Wood Head Hall Farm, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Report on an archaeological investigation

York Archaeology

Report Number YA/2024/184

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ABBREVIATIONS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
BMBC	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
SYAS	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
YA	York Archaeology

SUMMARY

Between the 2nd of July 2024 and the 12th of July 2024, followed up by a watching brief on the 11th November 2024, York Archaeology (YA) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, limited evaluation and historic building recording at Woodhead Hall Farm, Blacker Hill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (SE 37162 02096) (Figure 1). This work was commissioned by Thomas Daley Homes, on behalf of Rotary Developments Ltd.

The development involved the alteration, restoration and extension of existing farmhouse, farm cottage and conversion and extension of existing barns to form 4no dwellings, erection of 4no. new dwellings and demolition of existing portal framed barn together with associated landscaping and parking (8no. new dwellings in total) (Planning application no. 2022/1234 and LBC 2022/1238).

The archaeological monitoring and recording were originally scheduled to observe the excavation of strip foundations in an area of known buried building foundations. As the monitoring progressed, the quantity and preservation of buried remains present informed the need for further investigation.

The buried remains of at least two farm labourer's cottages and an adjoining yard spaces were uncovered. These buildings were largely present as foundations, walls, floor surfaces and fixtures, with evidence suggesting continued occupation from the late 18th century through to their demolition in the 1970s.

Alongside the excavation investigations, the standing historic buildings on site were recorded to the standard of Historic England Level 3 historic building recording.

All works were conducted in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the Project Design (Mora-Ottomano and Dahlke 2024).

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context of the project

1.1.1 Between the 2nd of July 2024 and the 12th of July 2024, followed up with a watching Brief on the 11th November 2024, York Archaeology (YA) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, limited evaluation and historic building recording at Wood Head Hall Farm, Blacker Hill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (SE 37162 02096) (Figures 1 and 2).

1.1.2 The work was commissioned by Thomas Daley Homes, on behalf of Rotary Developments Ltd. The proposed development of the site (Planning application no. 2022/1234 and LBC 2022/1238) features the alteration, restoration and extension of the existing farmhouse, farm cottage and conversion and extension of existing barns to form four dwellings, erection of four new dwellings, and the demolition of the existing portal framed barn, together with associated landscaping and parking.

1.1.3 The Senior Conservation Officer of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) recommended that a historic building recording (Historic England Level 3) of the historic standing buildings should be undertaken prior to the proposed development, as well as an archaeological monitoring (watching brief) on the relevant groundworks as conditional work as follows:

1.1.4 25 Part A (pre-commencement) 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.

1.1.5 Part B (pre-occupation/use) Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed. Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

1.1.6 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (Mora-Ottomano and Dahlke 2024) as well as with the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (2022) and Historic England guidance on project management (HE 2015a). Implementation of the required archaeological works were monitored by SYAS on behalf BMBC.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Geology and Topography

2.1.1 The site is located in open countryside to the south of Barnsley between Blacker Hill to the west and Woodhead Lane to the east, and to the south lies the A6195. The site is addressed at Woodhead Farm Cottage, Woodhead Lane, Blacker Hill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S74 9SX (centred on NGR: SE 37207 02033; Figure 1).

2.1.2 The underlying bedrock geology comprises of Woolley Edge Rock, Sandstone Group – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 318 to 315.2 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey 2024).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 The following information has been taken and adapted from the WSI (Mora-Ottomano and Dahlke 2024) and included data from previous excavations.

2.3 Prehistoric

2.3.1 Prehistoric activity has been identified in the proximity of the site, with archaeological evaluation at Wombwell Wood, Barnsley uncovering a probable Late Neolithic pit and a possible Iron Age pit (Mudd and Webster 2001).

2.3.2 At Roebuck Hill, thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of proposed work recording prehistoric activity (NAA 2006).

2.3.3 A possible Neolithic enclosure was identified at Upper Woodhead Farm (Lloyd and Morris 2002).

2.3.4 A geophysical survey of the area was undertaken in 2003 identifying a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies within the development area which were considered to represent archaeological features, possibly of prehistoric date (NAA 2006).

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 An archaeological evaluation of *c* 27ha of land at Wombwell Wood, Barnsley, confirmed evidence of Romano-British enclosures in the northern part of the site which had been suggested by previous geophysical survey. Few artefacts were recovered although the features and finds uncovered suggested occupation spanning the 1st to 4th centuries AD (Mudd and Webster 2001).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Medieval activity in the area largely consists of agricultural activity, with a gradiometer survey of Dearne Tons Link Road Scheme revealing an area of medieval agriculture and possible hearths or kilns (WYAS 1996).

2.6 Post-medieval

2.6.1 Two post medieval kilns were identified at Upper Woodhead Farm (Lloyd and Morris 2002).

2.6.2 The proposed site itself consists of a late 18th century, grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE 1286926). The farmhouse was built as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate in the late 18th century. The presence of a medieval wattle and daub structure and a medieval cruck blade suggests that some form of settlement or building existed on the site before the present farmhouse.

2.6.3 The main excavation area extended across the location of 18th century farm labourer's cottages, which are a non-designated heritage asset. These areas present within a complex of farm buildings including the main farm house and several barns. Barns 1 and 2 create a 'T' shaped building. Barn 1 which is a stone built former cart shed/stable block is located to the north-west of the farmhouse. Barn 2 is stone built and had recently used as a workshop, this is attached to the north elevation of Barn 2. Barns 3 and 3a which are stone built adjoining buildings are located to the north-west of Barn 2 and north-east of Barn 5. Barn 4, a detached stone barn with corrugated roof, is located to the north-west of the site. Barn 5 is a large, modern portal framed shed located to the west of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring (watching brief) are:

- To produce a descriptive record of the building in its current state prior to alteration; this will include evidence of phasing, the changing functions of the buildings and the survival of historic fixtures and fittings.
- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the proposed development and ensure an appropriate level of preservation by record.
- To attempt to quantify any such archaeological remains which are encountered by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.

3.2 Regional Research Frameworks

3.2.1 Research aims relevant to this project from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework include:

- What encouraged the continuance of cruck building in some areas of South Yorkshire but not others? Could dendrochronology be used to clarify the development and continuance of the cruck building tradition?
- How can we improve our understanding of the geographical distribution of cruck buildings?
- Does evidence survive for as yet unidentified timber-framing in buildings from this period? How can these be identified?
- Can we better understand developments in high status estates and their impact on the landscapes of South Yorkshire?
- How and where did planned farms develop during the Industrial period? What was their relationship to existing farm sites?
- How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the rural poor?

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation Methodology

4.1.1 Initially designed as a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on the excavation of strip foundations, the first phase of ground works involved excavation across an area measuring approximately 15m north-west/south-east by 20m north-east/south-west. The foundations were to measure 1.2m wide and 0.9m deep, leaving three cells each approximately 10.5m north-west/south-east by 5m north-east/south-west.

4.1.2 More extensive archaeological remains were exposed during the course of foundation excavation than had been anticipated. Following consultation with SYAS it was decided to excavate the entire footprint of the new-build in order to facilitate a comprehensive record of the structural remains impacted by the construction programme.

4.1.3 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out on ground reduction to the south–east and north of Barn 4. Area 1 was to the south-east and neared 5.50 x 10.70m in plan with ground level here reduced by approximately 1m. North of the barn was Area 2, this measured 7.70 x 12.70m in plan, ground here was reduced by approximately 0.25m.

4.1.4 Excavation was carried out with a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 0.6m or 1.8m wide flat bladed ditching bucket.

4.1.5 Archaeological deposits and structures were then hand cleaned.

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 All archaeological features were assigned unique context numbers and recorded on pro-forma YA recording sheets following the YA recording manual (YA 2024), the Project Design (Mora-Ottomano and Dahlke 2024) and SYAS guidance (SYAS 2024). The standard of recording complied with the CIfA's *Standard for an Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023a), *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023b), *Standard for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2023c), *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2023d), and *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022).

4.2.2 Digital photographs were taken with a DSLR camera with a r/2.33" CMOS 12-megapixel sensor. General site views and photographs of individual contexts were captured in RAW format with site photography undertaken in accordance with Historic England (HE 2015b) and ADS (2013) guidance.

4.2.3 Site survey was carried out with a Leica GNSS following standard YA survey methodology (YA 2024) and linked to the OS grid.

4.2.4 All finds were collected and handled following the guidance set out in the CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020) as well as in accordance with guidance detailed in the RESUDE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh, Neal and Watkinson 1998).

These were collected as Bulk Finds and bagged by material type, according to the context in which they were encountered

4.3 Post-Excavation Methodology

4.3.1 All artefacts, digital and paper records area currently stored with YA under project code 9681.

4.3.2 The stratigraphic information and recovered artefacts were assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. Artefacts were assessed by the relevant specialists, and the appropriately detailed reports of which are included in Section 6 of this report.

4.3.3 A field archive for the monitoring works was compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, plans, sections and photographs have been produced.

4.3.4 The assessment report includes the following:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- An introduction which included the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
- A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
- Details of archive location and destination with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- A copy of the key OASIS form details.
- Copies of the Project Design.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Naturally-occurring deposits

5.1.1 The top of the natural-occurring deposits comprised friable light brown clayey sand with sandstone fragments.

5.2 Post-medieval structures (Figures 3 and 4)

5.2.1 The structural remains of two buildings separated by a courtyard were exposed during the excavation. These structures appear to relate to a range of buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map, Yorkshire Sheet 282 (OS 1855), surveyed in 1850/1 and which appear as a single block of buildings, no divisions or courtyard being defined.

5.2.2 Not all of the foot-print of the buildings fell within the extent of the excavation and the north-western ends of the buildings extended beyond the trench. However, the south-eastern part of buildings and their full width was exposed and accessible for investigation.

Building 1

External walls

5.2.3 Situated at the south-western end of the trench, Building 1 was aligned north-west/south-east. Here part of the north-eastern wall (1022), the south-eastern wall (1011), and part of the south-western wall (1003), (1004) and (1010) were exposed (Plate 1). Not all of the width of the south-western wall fell within the extent of the trench and the building clearly extended north-west beyond the trench, but what structural remains were exposed measured 8.07m north-west/south-east by 5.97m north-east/south-west (Figure 3).

5.2.4 Footings were present at the base of each wall and comprised a single course of roughly faced sandstone blocks, which where their full width could be measured at walls (1011) and (1022), were 0.88m wide. Above the footings each wall was made up of large dressed sandstone blocks bedded on a light brown lime mortar with sandy clay used to fill in larger gaps between joints. External and internal facings with a sandstone and sandy clay rubble core were visible in walls (1011) and (1022).

5.2.5 Wall (1022) survived a single course in height but only over a length of 3.53m. This stretch of ashlar masonry represent the only visible section of external wall in Building 1 (Plate 2).

5.2.6 Wall (1011) survived to a height of two courses and walls (1003) and (1010) to three courses but where of smaller stones and bond into wall (1011) at the same level. Walls (1011) and (1022) were also bonded into each other.

5.2.7 Running along the south-eastern end of Building 1 was a sandstone lined drain. This feature comprised of a 0.2m deep, 0.55m wide, 5.92m long cut [1058] lined on both edges with unbonded sandstone fragments, recorded as contexts (1056) and (1057). A dark grey silt, context (1012), had accumulated within the drain.

Internal walls and features

5.2.8 A series of brick walls or footing were found in the south-eastern room. Wall (1048), whose bricks date to 1784–1850, butted up against the interior face of wall (1011), while (1024) seems to have been the footing for an internal wall separating the rear room from the north-western end of the building. At the south-western end of wall (1024) was a concrete slab (1005), which measured 0.9 x 0.68m and may have been the threshold of a doorway between rooms separated by the wall, or the base of a cupboard (Plate 3). The latter seems more likely as 0.85m to the south-west the footings for a fireplace were found.

5.2.9 The internal space created by footing (1024) and the sandstone walls measured 4.23m north-east/south-west and 5m north-west/south-east.

5.2.10 The fireplace was present in the south-western wall of Building 1, approximately mid-way along the space defined by footing (1024). The extent of this feature was defined by a u-shaped brick footing (1009), which was 1.8m long and extended 0.7m into the room, which supported (1007) a flagstone hearth (Plate 4). The south-western wall of Building 1 appears to have been modified with the insertion of brickwork behind the fireplace, context (1008), and immediately to the north-west, context (1006). The hearth stone and brick work behind it were extensively damaged, presumably during demolition, suggesting that a kitchen range stood there at some point. Bricks from the fireplace footing (1009) date to 1784–1850.

5.2.11 A sooty deposit (1051) was found to have accumulated up against the exterior of the fireplace footing (1009). The presence of this material, below what must have been the internal floor level, suggests that this room had a suspended floor with sooty material originating from the fireplace dropping between floorboards close to the fireplace.

5.2.12 The existence of a suspended floor in this room is also inferred by the presence of ventilation points through the exterior walls. These were in the form of iron grilles open on the exterior of the building with a u-shaped brick structure revetting the ground into which they had been cut. One was observed in wall (1010) close to the fireplace (*see* Plate 4). Another was air vent set into the north-west end of wall (1022). Air vent (1025) was faced with an iron grille housed in a brick surround on the external face of wall (Plate 5).

5.2.13 The presence of a doorway at the south-eastern end of wall (1022) was indicated by a concrete slab (1023). The doorway was 0.84m wide and the slab 0.11m thick slab. This threshold (1023) appears to have been poured in situ as part of it extended to fill a gap in brick surface (1027) that butted up against the exterior face of the wall.

Building 2

External walls

5.2.14 Situated close to the north-east end of the trench was Building 2. This structure was aligned north-west/south-east, with the full width of its south-eastern extent within the trench (Plate 6). As a whole it measured 7.05m north-west/south-east by 6.95m north-east/south-west.

5.2.15 Two courses of footing were distinguishable along the north-eastern and south-eastern walls, (1018) and (1067) respectively (Figure 3). The footings were constructed from roughly faced, rough sandstone blocks and smaller fragments were incorporated where levelling of larger blocks was necessary. The masonry was bonded with a light brown sandy clay and it was clear that (1018) and (1062) were bonded to each other at the east corner of the building. Context (1067) was the continuation of footing (1062) to the south-west where a later feature truncated the wall (*see* section 5.3.9 below), and was bonded into the lower course of wall (1041), part of the south-western wall of Building 2.

5.2.16 Along its internal face footing (1062) had a series of stones in its upper course that protruded at regular intervals (Plate 7). These may have supported floor joists.

5.2.17 The north-eastern footing (1018) was up to 0.85m wide and butted up against wall (1015) which continued its line to the north-west. The lower course of footing (1062)/ (1067) was up to 1.08m wide but the upper course narrowed by 0.25m along the north-western face except where five stones, set at approximately 0.2m intervals starting 0.7m from the inside of the eastern corner angle, protruded to the same width as the lower course.

5.2.18 The north-eastern wall consisted of (1015) at its north-western end where it survived to a height of three courses (Plate 8). The upper course was present as a single large dressed fair faced sandstone block. The lower courses stepped out by approximately 0.2m to the north-east and were either bonded into or butted up against footing (1018), the former appearing to be the most likely relationship. Approaching the east corner of the building the exterior face of the north-eastern wall was represented by two large dressed fair faced sandstone blocks (1017) that extended over a distance of 1.19m. These belonged to the same course as (1015) and would likely have had a very similar finish and appearance but had been dislodged and damaged during the course of excavation. A single sandstone block survived on the internal face of (1017) and a sandstone rubble core was present between the facings giving an overall width to the wall of 0.72m. The north-eastern wall also incorporated some brickwork, context (1016), of which two courses survived above the stone work of wall footing (1018).

5.2.19 The form of construction and materials used in the south-western wall (1042) of Building 2 was identical to (1015) and (1017), into which it was bonded. Wall (1042) measured 3.31m in length and was 0.63m wide, was up to two courses high on its internal face and one course high externally. The south-western side of Building 2 was in two sections divided by a later brick infill (1040). The south-eastern part was recorded as wall (1041) which was 4.64m long, up to 0.67m wide and 0.55m high. The internal face was made up of three courses of sandstone blocks, much smaller in size than those utilized in the external face which survived as a single course of large ashlar sandstone blocks (Plate 9). Both faces were bonded with a light brown lime mortar and a sandstone rubble and light brown sandy clay core was present between them.

5.2.20 Context (1061) formed the north-western end of this wall. The construction and materials were identical to that found in wall (1041) except that the external face consisted of two courses of sandstone blocks. Wall (1061) measured 2.32m long, 0.51m wide and was 0.51m high.

Interior walls and features

5.2.21 Underfloor air ventilation was also a feature of Building 2. Positioned approximately 1.28m from the eastern corner of the building, through wall footing (1018), was (1021). At the south corner of the building, through wall footing (1062)/ (1067) was vent (1066) (Plate 10), and vent (1055) was through wall (1041), 3.37m north-west of the Building's southern corner. The form of these was identical to those in Building 1 with brick work providing a retaining structure, with an iron grille fixed into the exterior face of the wall or footing.

5.2.22 Internally, a room at the south-eastern end of the building appears to have been defined by a north-east/south-west aligned brick wall (1045). This extent of this space was similar to the rear room in Building 1, and measured 5.21m north-east/south-west by 4.11m north-west/south-east

5.2.23 Brick walls (1043 and (1044) extended perpendicular to, and north-west of (1045). Wall (1043) was bonded into wall (1030), which ran parallel to wall (1045) at approximately 1.9m from it. Loose sand filled the space between these walls (Plate 11).

5.2.24 Overlying the south-western end of these walls were four stone slabs, context (1039). Covering an area measuring 2.20 x 0.92m the slabs ran along the internalface of Building 2's south-western wall (1061), and what appears to have at one point been a doorway openning into the Central Yard (Plate 12). This doorway had been block with brickwork, context (1040), and covered internally with painted plaster. A 0.14m high scar indicates that skirting board was once present in this room.

North-eastern Yard (Figures 3 and 4)

5.2.25 Butting up against the north-eastern side of Building 2 was an area of hardstanding. Where this butted up against wall (1015) it was recorded as (1020). This part of the surface was made up of large rough sandstone fragments that covered an area measuring 1.5 x 1.1m. The surface extended a further 2.75m to the south-east, here butting up against wall footing (1018) where it was recorded as (1019). This part of the surface was made up of larger, flatter sandstone fragments that had been more carefully jointed together (*see* Plate 8).

South-western Yard (Figures 3 and 4)

5.2.26 The presence of another area of hardstanding around Building 2 was found close to its south-eastern exterior wall (1042). Butting up against wall (1042) was (1063), a deposit of garden soil, into which a surface (1050) had been cut and laid. Only a small section of this surface had survived, this measuring 0.86 x 0.47m, and had been set in at a distance of 0.46m south-east of wall (1042). Surface (1050) was made up of regular, dressed sandstone blocks approximately 0.12m thick (Plate 13).

The Central Yard (Figures 3 and 4)

5.2.27 Between Buildings 1 and 2 was a paved yard, the north-western extent of which was defined by walls (1028) and (1029). It is probable that these belong to the same north-east/south-west aligned wall, however, only parts were visible in the north-western edge of the trench (Plate 14). The bricks and mortar making up this structure are identical to those found inside Buildings 1 and 2.

5.2.28 The yard measured approximately 5.8m across, north-east/south-west and at least 7.27m north-west/south-east. Bedded onto a dark grey silty sand, context (1046), were three sections of flagstones, (1033), (1034) and (1035). Each remaining part of the yard surface was made up of 40mm thick rectangular slabs of varying sizes. (1033) and (1034) butted up against the exterior of Building 2, wall (1041), however, (1035) curved from close to the east corner of Building 1 toward the centre of the yard.

5.2.29 The fragmentary remains of a brick surface, contexts (1026) and (1027), were found butting up against the external face of Building 1 wall (1022). Their relationship with the stone paving, further to the east, was not clear as later truncation had removed any relationship between them.

5.2.30 Features within the Central Yard include an iron boot scraper set into brick surface (1026), which was approximately 0.5m north-west of a doorway in the north-eastern side of Building 1 (*see* Plate 5).

5.2.31 Other features were present on the north-east side of the Central Yard, up against the external face of Building 2. A metal ring had been secured into the exterior face of wall (1042), just below which, and lying on surface (1034) was a length of corroded metal chain (Plate 15). Towards the north-western end of the Central Yard was a small brick-built structure, measuring 1.1 x 0.88m, which had been internally plastered. With a stone flag base, context (1057), walls to the north-west, context (1032), and to the south-east, context (1054), it butted up against the south-western side of Building 1 and appears to have been bonded into doorway infill (1040) (Plate 16).

