STUD FARM, CARLTON, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

On behalf of:

Jaguar Estates & Wortley Construction Joint Venture

CS Archaeology

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Frontispiece: view of the front elevation of the farmhouse (Blg. A, SW Elevation)

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report records and assesses the potential archaeological resource of a proposed development area, Stud Farm which lies within the historic core of Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

1.2 The evaluation revealed drainage features probably associated with the establishment of the house and farmyard and extensive evidence for ploughing which probably started during the medieval period. The plough action has greatly reduced the site's archaeological potential and apart from Post Medieval (C18th/C19th) drains, no significant archaeology was revealed.

1.3 The Photographic Survey has been able to record many surviving features of the original house and its associated buildings. The Archive will be deposited with Barnsley Museum and will become a publically accessible document.

1.4 Further work may be required to fully record the Air Raid Shelter (Building H).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site name: Stud Farm, Carlton

Location: Carlton, Barnsley (Figure 1)

Grid reference: SE 3663 1009

Total area: c. 0.76 hectares

2.2 Earlier this year, CS Archaeology prepared an Enhanced Desk-based Assessment of this site. This revealed further detailed information about the PDA and its extant buildings and also historically demolished ones. The 'Earthworks' recorded on the SYAS HER were probably associated with another post-medieval farmstead, and it was this farmstead that was demolished to facilitate the construction of St John's Church by Lord Wharncliffe in 1879.

2.3 Stud Farm farmhouse would appear to date to the late 18th century and features a later extension. There is a date stone of '*Built 1796'* situated in a key stone to the Northwest Elevation.

2.4 Within the PDA areas of archaeological potential were established based on an absence of known post-medieval development and it is these areas which are the subject of this report's evaluation.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim of the evaluation 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 proposed ground works within the site.

2.2 This archaeological work will mitigate the destruction of potential buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 This has been carried out according to an agreed specification in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

5 PHOTOGRAPHIC BUILDING RECORD

This record details a number of post medieval agricultural and domestic buildings which date from the late 18th century. Overall the buildings have not greatly changed and the farmhouse in particular retains many original features. Both extant and non-extant historic buildings within the Proposed Development Area (PDA) have been labeled A-I.

Table 1: date ranges of the buildings within the PDA

Building	Description	Construction	Date of Demolition	Significance
A	Farmhouse	1796	Extant	Major
B	Gabled extension	1796-1845 but subject to C19th modifications	Extant	Minor
C	Washhouse and Shop	Before 1845? (modified)	Part demolished/part extant	Minor
D	Stable/Cartshed	Late C19th (modified)	Extant	Minor
E	Barn?	Before 1845	1870s	Moderate
F	Farmhouse?	Before 1845	1870s	Moderate
G	Stable/Cartshed	Before 1845	Late C20th	Minor
H	Air Raid Shelter	1938-1945	Extant	Moderate
I	Sheds	Late C19th	Extant	Minor

5.1 The Farmhouse, Building A

5.1.1 The farmhouse is a double pile plan, with four rooms; a principal living-room, a private room, a kitchen and another service room (a pantry or dairy). Stud Farm farmhouse was more developed in that it probably had two staircases (principal and service) reflecting polite architecture. Where further accommodation was needed, a sideways extension was provided with its own fireplace and staircase (Brunskill 2000, 114). This evidently occurred at Stud Farm in the creation of Building B, the two storey extension. The double pile plan was introduced high in the social scale at the beginning of the 17th century and by the middle of the 18th century had spread to all parts of the country and all levels of society.

5.1.2 The house faces southwest, despite the ample amount of land available too maximize the natural light to the building. The positioning of the house seems today at odds but was probably organised as a planned layout in relation to the main farmstead to the northeast, across Church Street. The house features well coursed sandstone walls with ashlared surrounds and protruding window cills under a flag stone roof. The lower walls feature a continual plinth. Other decorative features include the front ashlared door surround with splayed door jamb, and use of semi-circular windows to the second floor gable wall.

5.1.3 Set in the Northwest Gable Elevation is a date stone of 1796 and this date appears to be consistent with the architectural style and Georgian proportions of the building. In general the house's design is plain with the designer adopting polite architectural principles. There are some subtle touches of decorative elaboration, but overall the building displays an understated restrained strength, set back and detached from the streetscape.

View of the date stone, to the NW Elevation

5.1.4 The front *Southeast Elevation* is very well proportioned with a central doorway, two ground floor windows and three first floor sash windows (**Figure 5**: **Plate 1**, *159*). The elevation's appearance has been greatly affected by the widening of the two ground floor windows and insertion of two casement windows. The walls are of well coursed stone below a flag stone, gabled roof featuring moulded kneeler stones and a stone cap to the gables. The two chimney stacks were built flush with the gable, ensuring clean crisp lines to the design, and feature string courses to the top of the stacks. The front six panelled door has a top light and ashlared stone surround which features a graceful lower splay (**Plate 2**, *161*) resting on the continual plinth.

5.1.5 The rear, *Northwest Elevation* retains its classically proportioned Georgian architecture but rear door looses its splayed surround, represents a mirror image to the front elevation (**Figure 5**: **Plate 3**, *136*), unaffected by the widening of the ground floor windows. The original fenestration is evident; flush ashlared surrounds with projecting cills and standard widths, but with taller ground floor windows. The first floor sash windows are all vertical sliding sashes and appear to be all original, apart from the inserted bathroom window (top right). In front of the elevation is a raised flagstone terrace (**Plate 4**, *138*), which separates the house from the farmyard to the northwest, by a low sandstone wall. Built into this wall is a stone mounting block (**Plate 5**, *139*).

5.1.6 The *Southwest Gable Elevation* features the later addition, Building B, partially abutting. Its fenestration extends to 4 levels. There is a mullioned square-headed cellar window with defensive spikes and bars (Figure 6: **Plate 6**, *155),* sash windows to the ground and first floor and an arched or semi-circular window to the second floor attic. The first and second floor windows are symmetrical but the ground floor window is slightly offset, an arrangement reflected in the *Northeast Gable Elevation.* The chimney stack features a further lower string course which links or ties in the gable capstones, and displays 5 decorative pots.

5.1.7 The *Northeast Gable Elevation* (**Plate 7**, *162*) has not been affected by subsequent building, and the original fenestration is evident. This consists of two windows to the ground floor. The un-boarded window to the ground floor features a 12-light vertical sliding sash and contrasts with the 4-light Victorian window to the first floor. The chimney stack features the two string courses with 5 chimney pots, which mirrors the *South West Elevation.*

5.1.8 Internal accommodation ranges over four storeys. Internal fixtures and fittings reveal that there was a clear social differentiation between the front principal rooms and the rear service rooms. This 'polite' architecture is reflected in the locations of the two staircases and rear access to the cellar (below the principal living room). Internally the farmhouse (Blg. A) has three entrances. The front and rear doors to the *Southwest* and

Northeast Elevations, and a later access through the extension (Blg. B). All the walls were plastered and the ceiling underdrawn. The front door leads from the garden into the front hall (Room 1). The front hall (Room 1: *l* 7.26 x *w* 2.123 x *ht* 3m) has a stone flagged floor. The hall is illuminated by the front door's top-light. The doorways feature internal moulded architrave and the walls feature deep moulded skirting boards throughout. The front hallway accesses the two principal rooms (Rms. 2 & 3). The rear of the house is accessed via the rear hallway (Rm. 7) and the first floor via an original do-legged staircase [12] (**Figure 7**: **Plate 8**, *21*). The staircase [12] is impressive piece of architecture with an understated grace, and characteristically Georgian in design. It features wide shallow steps, 0.18m high, plain balusters, and delicately turned newel posts, and moulded hand rail (pitch pine) which sweeps upwards onto the first floor landing.

5.1.9 Room 2 (*l 5.47* x *w* 4.58 x *ht* 2.8m) was one of the two principal rooms and probably served originally as the *Dining Room*. Access is from the hall via a type 1,[1] six panelled door. Type 1 doors are associated with the principal accommodation (e.g. ground floor rooms 1-3). There is no longer a fireplace but the chimney breast is still extant (0.4m) to the southwest wall. The original fireplace has been replaced by a 20th century tiled one. The room is well illuminated by the widened window (c. 1970/80) to the southwest wall. The northeast wall features an arched alcove (w 2m x 2.4m) (**Plate 9**, 25).

5.1.10 Room 3 (*l* 7.24 x *w* 4.5 x *ht* 2.8m) represented the principal *Living Room*. It is the largest room in the house and is naturally illuminated by two windows to the southwest and northwest walls. The window to the northwest wall retains its original bi-folding paneled shutters. Decorative features include a picture rail and deep (0.2m high) ogee moulded skirting boards. The ceiling is and was undecorated with no evidence of corning or any other plaster work. Access is via 2 type 1 doors from the front hall (Rm. 1). There is a central fireplace to the northwest wall, but as with room 2, it has been updated with a 20th century tiled fireplace.

5.1.11 Room 4 (*l* 4.57 x *w* 1.5 x *ht* 2.8m) is a narrow space, constricted by a protruding southwest stud wall, that forms the back of the arched recess of Room 2. Today there are two doorways from the hall (Rm. 1) and from Room 8. The southeast wall features an original window with bi-folding paneled shutters (**Plate 10**, *16*). The room may have originally served as a lobby between Room 8 and the *Dining Room* (Rm. 2), and the boxed in alcove is probably a relatively modern construction. To the northeast wall is a door-like recess (**Plate 11**, *18*) which may have provided a further access point to Room 8.

5.1.12 The *Cellar Stairs* (Room 5: *l* 3.7 x *w* 0.85 x *ht* 1.84m) feature a series of 12 worn stone steps that turn right into the two cellar rooms (6a & 6b). Towards the bottom of the steps to the southern corner are two arched recesses (features 1 & 2: **Plate 12**, *34*), that probably served originally as lockable spirit cupboards and could be readily accessed without going into the main cellar.

5.1.13 The *Cellar* (Room 6: *l* 4.42 x *w* 5.17 x *ht* 2.1m) features a vaulted brick ceiling supported by 0.38m deep sandstone walls. All the walls have been successively lime washed. The cellar is divided by a central brick wall with the remains of a doorway to the southeast end. There is a flagstone floor throughout and natural light is provided by the mullion window to the northwest wall **Plate 13**, *36*). The entrance

[1] Type 1 doors (c. 2m high x 0.94m wide) feature 6 raised panels, an internal rim lock and are associated with deep moulded architrave

doorway no longer has its door but still features ashlared and chamfered sandstone masonry. There are a series of stone tables that rest on brick walls to room 6a (**Plate 14**, *35.* The tables are higher along the northeast wall and these higher tables lie beneath a series of meat hooks. The cellar also features a series of arched alcoves [3-5], smaller than the spirit cupboards [1 & 2] with no evidence (wall scars) for doors. Since its initial construction the only modifications to the cellar appear to be the removal of the 2 internal doors and those to the spirit cupboards and the removal of one cold table to the southern corner of room (6a), everything else remains original and represents a significant survival.

5.1.14 The *Rear Hall* (Room 7: *l 4.4* x *w* 1.6 x *ht* 3.24m) and rear rooms (8 & 9) even today appear to be more austere with much higher ceilings and plainer skirting boards. The transition from the front to rear hall marks the transition from the principal to service accommodation.

5.1.15 Room 8 (*l* 5.65 x *w* 4.2 x *ht* 3.25m) was strategically positioned within the house to allow a view of the farmyard with larger farmstead beyond Church Street and the entrance way into the house and farmstead from Spring Lane. The room was recently used as a bedroom and has been fitted with an en suite bathroom to the northern corner and fitted cupboards to the southern corner. There is a 20th century tiled fireplace to the southwest wall, which represents the original location of the fireplace, possible kitchen range. The ceiling features a pair of transverse beams. To the northeast wall is a large 4-light window with original bi-folding shutters with 3 raised panels to each shutter. Access is from the rear hall (Rm. 7) via a type 2[2] doorway.

5.1.16 Room 9 (*l* 4.5 x *w* 4.23 x *ht* 3.24m) also features exposed transverse ceiling beams/ Access is via a type 2 doorway. The lower walls, including window recess, are vertically boarded up to 0.15m high. To the northeast wall is a centrally positioned window with bi-folding shutters (**Plate 15**, *14*). Positioned in the western corner of the room is the original chimney breast, over 2m wide, with an inserted tiled fireplace. Today there is a picture rail but this is probably an 19th/20th century addition. A staircase once occupied part of the room abutting the southeast wall (pers. comm. Mr R Maw) and this was probably the location of the service stairs. There is a further doorway to the northwest wall which accesses Room 10, (Building B) and has been reduced in width to fit the modern kitchen work tops (Room 10).

5.1.17 Rooms 10 and 11 are contained within the later extension, Building B. Evidence for this later date as indicated externally by the front northeast wall being constructed on the plinth and abutting the farm house (Building A: **Plate 16**, *151).*

5.1.18 Room 10 (*l 7.96* x *w* 3.8 x *ht* 2.05m), represents the modern kitchen the northwest end has been modified by the insertion of a bathroom and utility rooms to the northwest end of the room. There was a Kitchen range to the southwest wall (pers. comm. Mr J Maw) but this is now largely obscured. There was also a staircase to the first floor but this too has been removed and today access to the first floor is served by a small trap door.

