



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Land North of Barnsley Road,
Goldthorpe
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Strip, Map and
Record

Report no. 2760
June 2015

Client: Aldi



**Land North of Barnsley Road
Goldthorpe
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Summary

The series of ditches of likely Iron Age/Romano British date were investigated, although in the absence of dateable material this assumption could not be confirmed. The ditches represent trackway and enclosure boundaries and are part of a wider landscape investigated previously by trial trenching and geophysical survey. Unfortunately post-medieval ploughing and more recent truncation have limited the level of information recovered.



Report Information

Client: Prospect Archaeology
 Address: Prospect House, Garden Lane, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Leeds,
 North Yorkshire LS25 6AT
 Report Type: Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
 Location: Goldthorpe
 County: South Yorkshire
 Grid Reference: SE 4502 0428
 Period(s) of activity represented: Iron Age/Romano-British
 Report Number: 2760
 Project Number: 4389
 Site Code: BRG15
 Planning Application No.: 2014/1020
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 Date of fieldwork: 23rd March – 7th April 2015
 Date of report: May 2015
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 Photography: Site staff
 Research: -
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Authorisation for
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Acknowledgements

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) would like to thank Naomi Field of Prospect Archaeology Ltd for commissioning the archaeological investigations and Andrew Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for monitoring the works.

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Aldi, to undertake excavations on land to the north-west of Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire in advance of the construction of a new superstore (Planning Reference 2014/1020). The work comprised an archaeological strip, map and record excavation, and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Naomi Field of Prospect Archaeology (Appendix 1). The work was carried out between the 23rd March and the 7th April 2015.

Site location and topography

The site is located to the west of the town of Goldthorpe, next to the Hollygrove Roundabout between the A635, Dearne Valley Parkway, and Barnsley Road, centred on NGR SE 4502 0428 (Fig. 1). The land slopes gently upwards towards the south-east, and has an elevation of approximately 37m aOD. A bank, approximately 1m high, around the periphery of the site suggests the land may have been reduced, perhaps during the construction of the A635. The strip covered an area of approximately 0.8ha and was limited to the footprint of the new Aldi store and its associated car park.

Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying bedrock comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, Sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2015). The soils within the immediate vicinity are unmapped, but to the north-west are slowly permeable loams and clay loams of the Bardsey association (SSEW 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

As part of the 'Dearne Towns Link Road' project, the western area of the site was included in an archaeological evaluation in 1992, consisting of geophysical survey and trial trenching (Merrony 1993). The archaeological features identified included a trackway and an enclosure and although no dating evidence was found, it is likely the remains were Iron Age and/or Romano-British in date. Two trenches from this investigation fell within the current site boundary and within them ditches up to 0.8m in depth were recorded.

Immediately to the south of the site, in the area to the west of Bolton House Farm and to the east of Dudley Drive, ASWYAS undertook a geophysical survey, which recorded further evidence of trackways and enclosures (Webb 1997).

Further south still, and to the south-west of Commercial Road, Northern Archaeological Associates undertook an archaeological excavation prior to the Aldi distribution centre being constructed. This identified Bronze Age cremation burials, elements of Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and enclosures and corn dryers of 5th and 6th-century date (Cooper 2014).

Finally a geophysical survey of the current development site in 2014 by GBS Prospection Ltd confirmed the presence of a D' shaped enclosure, trackway and linear features, as well as a rectangular enclosure, the majority of which lies immediately to the north-east of the current site (Cooper 2014).

3 Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the archaeological investigation was to determine the extent, character and date of any archaeological features and to record them prior to their loss. The archaeological remains identified by previous geophysical survey and trial trenching form part of a much wider prehistoric and Romano-British landscape evident as cropmarks (Fig. 2). The objective of the current excavation was to place any identified remains within the context of the surrounding area, as well as to consider their regional and national significance as appropriate.

4 Methodology

All investigations were undertaken in accordance with recognised professional standards specifically *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3* English Heritage: *Archaeological Excavation* (2008). ASWYAS's own methodologies (ASWYAS 2011) were also adhered to. The work was monitored throughout by Andrew Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

All topsoil was removed in level spits (not more than 0.2m) using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All machining was stopped at the first identifiable archaeological horizon or natural deposits. The stripped surface was cleaned by hand and inspected for any archaeological remains. All linear features were subject to a manual sampling regime of 20% of their total length and each section excavated was no less than 1m in length. All terminal ends, corners and intersections were fully investigated, in part to determine their stratigraphic relationship. All discrete features, such as pits and postholes, were 50% excavated, initially with a half section across each feature to record their form and nature. Discrete features were then fully excavated.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:50 and all excavated features were recorded in section at scales of either 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights related to the Ordnance Datum (OD) in metres. A full written and photographic record was made of all archaeological features. A soil-sampling programme was undertaken for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Excavation limits and exposed archaeological features were surveyed using a GPS system accurate to 5mm.

ASWYAS currently hold the entire site archive in a stable and secure location with deposition at Barnsley Museum anticipated in the near future. A full inventory of the primary archive is listed in Appendix 2 and a concordance of contexts is given in Appendix 3.

5 Results

The excavation revealed seven ditches (Ditches 1-4 and 6-8; Plates 1-3), a spread of material (Deposit 5; Plate 4) and six discrete features (Plate 5). Post-medieval plough furrows were also observed.

Ditches 1 and 8 and Deposit 5

Ditch 1 was located along the southern boundary of site (Fig. 3) and exposed for 40m in length (albeit interrupted by a 14m wide unstripped area). Ditch 1 varied between 1.8m and 0.98m in width, 0.52m and 0.3m in depth and typically contained a single, sterile, silty clay fill (Fig. 4, S.139). Section 1071 also contained a dumped deposit (1072) consisting of charcoal-rich silt with frequent fragments of poorly preserved cremated bone. Unfortunately, the bone was too fragmented to be identified to genus and no charcoal was recovered during sample processing (see below).

Ditch 8 ran parallel to Ditch 1 approximately 8.8m to the north (Fig. 3). A 26m long stretch of the feature was revealed that varied between 1.08m and 0.9m in width and 0.26m and 0.19m in depth (Fig. 5, S.143). It contained either one or two sterile, silty clay fills in each of the excavated sections. Ditches 1 and 8 presumably represent the remains of trackside ditches that are apparent as geophysical anomalies and were previously investigated by trial trenches 5 and 6 during the 1992 investigations (Merrony 1993). The difference in depth between these features in 1992 (up to 0.8m deep) and now indicates a high level of truncation in the intervening period.

Deposit 5 was located between the trackside ditches (Fig. 3; Plate 5) and given its clean silty nature, it was initially interpreted as a natural deposit. Given its location, however, it may represent the hollowing of the trackway surface through use. Deposit 5 was up to 0.4m deep and varied between 2m and 4m in width.

Ditch 6

Ditch 6 was appended perpendicular to the northern side of trackway Ditch 8 (Fig. 3; Plate 1). A 46m long stretch of Ditch 6 was revealed that varied between 1.57m and 0.9m in width and 0.39m and 0.17m in depth (Fig. 5, S.123). It contained a single, sterile fill in each of the excavated sections.

Ditch 3

Ditch 3 was exposed for 35m in length within the excavation area on a north-south alignment (Fig. 3). It varied between 1.24m and 0.82m in width, 0.38m and 0.29m in depth and contained a single, sterile silty clay fill (Fig. 4, S.103). Ditch 3 corresponds approximately with a linear geophysical anomaly that appears to be the eastern ditch of a trackway running

perpendicular to the trackway defined by Ditches 1 and 8. Ditch 3 may also represent the western boundary of a large enclosure defined by Ditch 6 to the east and Ditch 8 to the south.

