



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**West Street,
Worsbrough
South Yorkshire**

Trial Trench Evaluation and Mitigation

Report no. 3816
August 2019

Client: Richard Oddie



West Street, Worsbrough, Barnsley South Yorkshire

Trial Trench Evaluation and Mitigation

Summary

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent strip and record mitigation were carried out in advance of development on land at West Street, Worsbrough, South Yorkshire. The evaluation followed a desk-based assessment which identified, through cartographic analysis, 19th-century industrial and domestic structures and highlighted the potential for 19th-century archaeological remains to survive, particularly at the southern limits of the site where less development occurred. The evaluation, and subsequent mitigation, confirmed the presence of 19th-century housing and industrial remains surviving below the current ground level. The remains of five possible structures were identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and in the mitigation area. In the northern and eastern end of the site, Structures 1, 2, 3 and 4 seemed to be associated with terraced buildings, confirming the 1891 Ordinance Survey map showing terraced houses in this location. The material culture connected to some of these buildings does substantiate a late 19th-century date. In the southern end of the site, the remains of a building – Structure 4 – were identified on the original location of the Dearne and Dove saw mill as seen on the 1891 as well as on subsequent OS maps. Some meters south of Structure 4, two backfilled linear features were identified across Trench 3 confirming the presence of the infilled Dearne and Dove canal and one of its original docks. No archaeological evidence of medieval or early modern activity was identified.

Report Information

Client:	Richard Oddie/Longleys (Barnsley) Ltd
Address:	Hall Leys Farm, Broad Lane, Hodthorpe, S80 4XY
Report Type:	Trial Trench evaluation and Mitigation
Location:	West Street, Worsbrough
County:	South Yorkshire
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Contents

Report information	ii
Contents	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates.....	iv
List of Tables.....	iv
1 Introduction	1
Site location, topography and land-use	1
Soils and geology	1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	1
3 Aims and Objectives.....	3
4 Methodology	3
5 Results.....	4
Trench 2	4
Mitigation Area.....	6
Trench 3	7
Trench 4	7
6 Artefact Record	8
The finds	8
7 Environmental Record	9
Environmental samples.....	9
8 Discussion and Conclusions	9

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Appendix 4: Trench tables

Bibliography

List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Site location showing the trial trenches, mitigation area and archaeological features
- 3 Site plan overlain onto 1850 first edition OS mapping
- 4 Site plan overlain onto 1904 OS mapping
- 5 Trench 2
- 6 Mitigation area
- 7 Trench 3
- 8 Trench 4, plan and sections

List of Plates

- 1 Trench 2, looking west
- 2 Trench 2: general view of Structure 2, looking west
- 3 Trench 2: wall 209, looking east
- 4 Trench 2: Structure 1, walls 215, 209 and 231, looking west
- 5 Trench 2: Structure 2, looking north-west
- 6 Trench 2: wall 206 and Structure 2, looking east
- 7 Trench 2: Structure 2, walls 216, 217, 220, 207 and surface 220, looking south-west
- 8 Trench 2: wall 216, looking east
- 9 Trench 2: Structure 2, surface 219, looking south-west
- 10 Trench 2: close up of diagnostic brick
- 11 Trench 2: diagnostic brick in situ (219) looking east
- 12 Trench 2: wall 206, looking south-east
- 13 Trench 2: Structure 2, wall 205, looking east
- 14 Trench 2: Structures 1 and 2, wall 209, looking north-east
- 15 Trench 2: wall 206, looking south-east
- 16 Mitigation area, looking west
- 17 Mitigation area: wall 202, looking west
- 18 Mitigation area: walls 226 and 202, looking east
- 19 Mitigation area: walls 226 and 202, looking north
- 20 Mitigation area, looking west
- 21 Mitigation area: sample section, looking north
- 22 Mitigation area: wall 223, looking north
- 23 Mitigation area: section across wall 202
- 24 Stripping of Trench 3, looking south
- 25 Trench 3, looking south
- 26 Trench 3, looking north
- 27 Trench 3: Structure 4, wall 303, looking north
- 28 Trench 3: Structure 4, wall 307, looking east
- 29 Trench 3, looking north
- 30 Trench 3: sample section, looking east

- 31 Trench 3: sample section, looking east
- 32 Trench 3: sample section, looking east
- 33 Trench 3: sample section, looking east
- 34 Trench 3: Structure 4, surface 308, looking north-east
- 35 Trench 3, looking south
- 36 Stripping Trench 4, looking west
- 37 Trench 4, looking south-west
- 38 Trench 4: wall 405, looking west
- 39 Trench 4: wall 405. Looking west
- 40 Trench 4: wall 405, looking east
- 41 Trench 4: Structure 4, wall 415, looking north
- 42 Trench 4: Structure 5, walls 414 and 411, looking east
- 43 Trench 4: Structure 5, looking east
- 44 Trench 4: sample section, looking north
- 45 Trench 4, looking east
- 46 Trench 1, looking west
- 47 Trench 1, looking east
- 48 Trench 1: sample section, looking north

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Richard Oddie to undertake the excavation of four trenches on land at West Street, Worsbrough, an area to the south of Barnsley, South Yorkshire in advance of a residential development. After consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), a mitigation area was subsequently stripped and recorded. The work was undertaken between the 7th and 17th of April 2019. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) written by ASWYAS and approved by South Yorkshire Advisory Service (Appendix 1).

Site location and topography and land-use

The proposed development site (PDS) is situated to the south of Barnsley, approximately 3.8km south of Barnsley town centre. It is situated on land at West Street, Worsbrough, surrounded by residential properties to the south, east and west. The site area is approximately 2ha and is centred at SE 35876 03657 (Fig. 1).

The site generally falls from a high point of approximately 60m AOD in the north east towards a low point of 53m AOD in the south east corner. The site is bounded to the west, east and south by a post and wire fence. The northern boundary is formed by a stone wall which has openings for vehicular access to West Street in the north-west and north east corners of the site.

Soils and geology

The underlying geology in the majority of the site comprises the Kent's Rock Formation, which is described as sandstone. The north east and south west corners of the site are underlain by the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2019). The soils are unclassified because of the urban environment (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposed development site on land at West Street Worsbrough has a history of predominantly industrial use dating to the 19th century. This was confirmed by the desk-based assessment (DBA) carried out by ASWYAS in February 2019 (Horn 2019).

A search of the South Yorkshire HER and Historic England NMR revealed no designated or non-designated historic assets within the development site. Although no earlier prehistoric, Iron-Age and Roman activity has been identified within the PDS, evidence of later prehistoric and Roman activity is present in the vicinity, specifically the site of a possible Iron Age hillfort at Worsbrough Common – located 1.8km to the north of the site – and remains of an Iron-Age/Romano British settlement identified during an archaeological

excavation in advance of the Coalfield Link Road (Shafton Bypass), 7km to the north-east of Worsbrough. The DBA did not reveal post-Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity within the site either.

Settlement appears to have been relatively dispersed around the Worsbrough district before becoming concentrated in the valley at Worsbrough Bridge following the opening of the Dearne and Dove Canal and the Worsbrough Canal Basin in 1804. The idea of creating a navigable waterway from the river Don to Barnsley along the course of the river Dearne was first proposed in 1773 by the Marquess of Rockingham. However the idea was not pursued until a meeting of the shareholders of the Don Navigation Company in 1792, where a canal from the River Don Navigation into Barnsley was proposed (Hadfield 1972). At the same time the Aire & Calder Navigation Company was considering a canal from Wakefield to Barnsley. On 20 October 1792, the rival companies held a famous meeting at the White Bear Inn (now the Royal Hotel) in Barnsley and agreed to join their canals just south of Barnsley and go forward with complementary proposals. These were to become the Dearne and Dove Canal and the Barnsley Canal, both of which sought to provide access to the coalfields of Barnby Bridge and Haigh Bridge (Hadfield 1973). The Worsbrough Branch after leaving Stairfoot passes through Swaithe and then passes under the Penistone Railway Line, creating the southern boundary of the proposed development site until it was infilled in the late 1950s. After this it ran alongside the river Dove until reaching Worsbrough Basin, the reservoir was beyond the basin. In 1906 the branch to Worsbrough closed due to the increasing cost of maintenance, although it was retained as a water feeder. The depth of water at the top end of the canal could only be maintained at 1.4m deep and in 1909 and the company agreed to allow mining beneath the canal (Hadfield 1973).

Cartographic evidence confirms the relatively modern origin of the development of the area occupied by the proposed development site and its connection to the Dearne and Dove Canal.

Between 1838 and 1850 the site went through its first recorded development, specifically from plots of agricultural land to an area occupied by a coal pit and two docks on the Dearne and Dove Canal extending northwards. Subsequent to this period, and specifically from the 1890s, the site was used both for industrial activities and domestic housing. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows the building for the Dearne and Dove saw mill in the centre-south of the site and terraced buildings in the north. No further development or changes occurred on the site during the early 20th century but during the mid-20th century the terraced buildings in the north and east were pulled down and by the 1960s part of the saw mill building, labelled as 'works' by then, was removed to allow for an access road. The canal is identified now as an area of marsh.

In 1967 the proposed development site was purchased by the current owner and the 1977 OS map shows the saw mills now labelled as engineering works and a depot is shown to west of engineering works. The marsh is no longer shown in the south of site, as it has been infilled (Horn 2019).

3 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the trial trenching were:

- to determine the location, extent, date, character, conditioning, significance and quality of any archaeological remains which were impacted upon by the development;
- to further characterise the early modern and modern industrial and domestic archaeological remain within the proposed development site;
- to further characterise the area of the canal, wharves and the dry dock along the southern boundary
- to assess whether any further archaeological mitigation was needed.

The objective of the work was to verify the remains identified during the archaeological evaluation and to characterise and date any surviving archaeology by means of trial trenching, subsequent strip and record excavation which targeted areas of industrial and domestic archaeological potential identified through cartographic evidence.

4 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of four trenches, three of which measured 20m by 2m and one 30m by 2m and a subsequent strip and record mitigation area. The trenches and mitigation area were positioned to target potential industrial and domestic archaeological features identified by the desk based assessment (Horn 2019), as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the site under consideration (Fig. 2).