5.1.19 Room 11, (*l 7.94* x *w* 3.8) features its exposed roof which reveals its 3 bay construction. The roof features two principal rafter roof trusses that feature butted and pegged purlins (**Plate 17**, *88*). The trusses have been strengthened but the original roof timbers have been successively lime-washed. There is a blocked

[2] Type 2 doorway features a 4 panelled door with plain architrave

fireplace [15] to the southwest wall (above the former kitchen range to room 10), evident by its ashlared surround, and the floor is boarded out. To the northwest and northeast walls are a series of square headed alcoves which may have originally served as keep or candle holes.

5.1.20 The first floor *Landing* to the farmhouse (Building A, Room 12: *l* 5.8 x *w* 2.1 x *ht* 2.67m) accesses the four principal bedrooms (Rooms 13, 14, 15 & 16: **Plate 18**, *44).* Original features include the type 1 doorways to each bedroom, deep moulded skirting boards and the continuation of the Georgian ballustrade. The *Landing* is illuminated by a 4-light sash window to the southwest wall and to the northeast wall a decorative arch way (2.78m wide x 1.57m high) leads to the rear bedrooms via corridor, Room 18.

5.1.21 The *Principal Bedroom* (Room 14: *l 5.1* x *w* 4.55 x *ht* 2.6m) is situated at the western corner of the building and is in good condition. Features include an original fire surround [7] with deep simple mouldings and a mantle piece with plain rounded corners (**Plate 19**, *50: w 1.2m x 1.2m ht).* There are deep moulded skirting boards throughout the room. The fireplace is boarded up but the stone hearth is evident beneath the carpet. Also to the northeast wall is a recessed wardrobe with a type 1 door, featuring a horizontal batten at head height and six inclined notched wooden pegs. To the northeast wall are two further doorways, to a dressing room and to the rear hallway (Room 18, originally the service staircase). The dressing room is naturally illuminated by its relatively large sash window with over-painted and sealed in, three paneled bi-folding shutters. The main room also has an original window to the centre of the southwest wall.

5.1.22 The second *Principal Bedroom* (Room 13) to the southern corner of the building, is much smaller than room 14 (*l 4.6* x *w* 3.6 x *ht* 2.6m) but contains very similar features, namely a moulded fire surround and hearth [9] and wardrobe [10]. The window to the south east wall features original shutters with splayed reveals and a decorative panel beneath.

5.1.23 Room 15 is also accessed via the landing by a type 1 doorway and represents the smallest principal bedroom (*l 4.6* x *w* 3.48 x *ht* 2.57m: **Plate 20**, *53*). The type 1 door has been partially stripped indicating that the original finish was a dark mahogany wood stain. There is an original fire surround [11], to the southeast wall and this is very similar in design to the two other principal bedrooms (Rooms 14 & 13). The floor undulates and the original floor boards are visible (0.23m wide).

5.1.24 Rooms 16 and 17 are reached via a small lobby off the Landing that features a full height linen cupboard [28] with two sets of 4 paneled doors (w 1.1m x 2.7m: (**Plate 21**, *140*).

5.1.25 Room 16 is accessed from the *Lobby* via a 4 panelled type 2 doorway with ogee moulded architrave. There is a large arched alcove (1.9m wide x ht 1.9m) that disguises a chimney flue to the southwest wall (**Plate 22**, *57).* There is one window to the northeast wall with splayed reveals but no evidence for shutters. To the ceiling is a single transverse ceiling beam which represents the underside of the tie-beam of the roof truss. The original fireplace has been blocked up but the breast is still extant to the north-east wall. There are also original moulded skirting boards throughout the room and these carry into room 17.

5.1.26 Room 17 (*l 3* x *w* 2.45 x *ht* 2.38m) would appear to have represented a large Dressing Room as it is reached via the lobby and the adjacent Bedroom (Rm. 16), via type 2 doorways with internal placed rim locks.

5.1.27 The *Corridor*, Room 18 (*l 2.53* x *w* 2.14 x *ht* 3.09m) has been modified and would have originally featured the top of the service staircase probably beneath the present attic staircase.

5.1.28 Room 19 (*l 4.156* x *w* 2.44 x *ht* 2.75m) would appear to have been subdivided during the 20th century as evidenced by a glazed door into Room 19b. Today Room 19a is largely redundant and serves as a store room, however the ceiling features a series of small iron hooks (**Plate 23**, *142)* very similar to the meat hooks in the cellar but their purpose is unknown.

5.1.29 Room 20 (*l* 4.26 x *w* 2.76 x *ht* 2.76m) serves as the first floor bathroom and has been extensively refitted with 20th century fittings. There is a small light high in the northeast wall which is considered a later insertion, suggesting that originally rooms 19 and 20 were one. Probably during this remodeling of the northern corner of the first floor a separate toilet was annexed (Room 21).

5.1.30 Room 21 (*l* 1.87 x *w* 0.62 x *ht* 2.41m) is a very narrow annexation of an undoubtedly larger room. It features a single light window to the northwest wall which, as with the window to Room 20, is a later insertion.

5.1.31 The *Attic Staircase*, Room 24 (**Plate 24**, *141)*, consists of a quarter-turn timber staircase with landing and is accessed by an original doorway. This doorway features an original plank and batten door with hand-made strap hinges and a Suffolk style latch. Proceeding up the wooden staircase is almost akin to travelling back in time. The attic is divided into two enclosed rooms (22 & 23) and 3 open storage spaces (**Plate 25**, *146)*. The dividing stud dividing walls are of lathe and plaster with successive lime wash coatings.

5.1.32 Room 22 (*l* 4.5 x *w* 4.03 x *ht* c.3.5m) is accessed by a 2 paneled door, without a door handle just a key hole and an internal rim lock. The external doorway features a plain mitred architrave and represents a type 3 doorway (**Plate 26**, *147*). There are no internal fixtures apart from the tiny natural light provided by a section of the semi-circular window to the northwest wall (**Plate 27**, *70*).

5.1.33 Room 23 (*l 3.97* x *w* 2.48 x *ht* c.3.5m) is similar to room 22 but feature indirect lighting via a unglazed rudimentary window to the southeast wall. Access into the room is by a type 3 doorway, at the back of the room, below the purlin, posts have been set as if to define a small bed area (**Plate 28**, *145*).

5.1.34 Room 25 (*l* 8.48 x *w* 4.35 x *ht* >3.5m), the large store room to the southeast end of the attic allows uninterrupted views of the strutted queen post roof truss (**Plate 29**, *74*) one of 4 trusses which features additional side posts and struts forming a lattice arrangement (**Figure 6**). These strutted queen post trusses are an unusual design in a domestic house and the use of such a truss emphasise the width of the roof span. The design is more reminiscent of 18th/19th century industrial warehouses. At the top of each queen post the top of There are two sets of purlins butt joined and pegged to the principal rafters (similar to the later roof in Building B). This strong structure has capably supported its flagstone roof and shows no sign of weakness, testament to its design and the carpenter's skill.

5.1.35 Room 26 (*l 3* x *w* 2.62 x *ht* >3.5m) is an open storage area, as is Room 27 (*l 4.67* x *w* 4.45 x *ht* >3.5m : **Plate 30**, 83).

5.2 The 2 storey Extension, Building B

5.2.1 Building B, the later 2 storey extension dates to some time between 1796-1845 and was extensively modified during the 20th century. The extension provided additional living space for the house by relocating/shifting the service rooms to the northwest. Externally there is a blocked doorway and two blocked windows to the southwest elevation (Figure 5: **Plate 31**, *154*). The chimney stack is also evident above the heat eroded stonework. The two windows follow the style of the main house with flush ashlared surrounds and projecting cills. The extension's *Northeast Elevation* (**Plate 32**, *150*) feature two doorways; the main doorway into the building and a smaller doorway that provided access into the building at the northern end, probably into the *Dairy.* The first floor features two small 4-light windows, again with ashlared surrounds and projecting cills.

5.2.2 Building I, northwest of Building B post dates the tithe map and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. It has served as a dog house, potting shed and stable (**Plate 33**, *99*: **Plate 34**, *157*). The roof retains its original arrangement of clay pan tiles and stone flags. The southwest elevation (Plate 34) features a door/window opening with ashlared lintel.

5.3 Building C

5.3.1 North of the farmhouse is an amalgamation of three buildings, the Wash House (Blg. C1), the 'Shop' (Blg. C2) and a modern shed (C3: **Figures 10 & 11**). The gabled roof of Building C1, appears to have been reduced in height. The southeast wall has been truncated to form a roof valley (**Plate 35**, *104*), suggesting that originally the 'Wash House' was a taller building possibly with 2 storeys and predates the 'shop' (Blg. C3). The 'Wash House' (Blg. C1) features an ashlared doorway [17] with interrupted jambs, to the southwest elevation (**Plate 36**, *105*). Internally there is a single room (Rm. 30: *l 3.6* x *w* 3.7 x *ht* 3m), largely obscured by tools and equipment. To the northeast wall is a large fireplace with ashlared stone surround [16] (**Plate 37**, *96:* ht. 4.65*)* set against a chimney breast which is built 0.52m into the room, suggesting that it was originally designed as living accommodation. The common rafter roof is exposed and the walls have been plastered, but unusually on top of laths.

5.3.2 The adjacent shop (Building C2: Rooms 33-34) has been recently renovated and served as a farm shop so any internal features have been obscured. Room 35, remains unmodified allowing views of the blocked doorway to the northeast wall (**Plate 38**, *114*). Externally there is an array of blocked doorways. The haphazard appearance of building C and cartographic information suggests that this originally formed part of a larger building, possibly a barn which shared the house's north south alignment. Elements of this building survive in the form of a blocked doorway [18] to the northeast elevation (**Plate 39**, *109*) and a partially blocked cart door to the southeast elevation. The cart door is a fine example with a carved key stone lintel and external hinges (**Plate 40**, *112*). The southeast elevation (Building C2) features an array of modern openings but none are original. To the rear of Building C2 is a modern lean-to shed (Building C3, Rooms 31 & 32). Although it is a modern construction evidence for an earlier pig sty in the form of an inclined roof scar (**Plate 41**, *106*) is evident, and this is reflected in the modified northeast gable wall (see Plate 39), indicating that the pigsties extended the entire length of Building C3.

5.4 The Stable/Cartshed (Building D)

5.4.1 This building represents one of the more recent buildings and dates to the late 19th century **Figures 9 & 10**). It is a single storey, 6 bay construction, featuring coursed sandstone walls, ashlared window and door surrounds. The gable roof was originally clay pantile with flag stones along the eaves, and there are coping stones to the gable which terminate in a kneeler, similar in style to the main house (Blg. A). The *Southeast Elevation* features a series of four original windows with timber casement windows and ashlared surrounds with projecting cills. Today the Southwest elevation is dominated by a large tri-folding door with an inserted cast iron 'I' beam lintel, to the sides of this doorway ashlared surrounds have been truncated, indicating something of the original fenestration. Unfortunately not enough evidence is left to suggest the exact arrangement (**Plate 42**, *129*).

5.4.2 The *Northwest Elevation* retains evidence for all its original doorways. These consist of the cart doorway [25] at the northeast end of the building and two blocked doorways [23 & 26}. There are two large windows providing illumination to the centre of the building (**Plate 43**, *132*). None of the building's original windows survive, they have been replaced by multi-light steel casement windows, probably during the mid 20th century. The *Northeast Elevation* features the gable roof and a further blocked window [22].

5.4.3 Internally the building was divided into 4 rooms (Rooms 36-39) representing stables and a cart shed. During the late 20th century the internal walls to these rooms were largely removed, probably to allow for the storage of machinery. Room 36 (*l 9.2* x *w* 5.6 x *ht* >4m) at the southwest end of the building features an original stone set floor [20]. The floor is 1.85m wide and has a carved sandstone gulley/drain (**Plate 44**, *118*). The ceiling is obscured by two opposing rafters from a roof truss are visible. Light is provided by the large window to the southeast wall, and a small inserted window to the northwest wall.

5.4.4 Room 37 (*l 9.2* x *w* 5.6 x *ht* >4m) originally probably served as a narrow stable. It has a blocked doorway [23] to the northwest wall which provided its original access point.

5.4.5 Room 38 (*l 5.6* x *w* 4.8 x *ht* >4m) is illuminated by two windows to the southeast and northwest walls and would have originally been accessed via the part blocked doorway [26], now a window. The exposed roof allows a view of the strutted king-post roof truss [21]. The truss supports two sets of purlins butted and pegged to the principal rafter (**Plate 45**, *126*). The room's original function is uncertain but may have been a large stable/loose box, no evidence for stalling or any internal division could be discerned. A truncated doorway [27] evidenced by a truncated wooden lintel was evident and would have originally linked rooms 38 & 39 (**Plate 46**, *127)*.

5.4.6 Room 39 (*l 3.6* x *w* 5.6 x *ht* >4m) forms an irregular shape and was built to abutt Church Street. The room features a cart door to the northwest wall and a large window to the southeast wall.

5.5 The Demolished Buildings (Buildings E-G)

5.5.1 NB another historic farmstead was situated to the northern corner of the site. In the desk-based assessment these buildings are referred to as Buildings E and F. In addition, a square building in plan, Building G, situated immediately southeast of the

farm house (Building A) is also recorded in historic maps but these buildings are no longer extant and were not subject to this survey, for further details see CS Archaeology 2012.

