

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Observation**



**Car Park at
Wellington Street
Barnsley
S70 1SW**

On behalf of

Northumberland Trading Ltd

February 2021

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Cover: View looking south-southwest towards site at the junction of New Street and Wellington Street



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1 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has been instructed by Sensus Architecture on behalf of Northumberland Trading Ltd to undertake Archaeological Observation (AO) (Controlled Watching Brief) at land to the S of Wellington Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S70 1SW (NGR SE 34544 06080) (*fig. 1*) with regard to the construction of a new car park (Planning Application No. 2020/1307).

In brief, the development comprises:

- Filling-in and levelling the existing area of hardstanding and uneven ground and its resurfacing with tarmac for the construction of a car park containing 41 parking spaces;
- Landscaping car park perimeter with tarmac;
- Retention of existing boundary wall along West Way and the corner of New Street;
- Excavation of a foundation trench to a depth of 200mm for the construction of a new low-level stone wall on the remainder of New Street and along Wellington Street.

Of these, only the **excavation of the foundation trench associated with the construction of the new stone wall** has been identified as appropriate for AO. This is due to the potential to encounter sub-surface archaeological remains, which may include burials associated with the New Street Chapel.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Lyndsey Clark BSc ACIfA Director: Regional Site Operations with reference to Section 3.2 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020a) and *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018).

2 Site Description

The site lies at an approximate height of 104m AOD on the S outskirts of Barnsley town centre (within an area known locally as 'Island Corner') and is currently occupied by an area of hardstanding and rough ground, partially used for car parking, immediately adjacent to a clothing retail premises.

The site covers an approximate area of 1396 sq. m and is bounded to the N by Wellington Street, to the S by the West Way, to the E by New Street and to the W by Pall Mall. Prior to its destruction by fire in 2016, the site had been occupied by the former Barnsley British Cooperative Store, built in 1886 and designated as a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1192019) which at that time had been converted to use as a night club venue and restaurant.

The site is not within a Conservation Area or Archaeological Priority Area.

Site Boundary

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Fig: 1

Drawing Name:	Site Location Plan
Site:	Car Park at Wellington Street, Barnsley
Project type:	Archaeological Observation

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2.1 Soils & geology

The British Geological Survey lists the underlying solid geology within the site as chiefly comprising sandstone of the Kent's Rock formation - formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period - with a band of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - characterized as sedimentary bedrock formed about 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period - extending across the E portion of the site (BGS 2021).

No records of geotechnical investigations have been identified within the site itself. Geotechnical investigations undertaken in 1998 at Sheffield Road, about 110m ESE of the site, revealed the following depositional sequence:

- 0-0.30m: Tarmac and stone fill;
- 0.30-1.70m: Brown stone clayey fill;
- 1.70-2.50m: Brown grey mudstone;
- 2.50-5.00m: Dark grey mudstone.

3 Aims & Objectives

The principal aim of the AO is to locate and record any archaeological finds, features or deposits within the groundworks area and to confirm that no impact on the archaeological resource occurs without the implementation of this proposed programme of archaeological work. Additionally, the work will aim to address specific areas of interest as set out in a number of Research Frameworks, those elements considered relevant to the proposed AO programme being outlined below.

3.1 Regional Research Aims

The relevant research aims identified with reference to the *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework* (SYAS 2021) are:

3.1.1 Religion & Ritual

- What was the impact of the Reformation on the growth of Non-Conformism?
 - What evidence for this early period of Non-Conformity survives in the form of standing buildings and burial grounds? Could recording and analysis of these help us understand the early growth and spread of Non-Conformity across South Yorkshire?
 - Can we better understand the links between growing Non-Conformism and industrial development within South Yorkshire?
 - What can studies of human remains tell us about demographics, diet and health and how these changed during this period?
-

3.2 National Research Aims

The work may also be considered broadly relevant to national research strategies for the historic environment outlined by Historic England (2017) inasmuch as its results may be of value in addressing the following:

3.2.1 Faith and commemoration

- What gaps exist in the National Heritage List for England for burial grounds and how are these best addressed?
- How do we ensure under-represented faith heritage is visible, through work with local congregations to understand what they value and why?
- How can we help others to understand and enhance the significance of historic burial grounds?

3.2.2 Preserving archaeological remains

- What are the effects and loss of significance due to specific construction processes such as loading /compression from buildings or machinery, vibration, drainage and boring?
- What particular periods or types of archaeology are most at risk when preserved *in situ*?
- How do we ensure that the requirements for preservation *in situ* of historic assets complements and is balanced against the needs of environmental conservation?

4 Historical & Archaeological Background

A Heritage Impact Assessment (BA 2020) has previously been submitted and the following summarises the information contained therein.

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site. The known cultural heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) within the study area are listed below in Tables 1-3.

#	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	01480/01	Site of Barnsley Tithe Barn, Westgate	Medieval	SE 3420 0646
2	04806	Moot Hall, Market Hill	Med./PM	SE 3442 0643
3	03550/01	Taylor's Mill, Linen Mill	Post-med.	SE 3420 0633
4	03942/01	The Vicarage, 17-21 Church Street (GII)	Post-med.	SE 3444 0651
5	04801	Site of a C19 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel & Burial Ground, New Street (GII)	Post-med.	SE 3454 0609
6	04803	Site of St. George's Burial Ground	Post-med.	SE 3411 0613
7	04805	Former Non-Conformist Chapel (Lamproom Theatre), Westgate (GII)	Post-med.	SE 3416 0644
8	04807	PM Timber Framed Building (Demolished) & Well, Church Street	Post-med.	SE 3448 0646
9	05006	Site of Possible C19 Corn Warehouse	Post-med.	SE 3445 0630

Table 1: Archaeological monuments recorded on the South Yorkshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

