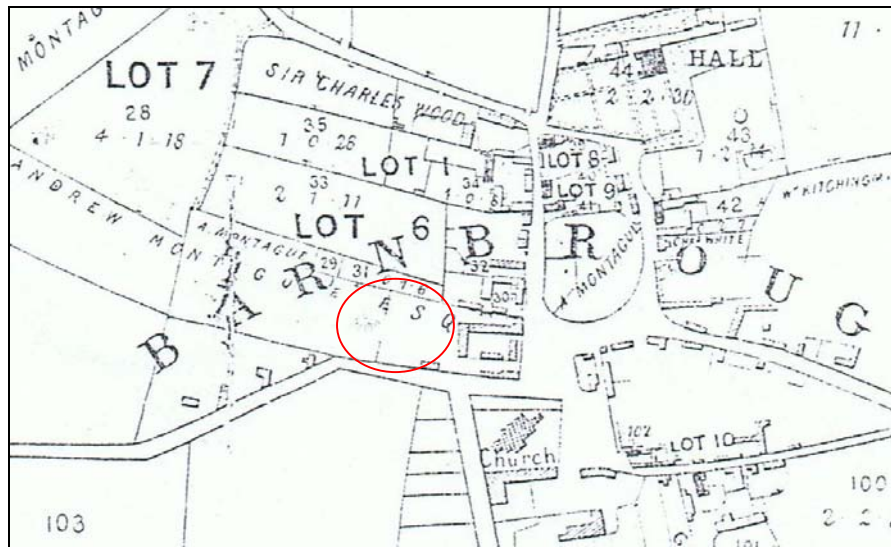


# LAND TO THE REAR OF PLANE TREE FARM, BARNBURGH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



On behalf of  
Mr and Mrs S. SICs

CS Archaeology  
March 2012

**On behalf of:** Mr and Mrs S Sics  
12 Barnburgh Hall Gardens  
Barnburgh  
South Yorkshire  
DN5 7DCS

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SE 4840 0330

**Project Number:** 97

**Oasis Reference:** csarchae1-121861

**Planning Application No.:** 09/01209/FUL

**Fieldwork, Report and Illustrations:** Mr C Scurfield

**Fieldwork Assisted by:** Mr M Sics

**Timing:** Fieldwork March 2012  
Report March 2012

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- 8, 14: detail of the undated metallised surface [405], trench 4

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- 1: The Project Design
- 2: Archive Registers

## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of redevelopment of the site of former agricultural land within Barnburgh's Conservation Area and historic core.
- 1.2 The Archaeological evaluation was recommended by Doncaster Council and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) as a condition of planning consent (App. No. 09/01209/FUL) which was approved 15/07/2009.
- 1.3 No significant archaeology was revealed, but a trackway and the continuation of Post Medieval ridge a furrow field system was recorded.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Mr and Mrs S. Sics in order to meet a condition placed on planning consent to redevelop the site to form six residential dwellings. Until very recently the site was linked with Plane Tree Farm which prior to 1859, belonged to Mr Andrew Montague Esq. In 1859 the Barnburgh Hall Estate was sold off into private ownership. Plane Tree Farmhouse was formerly a public house, the 'The New Inn' which by the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, became the 'Coach and Horses'.
- 2.2 Barnburgh is situated between Barnsley (14 kms west) and Doncaster (9.3 kms east). The PDA lies in the civil parish of Barnburgh within the Doncaster District. Historically Barnburgh parish consisted of a single township which contained the ancient hamlet of Harlington. The southern limits of Barnburgh parish were formed by the River Dearne (Hunter 1828, 371).
- 2.3 The PDA comprises of 0.23 hectares of relatively level ground. The PDA has historically been used as an enclosure associated with Plane Tree Farm, and the northern corner was a vegetable garden (pers. comm. Mr K Wheelhouse of Plane Tree Farm). There are the remains of demolished 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings across the site, but the evaluation will avoid these areas of later disturbance.
- 2.4 The evaluation took place on the 16-19/3/2012, following notification to SYAS and was inspected on the 16/3/2012 by Mr A. Lines (SYAS).

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Detailed historic background to the site was produced by CS Archaeology in 2008 (*Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, unpublished client report).

## 4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which could be disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks within the site.
- 4.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of potential buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This watching brief has been carried out in accordance with the approved project design (Appendix 1) which was fully adhered to.
- 5.2 General colour digital shots of the works were taken. These have been used to illustrate the report and are listed in Appendix 2.
- 5.3 In addition to the brief the excavated trenches were subject to a metal detecting survey with negative results.
- 5.4 Mr A Lines (SYAS) was notified in advance of the date of the evaluation and was informed about the results.