5.3 Modern

Drainage

5.3.1 Running a little the south-east of the yard and buildings were ceramic drain pipes (1037) and (1038). The junction of these two drains was in the eastern corner of the Central Yard, close to Building 2. Here a grate with a brick surround, context (1036), would have allowed water in the yard to drain away (Figure 3; Plate 17).

Demolition

5.3.2 Demolition debris covered the remains of the buildings and yards across the full extent of the trench, and area measuring 19.75m north-east/south-west by 14m north-west/south-east. The majority of this material was assigned context (1000) and included large quantities of bricks dating to the 19th century (1850+), in addition fragments of architectural plaster (*see* section 8) were found in the south-eastern room of Building 1. A separate number, context (1059), was given to demolition material found north-west of Building 1 internal wall (1024) in order to better define the location of a bone domino found here (*see* section 6.7).

5.4 Watching Brief near Barn 4 (Figure 2)

5.4.1 Ground reduction was carried out in two areas adjacent to Barn 4. Immediately south-east of Barn 4 was Area 1, this measured 5.50 x 10.70m in plan and excavation was carried out to a depth of approximately 1m (Plate 18). Area 2 was 7.7m wide and extended 12.70m east/west from the north wall of Barn 4 to a depth of approximately 0.25m BGL (Plate 19). No archaeological features, structures or deposits were

encountered. Superficial natural deposits were only exposed in Area 1, and here at a depth of 0.5m BGL.

6 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By A Jenner and K Bradshaw

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Thirty-one sherds were recovered from five contexts from the archaeological works at Woodhead Hall Farm. They are almost entirely from the late post-medieval period and were probably used in a domestic context. They do not signify any great level of wealth and status as might be inferred from large assemblages of matching dining sets or foreign imports.

6.1.2 Most of the wares were probably produced in Yorkshire. Generally, the sherds are small and only give tantalising insights into the activities that they were used in. Despite this, they appear to have been used for eating and drinking, with forms including plates, jugs, tankards and bowls.

6.1.3 A small Transfer Printed bowl and a jar with part of a legend beginning [TE…] may have been associated with tea drinking, but other than this, the assemblage is composed of familiar everyday pottery types that one might expect to find in a 19th century domestic environment.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The methodology was devised in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) Toolkit for finds: pottery (CIFA 2024) and The Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al* 2016,).

6.2.2 Visual analysis (by eye) was used to identify fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers of sherds of each type of pottery were recorded in tabular form (*see* Table 2). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features were also noted. Interesting items are considered in the 'Discussion' section, below. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work'.

Dating

6.2.3 Spot dates are given for each context, using the latest date from the latest pottery type. Calculation of the date range at York Archaeology (YA) is the earliest date from the earliest pottery type and the latest date from the latest pottery type. When there are two very distinct date ranges, these will be separated in the text, for example, Roman and medieval. Sherds that can be identified as intrusive or residual will be noted.

Sherd Size

6.2.4 Sherd sizes are based on the following range of sizes and are measured across the widest dimension of the sherd. Small is anything less than 5cm, medium is anything above 5cm and below 10cm. Large is above 10cm. Sometimes scrap/very small (<1cm) and very large (>20cm) are used.

6.3 The Wares

Medieval

6.3.1 The medieval period for pottery in York is generally defined as starting at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and ending at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Some historians see the end of the period as occurring at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, however the pottery found in York fits better with the former *terminus ad quem* of 1485 as a distinct change in pottery types occurs at this time.

Purple glazed ware – late 14th to 16th century

6.3.2 Purple Glazed wares are a 15th century evolution of Humber wares, originally thought to be overfired and wasters from the Humber kilns (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1275) but now thought to be an intentional product (cf Perry *et al* 2024). These wares are known to be produced in West Cowick, although were probably made in a number of different places across Yorkshire and the Humber region (ibid, 1). The fabric of Purple Glazed ware is, hence, similar to Humber with a red firing body, although the Purple Glazed fabrics are more highly fired to a darker, often fused, red fabric (ibid, 3, 6). The purple glazes are created by added an iron compound to the Humber glaze and fired in an oxidising atmosphere throughout the firing process (ibid, 14).

6.3.3 Only one ribbed handle, from (1000) and probably from a jug, is medieval in date. This Purple Glazed sherd is from a type that has been very difficult to pin down to any specific period as Purple Glazed wares were made towards the end of the 14th century and continue to be in circulation into the early years of the post-medieval period and possibly beyond. Also, this sherd has a white concretion on its outer surface making it hard to be sure of its exact type.

Post-medieval

6.3.4 The post-medieval period starts after the end of the medieval period in 1485. The period can be split into early post-medieval, Industrial, and modern. The Industrial period was from 1760 to 1901. This period saw the development of factories into industries; from Wedgwood's time to the end of Queen Victoria's reign. The modern period starts with the end of Victoria's reign and continues until the present day.

Slipware – late 17th to 18th century

6.3.5 These are red or buff/white earthenware forms which are covered in 'slip' and decorated with motifs in different colours (Lewis 1985, 25). Frequently the colour is piped onto the surface through a horn to make parallel lines. A feather may be gently dragged across them to give a 'feathered' effect. Designs may also be incised through a top layer of slip to create birds, animals and figures as well as geometric designs which reveal a different colour below. This practice is known as 'scraffitto'. Forms include bowls, dishes and platters. Mugs, posset pots, salts, money-boxes and cutlery trays occur less frequently.

6.3.6 The single sherd, from (1000), is from a moulded bowl. It has a white slip on its upper surface which appears yellow under a final glaze coating. It is decorated with piped brown parallel lines, though this was probably part of a more elaborate decorative scheme.

Banded Slipware – late 18th to late 19th century

6.3.7 This later type of slipware is factory made and consequently finer walled than early slipwares. As the name suggests it has bands of decoration, often in blue and/or brown on a cream, pearl or white ground – the most regularly used of a number of slipwares decorations utilised in the factories (Sussman 1997, 6). Each of these Factory Slipwares has a white fabric and forms are all tablewares: bowls, cups, jugs (Sussman 1997, 1).

6.3.8 Nine sherds from a jar or jug, from (1012), are decorated with lighter and darker blue bands of varying widths. The body of the vessel is plain white. One other factory produced Banded Slipware sherd, from (1000), is a plain yellowish beige colour. It is too small to determine whether the vessel it came from was totally devoid of decoration and also to be sure of its form.

Post-medieval Earthenware – 18th to 19th century

6.3.9 Earthenwares are fired to lower temperatures than Stonewares (often below 800 degrees centigrade) which results in a softer and more porous fabric (Savage and Newman 1974, 163). Fabrics can vary from red wares to white or buff wares, the former being used for storage and preparation, and the latter as table wares.

6.3.10 Glazes begin as a continuation of the medieval tradition in shades of green, then expand to vary across black, browns, yellows, and whites most commonly. In the industrial and modern periods these white earthenwares are decorated with (normally blue) floral, geometric and anthropomorphic motifs.

6.3.11 A few sherds of Black and Brown Glazed wares were retrieved from (1000). The Black Glazed piece may have come from a tall storage jar or stool pan but it is difficult to be certain of its form as it has no rim or base. It had thick walls and an oxidised red coloured body. Brown Glazed sherds include a ribbed tankard or jug with a thumb impression, perhaps from the bottom of a handle. Another finer Brown Glazed ware was probably from a mug or drinking vessel.

6.3.12 A fine walled fine White Earthenware bowl, from (1064), also has a black glaze. It has a rolled rim so is unlikely to have been used for drinking but may have been from a bowl.

White earthenware – 18th to 19th century

6.3.13 This is a generic term used for fine hard white everyday table wares produced during the Victorian era. Cups, saucers, plates and dishes are the most common forms. They are wheel thrown and often factory made.

6.3.14 A White Earthenware plate sherd from (1012) was probably mass produced and dipped in white glaze.

Transfer Printed – mid-18th century to present day

6.3.15 Transfer Printed wares, as the name suggests, were produced by transferring a design from a metal plate onto paper and then the surface of a pottery vessel. Cobalt was often used to create the blue colour so frequently seen on Transfer Printed wares, though other colours were brought in throughout the 19th century (Halfpenny 1994,

69). Common patterns included Willow as well as scenic and floral designs (Copeland 2003, 4). These were mass produced in a number of factories across Britain including those at Staffordshire, led by Josiah Spode, and across the North East and Yorkshire (Copeland 2003, 9).

6.3.16 Several Transfer Printed wares were recovered from archaeological intervention at Woodhead Hall Farm, from (1000) and (1064). They include plates and bowls decorated with blue and white floral and foliate patterns as well as one with brown flowers on its upper surface.

6.3.17 One fine jar has the letters [TE…] on its side in a dark brown/black colour. It has a few shapes, perhaps meant to be trees below it, but there is too little of the design and legend to be certain of its function and meaning. However, as a small container, it may relate to early use of tea, when it was a more expensive commodity.

Cream ware – late 18th to 19th century

6.3.18 This fine, fairly hard, cream coloured earthenware was pioneered by Josiah Wedgewood in the mid-18th century (Griffin 2005, 162). The body varies from cream to white but the surface is always cream coloured before decoration is added. Forms are mainly table wares which include tea wares and dinner services. Decoration may be hand painted, transfer printed, moulded or pierced.

6.3.19 One sherd of a ribbed Cream ware jar, with brown sponged decoration on the rim, was recovered from (1065).

English stoneware – mid-18th to late 19th century

6.3.20 Stonewares are made from clay which has been fired to over 1000 degrees centigrade. Such high temperatures cause the minerals in the clay to fuse and become very hard. This makes products perhaps more hygienic than more porous earthen wares.

6.3.21 Broadly, these wares can be split into white firing wares and brown salt glazed wares. The former are often made into medicine pots and food storage jars and the latter into vessels for storing, pouring and drinking alcoholic beverages. These hardy fabrics were often used to make vessels for feeding animals and also for drains. Potteries in operation in the 18th and 19th centuries in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are probably the main suppliers for the York market, although some wares may have come up from the London area (Henstock *et al* 2010, 9–10).

6.3.22 Four sherds of English Stoneware were retrieved from (1000) and (1063) at Woodhead Hall Farm. They include part of a fine brown bowl and a thicker walled grey coloured stoneware, perhaps from a flagon, though it is too small to be certain of its form.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The small assemblage from Woodhead Hall Farm consists almost entirely of late post medieval material. It includes pottery types that one might expect to find in a farm house and used in a domestic context. The wares may have been made locally as, for instance, there was a Slipware production site at Midhope (The Penistone History Archive 2018), roughly 10 miles from the farm.

6.4.2 The Stonewares may have emanated from further afield but without manufacturer's stamps or indications of what they were used for, this is impossible to ascertain. Transfer Printed wares were made at a number of factories in Staffordshire but there were also many production sites in Yorkshire and again, without any factory stamps, the origin of the vessels is not clear.

6.5 Recommendations for Further Work

6.5.1 There is nothing unusual amongst this assemblage. There are therefore no recommendations for further work.

7 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By J M McComish

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This assessment relates to 69.84kg (18 sherds) of CBM recovered from an archaeological investigation at Woodhead Hall Farm, South Yorkshire. The CBM, which ranged from post-medieval to modern in date, was recovered by hand during the excavation process and was in good condition.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2023). Each sherd was individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which had columns for

- The YA project code.
- The context number.
- The fabric type. A fabric series was devised for the collection, with one sherd of each fabric being retained for long term storage.
- The form. A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other' and sherds where the form cannot be determined are listed as 'Unknown'.
- Date of CBM from the context.
- The number of any surviving original corners.
- The weight in grams.
- The surviving complete original dimensions in mm.
- Evidence of re-use. Used for sooting or mortar on the broken surfaces or any other clear evidence of reuse. 1 = yes, 0 = no.
- The presence of mortar on broken surfaces. 1 = yes, 0 = no.
- Evidence of over-firing. 1 = yes, 0 = no.
- Stamps. Evidence for manufacturers stamps.
- Comments. A verbal description of any other relevant information.
- Retained. 1 = yes, 0 = no.

7.2.2 The data is transferred onto a Microsoft Excel table which is stored on the YA intranet under the relevant project code (9681) which is backed up daily to prevent data loss.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The results are listed below in by historical period in terms of the forms present. The forms are summarised by context in Table 3.

Post-medieval *c* 1500–1850

7.3.2 The post-medieval CBM comprised bricks of 16th to 18th century date which accounted for 88% of the total volume of CBM from the site.

7.3.3 Bricks of 16th to 18th century date were made in wetted moulds, a technique termed slop-moulding (as opposed to being made in a sanded mould which was the norm in the medieval period). All of the bricks at the site were slop-moulded.

7.3.4 Fourteen of the bricks at the site were all complete and one was missing one shorter end. The bricks measured 220–235mm in length (14 measurements), 103–119mm in breadth (15 measurements) and 55–93mm in thickness 15 measurements).

7.3.5 Mid-18th to mid-19th century bricks increased in size as a response the Brick Taxes of 1784--1850; this tax was initially levied per 1000 bricks, encouraging an increase in brick size to avoid the tax (Brunskill 1997, 38). In 1803 as a response to the increased size of bricks the tax was altered to be double duty on bricks more than 150cu inches in volume, which curbed the growth in the size of bricks (ibid, 38). Two of the bricks at the site at 55mm and 62mm thick respectively probably pre-date this tax, while the remainder at 78–93mm thick relate to the period of the tax.

7.3.6 One brick had a reduced core, which is commonly seen on bricks. One of the bricks had a turning mark on the base which is commonly seen on post-medieval bricks and results from the brick turned over while they were laid on the ground to dry prior to firing. One brick had rain marks on the upper surface, resultant from it raining when the brick was laid out on the ground to dry prior to firing. One brick was burnt on one bed. Six of the bricks were covered with thick hard mortar on one or both beds.

7.3.7 The post-medieval bricks were in three different fabrics. Fabric descriptions lie beyond the scope of assessment reports.

Modern 1850+

7.3.8 The modern CBM accounted for 12% of the total volume of CBM from the site and comprised two machine made bricks. Machines for the mass production of pressed bricks were invented in the mid-19th century (Brunskill 1997, 25). Such bricks could have frogs (indentations in one or both beds) which made the central portion of the brick thinner; this reduced the volume of material required and reduced firing times making the brick cheaper to produce; it also made the brick lighter which was a great benefit to bricklayers (ibid, 25). Machine-made bricks often bear a manufacturer's stamp.

7.3.9 Both bricks were similar in form but they were marginally different in size, one being 230mm x 114mm x 80mm in size and the second being 237mm x 117mm x 83mm. Both had a rectangular frog on the basal bed 75mm x 55mm x 6mm in size, with four circular moulding scars in a line inside the frog. Each brick had a rectangular frog on the upper bed 188mm x 65mm x 4mm in size with two circular moulding scars close to either end of the frog. A two line maker's stamp was also present within the frog; the first line, which was above the moulding scars, read STAIRFOOT BRICKWORKS, and the second line, which bas below the moulding scars read BARNSLEY. The lettering was 13mm high.

7.3.10 The Stairfoot Brickworks was associated with the New Oaks Colliery; kilns are shown on the 1893 Ordnance survey maps of the area, and small intermittent kilns were present at the site until around 1904 (Stairfoot Station Heritage Park website). The expansion of coal mining in the area led to a demand for new housing, and to meet this two continuous Hoffman kilns were built (ibid.). In the 1920s Squire Micklethwaite

built a new brickworks with a transverse arch Staffordshire kiln (ibid). In the 1850s the site was acquired by the Yorkshire Brick Company Limited which owned 40 small brickworks across northern England (ibid). The company was bought and sold by several organisations in the 1960 being owned by the British Fuel company in 1973 (ibid). It was finally purchased by Hanson in 1994 and was mothballed in 2008 with demolition following shortly thereafter (Old Bricks website).

7.4 Summary and recommendations for further work

7.4.1 The collection of CBM from the site was for the typical for periods in question in terms of the forms and dimensions present and offers little potential for further research. No further work is recommended. None of the material was worthy of museum display.

7.4.2 If a publication is envisaged for this site, the CBM assessment text could be adapted to form a short paragraph within any such text.

7.5 Recommendations for retention/discard

7.5.1 YA adopts a record and discard policy, whereby only a representative selection of CBM from any given site is retained. In the case of this site one post-medieval brick and one modern brick were retained as representatives of the forms present, and a fragment of each brick fabric was retained for future reference.

8 MORTAR AND PAINTED PLASTER

By J M McComish

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This assessment relates to 5.625kg (2 fragments) of mortar and painted plaster recovered from an archaeological investigation at Woodhead Hall Farm, South Yorkshire (YA project 9681). The mortar/painted plaster was recovered by hand during the excavation process, and comprised a fragment of a cornice and a decorated panel.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The individual fragments of plaster and painted plaster were recorded on a pro-forma sheet detailing the project code, the context number, material type, the weight in grams, the dimensions, any other relevant information (details of backing mortar, details of surviving surfaces, paint colour designs of paintwork etc), and whether the fragment was retained or not (1=yes and 0=no). It should be noted that the descriptions of both items had to be split between two cells because they exceeded the letter count for any given cell on an excel table. This data was entered onto a sheet within the Microsoft Excel building materials form for the site, which is stored on the YA Intranet under the relevant project code and backed up daily to prevent loss. BF numbers for the plaster and painted plaster from each context were allocated within the YA database (IADB) which was updated with details of what had/had not been retained. Record shots were taken of the items examined.

8.3 Results

8.3.1 Both items were recovered from context (1000) and they are referred to below as Object 1 and Object 2. Both items relate to classical architecture and relate to the occupation of the site from the late 17th century onwards; their style suggests an 18th century date. Context (1000) deposit of building demolition material covering a yard and building foundations at the site, it is not therefore clearly precisely which building or room within a building the two objects were originally from.

8.3.2 Object 1 (Plate 20) weighed 2475g and was 320mm long, 198mm high and 142mm thick. This was an elaborate moulded cornice. It mainly consisted of coarse white mortar with a thin 1mm thick skim of plaster on the moulded surface. Above the plaster was a very thin skim of white paint above topped in places with pale blue paint which only survived on approximately 25% of the surface of the object. Three longitudinal ridges 13mm high and 9mm wide were present on the reverse to aid adhesion to the wall which were 42mm and 42mm apart. It should be noted that the plaster/paint are flaking off the mortar surface and are in clear need of conservation (Plate 21).

8.3.3 Object 2 (Plate 22) weighed 3150g and was 224mm long, 202mm high and 654mm thick. It was an elaborately moulded panel with a coarse white mortar backing with a skim of plaster typically 5mm thick on top. This plaster was formed a decorative moulding in the form of a face wearing a head dress surrounded on both sides by swags. Much of the nose and lips of the face are missing. Several layers of paint survive above which in order of deposition were royal blue, pink, white and then royal blue (Plate 23). The basal layer of paint is the best preserved, with the upper three layers

of paint surviving intermittently. There are numerous small fragments of unattached paint fragments across the surface (Plate 24). As with Object 1 there is a clear need for conservation.

8.4 Summary and Recommendations for further work

8.4.1 The two plaster items represent good examples of classical plasterwork and are of interest for the history of the buildings at the site as they show a level of wealth and sophistication. Both items give some indication of the décor used at the site though it is impossible to know precisely which room/ building they originated from. It is clear in the case of Object 2 that the item had been overpainted several times with paint colours that did not match the original design at all, suggesting that later residents did not care for the design and simply painted over it.

8.4.2 The plaster and painted surfaces of Object 1 and the paint on Object 2 are clearly flaking off and are in need of conservation. Advice from the YA Conservation Laboratory was sought with regards to this. There are two levels of conservation which could be undertaken:

- If the objects are required for display they should be cleaned and consolidated; in the case of Object 2 the numerous tiny fragments of unattached paint would not merit reattachment, but would bagged separately and retains to enable any future research on the paints to take place.
- If the objects are to be retained for long-term storage as opposed to display the loose fragments could be consolidated which would cost less money than conservation for display.

8.4.3 It is recommended that the client be consulted as to their wishes with regards to these objects, and that a quotation is then sought from the YA Conservation Laboratory for the level of conservation required. The objects should then both be conserved and retained.

8.4.4 Both fragments would be of use for museum display if conserved, as they are good examples of classical style plasterwork.

8.4.5 No further research is recommended. Should the site proceed to publication this report could be adapted to form part of the publication.

9 SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By I Riddler

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Eight objects of ceramics and iron, as well as a composite domino of bone, copper alloy and wood, were examined for this assessment. All of them appear to belong to the late post-medieval period, although it is difficult to date them with any precision.

9.2 Methodology

9.2.1 The objects have been examined under low magnification and identified to material and type, where possible.

9.3 Factual Record

9.3.1 The eight objects consist of a bone, copper alloy and wood composite domino, three ceramic marbles, an iron file, a marbled ceramic tube and several clay pipe stems. They were retrieved from three separate contexts (Table 1).

