



STRATA STERLING BARNESLEY LIMITED

LAND AT HIGHAM LANE/CAPITOL CLOSE AND WHINBY ROAD, BARNESLEY

WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists has been commissioned by Strata Sterling Barnsley Limited (hereafter referred to as 'the client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with highways works to the south of the M1 at Barnsley (NGR: SE 3151 0625); Figure 1.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted for highways works (planning reference 2020/0040) which includes a new roundabout at SE 31612 06179 (see Appendix 1). At the location of the new roundabout the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record references a potential for remains associated with a medieval (or later) farmstead (HER reference 05538).
- 1.3 It is anticipated, therefore, that groundworks associated with the new roundabout may affect below ground archaeological remains possibly associated with a farmstead of potential medieval origin.
- 1.4 A condition placed on the planning permission has therefore been stipulated referencing the necessity for an archaeological response. The condition is as follows:

(8) No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

- The programme and method of site investigation and recording.
- The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.
- The programme for post-investigation assessment.
- The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.
- The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.
- The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.
- Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.
- The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

1.5 This document provides a methodology for the watching brief and conforms to the guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2020)*
 - An archaeological watching brief will record and report on the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA.
- *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014) -
 - *Collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (hereafter finds work) will result in an ordered, stable, accessible archive using appropriate methods and practices. Finds work will result in report(s) intended for dissemination. The methods and practices employed must satisfy the stated aims of any project of which finds work comprises all or part, and comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations of ClfA.*
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2019).
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*, Historic England: London (HE 2015).

2 BACKGROUND

Location and Geological Context

- 2.1 The watching brief area located across the footprint of the roundabout (c.10m x 10m) is centred on NGR SE 31612 06179 and is located to the west of Junction 37 of the M1.
- 2.2 Two bands of geology are present such that the exact solid geology is difficult to differentiate from the mapping and may alter within the small footprint of the works. The Geology of Britain Viewer references solid geology as either:
- *Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas; and*
 - *Haigh Moor Rock - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.*
- 2.3 No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 2.4 The roundabout is located at c.155-160m AOD at the base of rising ground to the north and the west, the ground to the south drops on a slight north facing slope occupied by the Capitol Park business park.

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.5 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for a Site immediately to the north of the roundabout was prepared by Wardell Armstrong in 2019. This was prepared in accordance with the South Yorkshire guidelines for the preparation of a desk-based assessment and is used as a basis for this section alongside the results of an updated HER enquiry (the HER re-consulted in May 2021).
- 2.6 With reference to the Historic Environment Record, the entry in closest vicinity to the roundabout (HER reference 05538) is in reference to the former site of a farmstead, see Plate 1. This is shown on the 1855 Ordnance Survey to the immediate east of (potentially) beneath the roundabout, see Plate 2.
- 2.7 A watching brief undertaken in 2006 during the demolition of the extant farm recorded a seventeenth century timber frame and documentary evidence is referenced as indicating the presence of a precursor of possible 12th to 14th century

date. Other evidence for medieval activity in the area is referenced by medieval timber framed buildings c.900m south of the Site (HER references 01444/01 & 0154/0/0) at Dodworth which was recorded within the Domesday Survey (1086). Furthermore, medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded c.725m west of the Site (HER reference 04984).



Plate 1: Location of roundabout shown in red. HER Entries in closest vicinity to the Site shown in orange



Plate 2: 1855 Ordnance Survey Map. Arrow showing approximate location of the new roundabout

- 2.8 Earlier activity of possible prehistoric date, although undated, was recorded by fieldwork undertaken at Capitol Park to the south of the Site between 2004 and 2006. This recorded the remains of a ditch c.210m east of the roundabout to be constructed which on morphology could be prehistoric (HER reference 05339). Definitive evidence for prehistoric activity within the area is limited to a flint assemblage of Mesolithic/Neolithic date c.680m west of the roundabout to be constructed (HER reference 05581/01).

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3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 In the event that archaeological remains are present the programme of archaeological monitoring will aim to interpret and characterise them.