#	EvUID	Event	Date	NGR
E1	ESY1540	WB: 1 Market Hill	1991-1992	SE 3441 0642
E2	ESY168	WB & SBR: 1-5 Church Street	1998	SE 3448 0646
E3	ESY163	Excavation & Forensic Anthropological Evaluation: Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	2001	SE 3454 0608
E4	ESY165	WB: St George's & Pitt Street	2002	SE 3410 0612
E5	ESY547	WB: Mandela Square	2005	SE 3456 0648
E6	ESY549	Eval.: Barnsley Transport Interchange	2005-2006	SE 3471 0656

Table 2: Archaeological events recorded on the South Yorkshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

#	ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	1151121	County Court	II	SE 3450 0657
B2	1151122	Court House Building	II	SE 3462 0658
B3	1151123	9 Regent Street	II	SE 3448 0651
B4	1151126	The Theatre Royal	II	SE 3440 0623
B5	1151130	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Number 13 (Royal Bank of Scotland)	II	SE 3443 0651
B6	1151131	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Numbers 19-21 (Barnsley Building Society)	II	SE 3442 0656
B7	1151142	The Royal Hotel	II	SE 3445 0648
B8	1151143	Town Hall Including Attached Railings	II	SE 3436 0652
B9	1151144	Barnsley War Memorial	II*	SE 3440 0652
B10	1151151	The Civic Hall	II	SE 3460 0646
B11	1151152	Church of the Holy Rood (RC)	II	SE 3427 0613
B12	1151157	16 Market Hill	II	SE 3446 0643
B13	1151158	The Old Number 7 PH	II	SE 3440 0639
B14	1151160	1 & 3 Peel Square	II	SE 3443 0634
B15	1151161	Temperance Hall	II	SE 3431 0626
B16	1151180	Salem Wesleyan Reformed Church	II	SE 3435 0616
B17	1191618	Warehouse Building at East End	II	SE 3450 0646
B18	1191723	Yorkshire Bank	II	SE 3447 0638
B19	1191744	15 Market Hill	II	SE 3440 0636
B20	1191770	Premises of Cooperative Store	II	SE 3455 0611
B21	1191865	Yorkshire Bank	II	SE 3444 0636
B22	1191881	The White Hart PH	II	SE 3442 0634
B23	1191901	Gatepiers, Gate Walls & Railings to Churchyard of Church of St George	II	SE 3418 0610
B24	1191920	8 & 10 Regent Street	II	SE 3447 0654
B25	1191936	14 & 16 Regent Street	II	SE 3453 0656
B26	1191951	Piers Wall & Railing to Front Area of Court House Building	II	SE 3463 0657
B27	1191959	5 & 7 Regent Street	II	SE 3446 0652
B28	1191966	13 & 15 Regent Street	II	SE 3453 0652

#	ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR
B29	1192019	Cooperative Store (Barnsley British)	II	SE 3454 0609
B30	1192096	Public Baths	II	SE 3412 0619
B31	1286809	The Queens Hotel & Attached Railings to Front	II	SE 3459 0653
B32	1286924	12 & 14 Market Hill	II	SE 3445 0644
B33	1315006	23 Church Street	II	SE 3443 0657
B34	1315007	Piers & Railings to Front of Town Hall, Including Steps	II	SE 3440 0651
B35	1315037	1 Queen Street	II	SE 3446 0632
B36	1315038	The Old Post Office (Between Numbers 3 & 5)	II	SE 3445 0652
B37	1315039	17, 21 & 23 Regent Street	II	SE 3455 0653
B38	1315040	The Coop Jewellers Premises	II	SE 3452 0611
B39	1315041	Barnsley Boys' Club	II	SE 3416 0644

Table 3: Listed buildings recorded on the South Yorkshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

4.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

No archaeological evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, based on consultation of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, although it may be noted that some evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation has been identified in the wider surrounding area, including finds of Neolithic flints and Roman coins recorded at Monk Bretton (about 2.2km to the NE), a later prehistoric occupation site at Notton Park (about 5km N of the site) and Romano-British settlement features at Wombwell (about 4.4km to the SE).

4.2 Medieval

During the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the site appears to have lain to the S of the medieval town of Barnsley, a settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin first recorded as 'Berneslai' in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place name is of Old English origin denoting a 'woodland clearing of a person named Beorn' (Mills 2003, 43).

The manor of Barnsley was granted to the Cluniac priory of Pontefract in 1156 and it appears that at some time during the 13th century, a new planned urban settlement was established, focused on the broad market place at Market Hill (about 300m NNW of the site) with burgage plots laid out along Church Street to the N (towards the parish church of St Mary) and Market Street to the S. In 1249 a royal grant was obtained for the town to hold a weekly market and annual fair; the site of the fair being located at May Day Green to the SE of Market Street.

There is little evidence of medieval occupation recorded in close proximity to the site, which appears to have lain during this period within a large tract of common land known as 'Warren Common' located to the S and SW of the town. The land immediately N of the site was known as 'Croft End' by the 18th century, which may point to a possible minor focus of occupation in this area, but there is little tangible evidence of settlement until the late 18th-early 19th century.

4.3 Post-medieval

The earliest plan to show the site in appreciable detail is the 1777 inclosure award map for the township of Barnsley, surveyed by William Fairbank (not reproduced). This map shows that the site then comprised a triangular plot of land lying within an area known as 'Warren Common', an extensive tract of formerly unenclosed common land on the S fringes of the town of Barnsley.

This triangular plot of land, marked as No. 791 on Fairbank's map, was bordered to the N by Croft End Lane (present-day Wellington Street) to the E and S by Newland Road (now New Street) and to the W by fields described as 'old enclosures' in the accompanying award (presumably indicating that they had been enclosed prior to 1777). The inclosure award further records that Plot 791 belonged to one John Beckett, a wealthy local banker, linen-bleacher and landowner whose father, Joseph Beckett, was a prominent linen-manufacturer in the district.

