



CONISBROUGH CEMETERY EXTENSION, CONISBROUGH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Mitigation





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CONISBROUGH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

Archaeological Mitigation

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Report reference: 78740.03

November 2011

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	78740	ACCESSION CODE	TBC	CLIENT CODE	-
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	10/02266/3FUL	NGR	450562 397794		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
1	I	LD	RO'N	<i>RICHARD O'NEILL</i>	11.11.11	78740.03_MIT_V0_1
1	I	LD	RO'N	<i>RICHARD O'NEILL</i>	22.11.11	78740.03_MIT_V0_1
1	E	LD	AN	<i>ANDY NORTON</i>	23.11.11	78740.03_MIT_V0_1

*** I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation (strip and record) at the site of an extension to Conisbrough Cemetery, off Sheffield Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'). Planning permission for an extension to the existing Conisbrough Cemetery was granted by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council Planning Authority (ref: 10/02266/3FUL), subject to conditions which included archaeological mitigation, the results of which are set out in this report. The Site (centred on NGR 450562 397794), is located 1.1km to the south-west of Conisbrough. An earlier archaeological evaluation of the Site (ArcHeritage 2011) identified a large double-ditch and embankment, thought to represent the boundary of the medieval deer park at Conisbrough and depicted on later mapping of the Site as 'Park Balk'.

The mitigation work comprised the machine strip and recording of an area located centrally with the cemetery extension. The earliest phase of activity was represented by the substantial feature formed by the north-east to south-west running double-ditch, up to 3m in width and 1m in depth, and the parallel running associated embankment and wall on its south-eastern side, corresponding with the location of the Park Balk. The profile of the ditch and the stratigraphic sequence of infilling was reasonably consistent throughout. The only dating evidence recovered from the feature was sherds of post-medieval (likely 17th or 18th century) redware ceramic from the primary and secondary filling of the ditch. The attribution of the Park Balk to the medieval deer park boundary cannot be ruled out, however, no trace of a palisade was found with the wall, which lay at the south-eastern extent of the embankment, and no medieval material was recovered from the ditch or associated features.

A second phase of activity included the addition of a trackway, not previously identified, running parallel to, and 8m to the northwest of, the double-ditch. Where the trackway was well preserved, it measured up to 2.7m in width and comprised a limestone cobble surface with smaller limestone fragments beneath and possible kerb stones lining its edges. No evidence was recovered to date the trackway, however, it may be marked on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map of the Site, adjacent to the Park Balk. Also assigned to this phase were three discrete features, interpreted as tree bowls, two of which had later been infilled with rubble.

A subsoil later developed over the site sealing the earlier phase archaeological features including the upper levels of the Park Balk double-ditch and embankment. Artefacts recovered from the deposit ranged in date from the 18th to the mid 20th century. Extensive damage by ploughing was noted across the excavated area and other modern intrusions included drainage pipes.

It is recommended that the results of the mitigation works be written up as a short article in an appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*. The archive is currently retained by Wessex Archaeology and will be deposited with Doncaster Museum in due course.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) for commissioning the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Paul Telfer and Mandy Gillott (DMBC) in this regard. Andy Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service is thanked for his assistance during the project.

Richard O'Neill managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. The fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield, with the assistance of Philip Roberts, Dane Wright and Matthew Weightman. The survey and illustrations were undertaken by Chris Swales. Analysis and report compilation is by Lucy Dawson.

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Archaeological Mitigation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) to undertake archaeological mitigation in a field adjacent to the southwest of Conisbrough Cemetery, off Sheffield Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire, which is centred on NGR 450562 397794 (**Figure 1**) (the Site). The work was required as a condition of a planning permission granted by DMBC (ref: 10/02266/3FUL).

1.1.2 The Site is to be subject to development which will damage or destroy archaeological remains, and therefore, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement (DCLG, 2010), archaeological investigation and recording was required to mitigate the loss of heritage assets.

1.1.3 The archaeological potential of the Site had been identified by previous archaeological work including a desk-based appraisal, geophysical survey and trial trenching, which were carried out in late 2010 and early 2011 (ArchHeritage2011).

1.1.4 The strategy for the archaeological mitigation was set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology, 2011) and approved by Andy Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site (centred on NGR 450562 397794) is located at the south-western edge of the town of Conisbrough, South Yorkshire. The Site is currently occupied by arable agricultural land and is bounded to the north by Sheffield Road, to the east by Conisbrough Cemetery, and to the south by Spring Bank Lane (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The underlying geology is Pennine upper coal measures comprising interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone and pale grey sandstone, with coal seams (British Geological Survey).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

2.1.1 The general aim of the project was to mitigate the impact of the proposed extension through detailed archaeological investigation and recording.

2.2 Excavation

2.2.1 The objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the extent of the survival of the deer park ditch and bank;
- to excavate and record in detail all archaeological remains present within the excavation area;
- to record and retrieve artefactual and any possible environmental evidence;
- to make available the results of the work.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The site had undergone previous archaeological work comprising a rapid desk-based appraisal, a geophysical survey and trial trenching, which were carried out in late 2010 and early 2011 (ArcHeritage 2011). Below is a summary of the historical background of the Site partially drawn from this work.

3.2 Summary

Romano-British (AD43-410)

3.2.1 A cropmark feature comprising two parallel linear ditches, visible to the south of the Site on an aerial photograph was noted. This feature is undated, but it has been suggested that the ditches formed part of a prehistoric, or most likely, a Romano-British field system.

Medieval (1066-1500)

3.2.2 There are no recorded medieval findspots within the Site, however Conisbrough was a major administrative centre during the early medieval period forming part of a series of defensive networks established along the Don and Dearne valleys (Hey 1979). At the time of the Domesday survey, the fee of Consibrough was the most considerable estate in South Yorkshire. It had belonged to Harold Godwinsson before the Conquest and was an early grant to one of William the Conqueror's most trusted barons, William de Warenne (Buckland *et al* forth.). Several indicators suggest that in previous centuries this estate had belonged to the kings of Northumbria on their border with Mercia (Buckland *et al* forth.). The place-name, for example, was recorded as *Cunugeburh* in a will of 1002-4, its entymology meaning 'the king's stronghold'. In addition, the size and design of the church of St Peter in Conisbrough, a large Anglo-Saxon building, suggest the presence of a major minster church in the Northumbrian tradition (Buckland *et al* forth.).