## 6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The evaluation comprised of 4 trenches, each one was 15 x 2m (**Figure 2**).
- 6.2 **Trench 1** was positioned parallel with Barnburgh Lane, just north of the 19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture building which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps. The trench was excavated from the northwest and initially revealed evidence for a ridge [105] and furrow [104] field system (**Plate 1**) on a northwest to southeast alignment. Two small modern rubbish pits [106 & 109] were revealed at the northwest end of the trench. Pit [106] was half sectioned and this revealed a series of broken modern (early 20<sup>th</sup> century) glass bottles. Pit [109] also featured similar glass bottles, so was not investigated further. The south eastern half of trench 1 was characterised by a spread of crushed sandstone building material [112]. The spread of material also filled a system of land drains [110] (**Plate 2**) which was probably associated with construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural building abutting Barnburgh Lane. The absence of a plough soil suggests that this area was subject to historic site reduction also associated with a 19<sup>th</sup> century building probably to create an area of hard standing.
- 6.3 **Trench 2** was excavated from the southwest and initially revealed a shallow top soil (0.25m) overlying a series of ridges [212], a continuation of the ridge and furrow field system abutting the north western site boundary (CS Archaeology 2008, site No. 51 after Deegan 2001, No 17). Cutting the plough soil [203] were a series of animal burials [204, 206 & 208] together with a modern soak away [210]. All the animal burials were fully excavated but the absence of any dating evidence (ceramics) prevented dating. However the good preservation of the animal bone suggests a relatively modern date (20<sup>th</sup> century). Provisional examination of the bones indicates a variety of species (sheep/goat, pig and cattle were buried. Pit [204] was interesting as the primary pit contained sheep/goat, but it had then been recut with a pig burial. No further action is recommended with regard to the animal bones. At the northeast end of the trench a ditch-like feature was revealed (**Plate 3**). Excavation concluded that this feature was a geological anomaly (**Plate 4**), probably a glacial channel.
- 6.4 **Trench 3** was excavated from the northwest end and revealed two further pig burials [306 & 308] but no other features. The stratigraphy consisted of introduced tarred stone above terran netting which was laid by the council 5-6 years ago for use as a storage depot. Below the matting was a layer of stone brick and tile [302] which overlaid a reddish brown subsoil/plough soil [304]. Natural sandstone bedrock [305] was revealed at the north west end of the trench.
- 6.5 **Trench 4** was excavated from the north east and the bottom of the trench was excavated across the top of the subsoil [403]. No features were encountered except at the south west end of the trench where a deposit of crushed buff coloured sandstone [405], bisected the trench in a band 2.3m wide. The base of the deposit was featured two stone filled depressions or ruts of a cart track, these were 1.6m apart.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 None of the trenches revealed significant archaeological features.
- 7.2 Trenches 1 and 2 revealed that the ridge and furrow field system extends beneath the site and in Trench 4 evidence for a trackway was found which was probably post medieval in date.
- 7.3 Two sherds of pottery were recovered the earliest of which was an abraded late medieval handle (unstratified) from trench 2. Because of the site's position within historic Barnburgh more medieval pottery was expected, and this low recovery rate is unusual.
- 7.4 The absence of any significant archaeology, within the sampled areas, suggests the site was not subject to intensive settlement but was an open agricultural area subject to agricultural use. This indicates a rather extensive settlement pattern certainly during the post medieval and probably the medieval periods.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 **No further Recommendations**

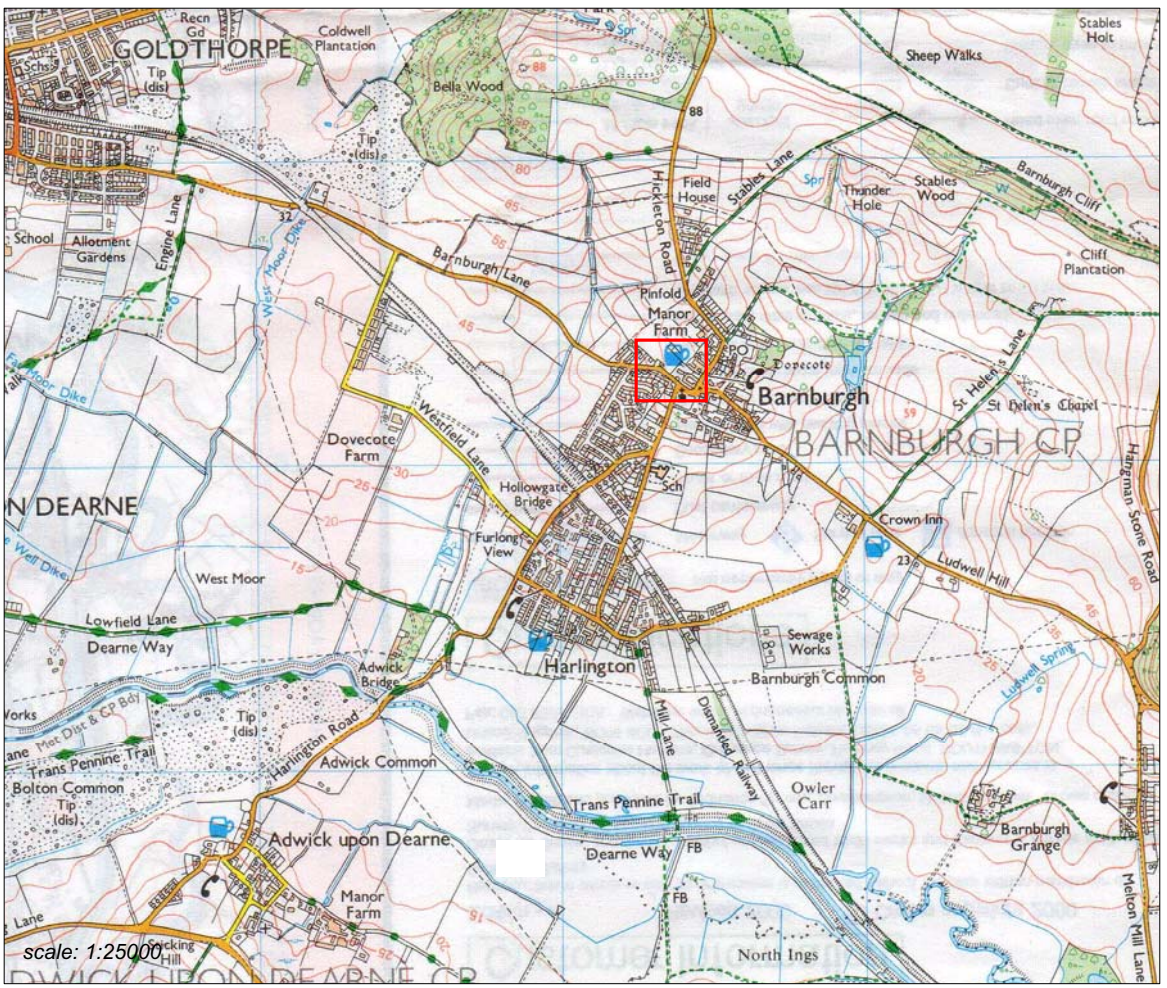
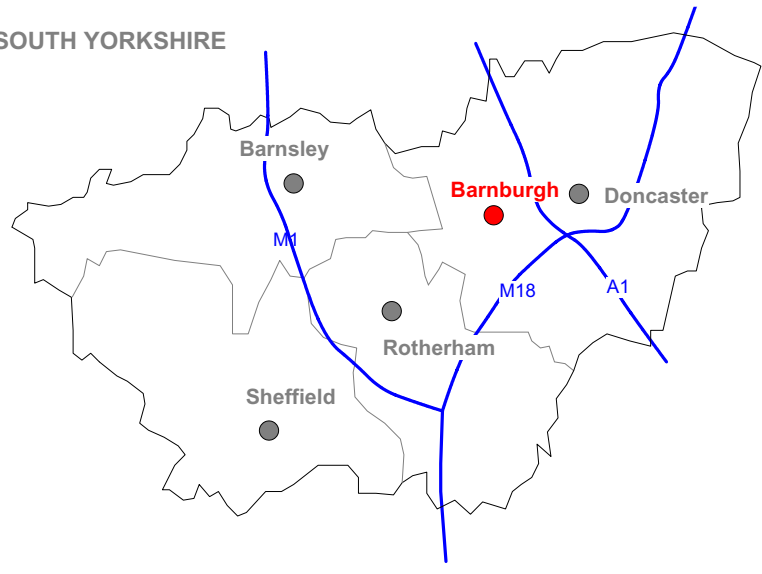
## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr and Mrs S. Sics for commissioning this report and to Mr A Lines (SYAS) for initiating this work and commenting the project design.