5.5.2 The latest significant building to be built was an air raid shelter (Building H), which is situated in the southeast corner of the site. The southeast corner is heavily overgrown with ivy and mature trees but the building is fully extant beneath the overgrowth (**Plate 47**, *167)*. It represents a long rectangular single storied building with 2 gabled entrances protected by blast walls. The southeast entrance had been bricked up but the northeast entrance remains open allowing an internal inspection.

5.6 The Air Raid Shelter (Building H)

5.6.1 The survival of a WWII air shelter is very unusual, and is due to it never being demolished, despite a previous owner of the farm, Mr Robinson, being paid by the Government to do so (pers. comm. Mr J Maw). NB Mr Robinson owned the farm after the war and then sold it to the coal board in the 1960s.

5.6.2 The Building is heavily overgrown but is a long rectangular in plan (*l*12 x *w* 3.2 x *ht c*2.3m) with blast walls offset from the gable walls. The shelter was built roughly parallel with Spring Lane (SW-NE). Inside, the shelter is divided into 2 rooms, rooms 40 and 41 (**Figure 14**), which are almost exactly the same in proportions. Room 40 (*l 5.64* x *w* 2m x *ht* 2m) was accessed around the brick blast wall via a open doorway (0.7m wide x 1.93m high) through the northeast elevation. The blast walls were constructed of solid brick work 0.36m deep or three bricks deep. Upon entering the shelter there was a short (0.58m) length of brick wall which defined a small alcove to the northern corner of the shelter, which may have served and temporary storage facility (**Plate 48**, *166)*. 2 air bricks were positioned towards the top of the northeast and southeast walls. Evidence for wooden benches, which also date to WWII, were noted along northwest walls and to the southeast wall in room 41. Room 41 (*l 5.65* x *w* 2m x *ht* 2m) was very similar to Room 40 apart from surviving evidence in the form of in situ battens, which formed seating plinths, to both side walls. The plinths were measured an those along the northwest wall were 0.33m² and to the southeast wall ones were 0.46m² which probably represented the adult benches.

5.6.3 The location of the building is significant and reflects security issues during the WWI. That an air raid shelter was built is not surprising bearing in mind the strategic location of Carlton, between 2 collieries and a glass works. A breach in the farm's stone wall was made to allow access from the street (**Plate 49**, 173*)*, so evidently it was intended as a communal or village shelter.

5.7 Building I

5.7.1 Building I, was originally thought to be a recent 20th century building and was initially discounted as being of any historical interest, full further details see above section 4.4.2.

6 THE EVALUATION

6.1 This evaluation employed strategically placed trenches in order to fully sample potential impacts to the PDA's potential archaeological resource (**Figure 3**). The evaluation was in accordance with the Project Design (Appendix 1) which had been guided by a previous desk-based assessment (CS Archaeology 2012).

6.2 Four trenches were excavated:

- Trench 1 (5.5 x 1.6m) examined the area to the north of the PDA;
- Trench 2 (10 x 1.6m) examined the northwestern PDA;
- Trench 3 (5 x 1.6m) examined the western PDA and
- Trench 4 (5.5 1.6m) examined the eastern PDA adjacent to Church Street

NB Trench 4 had to be repositioned due to tree cover and a modern green house. The soils (contexts) are fully described in Appendix 2.

6.3 Trench 1 (**Figure 12**) was excavated from the east, its statratigraphy was characterised by fairly level deposits of top soil and plough soils. Natural sands and gravels [103] lay between 0.7 and 0.8m below the surface (**Figure 12**). Because of geological variations, the bottom of the trench was extended to ensure the natural substrate had been reached. The top soil [100] extended up to 0.22m below the surface, and the subsoil extended throughout the trench at a constant depth of c0.5m. The consistency and gradual interface between the sub soil and natural suggests the development of a plough soil which had truncated the natural [103].

Plate 50, 169: Oblique view of the southeast facing section, from the southwest

6.4 Trench 1 artefacts: in general there was an absence of any artefacts. Some pottery was revealed and consisted of a single shed of medieval green glaze within the top soil [100] and Post-Medieval (19th century pottery) within the plough soil [101].

6.5 Trench 2 (**Figure 12**) was opened from the south; a sondage was employed to check the natural substrate had been reached. As with Trench 1, no significant archaeology was revealed, and the trench revealed an unremarkable section through leveled arable, notable only by an absence of settlement evidence. Because of the alignment between trenches 1 and 2 any potential evidence for fields systems, furrows in particular, would be expected to be revealed.

6.6 Trench 2 no significant artefacts (unstratified ceramic building material, 2 frags)

Plate 51, *170*: Post-excavation view, from the south

6.7 Trench 3 (**Figure 13**) was excavated within an area of mature woodland. As a result the soils were very dry and had been heavily disturbed by root activity. At the western end of the trench the natural lay just 0.35m below the surface. This increased to 0.5m at the eastern end and appears to represent a natural rise in the topography which was probably modified by anthropogenic activity (ploughing /garden landscaping).

Plate 52, *171*: Post-excavation view, from the north east

6.8 Trench 4 (**Figure 13**) was also excavated close to mature trees, so had also been affected by frequent root action. The natural substrate was revealed 0.6m below the surface. Two linear features, a ditch [404] and a drain [405], with similar alignments, were revealed. The drain [405] was very well built and featured a 1m wide flagstone 'floor' with two walls of coursed brickwork which extended up to three bricks high (0.35m) creating a channel 0.3m wide. The central channel was

cleared of fallen in bricks and further flagstone fragments, possibly from flagstone capstones. No in situ evidence for the flagstone capstones was found. North of the drain [405] was a further feature defined by a well defined cut [404] to the northern side and a sandy fill. Clearly affected by root action this ditch like feature either predated the drain [405] or was constructed later as a relief drain following a possible blockage.

Plate 53, detail of the brick lined drain [405]

Plate 54: Post Excavation view of the adjacent drain [404]

6.9 Trench 4 artefacts consisted of a range of unstratified earthenware body sherds and transfer decorated 19th century pottery.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The Photographic Survey

7.1.1 The Photographic Survey has recorded many surviving features of the original house and buildings. Many of the features have been able to be attributed to particular and original room functions reflecting the farm's economic and social arrangements. It is significant that so many features do survive. A factor that is probably associated with the farm being tenanted for so much of its life and with significant alterations and investment in the farm having to be made by and through the landlord (Wharncliffe Estates).

7.1.2 A major reorganisation of the farmstead around the farm house was made during the later 19th century. This is when we see modifications to the older Buildings (E.g. Buildings C1 and C2) and completely new buildings such as the Cart shed and Stables (Building D) being constructed.

7.2 The Evaluation

7.2.1 The evaluation proved largely negative for significant archaeology. Trenches 1, 2 & 3 contained a notable absence of artefacts and features. This was despite the central position of the trenches within Carlton's historic core and proximity to known medieval roads. Historically therefore this area had been an arable field as evidenced by the plough soil [101], which appears to have scoured the underlying natural potentially removing any archaeological traces.

7.2.2 Trench 4 revealed a post medieval drain which probably relates to the farmhouse or the yard, east of the house.

8 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Because of excessive overgrowth external photographs of the Air Raid Shelter (Blg. H) could not be taken. Therefore during initial site works, there should be opportunity to fully record this structure, which represents an important piece of local history.

8.2 Any ground works associated with the redevelopment of the amenity area, to the north of the PDA, could potentially affect known archaeological assets (Buildings E-F). A watching Brief is therefore recommended during any excavations within the area.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic References

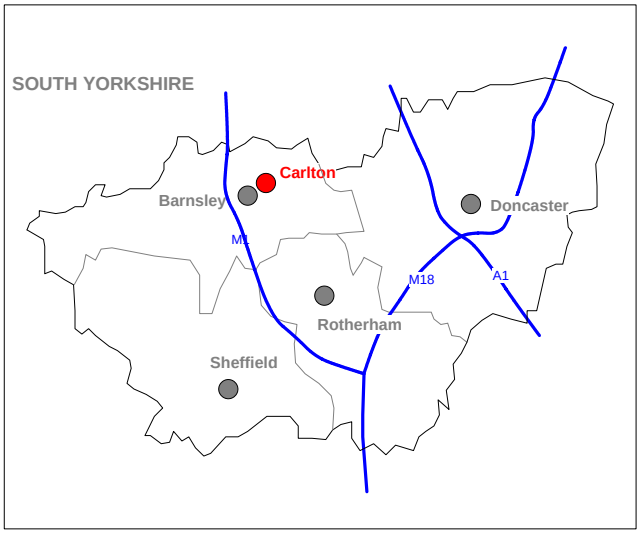
CS Archaeology, 2012, *Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Enhanced Desk Based Assessment,* unpublished client report

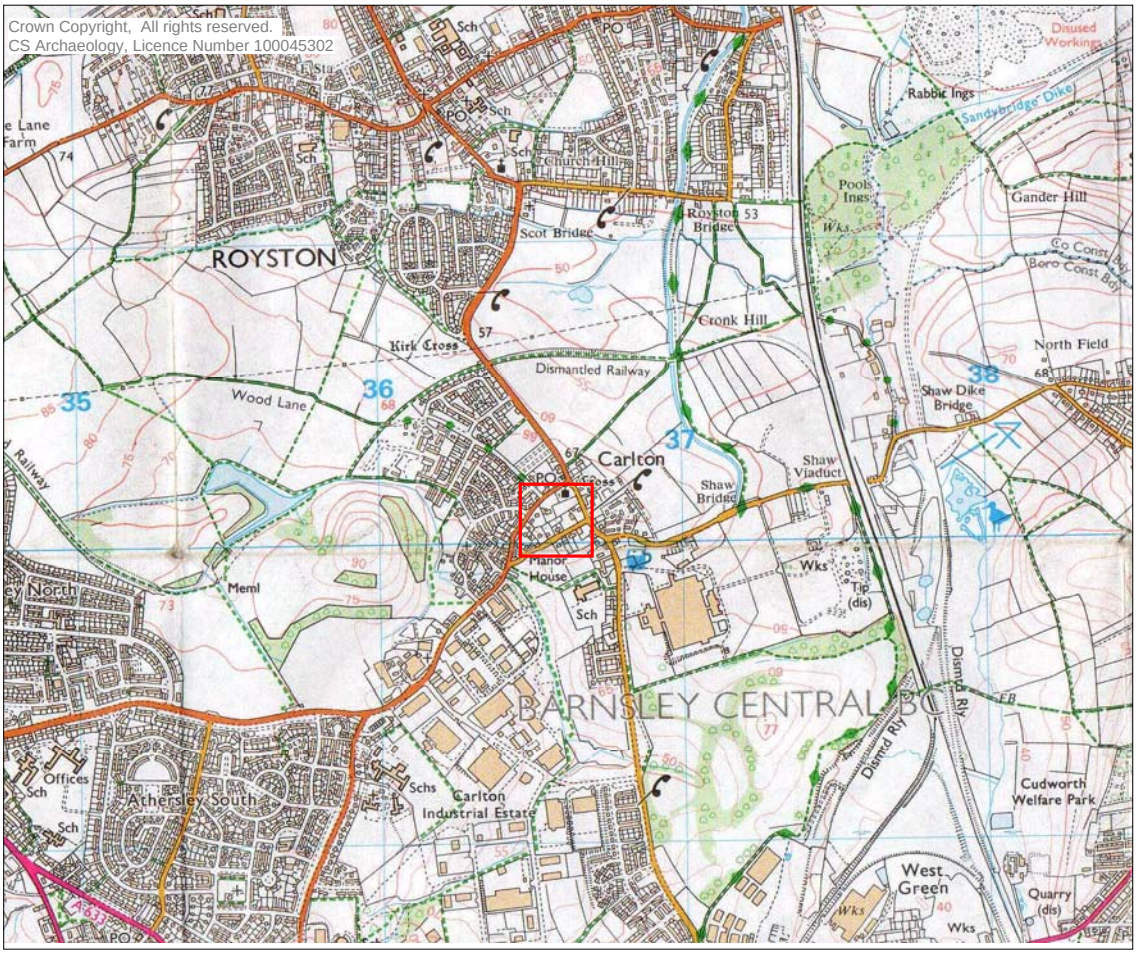
Brunskill R W, 2000, *Vernacular Architecture: An Illustrated Handbook*, Faber and Faber

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr R Wadsworth of Jaguar Estates and Mr C Carr of Chris Carr Associates for commissioning this report. Thanks also to Mr A Lines for monitoring the excavations and to Mr J Maw and Mr R Maw for providing access to the house and grounds.