3.2.3 Whilst there is no direct evidence to demonstrate the existence of a hunting estate at Conisbrough during the medieval period, and it is not known when the manor's later medieval deer park was established, John de Warenne, seventh Earl of Surrey, asserted an inquest in 1279 that his ancestors had held free warren on their estates, including Conisbrough, from time

immemorial (Hunter 1828). This suggests that the deer park at Conisbrough was extant prior to the 13th century when the practice of free warren became controlled by royal licence. Furthermore a 'park with deer called the Hay of Consibrough' was also recorded in 1348 (HMSO 1916). Deer parks were typically bounded by embankments topped with a fence or pale (Jones 2000) and the Park Balk, noted on later 1854 mapping of the Site, may have been a monument of this type (Lines *et al* 2008) serving Conisbrough's medieval deer park.

Post-medieval (1500-1800)

- 3.2.4 There are no known 16th-18th century findspots within the Site. Conisbrough deer park is depicted on John Speed's 1611 map of the West Riding of Yorkshire as a generic circular feature, and it is not possible to determine its precise location. Areas of Conisbrough deer park were turned over to agricultural use in 1656 and it is not known whether the area including the Site was disemparked at this time. The Park Balk was known to be extant in 1786 and was likely retained as a land division between two areas of agricultural activity following disemparkment. The term 'balk' can refer to an unploughed strip of land between fields, possibly indicating its name to post-date the deer park.

Modern (1801 to present)

- 3.2.5 The Site was shown as part of Park Field on an 1841 Ordnance Survey map, although Park Balk was not depicted. Park Lane terminates at a field boundary that demarcated 'The Parks' on the 1848 Conisbrough Parks tithe map. This was also a parish boundary, and it should be noted that former deer park boundaries were often adopted as parish boundaries at this time. The linear feature 'Park Balk', running north-east to south-west across the site, is clearly shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 2**), although intermittent and irregular, suggesting its likely degraded state. By 1858 the Site is shown as part of a plot of an arable field, on Conisbrough, Firsby, Woodlathes and Flanderwell tithe map, with Park Balk absent, possibly having been levelled by this time. The feature is not shown on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 2**).

3.3 Archaeological fieldwork

- 3.3.1 A large broad and shallow ditch feature, up to 6-9m in width and 1m in depth, was identified during excavations in Wellgate, Conisbrough in 2002 (O'Neill 2004). The ditch was initially thought to be associated with a large wooden fence on one side of the ditch, dated by dendrochronology to the late 6th or early 7th century AD. However a recent re-interpretation of the results suggests the ditch may be later in date (Buckland *et al* forth.), perhaps the primary course of the medieval deer park boundary at Conisbrough prior to the development of the late medieval village (Buckland *et al* forth.).
- 3.3.2 Desk-based appraisal, geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out in late 2010 and early 2011 to inform the proposed cemetery extension. The evaluation work identified a large double-ditch and embankment, thought to represent the boundary of the medieval deer park at Conisbrough and depicted on later mapping of the Site as 'Park Balk'. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch. Additional features identified included a ditch and undated stone-packed post-holes.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology, 2011). The excavation area measured up to 40m by 29m in width and was set out using a survey grade GPS within +/- 100mm accuracy.

4.2 Machine Excavation

4.2.1 Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitable experienced archaeologist. The topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the upper archaeological horizon, a subsoil deposit extending across much of the north-western side of the site.

4.3 Hand Excavation

4.3.1 Four hand excavated slots, 8-10m in length and up to 1.25m in width, were excavated through the subsoil that covered the major linear feature in the central area of the site: a double ditch and embankment. A machine-excavated section was also dug through the double-ditch and embankment, for finds retrieval on completion of all hand excavation work. A second linear feature, a trackway, was sampled in five hand dug slots representing 30% of its length. A minimum of 50% volume of the fills of discrete features were sample excavated.

4.4 Standard Methodologies

4.4.1 All excavation and recording was undertaken by qualified archaeologists employed by Wessex Archaeology. All archaeological remains encountered were recorded and excavated in accordance with current industry best practice (Institute for Archaeologists 2008a).

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits. Plans were prepared at appropriate scales showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features. The plans show the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent film.

4.5.2 All investigated features were located in relation to the OS grid. The spot height of all principal features and levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum. Plans and sections were annotated with spot heights as appropriate.

4.5.3 A full photographic record was produced consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and colour transparencies. Digital images were also taken to support the record.

4.6 Finds and Samples

- 4.6.1 Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 1990; Museum and Galleries Commission 1992; English Heritage 2005 and 2011; Institute for Archaeologists 2008b).
- 4.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. All retained artefacts are listed by context in **Appendix 3**. Four samples recovered were not processed as they came from post-medieval contexts.

4.7 Best practice

- 4.7.1 The archaeological mitigation was carried out in accordance with current industry best practice, Institute for Archaeologists (2008a) and English Heritage (2006) guidelines.

4.8 Copyright

- 4.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users are bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Variable natural deposits **7000** were overlain by subsoil **7002** and an agricultural plough soil **7001** which formed the current surface. The subsoil **7002** extended across much of the site sealing archaeological and natural features. Detailed context information is listed in **Appendix 2**.

5.2 Phase 1 Medieval to Post-Medieval

The double-ditch, embankment and wall

- 5.2.1 The earliest phase of activity identified in the mitigation area appeared to be represented by a large double-ditch, **7052** (outer ditch to the north-west) and **7053** (inner ditch to the south-east), which ran in a north-east to south-west direction across the Site (**Figure 3, Plates 1 and 2**). Associated with the ditch, on its south-eastern side, were the remnants of a clay and gravel embankment **7056** and limestone wall **7055**.
- 5.2.2 The double-ditched feature measured between 1.75 and 3m in width (average 2.25m) and up to 1m in depth, the base of which formed two distinct channels separated by a berm of 0.2m-0.5m width. Three of the five slots excavated across the feature appeared to identify the same general ditch profile with similar depth to both inner and outer channels (**Figure 4**). The exceptions to this were Slot 2, where the outer channel was shallower

(**Plate 4**), and Slot 3, where the inner channel was shallower and stepped (**Figure 4**).