# FIGURES





SOUTH YORKSHIRE



for inset see Figure 2

Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Evaluation

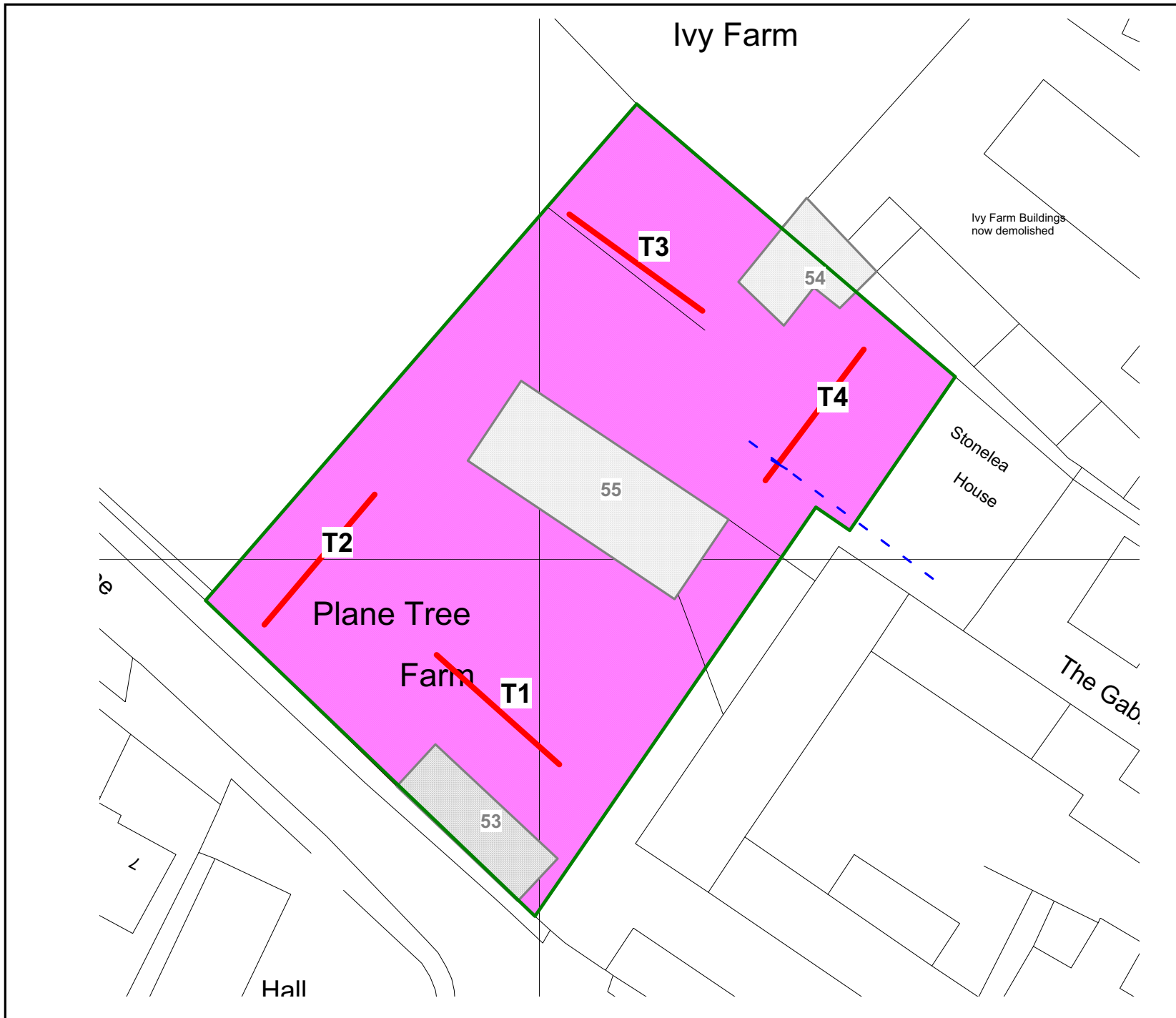
Key

-  Historic Buildings (53-55) with low archaeological potential
-  Areas of Archaeological Potential within the Site
-  Archaeological trenches  
T1 - 15 x 2m  
T2 - 15 x 2m  
T3 - 15 x 2m  
T4 - 15 x 2m
-  Trackway [405]