3.2 The general aims of the watching brief are to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the footprint of the ground disturbance associated with the new roundabout;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting (including publication with the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (or similar) if necessary);
- inform upon the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework for the later medieval/post medieval period, in-particular themes such as medieval farming and timber framed barns.

3.3 In the event that archaeological remains are present which cannot be dealt with under a watching brief remit, requiring a greater level of resources which cannot be accommodated under the time constraints, the watching brief will provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard. In this unlikely event, the sensitive area should be fenced off until such a time that the scope of a targeted archaeological response can be negotiated.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

Preliminaries and General Procedures

- 4.1 This scheme for an archaeological watching brief has been designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3.
- 4.2 The watching brief is intended to watch all intrusive works associated with groundworks associated with the new roundabout, see Appendix 2.
- 4.3 The duration of groundworks is unknown at this time.
- 4.4 Wardell Armstrong will stipulate that intrusive groundworks are carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of archaeological remains should they be present. However, a toothed bucket may be necessary in areas where substantial obstacles are present.
- 4.5 All machine excavation will be done under the close supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Should archaeological deposits be revealed, time will be allowed for excavation by hand. Clean surfaces will be inspected and selected deposits excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their character, significance and date.
- 4.6 The archaeological contractor will ensure that access to the investigations is granted at all times to representatives of Wardell Armstrong, the Client and the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist.

Investigation and Sampling Strategy

- 4.7 In the event that archaeological features are revealed these will be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them and to determine their significance i.e. 10% of fills of linear features (unless the linear features are substantial in which case an alternative sampling strategy will be discussed with the planning archaeologist) and 50% of pit fills. Smaller discrete features such as postholes will be a 100% sampled.
- 4.8 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and /or theft.

Recording

- 4.9 All features will be recorded using a Trimble TSC3 GPS unit (or equivalent) with sub-centimetre accuracy with each point recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geod model and coded to an internal database to provide a dataset that records feature type,

context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant. Context numbers should not replicate any numbers allocated during previous phases of work. Digital context sheets are not proposed.

- 4.10 All written records will utilise the WA pro-forma record sheets. Plans and sections will be drawn on water resistant permatrace. Plans will be drawn to a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10.
- 4.11 A full digital photographic record of the work is to be kept. All images are to be taken using a digital camera with a suitable megapixel resolution. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and the digital files will be labelled appropriately and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register.
- 4.12 All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to AOD and are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.
- 4.13 Wardell Armstrong will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and paleoenvironmental samples is to be kept in a secure place throughout the period of fieldwork and post-excavation process.

Human Remains

- 4.14 In the unlikely event that human remains, both inhumations and/or cremations, be exposed during the course of the evaluation, all works will be stopped and the local coroner informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions will held with the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist and the client on options for their appropriate preservation in situ or for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines.
- 4.15 Wardell Armstrong will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is deemed necessary) from the site.
- 4.16 In the event that human burials are discovered and removal is requested, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by Wardell Armstrong.

Finds recovery and processing and treatment

- 4.17 All artefacts recovered during the course of the project are the property of the landowner. They will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011) and EAC (2014) guidance, and deposited with the Experience Barnsley Museum.
- 4.18 On completion of the project, insignificant modern material, unstratified remains and objects that have been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention will be discarded after a period of six months, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of Experience Barnsley Museum).
- 4.19 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

Treatment of treasure

- 4.20 Finds falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner/Client and the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence.
- 4.21 The Treasure Receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

Environmental Sampling

- 4.22 The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with English Heritage (Now Historic England) Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2011). Where deemed appropriate the advice of the relevant Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be sought in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental material, industrial residues or other relevant scientific material.
- 4.23 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches,

hearths and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 20-40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.

- 4.24 Mollusc samples of two litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 4.25 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Officer. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.
- 4.26 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 4.27 Where guidance is relevant the appropriate English Heritage (Now Historic England) papers will be followed (EH 2006; 2007 & 2011).