On 15th May 1804, this same plot of land was purchased from John Beckett for the sum of £100 by Robert Truelove, warehouseman and John Batty a 'meal seller' (a flour dealer who operated a nearby corn mill in Peel Street) for the site of a chapel, chapel house and cemetery (HER Ref. 04801-MSY12357). On 26th January 1805, Truelove and Batty in turn conveyed the site to thirteen named trustees; it appears from the deed of conveyance that the chapel was already in existence by that date. Both the grantors and the 13 trustees are described as being members of the Methodist New Connexion Society, a group of liberal nonconformists (also known as 'Kilhamites') led by two itinerant preachers, Alexander Kilham and William Thom, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1797 over the issue of lay representation in Conference and District Meetings.

The Methodist New Connexion Society quickly gained ground among the small tradesmen, artisans and miners in the newly industrialised towns in the West Midlands and the North of England, with a congregation being established in Barnsley as early as 1797 (Vero 1907). Prior to the construction of the chapel in 1804, it appears that the early meetings of the Society were held in a house in Swinshill Road (present day Queen's Road) known as 'Moonside'. The chapel is, surprisingly, not shown on William Garforth's Plan of the Township of Barnsley, which depicts the site and its surroundings in identical fashion to that depicted on Fairbank's plan of 1777.

The chapel appears to have been enlarged in 1827 and refurbished in 1855 when a new organ was installed; in 1858 it was described as having seating for 700 people (Jackson 1858, 220). It appears to have had a thriving congregation during the early to mid-19th century, the 1851 census of religious worship records the daily congregation as just over 700 persons (Wolffe 2005, 86). Unfortunately, no engravings, paintings or early photographs showing the chapel have been found, although it is described in later 19th century accounts as a 'homely looking structure' with a narrow, railed area in front. It was clearly a plain utilitarian building with little architectural pretension, a brief description of the chapel in 1865 (made by the then minister) describes it somewhat unflatteringly as a 'low roofed ugly structure in courtesy called a chapel, in appearance a barn, in reality a very unsightly and inconvenient place of worship' (Barnsley Chronicle 25 Nov 1865).

More detail regarding the layout of buildings within the site is provided by an Ordnance Survey town plan of Barnsley dated 1852, which shows the chapel as a rectangular building oriented roughly E-W and located within

the NE corner of the site, fronting onto New Street. The interior of the chapel is shown as comprising a central block of pews flanked to the N and S by box pews (and possibly also galleries) with a projecting rostrum at the W end and a rear gallery behind it (possibly to house the organ).

Adjoining the S side of the chapel, a pair of conjoined houses are shown with narrow yards to the rear, it is likely that the northernmost house represents the minister's residence, which in 1851 was occupied by one William Innocent, his family and house servant. Further to the S, a row of houses is shown extending S along New Street with courtyards to the rear, partially extending within the E boundary of these site. The 1851 census records these houses as being occupied by framework knitters, labourers and paupers; it seems likely that they were in multiple occupancy and appear to have come under the same ownership as the chapel site.

Several rows of densely packed terraced houses with yards and outhouses to the rear are also depicted within the southern portion of the site, fronting onto Pall Mall. These houses were chiefly occupied by weavers at the time of the 1851 census, reflecting the continuing importance of the linen-manufacturing industry in Barnsley during this period. Immediately to the W of the chapel, a large, irregular quadrilateral shaped yard is depicted, the function of which is unclear but appears to have been deliberately left undeveloped. It is perhaps significant that this yard is not marked as a cemetery on the OS map, although the possibility that it may at some point have been used for burials cannot wholly be ruled out.

In 1861, proposals were first mooted for the construction of a chapel and Sunday School on a new site at Sheffield Road, replacing the existing edifice which was falling into an increasingly dilapidated condition and was regarded as overcrowded, 'very unsightly and inconvenient for worship'. However, the raising of funds proceeded slowly and it was not until 1868 that the Society finally secured the site, with the foundation stone being laid on 2nd April 1872 (Barnsley Chronicle 6 April 1872). The new chapel, known as the 'Ebenezer Chapel' was finally opened on 25th September 1873 and was built at a cost of £5000 (Alliott 2009, 42-43).

The old chapel was sold to the Barnsley British Cooperative Building Society in August 1872 for the sum of £700 and following the cessation of services the following year, it was converted into a grocery warehouse, with extensive internal alterations including the insertion of two floors, the space between them being only 8 feet. Further alterations were made in 1876 with the building of offices at the side of the warehouse. In June 1886 the former chapel in New Street was finally demolished and a substantial three storey Drapery Store building erected by the Cooperative Building Society at a cost of £3500, with the foundation stone being laid in August of that year (Cooperative Society 1902, 66-67).

The new Drapery Store is first shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1893 with the main premises occupying the site of the demolished chapel at the junction of New Street and Wellington Street and several ranges of ancillary buildings occupying the former yard to the W. The rows of terraced houses along New Street and Pall Mall appear largely to have remained intact at this time; however, the store was substantially enlarged in 1902 with the construction of a five-bay range extending along Wellington Street and several new factory and warehouse buildings to the S of the main store premises, resulting in the demolition of the houses fronting onto Pall Mall and New Street, as shown on the OS 3rd edition map of 1903. The Cooperative Store building was designated as a Grade

II listed building in 1976 and although the store itself was closed in 1995 and converted into a nightclub and café in 2001, the building remained largely intact until it was completely destroyed by fire in 2016.