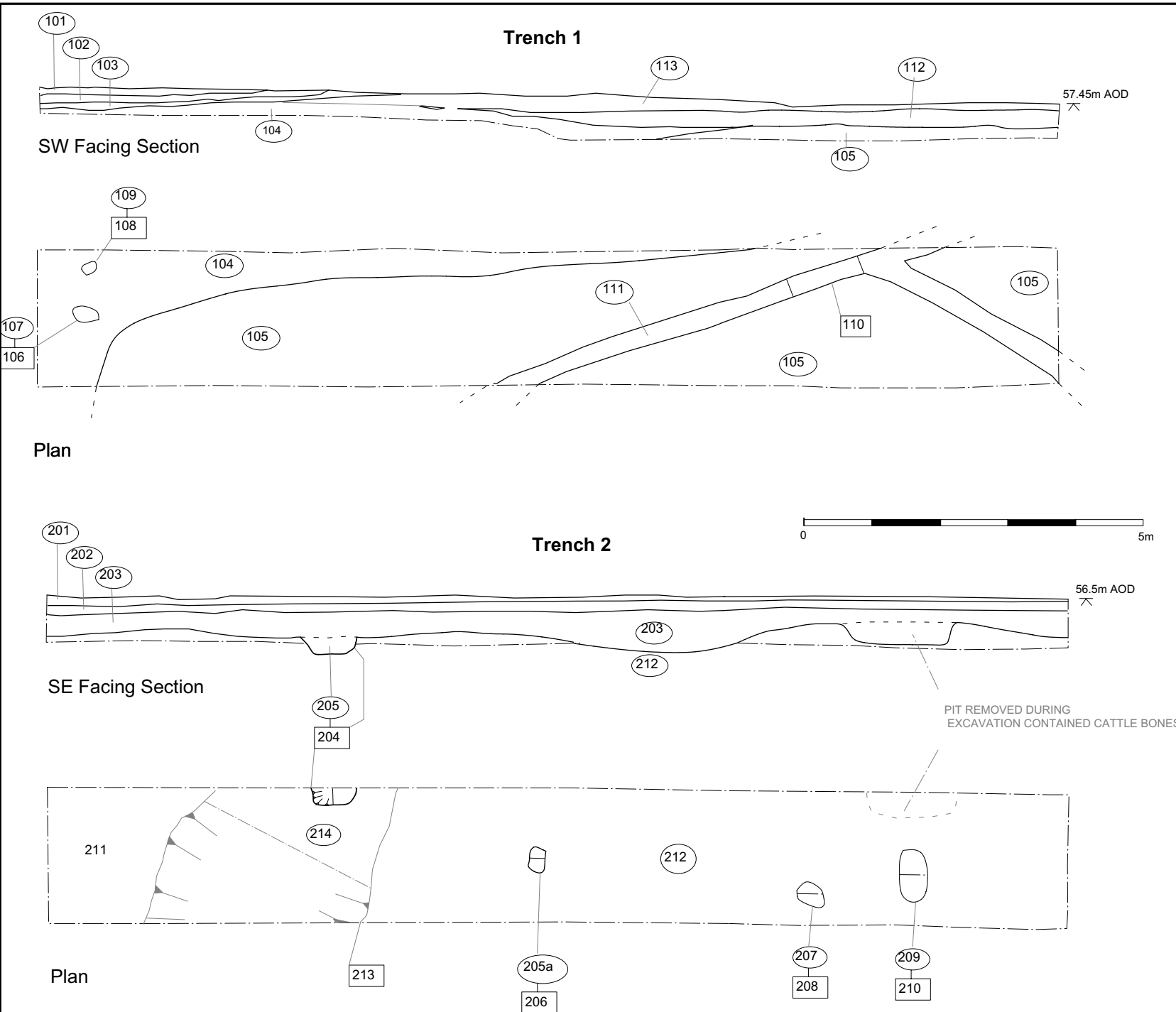


scale 1:500

**Figure 2: Trench Location Plan**



Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Evaluation

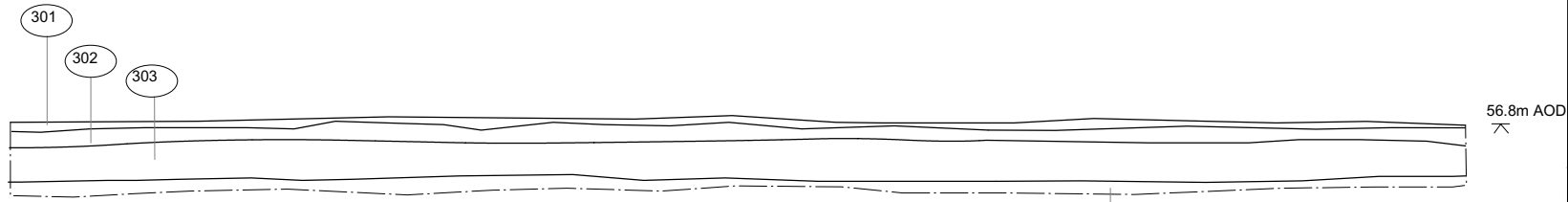


Key

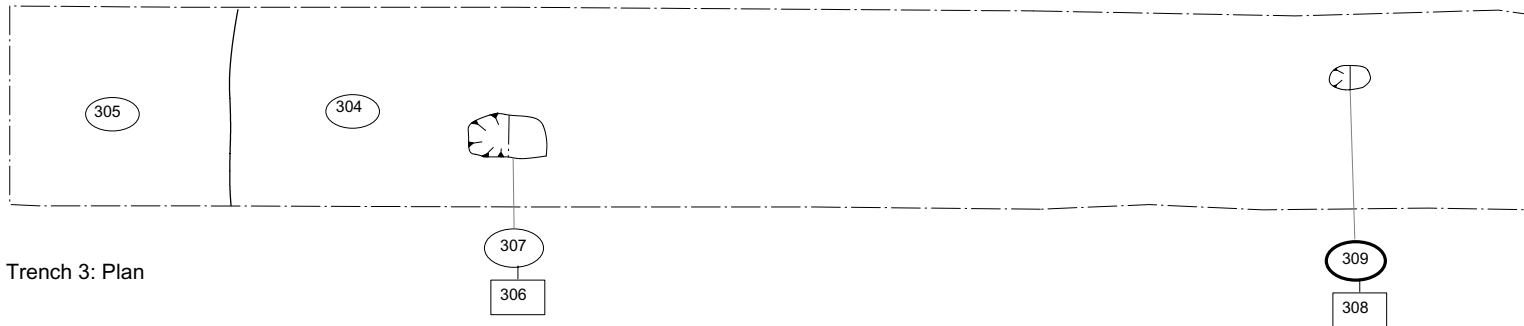
- Limit of excavation
- context boundary
- - - context boundary - continuation
- (101) context number
- [101] context boundary/cut number

**Figure 2: Trenches 1 & 2**

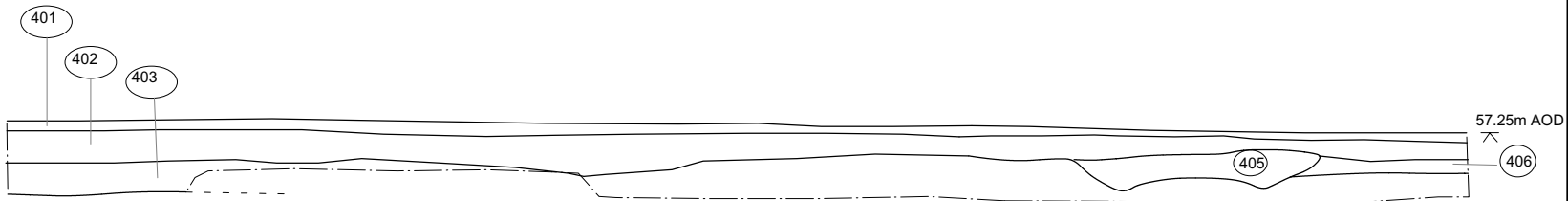
Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Evaluation



Trench 3: SW Facing Section



Trench 3: Plan



Trench 3: SW Facing Section



Trench 4: Plan



Key

- Limit of excavation
- context boundary
- - - context boundary - continuation
- (101) context number
- (101) context with Late PM pottery
- [100] context boundary/cut number



not to scale

**Figure 4: Trenches 3 & 4**



# PLATES

With photographic position numbers in *italics*



**Plate 1**, 33: post-excavation view of trench 1 (with ridge to the right), looking southeast



**Plate 2**, 39: detail of the land drain [110], trench 1, looking west (0.2m scale)



**Plate 3, 28:** half sectioned view of pit [206], trench 2, looking northwest



**Plate 4, 5:** post-excavation view of trench 2, looking southwest





**Plate 5, 18:** post excavation view of geological anomaly [213], trench 2, looking south



**Plate 6, 8:** post-excavation view of trench 3, looking southeast





**Plate 7, 13:** post-excitation view of trench 4, looking southwest



**Plate 8, 14:** detail of the undated metallised surface [405], trench 4, looking southeast

# APPENDICES

**PROJECT DESIGN  
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT PLANE  
TREE FARM, BARNBURGH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

**CS Archaeology**

**March 2012**

## 0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a condition placed on Planning Consent (Application Number 09/01209/FUL) for the development on behind (west of) Plane Tree Farm house and Barn, in Barnburgh, South Yorkshire.
- 0.2 The archaeological condition has been imposed on consent because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) could impact on sub-surface archaeology may be affected by the development proposals. The condition of consent requires that an agreed Project Design is submitted and agreed in writing before any works can take place.
- 0.3 This Project Design (PD) proposes the recording of the PDA's historic buildings as identified in *Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire: Enhanced Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (CS Archaeology 2008) and will evaluate areas of potential archaeological significance across the Proposed Development Area (PDA) in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the archaeological resource.
- 0.4 The results from the evaluation will provide a detailed assessment of the PDAs archaeological resource.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land west of Plane Tree Farm
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Plane Tree Farm, High Street, Barnburgh, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN5 7EP
- 1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SE 4840 0330
- 1.1.4 *Area of the Proposed Development Area:* c.0.23 Ha
- 1.1.5 *Purpose of Record:* To record the PDA's historic buildings prior to demolition and to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA and sample any archaeological remains present.