Monitoring and Liaison

- 4.28 One weeks-notice of the commencement of site work will be given to the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist along with the name, CV and contact number of the attending archaeologist.
- 4.29 Wardell Armstrong will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time during or after the archaeological fieldwork by the client, the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.
- 4.30 Wardell Armstrong will liaise closely with the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist throughout the course of the watching brief and, in consultation with the Client, will arrange for on-site meetings if necessary.

Health and Safety

- 4.31 In the event that the works would proceed under COVID-19 restrictions, health and safety requirements would need to have due regard to Appendix 2.

- 4.32 The Client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and confirm the location of services before the archaeological works commence.
- 4.33 Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely. Appropriate PPE as directed by the Client will be worn by field staff at all times.
- 4.34 The Client will be requested to provide details of their own risk assessment and specify PPE required before fieldwork commences.
- 4.35 Wardell Armstrong will abide by the Client's health and safety methodology as well as producing their own internal risk assessment and method statement document as required. If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of Wardell Armstrong's then the Client's will take priority, unless it is perceived to be placing the field team at greater risk.
- 4.36 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the Site in a safe condition. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.
- 4.37 In addition to the risk assessment and method statement, where appropriate a COSHH assessment will also be undertaken. Once onsite, these documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the Site-specific risks. All staff and visitors will be required to be inducted and sign these documents on first arrival to Site to show that they have read and understood the contents and any variations will be communicated as required.

Staffing

- 4.38 The project will be managed by a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or an archaeologist of equal standing.
- 4.39 The project will be undertaken by an experienced archaeological supervisor and be assisted by additional Wardell Armstrong's field staff as required should archaeological features be uncovered in a volume that cannot be dealt with by a single archaeologist.

5 REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION

5.1 Reporting may be staged as follows:

- Minimum: Assessment Report.
- Further Reporting (as necessary):
 - Updated Project Design (to set out the scope and extent of further reporting requirements such as specialist analysis).
 - Specialist Analysis Reports (to analyse finds and or samples).
 - Post Excavation/Archive Report (Grey Literature Report) (consolidating all of the above).
- Publication (for the purposes of public dissemination, for example a journal article).

5.2 The minimum level of reporting would be an Assessment Report for the watching brief.

5.3 The necessity for further reporting after the Assessment Report stage would be determined by the features revealed and the finds assemblage/samples. The South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist would determine the necessity for further reporting.

Assessment Report

5.4 It is expected that the production and submission an Assessment Report could be undertaken in 4-6 weeks of completion of the watching brief.

5.5 As a minimum, the Assessment Report will include:

- A title page inclusive of a site address, a NGR, a WA report number, the OASIS code, the planning reference number (2020/0040) and a museum accession number for the project archive where this is required;
- a summary of the project's planning and archaeological/historic background;
- results – clear and concise stratigraphic descriptive text;
- an interpretation of the results;

- a catalogue and basic assessment of each category of artefact – to include basic specialist assessments (referencing local typologies) and a summary of potential for further work;
- a catalogue and basic specialist assessment of soil samples and ecofacts and a summary of potential for further work;
- an appendix containing a list and summary description of all contexts recorded; and
- reference to the project archive and its location.

Further Fieldwork/Reporting

- 5.6 In the event that the South Yorkshire Development Control Archaeologist requires analysis of finds and samples (in addition to processing and assessment undertaken at the Assessment stage), an Updated Project Designs would be prepared as necessary to set out the scope of specialist reports. For client information the UPD and would set out the scope and extent of specific required additional work, providing a document against which a subsequent cost estimate could be acquired.

Dissemination

- 5.7 The project will be registered with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS), where a digital copy of the report will be made available.
- 5.8 Suitable journal/monograph publication may also be required.

Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 5.9 Wardell Armstrong will make arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with the Experience Barnsley Museum.
- 5.10 The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the trial trenching and will be prepared in accordance with Archaeological Archives Forum and EAC guidance (Brown 2011; EAC 2014). Any additional guidelines from the archive regarding the deposition of the site archive will also be followed.