Ditch 2

Ditch 2 formed the northern and eastern sides of a small sub-enclosure that was probably appended to the eastern side of Ditch 3, and perhaps the northern side of trackway Ditch 8 (Fig. 3; Plate 2). A 26m long stretch of Ditch 2 was revealed that varied between 0.7m and 0.42m in width and 0.19m and 0.05m in depth (Fig. 4, S.114). In all excavated sections it contained a single, sterile silty clay fill. Ditch 2 was subsequently disturbed by the cutting, or re-cutting, of Ditches 3 and 4.

Ditch 4

Ditch 4 was appended to the eastern side of Ditch 3 (Fig. 3; Plate 3) and was exposed for 22.5m in length. It varied between 0.67m and 0.4m in width and 0.25m and 0.08m in depth (Fig. 4, S.128). Each excavated section contained a single, sterile silty clay fill. Hand-excavation of the intersection suggested Ditch 4 was cut by Ditch 3, although they surely co-existed as Ditch 4 did not extend beyond Ditch 3.

Ditches 2, 3 and 4 were all truncated to the south, most probably by later ploughing (Fig. 3).

Ditch 7

Ditch 7 entered the site close to its northernmost limit and continued on its north-south alignment for 32m (Fig. 3). It varied between 0.74m and 0.3m in width, 0.16m and 0.08m in depth and contained a single, sterile silty clay fill in each excavated section (Fig. 5, S.132). Ditch 7 corresponds with a geophysical anomaly apparent on the 2014 survey, which turns through 90° before exiting site 25m to the east. The east-west aligned portion of the anomaly, however, was not identified during the excavation, most likely due to the recent truncation. Given the common alignment of Ditches 3, 6 and 7, these are likely to be contemporary.

Discrete features

Six discrete features were identified during the excavation. Pit 1014, to the south of Ditch 2, measured 1.4m by 1.05m and was oval in plan. It contained a sterile, dark greyish brown sandy silt. It was cut by a furrow to the north.

Pit 1043, to the east of Ditch 3, contained a fill of grey brown silty clay and included abundant charcoal. Due to the irregular profile and shape of this pit, it was interpreted as a burnt-out tree bole.

Two probable coal mine ventilation shafts were also identified. Shaft 1020 was located close to the centre of site. It was 2.82m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m (Plate 5). It had a bell-shaped profile and contained two stony, sterile fills. Upper fill 1022 was a mid-brown-grey sandy silt, whilst the lower fill, 1021, was a darker brown-grey sandy silt. The second potential shaft, to the east, was of the same diameter and appeared to be filled with similar material. It was not further investigated, following discussions with Andrew Lines.

Adjacent to the unexcavated ventilation shaft was a small pit (1045), which had a diameter of 0.55m and was 0.09m deep. It contained a dark brown-grey fill, which was similar to that within the ventilation shaft. Finally pit 1053, situated 7.2m to the east of pit 1045, measured 0.21m by 0.34m and was 0.05m deep. It contained a similar dark brown-grey fill.

Post-medieval plough scars

Numerous plough scars ran across site in an east-west direction (Fig. 3). A number of the plough scars were investigated, with slots 1002, 1006, 1012 and 1016 each revealing a similar wide and shallow profile, and all containing a dark grey-brown sandy silt fill. Section 1002, measuring 3.4m wide and 0.19m deep, contained four sherds of glazed post-medieval or later pottery (see below).

6 Artefact Record

The pottery by Chris Cumberpatch

The pottery assemblage consists of four sherds of pottery weighing 55 grams (Table 1).

All of the pottery is of conventional domestic type dating to the end of the post-medieval period or the early part of the early modern period. The Brown Glazed Coarseware group consists of the D-shaped handle of a jug or handled jar and a small body sherd from a similar hollow ware vessel.

The Redware sherds are both from an open vessel or vessels and are distinguished more by the glaze than by variations in the fabric. Redwares seem to disappear in the early part of the 18th century and are replaced by more elaborately decorated Slipware vessels. The Brown Glazed Coarsewares continue on in various sub-types into the late 19th and early 20th century although the examples described above are probably no later in date than the mid-18th century.

Both types were probably manufactured locally although as yet the rather undistinguished fabrics cannot be reliably attributed to specific potteries.

Table 1. The pottery assemblage

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1003	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	32	1	Handle	Jug/jar	Thin slightly mottled brown glaze all over	C17th – E/MC18th	Fine bright orange fabric; D-shaped handle
1003	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	C17th – E/MC18th	Fine bright orange fabric
1003	Redware	1	18	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Red slip ext; red glaze int only	C17th – EC18th	Fine orange fabric
1003	Redware	1	1	1	Flake	Dish/bowl	Red glaze int only	C17th – EC18th	Fine orange fabric

The flint by Phil Weston

A single flint artefact was recovered from the surface of the natural deposits during the excavation. The piece is a heavily burnt core rejuvenation flake. The size and irregularity of the visible removal scars suggest a Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. As the assemblage consists of a single, unstratified find only very low level prehistoric activity on site can be inferred.

7 Environmental Record

The environmental samples

Three soil samples of ten litres were subjected to a system of flotation in an Ankara-style flotation tank. The floating remains (the flot) were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flots, once dry, were scanned using a binocular microscope.

The flots and retents from all the samples (fill 1072 of Ditch 1, fill 1086 of Ditch 6 and fill 1088 of Ditch 8) proved negative for charred plant remains or wood charcoal as well as ecofacts and artefacts. It is likely, given the sterile nature of many of the fills, that only the initial silting of features due to weathering was available to sample. Any subsequent deposits associated with the features in use, and more likely to contain domestic debris, did not survive.

The cremated bone by Jane Richardson

Thirty fragments of cremated bone were recovered from a lower fill (1072) of Ditch 1, in a fragile and highly fragmented condition. It was not possible to identify the fragments as either human or animal.

8 Discussion

The trackway represented by Ditch 3, and aligned approximately north-south, was previously observed in the geophysical survey of 1992 (Merrony 1993) and was seen to continue to the south as geophysical anomalies recorded in 1997 (Webb 1997). Ditch 3 is likely to represent the eastern boundary of the trackway, with the western boundary, which also formed the eastern boundary of a 'D' shaped enclosure, destroyed by recent truncation. Ditches 2 and 4 are likely to be contemporary with Ditch 3 and represent a sub-enclosure (Ditch 2) and perhaps a drainage gully (Ditch 4).

A second trackway, identified as geophysical anomalies in 1992 and 2014, was observed running north-west to south-east, and was previously investigated by trial trenching (Merrony 1993). Investigated here as Ditches 1 and 8, it became clear that the trackway ditches had been truncated since 1992 when they measured up to 0.8m deep. This trackway is likely to have intersected with the north-south trackway within the development area although any

relationship was destroyed by post-medieval ploughing or subsequent truncation, perhaps during the development of the Dearne Towns Link Road. Deposit 5 observed between Ditches 1 and 8 may indicate the hollowing of the trackway surface through use and its subsequent infilling.

Within the northern limits of the site, the western edge of the rectangular enclosure, observed as a geophysical anomaly, was investigated (Ditch 7), but its southern return was not seen. Given the common alignment of Ditches 7, 6 and 3, these features are likely to be contemporary components of the same field/enclosure system.

Unfortunately, in the absence of any dating material from either the trackway or enclosure ditches or the few discrete features investigated, an Iron Age/Romano-British date for the majority of the features excavated is assumed rather than demonstrated. In contrast the plough scars have been assigned to the post-medieval or early modern period, while the likely mine shafts are probably also of early modern date.

The ditches excavated correspond well to the geophysical survey results for the site (Cooper 2014), but are at odds with the cropmarks (Fig. 2). Either the mapping of the cropmarks is inaccurate, or the linear features identified from aerial photographs have been subsequently destroyed.

