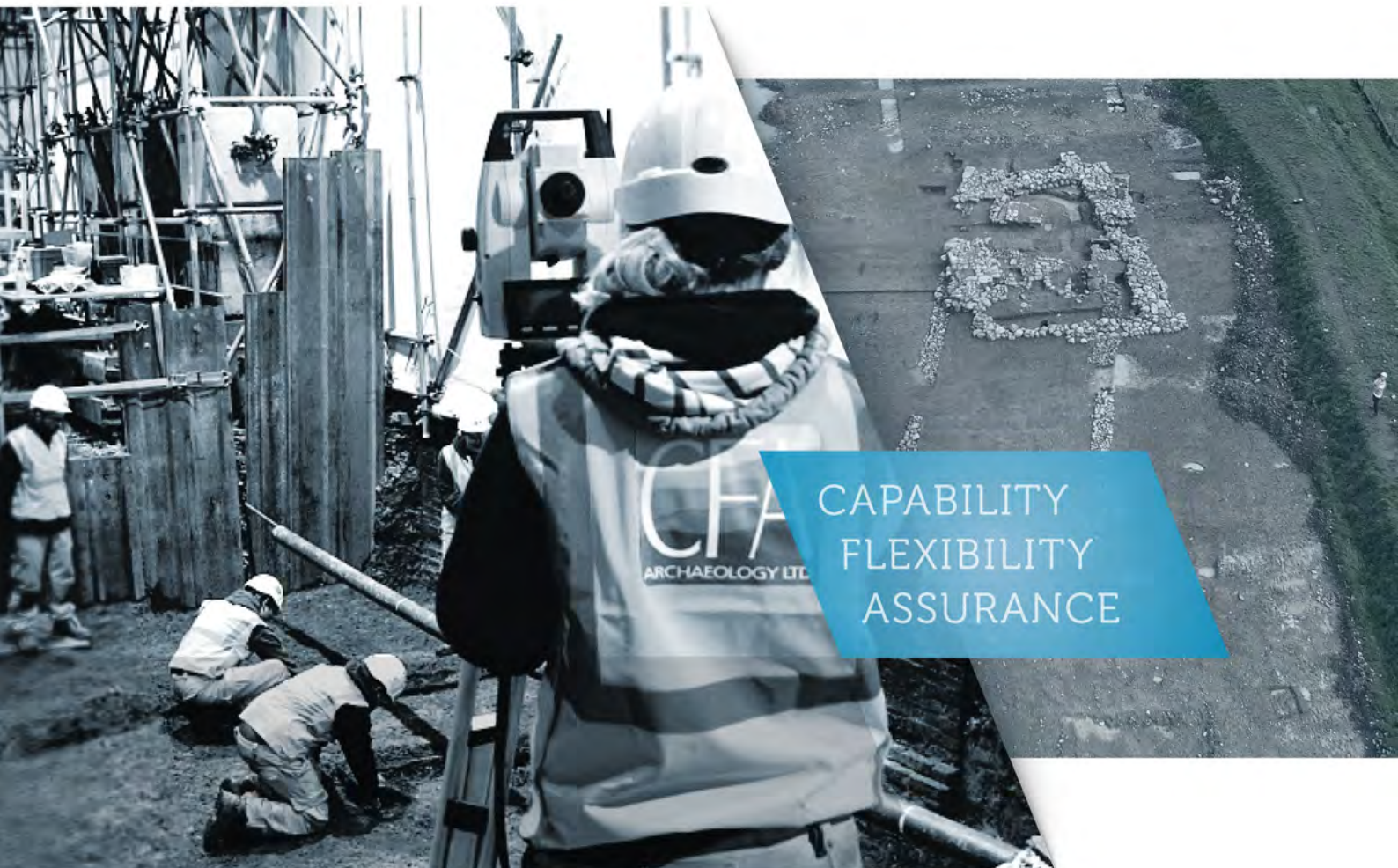




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**Nether Mill Barn
Penistone
South Yorkshire**

Level 3 Historic Building Recording
Report No. Y582/22

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Commissioned by	Kevin Dawson
Date issued	March 2023
Version	2
Planning Ref No	2022/0744; 2022/0848
OASIS ID	cfaarcha1-511528
National Grid Ref	SE 24553 03890

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd quality procedures.

**Nether Mill Barn
Barnsley Road
Penistone
South Yorkshire**

Level 3 Historic Building Recording

Report No. Y582/22

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SUMMARY

CFA Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Kevin Dawson of Dawson Williamson Architects to create a Level 3 Historic Building Record of the Grade II Listed (NHLE 131507) possibly 16th century Nether Mill Barn, in Penistone, South Yorkshire, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 24553 03890.

The five-bay Barn is comprised of cruck frame later encased in elongated coursed sandstone elevations. The Barn has evidence of multiple phases of alterations and uses over time. Although absent from Alcock's cruck frame database, three partially surviving cruck trusses may contribute to the understanding of South Yorkshire vernacular cruck building trends.

A historic building recording survey was required as requested by the Barnsley Metropolitan Council Conservation Officer as part of the pre-application enquiry for the proposed renovation and changes to the Barn.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site of Nether Mill Farm lies to the north of the A628 Barnsley Road, towards the north of the market town of Penistone and in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, in the county of South Yorkshire. The site is approximately 12 miles (19km) as the crow flies north-west of Sheffield. The site is bound by farmland to the north, late 20th or early 21st century suburban housing at the west, a curved cobble road at the south and east, beyond which the Scout Dike flows southward to the River Don.

The subject of the survey is the 16th or 17th century Grade II Listed Nether Mill Barn (NHLE 131507; Historic England 2022). Nether Mill Barn (henceforth ‘the Barn’) is the oldest building located within the Nether Mill Farm and Fishery complex. It is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 24553 03890 (fig. 1) with a ground level at approximately 198.9^m AOD. The Barn is approximately 10 metres east of the 17th century Grade II Listed Nether Mill House (NHLE 1151027) and just south-east of the early 18th century Grade II Listed Nether Mill Cottage Nether Mill Farmhouse (NHLE 1151028).

Nether Mill Barn was rectilinear on plan broadly measuring 22.6m by 12.2m with the highest point of the ridge measuring 7.3m. The Barn was oriented on a NE-SW axis and set within a gentle eastward slope (Photograph 1). The Barn had two projecting outshut additions flanking a recessed former cart doorway (Photograph 2). The Barn was constructed of sandstone and gritstone with a stone slate gable and catslide roof.

The five bayed Barn was framed by two potentially 16th century raised cruck trusses, an irregular hybrid queen post truss thought to have been modified from a cruck (CS Archaeology 2012), and a late 19th or 20th century king post truss.

1.2 Planning Background

Prior investigations of the site include of an archaeological assessment and building appraisal of Nether Mill House (CS Archaeology 2012). This archaeological assessment provided a historic baseline and summary of the historic assets of Nether Mill Farm. An excavation at Nether Mill Farm recorded deposits associated with the water-driven corn mill (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016).

CFA Archaeology was commissioned by Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson’s Vets to undertake a Historic England Level 3 historic building survey as a pre-application enquiry and confirmed by **Condition 6** of the approved Planning Application (2022/0744) and approved Listed Building Consent (2022/0848) for the proposed change of use and renovation of the Barn to be used as a ‘Veterinary Surgery (Use Class E) including internal and external alterations, formation of parking and alterations to the access’.

Condition 6 states:

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

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

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

Reason: In the interests of Archaeology in accordance with Policy HE1 and HE6 of the Local Plan.

Upon a pre-application enquiry response by the Barnsley Metropolitan Council Conservation Officer (dated 19/04/2022) and confirmed within the 20220744 *Officer Report*, it was deemed that a Historic England Level 3 historic building recording survey would be appropriate for Nether Mill Barn (Historic England 2016).

In response to the pre-application enquiry response, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 1) was produced in May 2022 by CFA Archaeology on behalf of Dawson Williamson Architects (CFA Archaeology, 2022). The WSI was written in accordance with guidelines produced by Historic England (Historic England 2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2019). The works were deemed sufficient to address that the changes made to historic buildings were in line with Chapter 16, paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework NPPF (Revised 2021), which states:

‘Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible’ (MHCLG 2021).

The WSI was agreed by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service on 7th June 2022. The historic building recording survey Barn occurred on 30th June 2022.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

The principal aims of the recording were to carry out a historic building recording survey to a standard commensurate with an Historic England Level 3 record to create a 'point in time' and analytical record (Historic England 2016). The record will be made available for wider public consultation and to aid future research into similar building types.

2.2 Research Agenda

The research objectives were derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework (Ryder 2022). Several research objectives could be applied to the findings of Nether Mill Barn. The following questions were relevant to Nether Mill Barn:

- *Can we better characterise and explain variations in vernacular rural architecture across South Yorkshire? How did these change over time?*
- *What encouraged the continuance of cruck building in some areas of South Yorkshire but not others? Could dendrochronology be used to clarify the development and continuance of the cruck building tradition?*
- *How can we improve our understanding of the geographical distribution of cruck buildings?*

The function of the building as a barn was considered in the wider setting of the Nether Mill Farm and the wider post-medieval expansion of the town of Penistone (Historic England 2006).

The survival and value of complete farm buildings from 1550 to 1750 are considered rare (English Heritage 2006). It is likely the Barn has changed use since its original construction date and may reflect a combination of features attributed to a threshing barn, cart shed, granary, and animal husbandry. The local vernacular will be guided by *Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement - North East region* by English Heritage (2006). Detached granaries and granaries forming part of other structures are virtually unknown before 1750 in the region. Cowsheds were rarely built as separate structures but were nearly always part of a larger building, either at one or both ends of a single-storey barn, with a partially lofted barn, below a lofted extension or in the ground floor of a bank barn.

3. METHODS AND STANDARDS

3.1 Photographic Recording

An external photographic record was made of all sides of the building. General external photographs were taken, including a number of oblique views, showing the site and building in its setting.