6 REFERENCES

APABE (2017) *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*

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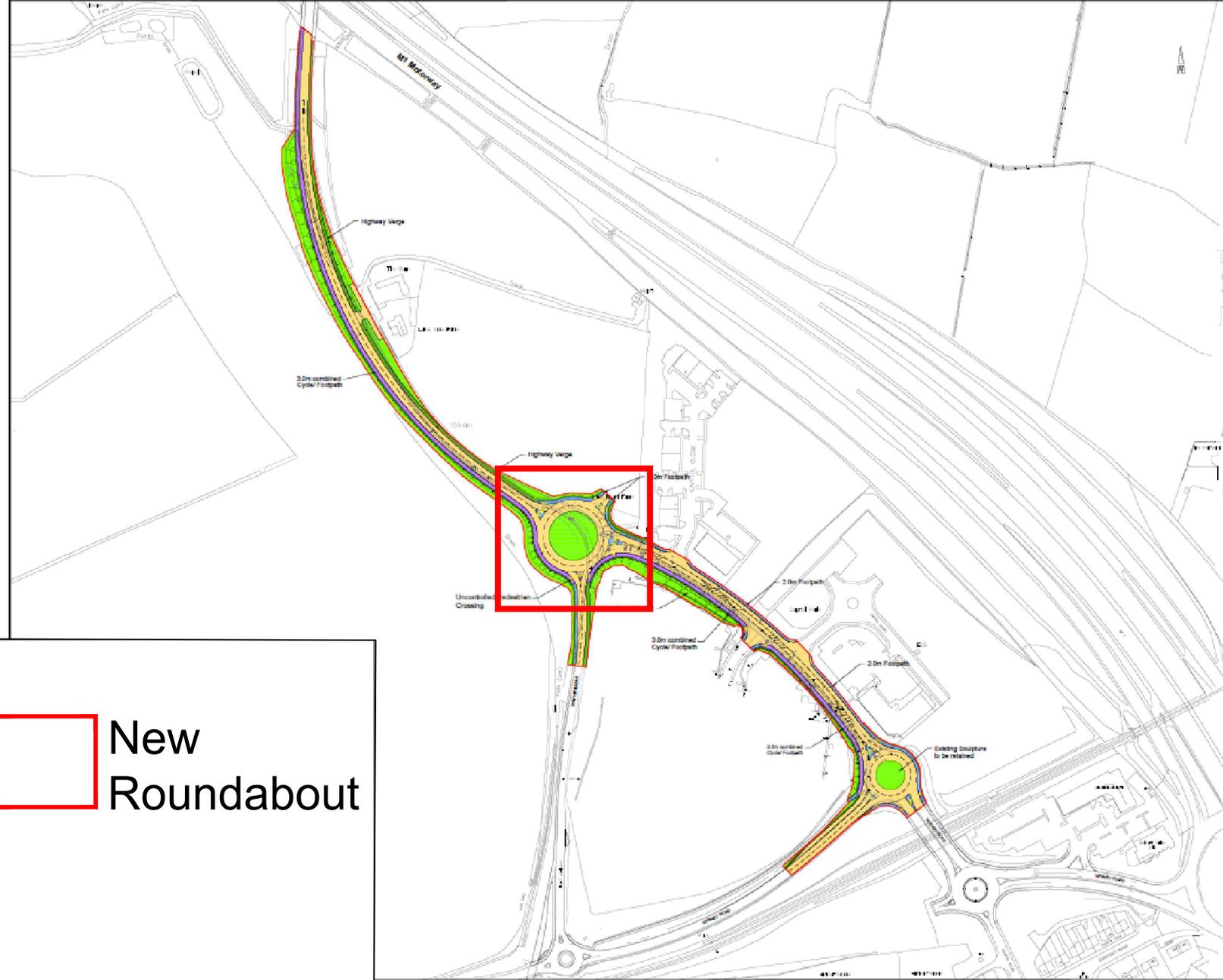
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UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavated archives for long-term storage*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, London.

APPENDICES

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Appendix 1
Roundabout Location



- LEGEND**
- NEW CARRIAGEWAY CONSTRUCTION & RESURFACED CARRIAGEWAY
 - NEW FOOTWAY CONSTRUCTION & RESURFACED FOOTWAY
 - LANDSCAPE AREAS
 - HIGHWAY VERGE
 - COMBINED CYCLE/ FOOTPATH
 - Planning Application Area of Interest (0.95 hectares)

This plan is prepared for the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Authorities and is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Authorities. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Authorities.