- 5.2.3 No convincing evidence was found to suggest that one of the channels replaced the other. With the exception of Slot 2, the same general sequence of deposits was observed throughout the ditch sections. In Slot 1 (**Plate 3**), the inner channel was filled with primary **7023**, secondary **7022** and tertiary **7024** deposits, and the outer channel filled by primary **7028** and secondary **7029** deposits, before the infilled channels were sealed with subsoil **7002**. In Slot 2 (**Plate 4**) the inner channel appeared to have filled first. Here a primary fill **7011** within the inner channel was overlain by a secondary deposit **7016**, which was also formed the primary fill of the outer channel. Further deposition followed in the outer channel **7017** and **7018** prior to the infilled channels being sealed by subsoil **7002**. Within Slot 3, the inner and outer channels were subject to episodes of primary infilling, **7039** and **7040** respectively. A secondary fill (**7041**) was also observed within the outer channel. This initial infilling was then sealed by a deposit (**7042**) extending across the inner and outer channels. This was in turn sealed by subsoil **7002**. In Slots 4 and 5 (**Plates 7 and 8**) the primary filling of each channel (**7037** and **7034** in Slot 4 and **7050** and **7049** in Slot 5) was sealed by secondary deposition (**7038**) covering both channels. The secondary deposition was then sealed by subsoil **7002**. Deposits **7016**, **7042**, **7038** and **7051** were all interpreted as embankment material which had slumped down into the ditches.
- 5.2.4 Located on the south-east side of the double-ditch, and thought to be contemporary with it, were the truncated remains of a clay and gravel embankment **7056** (**7020**, **7021** and **7008**) and limestone wall **7055** (**7019**, **7013**, **7030**; **Plate 5**). The cut for the embankment **7059** (**7007**, **7046**, **7012**, **7031**, **7048**) ran north-west to south-east, parallel to the double-ditch, up to 2.25m in width. The cut was generally flat-bottomed in profile, sloping down to the south-west. Towards the south-eastern and higher extent of the embankment were the remains of a limestone wall **7055**. This was clearly present within Slots 1-3, but not present in plan or section in Slots 4 or 5. The complete denudation of the embankment and absence of the wall in these areas may indicate greater truncation by ploughing towards the north-east of the site. The wall comprised angular limestone fragments, the best preserved section of which was in Slot 2. No evidence was found, in the form of post-holes or a post-pipe, for the existence of a fence or pale along the embankment.
- 5.2.5 The only dating evidence recovered from the filling of the double-ditch was redware ceramic of post-medieval (likely 17th to 18th century) date from the primary fill (**7023**) of the inner channel in Slot 1, the secondary fill (**7017**) of the outer channel in Slot 2 and the primary fill (**7039**) of the inner channel in Slot 3. It is speculated that as the boundary was clearly in use for some time, the regular maintenance of the feature may have removed evidence of earlier infilling. No dating evidence was recovered from the remnants of the wall or clay and gravel embankment.

5.3 Phase 2 Post-Medieval

The trackway

- 5.3.1 Positioned c. 8m to north-west of the large double-ditch and embankment, and running parallel to it, north-east to south-west, was the remains of a limestone gravel trackway (**7054**; **Plates 9 and 10**). The trackway, measuring over 26m in length and between 1.6m and 2.7m in width, disappeared beyond its north-eastern extent, presumably removed in this area by a later drain seen in the ditch slot (Slot 4) to the south-east. The trackway was convex in section, with larger limestone cobbles forming the upper surface, smaller limestone fragments forming the foundation and larger kerb stones lining the edges. Possible wheel rutting was visible at the north-eastern extent of the trackway where the surface was best preserved. Elsewhere the surface of the trackway had been substantially damaged by ploughing.
- 5.3.2 No evidence was recovered to date the trackway, which may be marked as a double-dashed line on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map adjacent to the 'Park Balk', although the evidence for this is not clear. It is assumed that the trackway was a later feature that respected the line of the earlier boundary formed by the Phase 1 double-ditch and embankment and had almost certainly gone out of use by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map.

Other features

- 5.3.3 Three other features (**7043**, **7057** and **7004**) were recorded within the excavated area, all probably tree bowls which were thought to post-date the Phase 1 double-ditch, wall and embankment and pre-date the Phase 3 subsoil **7002**.
- 5.3.4 Located to the north-east of the Site was a small sub-ovoid feature (**7043**). It measured 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.4m deep and was filled with a silty clay deposit **7044**.
- 5.3.5 Positioned to the south-west of **7043** was a sub angular hollow (**7057**), measuring 3m x 2.4m and which was filled with limestone rubble **7058**. The southern extent of this feature had been observed within the earlier Evaluation Trench 3.
- 5.3.6 Another rubble filled feature was recorded within the north-west end of Slot 2. This irregularly shaped hollow **7004**, contained an initial fill of silt **7005** overlain by limestone rubble **7006**. The silt **7005** contained modern ceramic. The features are most likely tree bowls with the stone used to level the ground surface once the trees had been removed.

5.4 Phase 3 Post-Medieval to Modern

- 5.4.1 A subsoil deposit **7002** extended across much of the Site sealing the filling of earlier Phase 1 features including the double-ditch feature and associated embankment, and the Phase 2 trackway (**7014**) and discrete features. The deposit extended to a depth of 0.4m and contained numerous artefacts of post-medieval/ modern date (18th to 20th century): ceramic, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and glass, but also some fragments of animal

bone. The agricultural ploughsoil deposit **7001** sealed the subsoil and formed the current surface.

6 FINDS BY LORRAINE MEPHAM

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A very small assemblage was recovered from the Site, consisting largely of ceramic materials. Datable finds are all of post-medieval date. Most finds derived from subsoil **7002**, with just a few sherds of pottery from other contexts. Finds totals by context are given in **Table 1**.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. All sherds are post-medieval, and include coarse redwares (some black-glazed and one white-slipped), stonewares (all with feldspathic glazes), and factory-produced finewares (whitewares and yellow wares). All could be accommodated within a date range of mid/late 19th century to the present day, although the possibility that some of the coarse redwares could be of earlier date (perhaps 17th or 18th century) cannot be ruled out, particularly as there is no other supporting dating evidence for the sherds found in the double-ditch fills **7017**, **7023** and **7039**. Sherds from the subsoil **7002** are clearly modern, as are those from the fill (**7005**) of tree bowl **7004** and secondary double-ditch fill **7051**, both comprising stonewares with feldspathic glazes, which were introduced in the 1830s.

6.3 Other Finds

6.3.1 Other finds were confined to subsoil **7002**, and comprise very small quantities of animal bone (sheep tooth; bird bone fragment); ceramic building material (modern land drain and airbrick fragments); clay tobacco pipe (stem and bowl fragments, of 18th century date or later); glass (modern bottle glass, one embossed); a slate pencil; a fragment from a bone cutlery handle; and a 1956 threepenny piece.

6.4 Potential and further recommendations

6.4.1 This is a small assemblage of relatively recent date. All relevant details have been recorded in the project archive, and no further analysis is necessary. Given the small size of the assemblage, and its date range, retention for long-term curation is not recommended, and these finds could be discarded prior to archive deposition.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 Three phases of activity were identified during mitigation works on the Site. The results of the mitigation work generally correlated well with the results of previous evaluation works. Additional features observed included a substantial trackway, not noted during evaluation works, and three discrete

features interpreted as tree bowls. A small ditch and stone-packed post-hole noted during evaluation works were not seen in the mitigation area.