An interior photographic record was made of all spaces and features where safely accessible which were illustrative of the building's current and past use. The building was examined for any dated inscriptions, signage, makers' marks or graffiti that would contribute to an understanding of its development (Sections 5.3.5 and 6).

Photographs were taken using an Olympus Tough TG-5. Where it was safe to do so, an appropriately sized photographic scale was included in each photograph. All photography conformed to industry best practice (Historic England, 2016) and the digital images were converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All digital images have accompanying site specific metadata. Select digital photographs will be converted to black and white film negatives to be deposited in the archive with the accompanying context sheet.

All the photographs taken on site were later reordered in a logical fashion and a selection used to illustrate the report, with the external elevations described first followed by the internal spaces. A register of the location, direction, and subject of each shot has been produced to accompany the photographic record, and the position and direction of each photograph is annotated on a copy of the building plans (Appendix 2).

Please note: the photographs in the register and annotated on the plan are in the sequence in which they were taken on site and not the sequence that appear in the report. The photographic register in Appendix 2 contains the report photograph number, and the digital file reference listed in the sequence taken.

3.2 Drawn Record

The drawn record of the Barn was supplied by the architect and checked for accuracy on site using hand tapes and an Electronic Distance Measure (EDM). The drawn record was deemed sufficient to show the plan form, section, and elevations. The drawings were altered to illustrate phasing and select feature labels and are reproduced in the report (figs. 3-4) to a standard commensurate with a Historic England Level 3 survey. Construction phase drawings are illustrated in figures 4.

3.3 Written Description

A written description has been produced of the building and its features. Terminology was informed through guidance of *Timber Framed Buildings in Britain* (Brunskill 1985) and *Cruck Construction* (Alcock *et al* 1981).

For ease of reading, several abbreviations have been created and utilised throughout the report. Compass orientations have been abbreviated when deemed appropriate, i.e., north-west becomes NW, south-east becomes SE, etc.

The use of the term ‘elevation’ references the direction the external elevation is facing. For example, the principal elevation faces south-east, therefore is identified as a ‘SE elevation’ in text. However, the term ‘wall’ references an internal feature and the way in which the viewer must face to observe the wall, therefore the ‘east wall’ faces west.

For ease of reading, areas have been divided for clarification and labelled in bold as **Areas A – Area E** and separated in sections within the report. The order in which descriptions are given does not necessarily reflect the construction phasing.

The trusses have been identified in a sequential order from SE to NE as Truss 1, Truss 2, Truss 3, and Truss 4. When relevant, the trusses are described in accordance with which direction it faced, i.e. ‘*the SW face of Truss 1*’ which implies the viewer must face NE to observe the SW face of the cruck. When appropriate, descriptions of the trusses will be included as a whole rather than only being described in one section. For example, Truss 2 can be viewed from **Area A** and **Area B**.

Between each truss, the bays have been identified from SW to NE as Bay 1 – Bay 5 and labelled in figure 3b.

3.4 Historic Research

A map regression was undertaken using available online Ordnance Survey mapping (Section 4.2). A visit to Barnsley Archives and Local Studies was undertaken on the 27th of June 2022. Three early maps were examined: The 1845 ‘*Silkstone Tithe Plan*’ and an ‘*Undated Plan of Nether Mill House from the Spencer Stanhope Family Collection*’ (SpSt-60727/40). The undated plan of Nether Mill Farm closely aligns with the late 19th century farmstead layout found in Ordnance Survey Mapping.

The primary source of information on Nether Mill Barn is the 2012 ‘*Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal*’ by CS Archaeology (CS Archaeology, 2012). This report includes detailed transactional and census details of the historic owners and occupiers of Nether Mill. The Historic Research in Section 4 will summarise but not repeat the information in the report.

3.5 Standards and Guidance

All work undertaken was consistent with the standards outlined in both the Historic England guidance, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings* (CIfA, 2014: 2020). All work follows a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CFA Archaeology in May 2022 (Appendix 1).

3.6 Limitations and Assumptions

Although every effort was made to produce a full record of the buildings, the safety of the surveyor took precedence over recording. Several areas were not deemed safe to enter and were out of reach, therefore these areas may lack scales in photographs and lack standard face-on photographs. It is not, however, considered that these limitations have negatively affected the outcome of the building recording survey.

3.7 Dissemination and Archiving

The archive comprises the report, black and white film negatives, and all digital photographs taken during the recording.

The project archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and archived as a grey literature report. National guidance for the compilation of an archive with the ADS (ADS, 2021) will be adhered to.

An OASIS form has been completed for this project. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-511528 (Appendix 3).

The CFA code and project number are NEMB2 and 2674 respectively.

A copy of the report and black and white film negatives will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, provided as an Adobe Acrobat BDF/A format file.

4. HISTORIC RESEARCH

4.1 Summary History of Nether Mill Barn

There are four medieval sites within Penistone, including the 13th century St. John's Church with evidence for 11th century sculpted stones incorporated into the later fabric (CS Archaeology 2012). Economically, Penistone grew as a market was activated in 1699 and a cloth hall was built in 1763. The proximity of Penistone to the River Don assisted in an expansion of agricultural practices and industrial economic growth from the medieval to post-medieval periods through the development of the textile and milling industries in the Upper Calder Valley (CS Archaeology 2012).

Nether Mill farm developed around the 16th-17th century corn mill. The mill underwent a series of known names including '*Water corn mill*', '*Nether Mill*', and '*Copster Mill*' and later referred to as '*Hinchcliffe's Corn Mill*' (CS Archaeology 2012; Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016). Nether Mill and Nether Mill farmstead were firmly established by the start of the 18th century. By 1901 ownership of the mill and farm had transferred to the Hinchcliffe family (CS Archaeology, 2012).

As commonly found within the region, the Barn potentially served as both a combined cart shed and granary (Brunskill 1987; Historic England 2014). A circular depression in the stone sets suggests the Barn contained a former horse engine house to the north-west (CS Archaeology 2012).

Nether Mill Barn is not included in the cruck construction catalogue (Alcock 1981).

4.2 Map Regression

4.2.1 *Extract from the Six-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Yorkshire Sheet 273, Surveyed: 1850-1851; Published: 1854*

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of Nether Mill depicts the Barn to be linear with a recessed area on the SE elevation (fig. 2a). An addition is present at the south extent of the NW elevation. Although this addition may represent the horse engine house identified in the Heritage Statement, it appears further south than the stone depressions. This addition is instead more closely aligned with the pier which may possibly be a chimney, although placement here would indicate the structure pre-dates the Victorian mullion windows (CS Archaeology, 2012).

Nether Mill House, Cottage, and Farmhouse are represented as large structures towards the west. There is a small square structure toward the east, and a narrow rectilinear structure to the NE. Heavy lines appear may imply stone boundary and fences in the area and through the site. To the west is the mill race to *Nether Mill (Corn)*.

4.2.2 *Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXIII.15, Surveyed 1892; Published: 1893*

The representation of the Barn has very little general change from the first edition OS map to the more detailed 25-inch map (fig. 2b). The map appears to indicate a

southward narrowing on plan as the NE elevation is slightly longer than the SW elevation. The addition at the south extent of the NW elevation is represented as a slight L-shape, possibly suggestive of two construction phases or a central dividing wall.

The surrounding buildings on the farmstead indicate several instances of change. The square building to the east is no longer present. As the 1893 map is not shaded, the lines to the west of the Barn do not clearly define structures boundaries or fencing. It seems that the structure to the immediate west has been altered from the first edition map, but the map is unclear.

4.2.3 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXIII, Revised 1903; Published: 1906

There are no changes to the Barn on later available maps. However, the 1906 OS map (fig. 2c) and later mapping have shaded the buildings and later mapping shows changes to the surrounding buildings on Nether Mill Farmstead. The L-shaped Barn addition remains present on the 1949 OS map (not shown) and was therefore likely removed after this date.

5. BUILDING RECORD

5.1 Introduction

Nether Mill Barn broadly measured 22.57m by 12.22m on plan with a 2.94m wide by 1.8m deep recess just south of the centre of the at the SE elevation. The gable elevations measure 7.07m at the SW and 7.27m at the NE. The ground level declines 1.06m on at the NE elevation, 0.38m at the SE elevation, 0.73m at the SW elevation, and 0.57m at the NW elevation with a sharp 0.78m drop beyond a projecting wall (Photograph 3).

The elevations were comprised of multiple phases of sandstone and gritstone, and unless otherwise stated, primarily arranged in courses of elongated rough-hewn sandstone with a later phase of uneven courses of raked sandstone. Internally the elevations were supported in brick (Photograph 4). Each elevation extent contained larger, uneven sizes of rough-hewn stone posts or quoins at three extents and one stone pier or possibly a Victorian chimney at the west (Photographs 5, 6, and 3; CS Archaeology 2012). The SW elevation was supported by three buttresses (Photograph 7). The Barn contained multiple points of altered fenestration (Photographs 8 and 9). The stone slate roof was supported by machine cut rafters which projected over the NW elevations.

From the SW to NE, the five bays were divided by two cruck frames, an early queen post truss, and a 19th or 20th century king post truss. The crucks heights measured 3.74m and 3.42m from the ground floor to tie soffit with approximately 2.35m from the tie to the ridge, implying the space was intended for and likely utilised as storage. A 2.3m to approximately 2.5m high loft was constructed in 19th or 20th century within the three NE bays. At the time of survey, the two SW bays were open to the full height.

At the time of survey, the Barn had undergone adaptations to house cows, thus 20th century concrete stall dividers were found throughout and the internal floor had been concreted at a slight decline with changing levels for waste channels.

No elevation could be distinctly determined to be the principal elevation, although historically it may have been the SE as the building was approached from the road. However, several features on the NW elevation were decorative as this was the view from the dwellings on site.

5.2 External building description

5.2.1 South-East Elevation

The SE elevation measured a length of 22.46m and rose 2m at the SW extent and 2.3m at the NE (figs. 3a and 4a). Each extent contained an outshot addition; the SW of which measured 7.1m, with a 1.8m recess to a former 2.94m wide cart doorway (Photographs 1, 2 and 7). At the east of the former cart doorway the NE outshot projected SE 1.77m and returned east 12.23m. A flush 1.6m high stone wall continued SW for 1.66m and a 1.24m high stone wall projected SE approximately 6m from the southern extent (Photograph 7).