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2014), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2011) and in compliance with the WSI (Appendix 1).

All trenches and the mitigation area were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to $\pm 0.01\text{m}$. The trenches and the mitigation area were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features where possible with at least a 10% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills and to recover dating evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

Each structure, where possible, was sampled sufficiently to define the extent, form, stratigraphic complexity and depth of the component features and its associated deposits and to determine the relationship between component features.

A soil sampling programme was anticipated but in consultation with Andy Lines of SYAS this curtailed due to the presence of asbestos. All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

The excavation was conducted in two phases, firstly the trial trenching targeted terraced buildings in the north and east of the site, an industrial building in the centre-south of the site and docks and canal in the south of the site as seen in the first edition and 1904 OS mapping. Secondly, after consultation with the SYA, a mitigation area of proximately 12m by 10m, was stripped immediately to the west of Trench 2 to further investigate the structures identified here. For ease of reporting the results of Trench 2 and the mitigation area are described together.

Below is a description of each trench containing archaeological remains. Trenches devoid of archaeology are not discussed further but a table of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains is presented in Appendix 3 and tables displaying the depths and widths of each context along with a brief description are shown in Appendix 4.

The general stratigraphy encountered across the site varied from trench to trench. The natural encountered across the site was a mottled yellowish-grey firm clay.

The presence of abundant fragments of asbestos cement cladding prevented a thorough investigation of the features present in this area.

Trench 2 (Figs 2-5; Plates 1-15)

Trench 2 targeted housing and possible structural remains along the northern boundary.

The presence of abundant fragments of asbestos cement cladding prevented a thorough investigations of the features present in this area.

The stratigraphy identified comprised a dark greyish brown clayey silt top soil levelling deposit (210) characterised by occasional small to middle rubble inclusions overlaying a dark greyish brown silty clay made ground deposit (211/229) containing frequent rubble inclusions. In the deepest, western end of Trench 2, 211 overlaid another very similar made ground deposit (212) over the natural clay (Plates 1 and 2). The remains of two structures and three possibly associated walls were identified within this trench.

Foundation wall 209, running NE-SW across the easternmost end of Trench 2 was set within cut 208 which measured 0.50m in width, 0.45m in depth and cut 229 and the natural. The wall was formed by sandstone blocks measuring an average of 0.40m in length by 0.25m in width and 0.20 in depth. The wall measured up to 0.45m in height and up to 0.50m in width with a total of two courses and two skins. The sandstone blocks appeared to have no bonding (Plate 3).

Structure 1 (S1)

To the west of 209, Structure 1 (S1) was identified (Plate 4). As exposed, S1 measured 2m by 1m and was approximately sub-rectangular in shape. The earliest element of S1 seems to be concrete foundation pad (214), 0.60m wide and 1.60m long (visible) which supported wall 215. This wall was formed by machine made red brick which on average measured 0.23m in length by 0.11m in width and laid as a course of headers. A cement mortar bonded the bricks and was present on the upper surface indicating further courses. Brick rubble 231 above 215, confirms this.

It was suggested by the current owner that S1 represents the remains of a modern water cistern but the evidence suggests a connection to Structure 2 (S2) as 215 abuts it.

Structure (S2)

S2 was identified immediately to the west of S1 (Plates 4 and 5). It measured 2.20m by 2.20m and it was square in shape. It contained only one small room/space with no entrance clearly visible.

The foundation cut within which the structure was constructed was not visible but it is legitimate to assume that the structure was cut into deposit 229 as was S1 (Plate 6). S2 was delimited by wall 216 (Plate 7 and 8) present on the east, north (partially surviving) and west side of the structure. It was formed by a single layer of foundation blocks made of sandstone measuring between 0.30m and 0.70m in length by an average 0.2m in width. The sandstone blocks were roughly cut, rectangular in shape and bonded by ash-lime mortar. Along the eastern and northern side of S2 wall 216 was double-skinned with smaller blocks whereas the western side presented a single skin with bigger blocks. Wall 216 was abutted in its southern side by brick wall 217 (Plate 9), formed by machine-made red bricks which measured an average of 0.23m in length by 0.10m in width and 0.07m in depth for a total of one (visible) – single skin – course laid as stretchers across its length. The bricks were bonded by the same light grey ash-lime mortar as the mortar used for wall 216. Contained by walls 216 and 217 was a paved surface/floor (219) formed by red machine-made bricks measuring an average of 0.23m in length by 0.10m in width and 0.07m in depth of which one is diagnostic (see Section 6; Plates 10 and 11) and sandstone blocks, measuring an average of 0.30m in length and 0.20m in width. The sandstone blocks were roughly cut and rectangular in shape. The bricks and sandstone blocks were bonded with ash-lime mortar (218). Also, connected to S2 but not abutting wall 217 was wall 230 which survived as a small section measuring 0.40m by 0.20m, formed by machine-made bricks bonded by ash-lime mortar.

Immediately to the west of S2 and wall 216, wall 207 was identified running approximately north-east south-west (Plate 12). The single skin and single course wall was formed by sandstone blocks measuring an average of 0.50m in length and 0.30m in width and 0.30m in depth. No bonding material or foundation cut were observed.

At the western end of Trench 2, running approximately east-west, was wall 205 (Plate 13), a single layer of foundation blocks formed of sandstone measuring an average of 0.3m in length by 0.2m in width and running approximately east-west. The sandstone blocks were roughly cut, rectangular in shape and sat within cut 203. No bonding material was visible.

The structures and walls appeared all to be cut onto made-ground deposit 229. No evidence of backfilled cellars was identified.

The archaeological evidence in Trench 2 was consistent with the remains of the rear of a small terraced house within two possible boundary walls (209 and 207). These structures appear to align most closely with the cartographic evidence from 1850 (Fig. 3).

Wall 205 seemed to be associated with the structure identified in the mitigation area discussed below.

Mitigation Area (Figs 2-6; Plates 16-23)

The mitigation area was opened during the final stages of the evaluation phase after consultation with SYAS to further understand the features identified in Trench 2.

The presence of abundant fragments of asbestos cement cladding prevented a thorough investigations of the features present in this area.

A structure (S3) was exposed over 10.5m in length and 2m in width along the northern edge of the mitigation area. Its main element was wall 202 (Plates 16 and 17), a single layer of foundation blocks formed of sandstone measuring an average of 0.3m in length by 0.2m in width. The sandstone blocks were roughly cut, rectangular in shape and sat within cut 200. No bonding material was visible.

Abutting wall 202 were two returning walls – 226 and 223 – extending north and presenting the same structural characteristics as wall 203 (Plates 18-20). These two walls, at right angles with 202, formed an external subdivision (223) and an internal subdivision (226).

The foundation of walls 202, 223 and 226 cut into a dark greyish brown clayey silt made-ground deposit (227) which appeared to be same as 229 in Trench 2. This deposit overlay the natural (228) visible in the south-western corner of the mitigation area.

Wall 202 (Plate 23) appeared to be aligned with wall 205 in Trench 2 and together they reflect the orientation of terraced buildings as seen in the 1850 and 1904 editions of the OS maps.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2-4 and 7; Plates 24-35)

Trench 3 targeted the area of the canal and the western dock. The stratigraphy identified comprised a sequence of modern hard-core levelling deposits – 311, 312, 313 – and modern made-ground deposits – 314, 315 and 316 overlying the archaeology and the natural clay (Plate 26). The remains of a modern service (310), one structure (S4), a possible dock (303) and a section of the infilled canal (301) were identified within this trench. Several phases of use could be seen in S4 as well as truncation from later demolition.

Structure 4 (S4)

The earliest and most prominent feature of S4 was wall 306 (Plates 27 and 28), an external wall formed of sandstone blocks measuring an average 0.3m in length by 0.2m in width, roughly cut and rectangular in shape. The sandstone blocks were bonded by ash-lime mortar and patches of cement mortar, with a brick wall addition or internal cladding (309) on its northern side. This section was made of red frogged bricks which measured an average of 0.23m in length by 0.11m in width and 0.07m in depth for a total of six (visible) – single skin – courses laid as stretchers along its length. The bricks were bonded by a light grey ash-lime mortar. The wall survived to height of 1.50m with an exposed width of 2.5m. Abutting 306 and extending south was wall 307, representing a south-eastern return of wall 306. This wall presented the same structural characteristics of wall 306.

Abutting walls 306 and 307 to the south was a later external surface (308) which was made of concrete (Plate 34).

Despite the limitation of its survival and the 2m discrepancy between the survey and the historical map, S4 seemed to respect the orientation of the south-eastern corner of the main Saw Mills building as seen in OS 1904 mapping (Fig. 4).

Immediately to the south of S4 an infilled linear feature 303, measuring 3m in width, was observed. This feature had one single sandstone block (305) measuring 0.50m by 0.50m abutting its northern edge. This linear feature seemed to respect cartographic evidence for the western dock as seen from the first edition OS map (Fig. 3). South of cut 303, the northern edge of the original Dearne and Dove Canal (301) was also observed.

Unfortunately, the presence of abundant fragments of asbestos cement cladding prevented a thorough investigations of the features identified in Trench 3. Despite this, the evaluation confirmed the historic assets identified by the desk-based assessment and confirmed by 19th and 20th century mapping.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2-4, and 8; Plates 36-45)

Trench 4 targeted the area of the canal and wharves along the southern boundary.

The stratigraphy identified comprised a sequence of modern hard-core levelling deposits – 400, 401 and 402 – and modern made-ground deposits – 403 and 404 overlying the

archaeology and the natural clay (Plate 37). The remains of modern drains, a concrete wall (406) and one structure (S5) were identified within this trench.

A modern cement wall (405) running north-south was observed in the centre of Trench 3 (Plate 39). It consisted of one block of grey concrete with ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions 0.50m in width and 0.30m in depth. It abutted a deposit of CBM (409) to its immediate south (Fig. 8, S. 4). Wall 405 was built on three made-ground deposits (406, 407 and 404) as seen in Section 4. This wall appeared to demark an external yard.