9.3.2 The three ceramic marbles occur in two sizes. Two white glazed marbles are 22–23mm in diameter, whilst a plain brown marble is 14mm in diameter. All three marbles are complete and survive in good condition. The white marbles are possibly made from fine-grained porcelain, which was adopted for the manufacture of marbles in the 18th century, continuing into the 19th century. The small marble has been produced from a fine brown clay.

9.3.3 A complete iron file, from context (1052), is flat and rectangular in form, with a short tapering tang. It lacks a handle but is otherwise complete.

9.3.4 The domino (SF 2), from context (1059), consists of a rectangular bone plate, attached to a dark, ebony-like wooden base by two small copper alloy rivets. The upper surface is divided into two halves, one of which is blank, whilst the other includes four lightly-drilled dots.

9.3.5 Two clay pipe stems, from context (1063), have narrow axial bored perforations less than 2mm in diameter, suggesting that they are relatively late in date and were made in the 19th or 20th century. The same context also produced a hollow brown ceramic tube, with dark marbling skilfully applied around its exterior. It is a delightful decorative object, of uncertain function.

9.3.6 All of the objects survive in good to reasonable condition and most of them are complete or near-complete and readily identifiable. With the exception of the marbled hollow ceramic tube, their function is clear and largely relates to recreation (marbles, domino, clay pipe stems). The iron file is a woodworking tool and would have formed part of a carpenter's toolkit.

9.4 Potential Significance and Recommendations

9.4.1 The iron file is complete and rectangular in form, with a short tang. Files of this form were produced in large numbers in Sheffield from the 18th century up to the 1960s

and the earlier examples, extending well into the 19th century, were hand-forged. That may be the case here, although it is difficult to be certain. It belongs to a common object type and no further work is recommended on it.

9.4.2 The two clay pipe stems have narrow central bores and that suggests that they are relatively modern in date, belonging perhaps to the 19th century. They are common objects and no further work is recommended on them.

9.4.3 Marbles have a long ancestry, although there are few secure references to them before the sixteenth century. They are mentioned by Shakespeare in his play Twelfth Night, where they were used in the game of 'cherry pit'. Early marbles were made from ceramics and stone, including marble offcuts. From the 18th century onwards porcelain was also used in their manufacture. Around 1848 a technique was devised in Germany to produce spherical glass marbles and they dominated the market from that point onwards. There is a likelihood that ceramic marbles will pre-date the mid-19th century. They are relatively common finds, both in England and further afield in America and Australia, and they should be retained for further study.

9.4.4 The domino belongs to a composite form that first appears in the 18th or early 19th century and became the standard object type thereafter. It is very similar to several dominoes from Clifton Ings (Riddler 2024). In 1802 Strutt refers to dominoes with bone upper surfaces and blackened lower surfaces, seemingly painted on the bone, rather than made of wood (Strutt 1802, 240; Braun 2016, 80). It seems likely that elegant composite domino pieces, as seen here, were not made before that date and were developed subsequently. The domino should be retained for further study, given that there is considerable modern interest in board games and specifically in the origins and development of dominoes (Braun 2016).

9.4.5 The hollow ceramic tube is an enigmatic object. It has been skilfully manufactured, probably by machine, with an oil-based dark marbled pattern set on to a fine-grained brown ceramic. Its function is unclear and it should be retained for further study.

9.5 Discussion

9.5.1 The small assemblage from Woodhead Hall Farm consists almost entirely of late post medieval material. It includes pottery types that one might expect to find in a farm house and used in a domestic context. The wares may have been made locally as, for instance, there was a Slipware production site at Midhope (The Penistone History Archive 2018), roughly 10 miles from the farm.

9.5.2 The Stonewares may have emanated from further afield but without manufacturers stamps or indications of what they were used for, this is impossible to ascertain. Transfer Printed wares were made at a number of factories in Staffordshire but there were also many production sites in Yorkshire and again, without any factory stamps, the origin of the vessels is not clear.

9.6 Recommendations for Further Work

9.6.1 There is nothing unusual amongst this assemblage. There are therefore no recommendations for further work.

10 WOOD SAMPLES ASSESSMENT

By Steven J. Allen

10.1 Methodology

10.1.1 Two sample bags were delivered to the conservation laboratory for assessment.

10.1.2 The work carried out has been done in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2020).

10.1.3 The work requested was the examination, recording and assessment of the wood submitted. The pieces of wood were washed under clean running water to remove adhering deposits. All pieces were recorded, sampled for species identification and returned to their original packaging. Wood species identification follows Schweingruber (1982); All dimensions in millimetres.

10.2 Descriptions

Sample <1>. Parts of two Laths detached from reverse side of a sampled small slab of daub.

10.2.1 (i) Section of radially faced heartwood, one end cut to length, other end torn away during sample retrieval on site. Abraded surfaces, slight indications of old woodworm present. 165 l, 39 w, 04 th. *Quercus* spp.

10.2.2 (ii) Section of radially faced heartwood, one end cut to length, other end torn away during sample retrieval on site. Split along length into three refitting sections. Abraded surfaces, slight indications of old woodworm present. 112 l, 40 w, 03 th. *Quercus* spp.

Sample <2>. No wood remains attached to the small slab of daub or found within the sample bag.

	Botanical Name	***Common English Name***
10.2.4	*Quercus spp.*	Oaks, exact species not determinable.

10.2.5 These laths formed part of the infill panel within a timber framed standing building, to which a daub had been attached. It is not possible to extrapolate any significant information from the two pieces of wood recovered; indeed it cannot even be said for certain whether all of the laths in this panel were cut from the same species or whether the two represent the accidental collection of the only two pieces of oak lath in the panel.

10.3 Recommendation

10.3.1 *Conservation:* In poor condition, the fragments have no diagnostic features that would justify their retention.

10.3.2 *Illustration:* Not required.

10.3.3 *Dating:* There are no diagnostic technological details that would allow these pieces to be dated. There is no potential for dendrochronological dating. There is no potential for radiocarbon dating as there appears to be no sapwood present.

10.3.4 *Future of the assemblage:* The fragments have been recorded and identified where possible and it will be possible to produce a formal study of the material from these records should publication be envisaged. There is no further information to be usefully extracted from the sample and unless these pieces are of especial local interest -and there is a museum willing to undertake the storage and curation of the material- they may be discarded.

11 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

11.1.1 The investigations at Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley revealed more in-situ archaeology than had been anticipated in the main excavation area. The remains represent the foundations, external and internal walls, floor surfaces and fixtures of at least two buildings separated by a yard.

The Buildings

11.1.2 Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1850's onwards suggests that three building occupied the main excavation area. Three adjoining rectangular blocks, aligned north-west/south-east, the central one of which is shown staggered slightly forward to the north-west, are shown (OS 1855 and 1931). Excavation has refined this depiction by exposing the remains of rectangular buildings on the expected alignments, however, these flank a central yard rather than a building. The north-western end of the central yard is defined by a brick wall, and it is possible that an internal space was on the other side of it.

11.1.3 Work in the main excavation area uncovered the south-eastern end of the two buildings, the external walls of which were constructed of sandstone. Brick was utilised on walls and footings inside the buildings and provide dating evidence for their construction, which would have been some point after 1784, and probably no later than 1850.

11.1.4 The brick walls also inform on the layout of rooms and features within them, and it does appear that both buildings had rooms of similar size at their south-eastern end, which in the case of Building 1 had fireplace built into its south-western wall.

11.1.5 It is also clear that the south-eastern rooms had suspended wooden floors. Stones projecting from the internal face of the south-eastern wall foundation of Building 1 probably supported floor joists, while the north-east/south-west aligned brick walls at either end of the south-eastern room in Building 1. A fine ashy deposit found next to the fireplace footings in Building 1 would on all likelihood have accumulated as material cleaned out from it fell through gaps between floor boards. Lastly, air vents were found below floor level in both buildings and would have allowed for the circulation of air and mitigated damp.

11.1.6 Floor boards were not the only flooring material utilised. Flagstones were found just beyond the south-eastern room in Building 2. That these were present adjacent to a probable doorway (later blocked-up) may have some significance, and it may be that there had been a hallway, approximately 1m in width, running along that side of Building 2.

11.1.7 Some evidence for the internal structure can be gleaned from wood and plaster recovered from the demolition layers. Laths formed part of an infill panel to which a daub had been attached, indicating that timber framed wall were present inside Building 1.

11.1.8 The style of internal decoration of buildings at the site is given by the two plaster items, which represent good examples of classical plasterwork. These show a level of wealth and sophistication. However, as McComish points out (*see* section 8.4.1), there

is some uncertainty regarding their origin, and a source elsewhere on the site is just as likely at the buildings uncovered.

The Yards

11.1.9 Several features of the Central Yard indicate that this was an external space. Air vents set into the walls of the flanking buildings opened up into it, a boot scrapper was present near the doorway into Building 1 and a later drain down-let was present at its south-eastern end. The wall at the north-western end of the Central Yard hints at the presence of a building, or continuation of either Building 1 or 2, across that space, indeed stone work of walls were evident at ground level across the north-eastern end of the trench.

11.1.10 While the Central Yard is not clearly represented by OS mapping they do depict the enclosure of open spaces. A 1893 OS Map shows they yard south-east of Building 1 extending up to the south corner of Building 2, while and enclosed space is shown south and east of Building 2 on a 1931 OS Map.

Occupation of the Buildings

11.1.11 Nineteenth-century census documents record households, including two of agricultural labourers, as early as 1841. This time scale compliments the dating evidence from the internal structural remains, while the map evidence and dating of finds, including the pottery and small finds, demonstrate a continuity of occupation of a domestic character throughout the 19th and into the 20th century.

11.1.12 Late 19th or 20th century improvements to sanitation is evident from the ceramic drains found to the rear of the buildings.

Watching Brief Areas

11.1.13 No archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered during the watching brief conducted on ground reduction to the north and the south of Barn 4.

11.2 Recommendations

11.2.1 Excavation revealed extensive and well preserved remains of late 18th century farm labourer's cottages. Finds and documentary evidence indicates that they continued to stand and were occupied well into the 20th century. Only the south-eastern ends of the buildings and the yard between them was exposed within the footprint of the proposed development. However, it was clear that the structural remains of the north-western part of the buildings continued to the north-west, where intact walls and demolition rubble were visible at ground level. Any intrusive works or landscaping which may take place in this area during the course of development risks damage to the buried remains to this range of buildings.

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OS 1893 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire CCLXXXII.4

OS 1931 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire CCLXXXII.4

13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

13.1.1 York Archaeology thanks Rotary Developments, Thomas Daley Homes, SYAS and BMBC for their assistance on the project.

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FIGURES

FIGURES

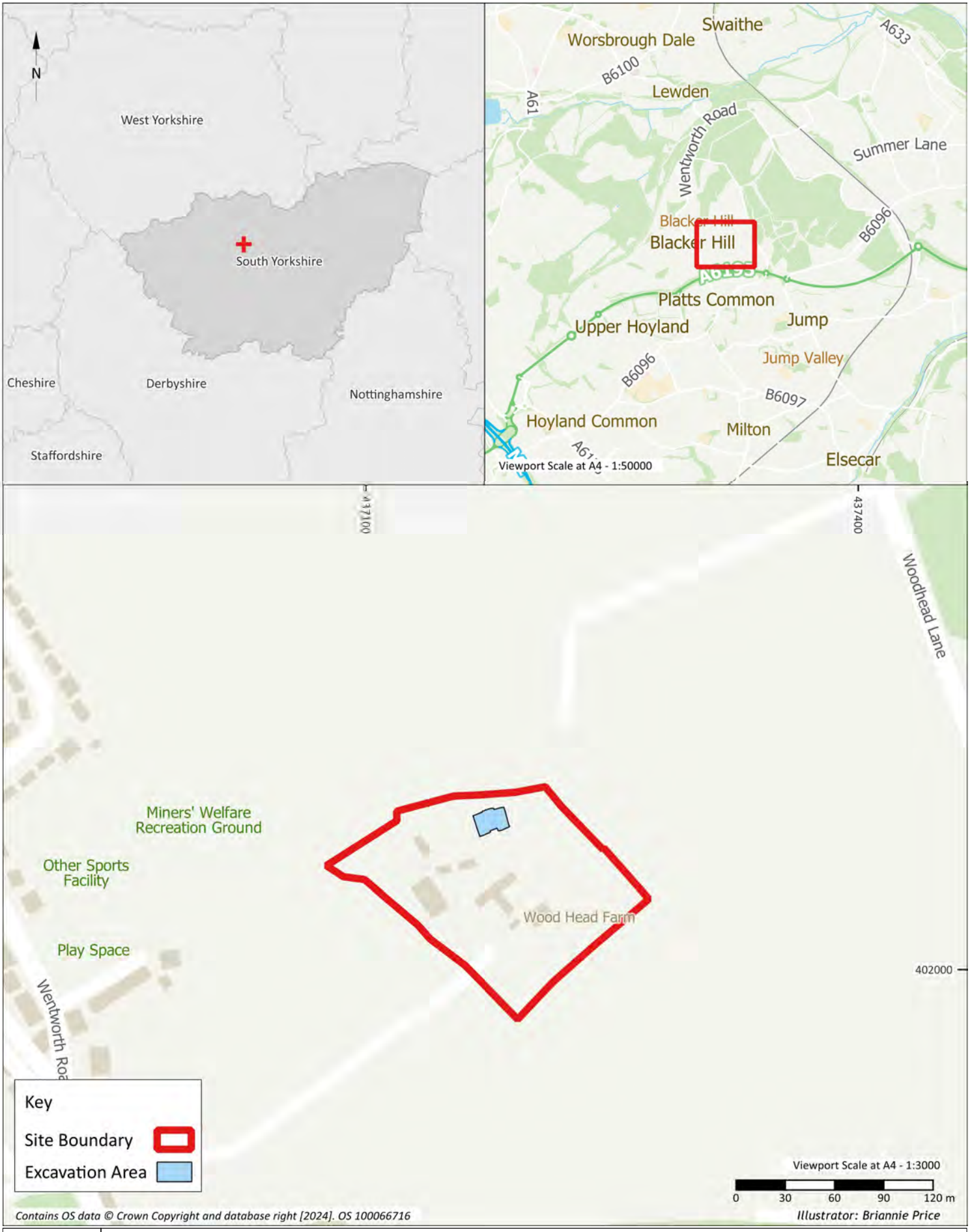

Figure 01 - Location Map
9681 - Wood Head Hall Farm, Barnsley

N

437183.933,
402099.0722

437165.1264,
402093.5343

437187.6047,
402086.9234

437169.5696,
402080.9495

WB Area 2

Barn 4

WB Area 1

Barn 3

Barn 3a

Farmhouse
Cottage

Barn 5

Barn 2

Barn 1

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Feature
- Watching Brief Area 1
- Watching Brief Area 2
- Existing Buildings

1:600

0 60 m

Illustrator: Briannie Price

Figure 02 - Site Plan and Watching Brief Areas 1 & 2
9681 - Wood Head Hall Farm, Barnsley


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402093.5343
437187.6047,
402086.9234
437169.5696,
402080.9495
Central Yard
Building 1
Building 2
1003
1005
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1007
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(1012)
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1017
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1019
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KEY
Site Boundary
Limestone
Lime Mortar
Brick
Flagstone
Concrete
Modern Service
1:80
0
8 m
Illustrator: Briannie Price

Figure 03 - Plan of Archaeological Structures
9681 - Wood Head Hall Farm, Barnsley

N

437183.933,
402099.0722

437165.1264,
402093.5343

Central Yard

Building 1

Building 2

142.75 142.12 142.26 142.39 142.23 142.73 142.26 141.91 142.39 142.59 142.24 142.26 142.28 142.34 142.29 142.25 142.11 142.56 142.55 142.05 142.11 142.44 142.27 142.60 142.02 142.03 142.31 142.23 142.47 142.09 142.04 142.13 142.03 142.07 142.17 142.14 142.29 142.10 142.17 142.09 142.08 142.12 142.08 141.99 141.97 141.92 141.84 141.75 141.79 141.75 141.76 141.98 141.78 141.74 142.20 141.86 141.97 141.81 141.79 141.97 142.09 141.57 141.99 142.08 141.84 141.76 141.87 142.58

437187.6047,
402086.9234

437169.5696,
402080.9495

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Limestone
- Lime Mortar
- Brick
- Flagstone
- Concrete
- Modern Service

1:80

0 8 m

Illustrator: Briannie Price

Figure 04 - Plan of Structural Remains and Elevation Levels
9681 - Wood Head Hall Farm, Barnsley

PLATES

Plate 1: Building 1, looking south-west. 0.5m scale units

Plate 2: Building 1 stone wall (1022) with concrete threshold (1023), looking north-east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 3: Possible fireplace set into south-western wall of Building 1, looking south-west, 0.5m scale units

Plate 4: Concrete pad (1005) in north corner of Building 1 rear room, looking north-west. 0.1m scale units

Plate 5: Brick surface with boot scraper (1026) and air vent (1025), looking south-west. 0.1m scale units

Plate 6: Building 2, looking north-east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 7: Internal face of wall footing (1062) and wall (1042) above, looking south-east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 8: Exterior face of Building 2, wall (1015) and surface (1019) (*left*), and wall (1017) and surface (1020) (*right*). Facing north-west. 0.5m scale units

Plate 9: Building 2 wall (1041) butted by yard surface (1034), looking north-east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 10: Air vent (1066) between Building 2 footings (1062) and (1067), looking south-east. 0.1m scale units

Plate 11: Building 2 internal brickwork, walls (1030), (1043), (1044) and (1045), looking north-west. 0.5m scale units

Plate 12: Building 2 internal floor (1039) and brickwork (1040) blocking doorway, looking south-west. 0.5m scale units

Plate 13: Yard surface (1050) and garden soil deposit (1063) south-east of Building 2 Wall (1042), looking north-west. 0.1m scale units

Plate 14: Central Yard paved surfaces (1033), (1034) and (1035), looking north-west. 0.5m scale units

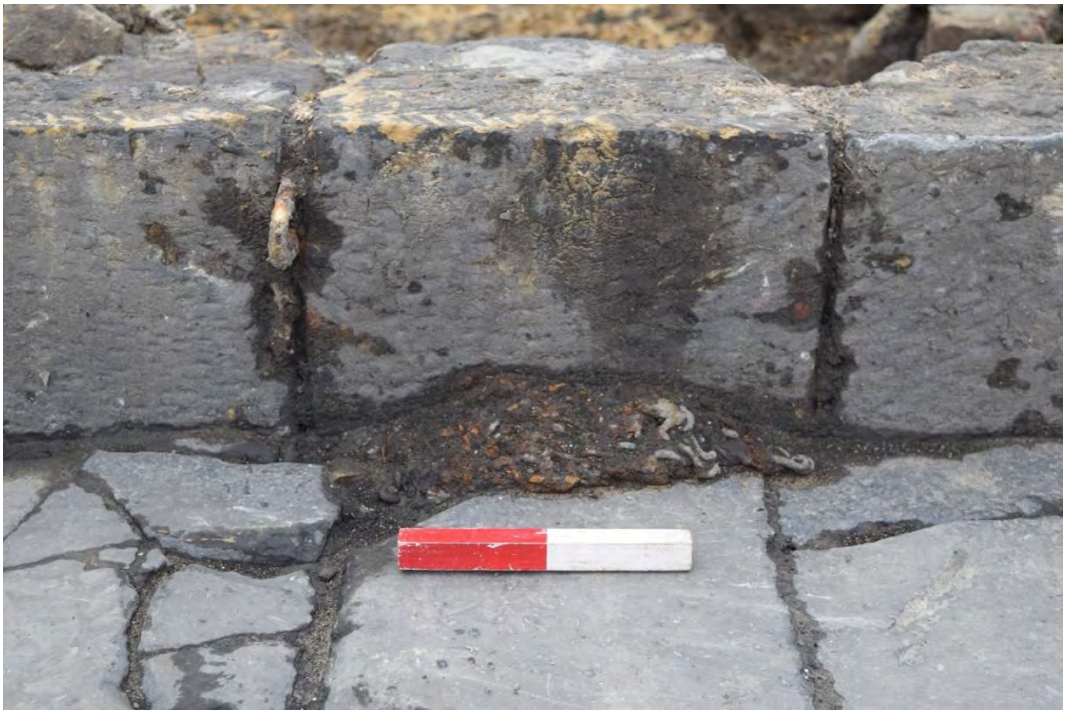

Plate 15: Exterior of Building 2 wall (1041) with metal ring and chains, looing north-east. 0.1m scale units