The elevation was generally comprised of even courses of elongated sandstone. The courses were supported by alternating rough-hewn stone quoins at SW and NE extents, however, the internal extents of each outshut were comprised of posts of similar stone.

The SE elevation contained three doors at each elevation of the recess (Photographs 10 and 11). The central door was headed by a concrete lintel. The stone coursing within this area was slightly higher than elsewhere on the elevation with the lowest two courses of much larger stone. Just SW of the door was a plywood blocked window with a concrete lintel and slate cill. The doors into the outshuts were headed by rough-hewn sandstone lintels with the shed roof rising directly from the SE extents. The outshut doors were each flanked by large sandstones of rough-hewn and punched stone with margins. Narrow courses of sandstone rose from the lintels. Each door was comprised of timber plank and batten with latch fitting, however, the door at the NE was a Dutch door.

At the SW extent was a former doorway and present 1m by 1m window, headed with a flush sandstone lintel and surrounded by jamb stones which matched the quoins (Photograph 12). To the immediate NE were large, furrowed sandstones flush with the elevation. Below the projecting sandstone cill were four even courses of stone. The window was a timber framed, four pane, top opening pivot. A second similar window was located 2.3m to the NE, measuring 0.85m by 1m high with a flush sandstone header and rough-hewn slight projecting sandstone cill (Photograph 13). There were two identical windows on the NE outshut, with a slight difference of two-course high stones below each cill extent (Photograph 14). There were four evenly spaced terra cotta vents surrounding the furthest NE window.

5.2.2 South-West Elevation

The SW gable elevation was situated on a SE gradient slope and measured 12.1m in length, rising 3.92m at the NW, 2m at the SE, with a ridge height of 7m (figs. 3f and 4f; Photographs 7 and 15). The NW extent contains the aforementioned Victorian chimney which measured 0.47m by 4.8m and rose 4.35m. The elevation was supported by three stone triangular buttresses measuring between 1.86m to 2.17m high, 0.85m wide and project approximately 1.15m.

The elevation coursing was partially rendered in a middle area from approximately 2.7m high to 5m high. While the elevation coursing was generally the elongated sandstone found throughout the Barn, the coursing from the central buttress to the chimney at the NW was comprised of uneven courses of varying stones with rough-hewn or furrowed finishes (Photograph 16).

Fenestration at the SW elevation included three ground floor windows and a central gable winnow 2m below the ridge (Photographs 7, 16 and 17). The placement of the NW and central ground floor windows accommodated the slope, rising from the ground approximately 0.65m at the NW and 0.75m at the SE. Each window varied slightly in size, measuring 0.6m by 0.88m high at the NW, 0.76m by 0.94m high in the central, and 0.62m by 0.91m at the SE. Each window had four punched sandstones at the surrounds, cill, and lintel with timber frames identical to the SE elevation windows (Section 5.2.1). The winnow measured 1.1m by 1.05m high and contained matching slightly projecting rough-hewn sandstone lintel and cill.

5.2.3 North-West Elevation

The NW elevation measured 22.6m in length, with a height of 3.43m at the NE and 3.47m at the SW (figs. 3d and 4d). A 1.68m high stone burr wall projected NW from 6.3m from the SW extent. The ground level rose 0.8m on the NE side of the wall. The elevation was comprised of furrowed and rough-hewn sandstone brought to course from the SW extent to approximately 5.15m and continues NE in even elongated sandstone courses (Photograph 3). The NE extent was comprised of varying sizes of alternating rough-hewn sandstone quoins.

There was a 2.13m wide former cart door located just SW of the centre of the elevation (Photograph 8). The former door was headed with a rough-hewn sandstone segmental arch and alternating jamb stones. The doorway had been partially blocked by even courses of elongated sandstones that were slightly higher than the elevation courses. The centre of the arch contained a projecting sandstone cill below a 0.92m wide by 1.15m high window.

Including the window within the arch, there were a total of seven windows of varying sizes and types across the elevation. The two ground floor windows at the furthest NE were generally identical to those found on the SE elevation (Section 5.2.1; Photograph 18). To the SW the ground floor window was wider, measuring 10.84m by 0.86m high and was fitted with a six-pane timber frame. To the immediate SW of the projecting wall there was a 0.4m by 0.6m high two-pane picture window (Photograph 19). There was a straight joint and vertical stone directly above the SW window extent. At the furthest SW, within the uneven coursing, there were two stone mullion, timber framed, casement and picture windows aligned at the ground floor and first floor (Photograph 5).

5.2.4 North-East Elevation

The NE elevation measured 12.26m wide, 2.3m high at the SE extent, 3.57m high at the NW extent with a full gable height of 7.26m (figs. 3e and 4e; Photograph 6). The fenestration included two doors towards the SE, a first-floor taking-in door, a partially blocked former door converted to a window, and a ground floor window. An irregular larger sandstone abutted the NW quoins just above ground level.

The taking-in door measured 1.25m by 2.23m high and had matching sandstone lintel and cill that were formerly hammered or pointed dressed. The outward opening double doors were comprised of plank with three elongated cast iron hinges at the extents and a central external latch.

At the ground floor, the SE door measured 1.43m by 2.18m high and the NW door measured 1.27m by 2.3m high. The doors were separated by shared flush jamb stones at 0.74m between each surround. Both doors had flush sandstone lintels and cills. At the SE extent, the former door had been blocked in five even courses of punched sandstone beneath a projecting rough-hewn cill (Photograph 9). Unlike the two open doors, the jamb stones were not flush with the elevation and functioned as the SE

quoins. The four-over-two pane timber window had been blocked internally and contained a metal security cage placed within the recess.

At the NW, the six-pane window had identical lintel and cill as the remaining elevations, however, was the only bottom opening sash in the building.

5.3 Internal building description

5.3.1 General

The five-bay barn had internal walls and a loft separating it into five distinct spaces identified as **Area A** – **Area E** (figs. 3a and 3b). The bays were bound by four trusses oriented on a NW-SE axis with Truss 1 at the furthest SW and Truss 5 at the furthest NE. Truss 1 and Truss 2 are discussed in Section 5.3.2 and Truss 3 and Truss 4 are discussed in Section 5.3.3.

The Barn had been internally adapted to house cattle throughout. Specifically, the walls had been plastered below approximately 2m, the floor was concreted with channels for cow waste, concrete stall dividers had been inserted, concrete troughs were set between the stall dividers, plumbing had been installed to provide fresh water, and electric lighting had been fitted. These features will be absent from the descriptions unless considered relevant. Based on the number of troughs, it can be assumed that the Barn could house up to thirty-six heads of cattle within the stalls.

5.3.2 Area A

The barn was primarily entered by two points on the SE wall and NE wall of the SW outshut and accessed by the first and second bays from the SW (fig. 3a). **Area A** provided access to the loft (**Area B**; Section 5.3.3) and beneath the loft (**Area C**; Section 5.3.4). **Area A** was open to the roof within Bays 1 and 2 and extended into the SW outshut addition (figs. 3a and 3b; Photographs 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25). At the NE, a single storey wall (Section 5.3.4) was constructed directly below and NE of Truss 2 (figs. 3h and 4h). The two bays were divided by Truss 1 (figs. 3g and 4g; Photograph 4).

Each truss was comprised of pegged collared blades which extended from ridge to ground. The SE cruck blade of Truss 1 has been truncated below the tie beam and was supported by a chamfered brick pier (fig. 3g; Photograph 4). The SE cruck blade of Truss 2 extended the full length to the ground (figs. 3h and 4h; Photograph 26). However, both NW cruck blades were supported by the NW wall (Photographs 27 and 28). At the top, the blades met with a notable gap from which the former ridge beam had been replaced with machine-cut timbers (figs. 3g and 3h; Photograph 29). At approximately 1.5m high, both Truss 1 and 2 NW blades contained 0.3m high empty lap mortices on the NE faces (Photograph 30 and 28). The pegged double notched joint tie beams of each truss extended beyond the blades to the cruck base, joined to the blades at the NE faces. Between the tie beam and former ridge, each cruck supported pegged scarf joint historic purlins, however, additional machine-cut timbers were placed between to support machine cut rafters (Photograph 31). The historic purlins were secured to the blades through upward angled pegs (Photograph 32). The Bay 1

purlins contained two empty peg holes at the SW which matched the brace to purlin peg holes from Truss 1 (Photographs 33 and 34). Blocking pieces were wedged between the intersection of tie beam extents and inside the wall-plates from which they rose to the intersection of the blade and purlin (Photographs 35 and 36). At the SE, the lower purlins were formerly the Bay 1 and 2 wall-plates with evenly spaced rectangular mortices in the soffit indicative of former timber framing or wattle and daub (Photograph 25). Soffit mortices were found in the tie beams of Truss 1 and Truss 2 (Photographs 32, 31 and 37). The external face of each blade supported reverse-curved braces to purlins.

Although the external elevation was comprised of sandstone, internally the wall was comprised of alternating stretcher and header bonded red brick (Photograph 23). The NW wall was comprised of elongated sandstone with a single patch of brick directly above the narrow window (Section 5.2.3; Photograph 38).

Approximately 0.6m below the Truss 2 tie beam there was a 2.15m high NW-SE oriented presumed brick wall that expanded the full length of the barn (figs. 3a, 3h, 4a and 4h). The wall continued SE from the NE face of the cruck blade a further 3.6m to the south corner of the NE outshut. As the cruck was curved on plan, the wall was constructed with a 0.36m recess just SE of the ridge to accommodate the change. A sliding door at the NW extend and doorway provided access to **Area C** (Photograph 20). A timber ladder to **Area B** was fitted just NW of the doorway.