Structure 5 (S5)

In the eastern corner of Trench 4 a possible structure was observed (Plates 41-43). The main element of S5 was wall 414 which was formed by machine made red bricks which measured an average of 0.23m in length by 0.11m in width and 0.07m in depth. The wall measured 1m in width and 1.5m in length and sat within cut 413. Only one course and two skins of the wall were visible, measuring 0.50m in width and laid as stretchers along its length. The bricks were bonded by cement mortar. Probably associated with 414 was wall 411 a single layer of foundation blocks formed of sandstone measuring an average 0.50m in length by 0.20m in width. The blocks were roughly cut and rectangular in shape. Only three blocks survived and the cut within which they sat was barely visible. Both walls 414 and 411 were cut into made-ground deposit 404. Only in the eastern side of the trench, was the natural clay observed (Plate 45).

Considering the distance of this structure from the docks identified either by archaeological remains or cartographic evidence, it seems unlikely that S5 represents remains of a wharf. Its location could instead be interpreted as a building connected to the original Saw Mills compound as seen in the 1904 OS map (Fig. 4).

6 Artefact Record

The finds by Zoe Horn

A small assemblage composed by two fragments of glass, two clay tobacco pipe fragments, a pottery sherd and three fragments of CBM was recovered during the archaeological trial trenching. The materials were analysed and reported following CIfA standards and guidance (2014). All of the material dates from the industrial or modern period. No further research is required, and the finds can be discarded once reporting has been completed.

Glass

Two sherds of light green bottle glass from rubble (229) associated with structure 216.

Pottery

A small rim sherd of a white and blue decorated whiteware plate or dish from rubble (229) associated with structure 216.

Ceramic Building Material

The assemblage consisted three fragments of CBM.

- One Pan Tile fragment. The curving lip from the edge of a hand-made pan tile with a sanded underside. Soot stains to both surfaces surface. Suggested date: post-Medieval, 1650-1800. Thickness: 15mm, Weight: 139 grams. Associated with rubble 229 from structure 216.
- A complete heat effected brick, with soot stains to one face, measuring 110mm x 225mm x 72mm and weighing 2.98kg. Impressed in the shallow frog is 'HOYLAND BRICK CO, NEAR BARNESLEY'. The brick is believed to been made at the Skier Springs brickworks. The brickworks was established in the late 1870s south of Hoyland, adjacent to the branch railway from Elsecar to Lidgett Colliery. In the early 20th century Earl Fitzwilliam (EFW) took over the management of the works but these only survived until 1919. Associated with structure 220.
- A fragment of lime mortar, composed of lime and an aggregate in this case sand, mixed with water. With the introduction of Portland cement during the 19th-century, the use of lime mortar in new constructions gradually declined. Associated with surface 220.

Clay tobacco pipe stem

Two clay tobacco pipe tem fragments were associated with rubble 229 from structure 216 and are late 19th century in date.

7 Environmental Record

Soil samples

No soil samples were taken as the trenches and mitigation area contained evidence of asbestos related-materials.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

All the structures identified during the trial trench evaluation and mitigation appear to be 19th-century or later in date. All features were located between 0.50m and 1m below the modern surface often with foundation cuts filled with fine clinker and rubble. This is typically used as a levelling layer for 19th-century buildings. This late date is confirmed also by the small number of identified in Trench 2. Structures 1, 2 and 3 seem to represent remains of domestic buildings first identified on the 1850 1st edition OS map and subsequent 1904 edition. They were demolished by 1966. These structures were built during the period of rapidly growing workforce when industry was expanding within Worsbrough and the surrounding area.

Structures 4 and 5 seem to represent remains of industrial buildings first identified on the 1849 ordnance survey map and demolished after 1967.

Although no evidence was found for the existence of a dry dock and wharves, the northern edge of the Dearne and Dove Canal was observed, as well as the northern limits of a dock.

The archaeological intervention has confirmed the importance of the site during the industrial development of Worsbrough.

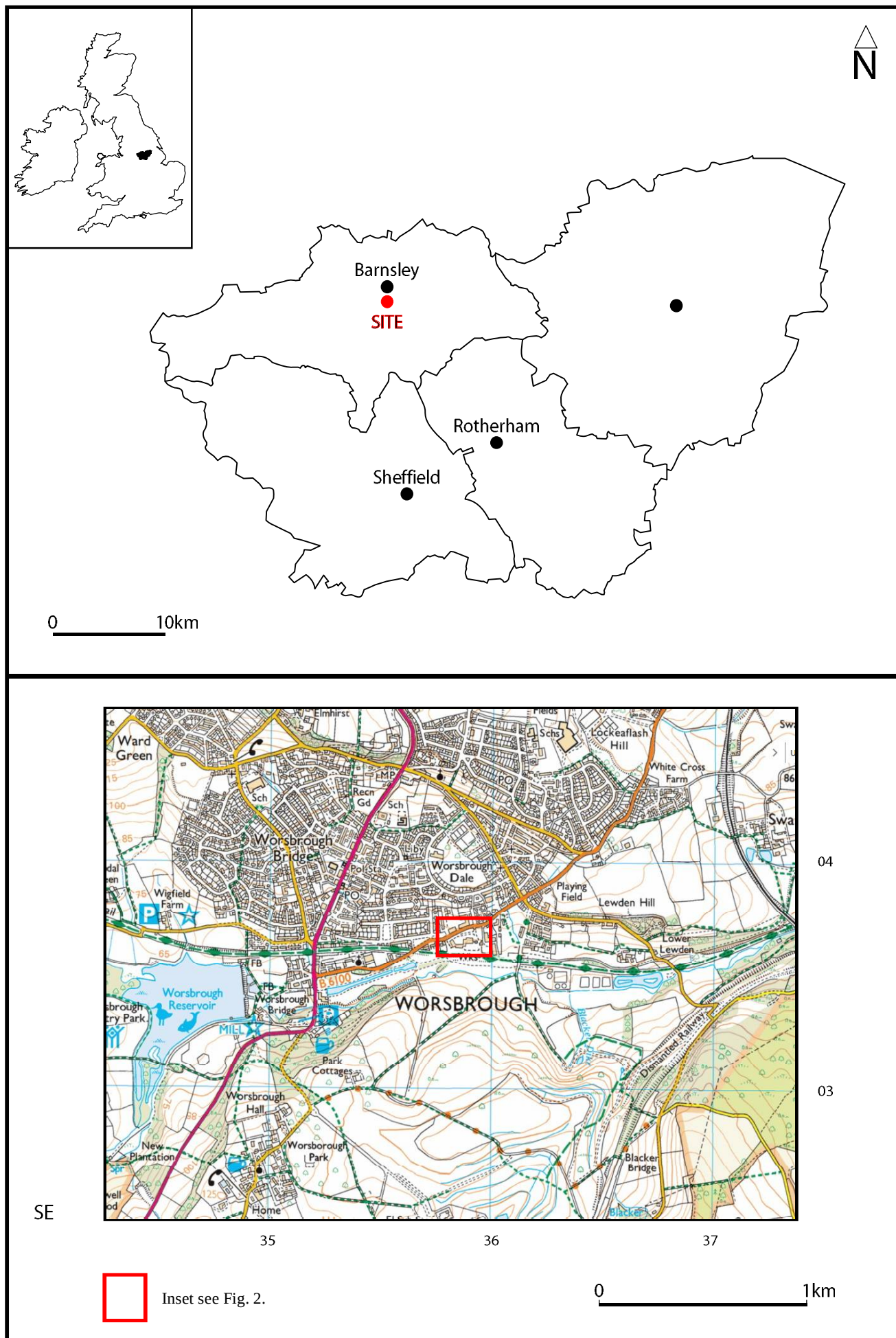


Fig. 1. Site location

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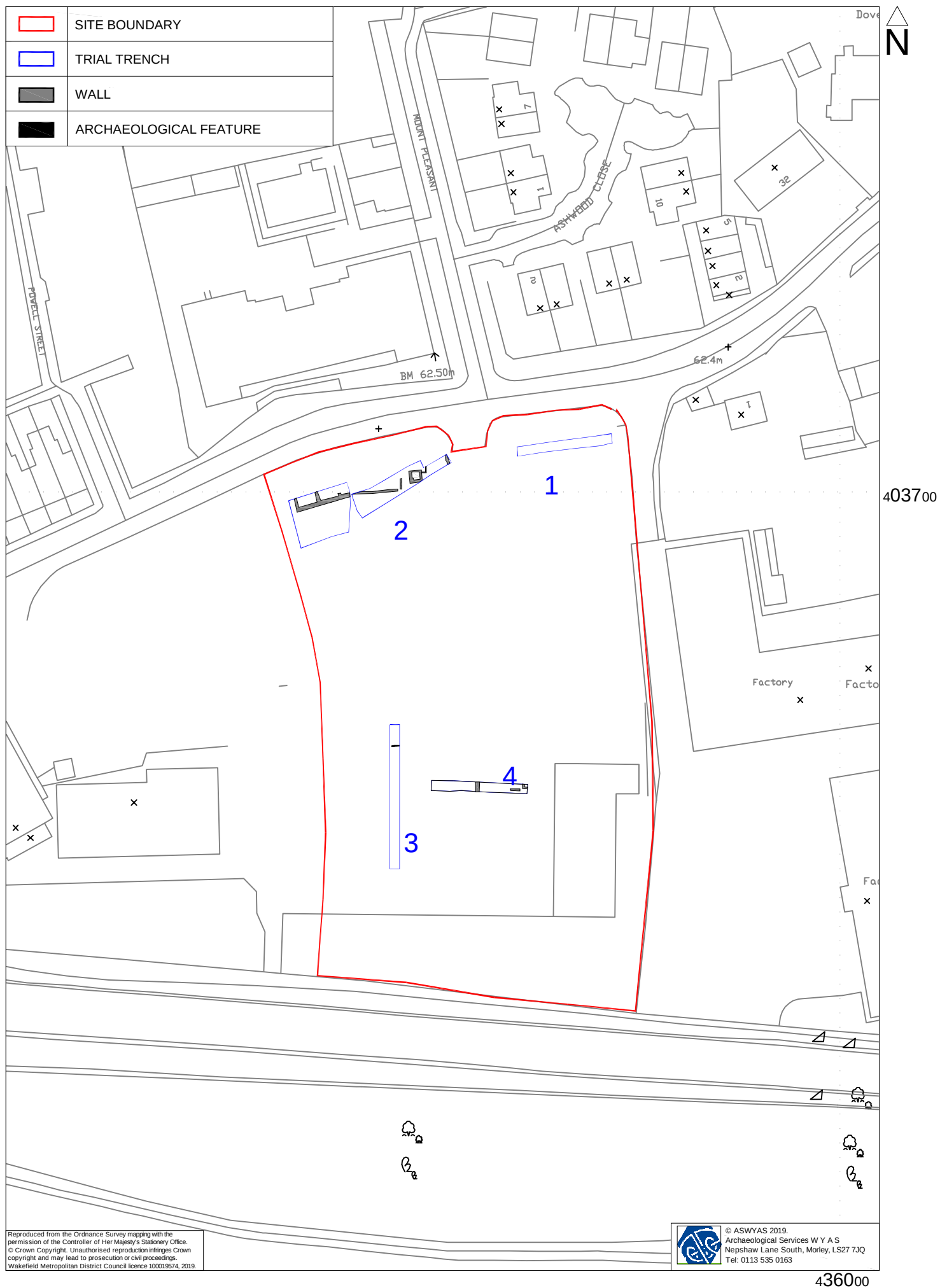


