

Barnsdale Bar East North Yorkshire

Strip and Record

September 2009

Report No. 1988

CLIENT Darrington Quarries Ltd

Barnsdale Bar East North Yorkshire

Strip and Record

Summary

Excavations undertaken at Barnsdale Bar quarry have revealed evidence of two possible phases of field boundaries. A segmented, meandering ditched boundary of possible Late Iron Age date appeared to be superseded by a straighter field boundary on a different alignment, and associated with Romano-British pottery. Despite a small concentration of finds, these features appeared to have been peripheral to previously identified settlement activity.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS

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Strip and Record
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Darrington Quarries Ltd to conduct a Strip and Record operation on land to the east of Long Lane and south-west of the current quarry at Barnsdale Bar. The work was undertaken from the 12th May to 30th June 2008.

Site location and topography

The site is located east of Long Lane and south of Wooddle Hole Lane and is centred on grid reference SE 5139 1438 (Fig. 1, Plate 1). The area investigated was approximately 1.66 hectares and is situated on arable land that falls away gently from 63.7m AOD in the south to 62.2m AOD in the north. The site is bound to the north and east by existing quarry workings, to the south by arable fields and to the west by Long Lane.

Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying geology of the site comprises Lower Magnesian Limestone (British Geological Survey 1978). The soils are shallow, well-drained calcareous, fine loamy soils of the Aberford Association (511a; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The area was previously occupied by arable land.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Barnsdale Bar quarry has been intensively investigated since 1989 (Appendix 1, Fig. 2) and Burgess (2001) provides a detailed review of the earlier investigations. Subsequently, evidence for early prehistoric human activity has been recorded during excavations at Area I, comprising of a number of isolated pits and a small group of cremations dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period (Gidman and Roberts 2005). Nevertheless, the majority of features recorded in the Barnsdale Bar quarry relate to enclosures, field systems, trackways and burials dating from the late prehistoric to the Romano-British period. These have been identified through a programme of aerial photographic mapping, geophysical survey and archaeological excavation. The presence of Romano-British activity is not surprising given that a Roman road linking Doncaster to Castleford, called the Ridge Road (Margary's 28b), lies immediately to west of the quarry site (Margary 1973; Burgess 2001; Fig. 2).

The Barnsdale Bar area as a whole was the subject of a desk-based assessment (Boucher 1996). This was followed by a gradiometer survey of Area F that included part of the eastern limits of the current study area (Fig. 2). This survey identified the presence of an enclosed field system thought to be late prehistoric/Romano-British in date (Cottrell 1996). This was subsequently confirmed by open-area excavation when a sub-rectangular enclosure of Late Iron Age date was identified, accompanied by a trackway, two linear boundaries and the burial of a mature adult man. The latter has been radiocarbon dated to 380 to 170 cal BC. During the Romano-British period, a rectilinear field system was developed in conjunction

with a field corner enclosure (Grassam and Ford 2008). The linear features excavated in 2008 and reported here represent, in part, the continuation of the rectilinear field system investigated in Area F (Fig. 3).

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Strip and Record was to determine the presence or absence of features in the proposed quarry extension, given the likelihood that the field system previously identified in Area F continued westwards. The date and function of any archaeological features encountered would require clarification wherever possible. Features identified here may also enhance the understanding of the surrounding archaeological landscape.

The works were undertaken to mitigate against the destruction of likely archaeological remains through preservation by record.

4 Methodology

An irregular five-sided area was stripped under direct archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surfaces were cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains. All features were subsequently hand excavated.

All linear features were subject to a 10% sample by excavation with each section not measuring less than 1m in length. Particular attention was paid to the apparent termini of each feature. Plans and sections were drawn as scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. All plans and sections included spot heights relating to Ordnance Datum in metres correct to two decimal places.

The area limits and features were surveyed and fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and to the Ordnance Survey national gird, using a 5500 series Trimble Total Station.

A soil-sampling programme was undertaken for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Soil samples of at least 10 litres were taken from the fills of excavated features where appropriate.

All investigations were undertaken in accordance with recognised professional standards (English Heritage 1991, 2005, 2006; Institute for Archaeologists 2008a, 2008b and 2008c) and ASWYAS methodologies (ASWYAS 2003).

The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations, and its contents are listed in Appendix 2. Inventories of contexts, artefacts and samples are listed in

Appendix 3. The archive is currently held at ASWYAS in a stable and secure location but will be deposited at a suitable repository in due course.