9 Conclusions

The series of ditches were investigated, of likely Iron Age/Romano British date, which represent trackway and enclosure boundaries. Unfortunately truncation limited the information recovered, for example it was clear that the intersection of two trackways, the eastern limits of the 'D' shaped enclosure and the southern limits of a rectangular enclosure had been lost. No artefacts or other domestic debris associated with the ditches or discrete features in use were recovered.

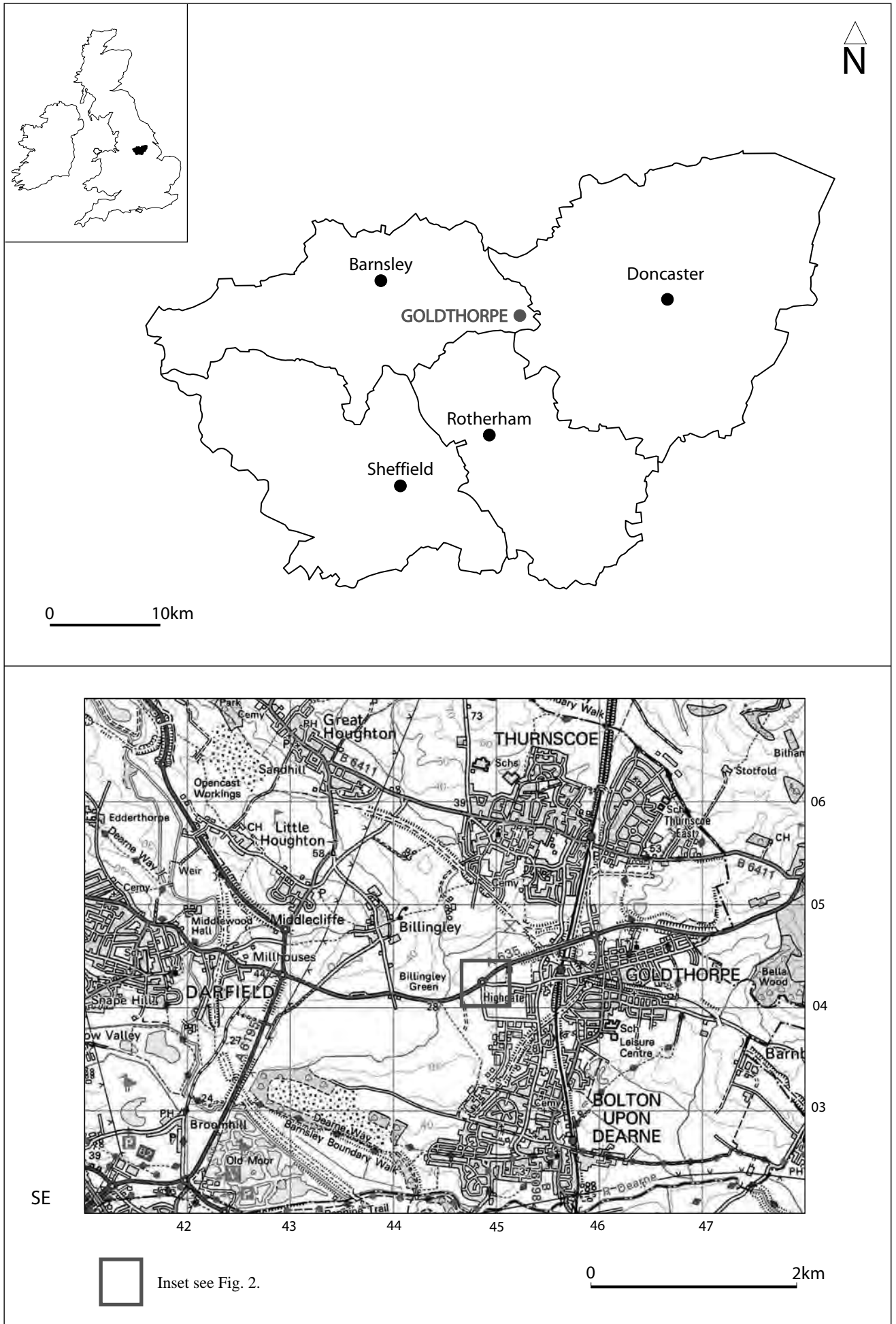
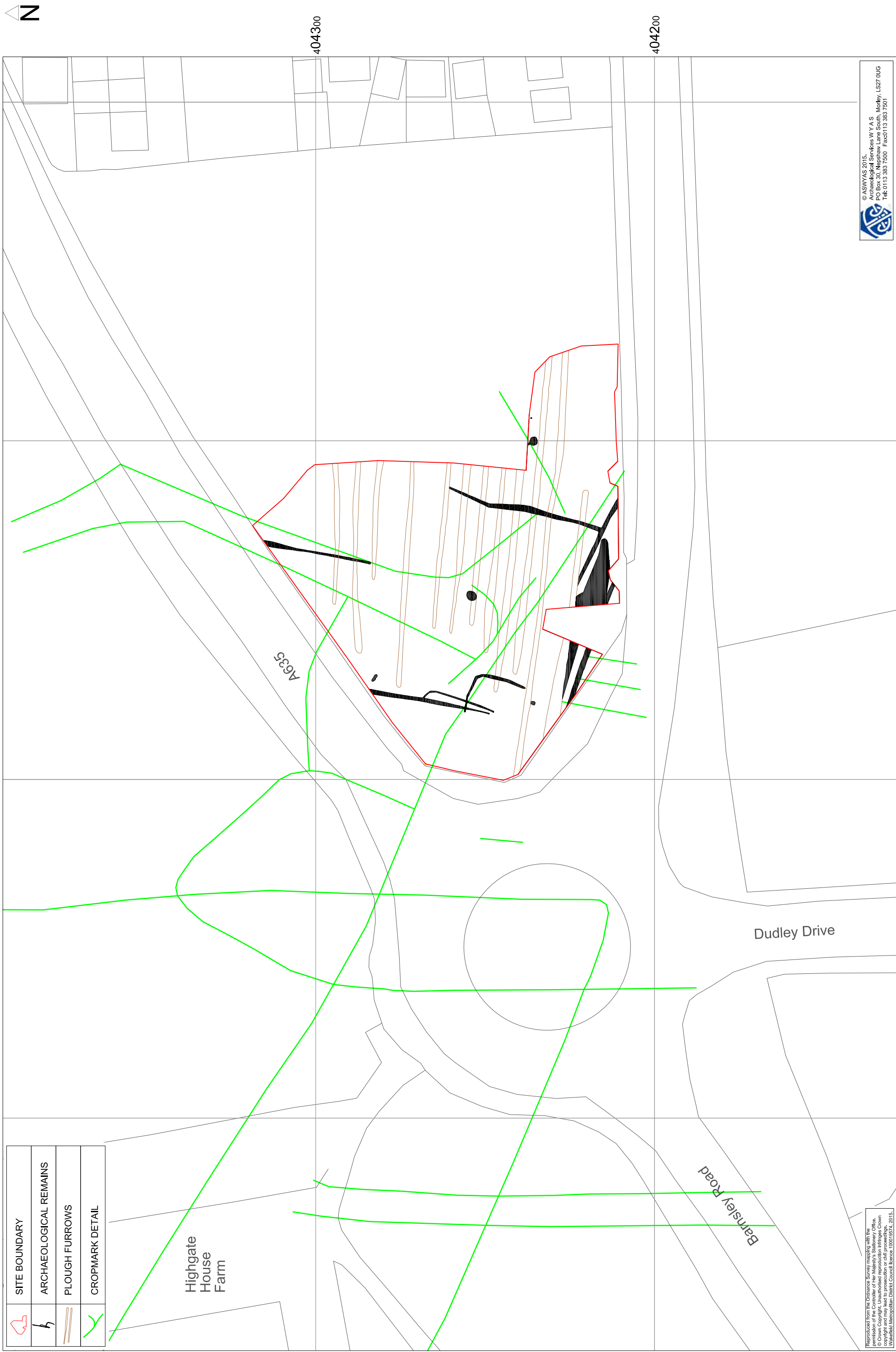