Fig. 2. Site location showing the trial trenches, mitigation area and archaeological features (1:1000 @ A4)

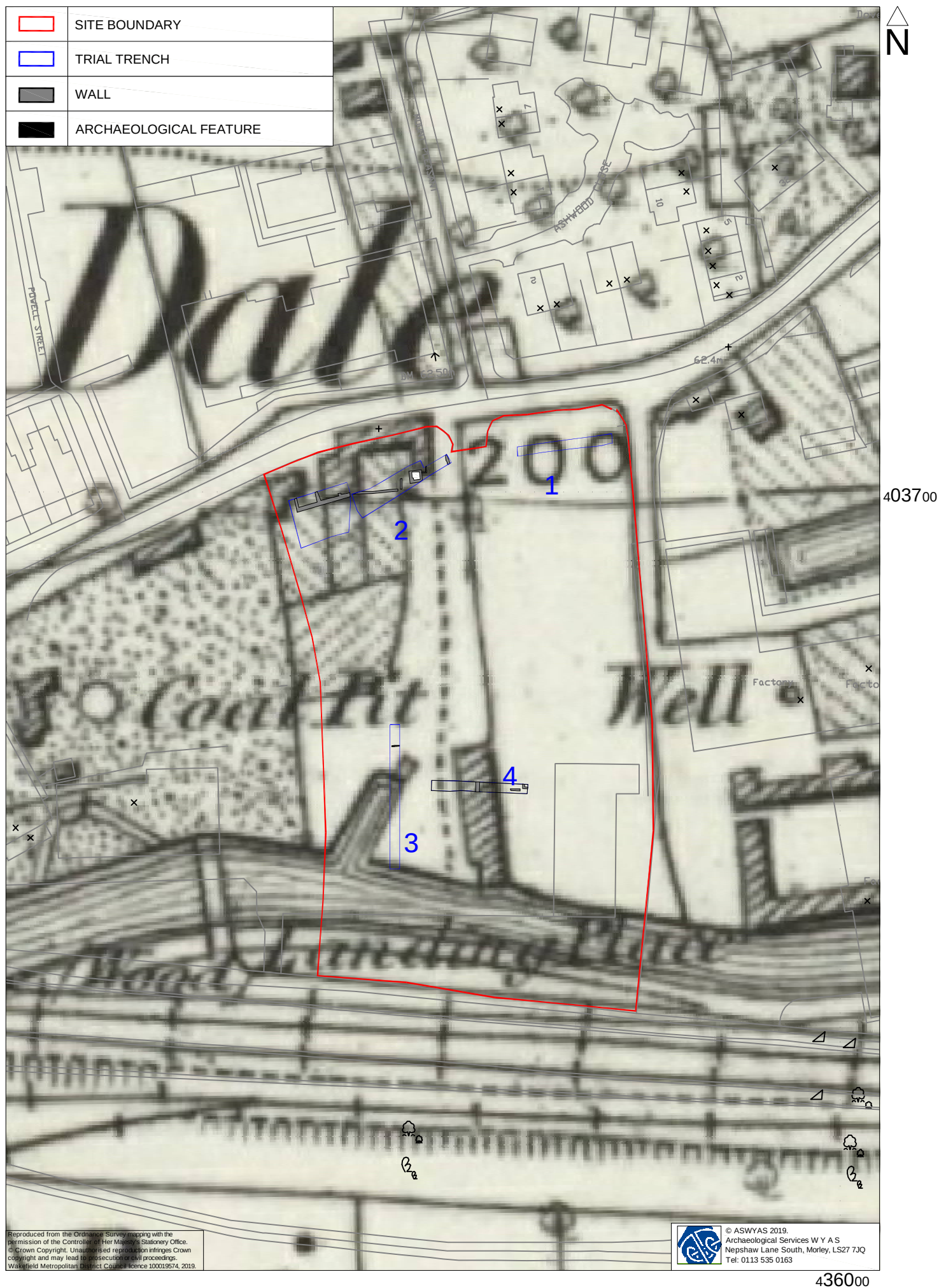


Fig. 3. Site plan overlain onto 1850 first edition OS mapping (1:1000 @ A4)

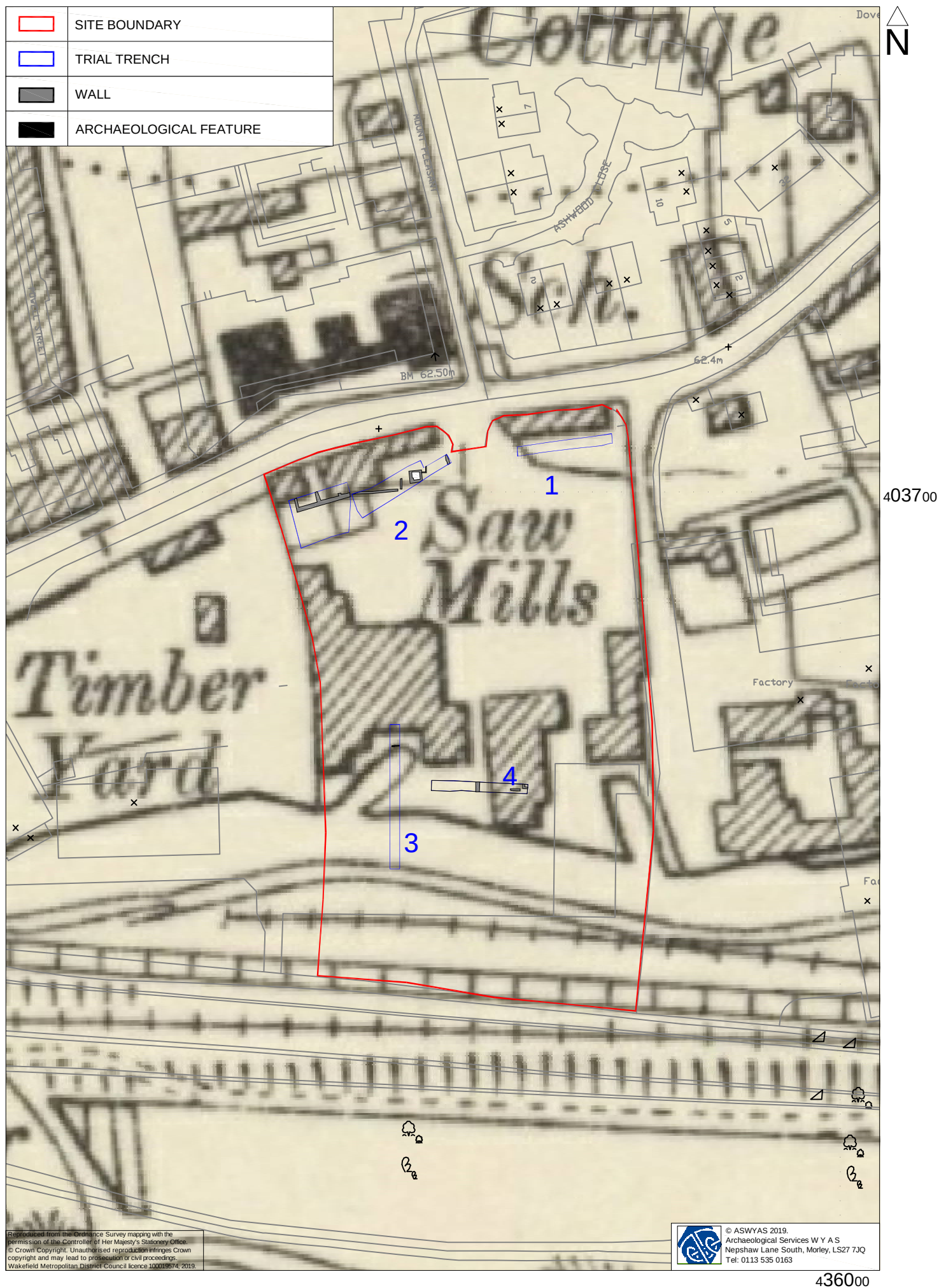


Fig. 4. Site plan overlain onto 1904 OS mapping (1:1000 @ A4)