At the former SE extent and in the approximate centre of Bay 2, an uneven 0.6m wide sandstone plastered wall, presumed stone, projected 3.7m NW from the east corner of the SW outshut (figs. 3a and 4a; Photograph 22 and 39). The SW outshut was supported by this wall and the roof was supported by machine-cut timber rafters laid upon the former SE wall-plate (Photographs 33).

The SE wall ran 2.9 m between the two NW-SE oriented walls, approximately 0.8m SE of the former wall-plate. On plan, this wall aligned with the NW extent of the segmental arch partially blocked cart door on the NW elevation (Section 5.2.3; Photographs 40 and 24). The partially blocked cart door contained the partial remains of a nine-pane, top opening pivot window, keeping place to the SW (left) and electrics to the NE (right) (Photograph 41).

The fenestration within the external walls were generally constructed with a slight splay in the reveals with most containing chamfers (figs. 3a and 3b). Only the mullion windows at the SW side of the NW wall had deep splays (Section 5.2.3). Each door and window timber were positioned towards the outer wall with deep cills. There was no evidence of fireplaces associated with the chimney (Photograph 42).

5.3.3 Area B - Loft

The loft was accessed from a late 20th or early 21st century ladder abutting the SW face of Truss 2 (Section 5.3.4). The occupied Bays 3, 4, 5, and measured 6.1m at the NE wall, 10.98m at the NW wall, and 6.93m at the SW extent and rose 3.2m to the ridge (fig. 3b). At the SE was a white painted, brick wall enclosing **Area D** (Section 5.3.5; Photograph 43). The NE wall was comprised of uneven elongated stone brought to

course (Photograph 44). The taking-in door within the NE wall measured 1.23m by 2.17m high. The surrounds of the taking in door were stone below approximately 1m and machine-cut red brick above. The loft flooring was comprised of hardwood planks oriented on a NE-SW axis.

The bays were divided by Truss 3 and Truss 4 (Photographs 44 and 45). Truss 3 was an irregular combination cruck and queen construction (figs. 3i and 4i). The loft floor was constructed 0.75m below Truss 3. The truss appeared to be constructed of a combination of materials with partial remains of an earlier cruck below the collar, particularly the partial remains of the cruck blades and tie beam. The tie beam continued through the later brick wall into **Area D** (Photographs 46 and 47). As found in Truss 1 and Truss 2, below the tie beam were mortices in the soffit (Photograph 48). The NW cruck blade was similar to Truss 2 as it passed through the floor and into the NW wall in **Area C** where it contained a shallow mortice on the NE face. The SE cruck blade appeared to have similarly survived, however, was sawn just below the tie (Photograph 45 and 47). Both the cruck blades contained single upward curved braces at the SW faces (Photograph 49). At the NW there was a blocking piece wedged between the brace and purlin with a surviving peg (Photograph 50). The blocking piece at the SE, however, had been altered and was wedged between the brick wall and purlin (Photograph 45). The collar was wedged just below where the cruck blades were sawn where they support rafters to the apex. A central post rose from the collar to ridge. Between each cruck, the tie beam supported seven timbers between the soffits of the cruck blades, soffit of the collar, and supported a secondary collar and struts within. Mortices were in the soffit of the secondary collar (Photograph 51).

Truss 4 was a standard king post truss and was positioned 1.05m above the loft floor (Photograph 44). While the principal rafters, post, and braces were machine-cut, the tie beam appeared to be hand-cut. As with Truss 3, the SE of Truss 4 continued through the brick wall into **Area D** (Section 5.3.5) and contained a single mortice in the soffit extent (Photograph 52).

5.3.4 Area C

Area C was directly below the loft within Bays 3-5 and had an internal footprint of 11.56m by 60.9m with a ceiling height of 2.11m at the SW and 2.47m at the NE due to the gentle sloping concrete floor (fig. 3a and 4a). It could be accessed externally and had two doorways to **Area A** and two doorways to **Area D** (Photographs 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57). The external door and door in the SE extent of the SW wall were hung with an internal swing, however, the remaining doors were hung on metal sliding rails. The SE walls to **Area A** and **Area D** contained open windows, each measuring approximately 0.8m by 0.9m.

The walls were comprised of white rendered stone at the NW and NE and white rendered brick at the SW and SE. The NW wall supported the cruck bases of Truss 2 and Truss 3 (Photographs 28 and 55). The loft was supported by NW-SE oriented machine-cut timber floor joists spaced approximately 0.5m to 0.6m apart and inserted directly into the walls (Photograph 56).

Approximately 1.52m NW of the SE wall there was a 6cm wide steel I-beam which ran the full length of the room on a NE-SW orientation (fig. 3a; Photograph 54 and 56). The I-beam was supported by a central steel pole. Florescent lights were fitted to the beam.

5.3.5 Area D

Area D was in the eastern corner of the NE outshut, just SE of Bays 4 and 5, and had an internal footprint that measured 7.32m by 4.8m with height of 5m at the NW and 1.85m at the SE (fig. 3a; Photographs 58 and 59). The NW wall was comprised of two types of brick separated by a timber plank which functioned as the lintel to the windows and doorway (Photograph 49 and 60). The SW wall was comprised of brick and did not tie into the NW wall. The NE wall was comprised of elongated coursed stone from which the NW wall abutted (Photograph 61). The SE wall was heavily rendered but was assumed to be of similar construction to the NE wall.

The NW extent of the SW wall had a door with a timber lintel which accessed a narrow passageway to **Area C** (Photographs 62 and 63). The passageway footprint measured 2.25m by 0.73m and had steps that descended approximately 0.2m from **Area C**. There was a second doorway from **Area C** towards the NE of the NW wall (Photograph 60). There was an external door in the NW extent of NE wall with had a timber lintel below a row lock brick course (Photograph 58).

There was a single window in the centre of the SE wall (Photograph 64). A partially blocked doorway which functioned as a window was located in the SE extent of the NE wall (Photograph 65). The former doorway was headed by timber lintel and had a heavy chamfer on the NW surround.

The shed roof was supported by two king post and strut mono trusses (Photograph 66). The trusses were supported by the timber plank in the NW wall and fitted between stones in the top course of the SE wall (Photograph 49). The soffit of each truss rafter contained Baltic marks (Photographs 67 and 68). The tie beam, cruck blade, and brace of Truss 3 protruded 1.55m SE from approximately 3.4m high from the NW wall and supported 0.88m of the Bay 3 SE wall-plate (figs. 3i and 4a; Photograph 46). The tie beam of Truss 4 similarly protruded at approximately 3.8m high (Photograph 52).

5.3.6 Area E

Area E was in the southern corner of the NE outshut, just SE of Bay 3, and had an internal footprint that measured 3.49m by 3.88m (figs. 3a and 4a). It was externally accessible from the SE extent of the SW wall (Photographs 69). There was a storage area in the SW extent of the NW wall with an internal footprint of 1.48m by 0.76m.

The NW and NE walls were heavily rendered with brick exposed above the false ceiling. There was a single central window in the SE wall with a timber plank lintel and chamfered surrounds (Photograph 70). The Bay 3 SE wall-plate was to the immediate SE of the NW wall (Photograph 71). The wall-plate soffit had identical mortices as the Bay 1 and Bay 2 wall-plates (Section 5.3.2).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Construction Phasing

Nether Mill Barn contained a substantial amount of surviving original timbers and materials which illustrate how the Barn may have appeared and developed. For the most part, the Barn has been the same approximate size since the earliest OS map in 1854 (fig. 2a; Section 4.2.1). The material evidence throughout suggests how the Barn has grown and shrunk as it was developed over time. The evidence of construction methods is similar to designs which date from the later 17th century, although they could be earlier (Wade Martins 1991).

The three surviving and partially surviving original cruck trusses indicate the barn was constructed of at least four bays and may have had additional trusses to the NE and SW. There is no evidence of how the NE extended due to the lack of historic materials NE of Truss 3, including a lack of upward braces. However, the empty peg holes in the Bay 1 purlins and wall-plate suggest there was formerly another truss at the location of the SW wall (Photograph 33 and 34). Additionally, as stated in previous research the stone elevations were constructed at a later phase (Section 4.1; CS Archaeology 2012). There was no surviving evidence to indicate the original doors nor whether the barn was utilised for flail threshing (Brunskill 1987).

Mortices in the NE face of the cruck blades suggest the former presence of double-jointed rails or wall-plate cruck ties (Brunskill 1985). Prior to the concrete floor, the mortices were positioned approximately 2m above ground height (figs. 3g-3i). Due to the internal timber discolouration on Truss 1, these mortices likely supported rails (Photograph 30). Although no definitive surviving rails nor spur ties were found repurposed elsewhere on site, the rails would have likely contained mortices to align with the tie beam soffit mortices. The mortices tie beams and wall-plates indicate each bay and the outer walls were likely enclosed with timber framed walls (Brunskill 1985). Alternatively, these could suggest elevated grain storages (Historic England 2006).

The *second phase* of the Barn construction was likely initially enlarged by adding the SW outshut against the SE wall as determined by the wall aligning with the SE wall-plate (fig 3b; Photograph 22). Although the original function of the SW outshut cannot be determined, it may have extended further to the SW. Neither the present door nor blocked doorway may be the original access point, however, they may suggest the outshut was formerly divided into separate areas as their construction methods indicate they may be contemporary (Photographs 11 and 12).

The Barn may have been extended to the NE around the same time or shortly after the construction of the SW outshut within the *second* or *third* construction *phase*. This was likely contemporary to the partial reconstruction of Truss 3 (figs. 3i and 4i; Section 5.3.3). The length of the Truss 4 tie beam aligns with the SE wall-plates and SE soffit mortice suggest the beam was formerly supported by a post to suggest it aligned with the former bays and may have contained a continued wall (figs. 3b and 4b; Photograph 72).

The construction of **Area D** of the NE outshut occurred within the *third* or *fourth construction* phase. On plan this may have given the Barn a symmetrical U-shape. The Baltic marks of the trusses are typical of 18th-19th century inexpensive construction typical of barn adaptation to house cattle (Vandenabeele *et al* 2016; Historic England 2006). The **Area D** doorway on the SE extent of the NE elevation was likely matched on the opposite wall to provide a feeding passageway (Historic England 2006; Brunskill 1987). The SE door may have been blocked when the other doors were inserted as the change in construction suggests all three doors are not contemporary.