Fig. 1. Site location



	SITE BOUNDARY
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
	PLOUGH FURROWS
	CROPMARK DETAIL

Highgate House Farm

A635

Barnsley Road

Dudley Drive

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444800

444900

445000

445100

Fig. 2. Site location showing cropmarks and archaeological features (1:1000 @ A3)





404300

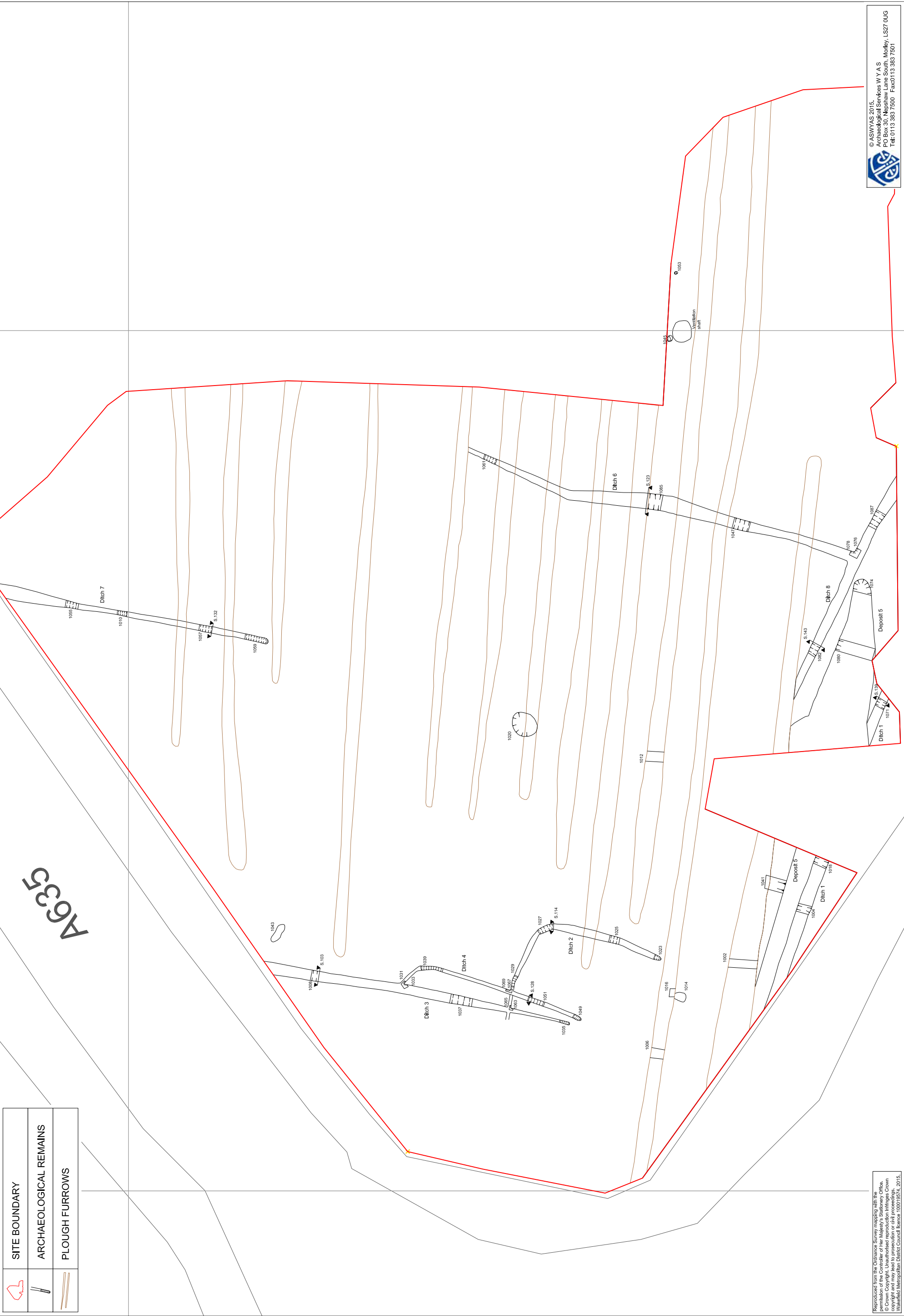


Fig. 3. Plan of excavated area (1:400 @ A3)

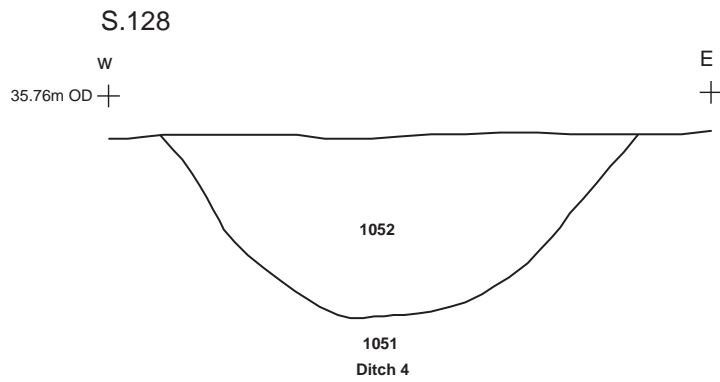
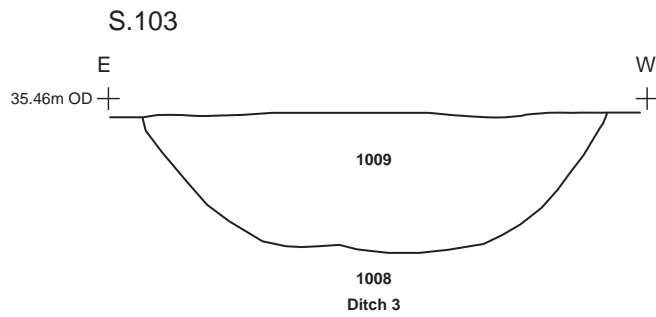
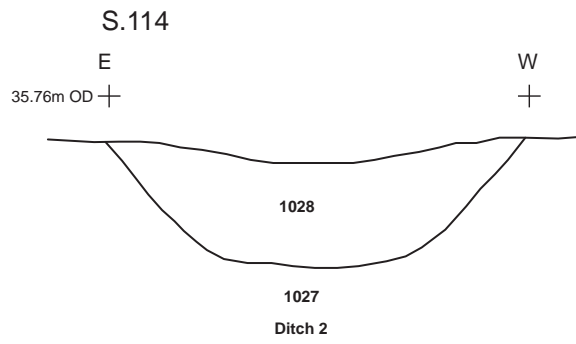
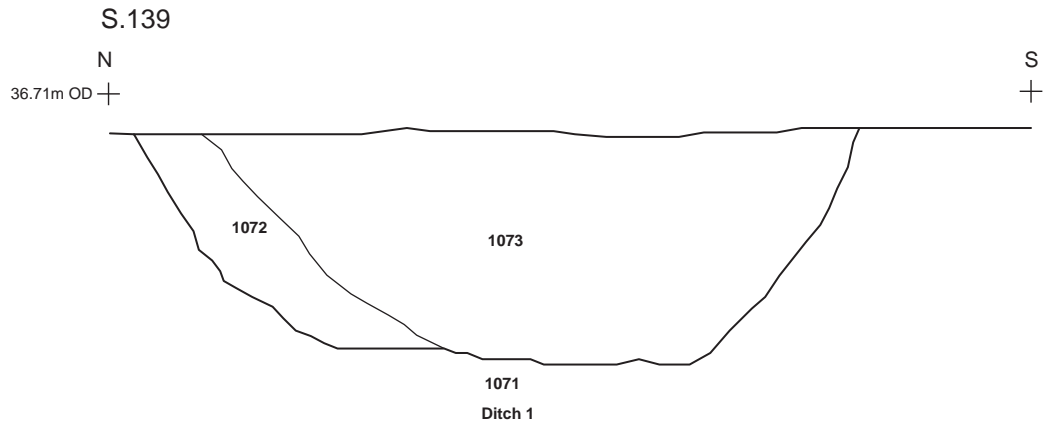