5 Results

Monitoring of the removal of topsoil and subsoil revealed a concentration of archaeological features located towards the north-west of the 2008 strip. These features consisted of four linear and segmented linear features that represent a continuation of the field systems previously identified to the east (Area F).

The easternmost ditch (Feature 1) was traced for a length of 93.3m, on a north-west to southeast alignment. The excavated sections through the ditch revealed a feature 0.04m to 0.11m in depth and between 0.3m and 0.7m in width (Fig. 4, S.5). Unfortunately the recorded profile of Feature 1 was so truncated that it was impossible to interpret its original shape. All of the excavated profiles revealed a single fill of mid-brown silt which included occasional angular limestone fragments and charcoal, but no dateable artefacts. Sections through the northern and southern-most extents of the ditch revealed very truncated profiles and no clearly-defined termini. Consequently, the true extent of this feature has probably been lost.

Feature 2 was a short linear section of ditch or gully, measuring 10.9m in length, and located approximately 16m to the east of Feature 1. This feature was considerably more substantial and survived to depths of 0.45m-0.48m and widths of 1.02m-1.22m (Fig. 4, S.19). It was V-shaped in profile with a flat base, with well-defined termini. The northern section exhibited a recut (1025) that was not identified at its southern limits. The fill of the recut (1024) was very similar to the single fill recorded at the southern end, with the earlier fill (1026) being lighter in colour and containing more limestone inclusions. It is suggested therefore, that the recut extended the full length of Feature 2, removing all traces of the earlier fill (1026) and a piece of slag was recovered from the single fill (1028) at the of southern end of the feature.

At the northern terminus of Feature 2, a third ditch (Feature 3) was identified on a north-east to south-west alignment, extending beyond the western limits of the excavation. An apparent break in this ditch was shown to be the result of later truncation rather than an entranceway. The exposed length of Feature 3 was 49.5m and it was between 0.85m and 1.25m in width and between 0.18m and 0.42m in depth (Fig. 4, S.29). The majority of this feature contained a single fill of mid orangey brown sandy silt, with a hand-made sherd (1030) and a Late Iron Age/early Roman sherd (1032) recovered from the two most easterly sections. Occasionally a primary fill derived from the weathering of the surrounding natural was also observed. One section through the ditch (1037) showed a possible post-pipe (1035) which consisted of a vertical cut filled by a mix of ditch fill and darker soil (Fig. 4, S.27). Its function was not determined, however, as no similar features were identified within Feature 3. As Feature 3

did not continue eastwards beyond Feature 2, an explanation for the curvilinear anomaly identified by geophysical survey was not forthcoming (Fig. 2).

The final feature (Feature 4) comprised of four ditch segments (A, B, C and D), although Segment A is most likely to have been separated from Segment B by later truncation. The southern end of Feature 4 was located approximately 3m to the north-west of the eastern end of Feature 3 and followed a north-west to south-east alignment. The southernmost segment (A) measured 3.1m in length, 0.63m in width and 0.17m in depth with a well-defined terminus at its southern end. Its northern end was truncated, however, suggesting that it originally joined with Segment B. A single fill of mid orangey brown silt (1022) was observed within the U-shaped cut that yielded a single body sherd of hand-made pottery.

Segment B measured 10.8m in length, between 0.57m and 0.7m in width and 0.14m and 0.17m in depth (Plate 2). The profile of this segment was also U-shaped and it contained a single fill (1020) similar to that from Segment A, and also hand-made pottery. The southern end of this segment was truncated, while the northern end of Segment B had a well-defined terminus.

A gap of 6m existed between Segment B and the southern limit of Segment C. Segment C measured 3m in length with a well-defined terminus at each end. It measured 0.7m in width and 0.25m in depth with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 4, S.11). It contained a single mid-orangey brown silt (1016) but no artefacts. This segment, although the shortest, was the most substantial in terms of depth and may have formed one side to an entranceway.

There was only a small gap of approximately 2m between Segments C and D, although the southern end of D showed no clear terminus. The misalignment of these two segments, however, may indicate that this gap did represent another break in this field boundary. Segment D measured 16.8m in length and was between 0.45m and 0.9m in width and between 0.17m and 0.23m in depth. The excavated section revealed a U-shaped profile (Fig. 4, S.1) that contained a single fill of mid-orangey brown silt (1000) but no artefacts. A well-defined terminus defined the northern limits of this segment.

6 Artefact Record

Hand-made pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

The hand-made pottery assemblage consists of seven sherds of pottery weighing 43 grams and representing a maximum of six vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1.