Plate 16: Structure in built up against Building 2 in Central Yard, Contests (1032, (1054) and (1057), looking north-east. 0.1m scale units

Plate 17: Drains (1036), (1037) and (1038), south-west of buildings, looking north-west, 0.1m scale units

Plate 18: Watching Brief Area 1, looking east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 19: Watching Brief Area 2, looking north-west

Plate 20: Object 1 moulded cornice with paint

Plate 21: Object 1 showing the flaking plaster and paint

Plate 22: Object 2 moulded plaster panel with painted surface

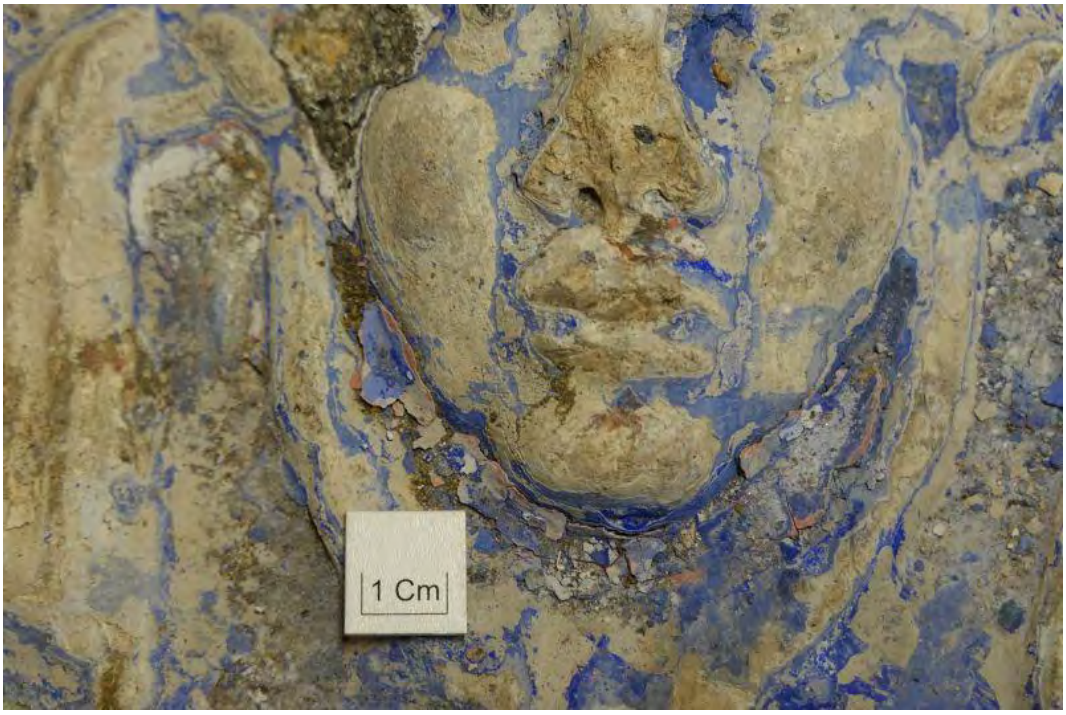

Plate 23: Object 2 detail of the various superimposed layers of paint

Plate 24: Object 2 showing the numerous small unattached fragments of paint

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Table 1: Context list		
Context Number	**Context Type**	**Description**
1000	Demolition material	Loose, mid-grey, sand with brick and mortar rubble
1001	Demolition material	Friable, light brown, sand with frequent sub-angular sandstone fragments
1002	Naturally-occurring deposit	Friable, light brown, sand with frequent sandstone fragments
1003	Wall	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 3.93 x 0.28m in plan, 0.54m high. Face 1 to NE, 4 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fare. Bonded with light brown lime mortar. Butted by 1006
1004	Wall Footing	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 2.00 x 0.03m in plan, 0.04m high. Face 1 to NE, 1 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fare. Bonded with light brown lime mortar.
1005	Threshold	Concrete. 0.9 x 0.68m in plan, 0.05m high. Butts 1003
1006	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NW/SE. 0.59 x 0.12m in plan, 0.40m high. Face 1 to NE, 4 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fare. Bonded with dark grey mortar. Butts 1003
1007	Hearth stone	Sandstone with a smooth upper surface. Aligned NE/SW.1.12 x 0.26m in plan, 0.03m high. 1 course high. Butts 1003 and 1010. Above 1051.
1008	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NW/SE. 1.13 x 0.15m in plan, 0.48 high. Face 1 to NE, 4 course high, Regular coursed, Face irregular. Bonded with light brown mortar.Butts 1003 and 1010. Overlies 1007.
1009	Wall	Red brick, U-shaped hearth footing. 1.76 x 0.74m in plan, 0.42 high. Face 1, 4 courses high, 1 course wide, Face fare. Bonded with hard dark grey mortar. Below 1051 and 1052. Butts 1010. Butted by 1013
1010	Wall	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 1.79 x 0.45m in plan, 0.7m high. Face 1 to NE, 6 courses high, Regular coursed, Face uneven. Bonded with light brown lime mortar. Butted by 1007, 1008, 1009 and 1048. Bonded to 1011.
1011	Wall	Sandstone. Aligned NE/SW. 5.11 x 0.82m in plan, 0.7m high. Face 1 to NW, 4 courses high, Regular coursed, Face Fare. Bonded with light brown lime mortar. Bonded to 1010 and 1022. Butted by 1056. Regular coursed, Face Fare.
1012	Fill of drain	Sticky, dark grey, silt. Silting in drain 1056, 1057, 1058
1013	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 0.80 x 0.12m in plan, 0.30m high. Face 1 to NE, 3 coursed high, Regular coursed, Face Fare. Bonded with hard dark grey mortar. Below 1005. Butts 1009.
1014	Naturally-occurring deposit	Friable, light brown, sand with frequent sandstone fragments

Table 1: Context list		
Context Number	**Context Type**	**Description**
1015	Wall	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 1.57 x 0.55m in plan, 0.7m high. Face 1 to NE, 3 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. Face 2 to SW, 3 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. Bonded with light brown lime mortar. Core, sandstone rubble and light brown sandy clay. Butts 1017, 1019, 1045. Butted by 1042. Bonded to 1042
1016	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 2.65 x 0.33m in plan, 0.17m high. Face 1 to NE, 2 courses high, 2 coursed wide, regular coursing, Face fair. Bonded with light brown mortar. Bricks measure 220 x 110 x 80mm. Above 1015.
1017	Wall Footing	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 1.19 x 0.7m in plan, 0.47m high. Face 1 to NE, 2 courses high, Regular coursed, Face fair. Face 2 to SW, 2 courses high, Regular coursed, Face fair. Bonded with light brown lime mortar and light brown sandy clay. Core, sandstone fragments and light brown sandy clay. Bonded to 1042,. Butted by 1020 and 1045. Above 1018.
1018	Wall Footing	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 5.48 x 0.80m in plan, 0.3m high. 1 course high, Regular coursed, Face rough. Bonded with light brown sandy clay. Bonded to 1062. Belw 1017
1019	Surface	Sandstone yard surface. 2.75mx 1.1m in plan. Butts 1017 and 1020.
1020	Surface	Sandstone yard surface. 1.5mx 1.1m in plan. Butts 1015 and 1019.
1021	Air vent	Red brick ventilation lining and iron grate set into wall 1017. 0.85 x 0.5m in plan. 0.5m high.
1022	Wall	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 4.15 x 0.74. 0.5m high. Face 1 to SW, 2 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. Face 2 to NE, 2 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. onded with light brown lime mortar and light brown sandy clay. Core, sandstone fragments and light brown sandy clay. Bonded to 1011. Below 1023 and 1026. Butted by 1027
1023	Threshold	Concrete threshold pad near SE end of wall 1022. 0.97 x 0.65m in plan 0.11m thick
1024	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 3.92 x 0.24m in plan, 0.16m high. Face 1 to SE, 2 courses high, 2 courses wide, Regular coursing. Bonded with mid-grey mortar. Butts 1005. Below 1059.
1025	Air vent	Red brick ventilation lining and iron grate set into wall 1022. 0.84 x 0.26m in plan. 0.23m high. Above 1022. Butted by 1026.
1026	Surface	Red brick surface with iron boot scrapper set into it. 0.43 x 0.25m in plan, 0.08m high. Butts 1022 and 1025
1027	Surface	Red brick surface. 1.49 x 0.30 m in plan, 0.08m high. Butts 1022
1028	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 3.00 x 0.24m in plan, 0.69m high. Face 1 to SE. 7 coursed high, 3 courses wide (lower 4 courses incrementally step out). Regular coursing, Face fair. Bricks measure 220 x 120 x 80mm. Bonded with light grey lime mortar.
1029	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 0.62 x 0.32m in plan, 0.60m high. Face 1 to SE. 7 coursed high, 2 courses wide (lower 2 courses incrementally step out). Regular coursing, Face fair. Bonded with light grey lime mortar. Likely contunuation of 1028. Butts 1061

Table 1: Context list		
Context Number	**Context Type**	**Description**
1030	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 2.72 x 0.27m in plan, 0.58m high. Face 1 to SE. 6 coursed high, 2 courses wide (lower 2 courses incrementally step out). Regular coursing, Face fair. Bricks measure 220 x 120 x 80mm. Bonded with light grey lime mortar. Bonded to 1043
1031	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 0.67 x 0.24m in plan, 0.44m high. Face 1 to NW. 5 coursed high, 2 courses wide. Regular coursing, Face fair. Face 1 to SE. 5 coursed high, Regular coursing, Face fair. Plaster on SE face Bricks measure 220 x 110 x 80mm. Bonded with light brownish grey lime mortar. Butts 1041. Butted by 1032.
1032	Surface	Red brick surface. 0.60 x 0.31m in plan, 0.1m thick. Butts 1031 and 1061.
1033	Surface	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 2.04 x 1.86m in plan, 0.04m thick. Butts 1031 and 1041. Same as 1034.
1034	Surface	Sandstone. Aligned NW/SE. 4.17 x 1.80m in plan, 0.04m thick. Butts 1041. Same as 1033. Butted by 1036 and 1037.
1035	Surface	Sandstone. Aligned NE/W. 2.80 x 2.80m in plan, 0.08m thick. Butts 1041. Same as 1033.
1036	Surface	Brick drain surround in Central Yard. 0.84 x 0.82m in plan, 0.08m thick. Bricks measure 23 x 110 x 0.08m. No bonding material. Drain apeture 0.12 x 0.12m. Part of drains 1037 and 1038. Buts 1034.
1037	Drain	Ceramic drain SE of Building 1 and Central Yard. Aligned NE/SW. 10.60m long, 0.16m diameter.
1038	Drain	Ceramic drain SE of Building 2. Aligned NW/SE. 5.50m long, 0.16m diameter.
1039	Surface	Sandstone, internal floor surface. Aligned NW/SE. 2.20 x 0.92m in plan, 0.03m thick. Above 1039 and 1047. Butts 1040.
1040	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NW/SE. 0.75 x 0.49m in plan, 0.43m high. Face 1 to NE, 7 courses high, 2 courses wide, Regular coursing, Face fair. Face 2 to SW, 7 courses high, Regular coursing, Face fair. Bonded with light grey lime mortar. Bricks measure 230 x 110 x 0.08m. Appears to infill former doorway in SW wall of Building 2.
1041	Wall	Sandstone, Aligned NW/SE. 4.93 x 0.68m in plan. 0.55m high. Face 1 to NE, 1 course high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. Face 2 to SW, 5 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face rough. Bonded with light brown lime mortar and light brown sandy clay. Core, sandstone fragments and light brown sandy clay. Bonded to 1067. Butted by 1033, 1034, 1040. Below 1055.
1042	Wall	Sandstone, Aligned NE/SW. 3.61 x 0.6m in plan. 0.35m high. Face 1 to NW, 2 courses high, 2 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. Face 2 to SE, 2 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face rough. Bonded with light brown lime mortar and light brown sandy clay. Core, sandstone fragments and light brown sandy clay. Bonded to 1017. Above 1062. Below 1066.
1043	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NW/SE. 1.33 x 0.32m in plan, 0.22m high. Face 1 to NE. 2 coursed high, 2 courses wide (lower course steps out to NE). Regular coursing, Face fair. Bricks measure 220 x 110 x 80mm. Bonded with light brown lime mortar. Bonded to 1030. Butts 1039.

Table 1: Context list		
Context Number	**Context Type**	**Description**
1044	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NW/SE. 1.00 x 0.22m in plan, 0.51m high. Face 1 to NE. 5 coursed high, 2 courses wide. Regular coursing, Face fair. Bricks measure 220 x 110 x 80mm. No bonding material. Butts 1045.
1045	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 5.55 x 0.47m in plan, 0.40m high. Face 1 to NW. 4 coursed high, 2 courses wide. Regular coursing, Face fair. Face 2 to SE 4 coursed high, 2 courses wide. Regular coursing, Face fair. Bricks measure 220 x 110 x 80mm. Bonded with light brown mortar. Butted by 1044. Butts 1017. Below 1047
1046	Layer	Loose, dark grey, sand. Bedding material below Central Yard surfaces.
1047	Deposit	Loose, dark grey gravelly sand. Bedding material below interuior floor surface 1039
1048	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 4.40 x 0.24m in plan, 0.17m high. Face 1 to NW, 2 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursing. Bonded with mid-grey mortar. Butts 1010 and 1022. Below 1000.
1049	Drain	Ceramic drain pipe. Aligned NW/SE. 0.1m in diameter. Below 1046
1050	Surface	Sandstone. 0.86 x 0.47m in plan, 0.12m thick. Sandstone blocks SE of Building 2
1051	Deposit	Friable, dark brown, sand. Fill within fireplace footing 1009. Below 1007
1052	Depsits	Friable, black, silty sand. 0.60 x 0.40m in plan. Ash and soot butting 1009.
1053	Surface	Sandstone. 0.80 x 0.63min plan, 0.07m thick. Butts 1031, 1040 and 1054. Floor of small structure.
1054	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 0.95 x 0.12m in plan, 0.40m high. Face 1 to NW, 1 course high, 1 course wide. Regular coursing, Face fair. Face 2 to SE, 1 cours high, 1 courses wide. Regular coursing, Face fair. Bricks measure 220 x 110 x 80mm. Bonded with dark grey mortar. Butted by 1053. Butts 1033 and 1040.
1055	Air Vent	Red brick ventilation lining and iron grate set into wall 1041. 0.62 x 0.24m in plan. Butts 1034. Filled by silt 1064.
1056	Drain Lining	Sandstone. Aligned NE/SW. 5.92 x 0.13m in plan, 0.20m high. 1 course high. No bonding material. NW side of draiage channel. Filled by 1012
1057	Drain Lining	Sandstone. Aligned NE/SW. 2.72 x 0.16m in plan. 1 course high. No bonding material. SE side of draiage channel. Filled by 1012
1058	Cut	Drainage channel cut. Aligned NE/SW. 5.92 x 0.55m in plan, 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope at top. Vertiacal sides. Flat Base.
1059	Deposit	Demolition deposit. Friabel, light brownish yellow, sand. Below 1000. Above 1024 and 1005.
1060	Deposit	Friable, black, sandy silt. Fills vent 1025.
1061	Wall	Sandstone, Aligned NW/SE. 2.32 x 0.51m in plan. 0.51m high. Face 1 to NE, 4 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face fair. Face 2 to SE, 4 courses high, 1 course wide, Regular coursed, Face rough. Bonded with light brown lime mortar and light brown sandy clay. Core, sandstone fragments and light brown sandy clay. Plaster on SW side. Butted by 1029, 1031, 1040, 1054.
1062	Wall	Sandstone, Aligned NE/SW. 5.37 x 1.06m in plan. 0.32m high. Face 1 to SW, 2 courses high, Regular coursed, Face rough. Bonded with light brown lime mortar

Table 1: Context list		
Context Number	**Context Type**	**Description**
		and light brown sandy clay. Core, sandstone fragments and light brown sandy clay. Plaster on SW side. Same as 1067. Bonded to 1018. Below 1042.
1063	Deposit	Garden soil. Friable, dark brown, silty sand. Below 1050. Above 1042, 1068.
1064	Deposit	Friable, black, Silty sand. 0.67 x 0.38m in plan. Silting in air vent 1055.
1065	Deposit	Friable, black, Silty sand. 0.90 x 0.42m in plan, 0.27m tck. Silting in air vent 1066.
1066	Air Vent	Red brick ventilation lining and iron grate set into wall 1042/1067. 1.00 x 0.42m in plan, 0.30m high. Butts 1034. Filled by silt 1065.
1067	Wall	Sandstone, Aligned NE/SW. 0.30 x 0.9m in plan. 0.321m high. Face 1 to SW, 2 courses high, Regular coursed, Face rough. Bonded with light brown lime mortar and light brown sandy clay.. Same as 1067. Bonded to 1041. Same as 1062.
1068	Sub-soil	Friable, light brown clayey sand. Occasional pebbles, occasionalcharcoal flecks. Below 1063. Above 1002. Sub-soil below garden soil at south-east end of Building 2.

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST TABLES

Table 2: Pottery by context quantification								
Context	**Ware**	**Form**	**Part**	**Size**	**Quantity**	**Weight (g)**	**Dating**	**Details**
1000	English Brown Stoneware	Mug	Body	Medium	1	16.6	18th century	Incised horizontal lines
1000	Post medieval Earthenware with black Glazed	Closed form	Body	Large	1	117.2	18th century	Steep sided. Glaze inside only.
1000	Transfer Printed	Bowl/cup	Base	Small	1	12.8	18th/ 19th century	Blue floral decoration
1000	Brown Glazed	Tankard/jug	Body	Small	1	11.8	18th century	Ribbed. Moderately gritted.
1000	Brown Glazed	Closed form	Body	Small	1	9.4	18th century	Fine oxidised hard body
1000	Purple Glazed	Jug	Handle	Large	1	43.0	Late 14th century	White concretion
1000	Transfer Printed	Plate	Rim	Small	1	4.5	18th/19th century	Blue and white scrolls
1000	Slip ware	Moulded bowl	Body	Small	1	7.3	L17th/ 18th century	Brown line decoration
1000	Banded Slipware	Closed form	Body	Small	1	8.9	18th/ 19th century	
1000	Transfer Printed	Plate	Body	Small	1	2.6	18th/ 19th century	Blue and white scrolls
1000	Transfer Printed	Closed form	Body	Small	1	1.3	19th century	Black tree and 'TE...
1000	Post medieval Earthenware with black Glaze	Mug	Base	Small	1	5.4	18th century	

Table 2: Pottery by context quantification								
Context	**Ware**	**Form**	**Part**	**Size**	**Quantity**	**Weight (g)**	**Dating**	**Details**
1000	Post medieval Earthenware	Drain	Body	Small	1	10.6	18th century	Hard fine body
1012	Banded Slipware	Jar/jug	Body/ base/rim	Small	9	65.0	19th/ 20th century	Joins
1012	White dipped Earthenware	Plate	Body/rim	Large	1	33.7	L18th/ 19th century	
1063	English Brown Stoneware	Closed form	Rim/ shoulder	Medium	1	15.4	18th century	
1063	Earthenware	Drain	Body	Small	1	6.8	18th/ 19th century	
1063	English Grey Stoneware	Closed form	Body	Small	1	19.9	18th/ 19th century	
1064	White Earthenware	Misc	Body	Small	1	3.5	19th century +	
1064	White earthenware black glaze	Bowl/cup	Rim	Small	1	4.8	18th century	Rolled rim
1064	Transfer Printed	Dish	Base	Medium	1	20.6	19th century	Brown floral pattern
1065	Cream ware	Jug	Rim/neck	Medium	1	17.5	19th century	Brown sponged band at rim and vertical band of ribs

Table 3 CBM in relation to context		
Context	**Dating**	**Forms present**
1000	late 19th–2007	Brick
1009	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick
1016	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick
1028	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick
1032	1500–1783	Post-medieval brick
1040	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick
1045	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick
1048	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick
1066	1784–1850	Post-medieval brick

APPENDIX 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring

York Archaeology

Report Number YA/2024/165

Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring

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KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project name	Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley
Type of project	WSI for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring
YA archaeological code | financial code	9681
National Grid Reference	SE 37207 02033
Local Planning Authority	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning Reference	Application no 2022/1234 & 2022/1238
Client	Rotary Developments Ltd
Report version no. and status	V1 Draft for client comments
Author | Illustrator | Editor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano and Carmen Dahlke| Marius Ilie
Report approved by | date	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano | 11/07/2024
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Filename	9681_Woodhead_Farm_Barnsley_WSI_HBR+WB_20240711.docx

ABBREVIATIONS

ADS	Archaeology Data Service
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BMBC	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
LBC	Listed Building Consent
SYAS	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

SUMMARY

York Archaeology has been commissioned by Thomas Daley Homes, on behalf of Rotary Developments Ltd, to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

The proposed development will involve the alteration, restoration and extension of existing farmhouse, farm cottage and conversion and extension of existing barns to form 4no dwellings, erection of 4no new dwellings and demolition of existing portal framed barn together with associated landscaping and parking (8no. new dwellings in total) (Planning application no. 2022/1234 and LBC 2022/1238).