### 1.2 Archaeological Background

No archaeological remains have been discovered within the PDA but Barnburgh has been archeologically significant since the late Prehistoric Period with a number of cropmarks sites identified from aerial photographs. The village lies on Magnesian Coal Measures which is overlain by glacial fill. Following archaeological evaluation at Barnburgh Hall, 220 metres north-east of the PDA, Romano-British settlement and related field systems were discovered in the early 1990s, indicating a potential for further Romano-British Archaeology in the area. Later Anglo-Saxon settlement is suggested by religious architectural fragments still evident in the fabric of St Peter's Church (just 60m to the south), though no actual settlement has yet been identified.

### 1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This PD represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the National Planning Policy PPS5. This PD has been written in response to two conditions placed on the planning application Ref. 09/01209/. This condition requires further archaeological work in the form of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching.
- 1.3.2 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council is the Local Planning Authority, who will be advised by SYAS (Mr A Lines).

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which could be disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks within the site.
- 2.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of potential buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Trial Trenching

- 3.1.1 It is proposed to carry out an evaluation of the PDA with strategically placed trenches in order to fully sample the archaeological resource (Figure 1). Within the PDA there are three later post-medieval (19<sup>th</sup> century) which were identified in the DBA (CSA 2008) these will be avoided in order to assess areas away from relatively modern disturbance.
- 3.1.2 It is therefore proposed to open up four trenches:
- Trench 1 (15 x 2m) will examine the area to the south of the PDA;
  - Trench 2 (15x 2m) will examine the area to the south-west of the PDA;
  - Trench 3 (15 x 2m) will examine the area to the north;
  - Trench 4 (15 x 2m) the north-east of the PDA.
- 3.1.3 The project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.4 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plan examination and a hand held scanner.
- 3.1.5 The overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation will be used extremely judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to the top of the archaeological deposits (if present) or the top of the sub-soil. The topsoil will be kept separate from the subsoil. Thereafter, hand excavation of any archaeological deposits will be carried out.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological investigation will be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil the evaluation objectives. Sondages or slit trench will be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration will be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation.
- 3.1.7 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left in situ. The coroner's office will be informed and they will probably engage the police who will be advised by an appropriate forensic/archaeological specialist, to ascertain if the remains are

recent? If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, this will comply with the relevant Department of Constitutional Affairs and relevant regulations.

- 3.1.8 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scale plans and sections. Each trench will be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. All trenches will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. One representative long section will be produced, at an appropriate scale. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 3.1.9 All anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- 3.1.10 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.11 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.12 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (SYAS). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.
- 3.1.13 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.
- 3.1.14 Analysis of the samples will be carried out by a suitably qualified subcontractor who will adhere to the sampling strategy.

## 3.2 Sampling Strategy

- 3.2.1 For palaeoenvironmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample;
- i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
  - ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 30-40 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
  - iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).
- 3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.
- 3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 50-60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant soil context as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.
- 3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention to fully excavated all trenches to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded.
- 3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.



### **3.3 Site Monitoring**

- 3.3.1 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of one week's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology to the SYAS so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.
- 3.3.2 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be inspected when field work is near completion, but before any trenches have been backfilled.

### **3.4 Health and Safety**

- 3.4.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (SYAS).

### **3.5 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation**

- 3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation will be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The report will integrate and update the results of the desk-based assessment.
- 3.6.3 The evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.4 The evaluation report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.
- 3.6.5 The results of the palaeo-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the evaluation report.
- 3.6.6 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.
- 3.6.7 A copy of the PD will be included as an appendix to the final report.

### **3.7 Report Submission**

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted to:
- SYAS Sites and Monuments Record in both hard and digital formats.
  - The client;
- 3.7.2 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format (word/jpg >300dpi), for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

### **3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive**

- 3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Doncaster Museums Service. The document 'Transfer of

Archaeological Archives to South Yorkshire Museums" will be completed and sent to the relevant museum prior to commencement of the evaluation works.

### 3.9 Publicity

- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.
- 3.9.2 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

### 3.10 References

- Bayley J, Dungworth D and Paynter S 2001 *Archaeometalurgy*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage
- CS Archaeology 2008, *Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, unpublished client report
- English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
- English Heritage 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation [2002/01]*
- Institute of Archaeologists 2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
- Watkinson and D & Neal V 1998 *First Aid for Finds* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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Land to the Rear of Plane Tree Farm, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Evaluation