Context	Туре	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1020	H1 with shell	4	17	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LPRIA - Roman	Moderate, poorly sorted angular shell fragments
1022	H1 with shell	2	13	1	BS/shoulder	Hollow ware	Double impression on shoulder	LPRIA - Roman	Moderate, poorly sorted angular shell fragments
1030	H2 with quartz	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LPRIA - Roman	Moderate rounded quartz grit up to 0.5mm but mainly 0.1mm
	Total	7	43	6					

Table 1. Hand-made pottery

Two distinct fabrics are represented in the assemblage and these have been denoted in the data table by the use of codes derived from studies of later prehistoric pottery in eastern Yorkshire (Rigby 2004, Didsbury 2007, Cumberpatch 2007). Thus the H1 fabrics which are the commonest in the group are distinguished from calcite gritted types by the presence of shell inclusions suggesting an origin in either Lincolnshire (May and Elsdon 1996) or on the north bank of the Humber (Rigby 2004). A detailed examination of the character of the shell probably combined with petrographic analysis would be required to determine more accurately the origin of the clay from which the sherds were made. The presence of decoration in the form of impressed lines is unusual and as such noteworthy but is insufficiently diagnostic to contribute to any closer dating than a broad later prehistoric to Roman date.

The sherd from fill 1030 (Feature 3) differs from those from fills 1020 and 1022 (both from Feature 4) in that the fabric is fine and sandy textured and contains abundant fine quartz grit although rock fragments, a common component of the non-calcareous fabrics, are notable by their absence.

Although clearly of hand-made type and within the later prehistoric tradition, there is nothing inherent in the character of these sherds to indicate their precise date or date range. The later prehistoric hand-made tradition appears to continue into the Roman period with little change in the character of the fabrics or the shape of the pots which makes the attribution of dates virtually impossible. What is of interest is the fact that the sherds were present on the site in an area where pottery usage was extremely limited until the Roman period and the introduction of wheel-thrown wares. The assemblage, though small, is thus of considerable significance in both local and regional terms.

Romano-British pottery by R.S. Leary

The pottery has been recorded according to the study group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Darling 1994).

Pottery fabric descriptions

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. A sample of the sherds was further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. Reference to the National Fabric collection has been made wherever possible and full descriptions of the fabrics, including thin-section details, are given in Tomber and Dore 1998 and are not repeated here.

Colour:	narrative description only			
Hardness: after Peacock 1977				
	soft - can be scratched by finger nail			
	hard - can be scratched with penknife blade			
	very hard - cannot be scratched			
Feel:	tactile qualities			
	smooth - no irregularities			
	rough - irregularities can be felt			
	sandy - grains can be felt across the surface			
	leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather			
	soapy - smooth feel like soap			
Fracture:	visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980			
	smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities			
	irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities			
	finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities			
	laminar - stepped effect			
	hackly - large and generally angular irregularities			
Inclusions				
Type:	after Peacock 1977			
Frequency	: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rar a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with onl			

Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

Sorting: after Orton 1980

Shape: angular - convex shape, sharp corners

subangular - convex shape, slightly rounded corners

subrounded - convex shape, rounded corners

Size:

rounded - convex shape no corners platey - flat subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure fine - 0.1-0.25mm medium - 0.25-0.5 coarse - 0.5-1mm

very coarse - over 1mm

- GRB1 Medium grey ware. Light grey with darker surfaces. Fairly hard with sandy feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, subrounded, medium quartz
- GRB6 Medium grey. Hard and gritty feel with abundant, medium, subangular and subrounded quartz.
- OAB1 Oxidised ware. Orange. Fairly hard with sandy feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, subangular, medium quartz, rare, medium rounded red/brown inclusions and rare, soft, angular white inclusions. This is a little fine for South Yorkshire oxidised ware but is similar to samples of Ebor ware 1 from the Yorkshire Archaeological Trust fabric collection. It is tentatively attributed to a source in the York area.
- CTB1 Brown friable ware with sparse shell inclusions, moderate, medium, subangular quartz and sparse medium silver mica plates. Early Roman or possibly late pre-Roman Iron Age. Lincolnshire or Humberside source

Five sherds of Romano-British pottery were examined and catalogued (Table 2). Two scraps are of early type belonging to the mid-1st to early 2nd century while the other three sherds are reduced and oxidised wares of a type found in the South Yorkshire potteries around Doncaster (Buckland *et al.* 1980). The grey ware sherds both come from thick walled vessels, probably the deep bowls made from the mid-2nd to mid-4th centuries in this kiln group. The oxidised sherd is undiagnostic but was made in the York area from the Conquest until the early 3rd century. Grey ware from these kilns was present in the assemblage previously excavated at Barnsdale Bar (Leary 2008a). Ebor ware is rare on rural sites in the region but was present at Hensall (Leary 2009a) and Hemsworth (Leary 2009b), although this ware is known in very small quantities from both Doncaster (Leary 2008b) and probably Castleford (Rush 2000, fabric 42).