The NW outshut was extended to the SE with **Area E** within the *fourth* or *fifth phase*. The Barn was clad in its present stonework after or at the same time as the construction of **Area E** as indicated by the central windows in **Area D** and **Area E**. The blocked cart door on the NW elevation (figs. 4a and 4d) aligns with the present SE doorway, suggesting carts may have driven straight through Bay 2 at the time of the stone cladding.

Previous research suggested the presence of a 'gin gang' just NW of Bay 3, which likely occurred during or after the later eighteenth century (Brunskill 1987). Although there is some discolouration in the elevation, there was no evidence the gin-gang was within an enclosed 'horse engine house' (Barnwell and Giles 1997). The position of an internal horse-powered threshing machine would have needed to be removed prior to the insertion of the loft (**Area B**). Although possibly stabled elsewhere on site, there may have formerly been stabling within the Barn, though no such evidence has survived.

Although predating 1854, the *sixth phase* date is difficult to determine. This construction phase included the removal of the SE walls of Bays 4 and 5 and insertion of the loft (**Area B**) is difficult to determine as this area does not align with surrounding features. The construction of the lower portion of the brick dividing wall between **Area C** and **Area D** likely occurred after the construction of external walls as the brick wall appears to abut the NE elevation. Alternatively, the stone of the elevations may have been closely rebuilt as the building expanded. The lower portion of the dividing wall supports the **Area D** trusses and the loft (**Area B**) and suggests a contemporary construction date. There appeared to be a change in brick type above to suggest the wall was elevated later and enclosed Truss 3 and Truss 4 (Section 5.3.5).

A downside of cruck barns was the difficulty in utilising and inserting loft space (Barnwell and Giles 1997). This functional downside is illustrated in the loft floor to tie beam height difference which would have made travel between bays difficult. The taking-in door within the NE wall was likely a former winnow that was extended upward to become a door. As commonly found within the area, there may have been stairs abutting the NE elevation as this was a typical design for grain storage (Historic England 2006; Barnwell and Giles 1997). However, aside from a subtle break in the elongated stone coursing at the NW, there is no evidence which supports the presence of stairs.

The internal adaptations to house cattle likely occurred in at least two phases in the 19th and 20th centuries to accommodate common knowledge and legal requirements for housing cattle. The doorways between **Area A** and **Area C** were oriented with the concrete floor and were likely constructed in the early to mid-20th century. The troughs and concrete stall dividers may have replaced earlier features.

The 20th century or *seventh phase* of construction included the reconstruction of the SE wall between the two outshuts. This likely occurred between 1906 and 1949 as indicated on OS maps and by the presence of concrete lintels in the new doorway (Sections 4.2.3 and 5.2.1). The stone coursing was carefully matched to the rest of the building. This stonework is similar to that found within the blocked cart door and buttresses of the SW elevation (Sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3). The SW wall was likely partially reconstructed in machine-cut brick around the same time.

After 1949 the rear outshut between the two buildings was removed. The pier in the west corner was speculated to be a chimney which is suggestive that the addition had a domestic function. Although heavily rendered, there was no indication of a chimney within the west corner of Bay 1, nor any signs the structure had been reconstructed to block a fireplace. However, the removal of the addition resulted in a previously weak elevation requiring additional support, therefore it is considered that rather than a chimney it was instead a structural support pier. The stonework and mullion windows stylistically match features on the cottage, indicating building work on both buildings was contemporary.

The roof slates appear to have been installed in a single phase and are partially supported by machine cut rafters, suggesting it was rebuilt in the later 20th century or early 21st century.

6.2 Research Framework

Nether Mill Barn is absent from the cruck database and should be added to any future research to updating the geographical distribution of cruck buildings (Alcock *et al* 1981). More locally, future research in the vernacular rural architectural South Yorkshire should consider the Barn when comparing 16th-17th century and cruck construction and the continued use of the Barn. While only speculation, the continuance of cruck building in South Yorkshire may be due to cost saving by reuse rather than construction of an entirely new barn. Cheaper materials, such as the softwood trusses in **Area D** (Section 5.3.5) indicate that cost saving may have been prioritized when renovating the Barn. Although movement through the Nether Mill Barn loft would have flowed as easily as a purpose built two-storey barn, the adaptations suited the needs of the space. Should Nether Mill Barn require future archaeological use, dendrochronological assessment may serve to narrow the construction dates of the building and may be especially interesting when compared to the surrounding Nether Mill buildings.

7. CONCLUSION

Since the 16th or 17th century, Nether Mill Barn has been continuously adapted to serve the needs of occupants. Surviving building fabric suggests how the Barn has developed over time as it physically grew and shrank in size as required and may have included additional bays to the SW. The surviving wall-plates and tie beams suggest the walls and bays were enclosed by rails or wattle and daub or were utilised to create granary storage. The proximity to Nether Mill corn mill may indicate a direct relationship with the building.

Except for the layout, no evidence survives suggesting the barn was utilised for flail threshing. However, grooves in the stone are typical of the former presence of a gin-gang at the NW. This indicates the Barn was utilised for storage and may have stabled the gin-gang horses. Most recently, the Barn was used to house at least thirty-six heads of cattle.

The Barn has largely appeared in the form that it is found today since the mid-19th century, with only slight adjustments block obsolete doorways, repair the roof, and strengthen the elevations. While the function of the former addition at the west may have been domestic, this was entirely removed, and the west corner of the NW and SW elevations were reconstructed in the later half of the 20th century. As much of the architectural detail matches the surrounding domestic buildings, these alterations may have been contemporary and could potentially be dated by local knowledge.

8. RESOURCES

Legislation, Policy and Guidance

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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Archives and Local Studies: *Spencer Stanhope Family Collection: Undated Plan of Nether Mill SpSt-60727/40*