Fig. 4. Sections, Ditches 1-4

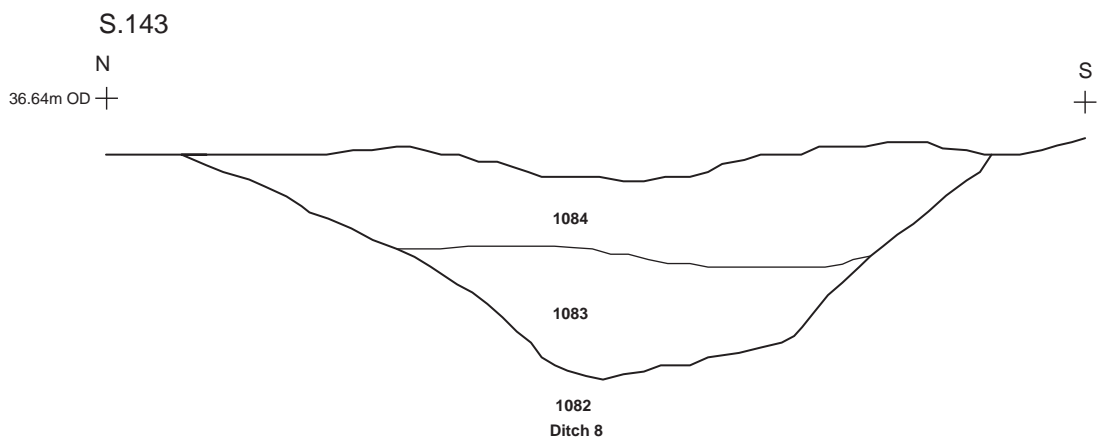
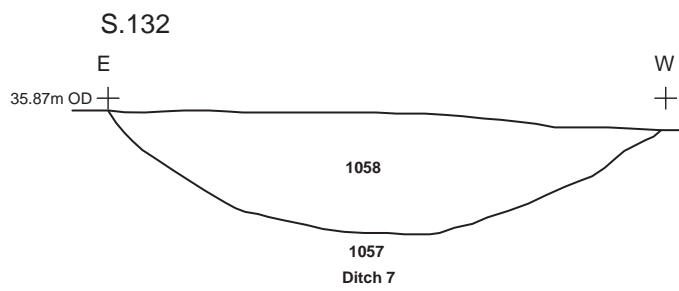
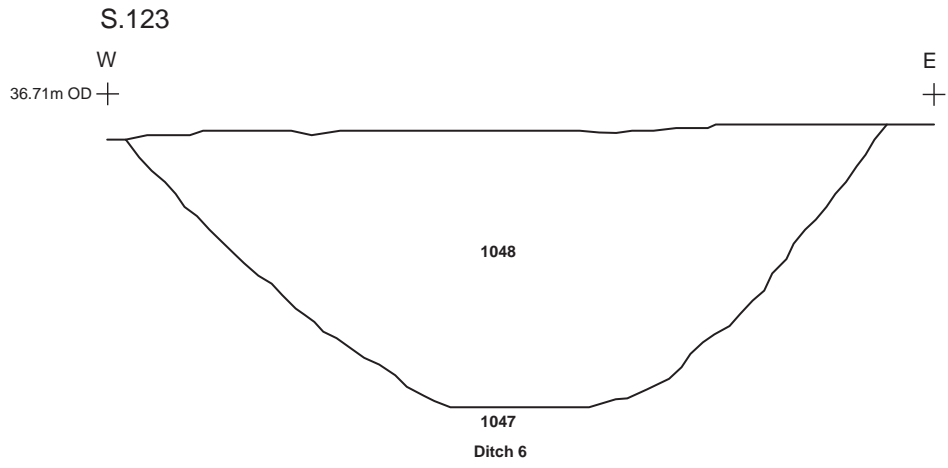


Fig. 5. Sections, Ditches 6-8

0 0.50m (1:10)

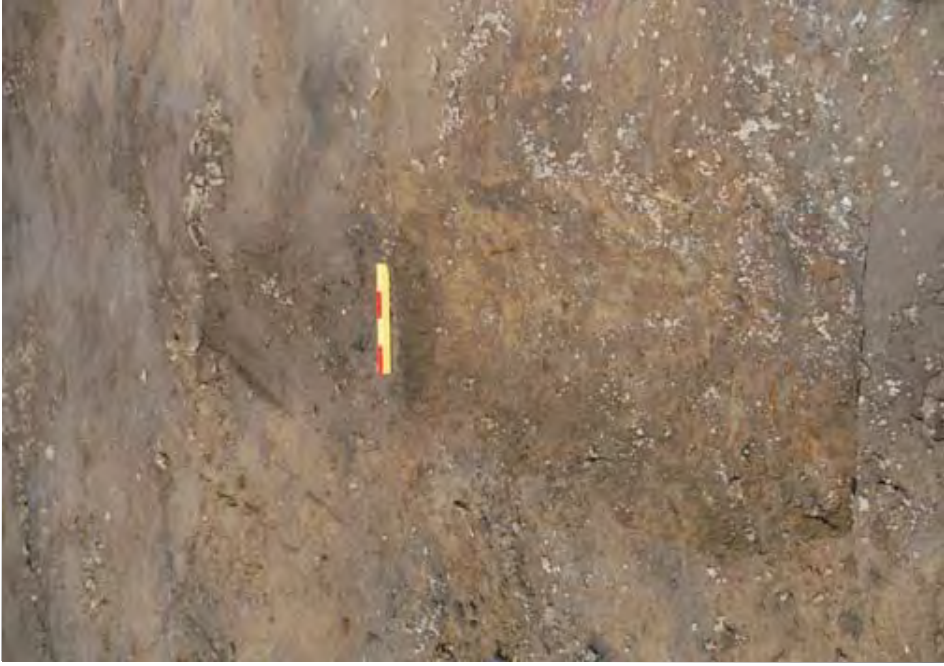


Plate 1. Ditch 6, looking north



Plate 2. Ditch 2, looking east



Plate 4. Deposit 5, looking east



Plate 5. Mine shaft 1020, looking east



Plate 3. Ditch 4, looking east

Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation



prospect archaeology

Land North of Barnsley Road

Highgate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S. Yorks.

Strip Map and Record

NGR: SE 4502 0428

Client: Aldi

Local Planning Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Planning Reference: 2014/1020

Date of Report: February 2015 revised March 2015

Author: Naomi Field

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Aldi have obtained planning permission for construction of Erection of a food store with car parking, landscaping and associated works (Full) and erection of residential development (Outline) (Hybrid application). This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared for the supermarket area on the western part of the site only.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Prospect Archaeology Ltd and details the staffing, methodology and timetable of the programme of works. It complies with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014).