No.	Rev.	Comments	Date



**J37 PHASE 2
PLANNING APPLICATION**

**GENERAL
LAYOUT**

Name	Drawn	Checked	Date
Y15610240	AJ		MAY 15
Drawing No.	Revision	File	
HD/C/563.69.1/PA/002			1503.26.1

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New Roundabout

Appendix 2
Site Operating Procedures

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Site Operating Procedures – Protecting Your Workforce

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Introduction

Construction sites operating during the Coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic need to ensure they are protecting their workforce and minimising the risk of spread of infection.

This guidance is intended to introduce consistent measures on sites of all sizes in line with the Government's recommendations on [social distancing](#).

These are exceptional circumstances and the industry must comply with the latest Government advice on Coronavirus at all times.

The health and safety requirements of any construction activity must also not be compromised at this time. If an activity cannot be undertaken safely due to a lack of suitably qualified personnel being available or social distancing being implemented, it should not take place.

We are aware that emergency services are also under great pressure and may not be in a position to respond as quickly as usual.

Sites should remind the workforce at every opportunity of the Site Operating Procedures which are aimed at protecting them, their colleagues, their families and the UK population.

If a site is not consistently implementing the measures set out below, it may be required to shut down.

Self-Isolation

Anyone who meets one of the following criteria should not come to site:

- Has a high temperature or a new persistent cough - [follow the guidance on self-isolation](#)
- Is a [vulnerable person](#) (by virtue of their age, underlying health condition, clinical condition or are pregnant)
- Is living with someone in [self-isolation](#) or a [vulnerable person](#).

Procedure if Someone Falls Ill

If a worker develops a high temperature or a persistent cough while at work, they should:

- Return home immediately
- Avoid touching anything
- Cough or sneeze into a tissue and put it in a bin, or if they do not have tissues, cough and sneeze into the crook of their elbow.

They must then follow the guidance on self-isolation and not return to work until their period of self-isolation has been completed.

Travel to Site

- Wherever possible workers should travel to site alone using their own transport and sites need to consider:
 - Parking arrangements for additional cars and bicycles
 - Other means of transport to avoid public transport e.g. cycling
 - Providing hand cleaning facilities at entrances and exits. This should be soap and water wherever possible or hand sanitiser if water is not available
 - How someone taken ill would get home.

Site Access Points

- Stop all non-essential visitors
- Introduce staggered start and finish times to reduce congestion and contact at all times
- Monitor site access points to enable social distancing – you may need to change the number of access points, either increase to reduce congestion or decrease to enable monitoring
- Remove or disable entry systems that require skin contact e.g. fingerprint scanners
- Require all workers to wash or clean their hands before entering or leaving the site
- Allow plenty of space (two metres) between people waiting to enter site
- Regularly clean common contact surfaces in reception, office, access control and delivery areas e.g. scanners, turnstiles, screens, telephone handsets, desks, particularly during peak flow times
- Reduce the number of people in attendance at site inductions and consider holding them outdoors wherever possible
- Drivers should remain in their vehicles if the load will allow it and must wash or clean their hands before unloading goods and materials.

Hand Washing

- Provide additional hand washing facilities to the usual welfare facilities if a large spread out site or significant numbers of personnel on site
- Ensure soap and fresh water is readily available and kept topped up at all times
- Provide hand sanitiser where hand washing facilities are unavailable
- Regularly clean the hand washing facilities and check soap and sanitiser levels
- Provide suitable and sufficient rubbish bins for hand towels with regular removal and disposal.

Sites will need extra supplies of soap, hand sanitiser and paper towels and these should be securely stored.

Toilet Facilities

- Restrict the number of people using toilet facilities at any one time e.g. use a welfare attendant
- Wash hands before and after using the facilities
- Enhance the cleaning regimes for toilet facilities particularly door handles, locks and the toilet flush
- Portable toilets should be avoided wherever possible, but where in use these should be cleaned and emptied more frequently
- Provide suitable and sufficient rubbish bins for hand towels with regular removal and disposal.