FIGURES

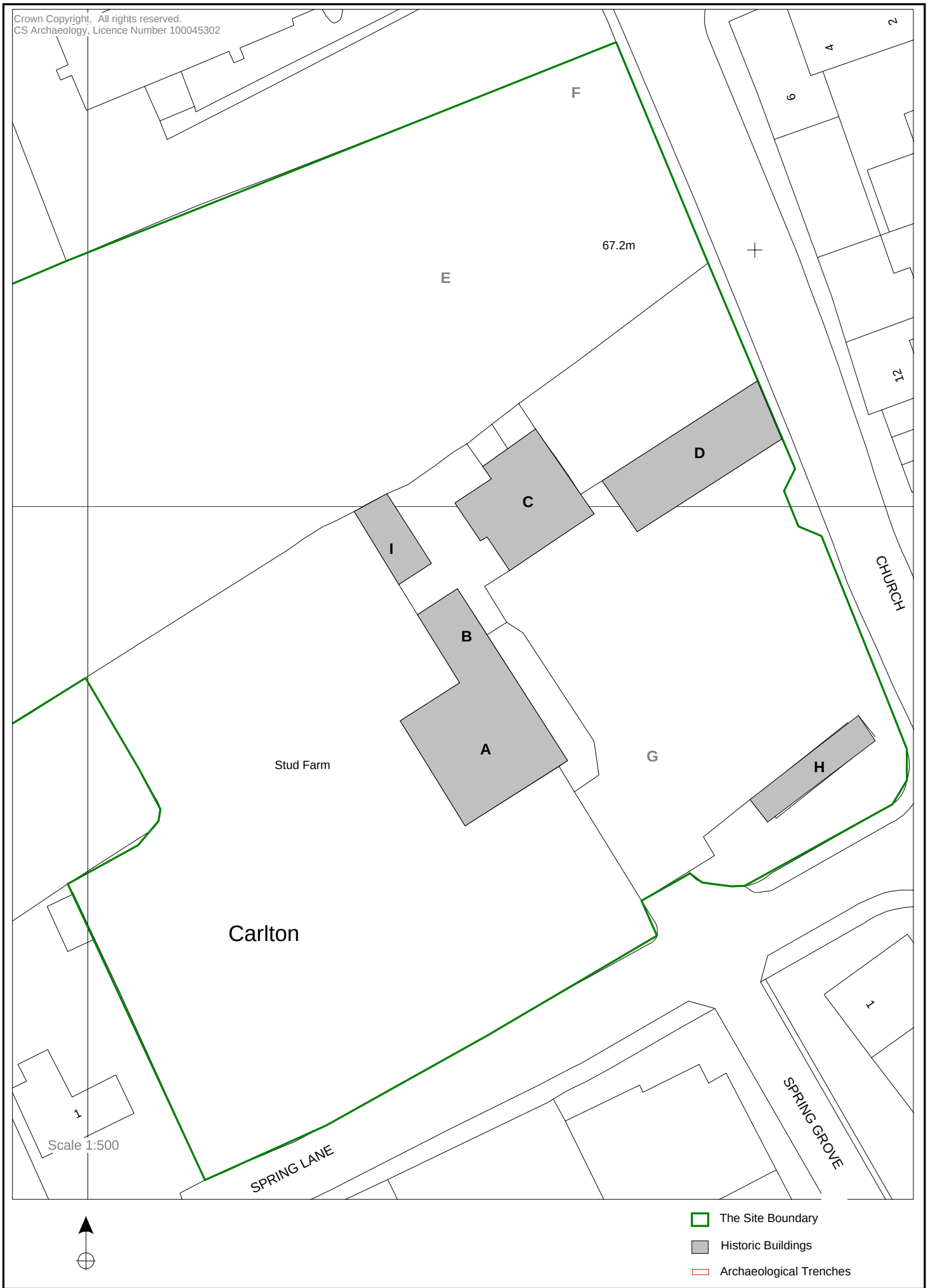




Scale 1:25000

see Figure 2

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Evaluation and Photographic Survey	Figure 1: Location Map	CS Archaeology November 2012



Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey	Figure 2: Buildings within the PDA	CS Archaeology November 2012

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Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

key

- PDA (0.82Ha)
- proposed new buildings
- Archaeolgical Potential
- Archaeolgical Trenches (T1-4)

T1 (5.5 x 1.6m) to sample northern end of the PDA

T2 (10 x 1.6) to sample potential medieval features at right angles

T3 (5 x 1.6) to sample the SW PDA

T4 (5.5 x 1.6) to sample the SE PDA

scale: 1:500

Figure 3: The Evaluation Trench Plan with Areas of Archaeological Potential

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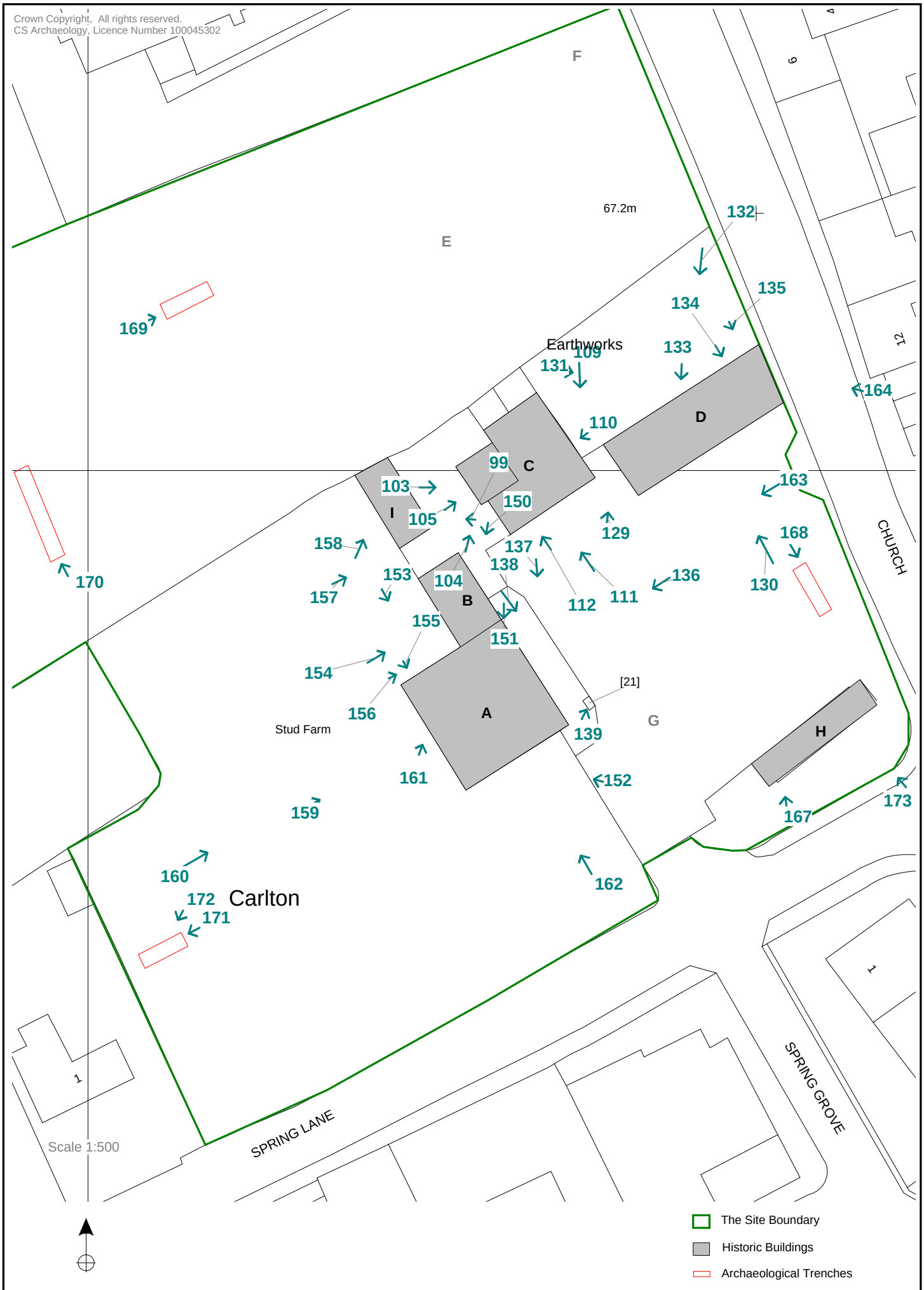

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey	Figure 2: The PDA with External Photographic Positions	CS Archaeology November 2012

The Front, Southwest Elevation

The Rear, Northeast Elevation

Drawings based on Survey Site Services

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

5m

Figure 5: The Farmhouse (Blg A) Front and Rear Elevations

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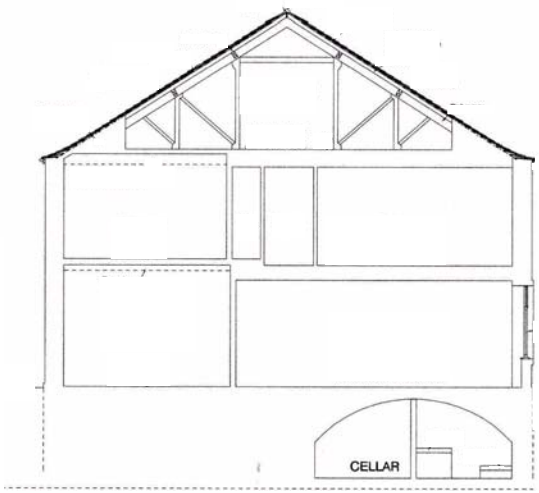
Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

The Northwest Elevation

The Southeast Gable Elevation



Cross Section A-B

5m

Figure 6: The Farmhouse, Gable Elevations and Cross-section

Drawings based on Survey Site Services

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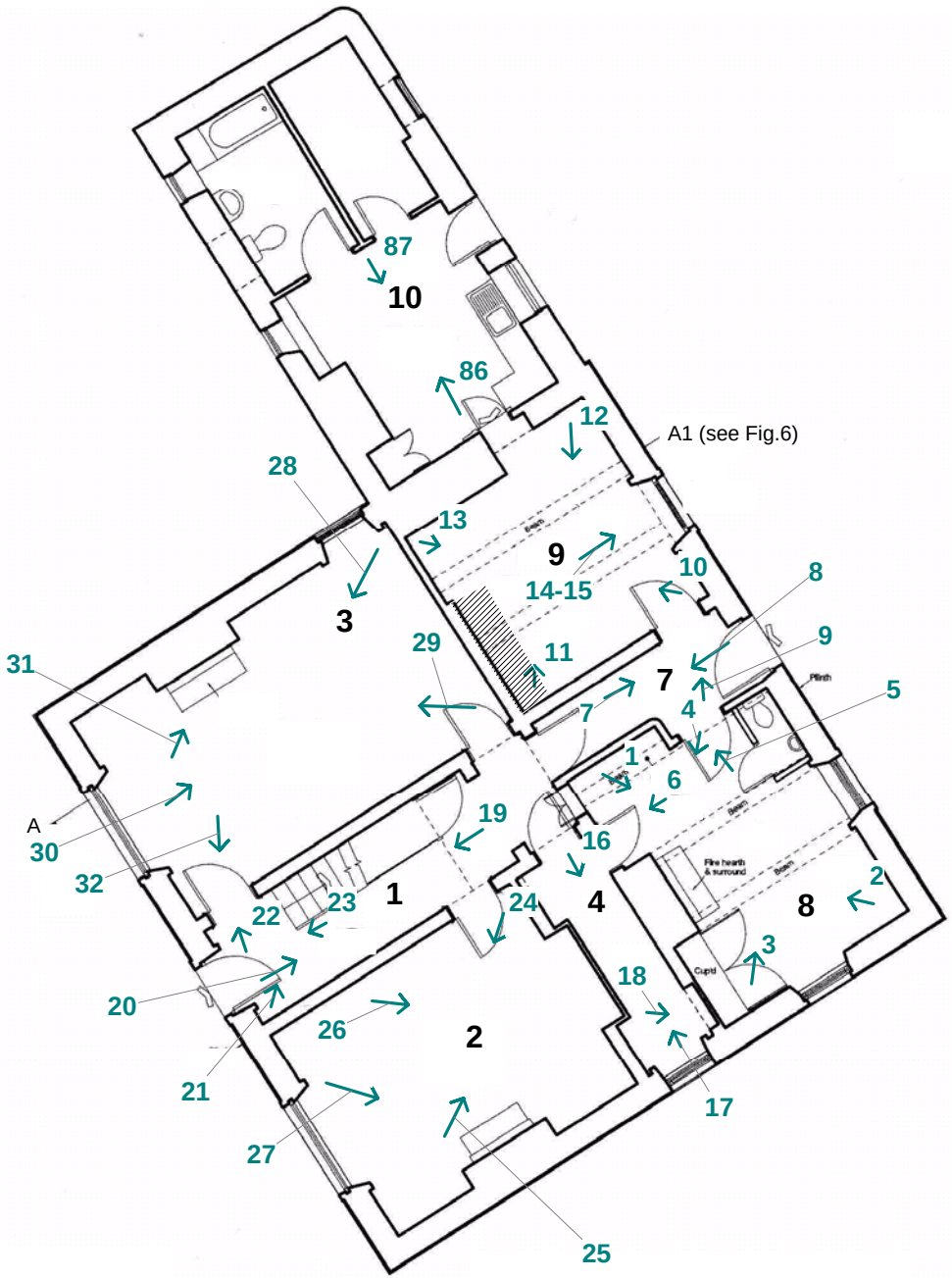
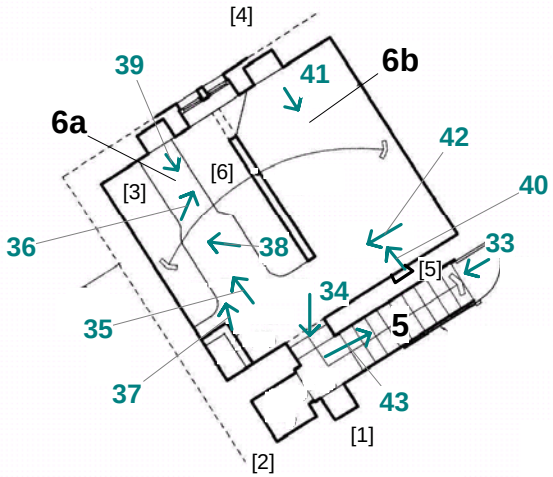
November 2012