7.2 Medieval to Post-Medieval

7.2.1 The earliest activity on the Site was represented by a large double-ditch (**7052**) and (**7053**) running north-east to south-west, with an associated embankment (**7056**) and wall (**7055**) on its south-eastern side. This correlates with the location of the 'Park Balk' linear feature, thought to represent the boundary of Conisbrough's medieval deer park. It is assumed by the position of the ditches and embankment that the deer park lay to the west of the boundary. The ditch appears to have been well maintained with a berm retained between the two ditch channels. It is possible that the ditch was constructed during the medieval period, to serve the deer park, however, no medieval finds were recovered from the ditch and there was no evidence for a pale associated with the embankment and wall. The only dating recovered from the primary and secondary filling of the ditch was post-medieval (likely 17th or 18th century) redware ceramics. It is postulated that the regular maintenance of the feature may have removed any evidence of its earlier foundation. Severe truncation by later ploughing probably removed evidence for the pale itself. The poor preservation of the wall at the south-eastern extent of the embankment was evidence of the severe denudation of the feature. Certainly by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map, the Park Balk appears to have been levelled and ploughed over. No substantive correlations could be drawn with previous excavation work on a putative section of the deer park ditch at Wellgate in Conisbrough (O'Neill 2004, Buckland *et al* forth.).

7.3 Post-Medieval

7.3.1 A second phase of activity was represented by the addition of a trackway (**7055**), positioned parallel to and c. 8m north-west of the double-ditch. No evidence was recovered to date the trackway which may be marked as a double-dashed line on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map adjacent to the 'Park Balk', although the evidence for this is not clear. It is assumed the trackway was added once the deer park pale had gone out of use, but the denuded feature was still in use as a substantial boundary. Contemporary with this were thought to be a series of discrete features, probable tree bowls, which had subsequently been infilled with rubble, presumable prior to the levelling of the Park Balk in the mid to late 19th century.

7.4 Post-Medieval to Modern

7.4.1 The final phase was represented by a subsoil deposit **7002** which extended across much of the Site sealing the filling of earlier Phase 1 features including the double-ditch feature and associated embankment, and the Phase 2 trackway **7014** and discrete features. The deposit contained numerous artefacts of post-medieval to modern date (18th to 20th century). The agricultural plough soil deposit **7001** sealed the subsoil and formed the current surface.

7.5 Recommendations

7.5.1 It is recommended that the results of the mitigation works be written up as a short article in an appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 The project archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data, will be prepared by Wessex Archaeology staff in accordance with the requirements of the repository museum and in line with guidelines published by the UKIC (1990), MGC (1992), English Heritage (1991) and Brown (2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Sheffield. The full list of the contents of this archive is detailed in **Appendix 1** of this report. The archive will be deposited with Doncaster Museum in due course.
- 8.1.2 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of the report in PDF format.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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9.2 Cartographic Sources

1854 Ordnance Survey

1892 Ordnance Survey

1902 Ordnance Survey

1987 Ordnance Survey

10 APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX

Paper archive			
Folder no.	Folder type	Item(s)	No.
1	A4 ring binder	Risk Assessment	1
		Written Scheme of Investigation	1
		Day Register	1
		Context Index & Records	57
		Sample Index & Records	5
		Photographic Record	4
		Drawn Records	19
		Bound copy of final report	1
Finds	1 box		