Site Location and Description

1.3 The site is located to the north-west of the village of Goldthorpe, adjacent to the Hollygrove Roundabout between the A635 and Barnsley Road, centred on NGR SE 4502 0428. It occupies a gentle north-westerly sloping site at an elevation of 40m OD. The area currently under consideration measures c. 0.8ha on the western side of the parcel of land for which planning permission has been granted.

1.4 The underlying bedrock comprises coal measures of the Upper Carboniferous period, generally mudstones interbedded with sandstone, forming part of the Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfield. The soils within the immediate vicinity are unmapped, but to the north-west are slowly permeable loams and clay loams of the Bardsey association (Cooper 2014, 2).

2.0 Planning Background

2.1 Planning permission has been granted subject to a number of conditions including condition 7 which states

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.*

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.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

3.0 Previous Archaeological Work

3.1 In 1992, the western part of the application area was subject to archaeological evaluation as part of the ‘Dearne Towns Link Road’ project. This included field walking, geophysical survey and trial trenching. The work confirmed the presence of substantial archaeological features including a driveway and two enclosures. These features are likely to be prehistoric and Roman in date. In 1997, geophysical survey immediately south of the application area, in fields to the west of Bolton House Farm, recorded further features of probable prehistoric and Roman date. These included a double ditched trackway leading to a square enclosure containing internal divisions with pits or hearths. Further important remains were recorded in 2012/2013 ahead of the construction of the Aldi distribution centre to the south. Archaeological features on this site included Bronze Age cremation burials, a late Iron Age or early Romano-British system of fields and stock corral and two corn drying kilns, radiocarbon dated to the 5th or 6th centuries, a rare and important discovery. These archaeological results demonstrate the intensive use and occupation of this landscape over a period of several thousand years.

4.0 Scope of Works

4.1 Following on from geophysical survey a programme of strip map and record over the whole area is required. Ground will be stripped of topsoil using a machine with a toothless bucket. Topsoil will be stored on the eastern part of the site. All groundworks will be supervised by an appropriately experienced archaeologist

5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 The primary aim of the archaeological investigation is to provide a full archaeological record of the features and finds prior to their loss to development.

5.2 The features recorded by previous geophysical survey and trial trenching are part of a wider prehistoric and Roman landscape that extends beyond the limits of the present site. The objective will be to place the remains in the present site within the context of the surrounding area as well as to consider their regional and national significance as appropriate.

6.0 Method

6.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by a team from ASWYAS. It is proposed that in the first instance there will be one archaeologist present on site per machine, to monitor the initial site strip over the area of the proposed food store. (It is currently proposed to use two machines to do this preliminary stage of work.) When sufficient area is available for safe working, perhaps after 1-2 days of stripping, further staff will be brought in to complete the investigations. Contingency rates are identified to allow for further archaeological investigation if the archaeology is more extensive than anticipated. Contingency sums are in place to allow for additional post-excavation analysis if required.

6.2 Mechanical excavation will be under the direction of the supervising archaeologist. Once the area is stripped of topsoil all features encountered will be plotted and then excavated according to the sampling strategy. On completion of the excavation construction may commence only after the area has been signed off by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Archaeologist.

7.0 Excavation and Recording

7.1 The existing ground surface and topsoil will be removed by 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.

7.2 Following the identification of archaeological deposits, all further excavation will be by hand, by experienced/qualified archaeologists to natural undisturbed deposits. Sufficient of each feature will be excavated to determine its date and function.

7.3 Linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m long. Should specialised deposits (e.g. localised refuse dumping, industrial wastes) be present, then more extensive excavation will be undertaken. Junctions of linear features with other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationships. All terminals will be excavated.

- 7.4 Following the hand excavation of linear features potentially of prehistoric to early medieval date, a further 30% will be machine excavated in spits to examine the possibility of structured deposits in fills. This requirement will be subject to on site iterative review.
- 7.5 Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance. Discrete features containing significant structural traces or important artefactual or environmental material will be fully excavated. Post holes and stake holes (where not clearly forming a structure) will be half-sectioned ensuring that relationships are investigated.
- 7.6 All structures and zones of specialised activity (e.g. industrial, agricultural processing, ceremonial, funerary) are to be fully or extensively excavated, and all relationships recorded. Structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a buildings construction will require total excavation.
- 7.7 All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths will be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) in accordance with recommendations of Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects (English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society 2001).
- 7.8 A drawn record will be maintained, comprising a site plan showing the locations of the area excavation within the site, an overall site plan, feature plans and section drawings as appropriate. These will be produced at appropriate scales, normally 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10, as the complexity of the drawing requires. Detailed plans will be made of key features and section or elevation drawings provided of cut features and upstanding structures as appropriate. All drawings will be referenced to the overall site plan.
- 7.9 A photographic record of the project and of each feature will be made and photographs illustrating the relationships between groups of features and general progress will also be taken. Archival record shots will be b/w film and colour digital shots will be used to supplement the record but will not form part of the formal archive.
- 7.10 All context, drawing and photographic registers will be cross-referenced.
- 7.11 Finds will be bagged and labelled according to their context of origin. All finds will be treated in accordance with the recommendations contained in First Aid for Finds

(Watkinson & Neale 1998, 3rd edition). Advice will be taken on any finds requiring immediate specialist treatment.

Environmental Sampling

- 7.12 An appropriate level of environmental samples will be taken from deposits that can be securely dated and/or placed in the site's stratigraphic sequence and in accordance with the English Heritage Environmental Archaeology (2011). Samples will be no less than 40 litres (where possible). If samples are required from discrete features that are not proposed for 100% excavation they will be taken from the unexcavated 50%. Sampling of stake-holes or small features will require the excavation of 100% of the feature.
- 7.13 Sampling will focus on deposits that have the potential to assist with the research objectives. The potential for scientific dating of industrial residues or structures will be considered as a contingency item.

Industrial Remains

- 7.14 The possibility of industrial material is recognised. Slag, coal, fired clay etc will be collected for examination.

Human Remains

- 7.15 Should human remains be encountered the consultant, curator and coroner should be informed. Removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence (which may be required under the 1857 Burials Act).

Treasure

- 7.16 The possibility of encountering items of treasure, as defined in the Treasure Act (1996), is noted and provision will be made for informing the necessary authorities, and providing appropriate security measures, should the need arise.

8.0 Post-excavation processing

- 8.1 Finds and records will be returned to the contracted unit for processing. Records will be checked and entered into a computerised database. All finds will be treated in accordance with current EH best practice, including 'Investigative Conservation'. Finds will be cleaned (where appropriate) and marked and boxed for transfer to the relevant specialists according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/ material guidelines. Environmental samples will be washed and assessed by an environmental archaeologist.
- 8.2 Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the project.

- 8.3 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken.
- 8.4 Environmental samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 8.5 Where assessment has identified the need for further analysis, this will be completed drawing upon the contingency allowed.
- 8.6 All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.

9.0 Reporting

- 9.1 An interim note will be submitted to SYAS 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
- 9.2 This will allow an informed decision on whether to have a formal post-excavation assessment phase or proceed straight to full analysis and final reporting.
- 9.3 A grey literature report will be produced within 6-10 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Four (4) paper copies and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Prospect Archaeology for distribution to the client and South Yorkshire HER as appropriate. A digital copy of the report will also be sent to the English Heritage Science Advisor for the region.
- 9.4 The report will contain the following sections:
- Executive Summary, brief summary of the reasons for the work, methods used and results.
 - Introduction, describing the scope and circumstances of the work, archaeological background and structure of the report
 - Methodology

- descriptive account of the recording methods used and the results, together with an assessment of their archaeological importance, their possible relationship to relevant known features adjacent to the Development Site and estimated reliability of the results
- a phased interpretation of the features
- Discussion of the results and their significance in relation to local, regional and national sites, as appropriate
- Conclusions
- specialists' reports on all categories of artefacts recovered (except modern items). Full archive lists will accompany the specialists' finds reports.
- specialists' reports on environmental samples taken (if taken)
- a complete context list with short description
- Illustrations and plates as appropriate. Illustrations to be included are: a detailed location map, a detailed site plan showing all trenches, all trench plans and sections and detailed plans and sections of features, select artefact illustrations and a selection of scanned photographs; an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features will also be included.
- References
- OASIS summary

9.5 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), will be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of Archaeology in South Yorkshire.