Drawings based on Survey Site Services

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

features

[1] spirit cupboard
[2] spirit cupboard
[3] stone draining table
[4-5] arched alcoves
[6] meat hooks (ceiling)

key

1 Photographic position No. and Direction

1 Room Nos.

Position of the original service staircase (no longer extant)

not to scale

Figure 7: Farmhouse, Ground Floor and Cellar Plans

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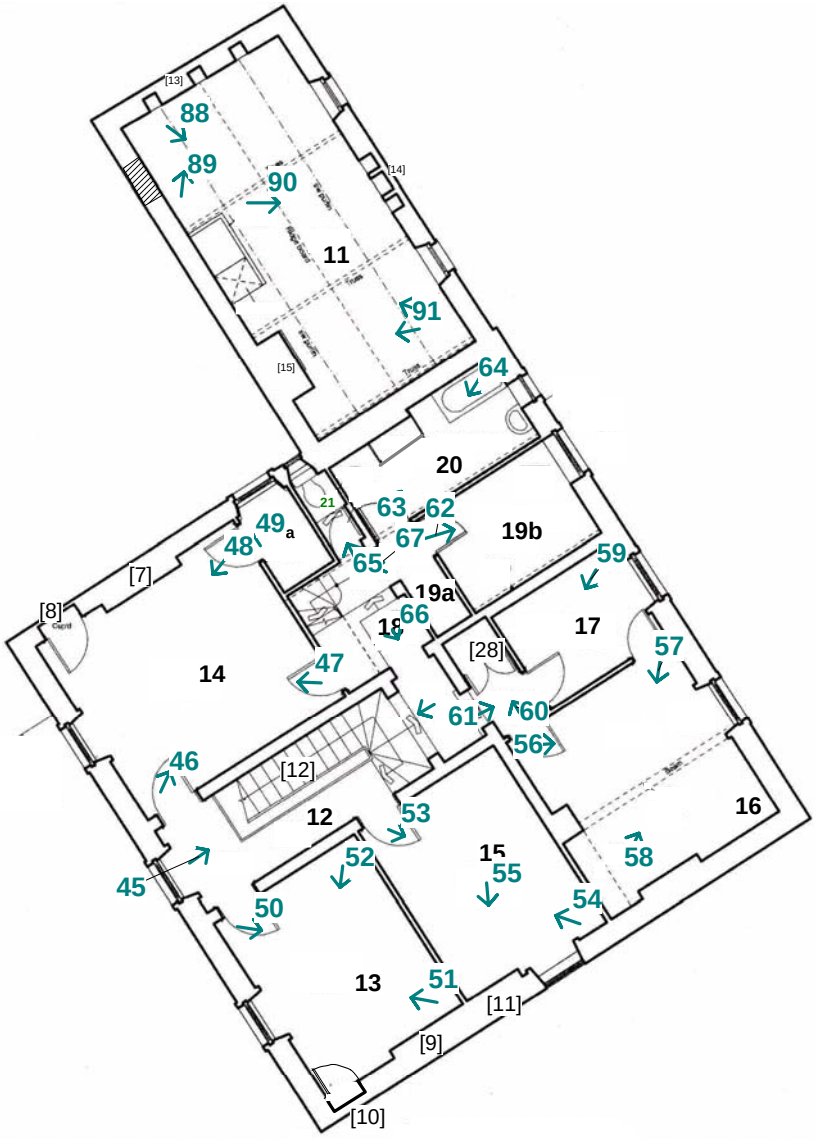
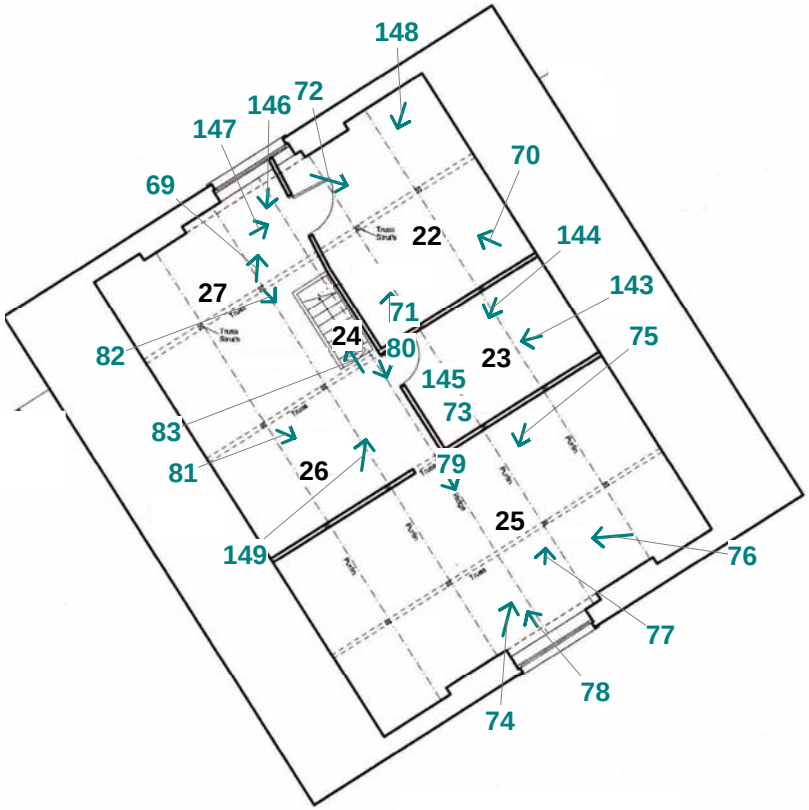
Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey





key

1 Photographic position No. and Direction

1 Room Nos.

Blocked opening

Original Features
[7, 9 & 10] fireplaces
[8 & 10] wardrobes
[28] linen cupboard
[29] blocked doorway

not to scale

Figure 8: The Farmhouse, First and Second Floor Plans

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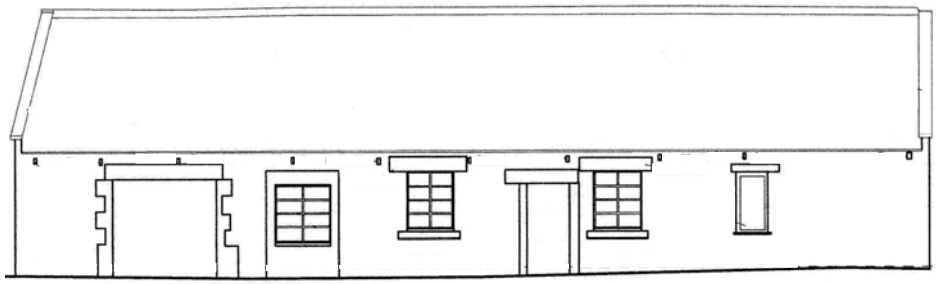
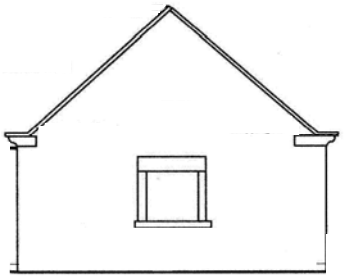
Drawings based on Survey Site Services

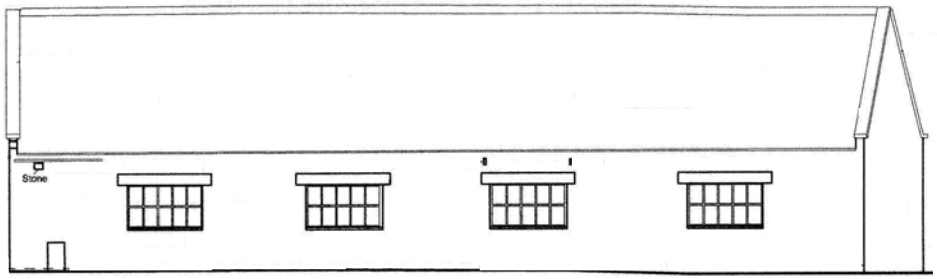
Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey



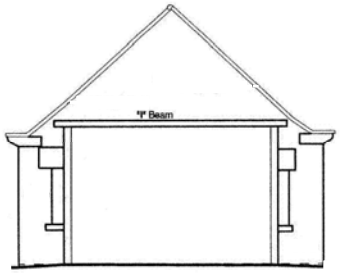
Building D, Northwest Elevation



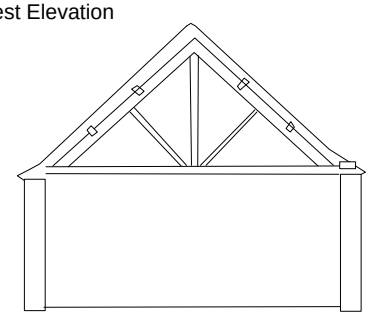
Building D, Northeast Elevation



Building D, Southeast Elevation



Building D, Southwest Elevation



Building D,
Cros Section

5m

Figure 9: Building D Elevations and Cross-section

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Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

not to scale

Figure 10: Building D Plans with Photographic Positions

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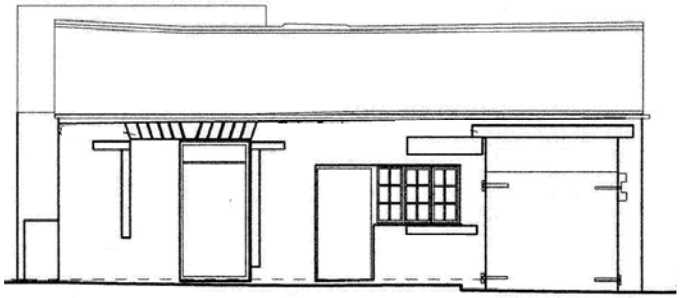
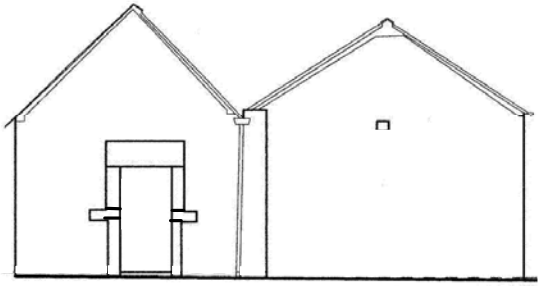
Drawings based on Survey Site Services

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley:
An Archaeological Evaluation
and Photographic Survey