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by York Archaeology to outline the aims and methodologies to be employed in the historic building recording and archaeological monitoring, as well as the procedures for reporting, archive preparation and deposition, and dissemination of the results of the recording.

The Written Scheme of Investigation is informed by the recommendations made by the Senior Conservation Officer of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) and the Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) as part of a planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the document

1.1.1 York Archaeology has been commissioned by Thomas Daley Homes, on behalf of Rotary Developments Ltd, to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

1.1.2 The proposed development will involve the alteration, restoration and extension of existing farmhouse, farm cottage and conversion and extension of existing barns to form 4no dwellings, erection of 4no new dwellings and demolition of existing portal framed barn together with associated landscaping and parking (8no. new dwellings in total) (Planning application no. 2022/1234 and LBC 2022/1238).

1.1.3 The Senior Conservation Officer of BMBC has recommended that a historic building recording (Historic England level 3) of the historic standing buildings should be undertaken prior to the proposed development, as well as an archaeological monitoring (watching brief) on the relevant groundworks as conditional work as follows:

25 Part A (pre-commencement) 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.

Part B (pre-occupation/use) Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed. Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

1.1.4 The conditional work has also been confirmed by SYAS which will be archaeological monitoring the work. The WSI details the scheme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording. This is to ensure an appropriate level of preservation by record of standing and buried archaeological remains to be impacted by the proposed development, or alternatively to identify any significant archaeological remains that may require further mitigation before the proposed development may continue. Determination that the conditions of planning approval have been met will be decided by SYAS. This WSI does not cover any future mitigation.

1.1.5 The WSI has been prepared in line with, and will adhere to, national and regional best practice guidance, specifically:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2022)

- CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2023a-b)
- CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic building recording (2020a)
- CIfA Standard and Guidance for the treatment of archaeological archives (2020b)
- Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings (2016a)
- SYAS' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2023a)
- SYAS' Standard and Guidance for Analytical Building Record (2023b)
- SYAS' Template Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Building Recording (2023c).

1.1.6 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this WSI as well as with the *Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (2018) and Historic England guidance on project management (HE 2015a). Implementation of the required archaeological works will be monitored by SYAS on behalf BMBC.

1.2 Site location and description

1.2.1 The site is located in open countryside to the south of Barnsley between Blacker Hill to the west and Woodhead Lane to the east, and to the south lies the A6195. The site is addressed at Woodhead Farm Cottage, Woodhead Lane, Blacker Hill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S74 9SX (centred on NGR: SE 37207 02033; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology comprises of Woolley Edge Rock, Sandstone Group – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 318 to 315.2 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey 2024).

1.3 Historical interest

1.3.1 The site consists of a late 18th century, grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE: 1286926) located to the southeast; an 18th century farm cottage which is a non-designated heritage asset, which is attached to barns 1 and 2 to create a 'T' shaped building. Barn 1 which is a stone built former cart shed/stable block is located to the northwest of the farmhouse. Barn 2 which is stone built and more recently used as a workshop is attached to the north elevation of barn 2. Barns 3 and 3a which are stone built adjoining buildings are located to the northwest of barn 2 and northeast of barn 5. Barn 4 which is a detached stone barn with corrugated roof is located to the northwest of the site. Barn 5 which is a large, modern portal framed shed located to the west of the site (Figure 2).

1.3.2 The farmhouse was built as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate in the late 18th century. However, it is possible that due to the presence of a medieval wattle and daub structure as well as a medieval cruck blade, that some form of settlement or building existed on this site before the present farmhouse.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

Historic Building Recording

2.1.1 The aims of the historic building recording are to provide a permanent record of the building prior to any alterations. This will include evidence of phasing, the changing functions of the buildings and the survival of historic fixtures and fittings/power mechanisms.

2.1.2 The aims will be achieved by making a descriptive record of the historic buildings at Woodhead Hall Farm, to achieve an overall recording Level 3 record in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings guidance (2016), allowing the presentation of this information as an archive and accompanying illustrated report.

Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief)

2.1.3 The aims of the archaeological monitoring (watching brief) are:

- To produce a descriptive record of the building in its current state prior to alteration; this will include evidence of phasing, the changing functions of the buildings and the survival of historic fixtures and fittings.
- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the proposed development and ensure an appropriate level of preservation by record.
- To attempt to quantify any such archaeological remains which are encountered by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.

Regional Research Aims

2.1.4 Research aims relevant to this project from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework include:

- What encouraged the continuance of cruck building in some areas of South Yorkshire but not others? Could dendrochronology be used to clarify the development and continuance of the cruck building tradition?
- How can we improve our understanding of the geographical distribution of cruck buildings?
- Does evidence survive for as yet unidentified timber-framing in buildings from this period? How can these be identified?
- Can we better understand developments in high status estates and their impact on the landscapes of South Yorkshire?

- How and where did planned farms develop during the Industrial period? What was their relationship to existing farm sites?

- How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the rural poor?

2.2 Methodology

Historic Building Recording

2.2.1 The general methodology will be in line with a Level 3 record as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016) and the standard and guidance for Archaeological Building Recording (Detailed Analytical Record) by SYAS (2023b and c).

2.2.2 All to the interior and exterior of the buildings including stored materials and vegetation will be removed prior to the historic building record being made.

2.2.3 Prior to the commencement of the work on site, the building archaeologist should identify all removable modern material which may significantly obscure areas requiring building recording, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for its removal. It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the building archaeologist's manpower or at that contractors' expenses.

2.2.4 Both the exterior and interior of the buildings will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the buildings will produce an analysis of its origins, development and use, with a summary of the evidence on which this analysis is based.

2.2.5 The building archaeologist should identify structures or decorative schemes (or likely to be present) that would warrant scientific analysis (e.g. datable timber members, paint, wallpaper, etc) and whether artefacts of interest are anticipated (e.g. tools, goods, documents, etc.) which would require a recording strategy such as contracting specialist to assess the significance and carry out post-investigation work (e.g. dendrochronology dating, wattle-and-daub and plaster analysis, etc.). For example, the farmhouse contains cruck blades which are likely to be *in situ*. Further information is included below in paragraph 2.2.21.

2.2.6 A structural watching brief may be deemed necessary to take place to monitor and record evidence of historic fabrics revealed during soft stripping/intra-conversion work.

2.2.7 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made during the fieldwork that warrant more detailed recording than is covered by the levels proposed in this WSI, the archaeological contractor will contact SYAS and the client immediately with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved.

Research

2.2.8 A historical baseline for the site will be produced with reference to:

1. Data and grey literature held by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record;

2. Publications, including monographs and journals.

3. Aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive (HEA);

4. Relevant historical documents of the site and its environs, including:

(a) Census data;

(b) Trade directories;

(c) Newspapers;

(d) Land valuations, rate books, and tax records (e.g. fireplace and window tax);

(e) Fire insurance (e.g. Goad Fire Insurance Plans)

(f) Sale catalogues;

(g) Property deeds;

(h) Inventories (including flood claims for Sheffield);

(i) Pictorial sources (e.g. historic photos, paintings and postcards);

(j) Deposited building plans;

(k) Historical and modern maps, including:

(i) Pre-Ordnance Survey maps including enclosure, tithe, and manorial surveys etc. where produced;

(ii) Ordnance Survey maps

5. Specialist sources, e.g. the Hawley Collection at Kelham Island Museum, The Railways Archive, The Methodist Archives and Research Centre, The National Gas Archive, South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service, etc., as appropriate.

2.2.9 The history of the site should be established at a stage when it can inform the fieldwork, although follow on research may also be required.

Written Record

2.2.10 A written description of the building will be made on site to aid in the understanding and interpretation of its history. This will be informed by a systematic examination of all accessible areas of the building and associated buildings and grounds. The notes taken on site will be compiled to provide a narrative description of the buildings and added to the final report.

Drawn Record

2.2.11 The survey will include a location plan at a scale of c.1:25,000, and a larger plan showing the building and relevant structures and other ground features of a scale of at least 1:2,500.

2.2.12 Existing architect's plans and elevations of the building supplied by the client will be used as a basis for the annotated drawings indicating the location of historic features, and photographic viewpoints, at a scale of at least 1:100. If such drawings are not supplied then a metric survey will be carried out with data recorded onto a tablet PC where it will be manipulated in real-time using AutoCAD software. Additional floor plans will be surveyed as required where absent from the existing data. Subsequently this survey data will be converted through AutoCAD software into a scale floor plans, elevations and sections as necessary.

2.2.13 All drawings will include metric scales, north signs or details of orientation. There will be clear labelling to signify the subject, the date of survey and the name of the surveyor.

Photographic record

2.2.14 The photographic record will include:

- General views of the buildings in their wider setting.
- The buildings' external appearance comprising a series of oblique views showing all external elevations and views at right angles to the plane of the elevation where appropriate.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- The appearance and composition of internal floors.
- External and internal detail relevant to the buildings' design, development or use.
- Any evidence for fixtures, fittings, machinery or plant relating to the buildings' former functions.
- Any dates, inscriptions or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the buildings or their fixtures or fittings.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the buildings' histories.

2.2.15 The photographic survey will be undertaken using a high quality DSLR, ideally with no less than an APS-C or DX size sensor of 10 megapixels. The photographs will be captured in RAW format and converted to TIFF for digital archiving with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Photographic scales will be used in all photos wherever possible. Where required, the camera will be tripod-mounted for stability, and artificial lighting may be used where necessary.

2.2.16 For the digital photography, file capture, file management and archiving will be carried out in accordance with standards laid out by Historic England (2015b) and the ADS. A digital data management plan (DMP) has been created to detail how the data will be managed, stored and disseminated (see Appendix 1).

Archive

2.2.17 The historic building recording archive will comprise a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A file, high-quality photographic images and an excel spreadsheet with photographic register for ADS metadata sheet for raster images file. All digital image files will be archived as TIFFs with embedded metadata. The digital archiving will follow the guidance of ADS (2013) and Historic England (2015b).

2.2.18 The historic building recording archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (AAF 2011) and will be undertaken with reference to the CIfA Archive Selection Toolkit (CIfA and Historic England 2019).

2.2.19 Digital photographs to be deposited will be selected by the Project Manager and Project Officer once the recording is complete. This will include the full photographic record of the building and its setting. Where duplicated (bracketed) images exist, only the best/most representative example will be selected for archive deposition.

Artefact recovery and scientific analysis

2.2.20 Any loose documentary and/or artefactual material of historic interest found in the buildings will be recorded in its original context. With the permission of the landowner, such material will then be covered, packaged and labelled appropriately. Fixed materials or materials that cannot be removed will be reported to SYAS during the fieldwork.

2.2.21 The location of glass, paint or wallpaper of potential archaeological or historical interest, and timbers that might form suitable candidates for dendrochronological dating will be recorded and advice sought from SYAS as to whether further analyses should be required. Contingency funding will be made available to undertake such analyses, where necessary.

Recording rationale

2.2.22 Recording technique and indicative timetable is provided below:

Table 1: Recording rationale

Building	Recording technique	Timescale
Woodhead Hall Farmhouse	Photography (external and internal including details) Metric survey including archaeological record of floor plans, elevations and sections	August/September 2024 (provisional)
Farm cottage	Photography (external and internal including details) Metric survey including archaeological record of floor plans, elevations and sections Dendrochronology	August/September 2024 (provisional)
Barn 1 – cart shed and stables	Photography (external and internal including details) Metric survey including archaeological record of floor plans, elevations and sections	August/September 2024 (provisional)
Barn 2 – cart shed and stables	Photography (external and internal including details) Metric survey including archaeological record of floor plans, elevations and sections	August/September 2024 (provisional)
Barn 3 – cow shed	Photography (external and internal including details) Metric survey including archaeological record of floor plans, elevations and sections	August/September 2024 (provisional)

Building	Recording technique	Timescale
Barn 4 – cow shed	Photography (external and internal including details) Metric survey including archaeological record of floor plans, elevations and sections	August/September 2024 (provisional)
Barn 5 - modern portal-framed barn	Basic photography (external and internal including details)	August/September 2024 (provisional)

Reporting

2.2.23 Upon completion of the building recording site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- A non-technical summary;
- An introduction including background information (with planning application details);
- The original research aims and objectives;
- A discussion of the published and primary documentary sources relating to the buildings and their settings, an account of their history as given in published and documentary sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression);
- A descriptive account of the buildings' overall form (structure, materials, layout), and any associated fixtures, fittings, plant etc.;
- An evidenced analytical account of the successive phases of development, and past and present use, and any demolished structures associated with the buildings;
- Supporting illustrations, including as a minimum: a detailed location map; floor plans and elevations; a selection of photographs of the site; and a full set of historic maps and plans;
- Supporting material, including as a minimum: a full bibliography and other references; copies of all record photographs (excluding duplicates); photograph registers and location plans;
- Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project;
- Copies of the WSI and key details of the OASIS form.

Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief)

Monitoring

2.2.24 Scalable archaeological monitoring will be undertaken in selected areas to monitor and record groundworks associated with construction. The level of archaeological monitoring may vary, depending on the nature and complexity of surviving remains and detail of recording required. The methodology for monitoring is reflexive, scalar and adaptable, in order to respond to the archaeological resource and the objectives of the mitigation.

2.2.25 The location of the monitored area is shown on Figures 2 and 3. The exact areas of works will be accurately located using a survey grade GPS (Leica GS18T GNSS), or by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the areas will locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

2.2.26 The works will be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no preserved archaeological remains are damaged. Where the upper surface of archaeological remains is exposed, a record will be made of their nature and condition.

2.2.27 Where deeper excavation is required, the areas will initially be stripped of paving and sub-base to expose the top of any archaeological remains. Should significant archaeological structures or deposits be identified, following discussion with SYAS, the exposed archaeological remains will be investigated by hand and recorded to an appropriate level, to provide for preservation by record.

2.2.28 Any hand-excavation or earth-moving machinery must be undertaken at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material. The archaeologist on site will be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand-excavate, sample, and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

2.2.29 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location. Machines will not be tracked over unprotected archaeological remains; neither will spoil be stored in areas where uncovered archaeological remains are present.

2.2.30 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated within the bounds of the area exposed by the groundworks in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the mitigation. It may be necessary to expand some areas in order to understand the nature and context of remains in situations where these are likely to be destroyed by the groundworks.

2.2.31 Structures and features will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established. Buried soil deposits will be sufficiently sample excavated to reveal their depth and nature, and relationships to structures and other deposits. Where features are considered to be of particular archaeological interest, more extensive sampling or total excavation may be required following the initial sample investigation. This will be determined in consultation with SYAS.

Recording

2.2.32 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

2.2.33 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. Representative long sections of each mitigation area will be produced at an appropriate scale, where possible. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.

2.2.34 Photogrammetry from digital photography may also be used to record archaeological remains. Photogrammetric images will be scaled, drawn up and combined with survey and plan data to produce the drawn site record.

2.2.35 Each context, where assigned, will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

2.2.36 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will be using a camera with a 1/2.33" CMOS 12-megapixel sensor. The photographs will be captured in RAW format and converted to TIFF for digital archiving with the ADS. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

2.2.37 Digital file capture, file management and archiving will be carried out in accordance with standards laid out by Historic England (2015b) and the ADS (2013). A digital data management plan (DMP) has been created to detail how the data will be managed, stored and disseminated (Appendix 1).

2.2.38 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

Finds collection strategy

2.2.39 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the CIfA guidance for archaeological materials (CIfA 2014c). Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field (see Appendix 2). Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

2.2.40 Made ground and infill deposits may contain large quantities of modern (20th-century) artefactual material, and such infill deposits may have been brought to the deposition location from unknown sources, as general waste material intended for use in levelling during redevelopment or demolition of works buildings. These deposits may be limited in the information they can provide on the history and development of the works. Where such deposits contain large quantities of modern artefacts, a sample of such material only will be

retained for assessment. Samples would be equivalent to those taken for soil samples (e.g. up to 40 litres of artefacts per deposit). Such finds will be assessed by the relevant specialists to establish an approximate date, range of materials, provenance of the artefacts and range of wares represented, as well as any information that assists with characterising the source of the fill material (e.g. domestic/industrial waste).

2.2.41 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 1998), and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum.

2.2.42 All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner within 14 days of discovery, according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and SYAS. In the first instance, details of Treasure Find will be provided to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer to confirm that it constitutes treasure; they will be able to apply for a Treasure Reference Number and declare the find to the coroner. A short Treasure Report will be compiled for submission to the coroner.

2.2.43 In the unlikely event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of the Ministry of Justice or Church of England, as appropriate, and following the issuing of a Burial Licence.

2.2.44 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, and the guidance of CIfA (2017) and Historic England (2017a).

Sampling strategy

2.2.45 The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

2.2.46 In the event that any deposits suitable for environmental sampling are encountered within the area to be disturbed, samples will be taken from sealed features and buried subsoil deposits, where this will provide information relating to the date and function of the features, the nature of activity and/or subsistence in the vicinity and the general environmental conditions in the area. Where buried soils are identified, column samples or auger cores may be taken to provide data that can contribute to a Sheffield deposit model. The location of such samples will be determined in consultation with SYAS and York Archaeology's geoarchaeological team.

2.2.47 York Archaeology's environmental and geoarchaeological specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. It is anticipated that environmental sampling is most likely to comprise Flotation Samples; although other types of deposit sample may be taken if appropriate deposits are encountered. The principal types of deposit sample are:

- Flotation Sample (FS). Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised

washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.

- General Biological Sample (GBS): These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
- Column monolith: Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes. This is also intended to fulfil the project aim with regards to deposit modelling, should a suitably-preserved sequence of natural/alluvial deposits be encountered during the mitigation.
- Spot samples: these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

2.2.48 Samples of industrial residues (such as processing waste and slag, fuel waste, discarded crucibles containing the remains of melted steel, or other steel products from the site, etc.) will be taken where these are found in sealed deposits and in contexts that relate to specific structures/processed within the site, in line with Historic England guidance (2015c & 2018). An industrial residue specialist (Dr Rod Mackenzie) will be retained for consultation during the site work. Details of the results of analysis of crucible fragments from the works undertaken by ARCUS are currently unknown, but if suitable samples are recovered from the current works, Wessex Archaeology will be consulted to ascertain whether there is any available information on such works. This will enable the sampling strategy to complement and build on work previously undertaken. Consultations with Dr. Mackenzie will be made via video call in the first instance, with provision made for site visits where particularly complex deposits/features are encountered. Dr Mackenzie will advise on the nature and size of samples to be taken.

2.2.49 If unexpected earlier remains that may be suitable for scientific dating are identified within the mitigation areas, consultation will be undertaken with the York Archaeology geoarchaeological and conservation teams, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, and SYAS to determine a suitable sampling strategy.

Post-excavation assessment

2.2.50 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighed). Artefacts and samples will be assessed by the relevant specialists, who will produce appropriately detailed reports. The specialist reports will include indications as to the likely date of artefacts, recommendations regarding the potential for further analyses and research, and advice on items/materials that should be considered for museum deposition as part of the fieldwork archive.

2.2.51 All finds will be cleaned, marked, and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

2.2.52 Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where unglazed pottery is recovered, an assessment may be required prior to processing and recording to ascertain whether there is the potential for lipid analysis or preservation of residues. This should then advise as to whether washing and stabilisation of the pottery should

be avoided until sherds have been selected for such analyses (Historic England 2017b). Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g., glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), Boyle and Rawden (2020), and CIfA (2014b and c).

2.2.53 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, should this be necessary or appropriate. The use of this contingency will be decided in consultation with SYAS. Given the post-medieval to modern period of the known remains within the site, the most appropriate scientific dating technique to be used would be dendrochronology, and this would be dependent on the recovery of suitable timber remains.

2.2.54 The following is a list of post-excavation specialists who may be drawn upon:

- Geoarchaeology - Kristina Krawiec
- Paleoenvironmental remains – Stacey Adams
- Post-medieval pottery - David Barker and Richard Jackson
- Medieval pottery - Anne Jenner
- Post-medieval glass - Karen Weston
- Clay tobacco pipe – Alison Wilson
- Animal bone – Kris Poole
- Archaeometallurgy & industrial residues - Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter
- Worked wood - Steve Allen
- Human remains – Vicky Owen & Carina Summerfield-Hill

2.2.55 Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary. Appropriate specialist staff will be discussed and agreed with SYAS.