Canteens and Eating Arrangements

With cafés and restaurants having been closed across the UK, canteens cannot operate as normal.

Whilst there is a requirement for construction sites to provide a means of heating food and making hot drinks, these are exceptional circumstances and where it is not possible to introduce a means of keeping equipment clean between use, kettles, microwaves etc. must be removed from use.

The workforce should also be required to stay on site once they have entered it and not use local shops.

- Dedicated eating areas should be identified on site to reduce food waste and contamination
- Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times
- Hand cleaning facilities or hand sanitiser should be available at the entrance of any room where people eat and should be used by workers when entering and leaving the area
- The workforce should be asked to bring pre-prepared meals and refillable drinking bottles from home
- Workers should sit 2 metres apart from each other whilst eating and avoid all contact
- Where catering is provided on site, it should provide pre-prepared and wrapped food only
 - Payments should be taken by contactless card wherever possible
 - Crockery, eating utensils, cups etc. should not be used
- Drinking water should be provided with enhanced cleaning measures of the tap mechanism introduced
- Tables should be cleaned between each use
- All rubbish should be put straight in the bin and not left for someone else to clear up
- All areas used for eating must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each break and shift, including chairs, door handles, vending machines and payment devices.

Changing Facilities, Showers and Drying Rooms

- Introduce staggered start and finish times to reduce congestion and contact at all times
- Introduce enhanced cleaning of all facilities throughout the day and at the end of each day
- Consider increasing the number or size of facilities available on site if possible
- Based on the size of each facility, determine how many people can use it at any one time to maintain a distance of two metres
- Provide suitable and sufficient rubbish bins in these areas with regular removal and disposal.

Avoiding Close Working

There will be situations where it is not possible or safe for workers to distance themselves from each other by 2 metres.

General Principles

- Non-essential physical work that requires close contact between workers should not be carried out
- Work requiring skin to skin contact should not be carried out
- Plan all other work to minimise contact between workers
- Re-usable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers
- Single use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused
- Stairs should be used in preference to lifts or hoists
- Where lifts or hoists must be used:
 - Lower their capacity to reduce congestion and contact at all times

- Regularly clean touchpoints, doors, buttons etc.
- Increase ventilation in enclosed spaces
- Regularly clean the inside of vehicle cabs and between use by different operators.