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

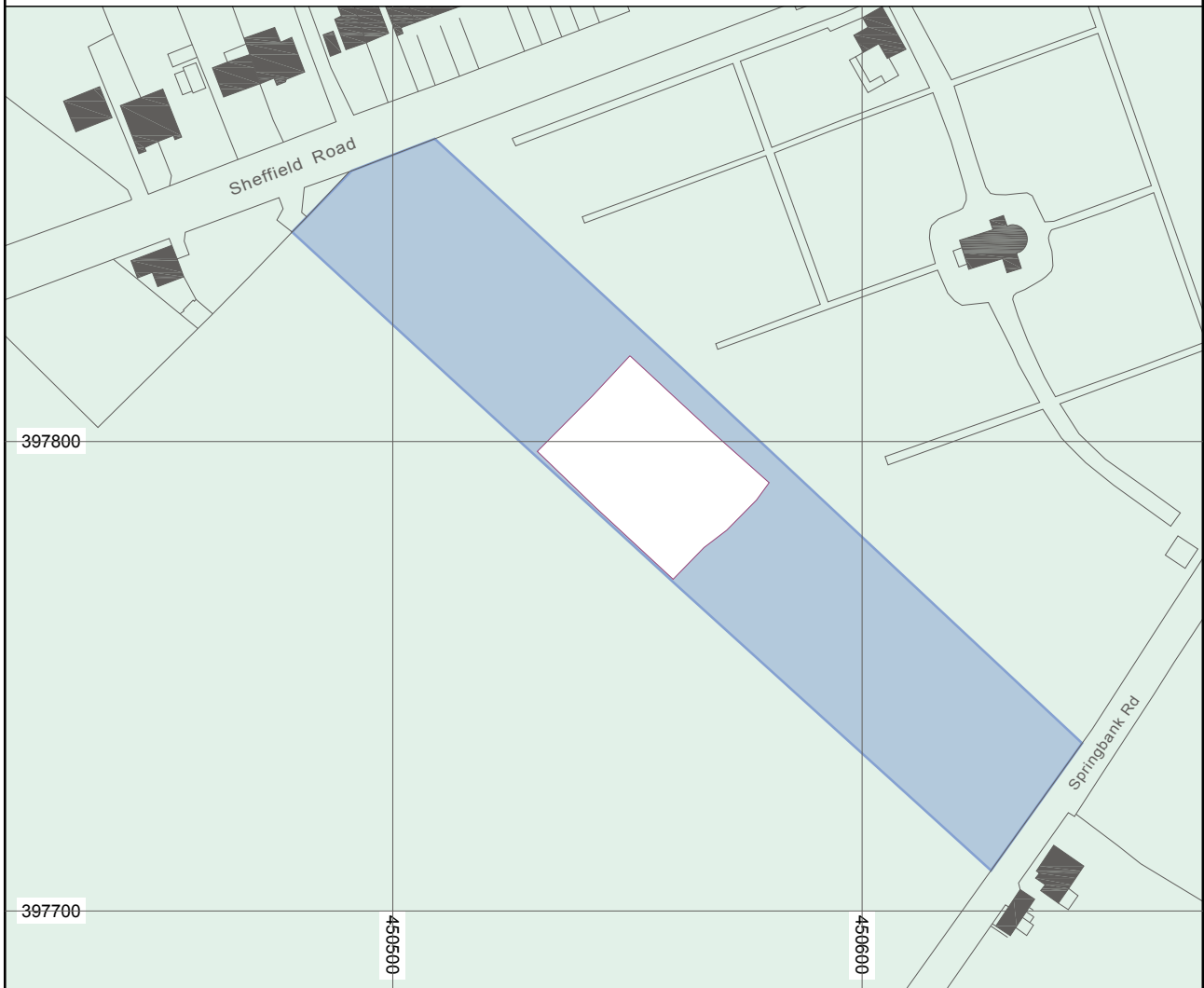
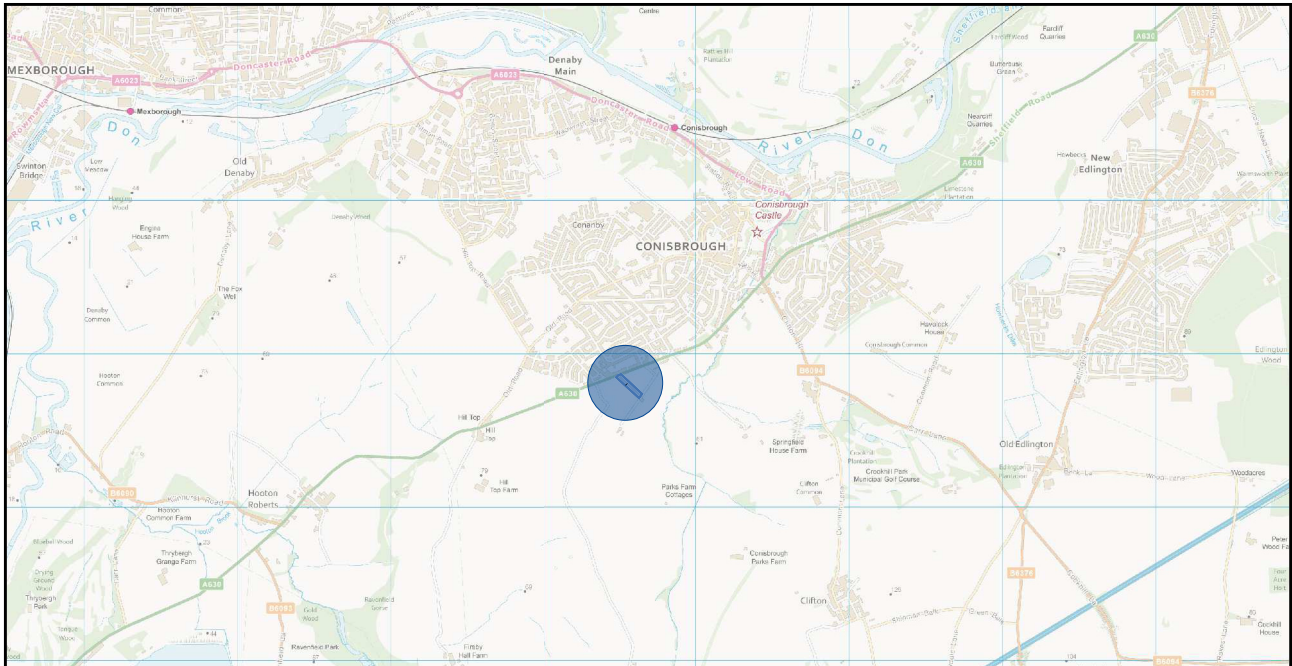
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
7000	Layer	Variable grey clay, orange sand and gravel, and pinkish-orange sandy clay	Natural
7001	Layer	Light blackish grey silty clay loam	Plough soil
7002	Layer	Greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil
7003	Structure	North-east to south-west linear of compact, well sorted medium-large limestone	Trackway
7004	Cut	Irregularly shaped shallow hollow, variable side shape	Natural bioturbation hollow – tree bowl
7005	Fill	Light greyish brown clayey silt fill of 7004	Primary fill of hollow
7006	Fill	Large sub angular and smooth edged stones	Stone dump in natural hollow
7007	Cut	North-east to south-west linear cut for embankment (Slot 1)	Cut for embankment
7008	Fill	Clay embankment material	Embankment material
7009	Cut	North-east to south-west linear	Outer channel of double-ditch
7010	Cut	North-east to south-west linear	Inner channel of double-ditch
7011	Fill	Orange grey clayey sand primary fill of 7010	Primary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7012	Cut	North-east to south-west linear cut for embankment (Slot 2)	Cut for embankment
7013	Structure	North-east to south-west linear limestone wall. Possible face to NW. Roughly coursed and bonded stones.	Wall
7014	Structure	North-east to south-west linear of compact, well sorted medium-large limestone. Same as 7003.	Trackway
7015	Cut	North-east to south-west linear with vertical sides with compact stone edging for 7014	Edging of trackway
7016	Fill	Greyish yellow sandy clay, secondary fill of 7010 and primary fill of 7009	Fill of inner and outer channels of double-ditch, possibly slumping from embankment
7017	Fill	Orange brown silty sand over 7016, fill of 7009	Secondary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7018	Layer	Orangey pea grit over 7017 in 7009	Shallow layer
7019	Structure	North-east to south-west linear limestone wall. Same as 7013 and 7030.	Wall
7020	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Embankment material
7021	Layer	Light orange yellow sandy silt	Embankment material
7022	Cut	North-east to south-west linear with concave moderate sides	Inner channel of double-ditch
7023	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy loam primary fill of ditch 7022	Primary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7024	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy, silty loam primary fill of 7022	Secondary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7025	Fill	Dark yellowy-orange sandy loam secondary fill of 7022	Tertiary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7026	Layer	Deposit of clay and gravel between 7022 and 7027	Material forming berm between inner and outer channels of double-ditch




Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
7027	Cut	North-east to south-west linear with concave base and concave sides	Outer channel of double-ditch
7028	Fill	Dark grey-black sandy clay loam, primary fill of 7027	Primary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7029	Fill	Dark brown-grey silty clay loam, secondary fill of 7027	Secondary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7030	Structure	Badly damaged north-east to south-west linear limestone wall. Same as 7013 and 7019	Wall
7031	Cut	North-east to south-west linear cut for embankment (Slot 3)	Cut for embankment
7032	Cut	North-east to South-west linear with rounded base, and shallow concave sides	Inner channel of double-ditch
7033	Cut	North-east to south-west shallow linear with vertical sides	Outer channel of double-ditch
7034	Cut	North-east to south-west linear with concave base and convex sides	Outer channel of double-ditch
7035	Fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay, primary fill of 7034	Primary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7036	Cut	North-east to south-west linear with concave base, and convex sides	Inner channel of double-ditch
7037	Fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay, primary fill of 7036	Primary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7038	Fill	Mid brown clayey sand forming secondary filling of 7034 & 7036	Secondary filling of channels of ditch, possibly slumping from embankment
7039	Fill	Greyish yellow sandy clay, primary fill of 7032	Primary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7040	Fill	Yellowish grey silty sand, primary fill of 7033	Primary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7041	Fill	Dark grey brown clayey silt, secondary fill of 7033	Secondary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7042	Fill	Light orangey brown silty clay forming tertiary filling over 7032 and 7033	Tertiary deposition filling upper channels of ditch, possibly slumping from embankment
7043	Cut	Ovoid shaped, feature with variable sloped and shaped sides and rounded base	Probable tree bowl
7044	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay, fill of 7043	Fill of probable tree bowl
7045	Cut	North-east to South-west linear with irregular concave base and sides	Outer channel of double-ditch
7046	Cut	North-east to south-west linear cut for embankment (Slot 4)	Cut for embankment
7047	Cut	North-east to south-west linear with straight vertical sides and a flatish base	Inner channel of double-ditch
7048	Cut	North-east to south-west linear cut for embankment (Slot 5)	Cut for embankment
7049	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt, primary fill of outer channel 7045	Primary fill of outer channel of double-ditch
7050	Fill	Mid orange silty sand, primary fill of inner channel 7047	Primary fill of inner channel of double-ditch
7051	Fill	Pinkish brown clayey silt filling upper levels of channels 7045 and 7047	Secondary filling of channels of double-ditch, possibly slumping from embankment


Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
7052	Group	North-east to south-west linear cut with steep concave sides and flat base (7027, 7009, 7033, 7034, 7045)	Outer channel of double-ditch
7053	Group	North-east to south-west linear cut (7022, 7010, 7032, 7036, 7047)	Inner channel of double-ditch
7054	Group	North-east to south-west linear trackway structure of compact, well sorted medium-large limestone (7003, 7014 and 7015)	Trackway
7055	Group	North-east to south-west linear limestone wall (7013, 7019 and 7030). Possible face to NW. Roughly coursed and bonded stones.	Embankment wall
7056	Group	Clay and gravel embankment (7020, 7021, 7008)	Embankment material
7057	Cut	Sub angular hollow filled with 7058	Natural bioturbation hollow – tree bowl
7058	Fill	Limestone fill of 7057	Limestone levelling dump in hollow
7059	Group	Cut for embankment (7007, 7046, 7012, 7031, 7048)	Cut for embankment


12 APPENDIX 3: ALL FINDS BY CONTEXT
Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Other Finds
7002	2/1	3/142	8/18	3/12	15/114	1 slate pencil; 1 bone handle frag; 1 3d piece
7005					1/36	
7017					1/16	
7023					1/1	
7039					2/11	
7051					1/18	
TOTALS	2/1	3/142	8/16	3/12	21/196	