4.3.1 The location and extent of the burial ground associated with the Methodist Chapel

A degree of uncertainty exists regarding the precise location and extent of the burial ground associated with the New Street Chapel. The deeds relating to its foundation in 1804-5 specifically refer to the provision of a burial ground for the chapel but it is unclear where it may have been located. The surviving records of the New Street Chapel are regrettably sparse, being limited to a single register of births and baptisms from 1797 to 1837. It may be noted that a report made in 1837-8 by Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of nonconformist registers across Great Britain records the existence of that same register of births and baptisms pertaining to New Street Chapel (kept by the minister, one Francis Newberry) and no mention is made of a burial register being maintained at that time.

This is surprising, in view of the fact that provision was made for a burial ground and the large size of the congregation said to be worshipping at the chapel (numbering some 700 persons in the 1850s). A search of available historical records for notices of interments at the chapel yielded little evidence of specific individuals buried there, although in view of the fact that a significant proportion of the congregation would have been artisans or labourers, these burials would not often be recorded in local newspapers or antiquarian accounts. It is possible that the majority of the worshippers at the New Street Chapel were interred in the cemeteries attached to the Anglican parish church of St Mary or, after 1861, the Barnsley Municipal Cemetery, as appears to have been the case with other local Methodist congregations (Chamberlain & Sayer 2001, 5).

However, evidence has been found to indicate that some burials were indeed taking place at New Street Chapel in the 1850s, as they were forced to cease (with the exception of interments in existing burial vaults) as part of the implementation of the Burial Act of 1857, which was introduced to deal with the problem of increasing overcrowding in urban graveyards. An order issued by the Secretary of State dated 28th November 1856 states that 'from after the 1st of January 1858 (with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves) burials be discontinued in the two churchyards of St Mary Barnsley and in the burial grounds of Salem Chapel, the Roman Catholic Chapel, *the Methodist New Connexion Chapel* and the Independent Chapel, Sheffield Road' (*London Gazette* 5th December 1856).

Based on the evidence of this order it would seem to indicate that there was a burial ground attached to the chapel including brick-lined graves or vaults (within which interments were allowed to continue with specific restrictions). Burials were apparently allowed to resume temporarily within the burial ground attached to the New Street Chapel in 1861 (*London Gazette* 5th August 1861) but it is presumed that further interments would definitely have ceased by no later than 1872 (when the chapel was sold) and probably much earlier than that date.

Having thus established the existence of the burial ground associated with the chapel, the question remains as to its location and extent. The available evidence appears to indicate that there were certainly burials beneath the chapel itself, although it is not entirely clear whether they extended outside the footprint of the chapel building.

A newspaper account in the Barnsley Chronicle dated 30th May 1885 regarding nonconformist registers of Barnsley churches stated, with regard to New Street Chapel, that 'there seems to be no register of burials, but we believe we are correct in saying that *one or two interments – they could not have been many – did take place under the floor of the chapel*'.

This appears to be confirmed by a contemporary account of the demolition of the old chapel in June 1886 which commented that '*no foundation stones have been discovered, but the workmen have uncovered portions of gravestones and some human remains, several interments having at various times taken place under the floor of the chapel of members of the Society*' (Barnsley Chronicle 25th June 1886). It is significant that neither of these accounts mentions a burial ground outside the chapel building, which surely would have been noted by contemporary observers, if the grave markers were still visible.

While it appears from the above-mentioned account that several burials at least were disturbed during the construction of the new Cooperative store building, some interments appear to have remained intact beneath the new Cooperative store as erected in 1886, as one of conditions stipulated for the new building was that access had to be provided for visitors to the cemetery which would form part of the cellars of the new store (Alliott 2009, 44). It appears that there was a subterranean passageway leading from the Cooperative Store premises on the N side of Wellington Street opposite the site (formerly known as the Arcadian Hall) which would have provided access to the graves beneath the Drapery Store building. The gravestones within the cellars beneath the Cooperative store were still visible well into the 20th century according to accounts by former staff members (Alliott 2009, 44-5).

It appears that the compartment within the cellar containing the burials had probably been sealed off during extensive alterations to the Cooperative store building in the 1970s and an inspection of the cellars carried out in 2003 identified evidence for a barrel-vaulted chamber (interpreted as the remains of the passageway) which had been partially blocked up (Alliott 2009, 45).

In April 2001, following the discovery of human skeletal remains during refurbishment works at the former Cooperative store (used at the time as a night club venue), a programme of archaeological investigation and forensic evaluation was carried out by ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy University of Sheffield). Revealed beneath the concrete floor base on the ground floor, the disarticulated remains of three individuals were identified, oriented NE-SW and comprising an adult, a young juvenile and a child (Chamberlain & Sayer 2001).

These human remains were largely found within a redeposited soil layer with rubble and gravel inclusions (1004) probably representing the uppermost fill of a grave cut which had been heavily disturbed by previous building works probably associated with the demolition of the old chapel and construction of the new Cooperative store premises in the late 1880s. Underlying this layer was a yellow brown silty clay deposit interpreted as the undisturbed primary fill of the grave cut (1012); this deposit contained the stain of a wood coffin with iron coffin nails and other finds of 19th century date. Overlying the upper fill of the grave cut was a brick floor support beam (1010) which was probably associated with the construction of the late 19th century store premises.

Unfortunately, the plan accompanying the report does not precisely indicate the location of the burials within the former store premises, although it is stated that the remains were uncovered about 3.2m from the outside north

wall of the building. The authors of the excavation report suggested that they were probably positioned within the NW corner of the former chapel, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1852, which would seem to corroborate the historical accounts which refer to burials beneath the chapel floor.