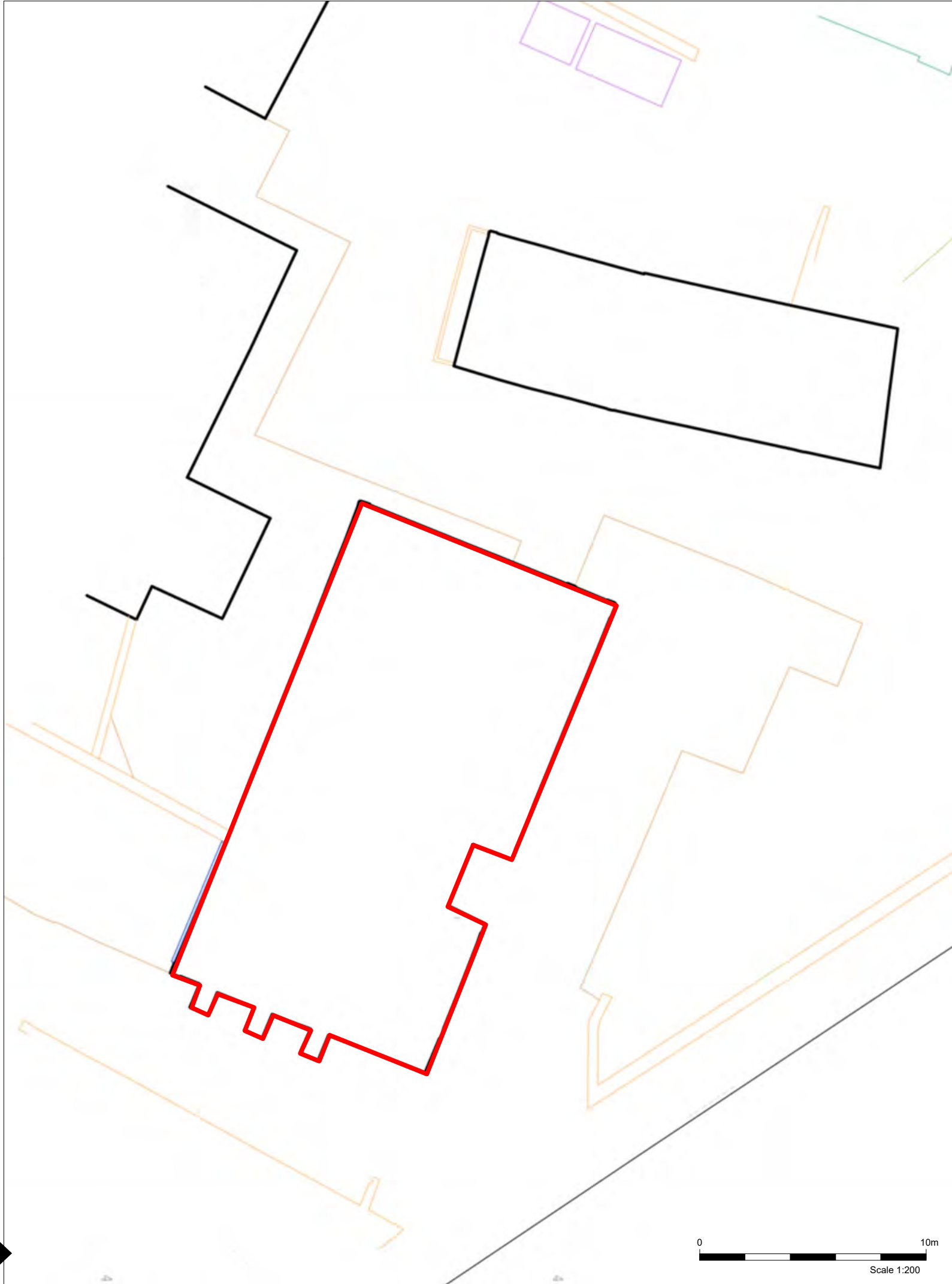
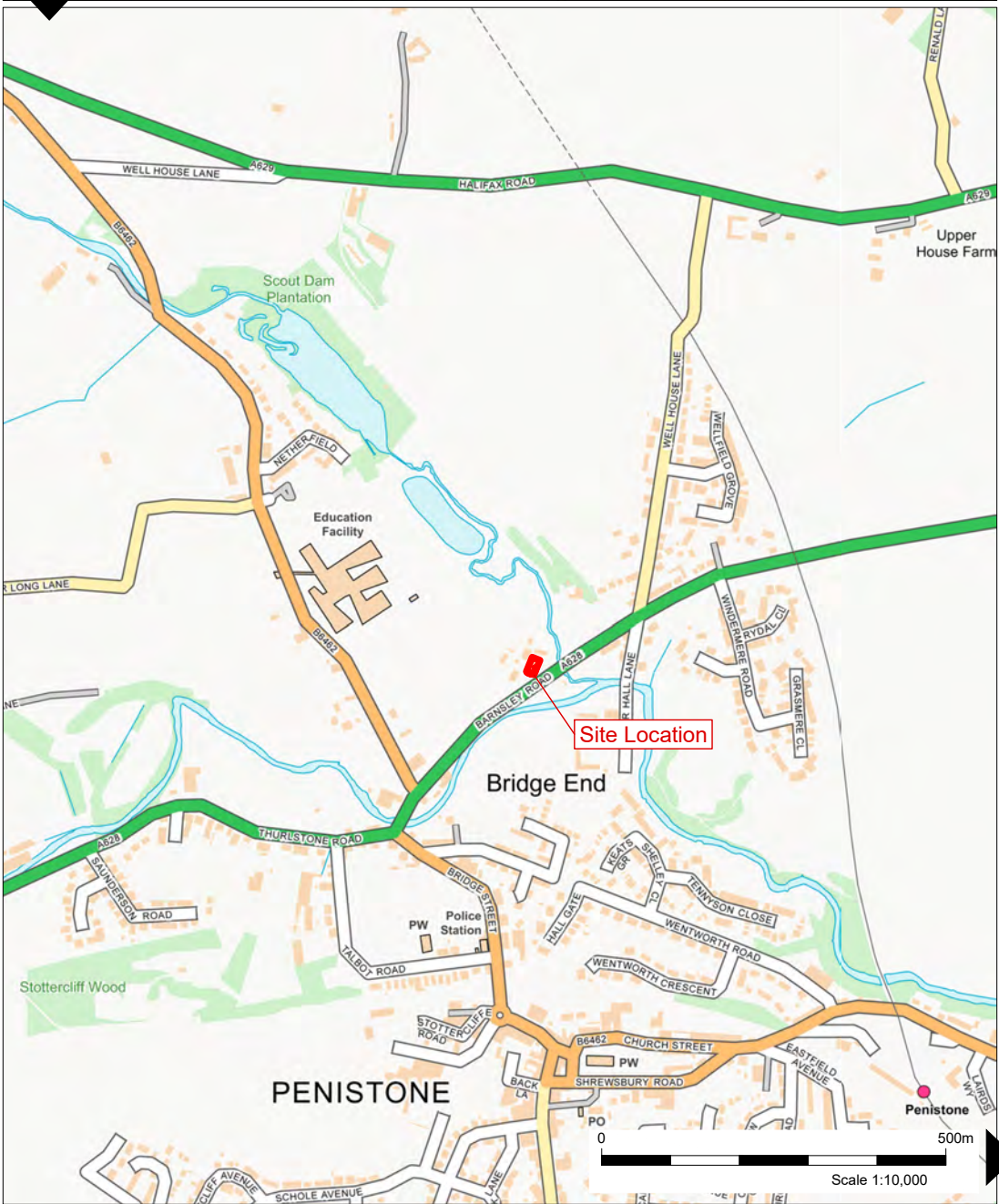
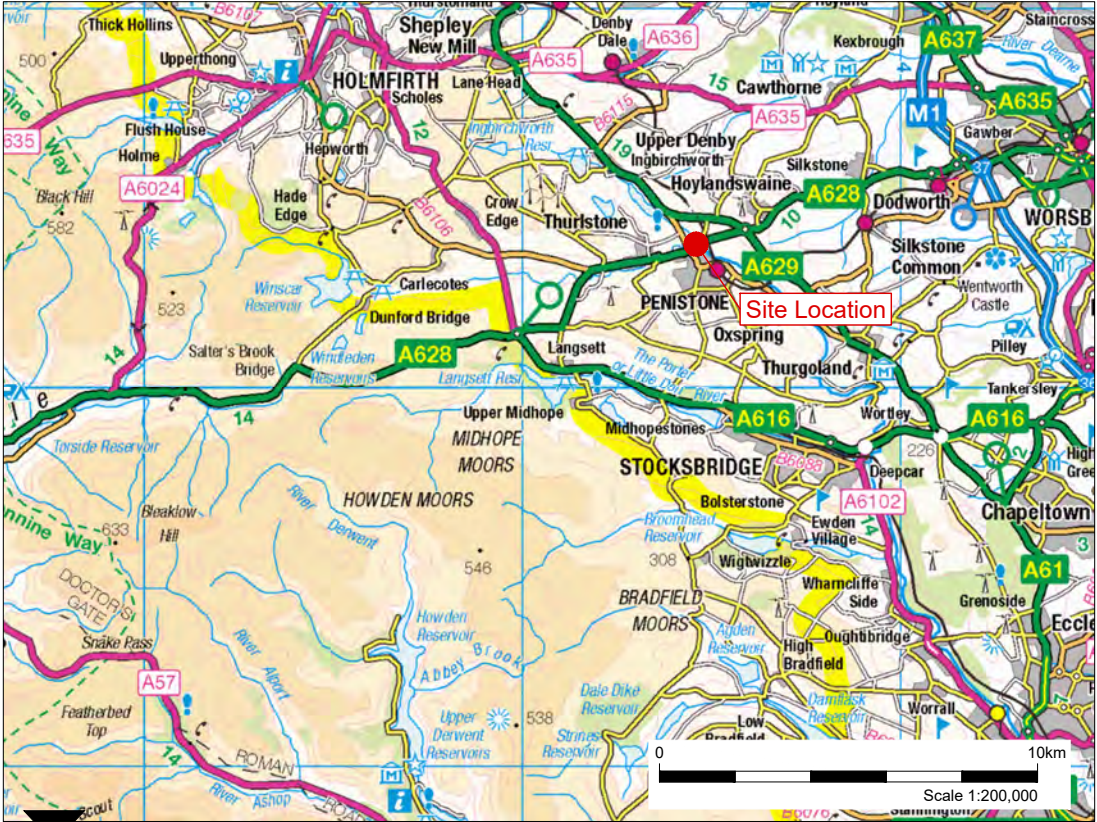
Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, *Map of Yorkshire Sheet 273*, Surveyed: 1850-1851; Published: 1854. Six-inch to one mile.

Ordnance Survey, *Map of Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXIII.15*, Surveyed 1892; Published: 1893. Twenty-five-inch to one mile.

Ordnance Survey, *Map of Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXIII*, Revised 1903; Published: 1906. Twenty-five-inch to one mile.

FIGURES



Key:

Site Boundary

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Title: Site Location Plan		
Project: Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone		
Client: Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets		
Scale at A3: Varies		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 15/03/2023
Report.No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 1



Fig. 2a: Extract from the Six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of Yorkshire Sheet 273, surveyed: 1850-1851, Published: 1854



Fig. 2b: Extract from the 25-inch Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXIII.15, Surveyed 1892, Published: 1893

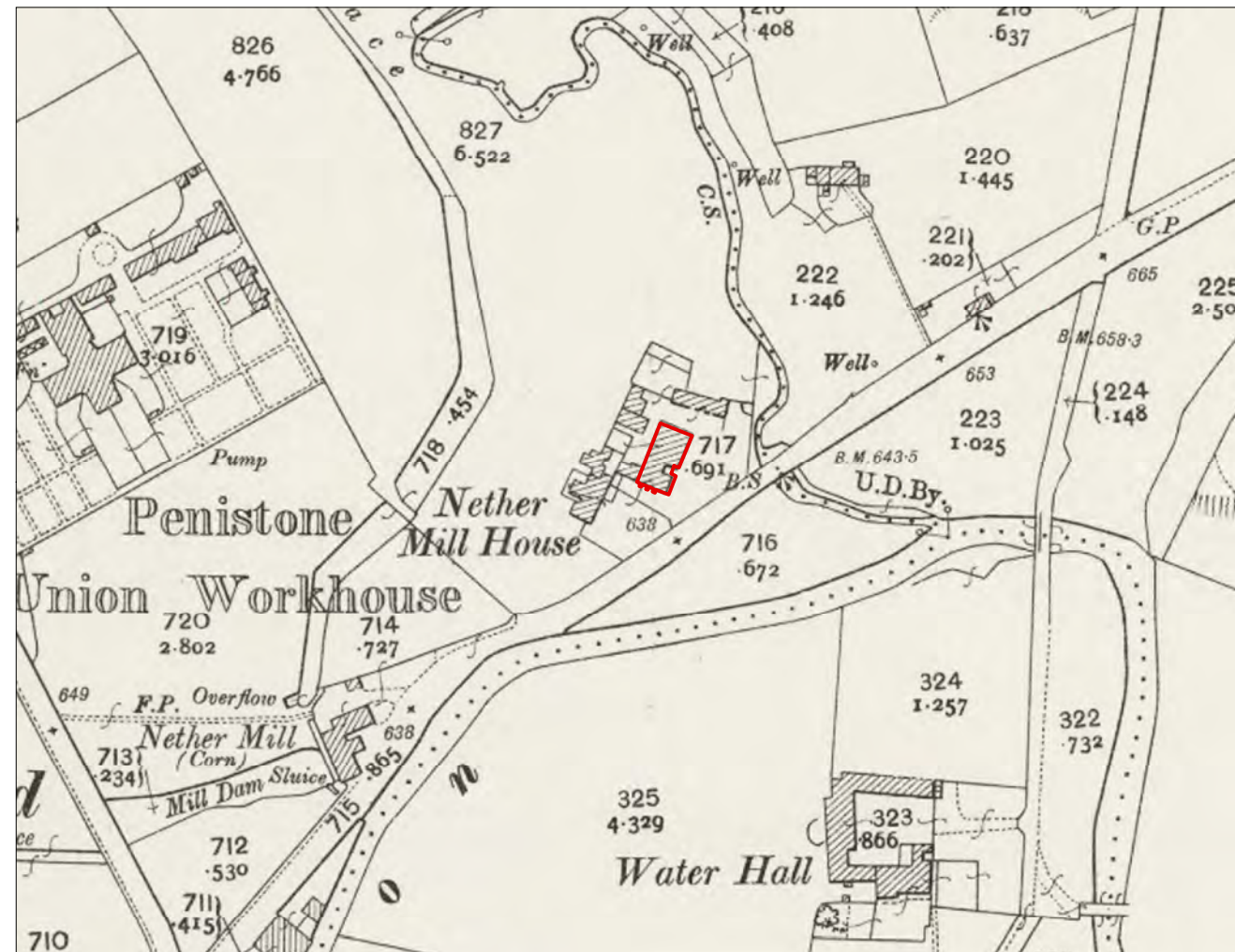


Fig. 2c: Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXIII, Revised 1903; Published: 1906