 Site location
 Site boundary
 Excavation area



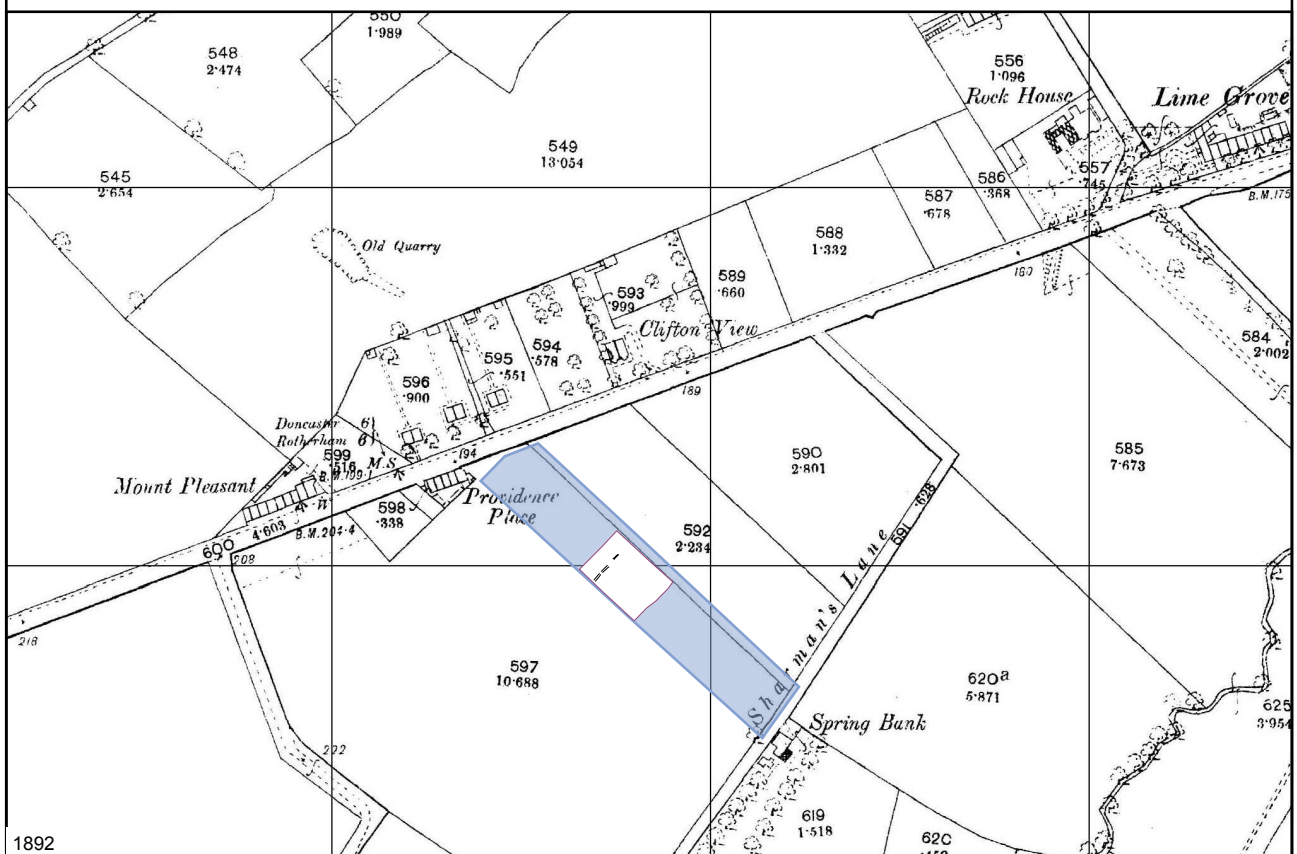
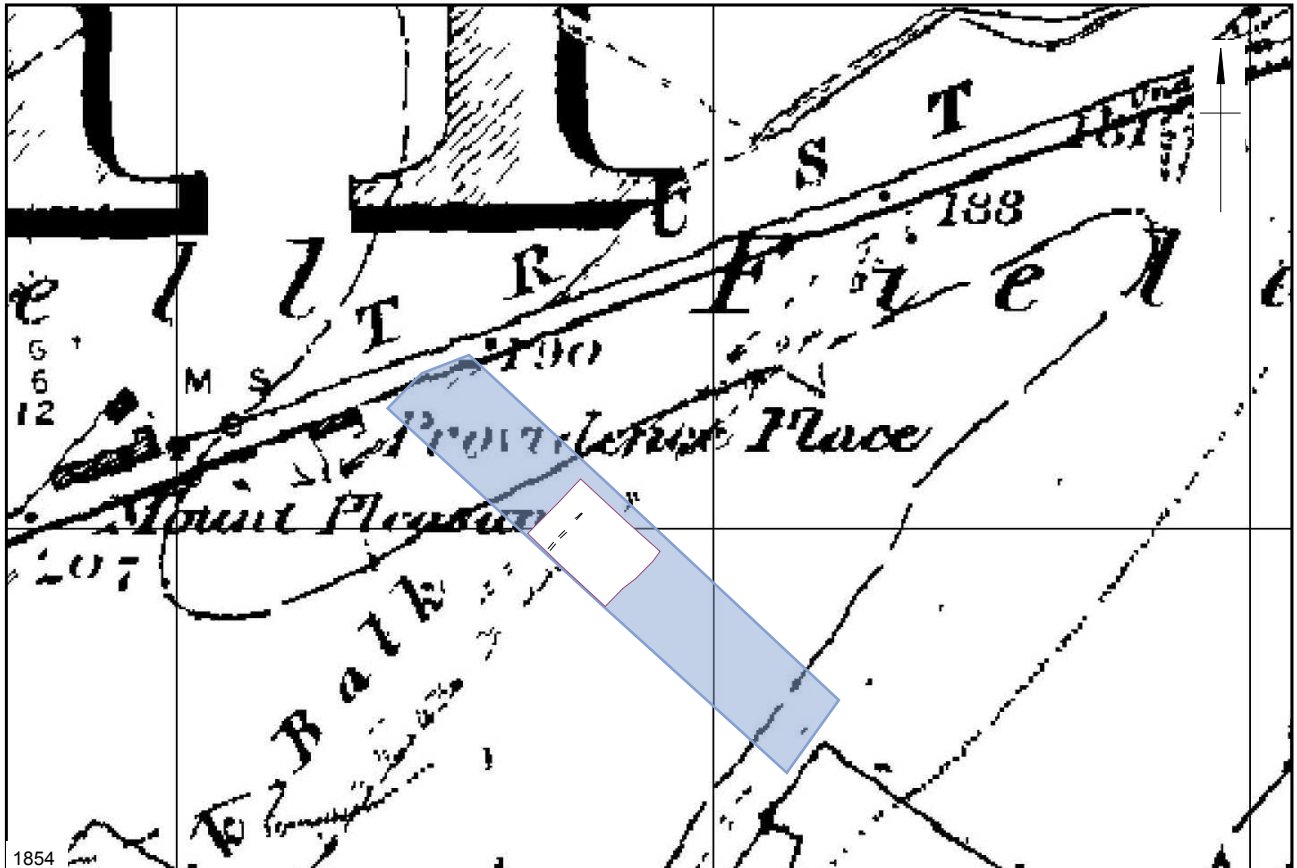


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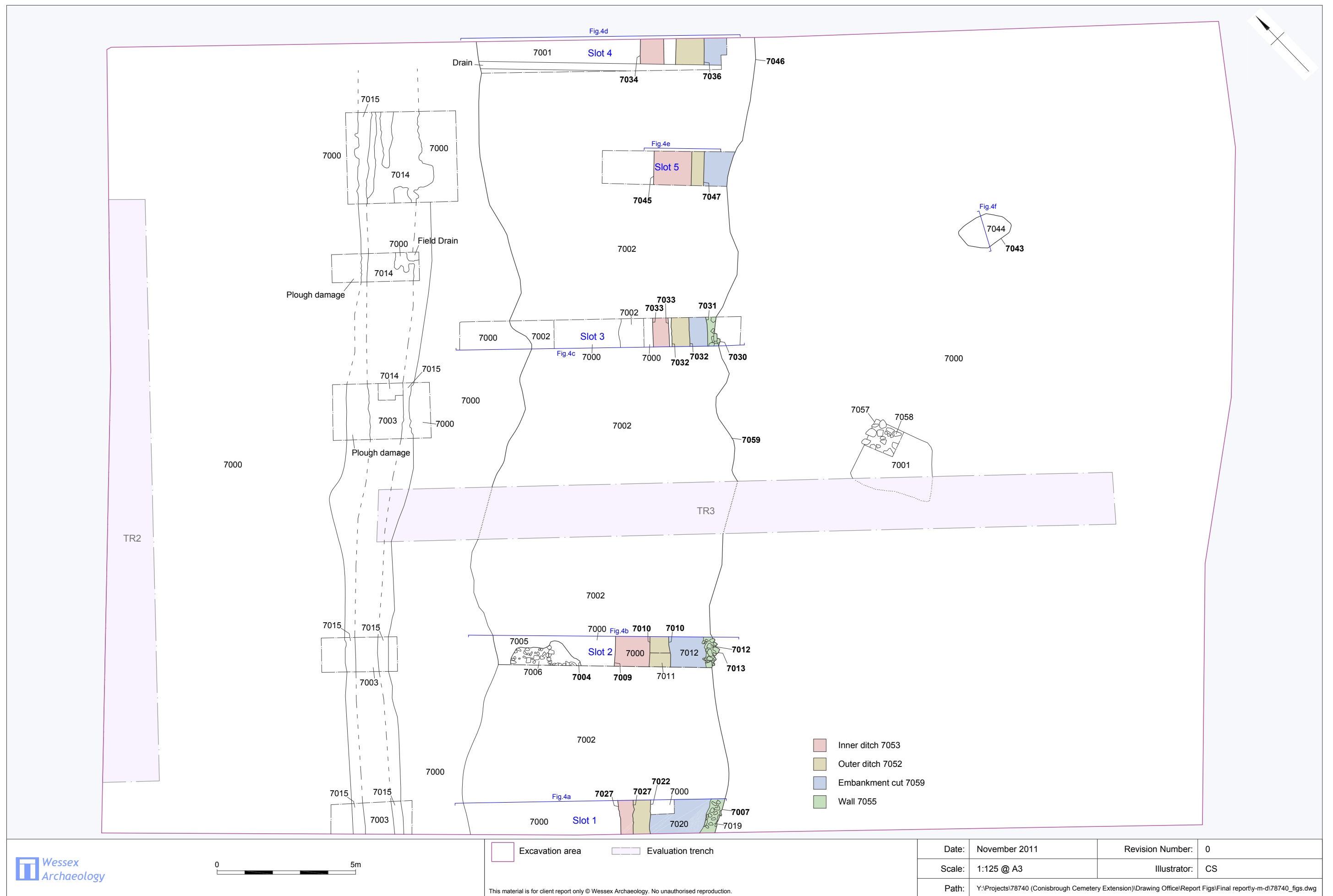
Figure 1