Context	Fabric	Form	No. of sherds	Weight	Date
1032	medium quartz- tempered vare, probably Ebor ware 1	Undiagnostic sherd	1	5.9	Mid-1st to early 3rd century
1032	CTB, brown shell-tempered ware	Small scraps from vessel with at least one cordon. The cordon suggests these scraps come from an early vessel rather than a Dales ware jar	2	3.1	Late PRIA or early Roman, perhaps as late as the early 2nd century AD in this region
1032	GRB6 medium gritty South Yorkshire grey ware	Thick walled vessel with simple base, soft, powdery, orange-brown fabric	1	190.6	A common type from the mid- 2nd until the mid-4th century
Unstrat	GRB1 South Yorkshire grey ware	Thick sherd probably from a deep bowl as Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1980 type Hc and d	1	55.3	A common type from the mid- 2nd until the mid-4th century

Table 2. Romano-British pottery

Industrial residue by J. Jones

A piece of industrial residue weighing 283g was recovered from the site. It came from context (1028), the single fill (1028) of the southern terminal of Feature 2.

Methodology and examination

The residue was examined visually and under x16 magnification. The aim of the examination was to characterise the residue and identify the industrial processes from which it originated. Classification was primarily based on morphology, density, colour and vesicularity. Category criteria are based on the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on *Archaeometallurgy* (Bayley *et al.* 2001). In addition, EDXRF (energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence) analysis was carried out on the freshly-broken surface of a detached fragment.

Identification

Examination and EDXRF analysis suggest that this is a piece of smithing slag. The fragment is irregularly shaped, 95mm by 55mm maximum dimensions, but possibly broken from a larger fragment, and its surfaces are mainly composed of bubbles and drips of once-molten material. The interior is dark, fairly dense and slightly vesicular.

The piece has two shallow, truncated, 'U'-shaped and grooved indentations on adjacent faces of the surface, *c*. 60-70mm long, 20mm wide and divergent, suggesting impressions from a pair of tongs. Tongs may have been used to move or dispose of the slag in its semi-molten state.

Discussion

Smithing follows on from iron smelting, which produces a spongy mass of metallic iron, still containing a high percentage of trapped iron silicate slag. The slag must be worked (hammered) out of the iron bloom by smithing - at high temperatures to facilitate its expulsion - before the metal can be worked into objects. Expelled slag forms drips and small pools around the smithing hearth, which may consolidate into irregularly shaped lumps, such as seen here, or form the characteristic plano-convex shapes of smithing hearth bases. Accumulated smithing slag would be periodically cleared out of the smithing hearth and disposed of.

Ironworking residues are not easily dateable, especially when found in small quantities. Because of their weight, in the pre-industrial period residues were often disposed of close to the place of manufacture. The very small quantity of residues recovered here suggests that ironworking was not of economic significance in this part of the site.

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant remains and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

Nine environmental sample flots were examined for the presence of carbonised plant macrofossils including charcoal.

Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara-style water flotation system (French 1971). Flots were dried prior to examination under a low power binocular microscope. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

The flots produced small quantities of tea-leaf sized charred detritus, with typically <2.5ml present (Table 3). The exception was sample 1 (fill 1012 of Feature 1) which contained 25ml of carbonised material, the majority of which was indeterminate burnt bark and very tiny (<5mm) charcoal fragments. Modern root material in amounts up to 20ml was present, together with occasional earthworm egg capsules, indicating a small degree of modern contamination. No identifiable wood charcoal was present in the flots. No carbonised material was recovered from the retent portions of the samples.

Carbonised cereal grain was recovered from sample 5 (fill 1018 of Feature 4) only, with a single *Triticum* sp. (wheat) present. This provided tentative evidence for agricultural practices occurring in the vicinity. Evidence for fuel use was also tentative, with no identifiable wood charcoal recovered, but a single specimen of burnt peat and a rhizome were present. The burnt peat came from sample 11 (fill 1010 of Feature 1) and the rhizome from sample 4 (fill 1016 of Feature 4), with both suggesting the cutting of peat or heath land areas for use as

fuel. The remaining six samples produced occasional modern material only, such as non-carbonised seeds and roots.