The precise depth at which these remains were encountered below ground level is not altogether clear, however it appears that the top of the uppermost fill of the grave cut was identified at a depth of 0.08m 'below the level of the concrete' (presumably referring to the ground floor) and that the deposit containing the coffin stain occurred at a depth of 0.45m below the concrete. It appears that the human remains found in 2001 were located at a shallow depth below existing ground level and were presumably distinct from the graves contained in the cellars beneath the former Cooperative store premises, which must have been at a greater depth than those found in 2001 (which were just beneath ground floor level). No records have been found to indicate the fate of the graves situated within the cellars of the former Cooperative store following its destruction by fire in 2016; it is presumed that the cellars were backfilled but otherwise little information has come to light.

The location of the burials within the footprint of the chapel itself has been regarded as a somewhat unusual practice; while relatively uncommon it is not entirely without precedent. An archaeological excavation at a nonconformist chapel at Forbury Chase Bromyard in 2010 identified 21 articulated burials of 18th-19th century date within the chapel and the burial ground immediately outside the chapel building (BA 2011). In the case of the New Street Chapel, it appears likely that the concentration of burial activity within the footprint of the chapel was motivated, at least in part, by the concerns of the congregation to protect the remains of their dead from grave robbing. Barnsley and Sheffield were notorious for the activities of the 'Resurrectionists', both before and after the Anatomy Act of 1832 and the parish church of St Mary Barnsley erected an embattled tower at the entrance to the graveyard, manned by a watchman, to protect the graveyard from thieves (Chamberlain & Sayer 2001, 6; Elliott, 1988; Sayer & Symonds 2004, 55-61).

5 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Manual* (2017) and with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020a), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020b) and *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018). BA adheres to the *ClfA Code of conduct* (2019a) and to project management advice set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

ClfA states (2020a, 4) that the purpose of a watching brief (Archaeological Observation) is:

- a. *To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;*

- b. *To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.*

5.1 Scheme of works

All areas of ground disturbance at the site associated with the foundation trench for the stone wall (*fig. 2*) will be carried out under archaeologically-controlled machine excavation, the groundworks being undertaken with a toothless bucket on a tracked or wheeled excavator.

Where necessary, work will be halted to define and record areas of archaeological interest consistent with the terms of the Brief. Should at-risk remains of high value be revealed, BA will inform the Archaeological Officer South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (AOSYAS) and Northumberland Trading Ltd immediately. Any such areas of identified archaeology will be cordoned-off from machine movement pending more intensive archaeological recording, for which reasonable time will be allowed, provided circumstances are such that the archaeology is safely accessible.

Where archaeological deposits are identified for further investigation, exposed surfaces will be cleaned by hand and planned using Total Station (TS) and/or survey-grade GPS, where appropriate and practicable, prior to investigation and recording, which will be carried out according to established criteria for the investigation of archaeological remains, with all relationships between features or deposits investigated and recorded.

Within significant archaeological levels, excavation would proceed by hand to establish the date and character of any archaeological deposits or features and to undertake palaeoenvironmental sampling. The partial excavation or half-sectioning of features and deposits, sampling, the recovery of material for dating and in order to determine function and the cleaning and recording of structures is considered preferable to full excavation. The full excavation and/or removal of deposits will be agreed with the AOSYAS during a site monitoring meeting, as will the treatment of any archaeological deposits considered worthy of preservation *in situ* so as to agree a strategy for preserving or recording them.

Naturally occurring layers and features, such as peat, alluvium, geoarchaeological deposits and palaeochannels, will be investigated, although it is noted that the groundworks are relatively shallow. This is particularly likely when the deposits contain well-preserved biological remains and/or were laid down during periods of archaeological interest.