Reporting

2.2.56 Upon completion of the archaeological monitoring, an assessment report will be prepared. This will be structured as follows:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the work;
- An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place;
- An account of the methodology and detailed results of the mitigation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data;
- Recommendations for any additional post-excavation analyses of the mitigation archive, and a proposed timetable for undertaking the analyses;
- An Updated Project Design (UPD) for additional archaeological works and analyses, where this has been recommended in consultation with SYAS;

- A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed location plan and a plan of the site accurately identifying the mitigation area locations, feature plans and selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts;
- Specialist artefact and environmental assessment reports where undertaken;
- A context list/index;
- Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive;
- A copy of the key OASIS form details;
- Copies of the WSIs produced for the project.

2.2.57 Draft versions of the report will be submitted SYAS for comment, prior to finalisation. Digital copies of the final report will be submitted to the commissioning body. Bound and digital copies of the report will also be submitted direct to SYAS for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER. A digital copy will also be submitted to the Historic England Science Advisor, if required.

Further analyses & publication

2.2.58 The information contained in the assessment report will present and discuss the findings from the site and enable decisions to be taken regarding the future of any material uncovered in the excavation. The recommendations of specialists regarding the requirements for any further detailed analyses will be outlined, and an updated project design will be produced as part of the assessment report.

2.2.59 Where a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the excavation is required, costs for these works will be provided to the client during production of the updated project design.

2.2.60 A brief summary of the works will be presented in digital format for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*, and a relevant national journal covering the period/type of archaeology recorded (e.g. *Post-Medieval Archaeology*).

Archive preparation & deposition

2.2.61 SYAS will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This will be confirmed in the project report.

2.2.62 At the outset of the project, the landowner will be contacted to discuss the transfer of title of the site archive, including any artefacts, to Sheffield Museums/Sheffield Archives. The transfer of title will be completed prior to the deposition of the archives. Where Sheffield City Council are the landowner, such transfer of title would not be necessary. The client will also be requested to waive their rights to appropriate artefacts under the Treasure Act.

2.2.63 A field archive for the evaluation works will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. The archaeological contractor will contact Sheffield Museums to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and complete the museum's Project Initiation Form. The museum curator will be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

2.2.64 For the historic building recording, a digital archive will be compiled, consisting of the full photographic record and a copy of the report. Bound copies of the report will also be submitted to Sheffield City Archives. Any recovered documentary materials and artefacts from the historic building recording will be assessed and catalogued. Documentary material will be offered to Sheffield Archives, while artefactual material would be offered to Sheffield Museums or Kelham Island Museum, as appropriate.

2.2.65 The digital photographic archives, and other relevant digital files (e.g. CAD plans) from the historic building recording and trial trench evaluation will be deposited with the ADS. The digital archives will be prepared in line with guidance from Historic England (2015b) and the ADS (2013). A digital data management plan (DMP) has been created to detail how the data will be managed, stored and disseminated (see Appendix 1).

2.2.66 The compilation of the field archive will follow national and regional guidance (CIfA 2020c; Turnpenny 2012), and will be undertaken with reference to the CIfA Archive Selection Toolkit (CIfA and Historic England 2019).

- Documentary material to be deposited will be selected by the Project Officer, and will include all pro-forma records made within the field and catalogues of such records, as well as copies of all reports produced and the WSI.

- Artefactual and ecofactual material to be deposited will be selected by the Project Manager and Project Officer, following the collection guidelines of Sheffield Museums, the stated aims and objectives of the project, and the recommendations of specialists. The final selection of material to be deposited will be agreed with the curator of Sheffield Museums and SYAS.

- Digital material to be deposited with the ADS will comprise the full digital photographic archives from the evaluation and historic building recording works. Where duplicate images exist (e.g. bracketed shots), only the best/most representative version will be selected for deposition by the Project Officers.

2.2.67 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, will grant a licence to SYAS, Sheffield Museums and the ADS to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues will be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

2.2.68 The OASIS forms for the project will be updated at http://oasis.ac.uk/form, with copies of the fieldwork reports uploaded. The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework will be updated where appropriate, either via OASIS or via the online interactive resource at https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/.

2.2.69 Deposition of the evaluation field archive with Sheffield Museums will occur after the assessment report in the event that no further mitigation or analyses are required. If further archaeological works, post-excavation analyses and/or publication are required, the archive deposition will follow that phase.

3 ACCESS, HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE

3.1.1 The client will arrange safe access to the land.

3.1.2 The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.

3.1.3 All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. York Archaeology will complete a task-specific risk assessment and safe working method statement before the commencement of the fieldwork, and copies of this will be approved by the client. This will comply with the industry guidelines laid out in the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Manual Health & Safety in Field Archaeology (2006).

3.1.4 York Archaeology staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times.

3.1.5 York Archaeology carries the appropriate insurance, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

4 MONITORING OF FIELDWORK

4.1.1 Where possible a minimum of ten working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the SYAS.

4.1.2 The SYAS may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the archaeological work and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the mitigation.

5 TIMETABLE

5.1.1 Archaeological monitoring of groundworks undertaken the week commencing 1st of July with the HBR fieldwork expected to commence in late August/September, on a date to be confirmed from the 19th of August.

5.1.2 After the completion of the fieldwork a summary report will be produced within 4-6 weeks, and the full report within 3 months. The archive will be assembled and deposited within 12 months.

6 STAFFING

6.1.1 The Historic Building Recording will be undertaken by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, Project Manager – Built Heritage. The archaeological monitoring will be staffed by Project Officers Carmen Dahlke and Ben Savine. This phase of work will be undertaken on site by two members consisting of a Project Officer and Senior Project Archaeologist.

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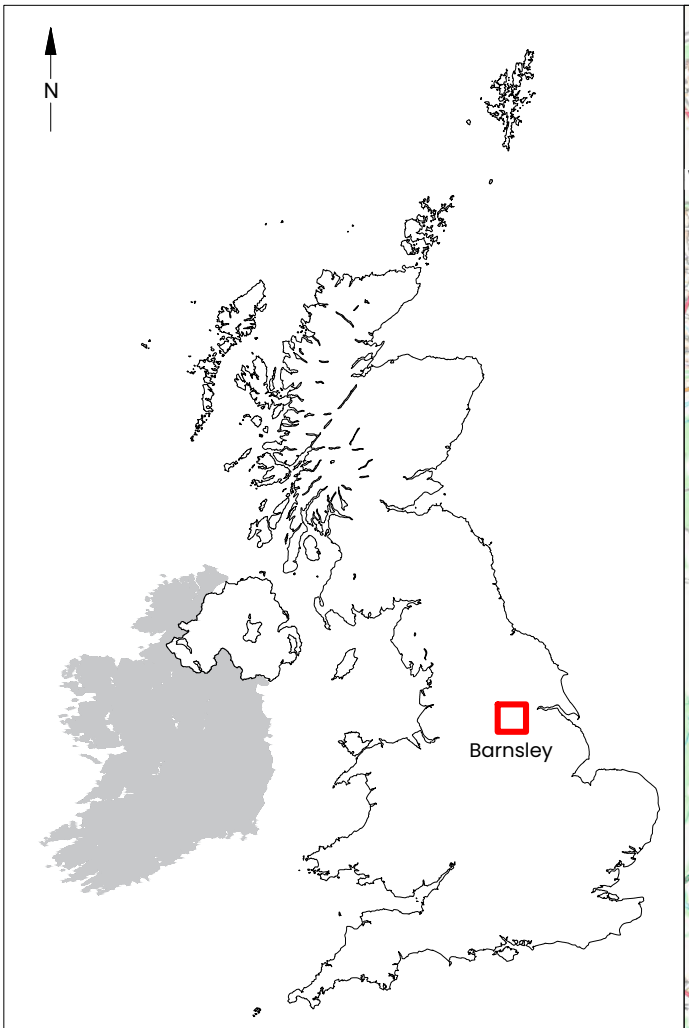
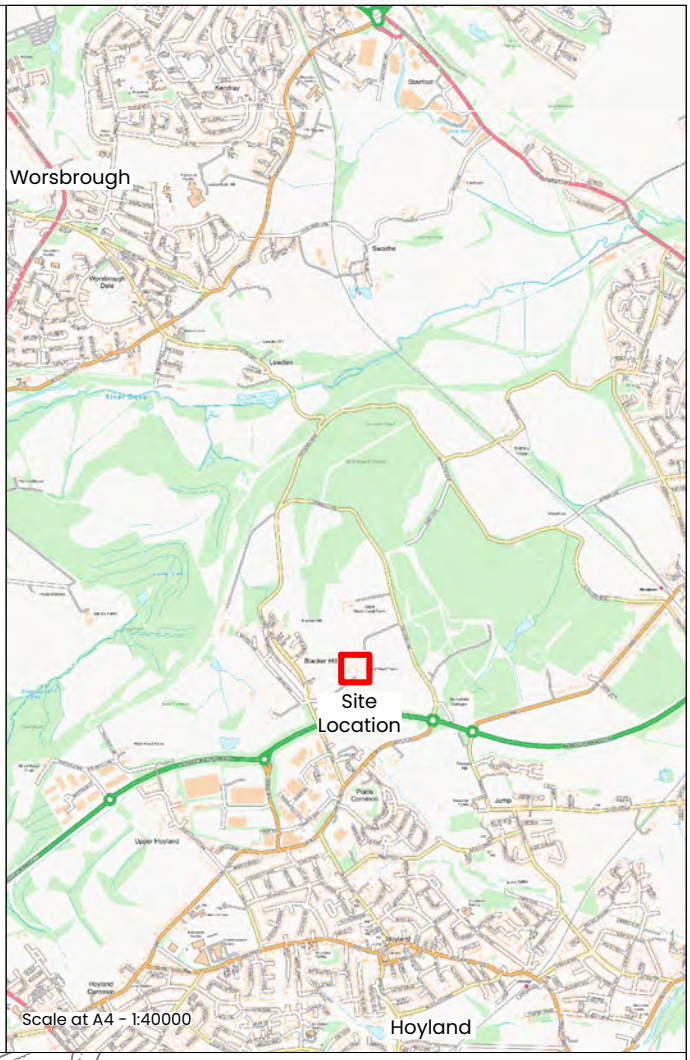
FIGURES





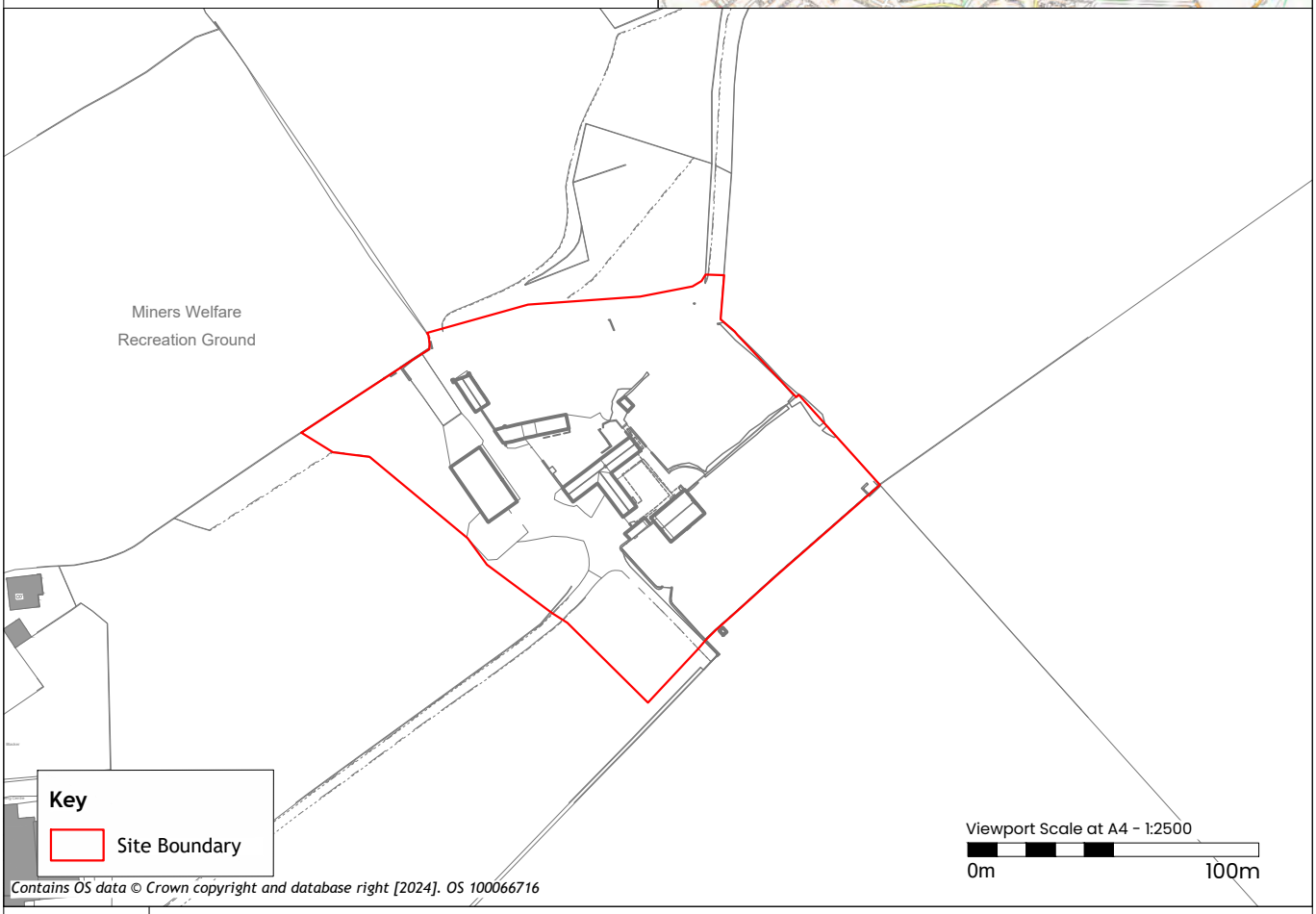


Figure 01 - Location Map
9681 - Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley

Scale at A4 - varies
Drawn by MI

Figure 02 - Site Plan
9681 - Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley

Scale at A4 - 1:1000
Drawn by MI

APPENDIX 1: DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Work Digital / Think Archive - Data Management Plan Overview

The sections below are the basic components of the Data Management Plan. Each section comprises a series of sections which need to be completed. The Work Digital / Think Archive guidance provides a full version of this document which includes Questions to Consider, Guidance and Examples where appropriate.

Section 1: Project Administration
• Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts
Section 2: Data Collection
• What data will you collect or create? • How will the data be collected or created?
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
• What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
• How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Section 5: Storage and Backup
• How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
• Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? • What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? • Have you contacted the data repository? • Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
• How will you share the data and make it accessible? • Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
Section 8: Responsibilities
• Who will be responsible for data management?

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
YA site code 9681 OASIS ID: TBC
Project Name
Woodhead Hall Farm, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
Project Description
A level 3 historic building recording will be undertaken of the historic buildings on site prior to their proposed alterations. Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) will be undertaken during the groundworks associated with the development which will include some extensions of the buildings.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Thomas Daley Homes, on behalf of Rotary Developments Ltd
Project Manager
Joel Goodchild
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
Data Contact Person
Joel Goodchild
Date DMP created
21/06/2024
Date DMP last updated
21/06/2024
Version
1
Related data management policies

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Digital photographic record. Also GPS survey data and CAD plans created from survey data and photogrammetry. Digital site records (site registers) may also be used.

How will the data be collected or created?
Digital camera with a 1/2.33” 12 megapixel sensor. The photographs will be captured in RAW format and converted to TIFF for digital archiving. Site plans will be created from GPS survey data and SFM digital photogrammetry, in CAD format. Wifi enabled tablets may be used to collect basic site data (e.g. context and sample registers, photo registers).

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
ADS metadata spreadsheets will be completed for all digital files deposited. All relevant fields will be filled in. PDF copies of the site report will be linked to the digital archive.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
No ethical issues are anticipated. If required, advice on copyright and IPR issues will be sought from YA legal advisors.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
During the fieldwork, the digital photographic and GPS survey data will be regularly downloaded and copied to the YA server at the Sheffield office. This is backed up daily to off-site cloud storage. Photogrammetric data is processed periodically throughout the fieldwork and plans produced for checking and annotating in the field. Proforma data collected using tablets is automatically uploaded to the YA cloud server at the end of the day via Wifi.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
Digital photographs to be deposited with the ADS will comprise the full photographic record for the archaeological fieldwork. Where duplicate shots exist, only the best/most representative example will be selected. Photographs taken for photogrammetric planning will not form part of the digital archive, but georeferenced copies of plans and elevations produced from this data will be deposited as CAD drawings. Digital data from the tablets will be output as tables incorporated in the assessment report appendices.
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
The digital dataset for the survey will be deposited with the ADS for long-term preservation.
Have you contacted the data repository?
Not yet.
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
Yes, these are included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
Digital data will be publicly available from the ADS once the archive has been signed off. PDF copies of the report will also be available from the OASIS and the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
None have been identified.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Joel Goodchild

APPENDIX 2: ON-SITE FINDS RETENTION AND DISCARD POLICY

Materials	On site
Animal bone	**On site all bones will be collected except those listed in the uncollected material.** Large deposits of charnel animal bone from features should be sampled in accordance with the sample strategy percentages. Only bone material from the sample should be kept as it is equally representative of the feature as other material. Un-stratified material should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). All animal bone to be noted on context sheets and within the Finds register, but marked as uncollected where not retained.
Architectural worked stone	Smaller worked stones will be collected on site. Architectural worked stones should be avoided being collected. A specialist should first be informed so the material can be recorded on site. If the stone is deemed worthy of retention it can be lifted and brought to the office, otherwise the material is to remain on site.
Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and flagstone	On-site building material is collected if it is found in archaeological features or deposits/layers. Material from structures such as brick or tiles are subsampled. A sub-sample of two of each type of material (i.e. two of each style of brick) should be taken from each masonry number. If potential reuse, stamps or prints are present these should also be collected. The material should then be processed and sent to a specialist. Un-stratified material should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary).
Clay Tobacco Pipe	All clay tobacco pipe should be collected, with the exception of unstratified finds or those from topsoil (unless they are intrinsically interesting) (specialist advice to be sought where necessary).

Daub/Fired Clay	Daub from/or associated with structures will be collected. Large deposits of daub within pits not associated with a structure can be sub-sampled (ask post-excavation staff for advice). Small deposits of Daub/Fired Clay to be retained due to possible presence of fired clay objects, such as loom weights. No daub/fired clay to be collected from topsoil unless intrinsically interesting (specialist advice to be sought where necessary).
Flint	All suspected worked flint should be collected. No material should be collected from topsoil unless intrinsically interesting (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). Burnt unworked flint should be weighed on site and added to the Finds Register as uncollected.
Glass	All glass to be collected other than unstratified and minute fragments of glass. Thin slithers of glass should not be collected. They provide no information on the overall material or date of site. Small glass fragments should be added to the context sheet and Finds register. Un-stratified material should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary).
Human bone	In the event of the discovery of human remains, or suspected human remains, the City Archaeologsit and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. Disturbance will be avoided and remains left in situ unless absolutely necessary. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of, the client and the Lead Planning Archaeologist, the necessary burial license will be obtained in line with the current Ministry of Justice procedures. In the case of active churchyards, the policy for treatment of human remains will typically be outlined in the WSI.
Leather	All leather material is collected.
Metal	All should be collected, except if unstratified or from topsoil (unless intrinsically interesting) (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). Where discarded, these finds should be noted on the Finds register as uncollected.

Oyster Shell	Only full valves will be collected from the site. If a feature has a large quantity of full valves a subsample of the shell will be taken, upon consultation with post excavation staff and specialists. Partial valves and excess valves will be noted on the Finds Register as uncollected, with a weight and quantity. Any signs of worked shell should be retained. Un-stratified material should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary).
Post-medieval Pottery	All pottery from features and archaeological layers to be collected. Pottery from large archaeological layers can be sub sampled to show a representation of the material from the deposit, through test pits and upon consultation with post excavation staff and specialists. Unstratified pottery should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area, or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). To be recorded on finds register as uncollected.
Prehistoric pottery	All pottery from features and archaeological layers to be collected. Pottery from large archaeological layers can be sub sampled to show a representation of the material from the deposit, through test pits and upon consultation with post excavation staff and specialists. Unstratified pottery should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area, or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). To be recorded on finds register as uncollected.
Romano-British pottery	All pottery from features and archaeological layers to be collected. Pottery from large archaeological layers can be sub sampled to show a representation of the material from the deposit, through test pits and upon consultation with post excavation staff and specialists. Unstratified pottery should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area, or field (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). To be recorded on finds register as uncollected.