Key:



 Site Boundary

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Title:
Historic Mapping

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm,
Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client: Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3:
1:2,500

Drawn by: SB	Checked: CN	Date: 15/03/2023
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Report No:	Fig. No:
Y582/22	2a - c

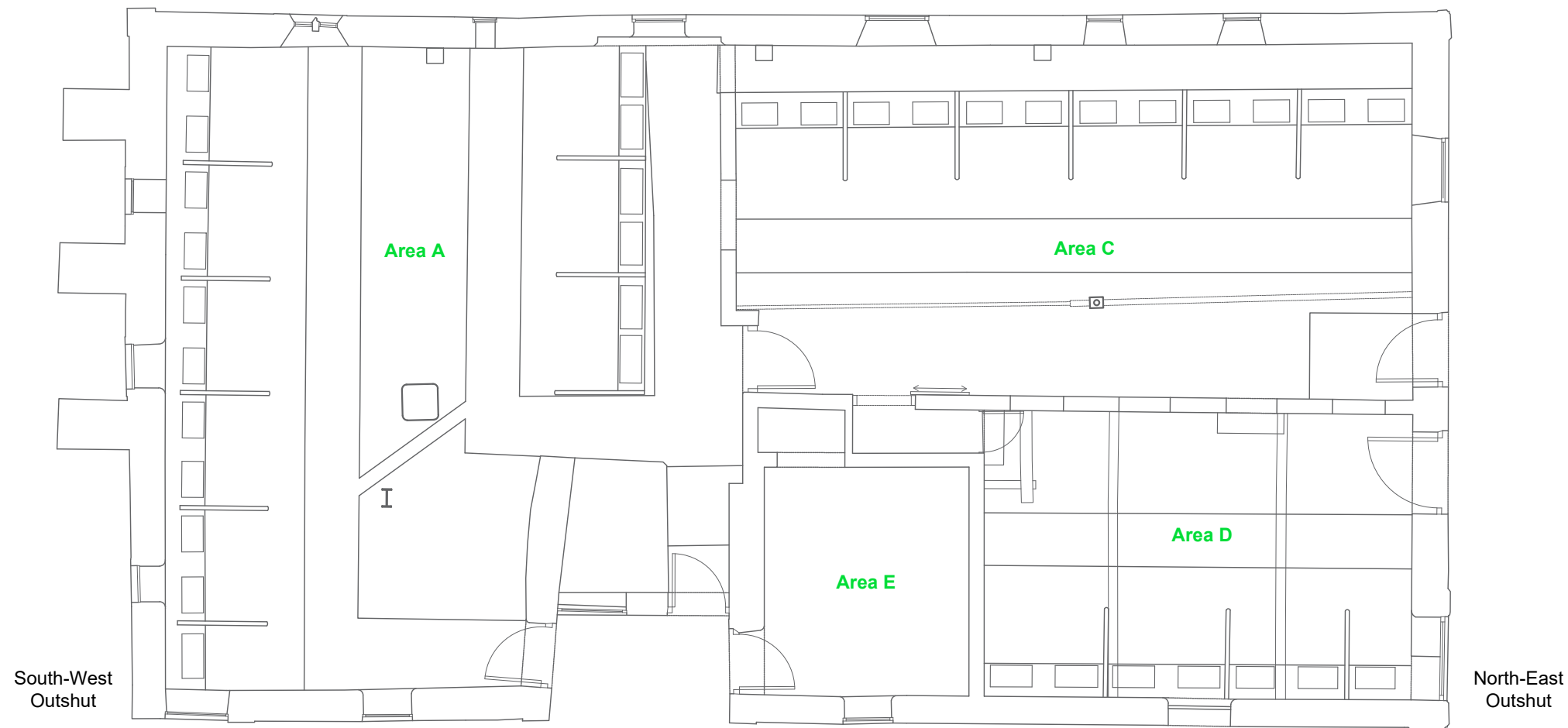


Fig. 3a: Ground Floor Plan

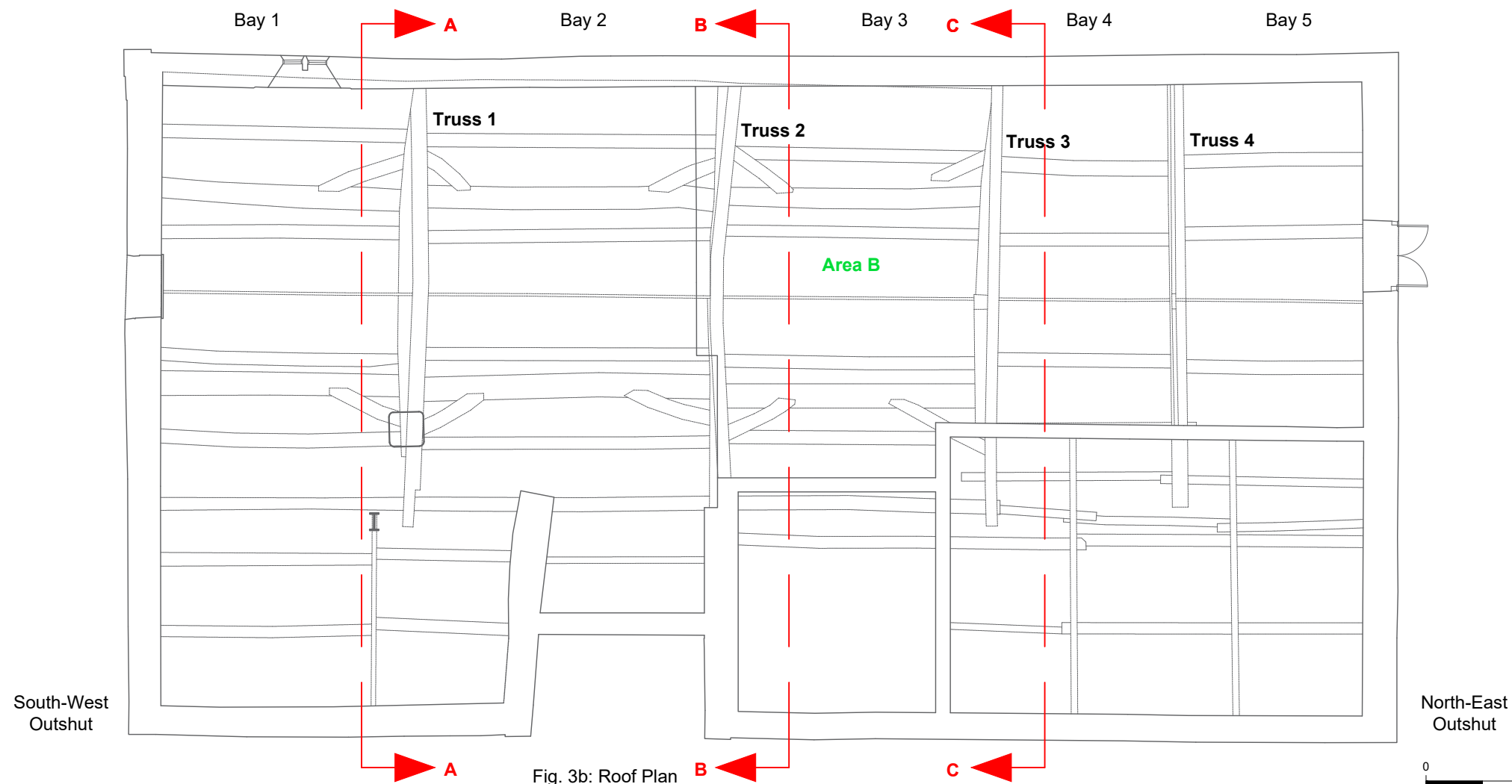


Fig. 3b: Roof Plan

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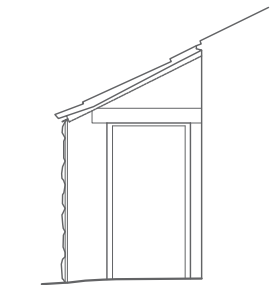
Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill
Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects
on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

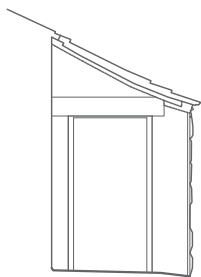
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Report.No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 3a - b
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North-East facing doorway