9.6 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies.

9.7 A contingency will be made for the preparation and publication, in a local, regional or national journal, of the results of the investigations.

10.0 Monitoring

10.1 SYAS will be informed of the proposed start date and will be kept informed of progress throughout the field and post-excavation work. A member of Prospect Archaeology staff will monitor the excavation and post-excavation work on behalf of the client. Site monitoring visits will be co-ordinated by Prospect Archaeology.

Health and Safety

10.2 All site work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant current Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety Document is available on request and a Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of work on site.

- Insurance**
- 10.3 PA and its sub-contractors are fully covered by Employers and Public Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances, copies of which are available for inspection on request.

11.0 Archiving

- 11.1 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with 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 2014*.
- 11.2 Ultimately the ordered and checked archive, along with artefacts, ecofacts and relevant documents will be deposited with Barnsley Museum in accordance with the Renaissance Yorkshire 2012 "*Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*". This excludes finds that are subject to the Treasure Act 1996 (and later amendments), the deposition of which will be determined separately. A budget to cover the museum's deposition charge has been allowed for in the project costs to the client.
- 11.3 The Curator of Barnsley Museum has been informed of the project and a Project Initiation Form has been completed and site code assigned for the project. Mid-Project Agreement and Completion Forms will be submitted at or before the times itemised on the Project Initiation Form. On completion, confirmation of deposition will be supplied to SYAS.
- 11.4 An electronic copy of the archive will be deposited with ADS

12.0 Programme & Staffing

- 12.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by ASWYAS. It is anticipated that this will take 2-3 weeks depending upon the quantity of archaeological remains that are revealed. This will be followed by 6-10 weeks for reporting depending on the need for specialist assessments.

Specialists

Prehistoric pottery specialists:	Dr C. Cumberpatch or Dr A. Tinsley
Roman pottery specialist:	Ruth Leary or Ian Rowlandson
Medieval pottery specialist:	Dr C. Cumberpatch
Flint specialist:	Dr. P. Brooks or P. Weston
Environmental specialist:	Dr D. Alldritt

Faunal analyst:	Dr J. Richardson
Human bone specialist:	M. Holst MA
Metalwork specialist:	Dr H. Cool or G. Driver
Artefact conservationist:	I. Panter

13.0 References

Cooper, Oliver, 2014 *Land off Barnsley Road Goldthorpe South Yorkshire. Cultural Heritage Appraisal*. NAA report 1227Rpt 14/92

English Heritage 2011 (second edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Turnpenny, M. 2012 *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*