Saxon and Medieval Pottery	All pottery from features and archaeological layers to be collected. Pottery from large archaeological layers can be sub sampled to show a representation of the material from the deposit, through test pits and upon consultation with post excavation staff and specialists. Unstratified pottery should not be collected unless intrinsically interesting to the site, area, or field specialist advice (to be sought where necessary). To be recorded on finds register as uncollected.
Slag	All slag should be collected, if a large deposit is present the material should be sampled in line with the sampling strategy (informed by specialist visit/advice). No slag should be collected from topsoil unless it is intrinsically interesting (specialist advice to be sought where necessary). Presence of all these finds to be recorded on the Finds Register, as uncollected, with a weight of the material.
Structural timber	For structural timbers, in-house specialist Steve Allen will decide what material is discarded and retained (in consultation with the City Archaeologist). However for large artefacts an agreement between the depositor and the intended archive must be agreed before conserving or lifting these objects in order to ensure the artefacts survival and care. The specialist must consider the quality of the object, size of the object and importance locally, regionally and nationally to establish if an artefact is to be retained.
Waterlogged wood	Waterlogged wood to be collected, in line with the site sampling strategy.

APPENDIX 3: SAMPLING STRATEGY

Feature type	Sediment conditions	Overall scope of sampling	MM	Charred material	C14	OSL	Pollen/Diatom	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wood
Sampling method:			**Undisturbed block sample small kubiena tin**	**Loose bulk sample, representative of particle size, and quantity for desired methods**	**A4x1 cm (sea)**	**Light-tight canister, moisture/sediment sample; where available, gamma spec background radiation measurement.**	**column in gutter + Clingfilm**	**Min.40L for dry deposits or 20L from waterlogged deposits (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)**			**In bags with water**
Archaeological Feature/ buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	Each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)		x			x	x	x	x	X
	Dry visible charred material	Each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer)	x	x	x			x		x	
	Waterlogged organic	Each occurrence, at thickest point or every 10cm	x		x		x	x	x	x	X
	Dry visible charred material	Each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	x		x		x	x		x	
	Buried soil horizon	Across soil profile	x			x	x	x			
Sediment change, reaction to environmental change	Laminated or changes in sediment in profile	Sample of each sedimentation type, in middle of sediment unit, or over equal interval		x	x	x	x				
Any	Wood structure	Retain all, keep damp, bag each timber separately			x						x
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented							x		

Abbreviations MM Micromorphology **C14** Radiocarbon **BP** Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains **Bo** small bone. BS –Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris) **CS** Sediment sample

APPENDIX 4: STANDARDS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Archaeological Watching Brief

Standards & Guidance

1 Requirement for Archaeological Watching Brief

1.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed and where a more extensive programme of investigation is not warranted.

1.2 SYAS must be consulted in advance to agree the scope of necessary archaeological works and an appropriate methodology.

1.3 Note: All references are correct at time of publication, and it is the responsibility of the undertaking body to review the guidance and ensure that they refer to the most current.

Professional Standards

1.4 Archaeological work should be carried out using appropriate expertise and the archaeologists undertaking the work should be adequately qualified. It is good practice to use professionally accredited experts such as a CIfA Registered Organisation[1]. SYAS also maintain an open list of archaeological contractors who operate in the region.[2]

1.5 All archaeological work needs to comply with:

1. the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process;[3]
2. the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) standards and guidance;[4]
3. Historic England's guidance on managing archaeological projects (MoRPHE)[5]
4. Historic England's best practice guidance relevant to the project.[6]

Written Scheme of Investigation

1.6 The undertaking body may be required to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to set out a proposed methodology for the watching brief in sufficient detail.

1.7 The contents of a WSI on any given site should be agreed with SYAS.

[1] A register of Registered Organisations is available online: https://www.archaeologists.net/lookingforanarchaeologist
[2] Available online: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/planning-development/south-yorkshire-archaeology-service
[3] SYAS 2018
[4] CIfA 2020a
[5] Historic England 2015a
[6] Available online: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/find/a-z-publications/

1.8 The WSI should be formed in reference to relevant standards, and as a minimum contain:

1. Site location (illustrated on OS MasterMap or similarly detailed survey showing National Grid Coordinates);
2. Context of the project (including planning background and consultations);
3. Project stages and timetable;
4. Monitoring arrangements;
5. Description of the site identifying its geology, topography, condition etc.;
6. Brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs;
7. Detail implications (of 5 & 6 above) for archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential (of both buried and standing remains);
8. Aims and objectives with reference to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework;
9. Detail the rationale behind the location of each recording area and a plan that clearly shows their location within the site;
10. Summary of the specific outputs of the project (e.g. report, archives etc);
11. Methodology for recording, sampling, assessment, analysis and reporting;
12. Strategy for seeking preservation in-situ and/or additional recording of identified features of unexpected importance;
13. Strategy for the deposition of the project archive (including a selection strategy and data management plan produced in accordance with CIfA guidance);
14. Strategy for publication and dissemination of the results;
15. Details of the competent person/persons or organisation undertaking the works.

1.9 The WSI must include an outline sediment sampling strategy based on suspected archaeology, and previous nearby discoveries. Provision should be allowed to revise this strategy in consultation with appropriate specialists, including the Historic England Science Advisor, during the fieldwork as appropriate to account for unexpected discoveries.

1.10 A template Written Scheme of Investigation covering archaeological watching briefs is available[7], providing additional guidance and allowing any deviations from these standards to be identified and justified.

Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

1.11 A proposed archive selection strategy must be included with the WSI, detailing the project-specific selection process, agreed by all stakeholders, for all records and materials arising from the work in creating the Archaeological Archive.

1.12 Where digital data is anticipated as an output of the project, the selection strategy must include a data management plan, setting out the methodology for data management from acquisition to deposition.

1.13 This should be produced in accordance with CIfA guidance.[8]

[7] See guidance for archaeological projects, available online: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/syas
[8] Available online: https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit & https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital

Monitoring

1.14 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

1.15 Should features of unexpected importance or complexity be identified that would warrant special measures to record or protect them, then the supervising archaeologist should notify SYAS at the earliest opportunity to implement the appropriate strategy for their management.

1.16 If it becomes clear during the archaeological watching brief that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive on the site, the contractor should discuss their work with the monitor. A joint decision will be made on reducing the work to an intermittent watching brief or ceasing observation of groundworks.

1.17 Minor changes to an agreed WSI must be submitted to SYAS for written approval. Major changes will require the preparation of an updated WSI for submission to the approving body (SYAS or planning authority as appropriate).

2 Aims

2.1 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief is to allow the investigation of features and deposits of archaeological interest, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of disruptive works.

2.2 The work will be undertaken in reference to general aims and specific objectives formulated with reference to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework[9] and other period specific or thematic research frameworks/strategies, as applicable.

3 Scope

3.1 The archaeological watching brief will be maintained during all groundworks within the agreed area(s), including those for temporary works such as construction compounds, unless otherwise specified in the WSI.

Recommended Contingencies

3.2 Contingencies should be budgeted for and identified in the WSI, including, where relevant:

1. Attendance of additional archaeologists to record areas of extensive or complex archaeology;
2. Additional specialist sampling and scientific dating;
3. Conservation of artefacts;
4. Post-excavation analysis, in the event that detailed reporting is required;
5. Publication of results.

[9] Available online: https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/

4 Standards for Archaeological Watching Brief

4.1 Archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA standards and guidance.[10]

4.2 Detailed procedures for investigation and recording will be undertaken in accordance with professional best practice, such as that established in Historic England's *Excavation Recording Manual*.[11]

4.3 All records, finds and samples generated during the programme of works should be safely stored as part of a Working Project Archive (see Section 7).

Groundworks

4.4 During a continuous watching brief, all groundworks within the area(s) of the archaeological watching brief must be undertaken under archaeological supervision to allow for the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered.

4.5 Machine excavation will be undertaken by backactor excavator, using a toothless bucket of appropriate width, to reduce ground levels in level spits. Excavated areas should not be smoothed with the back of the bucket. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.

4.6 Toothed buckets are only to be used in exceptional circumstances, and where express permission has been given by the supervising archaeologist.

4.7 During an intermittent watching brief, where archaeological remains are observed or suspected by contractors or plant operators outside of periods of archaeological supervision, they must immediately cease work in that area and notify the archaeological contractor.

4.8 Where features or deposits of potential archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by groundworks, sufficient time will be allowed for the archaeological contractor to clean, assess, excavate, sample and record them.

4.9 Heavy plant or excavators must not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the archaeological contractor has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

Investigation of Archaeological Features

4.10 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand, where safe to do so, using appropriate tools and according to accepted principles of stratigraphic excavation.

4.11 Features and deposits will be investigated sufficient to characterise their nature and importance.

4.12 The stratigraphy of the area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

[10] CIfA 2020a

[11] Available from Historic England's website: https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/historic-england-archaeological-recording-manual-2018/

Removal of Contaminated Deposits

4.13 Wherever possible, the risk of contamination should be established prior to work commencing, and appropriate measures implemented to reduce or avoid risks in accordance with Historic England best practice guidance.[12]

4.14 Where hand excavation is not possible, any necessary machine excavation of archaeological features and deposits should be undertaken under the supervision of an archaeologist and in accordance with the agreed WSI.

Recording

4.15 A standard single context recording system will be used to keep a documentary record of all archaeological remains that are encountered. The individual contexts will be cross-referenced as appropriate to associated features that are exposed.

4.16 Stratigraphy will be recorded in all recording areas, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified, and a Harris Matrix diagram compiled.

4.17 All records will be checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships.

Drawn Record

4.18 A range of survey methods may be applied depending on the nature of the archaeology encountered, including survey by hand, by total station, real-time kinematic global navigation satellite system (RTK GNSS), or photogrammetry. All measured survey will be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidelines.[13]

4.19 Hand-drawn and digital surveys will be annotated in the field to produce interpretative drawings with relevant context numbers and boundaries between features.

4.20 A drawing register will be maintained, recording the scale, location, date, subject, levels, and surveyor.

4.21 The extent of the excavated areas and archaeological features will be recorded in plan at an appropriate scale (1:500, 1:1250 or at most 1:2500), including the position of section lines, and tied into the National Grid.

4.22 All archaeological features will be drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (minimum 1:50 for plans and 1:20 for sections) with Ordnance Datum heights on each drawing.

Photography

4.23 Photographic recording (film or digital) will be required showing the site in context, all excavated areas and individual archaeological features, and including shots of work in progress.

4.24 Film photography will be undertaken using panchromatic black and white film no faster than ISO400, supplemented with colour slide film.

[12] Historic England 2017a

[13] Including Andrews *et al* 2015 and Historic England 2017b.

4.25 Digital photography will be undertaken in accordance with standards set by Historic England and the recipient archive.[14] All digital photography will be undertaken using a high-quality camera recommended to have no less than an APS-C or DX size sensor of 10 megapixels and to be capable of generating images in TIF (v6) or unprocessed RAW format.

4.26 Metric scales of appropriate size will be clearly and discreetly placed in photographs to preserve scale including, where colour is important factor, colour control patches.

4.27 A register recording the details of each image will be maintained, including subject, location, date, and photographer.

Finds and Samples

4.28 Provisions should be made for relevant specialists to visit the site where required.

4.29 The Historic England Science Advisor can be consulted for advice on appropriate approaches to sampling and other archaeological science components.

Artefact Recovery

4.30 All stratified archaeological finds will be collected, except for modern (mid-20th century or later) finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts unless it is determined that they are of archaeological interest. Unstratified archaeological finds will be collected where they are determined to be of intrinsic archaeological interest. All artefacts will be bagged and labelled by context.

4.31 Removal, packaging, and labelling of finds will be undertaken in accordance with 'First Aid for Finds'[15] and specific Historic England guidance as required.

Environmental/Sediment Sampling and Scientific Dating

4.32 All sampling must be undertaken to a site-specific strategy to be set out in the project WSI. It is to be produced in consultation with specialist advice, and in accordance with best practice guidance (including specific guidance on industrial residues, geoarchaeology, and animal remains where appropriate).[16]

4.33 The sampling strategy should also identify a process for determining when scientific dating will be considered, such as radiocarbon dating, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating, or dendrochronology.

4.34 Provision should also be made in the WSI for the sampling strategy to be refined at suitable stages during the fieldwork programme, utilising appropriate specialists where necessary including the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

Human Remains

4.35 Should any inhumation or cremation burials be encountered, their extent, number and state of preservation will be established and SYAS will be notified to discuss an appropriate strategy for their management. Remains should not be removed or chased beyond the existing limits of excavation prior to agreement with SYAS.

[14] Historic England 2015b. and Archaeological Data Service 2009
[15] Watkinson and Neal 1998
[16] Historic England 2011, 2018b, 2019 & 2022.

4.36 Where necessary, a licence for removal will be requested from the Ministry of Justice, and SYAS notified, and no development should take place until burials are removed or alternate arrangements made.

4.37 The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law and all relevant best practice guidance.[17] The remains will be recorded in-situ before lifting in accordance with best practice guidance.[18]

Treasure

4.38 Written agreement must be sought from the landowner to confirm that they waive their right to receive a reward under The Treasure Act 1996 should eligible finds be made.

4.39 Artefacts defined as treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 (as supplemented by the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023) will be treated in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.[19] All finds of treasure must be reported to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. In the first instance, it is recommended that details of the find are provided to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer to confirm that it constitutes treasure. They will then be able to apply for a Treasure Reference Number and declare the find to the coroner on your behalf. SYAS should also be notified.

4.40 A short Treasure Report will be compiled for submission to the coroner.[20]

4.41 Where recovery of treasure cannot be undertaken on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Post-Excavation

4.42 All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance. Finds are to be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.

4.43 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance.[21]

4.44 Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.

4.45 All sediment samples collected in accordance with the project sampling strategy should be processed, sorted, and assessed (excluding samples form obviously mixed deposits, etc.).

4.46 Scientific dating of suitable material should be undertaken where required to provide chronostratigraphy of features of archaeological interest.

4.47 Advice from appropriate specialists should be sought on the storage and conservation of unstable artefactual remains (e.g. metallic, wood or leather).

4.48 Ferrous objects, and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed in accordance with Historic England guidance.[22]

[17] APABE 2017
[18] Brickley, et al., 2017 & Historic England 2018c
[19] DCMS 2008
[20] A template treasure report can be requested from the Finds Liaison Officer
[21] Watkinson and Neal 1998, Historic England 2011 & Barclay *et al.* 2016)
[22] Historic England 2006

4.49 The specialists will provide assessment reports describing the material, proposing selection for the permanent archive, and identifying recommendations for further detailed analysis and illustration in consideration of any research potential.

4.50 For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections, e.g. the South Yorkshire / North Derbyshire Medieval Ceramics Reference Collection.[23]

4.51 The guidelines for handling Post Roman Ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group are also to be followed, for relevant material: MPRG, 2001 "Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics" Medieval Pottery Res Group Occ Paper 2.

5 Reporting

Reporting

5.1 Depending on the results of the archaeological watching brief, and in consultation with SYAS, it may be necessary to prepare a post-excavation assessment report and updated written scheme of investigation. These will provide a brief assessment of the potential of the data collected during the fieldwork stage and establish what additional work (post-excavation analysis) is required to achieve the project aims and objectives.

5.2 Following completion of any additional works agreed with SYAS, or where a post-excavation assessment is not required, an analysis report will be produced.

Post-Excavation Assessment & Updated Written Scheme of Investigation

5.3 A post-excavation assessment report shall contain:

1. A summary of stratigraphy and finds and samples recovered (this should not be a detailed stratigraphic description of the entire site);
2. A brief description of identified phases;
3. A statement of potential for each component of data, carried out by appropriate specialists;
4. Recommendations for further investigation and/or preservation, to be determined in consultation with SYAS.

5.4 Following finalisation of the post-excavation assessment report the WSI will be updated to:

1. Identify any changes to the aims and objectives of the project;
2. Identify any material that would merit further study;
3. Update the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan.

Analysis Report

5.5 An analysis report shall contain:

1. An introduction including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate);
2. The original research aims and objectives and rationale for selected area of investigation;
3. An archaeological and historical baseline;

[23] Available online: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ceramics_eh_2003/

4. A description of results;
5. A report of all find and sample categories, by appropriate specialists, including their future research potential;
6. The results of any scientific dating;
7. A discussion of the results including a phased interpretation of the site;
8. A summary of the results in their local, regional, and national context, and the extent to which the work has addressed the project aims and objectives;
9. Supporting illustrations, including as a minimum:
   (a) A detailed location map;
   (b) A detailed site plan showing all monitored areas, as excavated;
   (c) All plans and sections;
   (d) Detailed plans of archaeological features;
   (e) Detailed sections of archaeological features;
   (f) An overall (phased) site plan showing all archaeological features recorded;
   (g) Selection of photographs of work in progress;
   (h) Select artefact illustrations and/or photographs.
   (i) Supporting tables of data, as relevant.
10. A detailed context index;
11. An archive index;
12. Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project, including SYAS.

6 Standards for Publication and Dissemination

Public Engagement & Outreach

6.1 Archaeological work is undertaken for public benefit and SYAS encourage opportunities for public engagement to be integrated from the outset.

6.2 It is not anticipated that a watching brief will require public engagement and outreach from the outset, however the need for this should be reviewed and updated dependent on the results.

Dissemination of Results

6.3 Digital and physical copies of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Copies of any digital data must also be provided when requested.

6.4 Printed copies of reports will be included with the physical archive to the recipient museum.

6.5 Copies of the report, or details on where it can be accessed, should be provided to all external specialists involved in the project.

6.6 The archaeological contractor should initiate or update an online OASIS form[24] at commencement of the project. Details of the results and archive are to be added, along with a copy of all formal reports, upon completion of the project.

[24] Via the OASIS online portal hosted by the Archaeological Data Service http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/

Formal Publication

6.7 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire* or an equivalent SYAS publication.

6.8 Where results warrant it, and following discussion with SYAS, formal publication in the form of a journal article or monograph should be produced.

Furthering Research

6.9 Provision must be made for updating the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This is to be achieved by adding 'comments' to relevant research questions briefly summarising the results and providing a bibliographic reference to the relevant report[25].

[25] The research framework is accessible online: https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/ - new users must register for a new account to add comments.

7 Standards for Archaeological Archives

General

7.1 In accordance with regional policy,[26] the archaeological contractor must notify the relevant museum at project initiation, mid-point review and completion stages to discuss archaeological archiving requirements. The relevant form (Project Initiation Form/ Mid-point Review Form/ Completion Form) will be filled out and sent to the museum with a copy provided to SYAS. Template forms are available for download from the SYAS website.[27]

7.2 Details of archiving arrangements should be confirmed with the client and landowner at the outset, and a budget allowed for to cover the museum's expected deposition charge.

Working Project Archive

7.3 All material (whether digital or physical) recovered or generated through the duration of the watching brief will be appropriately and securely stored in a working project archive. This will be undertaken in accordance with the selection strategy and digital data management plan set out at the commencement of the project (see paragraphs 1.11-1.13).

Physical Records

7.4 Any physical documents or drawings will be indexed, collated, and stored in a secure location when not in use.

7.5 Film photography will be processed at regular intervals throughout the duration of a project.

7.6 Digital security copies will be made of physical records at regular intervals, to be stored and backed up in a secure location. Documents and drawings will be scanned at an appropriate resolution (no less than 300dpi for documents and drawings, 600dpi for photographic prints, and 4000dpi for negatives or slides) and to an appropriate format (e.g. a lossless format, such as TIF, for scale drawings), and scans checked for quality.[28] Standards adhered to should be included in the Data Management Plan. If digitised data is to form part of the final digital archive it should be treated as set out for Born Digital Records below.

Born Digital Records

7.7 All digital records will be treated in accordance with a project data management plan.[29]

7.8 Digital records will be routinely downloaded, stored, and backed up in a secure location.

7.9 All digital records will be consistently labelled, files logically structured, and embedded with appropriate metadata (or have their metadata stored in an accompanying spreadsheet).[30]

[26] Turnpenny 2012
[27] See guidance for archaeological projects, available online: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/syas
[28] For further guidance see: Digitisation at The National Archives
[29] CIfA guidance available online: https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital
[30] Archaeological Data Service 2009

Final Archaeological Archive

Selection Strategy

7.10 On the completion of fieldwork, the relevant specialists and recipient museum will be consulted to update the selection strategy set out in the WSI in accordance with best practice guidance.[31]

7.11 This should consider all documents, finds, samples, and digital files generated during the project, including illustrations.