	Sample	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
	Context	1012	1014	1016	1018	1022	1024	1038	1032	1010
	Total CV	25ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	0	0	0	<2.5ml
	Modern	5ml	10ml	20ml	15ml	15ml	20ml	10ml	10ml	10ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name									
Triticum sp.	wheat				1					
Carbonised Wild Resources										
Burnt peat										1 (<0.01g)
Rhizomes				1 (<0.01g)						
Non-Carbonised Remains										
Non-marine mollusc shells		5+	5+	20+	10 +	10 +	5+	5+	5+	10 +
Earthworm egg capsules		1	2							
Modern seeds		5+	5+	2	15+	5+	4	3	20+	5+
Modern straw					2					

Table 3. Carbonised plant macrofossils and other remains

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

Animal bone fragments were recovered from the single fill (1026) of Feature 2. The seven fragments are highly eroded and while they are likely to represent long bone fragments from a sheep or pig-sized animal, they are otherwise undiagnostic.

8 Discussion

No stratigraphic relationships were identified, and coupled with a dearth of dateable artefacts, any proposed phasing is speculative. Nevertheless two phases of activity were identified from the neighbouring excavations in Area F based on stratigraphy and radiocarbon dates. The trackway and a ditch assigned to the earlier Late Iron Age phase tended to be meandering in plan (Grassam and Ford 2008, 3), while the later field system, most probably established in the early Roman period, was more regular in form. On this basis the form of Features 2 and 4 would suggest a Late Iron Age origin, while Feature 3 mirrors the alignments of some of the later field boundaries from Area F. Certainly the definitive Roman pottery was exclusive to Feature 3. The hand-made pottery from Features 2 and 4, however, may be Iron Age or Roman in date.

Unfortunately Feature 1 did not contain any dateable artefacts and as it was so heavily truncated, its form was difficult to establish. Its alignment, however, was similar to some of the early Roman ditches from Area F, although alternatively it may represent a later field

boundary. Certainly this feature's alignment also corresponds with those of the modern boundaries that flank either side of the excavation area.

The limited distribution of the small finds assemblage, restricted to Feature 2, the eastern extent of Feature 3 and the southern extent of Feature 4, is interesting. Although no structural evidence for domestic occupation (in the form of roundhouses, hearths or storage pits) was identified, a concentration of activity may be implied by this distribution.

9 Conclusions

All of the features exposed appear to represent field boundaries probably of Late Iron Age (Features 2 and 4), early Roman (Feature 3) and perhaps later date (Feature 1). Although finds were concentrated in one area, no settlement focus was identified and these boundaries may represent fields peripheral to the enclosures of Areas F and G to the east (Fig. 2). Segmented ditches of Iron Age and/or Roman date, similar to Features 2 and 4, have been noted previously in Area I (Gidman and Roberts 2005).



Fig. 1. Site location

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Fig. 3. Plan of the excavated features (1:400 scale @ A3)

0m	20m











0

1m



Plate 1. General site shot following stripping, showing Feature 4 (Segments A and B), looking north-west