Excavation area Site boundary	Reproduced from the 1854 and 1892 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 and 1:2500 Landmark map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (year) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
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Historic Maps: 1854 and 1892 Ordnance Survey Maps

Figure 2



Site plan

Figure 3

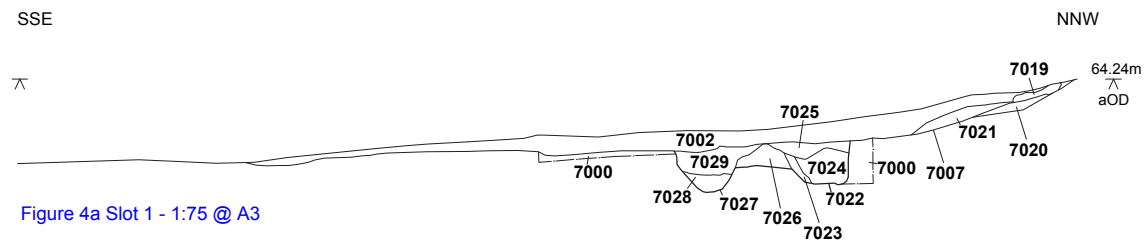


Figure 4a Slot 1 - 1:75 @ A3

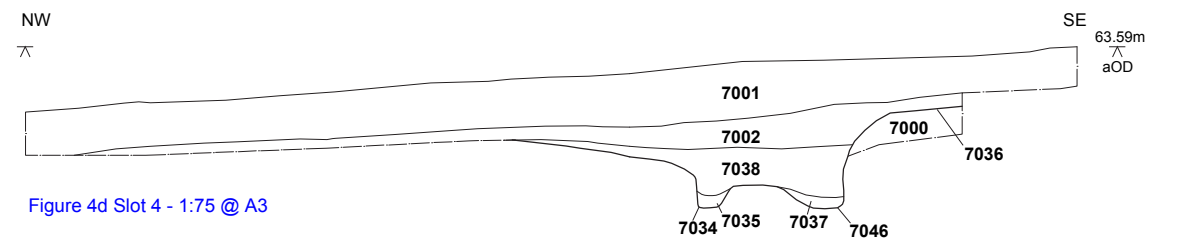


Figure 4d Slot 4 - 1:75 @ A3

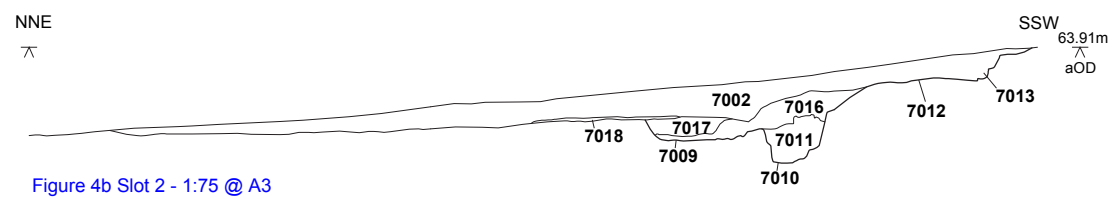


Figure 4b Slot 2 - 1:75 @ A3



Figure 4e Slot 5 - 1:40 @ A3

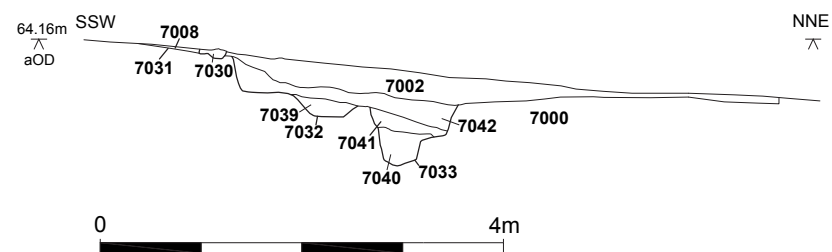


Figure 4c Slot 3 - 1:75 @ A3

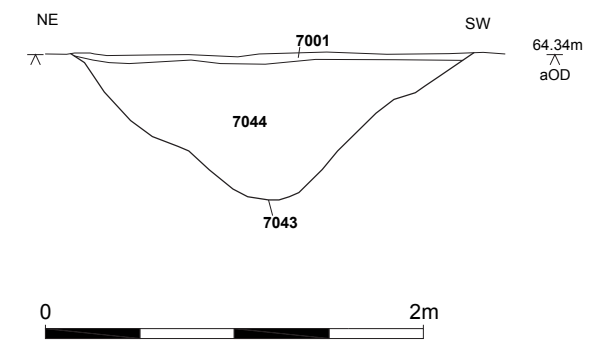


Figure 4f - 1:40 @ A3



Plate 1: General view of the Site, looking north-west, showing deer pale ditch



Plate 2: General view of deer pale ditch embankment pre-excavation, looking south-west

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Plate 3: View of double deer pale ditch, Slot 1



Plate 4: Detail of double deer pale ditch, Slot 2, showing south-west facing section, looking east

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Plate 5: Detail of wall at south-eastern extent of embankment, Slot 3, looking east



Plate 6: Detail of double ditch, Slot 3, showing north-east facing section

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Plate 7: View of double ditch, Slot 4, showing south-west facing section



Plate 8: Detail of double ditch, Slot 5, showing south-west facing section

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Plate 9: View of area of excavated trackway 7054, looking south-west



Plate 10: View of the trackway 7054, looking south-west

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