7.12 The aim of this process is to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition, or the retention of materials not considered germane to future analysis.

Archive Deposition

7.13 The final archive will then be assembled in accordance with Archaeological Archives Forum, CIfA, and museum guidelines.[32]

7.14 Agreement in principle for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum needs to be obtained at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form[33] to the recipient museum. SYAS will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.

7.15 The recipient archive will be licensed to use the deposited material, in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.16 It is preferred practice for generated material to be archived in its original medium (i.e. physical or digital). Digitising of physical records will only be considered where it retains the same level of accessibility and information as the original medium.

7.17 The physical archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum. A copy of the archive receipt will be provided to SYAS.

7.18 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository (CoreTrustSeal certified). For archaeological archives this is presently limited to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. A link to the final digital archive will be provided to SYAS.

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APPENDIX 5: DETAILED ANALYTICAL BUILDING RECORDING

Archaeological Building Recording (Detailed Analytical Record)

Standards & Guidance

1 Requirement for Archaeological Building Record

1.1 The document outlines a standard brief for a detailed analytical archaeological building record.

1.2 A programme of analytical archaeological building recording is undertaken where additional information is required to understand the importance of a building to inform future change, or to record and advance understanding of its significance prior to its loss (wholly or in part).

1.3 SYAS should be consulted in advance of any building recording to agree a methodology. The specific recording elements required will be determined in respect to the importance of the building and, in relation to proposed changes, the scale of harm from future alterations.

1.4 Note: All references are correct at time of publication, and it is the responsibility of the undertaking body to review the guidance and ensure that they refer to the most current.

Professional Standards

1.5 Archaeological work should be carried out using appropriate expertise and the archaeologists undertaking the work should be adequately qualified. It is good practice to use professionally accredited experts such as a CIfA Registered Organisation[1]. SYAS also maintain an open list of archaeological contractors who operate in the region.[2]

1.6 All archaeological work needs to comply with:

1. the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process;[3]
2. the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) standards and guidance;[4]
3. Historic England's guidance on managing archaeological projects (MoRPHE)[5]
4. Historic England's best practice guidance relevant to the project.[6]

[1] A register of Registered Organisations is available online: https://www.archaeologists.net/lookingforanarchaeologist
[2] Available online: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/planning-development/south-yorkshire-archaeology-service
[3] SYAS 2018
[4] CIfA 2020a
[5] Historic England 2015a
[6] Available online: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/find/a-z-publications/

Written Scheme of Investigation

1.7 The undertaking body will be required to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to set out a proposed scheme of works in sufficient detail to demonstrate the works will be appropriate and proportionate to the site and the anticipated level of impact.

1.8 The requirement and contents of a WSI on any given site should be confirmed with SYAS.

1.9 The WSI will be formed in reference to relevant standards, and as a minimum contain:

1. Site location (illustrated on OS MasterMap or similarly detailed survey showing National Grid Coordinates);
2. Context of the project (including planning background and consultations);
3. Project timetable/ work stages;
4. Strategy for seeking retention in-situ of identified features of importance;
5. Monitoring arrangements;
6. Description of the site identifying its condition etc.;
7. Brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs;
8. Aims and objectives with reference to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework and other period specific or thematic research frameworks/strategies, as applicable;
9. A table listing each building with the rationale for the proposed recording strategy and a plan that clearly shows their location within the site;
10. Summary of the specific outputs of the project (including report, archives etc);
11. Methodology for site investigation, sampling (where relevant), assessment, analysis and reporting;
12. Strategy for the deposition of the project archive (including a selection strategy and data management plan produced in accordance with guidance below) and identification of the relevant repository;[7]
13. Strategy for outreach, publication and dissemination of the results;
14. Details of the competent person/persons or organisation undertaking the works.

1.10 Appropriate specialists should be consulted in formulating sampling strategies and methodologies specific to the site and project objectives., including whether site visits will be required for sampling of timbers, glass, plaster/mortar or decorative schemes as may be appropriate. Provision should be allowed to revise this strategy during the fieldwork as appropriate to account for unexpected discoveries.

1.11 A template "Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological building recording" is available for use[8], providing additional guidance and allowing any deviations from these standards to be identified and justified.

[7] The physical building record should be deposited with the local archives and digital records to a Trusted Digital Repository (CoreTrustSeal certified). The deposition of any artefacts should be agreed with SYAS on a case-by-case basis to identify the most appropriate repository.

[8] See guidance for archaeological projects, available online: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/syas

Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

1.12 A proposed archive selection strategy must be included with the WSI, detailing the project-specific selection process, agreed by all stakeholders, for all records and materials arising from the work in creating the archive.

1.13 Where digital data is anticipated as an output of the project, the selection strategy must include a data management plan, setting out the methodology for data management from acquisition to deposition.

1.14 These should be produced in accordance with CIfA guidance.[9]

Monitoring

1.15 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

1.16 Minor changes to an agreed WSI must be submitted to SYAS for written approval. Major changes will require the preparation of an updated WSI for submission to the approving body (SYAS or planning authority as appropriate).

2 Aims

2.1 The principal aim of a historic building record is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to:

1. inform the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting *and/or*
2. seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

2.2 The work will be undertaken in reference to general aims and specific objectives formulated with reference to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework[10] and other period specific or thematic research frameworks/strategies, as applicable.

2.3 The level of detail included should be proportionate to the importance of any heritage assets affected and the impact of any proposed alterations.

3 Scope

3.1 The **Detailed Analytical Record** shall comprise the following elements:

1. A historic background, including a synthesis of previous work and new information gathered from archive sources;
2. A drawn record including floor plans as a minimum, at least two sections per building (e.g. cross- and long-section), and where appropriate, elevations and detail drawings;

[9] Available online: https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit & https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital
[10] Available online: https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/

3. A photographic record of the exterior of the building(s) and its setting, the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas, and individual features, fixtures and fittings;
4. Written report providing a detailed description of the building, analysis of its age, development and use, and an assessment of its importance within its local/regional/national context;
5. Archive;
6. Dissemination of results

3.2 The detailed analytical record is broadly proportionate to Historic England's Level 3 survey as established in "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice"[11], which contains more guidance for determining a project's scope.

Contingencies

3.3 Contingencies should be budgeted for and identified in the WSI, including, where relevant:

1. Carrying out scientific dating/analysis of structural timbers/paint/plaster/mortar of archaeological interest;
2. Assessment and conservation of artefacts of archaeological interest;
3. Return visits by the archaeological contractor during the development to survey areas which were inaccessible or where monitoring of demolition might provide important archaeological information;
4. Publication of results.

3.4 The Historic England Science Advisor can be consulted in respect to advice on appropriate approaches to sampling strategies and any archaeological science components.

4 Archaeological Building Record: Brief and Standards

Preparation

4.1 Prior to commencing recording, the archaeologist should carefully examine all parts the site to familiarise themselves with the building(s), and identify evidence for its age, development and use. This will inform the positioning of sections, elevations and detail drawings; and the selection of photographic viewpoints.

4.2 Each building and room on the site will be assigned a unique reference to facilitate ease of description and enable records to be accurately located.

Historical Baseline Assessment

4.3 A historic baseline for the site will be produced with reference to:

1. Data and grey literature held by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record;
2. Publications, including monographs and journals.
3. Aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive (HEA);
4. Relevant historical documents of the site and its environs[12], including:
   (a) Census data;

[11] Historic England 2016a

[12] Note that due to historic boundary changes, regional records are held by the archives and/or local studies libraries in Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster, Bradfield, Wakefield, Matlock, and in The National Archive in London.

(b) Trade directories;
(c) Newspapers;
(d) Land valuations, rate books, and tax records (e.g. fireplace and window tax);
(e) Fire insurance (e.g. Goad Fire Insurance Plans[13])
(f) Sale catalogues;
(g) Property deeds;
(h) Inventories (including flood claims for Sheffield[14]);
(i) Pictorial sources (e.g. historic photos, paintings and postcards);
(j) Deposited building plans;
(k) Historical and modern maps, including:
    (i) Pre-Ordnance Survey maps including enclosure, tithe, and manorial surveys etc. where produced;
    (ii) Ordnance Survey maps[15]

5. Specialist sources, e.g. the Hawley Collection at Kelham Island Museum, The Railways Archive, The Methodist Archives and Research Centre, The National Gas Archive, South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service, etc., as appropriate.

4.4 The history of the site should be established at a stage when it can inform the fieldwork, although follow on research may also be required.

Drawn Survey

4.5 The building record will include the following drawing types:

1. Measured plans of each floor, as existing (of no less detail than 1:100 scale);
2. Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (for example floor and ceiling heights, the form of roof trusses) (of no less detail than 1:50 scale);
3. Phased drawings with successive phases of fabric shown by graded tone (dark to light) or colour;
4. Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) and/or people (circulation).

4.6 Where appropriate, the building record will also include the following drawing types:

1. Measured elevations to record the building's design, development and/or function (at no less detail than 1:50 scale);
2. Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions, and cornices) or smallscale functional detail not easily captured by photography (of no less detail than 1:10 scale);
3. Measured plan showing the building(s) recorded in relation to other structures and any related topographical and landscape features on the site (of no less detail than 1:1000 scale);
4. Three-dimensional projections (e.g. exploded diagrams of structural joints);

[13] Available online: https://www.bl.uk/projects/georeferencer.
[14] Available online: https://www2.shu.ac.uk/sfca/.
[15] Copies of the largest available scale map of each epoch should be reproduced, including the 1:63,360 Old Series (1840s); and 1:1,056 / 1:500 scale Town Plans (1850s and 1890s) for urban areas.

5. Reconstruction drawings;

4.7 All hand-drawn and digital surveys will be annotated in the field to produce interpretative drawings showing the form and location of any fixtures, fittings, or structural features of interest such as: blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, historic furnishings, and extant or removed machinery or plant evidencing its former use. In some circumstances, in place of annotated survey drawings it may be acceptable to produce written notes and sketch plans from which final drawings can be produced.

Standards

4.8 A range of survey methods may be applied depending on the building, including survey by hand, total station, laser scanning, or photogrammetry. All measured survey will be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidelines and produced in accordance with Historic England drawing conventions.[16]

4.9 Where digital surveys already exist (e.g. 'as existing' architectural drawings), these may be suitable for adaptation and use but shall be checked, corrected and enhanced on site as necessary.

4.10 A drawing register will be maintained, recording the scale, location, date, subject, levels, and surveyor.

Photography

4.11 The building record should include the following:

1. A general view or views of the building(s) in its wider setting or landscape.
2. The building's external appearance including oblique views to provide an impression of its size and shape, and view at right-angles to the plane of an elevation to capture individual elevations and structural details.
3. Further views to reflect the original design intentions of the building(s)or architect as evidenced through historic research.
4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas, including oblique views to provide an impression of its size and shape, and views at right-angles to the plane of an elevation to capture individual elevations and structural details.
5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
6. Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
7. Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building. A transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.
8. Any building contents which have a bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press, a malt shovel)
9. Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building(s)and illustrating its development or that of its site. The owner's written consent may be required where copies are to be deposited in an archive.

[16] Including Andrews *et al* 2015 and Historic England 2016b, 2017 & 2018.

Standards

4.12 Photographic recording can be produced in either film or digital medium.

4.13 Film photography will be undertaken using panchromatic black and white film no faster than ISO400, supplemented with colour slide film.

4.14 Digital photography will be undertaken in accordance with standards set by Historic England and the recipient archive.[17] All digital photography will be undertaken using a high-quality camera recommended to have no less than an APS-C or DX size sensor of 10 megapixels and to be capable of generating images in TIF (v6) or unprocessed RAW format.

4.15 A tripod and task lighting will be used to improve image capture in low light conditions.

4.16 Wide angle, macro, telescopic, and shift lenses should be used, where required, to capture small spaces, small or high-level details, or to avoid converging verticals.

4.17 Metric scales of appropriate size should be discreetly placed in photographs to preserve a sense scale. Where colour is an important factor, colour control patches will be used.

4.18 A location plan and register recording the details of each image should be maintained, including subject, location, date, and photographer.

Structural Watching-Brief

4.19 Where required by SYAS, a structural watching-brief is to be undertaken by the archaeological contractor during the programme of works / demolition proposed.

4.20 The purpose of the watching-brief is to enhance the record produced of the buildings, through the enhancement of drawings, additional photography and written notes, and collection of samples or artefacts as may be required to achieve the aims and objectives of the project.

4.21 Watching-brief visits should be scheduled in consultation with the principal contractor to ensure that visits are made when relevant information is most likely to be accessible/visible, such as following the soft strip of the structures, and/or during their demolition.

4.22 The aims of the watching-brief, and a proposed timetable, should be included within the WSI, and confirmed in writing with SYAS in advance of development commencing.

Artefact Recovery and Scientific Analysis

4.23 Once recorded in context (see para. 4.11, bullet-point 8), loose documentary or artefactual material of archaeological or historical interest should be recovered (with the permission of the landowner), packaged, and labelled appropriately. Fixed material, or loose material that cannot be removed, should be recorded on site and promptly reported to SYAS, i.e. during the fieldwork.

4.24 The location of glass, paint, or wallpaper of potential archaeological or historical interest, and timbers that might form suitable candidates for dendrochronological dating, should be recorded and advice sought from SYAS as to whether further analysis will be required.

[17] Historic England 2015c. and Archaeological Data Service 2009

4.25 Where required by SYAS, an assessment will be undertaken by a specialist to determine the suitability of such structural timbers for dendrochronological dating. Should the timbers be suitable, a scheme of sampling will be undertaken in accordance with a specification produced by the specialist, once this has been agreed by SYAS.

4.26 Where required by SYAS, an assessment will be undertaken by a specialist to determine the suitability of paint, plaster, and mortar for scientific analysis. Should the materials be suitable, a scheme of sampling will be undertaken in accordance with a specification produced by the specialist, once this has been agreed by SYAS.

Post-Fieldwork

4.27 Artefacts and samples will be returned for processing in accordance with best practice guidance.[18] As a minimum all artefacts will be cleaned, weighed, counted, marked, boxed, and assessed by the relevant specialists.

4.28 Advice from appropriate specialists should be sought on the storage and conservation of unstable artefactual remains (e.g. paper, film, glass, metals, wood or leather).

4.29 The specialists will provide assessment reports describing the material, proposing selection for the permanent archive, and identifying recommendations for further detailed analysis and illustration in consideration of the project research objectives and any unanticipated research potential.

Reporting

4.30 A report will be produced, containing:

1. A non-technical summary;
2. An introduction including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate);
3. The original research aims and objectives;
4. A discussion of the published and primary documentary sources relating to the building(s)and its setting, an account of its history as given in these sources, including an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist;
5. A descriptive account of the building's:
   (a) overall form (structure, materials, layout);
   (b) fixtures, fittings, plant, or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose.
6. The results of any artefact recovery and scientific analysis where undertaken;
7. An evidenced analytical account of the:
   (a) successive phases of development, and past and present use;
   (b) demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building;
   (c) circulation pattern;
   (d) decorative scheme;
   (e) sequence by which materials or processes were handled.
8. A review of the narrative established by historic evidence in light of the results of the detailed record made;

[18] Watkinson and Neal 1998

9. A description of the importance of the buildings, their setting, and their contribution to the character of the surrounding area;
10. A discussion of how the project has contributed towards research aims and objectives;
11. Supporting illustrations, including as a minimum:
    (a) a detailed location map;
    (b) all survey drawings;
    (c) an overall phased site plan and phased floor plan(s) of each building;
    (d) a selection of photographs of the site including exterior and interior views;
    (e) select artefact illustrations or photographs, where relevant;
    (f) reproductions of relevant historic maps and plans;
    (g) interpretative illustrations to support the analytical account.
12. Supporting material, including as a minimum:
    (a) full bibliography and other references
    (b) copies of all record photographs (excluding duplicates);
    (c) photograph registers and location plans;
13. An archive index;
14. Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project, including the contribution of SYAS.

5 Dissemination and Outreach

Public Engagement & Outreach

5.1 Archaeological work is undertaken for public benefit and SYAS encourage opportunities for public engagement to be integrated from the outset.

5.2 As a minimum on all building recording projects, the WSI will set out the steps taken towards establishing an engagement and outreach strategy. Where no measures are proposed, then the reason why must be clearly stated.

5.3 Measures to be considered include:

1. Illustrated notices displayed during fieldwork around the site (with the client's agreement), explaining what work is in progress and why, to keep members of the public informed (minimum of A3 size, with font at a minimum size of 16 point);
2. Social media or newspaper updates;
3. Site tours and public talks (e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies);
4. Digital interpretation;
5. Popular publications;
6. Permanent public information board; and
7. Any other opportunities that might be relevant for a given site.

5.4 A bespoke strategy shall be produced for each site.

Dissemination of Results

5.5 A digital copy of the report must be supplied directly to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. A bound physical copy must also be provided to SYAS, on request.

5.6 Where there is a physical archive, printed copies of reports will be included.

5.7 Copies of the report, or details on where it can be accessed, should be provided to any external specialists involved in the project and, where relevant, made available to the archaeologist responsible for any subsequent archaeological work at the site. This is to assist in the design and implementation of future projects.

5.8 The contractor should initiate or update an online OASIS form[19] at commencement of the project. Details of the results and archive are to be added, along with a copy of all formal reports, upon completion of the project.

Formal Publication

5.9 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire* or an equivalent SYAS publication.

5.10 Where results warrant it, and following discussion with SYAS, formal publication in the form of a journal article or monograph should be produced.

Furthering Research

5.11 Provision must be made for updating the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This is to be achieved by adding 'comments' to relevant research questions briefly summarising the results and providing a bibliographic reference to the relevant report[20].

6 Project Archive Standards

General

6.1 Details of archiving arrangements should be confirmed with the client and landowner, and a budget allowed for to cover the final repository's expected deposition charge, if any.

Working Project Archive

6.2 All material (whether digital or physical) recovered or generated through the duration of the project will be appropriately and securely stored in a working project archive. This will be undertaken in accordance with the selection strategy and digital data management plan set out at the commencement of the project (see paragraphs 1.12-14).

Physical Records

6.3 Any physical documents or drawings will be indexed, collated, and stored in a secure location when not in use.

6.4 Film photography will be processed at regular intervals throughout the duration of a project.

6.5 Digital security copies will be made of physical records at regular intervals, to be stored and backed up in a secure location. Documents and drawings will be scanned at an appropriate resolution (no less than 300dpi for documents and drawings, 600dpi for photographic

[19] Via the OASIS online portal hosted by the Archaeological Data Service http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/
[20] The research framework is accessible online: https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/ - new users must register for a new account to add comments.

prints, and 4000dpi for negatives or slides) and to an appropriate format (e.g. a lossless format, such as TIF, for scale drawings), and scans checked for quality.[21] Standards adhered to should be included in the Data Management Plan. If digitised data is to form part of the final digital archive it should be treated as set out for Born Digital Records below.

Born Digital Records

6.6 All digital records will be treated in accordance with a project data management plan.[22]

6.7 Digital records will be routinely downloaded throughout the duration of a project, stored, and backed up in a secure location.

6.8 All digital records will be consistently labelled, files logically structured, and embedded with appropriate metadata (or have their metadata stored in an accompanying spreadsheet).[23]

Final Archaeological Archive

Selection Strategy

6.9 On the completion of fieldwork, the relevant specialists and recipient archive will be consulted to update the selection strategy set out in the WSI in accordance with best practice guidance.[24]

6.10 This should consider all documents, finds, samples, and digital files generated during the project, including illustrations.

6.11 The aim of this process is to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition, or the retention of materials not considered germane to future analysis.

Archive Deposition

6.12 The final archive will then be assembled in accordance with Archaeological Archives Forum, CIfA, and archive guidelines.[25]

6.13 Where necessary, agreement in principle for full transfer of title of artefacts to the recipient archive needs to be obtained at the earliest opportunity. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted to the recipient archive.

6.14 The recipient archive will be licensed to use the donated material, in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

6.15 It is preferred practice for generated material to be archived in its original medium (i.e. physical or digital). Digitising of physical records will only be considered where it retains the same level of accessibility and information as the original medium.

6.16 The physical archive will be deposited with the appropriate archive. A copy of the archive receipt will be provided to SYAS.

[21] For further guidance see: Digitisation at The National Archives
[22] CIfA guidance available online: https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital
[23] Archaeological Data Service 2009
[24] AAF 2011, SMA 2020 & CIfA toolkit for selection archaeology: https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit
[25] AAF 2011 & CIfA 2020b

6.17 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository (CoreTrustSeal certified). For archaeological archives this is presently limited to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. A link to the final digital archive will be provided to SYAS.

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