14.0 Figures

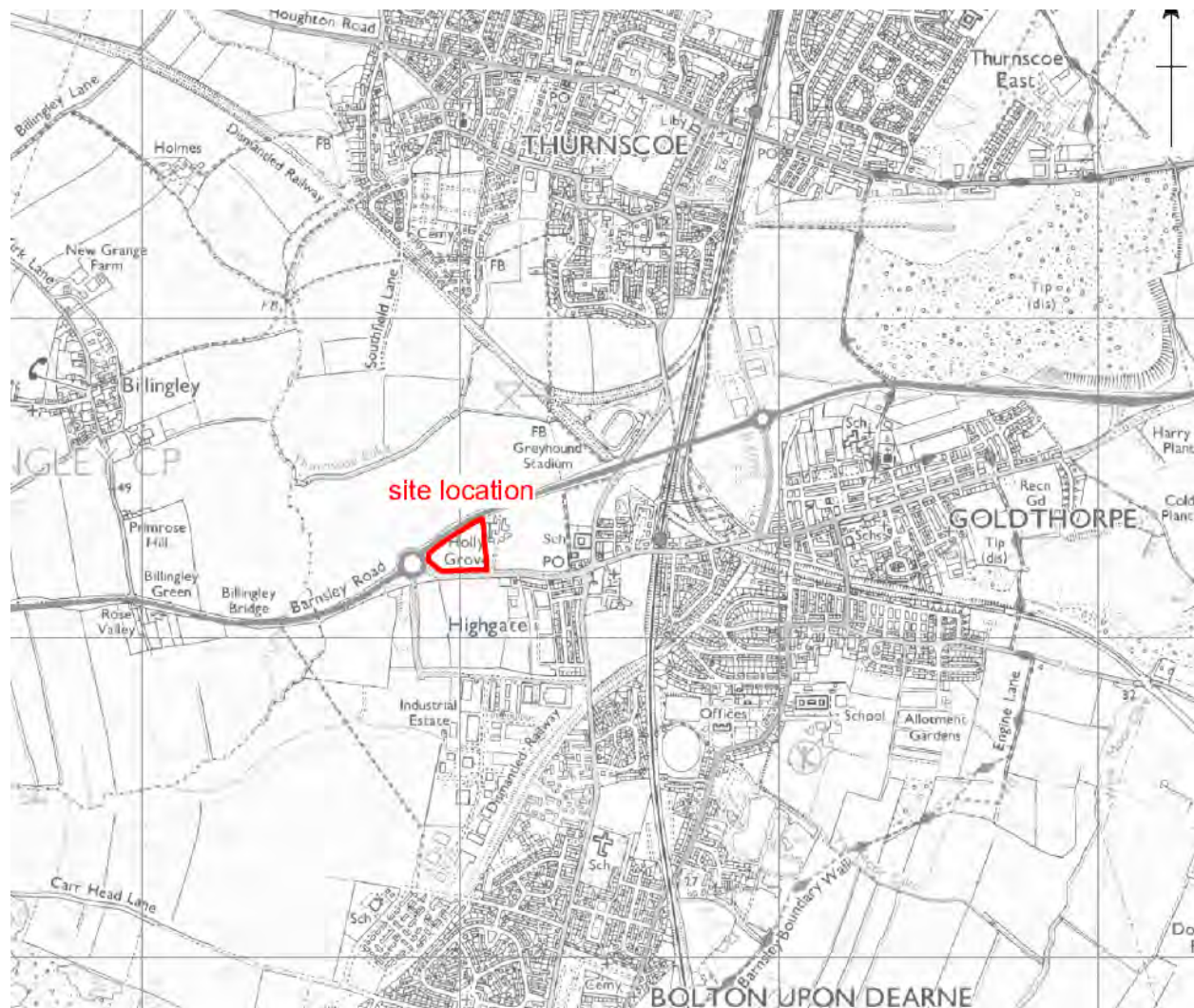


Fig. 1 Site location Goldthorpe

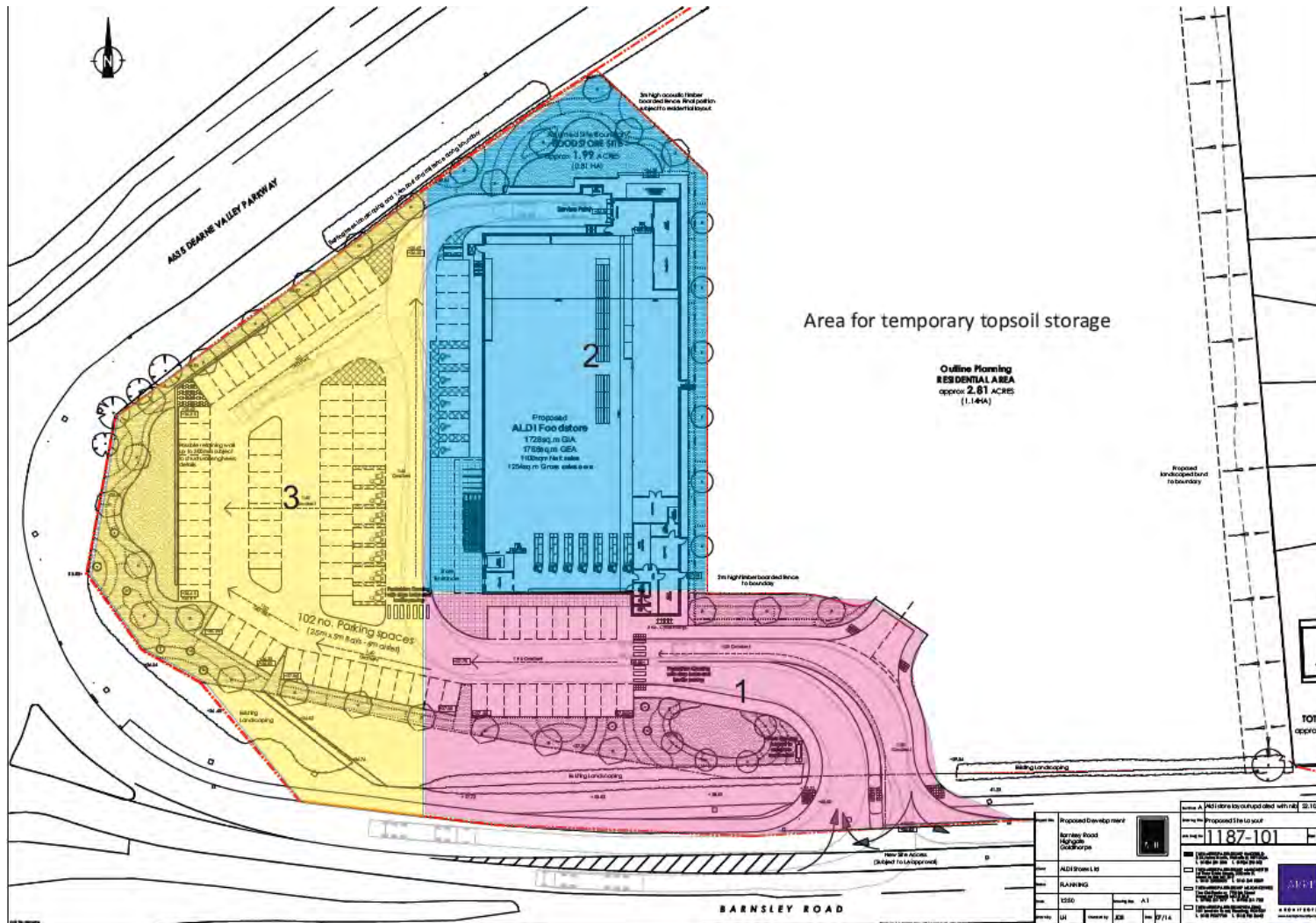


Fig. 2 Goldthorpe. Strip map and record area on site of supermarket showing proposed sequence of recording after topsoil strip

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Excavation	File no.1	Context register sheets	4
		Drawing register sheets	2
		Levels sheets	4
		Sample register sheets	1
		Finds register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	3
		Colour negative strips	1
		B&W negative strips	1
Excavation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	4
		Drawing register sheets	3
		Sample register sheets	1
Excavation	File no. 2	Context sheets (nos. 1000-1088)	89

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1000	-	Topsoil	1 x flint
1001	-	Natural	-
1002	-	Cut of ditch	-
1003	-	Fill of ditch [1002]	4 x post-med pottery
1004	1	Cut of ditch	-
1005	1	Fill of ditch [1004]	-
1006	-	Cut of furrow	-
1007	-	Fill of furrow [1006]	-
1008	3	Cut of ditch	-
1009	3	Fill of ditch [1008]	-
1010	7	Cut of ditch	-
1011	7	Fill of ditch [1010]	-
1012	-	Cut of furrow	-
1013	-	Fill of furrow[1012]	-
1014	-	Cut of pit	-
1015	-	Fill of pit [1014]	-
1016	-	Cut of furrow	-
1017	-	Fill of furrow [1016]	-
1018	1	Cut of ditch	-
1019	1	Fill of ditch [1018]	-
1020	-	Cut of mine pit	-
1021	-	Fill of mine pit [1020]	-
1022	-	Fill of mine pit [1020]	-
1023	2	Cut of ditch terminus	-
1024	2	Fill of ditch terminus [1023]	-
1025	2	Cut of ditch	-
1026	2	Fill of ditch [1025]	-
1027	2	Cut of ditch	-
1028	2	Fill of ditch [1027]	-
1029	2	Cut of ditch	-
1030	2	Fill of ditch [1029]	-
1031	4	Cut of ditch	-
1032	4	Fill of ditch [1031]	-
1033	3	Cut of ditch	-
1034	3	Fill of ditch [1033]	-
1035	3	Cut of ditch terminus	-
1036	3	Fill of ditch terminus [1035]	-
1037	3	Cut of ditch	-
1038	3	Fill of ditch [1037]	-
1039	4	Cut of ditch	-
1040	4	Fill of ditch [1039]	-
1041	5	Cut of spread/holloway	-
1042	5	Fill of spread [1041]	-

Context	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1043	-	Cut of tree bole	-
1044	-	Fill of tree bole [1043]	GBA 1
1045	-	Cut of pit	-
1046	-	Fill of pit [1045]	-
1047	6	Cut of ditch	-
1048	6	Fill of ditch [1047]	-
1049	4	Cut of ditch terminus	-
1050	4	Fill of ditch terminus [1049]	-
1051	4	Cut of ditch	-
1052	4	Fill of ditch [1051]	-
1053	-	Cut of pit	-
1054	-	Fill of pit [1053]	-
1055	7	Cut of ditch	-
1056	7	Fill of ditch [1055]	-
1057	7	Cut of ditch	-
1058	7	Fill of ditch [1057]	-
1059	7	Cut of ditch	-
1060	7	Fill of ditch [1059]	-
1061	6	Cut of ditch	-
1062	6	Fill of ditch [1061]	-
1063	3	Cut of ditch	-
1064	3	Fill of ditch [1063]	-
1065	2	Cut of ditch	-
1066	2	Fill of ditch [1065]	-
1067	2	Cut of ditch	-
1068	2	Fill of ditch [1067]	-
1069	4	Cut of ditch	-
1070	4	Fill of ditch [1069]	-
1071	1	Cut of ditch	-
1072	1	Lower fill of ditch [1071]	Cremated bone, GBA 2
1073	1	Upper fill of ditch [1071]	-
1074	5	Cut of ditch terminus	-
1075	5	Fill of ditch terminus [1074]	-
1076	8	Cut of ditch	-
1077	8	Fill of ditch [1076]	-
1078	6	Cut of ditch	-
1079	6	Fill of ditch [1078]	-
1080	5	Cut of furrow	-
1081	5	Fill of furrow [1080]	-
1082	8	Cut of ditch	-
1083	8	Lower fill of ditch [1082]	-
1084	8	Upper fill of ditch [1082]	-
1085	6	Cut of ditch	-
1086	6	Fill of ditch [1085]	GBA 4
1087	8	Cut of ditch	-
1088	8	Fill of ditch [1087]	GBA 3

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