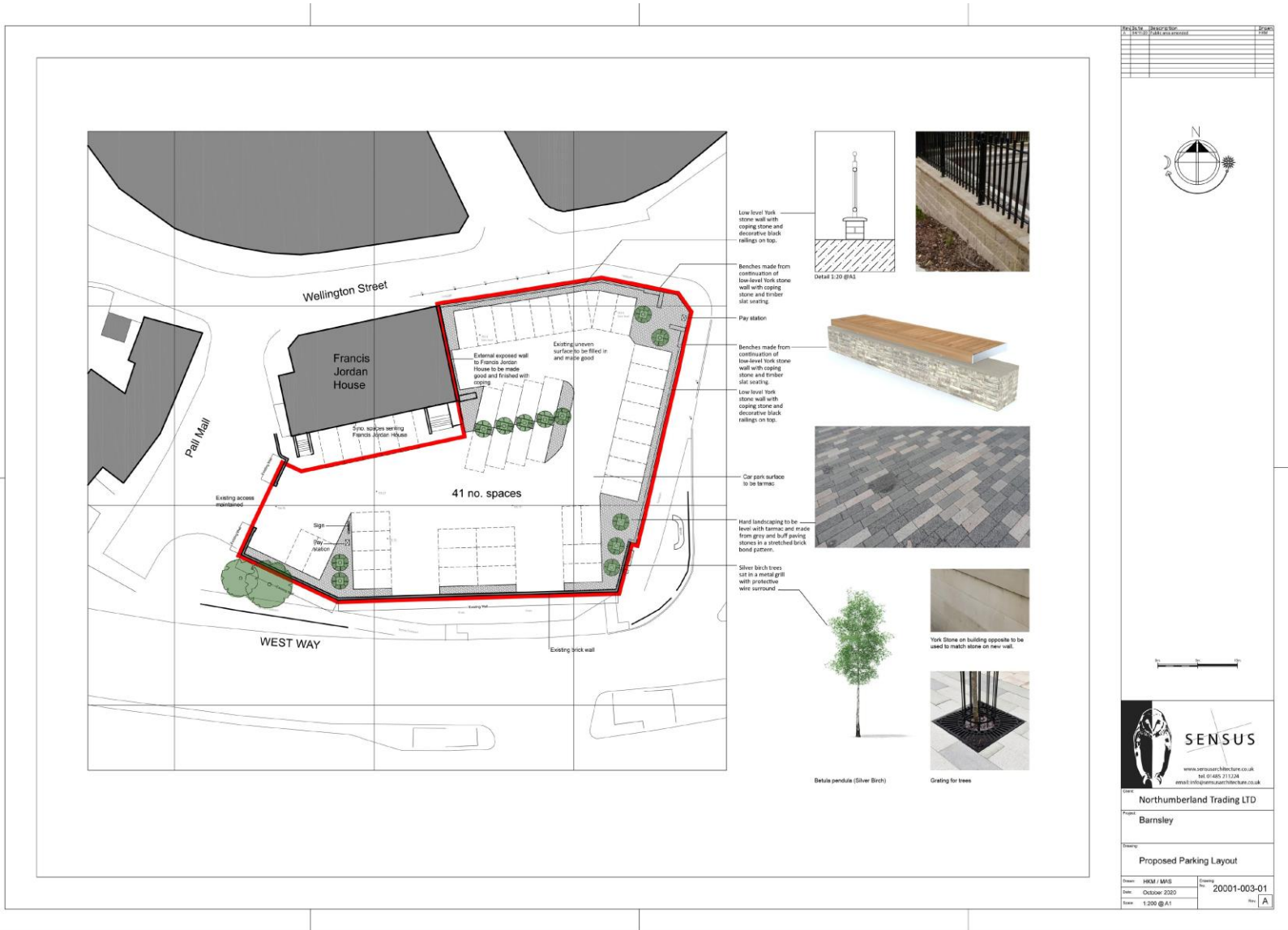


Fig. 2: Proposed layout of car park at Wellington Street Barnsley (Reproduced by courtesy of Sensus Architecture Ltd)

5.2 Recording

A Fieldwork Reference Number will be obtained.

Full written, graphic and photographic records will be made where possible in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017), paragraph 3.3.8 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020, 10) and the *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018).

Records will include:

- A *proforma* context record for each stratigraphic unit examined;
- A full graphic record of all excavated areas will be made, with the primary record consisting of hand-drawn plans and sections (produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film), to show the extent of the area, the extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units. Plans will be produced at scales of 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum. Drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register cross-referenced to the written record;
- The graphic record will include survey using Total Station (TS) and/or survey-grade GPS where appropriate;
- A detailed photographic record of all stratigraphic units and representative photographs showing the progress of archaeological work. The record will be made using a high-resolution digital camera (20 MPX) and comprise photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. The initial photograph of each recorded feature will include a board showing context information, N arrows and scales. All photographic records are indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number;
- Temporary Benchmarks (TBMs), which will be established as required.

5.3 Recovery, processing & curation of artefactual data

Finds are herein defined as...

...all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products (ClfA 2020b, 3).

In accordance with the *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials will be labelled with the site code and context number before being removed off-site. All such materials will be stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and with Historic England technical

standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011a, 18-20).

Each retained assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified, with all ceramics referenced to the county type fabric series.

Kate Smith Post-Excavation Manager: Performance Delivery will contact Museums Sheffield for any specific guidance requirements in respect of the collection and subsequent archiving of finds. Decisions regarding selection and retention of archaeological materials are generally made at the pre-analysis stage of the project and will be carried out in consultation with the AOSYAS and the museum and informed by principles set out by Brown (2011a, 23), which in essence specify that this process should be sufficient 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 germane to future analysis.

BA refers additionally to *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) and the *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (2019b).

5.4 Conservation Requirements

BA's conservator, Janice McLeish Director: Post Excavation Services, will supervise on-site conservation for the lifting and treatment of fragile objects.

Post-excavation conservation work, including the cleaning of sensitive finds, will be carried out by Janice McLeish and/or York Archaeological Trust (YAT) and/or Durham University's nominated specialist.

Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under the direction of BA's on-site conservation specialist (Appendix 1) *only* where significant preserved organic artefactual material is discovered. X-ray photographs of archaeological metalwork will be produced off-site by YAT.

Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.

5.5 Recovery & Assessment of Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Data

Samples for palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic purposes will be collected, as stated in paragraph 3.3.9 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020a, 10) and according to guidance set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd Edition) (Campbell, Moffett & Straker 2011).

Processing will be undertaken by BA at its Milton Keynes Environmental Processing Facility under the supervision and direction of Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Sciences. This assists on-site guidance for sampling purposes and the ability to quickly determine the archaeoenvironmental potential of samples; this will inform whether additional samples are taken.

At least 40% or 100% of each sample (both dry and waterlogged) will be processed by flotation using Siraf-style tanks with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve as standard, with smaller retent meshes to 250µm considered where carbonised material is less likely to float. Heavily waterlogged samples will be considered for analysis without prior processing by flotation.

Retents will be initially scanned by magnet to retrieve archaeometallurgical debris such as flake and/or spheroidal hammer scale. A sieve bank will be used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy. Non-archaeological, -archaeobotanical, -archaeoosteological and -archaeometallurgical material will be disposed of on site. Retents that are particularly rich in carbonised material may be refloated once dry to assist the separation of archaeobotanical material.

Flots will be sorted using an illuminated stereo zoom microscope, which will have a trinocular head for digital microscopic photography where necessary. Charcoal will only be subjected to species identification where the contextual information suggests it would be advantageous in addressing aims set out in national research strategies. Archaeological, archaeobotanical, archaeoosteological and archaeometallurgical material from flot and retent will be retained as part of the site assemblage.

Sorting and identification of macro-botanical remains will use an in-house reference collection of botanical material, in conjunction with the consultation of academic, specialist reference books.

5.5.1 Other environmental sampling

Other environmental sampling, *e.g.* coring and monoliths for pollen, foraminifera, testate amoeba, diatoms etc., will be undertaken under the guidance of the specialist carrying out the further analysis.