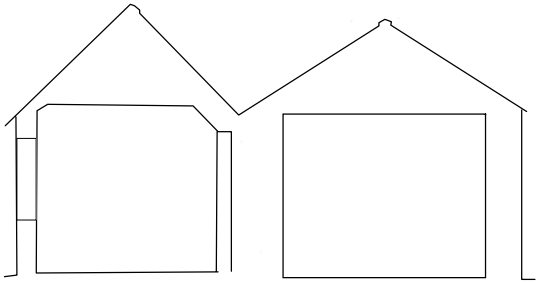


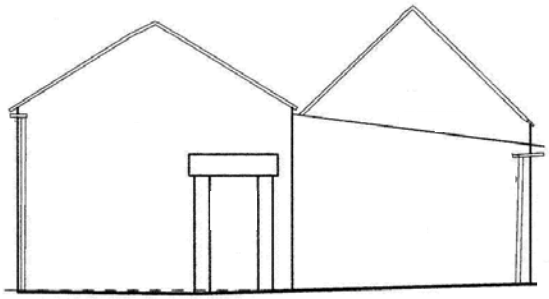
Building C2, Southeast Elevation

Buildings C2-C1, Southwest Elevation

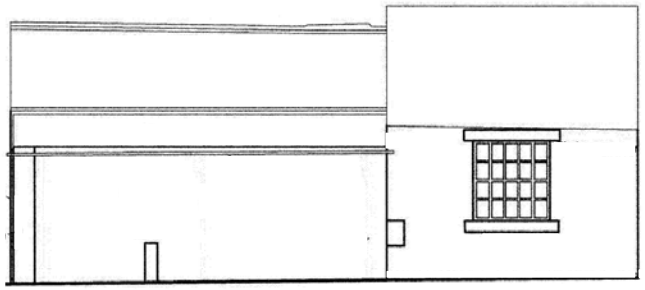


Buildings C1-C2,
Cross Section





Building C2-C3, Northeast Elevation



Buildings C2-C1, Northwest Elevation

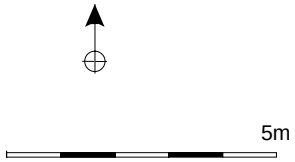


Figure 11: Shed Elevations,
Buildings C1-C3

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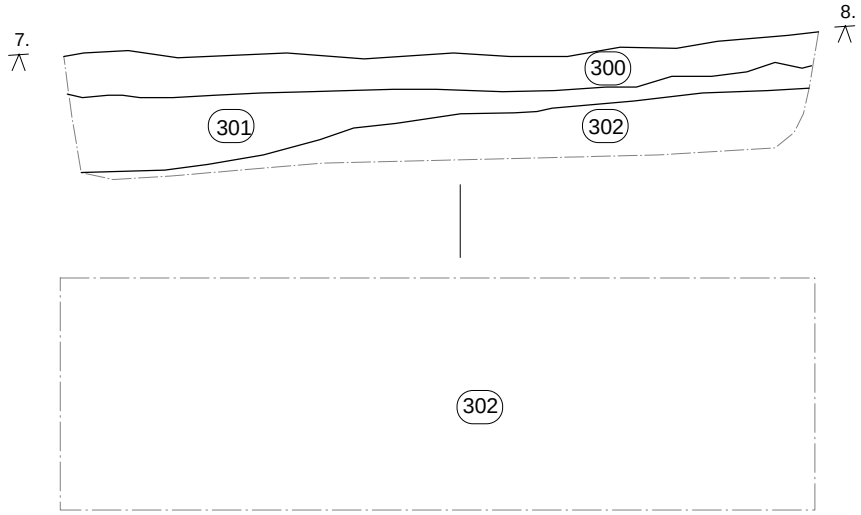
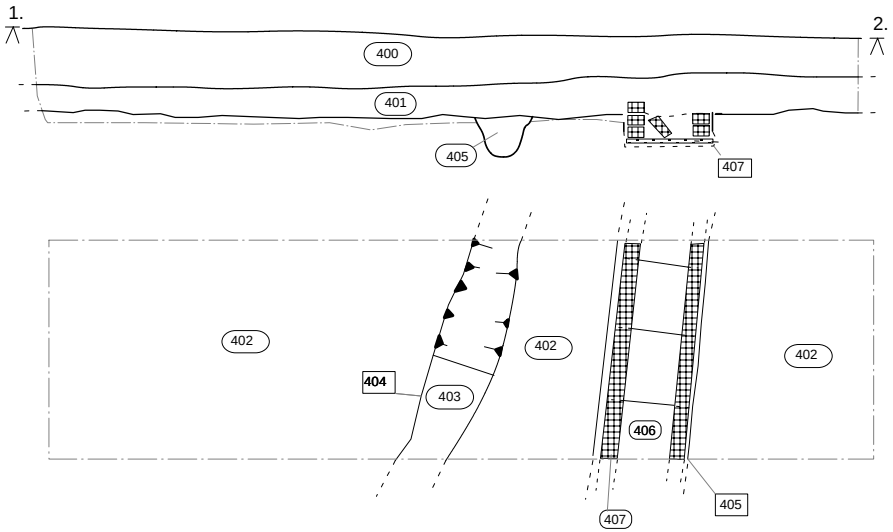
Trench - NW Facing Section



Trench 3 - Plan

Trench 4 - SW Facing Section



Trench 4 - Plan

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

levels AOD (metres)
7. 69.75
8. 69.90
1. 66.98
2. 66.89

scale: 1:50

Figure 13: Evaluation Trenches 3-4

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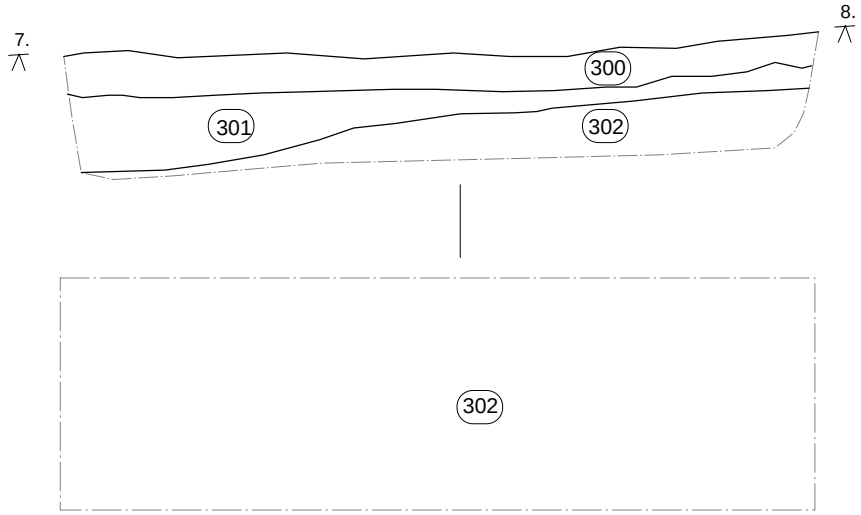
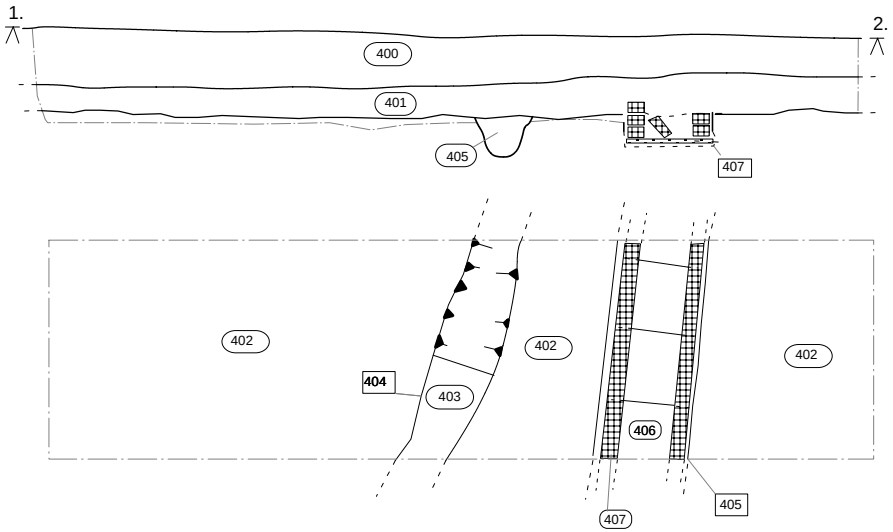
Trench - NW Facing Section



Trench 3 - Plan

Trench 4 - SW Facing Section



Trench 4 - Plan

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

levels AOD (metres)
7. 69.75
8. 69.90
1. 66.98
2. 66.89

scale: 1:50

Figure 13: Evaluation Trenches 3-4

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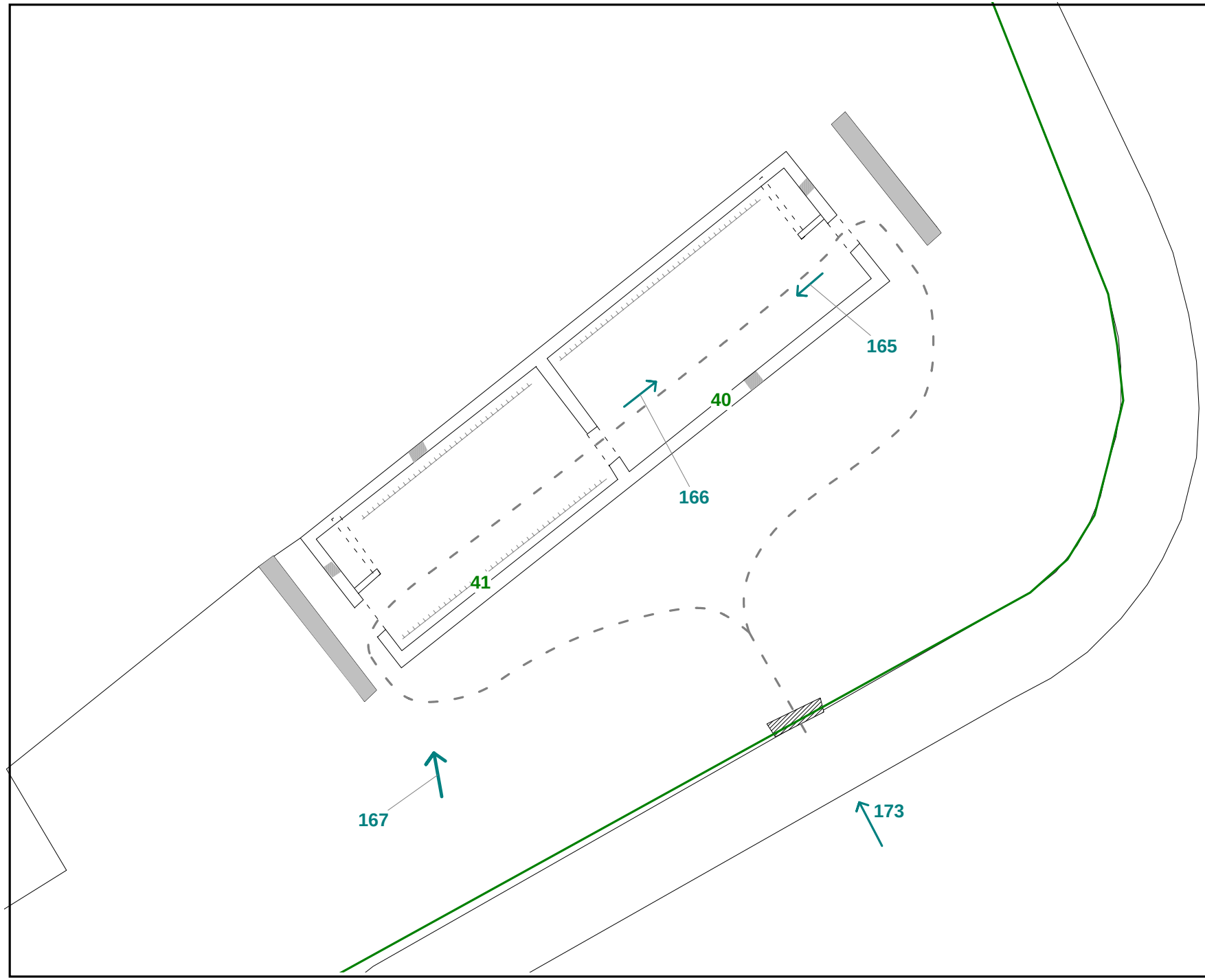

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation and Photographic Survey

key

wooden seating, as evidenced by in situ battens

air ventilators

blast walls (wdth 0.3 x length 3.3m)

pedestrian access

blocked opening (gate)

development area boundary

scale: 1:100

Figure 14: Building H Plan with Photographic Positions

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PLATES

With Photographic Position Numbers in italics

Plate 1, *159*: View of the front Southwest Elevation, from the southwest

Plate 2, *161*: Detail of the front door, from the south southwest

Plate 3, *136*: View of the rear Northeast Elevation, from the northeast

Plate 4, *138*: View of the rear flagged terrace, from the northwest

Plate 5, *139*: View of the rear flagged terrace, from the southwest

Plate 6, *155*: Detail of the cellar window with defensive bars and spikes, from the northwest

Plate 7, *162:* The Southeast (gable) Elevation, from the southeast

Plate 8, *21*: View of the staircase, from the south

Plate 9, 25: General view of the *Dining Room* with the arched alcove to the northeast wall, from the south

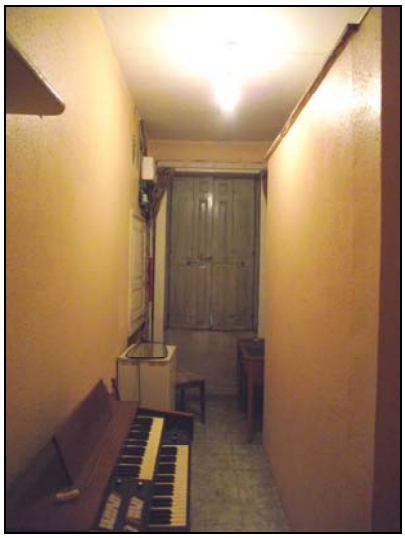

Plate 10, *16*: General view, from the north

Plate 11, *18*: Detail of the recessed cupboard, from the west

Plate 12, *34*: View of the arched alcoves originally probably representing lockable spirit cupboards [1-2], from the north

Plate 13, *36*: View of the mullion window, from the south

Plate 14, *35*: General view of the western cellar, from the southeast

Plate 15, *14*: Detail of the shutters to the northeast facing window, from the southwest

Plate 16, *151*: Detail of the Building A's built over plinth, from the north

Plate 17, *88*: General view of the exposed roof, from the northwest

Plate 18, *44*: View of the first floor landing, from the northwest

Plate 19, *47*: General view with fireplace [7] and recessed wardrobe [8]

Plate 20, *53:* General view, from the northwest

Plate 21, *140:* Detail of the fitted linen cupboard, from the southeast

Plate 22, *57: General view wit the arched alcove, from the north*

Plate 23, *142:* View of the ceiling hooks, from the northeast

Plate 24, *141:* View of the attic door with original latch, strap hinges and probably later cat flap, from the northeast

Plate 25, *146:* General view with the half lathe and plastered walls, from the north

Plate 26, *147 :* Detail of the type 3 door into Room 22

Plate 27, *70:* General view with single light window and internal chimney, from the southeast

Plate 28, *145:* General view with posts dividing the bed area, from the soutwest