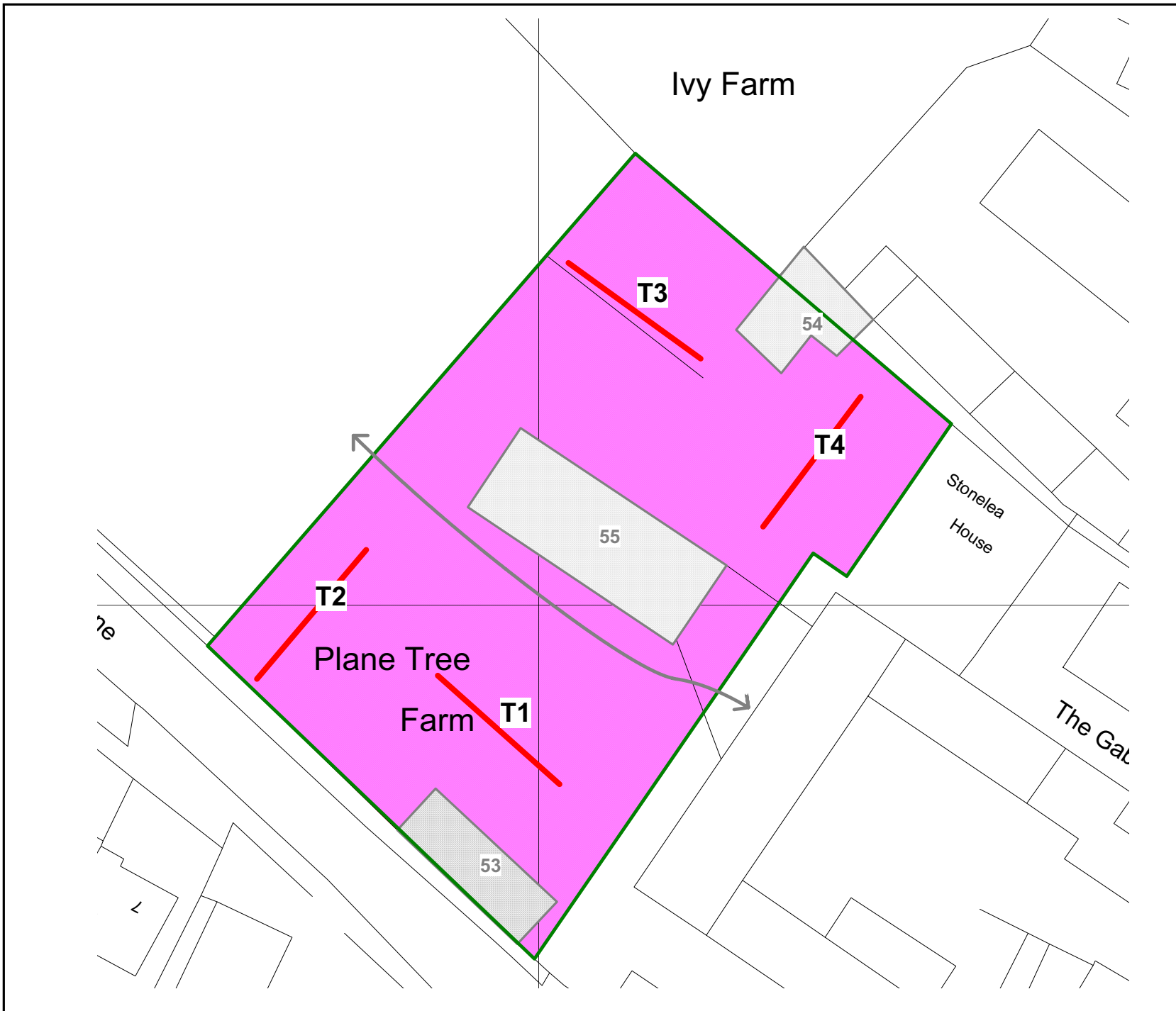
Key

-  Historic Buildings (53-55) with low archaeological potential
-  Areas of Archaeological Potential within the PDA
-  Archaeological trenches  
T1 - 15 x 2m  
T2 - 15 x 2m  
T3 - 15 x 2m  
T4 - 15 x 2m
-  access for horses



scale 1:500

**Figure 1: Proposed Trench Location Plan (Revised)**



## Appendix 2: ARCHIVE

### 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER of digital photographs (12MP) and cross referenced by photographic position numbers

Photo. Position	Plate	Description	Looking
1		Pre-excavation view of trench 2	N
2		Excavation view of trench 2 with modern soakaway [210]	N
3		Excavation view of trench 2	S
4		Post excavation view of trench 2	NE
5	<b>4</b>	Post excavation view of trench 2	SW
6		Pre-excavation view of trench 4	SW
7		Post-excavation view of trench 3	NW
8	<b>6</b>	Post-excavation view of trench 3	SE
9		Pre-excavation view of pit [306]	NW
10		Post-excavation view of pit [306]	NW
11		Post-excavation view of pit [308] containing late PM pottery	NW
12		Post-excavation view of pit [308] containing late PM pottery	SE
13	<b>7</b>	Post-excavation view of trench 4	SW
14	<b>8</b>	Detail of the metalled surface [405] NW facing section evident in the NW facing section of trench 4	SE
15		View of the NE end of trench 2 after the mechanically excavated section through natural feature [213], trench 2	SW
16		Post excavation view of feature [213], trench 2	S
17		Post excavation view of geological anomaly [213], trench 2	SW
18	<b>5</b>	Post excavation view of geological anomaly [213], trench 2	S
19		Working view of feature [213], trench 2	SSE
20		Pre-excavation view of pit [204] which cut into [213]	SE
21&22		Post-excavation view of pit [204], trench 2	SW
23		Stratigraphic section of trench 2	NW
24		Stratigraphic section of trench 3	NE
25		Stratigraphic section of trench 4	NW
26 & 27		Pre-excavation views of trench 1	NNW
28	<b>3</b>	Half sectioned view of pit [206], trench 2	NW
29		Pre-excavation view of pit [208], trench 2	NW
30		Post-excavation view of pit [206], trench 2	NW
31		Post-excavation view of pit [208], trench 2	NW
32		Post-excavation view of trench 1	NW

33	1	Post-excavation view of trench 1	SE
34		Fully excavated pit [204]	SE
35		Fully excavated pit [206]	NW
36		Fully excavated pit [208]	NW
37		Pre-excavation view of the two features [106 & 109], trench 1	NW
38		Post-excavation view of feature [106], a modern rubbish pit	NW
39	2	Detail through the land drain [110], trench 1	NW
40-43		Trench re-instatement views	-