Residue analysis on materials such as ceramics will be advised by the finds department.

Further investigation of environmental material, *e.g.* isotope analysis on bone or teeth, will be dependent on national research strategies; this will be considered as part of the post-excavation analysis stage.

5.5.2 Waterlogged wood

Waterlogged wood will be treated in accordance with *Waterlogged Wood Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (Brunning & Watson 2010) and left *in-situ* where this is practical and its long-term preservation is achievable.

5.5.3 Sampling for scientific purposes

A range of scientific dating methods will be employed, as appropriate. In addition to techniques such as C¹⁴ and dendrochronology, dating methods applied to inorganic materials exposed to firing or burning may be used, e.g. thermo-luminescence for ceramics, flint artefacts and hearth stones, and archaeomagnetic dating for fired structural remains, such as furnaces and kilns and possibly domestic hearths and ovens.

5.5.4 Building materials

Samples of construction materials including masonry, brick, roof tile, floor tile, wall tile and hypocaust elements will be recovered for assessment of their potential to assist in the analysis of building palaeotechnology.

5.5.5 Geoarchaeology

Rob Batchelor BSc PhD MCI^fA, Director of Quest University of Reading will be appointed to oversee all geoarchaeological issues and will visit site on an appropriate basis where applicable. Buried soils and sediment sequences considered by the individual to reflect the pedology of the site will be analysed for information on site formation processes. Highly significant, well-preserved remains, when encountered, will be investigated in a considered manner in order to assess the archaeological stratigraphy. Geoarchaeological works will in general aim to understand how deposits were initially laid down and subsequently modified through time (Canti & Corcoran 2015).

5.6 Human remains

In the event that human burials are encountered, BA is cognisant of the deliberations by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in 2011 in respect of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner, where applicable, whose instructions/permission will be sought.

BA's human osteology specialist Catherine Sinnott BSc PhD is directly involved in cases where human remains are known to be present or where there is a likelihood of encountering such remains or where unexpected remains are discovered. Any human remains discovered will generally be left *in-situ*, covered and protected.

However, where it is reasonably determined that the remains are likely to be subject to further unavoidable disturbance or deterioration, a licence for their excavation will be obtained from the MoJ and its requirements will be adhered to.

BA's on-site work follows guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CI^fA) and Historic England as set out in the following publications:

- *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, IFA Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley & Roberts 1993);

- *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Technical Paper No. 7 (Brickley & McKinley 2004);
- *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Mays, Brickley & Dodwell 2004);
- *Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis* (APABE) (Mays et al. 2013);
- *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2nd Edition) (APABE) (Mays 2017);
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell & Brickley 2017);
- *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Mays, Brickley, Dodwell & Sidell, 2018);
- *Burial Law and Policy in the 21st Century: The way forward* (Ministry of Justice 2007);
- *Statement on the exhumation of human remains for archaeological purposes* (Ministry of Justice 2011).

Skeletal remains are recorded using *proforma* record sheets. Decisions regarding sampling and sieving of grave deposits are made prior to the excavation, in conjunction with Dr Sinnott, and project-specific requirements are also integrated into the strategy. The strategy is subject to continual review and any amendments are agreed and documented after full consultation.

Where analysis of remains is undertaken, arrangements will be made for re-interment in full consultation with all relevant parties. Health and safety measures with regard to disease are strictly adhered to.

Where appropriate, the results of any osteological analysis may be submitted to Historic England for inclusion on the database of human skeletal remains, arrangements for which are being confirmed.

6 Archive Review & Post-Excavation Assessment

An Archive Review will be completed by the Site Manager upon completion of site works comprising an audit of all archaeological materials recovered. Dependent upon the fieldwork results, assessment of the nature, date and significance of the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence may be undertaken by BA's nominated specialists, as detailed in the Appendix to this document. This will be consistent with Section 3.4 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020a, 11) and the *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018). Results will be placed in a local and regional context and address, where possible, specific research themes and priorities identified in the *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework* (SYAS 2021).

Where it has been agreed in consultation with AOSYAS, materials identified at assessment as appropriate for further analysis will be processed by the relevant specialists and the resultant research archive will be checked and ordered according to *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project*

Managers' Guide criteria (Lee 2015). Any such additional analysis will be undertaken as part of an Updated Project Design (UPD) to inform eventual publication.

7 Archive Preparation

All records created during fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the site archive. The archive will contain all data collected and other specialist materials and will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in *MoRPHE* (Lee 2015).

BA will submit a copy of the *Project Initiation Form* (copied to the SYAS) and the archive will be assembled in accordance with guidelines set out in *Archaeological archive deposition policy for museums in Yorkshire and the Humber* (Turnpenny 2012) and Paragraph 12 of the *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018). Reference is also made to Section 3.6 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020a,13-14), *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2020c), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1992), *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011a) and *Safeguarding Archaeological Information: Procedures for minimizing risk to undeposited archaeological archives* (Brown 2011b).

BA undertakes that the following issues will be addressed and concluded to the satisfaction of the AOSYAS:

- The written, drawn and photographic records will be of sufficient quality to facilitate publication in an appropriate specialist journal
- Data concerning complete identifiable and itemised objects will be transferred to specified object record sheets.

A Museum Accession Number will be obtained by Kate Smith MA Manager: Performance Delivery and processed assemblages boxed according to the guidelines. A register of contents will be compiled prior to deposition of the Project Archive.

The project archive will be presented to Museums Sheffield following completion of the reporting process, subject to the agreement of the site owner with regards to any finds and availability of the appointed specialists. Digital archiving will be via the Archaeology Data Service.

The archive will conform to museum specifications. Museums Sheffield will be consulted, where applicable, for permission for the transfer of title to any artefacts discovered to the Museum Service. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) data-capture form will be completed upon deposition of the final archive.