Plate 29, *74:* Oblique view of the roof truss, from the southwest

Plate 30, *83:* General view of the store rooms and northwest gable wall, which reveals the brick chimney flues and solid rubble walls, from the southeast

Plate 31, *154:* Building B, view of the Southwest Elevation, from the southwest
Plate 32, *150:*

Plate 33, *99:* Building I, general view, from the east

Plate 34, *157:* Building I, View of the Southwest Elevation with doorway and door/window opening, from the southwest

Plate 35, *104:* General view of the SW Elevation, from the south southwest

Plate 36, *105:* Detail of the doorway [17] with its interrupted ashlared surround, from the southwest

Plate 37*, 96:* General view towards the obscured fireplace [16], from the southwest

Plate 38, *114:* General view of the northeast wall, with blocked doorway [18], from the south

Plate 39*, 109:* Building C2-3, oblique view of the NE Elevation

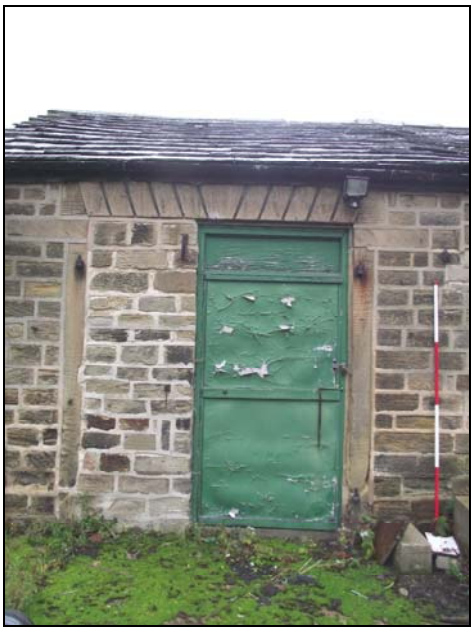

Plate 40*, 112:* Detail of the blocked cart door [19]

Plate 41*, 106:* General view of the once exterior walls of buildings C1 & C2, with inclined roof scar of former pigsties, from the north northeast

Plate 42*, 129:* View of the SW (gable) Elevation, from the south southwest

Plate 43*, 132:* Oblique view of the NW Elevation, from the northeast

Plate 44*, 118:* View of the stone floor [20], from the northeast

Plate 45*, 126:* View of the roof truss [21], from the east

Plate 46*, 127:* Detail of the remains of an original internal doorway [24], from the north

Plate 47*, 167:* General view of the external walls and blast wall, from the south

Plate 48*, 166:* General view towards the northeast entrance, from the southeast

Plate 49*:* view of the block access point into the air raid shelter (Blg. H) from the southeast (Spring Lane)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital

Position No.	Film/ Frame	Plate	Location Blg./Rm.	Description	From
1	1/36		A/8	General view with ceiling beams and modified ceiling	NW
2	1/35		A/8	General view with ceiling beams and modified ceiling	E
3	1/34		A/8	General view with ceiling	S
4	1/33-2		A/8	General view of the inserted fireplace	N
5	1/31		A/8	Detail of the 4 panelled door to the rear hall (Rm. 7)	SE
6	1/30		A/8	Detail of the plank and battened door to Room. 4	NE
7	1/29		A/7	General view of the rear hallway	SW
8	1/28		A/7	General view of the rear hallway	NE
9	1/27		A/7	Detail of the 4 panelled door leading to Rm. 9	S
10	1/26		A/9	General view with the chimney breast and inserted fireplace	E
11	1/25		A/9	General view	S
12	1/24		A/9	General view	N
13	1/23		A/9	General view	W
14	1/22	**15**	A/9	Detail of the shutters to the northeast facing window	SW
15	1/21		A/9	Detail of the east facing window	W
16	1/20-19	**10**	A/4	General view	N
17	1/18		A/4	General view	S
18	1/17	**11**	A/4	Detail of the recessed cupboard	W
19	1/16		A/1	General view of the front hallway	NE
20	1/15		A/1	General view of the front hallway	SW
21	1/14	**8**	A/1	View of the staircase	S
22	1/13		A/1	Detail of a type 1, 6 panelled door leading to Room 3	SE
23	1/12		A/1	Detail of the 6 panelled front door with top-light	NE
24	1/11-10		A/2	General view	NE
25	1/9	**9**	A/2	General view of the *Dining Room* with the arched alcove	S
26	1/8		A/2	General view of the *Dining Room* with the arched alcove	W
27	1/7		A/2	General view of the *Dining Room* of the chimney breast/inserted fireplace to the south wall	W
28	1/6		A/3	General view	NE
29	1/5		A/3	General view	E
30	1/4		A/3	General view	SW
31	1/3		A/3	View of the inserted fireplace (NW wall)	S
32	1/2		A/3	Detail of the 6 panelled door to the front hallway (Rm. 1)	N
33	1/1, 2/36, 5/36		A/1	View down the cellar steps (Rm. 5)	NE

Position No.	Film/ Frame	Plate	Location Blg./Rm.	Description	From
34	2/35	**12**	A/5	View of the arched alcoves originally probably representing lockable spirit cupboards [1-2]	N
35	2/34	**14**	A/6A	General view of the western cellar	SE
36	2/33	**13**	A/6A	View of the mullion window	S
37	2/32		A/6A	General view with the meat hooks [6] to the vaulted ceiling	S
38	2/31		A/6A	Detail of the stone table [3] to the west wall	SE
39	2/30		A/6A	General view towards the cellar steps (Rm. 5)	NW
40	2/29		A/6B	General view with the window, meat hooks [6] and arched alcove [4]	SE
41	2/28		A/6B	General view with the arched alcove [5]	NW
42	2/27		A/6B	General view through the entrance doorway into Room 6A	NE
43	2/26		A/5	View up the worn cellar steps	SW
44	2/25-24		A/12	View of the first floor landing	NE
45	2/23-22		A/12	View of the first floor landing	SW
46	2/21		A/14	General view	S
47	2/20	**19**	A/14	General view with fireplace [7] and recessed wardrobe [8]	E
48	2/19		A/14	General view	N
49	2/18		A/14	Detail of the dressing room window	S
50	2/17		A/13	General view	W
51	2/16		A/13	General view	SE
52	2/15		A/13	General view	N
53	2/14	**20**	A/15	General view	NW
54	2/13		A/15	General view	SE
55	2/12		A/15	Detail of the boarded fireplace[11]	NW
56	2/11		A/16	General view	W
57	2/10	**22**	A/16	General view *with the arched alcove*	N
58	2/9		A/17	General view	SW
59	2/8		A/17	General view	NE
60	2/7		A/17A	View of the linen cupboard [28]	SE
61	2/6		A/17A/17	General view from the landing into room 17	W
62	2/5		A/19B	General view	W
63	2/4		A/20	General view	SW
64	2/3		A/20	General view	NE
65	2/2		A/21	General view (toilet)	SE
66	2/1		A/18	General view (corridor)	SW
67	3/36		A/18, 24	View of the attic staircase	E
68	3/35		A/26	General view	W
69	3/34		A/27	Detail of the semicircular window	SE
70	3/33	**27**	A/22	General view with single light window and internal chimney	SE
71	3/32		A/22	General view	W
72	3/31		A/23	General view with the original partitioned walls	W
73	3/30		A/23	General view	SW
74	3/29	**29**	A/25	Oblique view of the roof truss	SW

75	3/28		A/25	General view	NNE
76	3/27-6		A/25	General view	E
77	3/25		A/25	Detail of the queen post truss	S
78	3/24		A/25	Detail of the queen post truss (apex)	SE
79	3/23		A/25	View of the replaced semi-circular window	NW
80	3/22		A/26	General view	NW
81	3/21		A/26	General view	W
82	3/20		A/26	General view	NW
83	3/19	**30**	A/26	General view of the store rooms and northwest gable wall, which reveals the brick chimney flues and solid rubble walls	SE
84	3/18		A/18	General view of the rear corridor	NW
85	3/17		A/12	General view of the archway	W
86	3/16		B/10	General view	SE
87	3/15		B/10	General view	NW
88	3/14	**17**	B/11	General view of the exposed roof	NW
89	3/13		B/11	View of the gable wall and the 3 probable candle holes [13]	S
90	3/12			View of the NE wall and the 3 probable candle or keep holes [14]	W
91	3/11		B/11	View of the fireplace with its stone surround [15]	NE
92	3/10		B/11	General view	E
93	3/9		B/11	General view	SE
94	3/8		B/11	General view of the inserted ground floor toilet	SE
95	3/7		B/11	General view of the remodelled utility room	SE
96	3/6	**37**	C1/30	General view towards the obscured fireplace [16]	SW
97	3/5		C1/30	General view	NE
98	3/4		C1/30	General view of the multi, 16-light window	SE
99	3/3	**32**	C/Ext.	General view	E
100	3/2		I/28	General view of the blocked brick openings (confined, lately used as a dog house)	NE
101	3/1		I/29	General view of the Stable	E
102	4/36-5		!/29	General view of the Stable	NW
103	4/34-3		C1/Ext.	General view of the SW Elevation	W
104	4/32	**35**	C1/Ext.	General view of the SW Elevation	SSW
105	4/31	**36**	C1/Ext.	Detail of the doorway [17] with its interrupted ashlared surround	SW
106	4/30	**41**	C3/31	General view of the once exterior walls of buildings C1 & C2, with inclined roof scar of former pigsties	NNE
107	4/29		C3/31	General view of the once exterior wall of building C2	W
108	4/28		C3/31	General view of the once exterior wall of building C1	NW
109	4/27	**39**	C3/C2/Ext.	Oblique view of the NE Elevation	N
110	4/26		C2/Ext.	Detail of doorway [18]	NE
111	4/25		C2/Ext.	View of the SE Elevation	SE
112	4/23-2	**40**	C2/Ext.	Detail of the blocked cart doorway [19]	SE
113	4/21		C2/33	General view of the remodelled interior	SE
114	4/20	**38**	C2/35	General view of the NE wall, with blocked doorway [18]	S
115	4/19		C2/35	General oblique view of the SW wall	E
116	4/18		D/36-37	View of the SE wall	W
117	4/17		D/36-37	View of the NW wall	E

118	4/16	**44**	D/36	View of the stone floor [20]	NE
120	4/14		D/38	View of the roof truss [21]	SW
121	4/12		D/39	View of the NE wall with blocked window [22]	W
122	4/11		D/39	View of the NE wall with blocked window [22]	W
123	4/10		D/39	General view	N
124	4/9		D/39-38	View of the roof	N
125	4/8		D/39-38	General view	E
126	4/7	**45**	D/38	View of the roof truss [21]	E
127	4/6	**46**	D/39	Detail of the remains of an original internal doorway [24]	N
128	4/5		D/39	View of the NW wall with cart doorway [25]	SE
129	4/4	**42**	D/Ext	View of the SW (gable) Elevation	SSW
130	4/3		D/Ext.	General view of the obscured SE Elevation	SE
131	4/2		D/Ext.	Oblique view of the NW Elevation	WNW
132	4/1	**43**	D.Ext.	Oblique view of the NW Elevation	NE
133	5/35		D/Ext.	Oblique view of the blocked doorway [23]	NE
134	5/34		D/Ext.	View of the partially blocked doorway [26]	NW
135	5/33		D/Ext.	Detail of the cart doorway [25]	NW
136	5/32	**3**	A/Ext.	View of the rear Northeast Elevation	NE
137	5/31		A/Ext.	Oblique view of the rear NW Elevation	N
138	5/30	**4**	A/Ext.	View of the rear flagged terrace	SW
139	5/29	**5**	A/Ext	View of the mounting block [27]	S
140	5/28	**21**	A/17A	Detail of the fitted linen cupboard	SE
141	5/27	**24**	A/18	View of the attic door with original latch and strap hinges and probably later cat flap	NE
142	5/26	**23**	A/19A	View of the ceiling hooks	NE
143	5/25		A/23	View toward the 2 panelled door with stud, lathe and plaster walls	E
144	5/24		A/23	View with the stud, lathe and plaster walls	NE
145	5/23	**28**	A/23	General view with posts dividing the bed area	SW
146	5/22	**25**	A/26	General view with the half lathe and plastered walls	N
147	5/21	**26**	A/27	Detail of the type 3 door into Room 22	SW
148	5/20		A/22	General view	N
149	5/19		A/24	View towards the staircase	S
150	5/18	**32**	B/Ext.	Oblique view of the NE Elevation	N
151	5/17	**16**	A-B/Ext.	Detail of the Building A's built over plinth	N
152	5/16		A/Ext.	Oblique view of the Southeast (Gable) Elevation	E
153	5/15		A/Ext.	view of the Northwest (Gable) Elevation	NNW
154	5/14	**31**	B/Ext.	View of the Southwest Elevation	SW
155	5/13	**6**	A/Ext.	Detail of the cellar window with defensive bars and spikes	NW
156	5/12		A/Ext.	Detail of the inclined light recess of the cellar window	SW
157	5/11	**34**	I/Ext.	View of the Southwest Elevation with doorway and door/window opening	SW
158	5/10		I/Ext.	Oblique view of the Southwest Elevation with doorway and door/window opening	S
159	5/9	**1**	A/Ext.	View of the front Southwest Elevation	SW