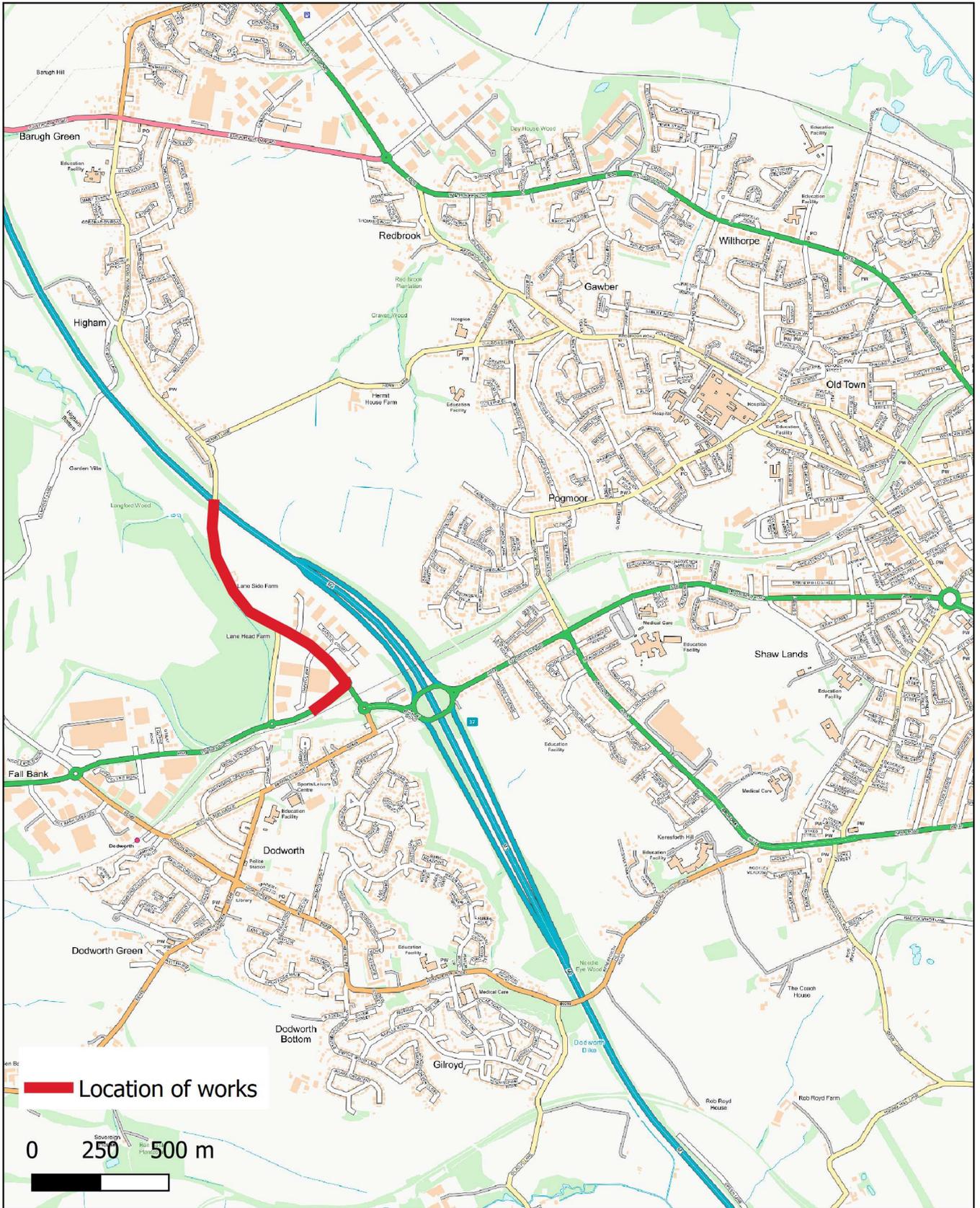
Site Meetings

- Only absolutely necessary meeting participants should attend
- Attendees should be two metres apart from each other
- Rooms should be well ventilated / windows opened to allow fresh air circulation
- Consider holding meetings in open areas where possible.

Cleaning

- Enhanced cleaning procedures should be in place across the site, particularly in communal areas and at touch points including:
 - Taps and washing facilities
 - Toilet flush and seats
 - Door handles and push plates
 - Hand rails on staircases and corridors
 - Lift and hoist controls
 - Machinery and equipment controls
 - Food preparation and eating surfaces
 - Telephone equipment
 - Key boards, photocopiers and other office equipment
- Rubbish collection and storage points should be increased and emptied regularly throughout and at the end of each day.

DRAWING



CLIENT
Strata Sterling Barnsley Limited

Drawing Number:ST18796/001

Revision:A

PROJECT
Land at Higham Road, Capitol Close and Winby Road, Barnsley

Size:A4

Scale: 1:20,000

Date:June 2021

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1
Site Location

Drawn By: CD

Checked By: AH

Approved By: CM



STOKE-ON-TRENT

Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

BIRMINGHAM

Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

BOLTON

41-50 Futura Park
Aspinall Way
Middlebrook
Bolton
BL6 6SU
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

BRISTOL

Desk Lodge
2 Redcliffe Way
Bristol
BS1 6NL

BURY ST EDMUNDS

6 Brunel Business Court
Eastern Way
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AJ
Tel: +44 (0)1284 765 210

CARDIFF

Tudor House
16 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CARLISLE

Marconi Road
Burgh Road Industrial
Estate Carlisle
Cumbria
CA2 7NA
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

EDINBURGH

Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GLASGOW

2 West Regent Street
Glasgow
G2 1RW
Tel: +44 (0)141 433 7210

LEEDS

36 Park Row
Leeds
LS1 5JL
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

LONDON

Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
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NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
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TRURO

Baldhu House
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Baldhu
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