0 30m

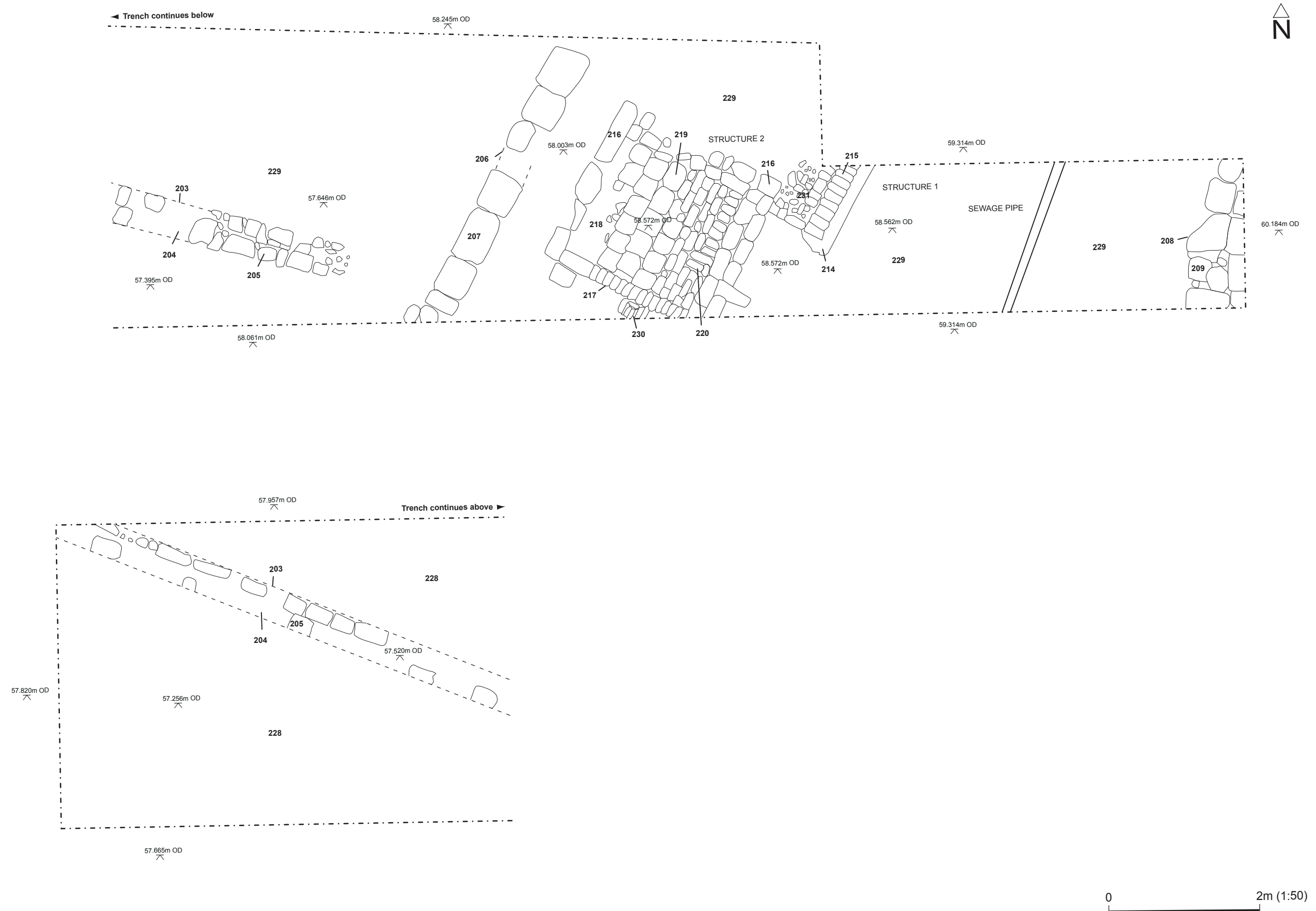


Fig. 5. Trench 2

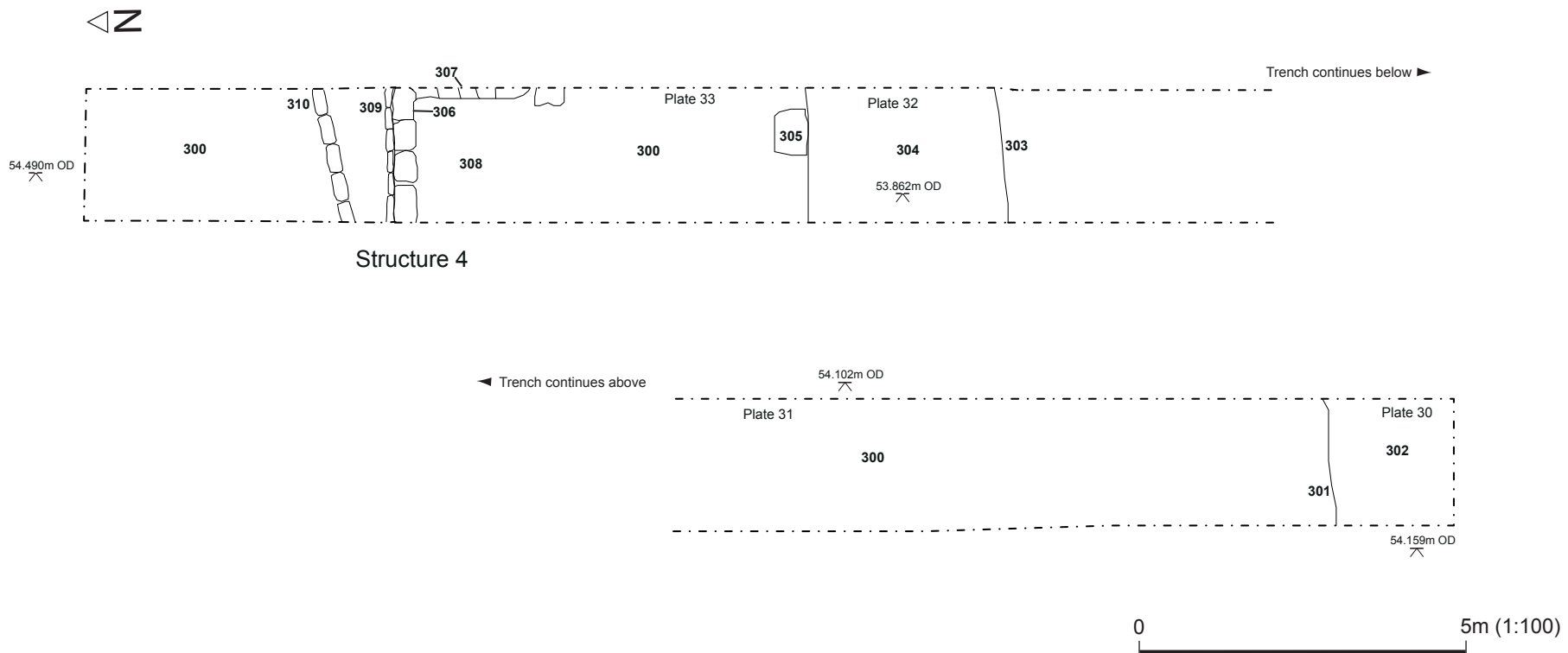


Fig. 7. Trench 3

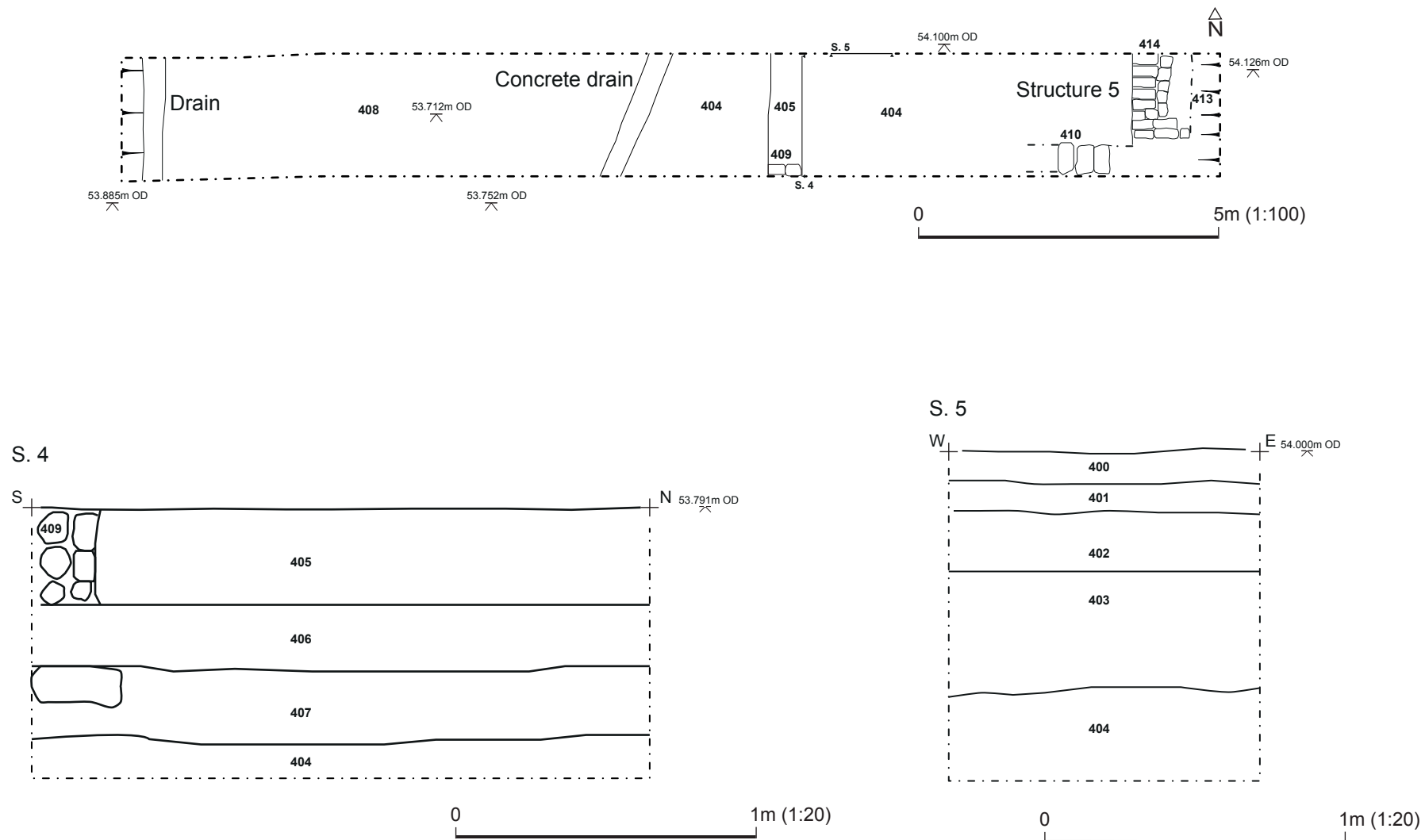


Fig. 8. Trench 4, plan and sections



Plate 1. Trench 2, looking west

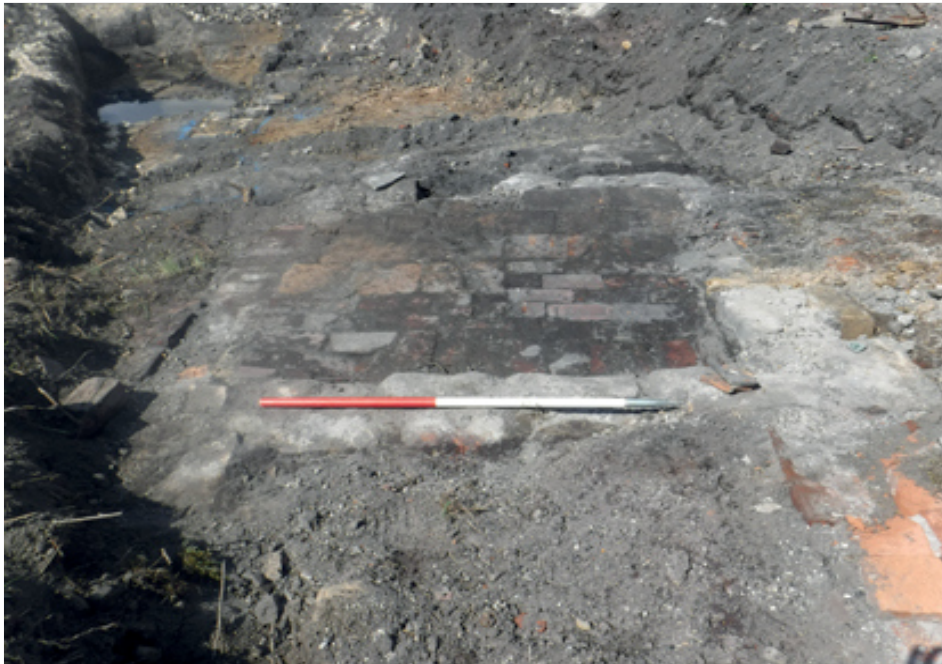


Plate 2. Trench 2: general view of Structure 2, looking west



Plate 3. Trench 2: wall 2009, looking east



Plate 4. Trench 2: Structure 1, walls 215, 209 and 231, looking west



Plate 5. Trench 2: Structure 5, looking north-west



Plate 6. Trench 2: wall 206 and Structure 2, looking east



Plate 7. Trench 2: Structure 2, walls 216, 217, 220, 207 and surface 220, looking south-east