8 The Report

The Report will be consistent with Section 3.4 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2020a, 11)* and will incorporate clearly and accurately information on the results obtained from the AO programme. It will generally contain the following sections and illustrative components

- Non-technical summary;
- Introductory statements;
- Aims & objectives;
- Methodology;
- Results;
- Conclusions (considering, where appropriate, the results of archaeological projects undertaken in the wider area);
- Archive location;
- Appendices providing detailed context records & the results of all specialist assessment and analysis undertaken;
- Location plans based on the current Ordnance Survey at an appropriate scale (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO);
- Plans showing; the Ordnance Survey Grid; site survey stations; the location of the Ordnance Survey Benchmarks used during the fieldwork and the site Temporary Bench Marks;
- Plans showing the extent of identified archaeology;
- Illustrations including plans and sections of features recorded;
- Photographs of principal finds and features.

The conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results and their significance. The results will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and to research aims set out in the *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework*.

Should significant archaeological remains be identified, the Report will also include:

- Detailed description and plans (at appropriate scales) providing significant archaeological Information;
- Finds quantification and assessment;
- Environmental archaeology assessment;
- A summary of the extent, depth and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site.

Where significant archaeological remains are identified, the Report will include an impact assessment outlining the likely adverse impact of the proposed development on those remains and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be agreed and a WSI submitted to the AOSYAS for approval.

A digital copy of the Report in .pdf or other agreed format will be sent to the AOSYAS for approval, whereupon one bound copy and one digital copy in .pdf format will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A digital copy will also be submitted to Northumberland Trading Ltd. Once the final report has been accepted by the SYAS, a digital .pdf copy will be deposited with OASIS (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>) the Archaeology Data Service Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website.

Dependent upon discovery and where applicable, a report (including illustrations, where appropriate) will be submitted to the Editors of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* and *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*, respectively, in addition to any relevant period journals.

9 Staff & Timescales

The AOSYAS will be given reasonable notice of BA's intention to commence fieldwork and provided with confirmation of the actual start date, which will be advised in due course.

Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA (Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Sciences) will be responsible for project management and staff deployment.

George Children MA MCIfA (Director: Quality and Compliance) will provide overall technical and editorial guidance to all constituent aspects of the works programme.

Overall project management remains the responsibility of Neil Shurety

10 Border Archaeology Operating Standards

All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and guidance* documents as detailed within the Company's *Field Recording Manual* (2017).

A pre-works Risk Assessment will be completed, lodged in the site Health and Safety File and read and understood by all relevant members of staff and sub-contractors.

Site reporting procedures are completed daily and audited by George Children MA MCIfA.

11 Monitoring

Monitoring arrangements will be consistent with Section 3.5 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2020a, 12-13) and with Paragraph 4 of the *Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2018). The AOSYAS will monitor the

progress of the work and will undertake at least one site visit unless otherwise agreed. BA will advise the AOSYAS of the project's progress on a regular basis and notify the AOSYAS of any unexpected discoveries at the earliest opportunity, especially where there may be a need to vary the project.

12 Copyright

Border Archaeology Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides a licence to Northumberland Trading Ltd for the use of the report by Northumberland Trading Ltd in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

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14 Appendix 1: Specialists

The following specialists have been appointed to provide, where required, sampling, consulting, analysis & reporting services:

1. Geoarchaeology: Rob Batchelor BSc PhD MCI fA Director Quest University of Reading;
2. Prehistoric Pottery: Alex Gibson BA PhD MCI fA University of Bradford;
3. Roman Pottery: Rob Perrin M.Litt MCI fA FSA Freelance Specialist;
4. Samian Ware: Jo Mills Freelance Specialist;
5. Post-Roman, Medieval & Post-Medieval Pottery: Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Hons) Freelance Specialist, Jane Evans BA MA Worcestershire County Council;
6. Coins: Peter Guest BA PhD University of Cardiff;
7. Flint: Rebecca Devaney MA ACI fA Freelance Specialist;
8. Petrological Analysis: Imogen Wood BA MA PhD;
9. Glass: Nicola Powell MA MCI fA Freelance Specialist;
10. Clay Tobacco Pipes: Nicola Powell MA MCI fA Freelance Specialist;
11. Leather and Metal Objects: Quita Mould Barbican Research Associates;
12. Archaeometallurgy: Gerry McDonnell BSc PhD Gerry McDonnell Archaeometals;
13. Glass Working: John Shepherd BA FSA MCI fA Freelance Specialist;
14. Artefact & Materials Conservation: Ian Panter York Archaeological Trust;
15. Building Materials: Phil Mills BSc PhD MCI fA;
16. Worked Stone: Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCI fA Freelance Specialist;
17. Conservation: Janice McLeish MA Border Archaeology Ltd;
18. Faunal Remains: Chris Faine MA ACI fA Faunal Finds Manager & Janice McLeish MA Director: Post Excavation Services Border Archaeology Ltd & Deborah Jaques Palaeoecology Research Services Hull;
19. Human Remains: Catherine Sinnott BA PhD Osteoarchaeologist Border Archaeology Ltd;
20. Archaeobotanical, Charcoal & Wood ID: Amy Bunce BSc MA ACI fA Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Sciences.

Other specialist suppliers will be sourced, if deemed appropriate, after consultation with and the approval of Neil Shurety and suitable management time will be expended to ensure that such external suppliers' work complies with accepted national guidance.

Document Title		Document Reference	
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Observation: Car Park at Wellington Street, Barnsley S70 1SW on behalf of Northumberland Trading Ltd.		BA2068WSB/WSI	
Compilation	Lyndsey Clark BSc ACIjA		
Artwork	Holly Litherland BA		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	February 2021	George Children MA MCIjA