### 3. CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Location	Description
101	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> levelling deposited of tarred angular gravel to the NW end of trench, 0.12m deep. <i>Overlies</i> [102].
102	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> cream crushed limestone 0.15m deep. <i>Underlies</i> [101], <i>overlies</i> [103].
103	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown sandy silt with purple cinder lenses up to 0.1m deep. <i>Underlies</i> [121], <i>overlies</i> [104 & 105].
104	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> orangey brown silty clay plough soil provisionally interpreted as a plough furrow, unknown depth. <i>Underlies</i> [121], <i>overlies</i> [104 & 105].
105	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> natural/re-deposited buff silty clay, evident as a series of NW-SE ridges bisecting the trench. <i>Underlies</i> [103], <i>overlies</i> [104 & 105].
106	TR1	<i>Cut:</i> oval in plan contains deposit [107]. <i>Cuts</i> [102, 103]
107	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay similar to [104]. <i>Underlies</i> [103], <i>overlies</i> [106].
108	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay similar to [104]. <i>Underlies</i> [103], <i>overlies</i> [109].
109	TR1	<i>Cut:</i> oval in plan, smaller diam. than [106] contains deposit [108]. <i>Cuts</i> [102, 103].
110	TR1	<i>Cut:</i> linear in plan cut for a land drain, up to 0.3m wide contains deposit [111]. <i>Underlies</i> [113], <i>overlies</i> and <i>cuts</i> [105].
111	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> angular sandstone infill of trench [110] with broken section of clay drainage pipe. No apparent form to the clay pipe simply occur as sections up to 0.15x 0.25m to wards the lower fill of [110]. <i>Underlies</i> [112], <i>overlies</i> [110].
112	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> mixed layer characterised by angular sandstone fragments and similar to [111] within a sandy silt matrix, up to 0.3m in depth. <i>Lies Below</i> [104] <i>above</i> [103].
113	TR1	<i>Deposit:</i> mixed levelling deposit and plough/subsoil similar to [104] probably redeposited. <i>Lies above</i> [112].
201	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> tarred gravel and brick levelling deposit above 'terran' netting. <i>Lies above</i> all TR2 contexts.
202	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown crushed sandstone, up to 0.12m deep. Interpreted as a redeposited modern levelling deposit. <i>Lies above</i> [203], <i>below</i> [201].
203	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> greyish brown silty clay plough soil. <i>Lies above</i> the natural substrate [211, 212 & 214], <i>cut by</i> [206, 207 & 210].
204	TR2	<i>Cut:</i> Probably sub rectangular in plan (goes beneath the baulk). <i>Lies below</i> [201 & 202], <i>above</i> [211, 214, 212] and <i>cuts</i> [203].
205	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay with frequent animal bone. <i>Fill of</i> [204]. <i>Lies above</i> [212].
205A	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay with frequent animal bone. <i>Fill of</i> [206]. <i>Lies above</i> [212].
206	TR2	<i>Cut:</i> trapezoidal in plan concave sides and an 'v' shape base. <i>Lies below</i> [201 & 202], <i>above</i> [211, 214, 212] and <i>cuts</i> [203, & 212].
207	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay with frequent animal bone. <i>Fill of</i> [208].
208	TR2	<i>Cut:</i> oval in plan with concave sides and a rounded base. <i>Lies below</i>

		[201 & 202], above [211, 214, 212] and cuts [203 & 212].
209	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> tarred gravel (modern) with large earthenware drainage pipe. Fill of [210].
210	TR2	<i>Cut:</i> rectangular in plan (unexcavated modern soak away) with concave sides and a rounded base. Lies below [201 & 202], above [211, 214, 212] and cuts [203].
211	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> natural sandstone substrate. Cut by [213] the geological anomaly.
212	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> natural/re-deposited buff silty clay, evident as a ridge one of a series of NW-SE aligned ridges running across the site.
213	TR2	<i>Cut:</i> natural geological anomaly linear in plan
214	TR2	<i>Deposit:</i> blue/grey clay with ironstone nodules include, one with fossilised wood, NB coal and sand deposits along the NE edge.
301	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> tarred gravel levelling deposit above terran netting. Overlies everything.
302	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> levelling deposit with sandstone, brick and tile set in a dark brown clayey loam (top soil) matrix. Lies above [303] below [301].
303	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> plough soil, brown silty clay. Lies above [304], below [302].
304	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> reddish brown silty clay. Lies above [305], below [303].
305	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> natural sandstone bedrock and buff silty clay.
306	TR3	<i>Cut:</i> rectangular in plan (0.8 x 0.4m) concave side and a rounded base
307	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay, fill of [306], containing frequent animal bone.
308	TR3	<i>Cut:</i> oval in plan (0.4m diam.) concave side and a rounded base
309	TR3	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay with frequent animal bone, fill of [308].
401	TR4	<i>Deposit:</i> tarred gravel levelling deposit above terran netting. Overlies all.
402	TR4	<i>Deposit:</i> modern levelling consisting of misc. find bottles, cinders and transfer decorated pottery
403	TR4	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown silty clay subsoil. Overlies [404], underlies [402].
404	TR4	<i>Deposit:</i> buff sandy clay natural. Underlies all.
405	TR4	<i>Deposit:</i> buff crushed sandstone, very similar to the adjacent 17 <sup>th</sup> century barn. Evident as a well defined linear deposit with clear undulations representing cart tracks. Underlies all.
406	TR4	<i>Deposit:</i> contemporary spread of sandstone abutting context [405], the trackway

### 3. FINDS REGISTER (finds to be retained by the client)

No.	Description
1	Late Medieval 'green glaze' (AD 1450-1550), unstratified, abraded handle
2	Post Medieval rim sherd yellow slip from [309]