Plate 8. Trench 2: wall 216



Plate 9. Trench 2: Structure 2, surface 220, looking south-east



Plate 10. Trench 2: close up of diagnostic brick



Plate 11. Trench 2: diagnostic brick in situ (220), looking east

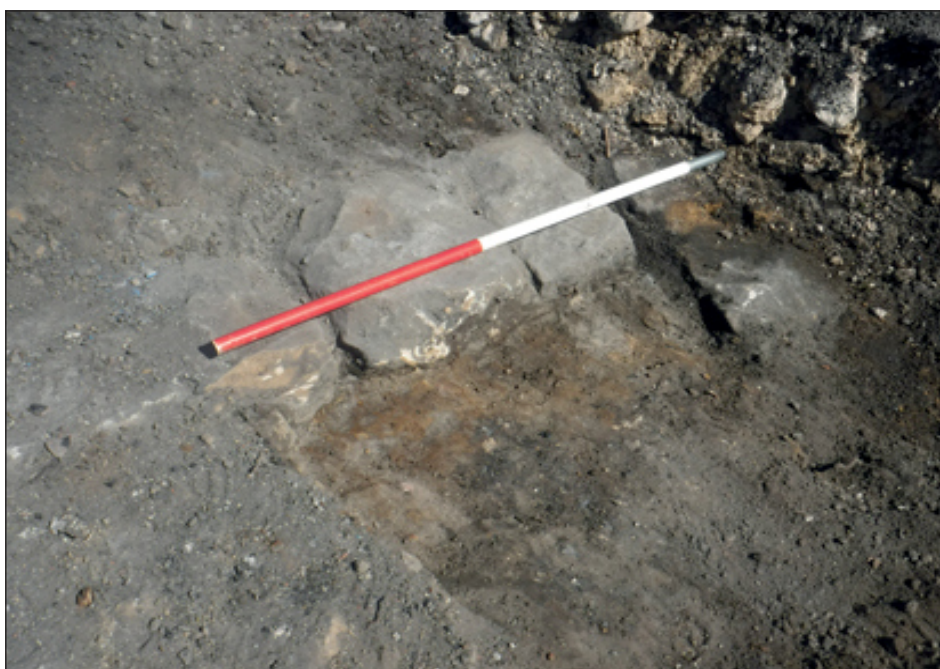


Plate 12. Trench 2: wall 207, looking south-east



Plate 13. Trench 2: wall 2005, looking east



Plate 14. Trench 2: Structures 1 and 2, wall 209, looking north-east

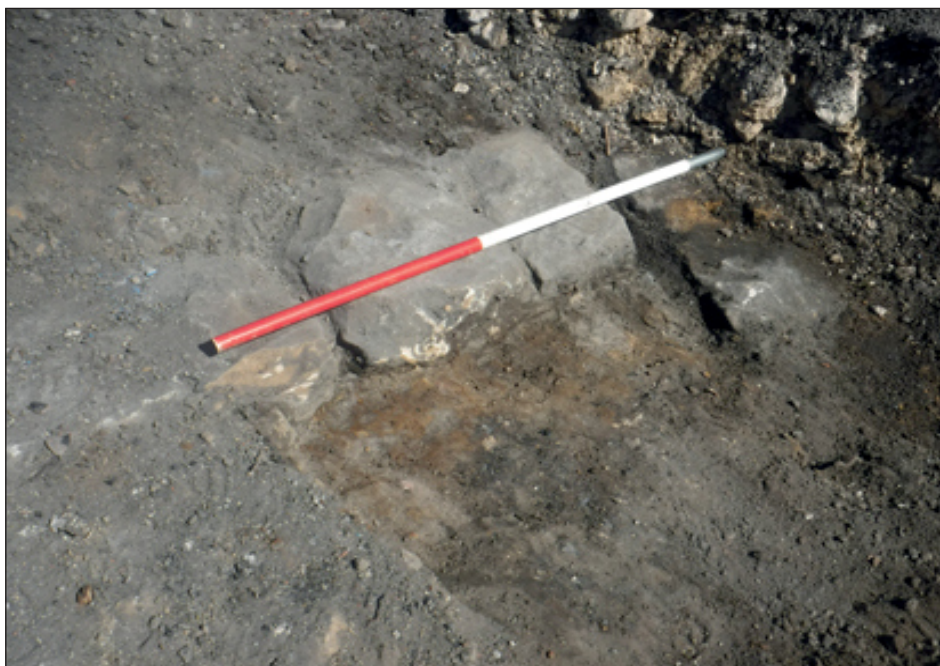


Plate 15. Trench 2: wall 206, looking south-east



Plate 16. Mitigation area, looking west

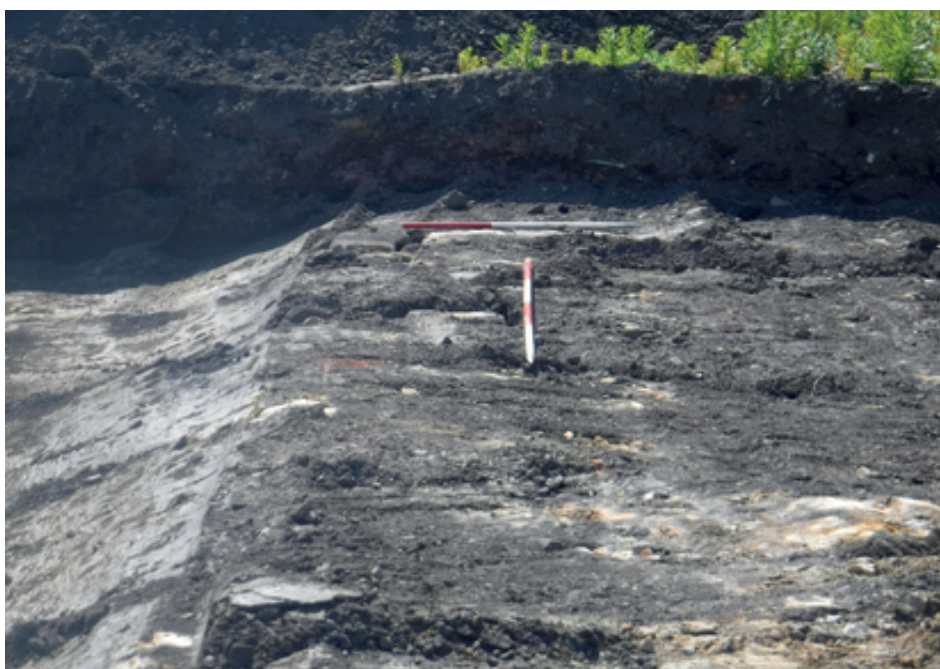


Plate 17. Mitigation area: wall 202, looking west



Plate 18. Mitigation area: walls 226 and 202, looking east



Plate 19. Mitigation area: walls 226 and 202, looking north

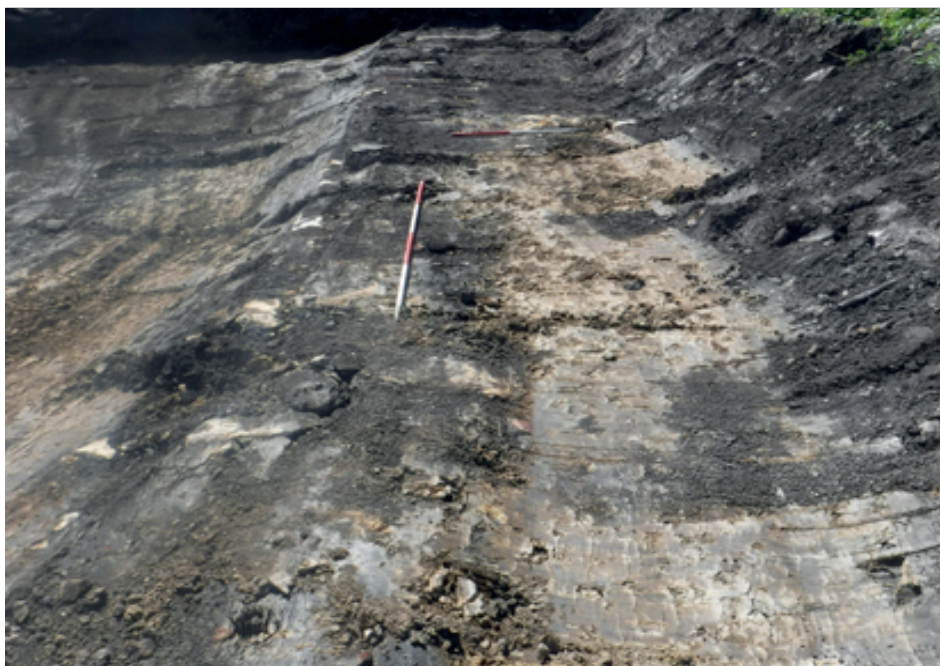


Plate 20. Mitigation area, looking west



Plate 21. Mitigation area: sample section, looking north



Plate 22. Mitigation area: wall 223, looking north



Plate 23. Mitigation area: section across wall 202



Plate 24. Stripping of Trench 3, looking south



Plate 25. Trench 3, looking south



Plate 26. Trench 3, looking north



Plate 27. Trench 3: Structure 4, wall 306, looking north



Plate 28. Trench 3: Structure 4, wall 307, looking east



Plate 29. Trench 3, looking north



Plate 30. Trench 3: sample section, looking east



Plate 31. Trench 3: sample section, looking east



Plate 32. Trench 3: sample section, looking east



Plate 33. Trench 3: sample section, looking east



Plate 34. Trench 3: Structure 4, surface 308, looking north-east



Plate 35. Trench 3, looking south



Plate 36: Stripping Trench 4, looking west



Plate 37: Stripping Trench 4, looking south-west



Plate 38. Trench 4: wall 405, looking west



Plate 39. Trench 4: wall 405, looking we



Plate 40. Trench 4: wall 405, looking east



Plate 41: Trench 4: Structure 5, wall 415, looking north



Plate 42. Trench 4: Structure 5, walls 414 and 411, looking east



Plate 43. Trench 4: Structure 5, looking east



Plate 44. Trench 4: sample section, looking north



Plate 45. Trench 4, looking east



Plate 46. Trench 1, looking west



Plate 47. Trench 1, looking east



Plate 48. Trench 1: sample section of trench, looking north

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

**West Street,
Worsbrough
Barnsley**

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation by
Trial Trenching

Prepared by: Archaeological Services WYAS
Nepshaw Lane South
Morley
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LS27 7JQ

On behalf of: Richard Oddie

April 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at land at West Street, Worsbrough, Barnsley

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for Richard Oddie to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at West Street, Worsbrough (Application NO. 2015/1089). The archaeological work will comply with the relevant standard of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a-c), Historic England's best practice documents (1991, 2006, 2008) and the "Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east" (available for download from the 'Technical Documents' page of the SYAS website).

2. Site location, topography and land-use

- 2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is situated to the south of Barnsley, approximately 3.8km south of Barnsley town centre. It is situated on land at West Street, surrounded by residential properties to the south, east and west. The site area is approximately 2ha and is centred at SE 35876 03657.
- 2.2 The site generally falls from a high point of approximately 60m AOD in the north east towards a low point of 53m AOD in the south east corner. The site is bounded to the west, east and south by a post and wire fence. The northern boundary is formed by a stone wall which has openings for vehicular access to West Street in the north-west and north east corners of the site.

3. Geology and soils

- 3.1 The underlying geology in the majority of the site comprises the Kent's Rock Formation, which is described as sandstone. The north east and south west corners of the site are underlain by the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2019). The soils are unclassified because of the urban environment (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 A search of the South Yorkshire HER and Historic England NMR revealed no designated or non-designated historic assets within the development area (Horn 2019). Although no earlier prehistoric, Iron-Age and Roman activity has been identified within the PDA, evidence of later prehistoric and Roman activity is present in the vicinity, specifically the site of a possible Iron Age hillfort at Worsbrough Common – located 1.8km to the north of the site – and remains of an Iron-Age/Romano British settlement identified during an archaeological excavation in advance of the Coalfield Link Road (Shafton Bypass), 7km to the north-east of Worsbrough (Horn 2019). The DBA did not reveal post-Roman,

Anglo-Saxon or Medieval activity within the site either. The proposed development area occupies land that has been developed from at least the early 1800s onwards. The site was used both for industry and for domestic housing. It is likely that cellars from the 19th-century housing and industrial remains survive below the current ground level. The potential for 19th-century archaeological remains to survive, particularly at the southern limits of the site where there has been less development, is believed to be high (Horn 2019).

- 4.2 A Desk Based Assessment was recently carried out by ASWYAS (Horn 2019) establishing that there is low potential for medieval and earlier remains due to the truncation of the site. In contrast there is high potential for 19th-century industrial and domestic archaeological remains within the southern part of the proposed development site.

5. Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation is to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, chronology, depth of burial and degree of archaeological survival across the site. The results of the trial trenching will be used to inform the level and type of archaeological investigations that may be required to mitigate future development. Should further archaeological investigation be required as mitigation by the planning authority, this will be specified in a separate written scheme of investigation to be agreed with SYAS.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (ClfA 2014a-c; Historic England 1991, 2006, 2008). The evaluation will involve the excavation of four trenches, with their proposed locations detailed in Fig. 1 and the rationale given in Table 1. The evaluation will be conducted by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist who will be present during all ground works.

Table 1. Rationale for the trench locations

Trench	Dimensions	Rationale
1	20m by 2m	Targeting housing and possible structural remains along the northern boundary
2	20m by 2m	Targeting housing and possible structural remains along the northern boundary
3	30m by 2m	Targeting the area of the canal, wharves and the dry dock along the southern boundary

4	20m by 2m	Targeting the area of the canal and wharves along the southern boundary
Total	300m²	

- 6.2 The trial trenches will be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. Any machine work will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but will then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features.
- 6.3 Any archaeological features/deposits will be manually excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.
- 6.4 No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although all features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits assessed.
