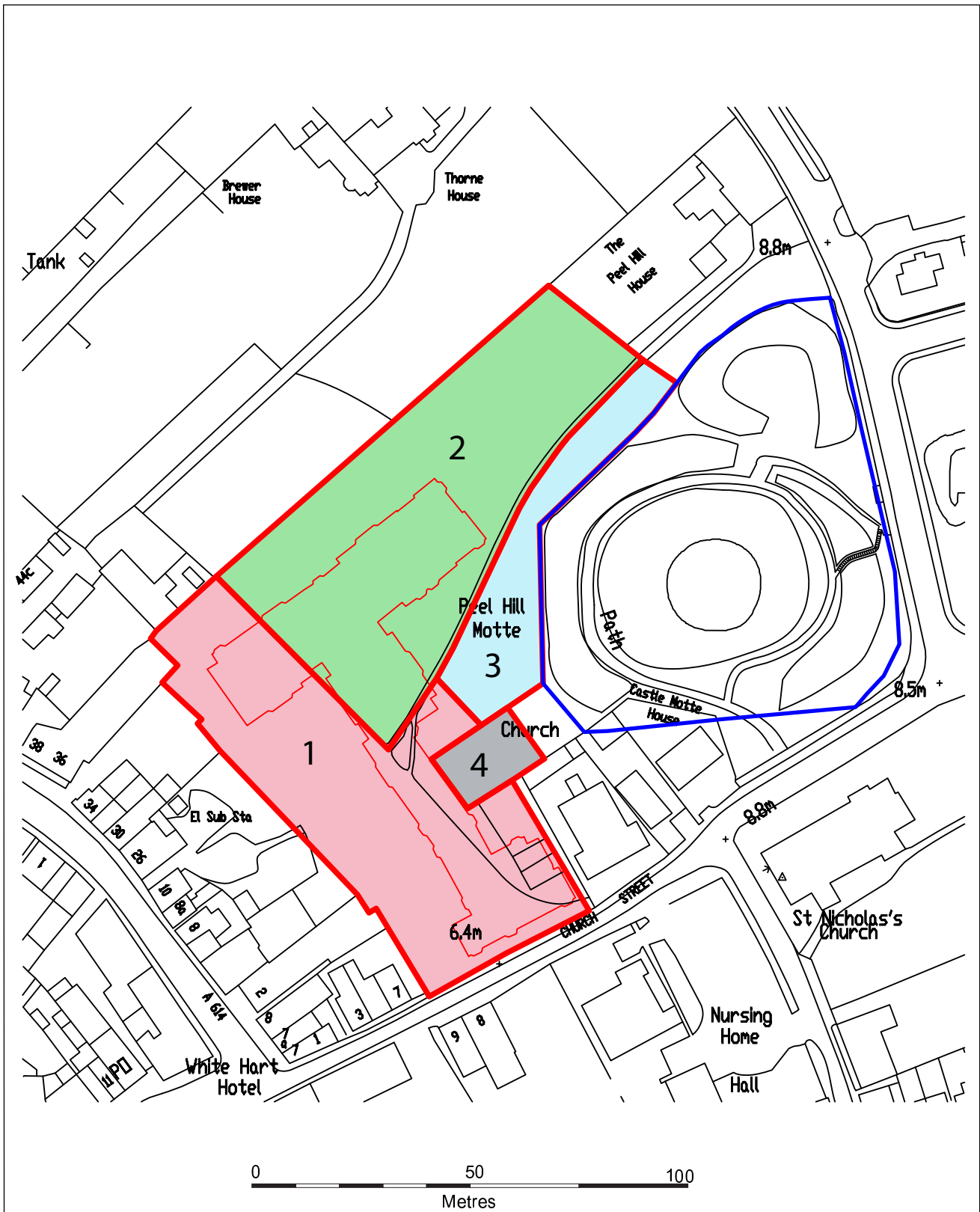
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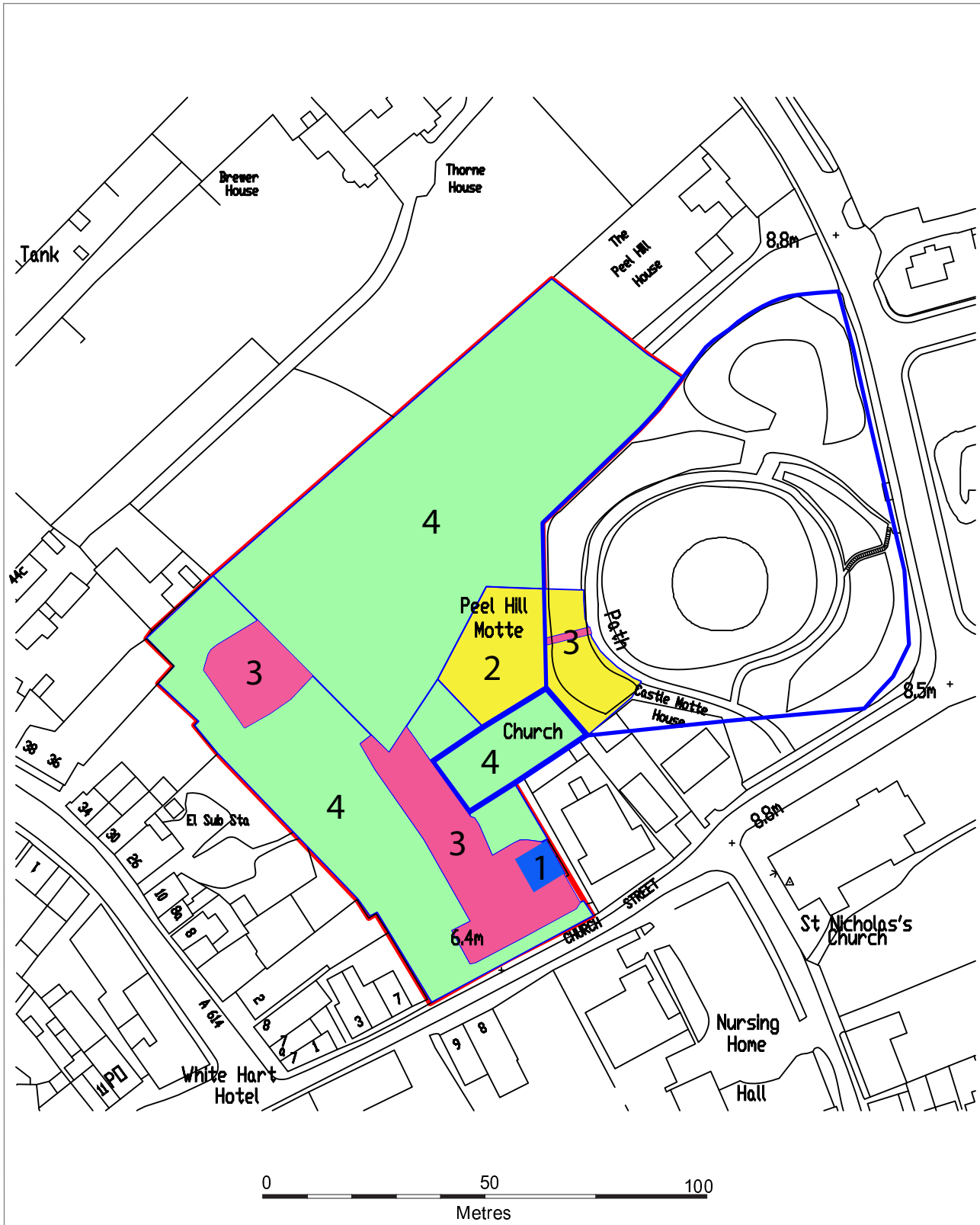
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- Key
- 1 Moderate /high archaeological potential
 - 2 Low archaeological potential
 - 3 Unknown archaeological potential
 - 4 Former burial ground

Figure 1: Site Location and Areas of potential



- Key
- 1 Building Recording
 - 2 Topographic Survey
 - 3 Excavation
 - 4 Watching Brief

Figure 2: Areas for Archaeological Works

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