Position No.	Film/ Frame	Plate	Location Blg./Rm.	Description	From
160	5/8		A/Ext.	View of the front Southwest Elevation	SW
161	5/7	**2**	A/Ext.	Detail of the front door	SW
162	5/8	**7**	A/Ext.	The Southeast (gable) Elevation	SE
163	5/7		A,B/Ext.	General view of the farmhouse	NE
164	5/6		D/Ext.	View of the Northeast (gable) Elevation	E
165	5/5		H/40	General view	NE
166	5/4	**48**	H/40	General view	SW
167	5/3	**47**	H/Ext.	General view of the external walls and blast wall	S
168	6/8		T4/Ext.	Post-excavation view	NE
169	6/7		T1/Ext.	Post-excavation view	NE
170	6/6		T2/Ext.	Post-excavation view	SSE
171	6/5		T3/Ext.	Post-Excavation view	NE
172	6/4		T3/Ext.	Oblique Post-excavation view of the NW Section	N
173	7/36	**49**	Ext	View of the blocked gateway into the air raid shelter (Blg. H) from Spring Lane	SE

2. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Colour digital

No.	Plate	Location Trench No.	Description	From
1		3	Working view of the excavations	SW
2		3	Post-excavation view	ENE
3	**52**		Post-excavation oblique view of the NW facing section (Photographic Position 171)	N
4		3	Post-excavation view	
5		2	Pre-excavation view in context	SE
6		2	Excavation view of the sondage southern end of trench	SW
7		2	Excavation view of the sondage southern end of trench	SE
8		1	Pre-excavation view	SE
9		1	Pre-excavation view	ESE
10		4	Pre-excavation view	SE
11		4	Post-excavation view	NNW
12		4	Oblique view of the brick lined drain [405]	S
13		4	Oblique view of the southwest facing section	W
14	**53**	4	Detail of the brick lined drain [405]	SW
15		1	Post-excavation view of the southeast facing section	SSW
16		1	Post-excavation view of the southeast facing section	E
17		2	Oblique view of the northeast facing section	SE
18		1	Post excavation view	WSW
19		2	Oblique view of the northeast facing section	SE
20		2	Post-excavation view	N
21	**51**	2	Post-excavation view (Photographic Position 170)	SSE
22	**54**	4	Detail of the half section ditch [404]	SW
23-27		1-4	Trench re-instatement shots	-

2. Context Register

Context No.	Description
100	*Deposit:* dark brown sandy loam. Overlies [101] up to 0.2m deep. *Interpretation:* topsoil
101	*Deposit:* subsoil, brown loamy silt. *Interpretation:* plough soil. Above [102] under [100].
102	*Natural:* sandy gravel with truncated geological bedding planes evident in plan on a NW-SE alignment. Underlies all. *Interpretation:* natural substrate
200	*Deposit:* dark brown loam. Overlies [201] up to 0.2m deep. *Artefacts: Ceramic Building Material (5 frags.), 2 body sherds with a cream fabric with white glaze*, provisionally dated by the author to the 19th century: 1 sherd of green glazed body sherd, , provisionally dated by the author to the later medieval period. *Interpretation:* topsoil
201	*Deposit:* brown sandy loam, up to 0.2m deep. Overlies [[202]. *Artefacts:* single sherd moulded handle white fabric cream glaze, provisionally dated by the author to the 19th century. *Interpretation:* plough soil
202	*Natural:* sandy gravel with truncated geological bedding planes evident in plan on a NW-SE alignment. Underlies all. *Interpretation:* natural substrate
300	*Deposit:* brown sandy loam *Interpretation:* top soil.
301	*Deposit:* dark brown sandy loam *Interpretation:* plough soil
302	*Natural:* sandy gravel with truncated geological bedding planes evident in plan on a NW-SE alignment. Underlies all. *Interpretation:* natural substrate
400	*Deposit:* dark brown sandy loam. Overlies [101] up to 0.2m deep. *Interpretation:* topsoil
401	*Deposit:* dark brown sandy loam. *Interpretation:* subsoil/plough soil. Above [402] under [400].
402	*Natural:* sandy gravel with truncated geological bedding planes evident in plan on a NW-SE alignment. With round stone up to 0.08m diameter. Underlies all. *Interpretation:* natural substrate
403	*Deposit*: buff coloured sand, with frequent root activity. *Interpretation:* ditch fill. Above [404] under [402].
404	*Cut:* linear cut 0.35 m width, aligned WSW-ENE, near vertical north side concave southern side, clearly affected by root action with a rounded base. Interpretation: drainage channel which preceded or superseded [405].
405	*Cut:* Linear parallel cut 0.6m apart, aligned WSW-ENE, well defined cut for drainage channel. Unexcavated. Underlies [401] overlies [402]. *Interpretation: initial cut for the drain*
406	*Deposit:* flagstone base to the drain. Below [401, 407], above [405] *Interpretation:* base of a drain
407	*Deposit:* parallel brick walls bonded in lime mortar. *The bricks red clamp moulded 0.245 x 0.*116 x 0.06m). Above [406] below [401]. *Interpretation:* brick wall to facilitate a 0.3m wide channel for water to drain to the east. Construction materials indicate a 18th/19th century date and is therefore probably contemporary with the house (Late 18th) acting as a well made drain leading away from the house onto Church Street.

PROJECT DESIGN
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AT STUD FARM, CARLTON, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

CS Archaeology

October 2012

0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for more information on the potential impacts to unknown archaeology for the erection of a series of detached swellings approx 0.8ha of land surrounding the existing farmstead.

0.2 The PDA is situated at the centre of the historic core of Carlton which dates to the early medieval period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as the settlement of the *churls or* free peasants.

0.3 The evaluation follows on from an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (CS Archaeology 2012) and will evaluate by trial trenches 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, and will provide detailed information for future archaeological management decisions.

0.5 In addition to the evaluation a full photographic record will be made of the existing historic buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

1.1.1	Site name:	Stud Farm, Carlton
1.1.2	Location:	Carlton, Barnsley (Figure 1)
1.1.3	Grid reference:	SE 3663 1009
1.1.4	Total area:	c. 0.76 hectares

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 There are no designated (Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments within the PDA. There are two Listed Buildings the Gables and St John's Church, NW and N of the PDA boundary are. NB there is one scheduled monument, the Kirk Cross, 0.67kms NNW of the PDA. Kirk Cross is a medieval wayside cross which still marks the road from Royston to Monk Bretton Priory. In AD 1200 there is a reference to a medieval fish pond between Royston and Carlton, which was given to the monks of Monk Bretton Priory (Hunter 1828, 395), but this too is north of the PDA.

2.2.2 Before the Norman Conquest Carlton together with Shafton belonged to Elsi, an Anglo-Saxon lord, and the cultivated land comprised of 18 carucates. Hunter notes that Gamel and Ailric 'so often mentioned, held them of Ilbert, but the greater part of the lands were held' by peasants. Carlton was eventually inherited by the Earls of Wharncliffe of Wortley'.

2.2.3 Throughout the medieval period Carlton was thought to have belonged to the Monk Bretton Priory and after the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Oneley (Hunter 1828, 395).

2.2.4 In 2012, CS Archaeology prepared a desk-based assessment of the site. No further information for the PDA was revealed other than that the 'earthworks recorded on the SYASHER was probably associated with a post-medieval farmstead demolished to facilitate the construction of St John's Church by Lord Wharnciffe in 1879. Within the PDA areas of archaeological potential were established based on an absence of known post-medieval development, and it is these areas which will be subject to the evaluation.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim of the evaluation 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). It has been estimated that the southern half of the PDA contains the buried remains of a manor house, belonging to the Savile family, and dates to at least the 16th century (CSA 2012). The site of the manor house is not going to be directly affected by the proposed works and but the surrounding areas are to be assessed for related features.

3.1.2 It is therefore proposed to open three trenches (Figure 1):

- Trench 1 (5 x 1.6m) will examine the an area to the north of the PDA;
- Trench 2 (10x 1.6m) set at right angles to trench 1 this will examine potential field systems (ridge and furrow);
- Trench 3 (5 x 1.6m) will examine the area to the southwest of the PDA;
- Trench 4 (5 x 1.6m) will examine the area to the southeast of the farmhouse.

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 judicially, 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 50-60 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) in 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 Photographic Survey

3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the interior and exterior of the buildings will be made where Health and Safety considerations allow.

3.3.2 General and detailed photographs of the interior and exterior of the buildings will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Professional 400), this will form the primary photographic record.

3.3.3 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decoration. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied to SYAS. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive.

3.3.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will be completed and will form an appendix in the final report. The position and direction of each photograph will also be recorded on external and internal building plans and will be cross referenced with plate and film/frame numbers.

3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6” x 4” on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced, but all viewpoints will be represented within the report.

3.4 Site Monitoring

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 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.

3.5 Health and Safety

3.5.1 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).

3.6 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 site appraisal.

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 If required 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 this report 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:

- The client, Mr R Wadsworth;
- SYAS Sites and Monuments Record in both hard and digital formats.

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 Barnsley Museum (Town Hall). 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

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* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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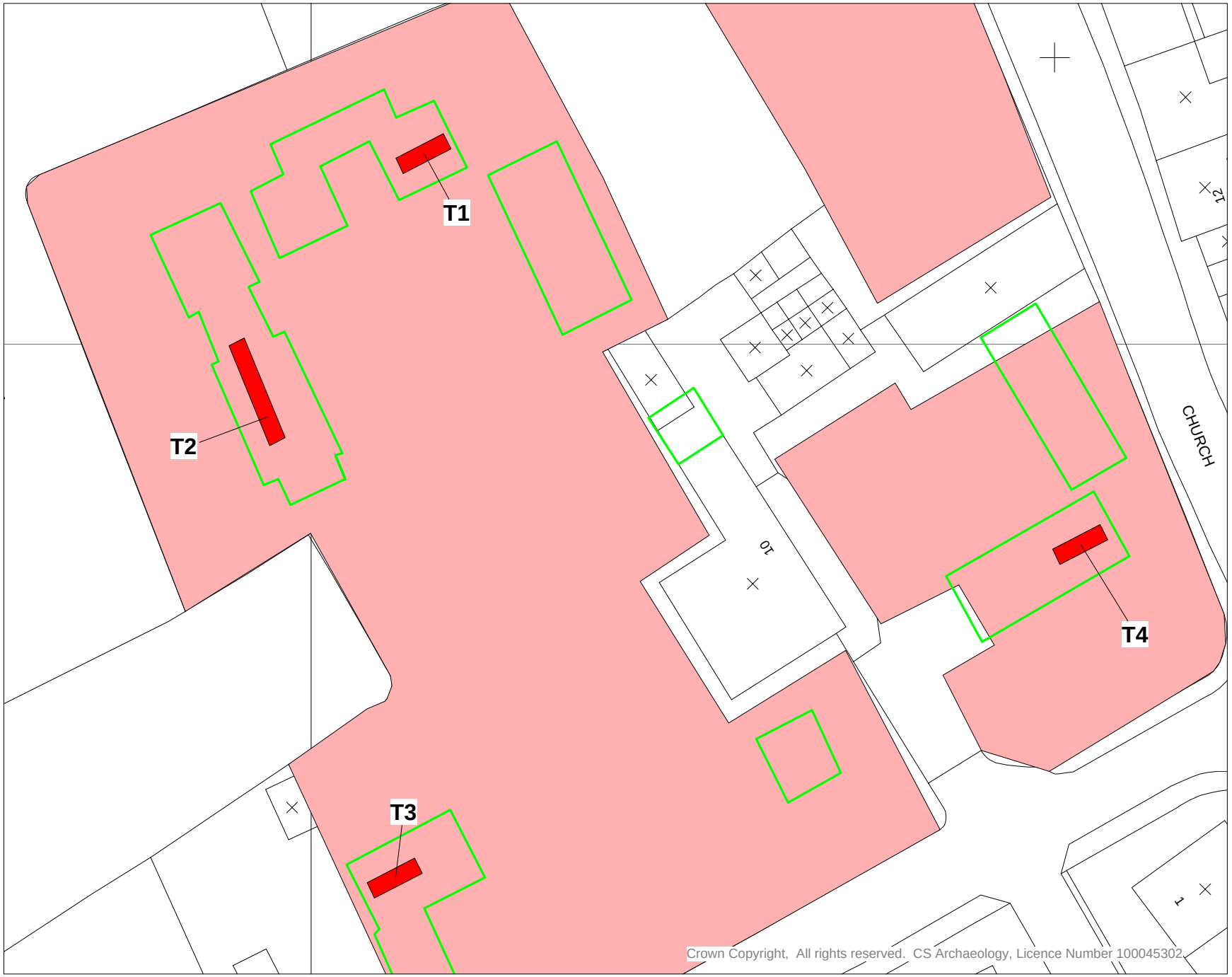

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Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley: An Archaeological Evaluation

key

- PDA (0.82Ha)
- proposed new buildings
- Archaeolgical Potential
- Archaeolgical Trenches (T1-4)

T1 (5 x 1.6m) to sample northern end of the PDA

T2 (10 x 1.6) to sample potential medieval features at right angles

T3 (5 x 1.6) to sample the SW PDA

T4 (5 x 1.6) to sample the SE PDA

scale: 1:500

Figure 1: Trench Plan with Areas of Archaeological Potential

CS Archaeology
September 2012