- 6.5 Features will be sample excavated employing the following strategy:
- Linear features: sufficient excavation will be carried out to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a ditch or gully and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Normally this will involve a minimum of 10% sample dispersed along the length of the feature (each sample section to be not less than 1m), With respect to trial trenches, one 1m section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. Feature intersections will always be excavated in such a way to determine a stratigraphic relationship.
 - Discrete features: pits, post-holes and other discrete features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features in each area. The complete excavation of such features may be appropriate, but only following consultation with SYAS.
 - Structures: Each structure will be sampled sufficiently to define the extent, form, stratigraphic complexity and depth of the component features and its associated deposits to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

- 6.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work shall be made. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features, at 1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid. The photographic archive will comprise monochrome negative photographs at a minimum format of 35mm, augmented by digital photographs taken using cameras with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels.
- 6.7 All excavated archaeological contexts shall be fully recorded by written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 6.8 All artefacts will be removed from the site for assessment and analysis, and where it is appropriate, their find spots shall, if appropriate, be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts from the excavated topsoil and subsoil will be collected. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the ClfA (20014b). Any necessary conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines.
- 6.9 A soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material.
- 6.10 In the event of human remains being discovered they will, in the first instance, be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with either a faculty issued by the Chancellor of the Diocese, or the Burial Act 1857. In the case of the latter (i.e. in the absence of a faculty) an exhumation licence must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to the removal of the remains.
- 6.11 All finds defined as 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996 shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996.
- 6.12 Appropriate specialists will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies and their suggested strategies will then be implemented.

- 6.13 Provision will be made to recover material suitable for scientific dating. Contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating.
- 6.14 Further contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, e.g. for finds analysis and conservation.

7. Analysis and Reporting

- 7.1 Following the conclusion of the fieldwork a report shall be produced. 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. Samples must be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists. All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance, including English Heritage's '*Investigative Conservation*'. Finds are to be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines. 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 and North Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection. All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed. Where material suitable for scientific dating was recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation. Where further fieldwork is not to be undertaken and assessment has identified the need for further analysis, this will be completed drawing upon the contingency allowed.
- 7.2 The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommended composition provided in English Heritage PPN3 (2008) and UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* and the ClfA's "*Standard And Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*."
- 7.3 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain all the data collected during the fieldwork, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will involve:
- the site record being checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - retained finds being cleaned, stabilised, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;

- conservation assessment;
 - an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
 - a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the evaluation;
 - assessments of each material category of finds recovered, including their types, quantities and concentrations, illustrations and/or photographs as appropriate;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.
- 7.9 The report will be produced within an agreed time-scale. It will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the evaluation and any findings.
- 7.10 The report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the vicinity.
- 7.11 Bound copies of the report will be supplied, if required, to Richard Oddie and the South Yorkshire SMR. A digital copy will also be supplied to SYAS and to Historic England's Science Advisor.
- 7.12 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- 7.13 It is possible that the excavation findings will warrant wider publication. This may be effected through publication with *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.
- 7.14 A recommendation on whether further investigation or preservation is considered appropriate will first be discussed with SYAS and then be clearly expressed in the report (see section 12).**
- 7.15 The evaluation report will include a detailed context index and an index to the archive.
- 7.16 A printed and bound copy of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A digital copy of the report must also be supplied to SYAS and to the HE Science Advisor.
- 7.17 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), will be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication

- retained finds being assessed and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix; and
 - environmental samples being processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets.
- 7.4 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
 - a summary of the artefact record; and
 - a summary of the environment record.
- 7.5 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
- 7.6 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material in Doncaster Museum, subject to the permission of the landowner. The museum will be contacted to ascertain their requirements for the archive (e.g. marking and labelling requirements, accession number). The archive will otherwise be prepared in accordance with the UKIC (1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and ClfA (2014c) guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.
- 7.7 Upon completion of the investigations, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed to ascertain their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 7.8 An assessment report will be prepared within an agreed timescale following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and include the following:
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - the dates the fieldwork took place;
 - the site location, including National Grid Reference;
 - an account of the method;
 - the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;

in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*, if the results warrant it.