Plate 2. Section through Feature 4 (Segment B), looking north-west

Area	Type of Investigation	Date	Reference	Contractor
А	Gradiometer survey	October 1996	Webb 1996	ASWYAS
В	Magnetometer survey	March 1989	Abramson 1989a	ASWYAS
В	Trial trenches	October 1989	Abramson 1989b	ASWYAS
В	Magnetometer survey	December 1989	Abramson 1990	ASWYAS
В	Watching brief and trial trenches	May-June 1990	Simpson 1990; 1991	ERARC
С	Gradiometer survey	April 1997	Webb 1997	ASWYAS
С	Trial trenches	June 1997	O'Neill 1997	ASWYAS
D	Geophysical survey	May 1994	Stratascan 1994	Stratascan
D	Fieldwalking and gradiometer survey	September-October 1995	Webb 1995	ASWYAS
D	Trial trenches	October 1996	Speed 1997	ASWYAS
Е	Gradiometer survey	July 1993	Boucher 1993	ASWYAS
Е	Trial trenches	September 1993	Webb 1993	ASWYAS
Е	Watching brief	September 1996	Brown and Morris 1997	ASWYAS
F	Gradiometer and magnetic susceptibility survey	February 1996	Cottrell 1996	ASWYAS
F	Trial trenches	October 1998	O'Neill and Whittingham 1999	ASWYAS
F	Open area excavation	April-May 2003, May- June 2004, May 2006	Grassam and Ford 2008	ASWYAS
G	Gradiometer survey	November 1998	O'Neill and Whittingham 1999	ASWYAS
Н	Gradiometer survey	September 1999- February 2000	Webb 2000	ASWYAS
Н	Test pitting and trial trenching	March-April 2000	Burgess 2001	ASWYAS
Н	Open area excavation	July-October 2000	Burgess 2001	ASWYAS
Ι	Desk-based appraisal and mitigation proposal	July 2003	Roberts 2003	ASWYAS
Ι	Geophysical Survey	August 2003	Webb 2003	ASWYAS
Ι	Trial trenches	May - June 2004	Gidman 2004	ASWYAS
Ι	Open area excavation	October-December 2004	Gidman and Roberts 2005	ASWYAS
J	Geophysical survey	May 1994	Stratascan 1994	Stratascan

Appendix 1: Summary of previous archaeological investigations at Barnsdale Bar (see Fig. 2)

File/Box No	Description	Quantity
1	Context register	2
1	Group contest register	1
1	Group contest sheets	8
1	Plan of group locations	1
1	Drawing register	2
1	Drawing sheet number record	1
1	Sample register	1
1	Photograph record sheet (Film nos 8446 and 8447)	2
1	Black and white contact sheet (Film no. 8447)	1
1	Black and white negatives (Film no. 8447)	1
1	Colour transparencies (Film no 8446)	1
1	Context cards (1000-1042)	43
1	Small drawing sheets (1-7)	7

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Context	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1000	Feature 4	Single fill of 1001	GBA 2
1001	Feature 4	Cut of butt end of linear	
1002	Feature 1	Single fill of 1003	
1003	Feature 1	Cut of shallow linear	
1004	Feature 1	Single fill of 1005, same as 1002	
1005	Feature 1	Cut of shallow linear, same as 1003	
1006	Feature 1	Single fill of 1007, same as 1004	
1007	Feature 1	Cut of shallow linear, same as 1005	
1008	Feature 1	Single fill of 1009, same as 1006	
1009	Feature 1	Cut of shallow linear, same as 1007	
1010	Feature 1	Single fill of 1011, same as 1008	GBA 11
1011	Feature 1	Cut of shallow linear, same as 1009	
1012	Feature 1	Single fill of 1013, same as 1010	GBA 1
1013	Feature 1	Cut of shallow linear, same as 1011	
1014	Feature 4	Single fill of 1015, same as 1000	GBA 3
1015	Feature 4	Cut of linear segment, same as 1001	
1016	Feature 4	Single fill of 1017	GBA 4
1017	Feature 4	Cut of short linear segment	
1018	Feature 4	Single fill of 1019	GBA 5
1019	Feature 4	Cut of butt end of linear segment	
1020	Feature 4	Single fill of 1021, same as 1018	Pottery x 4
1021	Feature 4	Cut of linear segment, same as 1019	
1022	Feature 4	Single fill of 1023	Pottery x 2, GBA 6
1023	Feature 4	Cut of butt end of linear segment	
1024	Feature 2	Single fill of 1025	GBA 7
1025	Feature 2	Recut of 1027	
1026	Feature 2	Single fill of 1027	Animal bone x 7
1027	Feature 2	Cut of northern butt end of short linear	
1028	Feature 2	Single fill of 1029	Slag x 1
1029	Feature 2	Cut of southern butt end of short linear	
1030	Feature 3	Single fill of 1031	Pottery x 1
1031	Feature 3	Cut of eastern limit of linear	
1032	Feature 3	Single fill of 1033, same as 1030	Pottery x 4, GBA 10
1033	Feature 3	Cut of linear, same as 1031	
1034	Feature 3	Single fill of 1035	
1035	Feature 3	Cut of possible post pipe within 1036	
1036	Feature 3	Fill of 1037, same as 1032	
1037	Feature 3	Cut of linear, same as 1033	
1038	Feature 3	Upper fill of 1040	GBA 9
1039	Feature 3	Primary fill of 1040	
1040	Feature 3	Cut of linear, same as 1037	
1041	Feature 3	Single fill of 1042, same as 1036	
1042	Feature 3	Cut of linear, same as 1040	

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

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