- 7.18 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, if the results warrant it.
- 7.19 ASWYAS will complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.
- 7.20 Where further fieldwork is not to be undertaken and further analysis is completed, contingency will be made for the preparation and submission of a separate report on the results.
- 7.21 Where further fieldwork does not take place, a contingency will be made for the preparation and publication, in a local, regional or national journal, of the results of the evaluation.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 8.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by ASWYAS and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 8.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.
- 8.3 Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. ASWYAS will inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 8.4 Unless the client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS).

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 ASWYAS has its own Health and Safety policy which has been compiled using national guidelines. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made

aware of prior to on-site work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

10. Insurance

- 10.1 ASWYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the West Yorkshire Joint Services Committee. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB (policy number QLA-03R896-0013). Any further enquiries should be directed to: Head of Finance, Wakefield Council, Wakefield One, PO Box 700, Wakefield, WF1 2EB.

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 Access to the site will be arranged through Richard Oddie.
- 11.3 The project will be monitored by the SYAS to whom notification will be sent before the start of the work. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork is required.
- 11.4 If appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire and the Humber Region) at Historic England will be called upon.
- 11.5 ASWYAS will ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention the client and their main contractor as soon as is practically possible.
- 11.6 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by ASWYAS to the SYAS in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.
- 11.7 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the site can be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion but before any trenches have been backfilled.

12. Mitigation and Contingency

- 12.1 ASWYAS, in consultation with SYAS, made provision for a contingency for an additional 209 m² to be excavated to expose the full extent of significant archaeological features not covered in the initial area and to have a better understanding of the archaeological structures identified in trench 2. The aim of this mitigation was to identify and to understand, if possible, the transformation of the area from a semi-rural to an industrial environment.
- 12.2 Site location, topography and land-use (see section 2)

The 209 m² mitigation area was located to the west of trench 2

- 12.3 Geology and soils (see section 3)
- 12.4 Archaeological background (see section 4)
- 12.5 Aims and Objectives (see section 5)
- 12.6 Methodology (see section 6)
- 12.7 Analysis and Reporting (see section 7)
- 12.8 Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity (see section 8)
- 12.9 Health and Safety and Insurance (see sections 9 and 10)

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Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Digital photograph registers	3
		Photograph registers	2
		Finds and samples record	1
		Daily site recording forms	5
		Trench record sheets	4
		Permatrace sheets	6
		Context registers	4
		Context sheets	66

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
220	2	Floor surface	Stamped brick x 1; mortar sample
229	2	Made ground	Pottery x 1; glass x 2; clay pipe x 2; CBM x 1

Appendix 4: Trench tables

Trench 1 (Plates 46-48)					
General Description				Orientation	W-E
Drains of different types, material and age on various alignments were identified running across this trench. No archaeological features or finds were present. This trench was moved 1m south of its original position because too close to the modern boundary wall separating the site from West Street.				Average Depth (m)	0.55
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	20.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	-	-	0.30	Greyish-white medium size gravel, made ground deposit
101	Layer	-	-	0.25	Dark greyish-brown silty-clayey sand with CBM and clinker inclusions, levelling deposit
102	Layer	-	-	-	Light yellowish-brown clayey silt, natural

Trench 2 and mitigation area						
General Description				Orientation		NE-SW
Remains of at least three structures – 1, 2 and 3 – and two possible associated sandstone dry-walls were identified in this trench and mitigation area. Late 19th-century material culture was also found in association with Structure 2. This trench was moved 1m south of its original position because too close to the modern boundary wall separating the site from West Street.				Average Depth (m)		0.80
				Width (m)		Between 2.00 and 10
				Length (m)		Between 22 and 35
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
200	Cut	1.00	0.70	0.20	Foundation cut for wall 202	
201	Fill	1.00	0.70	0.10	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, fill of foundation cut 200	
202	Wall	1.00	0.50	0.20	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall	
203	Cut	1.00	0.50	0.18	Foundation cut for wall 205	

204	Fill	1.00	0.50	0.02	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, fill of foundation cut 203
205	Wall	1.00	0.50	0.18	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall
206	Cut	1.00	0.50	0.20	Foundation cut for wall 2007
207	Wall	1.00	0.50	0.20	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall
208	Cut	1.00	0.40	0.45	Foundation cut for wall 209
209	Wall	1.00	0.40	0.45	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall
210	Layer	-	-	0.50	Light greyish/yellowish brown clayey silt with rubble inclusions, levelling deposit
211	Deposit	-	-	0.20	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rubble and clinker inclusions, made ground
212	Deposit	-	-	0.50	Light greyish brown silty clay with rubble inclusions, made ground
213	Deposit	-	-	1	Same as 210 but in the mitigation area
214	Layer	0.60	1.50	n/a	Concrete pad, foundation for wall 215 of Structure 1
215	Wall	1.00	0.40	n/a	Modern brick wall, Structure 1
216	Wall	1.00	0.80	0.20	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall, NE-SW wall of Structure 2
217	Wall	1.00	0.60	0.20	SE-NW brick wall of structure 2
218	Masonry	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mortar associated with 216 and 217
219	Masonry	n/a	n/a	0.15	Light greyish/yellowish sandstone blocks part of pavement of Structure 2
220	Masonry	n/a	n/a	0.15	Red bricks part of pavement of Structure 2
221	Cut	0.90	0.70	0.05	Foundation cut for wall 223
222	Fill	0.90	0.70	0.05	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, fill of foundation cut 221
223	Wall	0.90	0.70	0.15	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall, N-S return wall of Structure 3
224	Cut	1.00	0.70	0.15	Foundation cut for wall 226
225	Fill	1.00	0.70	0.15	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, fill of foundation cut 223

226	Wall	1.00	0.70	0.15	Light greyish yellow sandstone dry-wall, N-S return wall of Structure 3
227	Deposit	-	-	0.20	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rubble and clinker inclusions, made ground
228	Deposit	-	-	-	Light to mid yellowish brown sandy clay, natural
229	Deposit	-	-	0.20	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rubble and clinker inclusions, made ground
230	Masonry	0.50	0.20	0.10	Possible remains of a brick wall part of Structure 2

Trench 3**General Description****Orientation**

N-S

Remains of a structure and evidence of the backfilled dock and Dearne and Dove Canal both running approximately east to west across the trench were identified under deposits of made ground and hard-core gravel.

Average Depth (m)

0.98

Width (m)

2.00

Length (m)

20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300	Deposit	-	-	-	Light to mid yellowish brown sandy clay, natural
301	Cut	2.00	-	-	Cut of canal section
302	Fill	2.00	-	-	Dark bluish grey silty clay, final backfill of 301
303	Cut	2.00	3.00	-	Cut of linear feature/canal
304	Fill	2.00	3.00	-	Dark bluish grey silty clay, final backfill of 304
305	Masonry	0.50	0.50	0.20	Light yellowish grey sandstone block
306	Wall	2.00	2.00	1.50	Mid yellow sandstone blocks and red bricks wall, part of Structure 3
307	Wall	-	-	1.00	Red brick wall, part of Structure 3

308	Masonry	1.00	2.00	0.15	Concrete surface of Structure 3
309	Wall	2.00	0.10	0.10	Red brick wall, part of Structure 3
310	Masonry	2.00	0.20	0.10	Services cover
311	Layer	-	-	0.15	Grey gravel, levelling deposit
312	Layer	-	-	0.30	White gravel, levelling deposit
313	Layer	-	-	0.15	Black silty sand with clinker inclusions, levelling deposit
314	Deposit	-	-	0.90	Black silty sand with clinker and rubble inclusions, levelling deposit
315	Deposit	-	-	0.50	Collapsed masonry and rubble, made ground?
316	Layer	-	-	0.20	Crushed CBM, levelling deposit

Trench 4

General Description					Orientation	E-W
Remains of a structure and an external N-S concrete wall were identified in this trench under deposits of made ground and hard-core gravel. This trench was moved 2m west from its original position because too close to the client's compound.					Average Depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	2.00
					Length (m)	20.00
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
400	Layer	-	-	0.10	Tarmac	
401	Layer	-	-	0.10	Gravel, levelling deposit	
402	Layer	-	-	0.20	Dark grey gritty hard-core, levelling deposit	
403	Deposit	-	-	0.40	Dark reddish brown silty clay with rubble and clinker inclusions, made ground	
404	Deposit	-	-	0.30	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rubble and clinker inclusions, made ground	

405	Masonry	2.00	0.50	0.30	Concrete wall
406	Deposit	-	-	0.20	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with rubble inclusions, levelling deposit
407	Deposit	-	-	0.26	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rubble inclusions and 1 sandstone block, Made ground
408	Deposit	-	-	n/a	Mid yellowish brown clay, natural
409	Deposit	0.50	0.10	0.30	CBM rubble abutting 405
410	Cut	1.00	0.20	0.10	Foundation cut of wall 411
411	Wall	1.00	0.20	0.10	Mid greyish yellow sandstone dry wall
412	Fill	1.00	0.20	0.05	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, fill of foundation cut
413	Cut	0.70	0.50	0.15	Foundation cut of 414
414	Wall	0.70	0.50	0.15	Red brick wall
415	Fill	0.70	0.50	0.05	Dark greyish brown silty clay, fill of foundation cut 413

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