South-West facing doorway

Fig. 3c: South-East facing Elevation

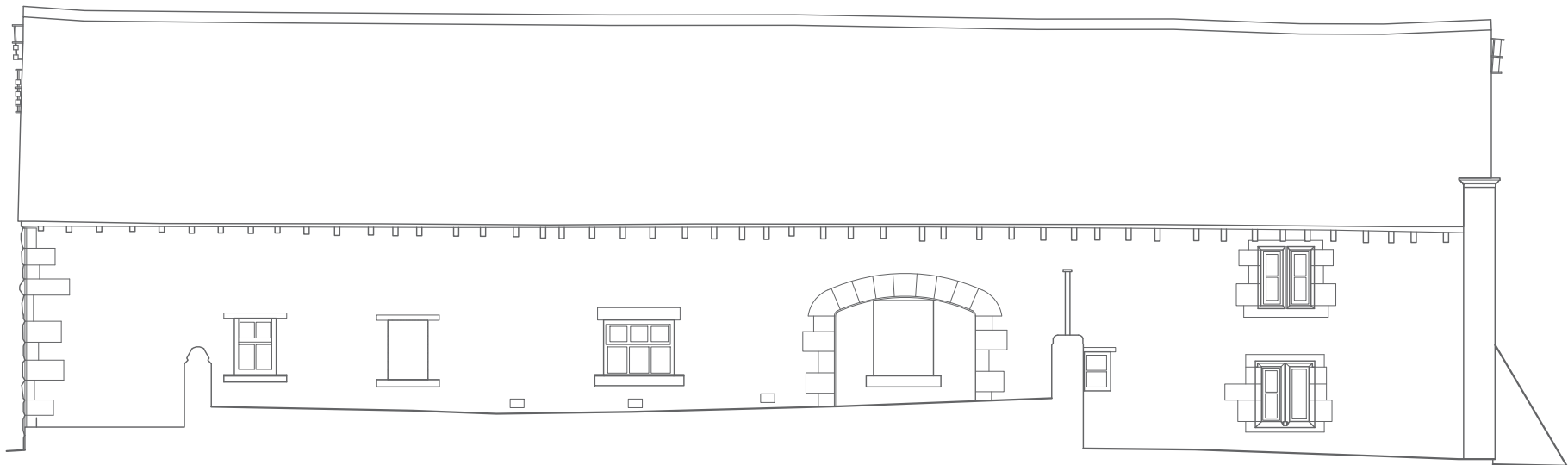


Fig. 3d: North-West facing Elevation



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Title:
Elevations

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3: 1:100		
Drawn by: SW	Checked: CN	Date: 15/03/2023
Report.No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 3c - d



Fig. 3e: North-East facing Elevation



Fig. 3f: South-West facing Elevation



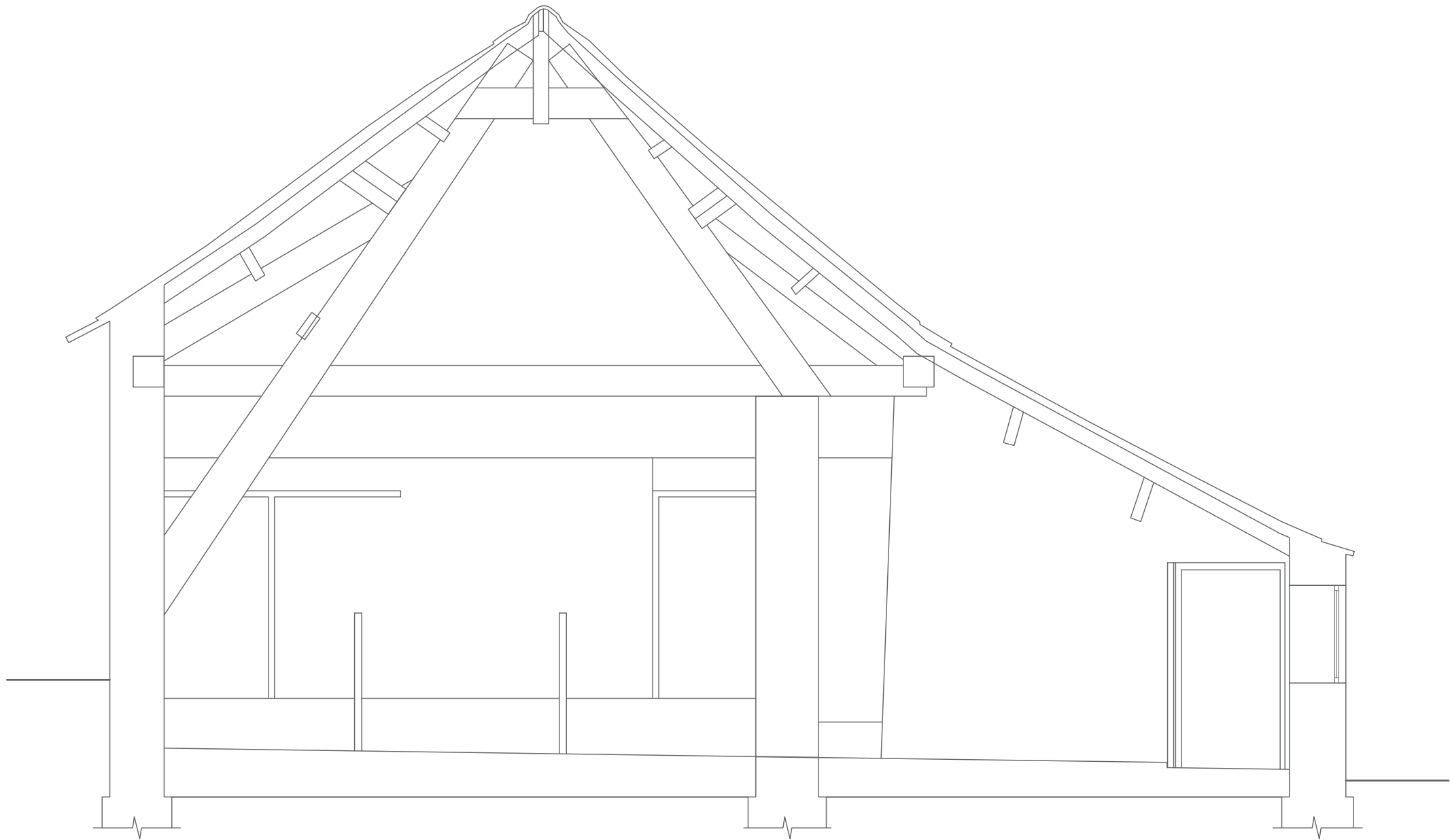
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Project: Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone		
Client: Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets		
Scale at A3: 1:100		
Drawn by: SW	Checked: CN	Date: 15/03/2023
Report.No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 3e - f



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Title:
Section A-A South-West Face of Truss 1

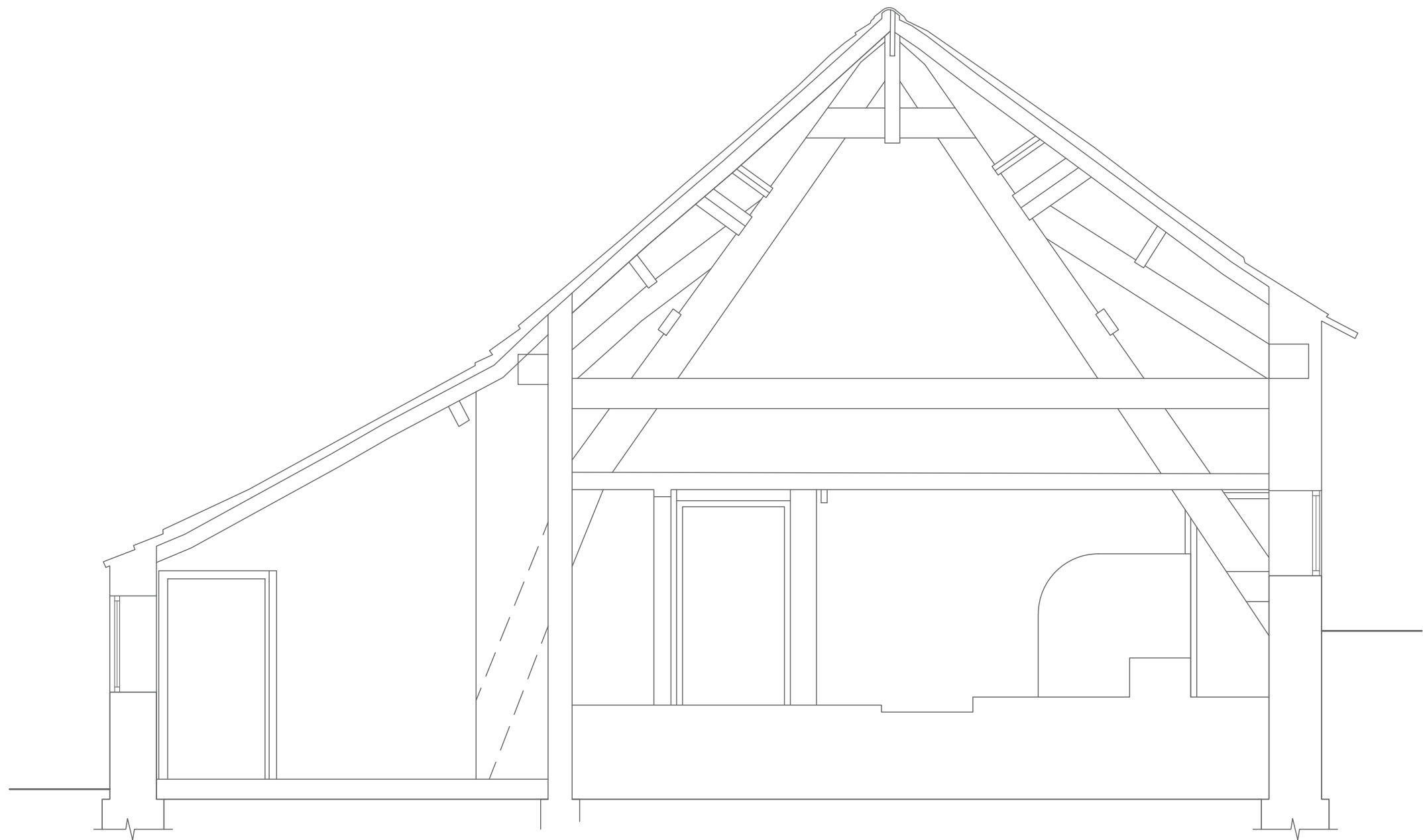
Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3:
1:50

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Report.No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 3g
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Title:
Section B-B North-East Face of Truss 2

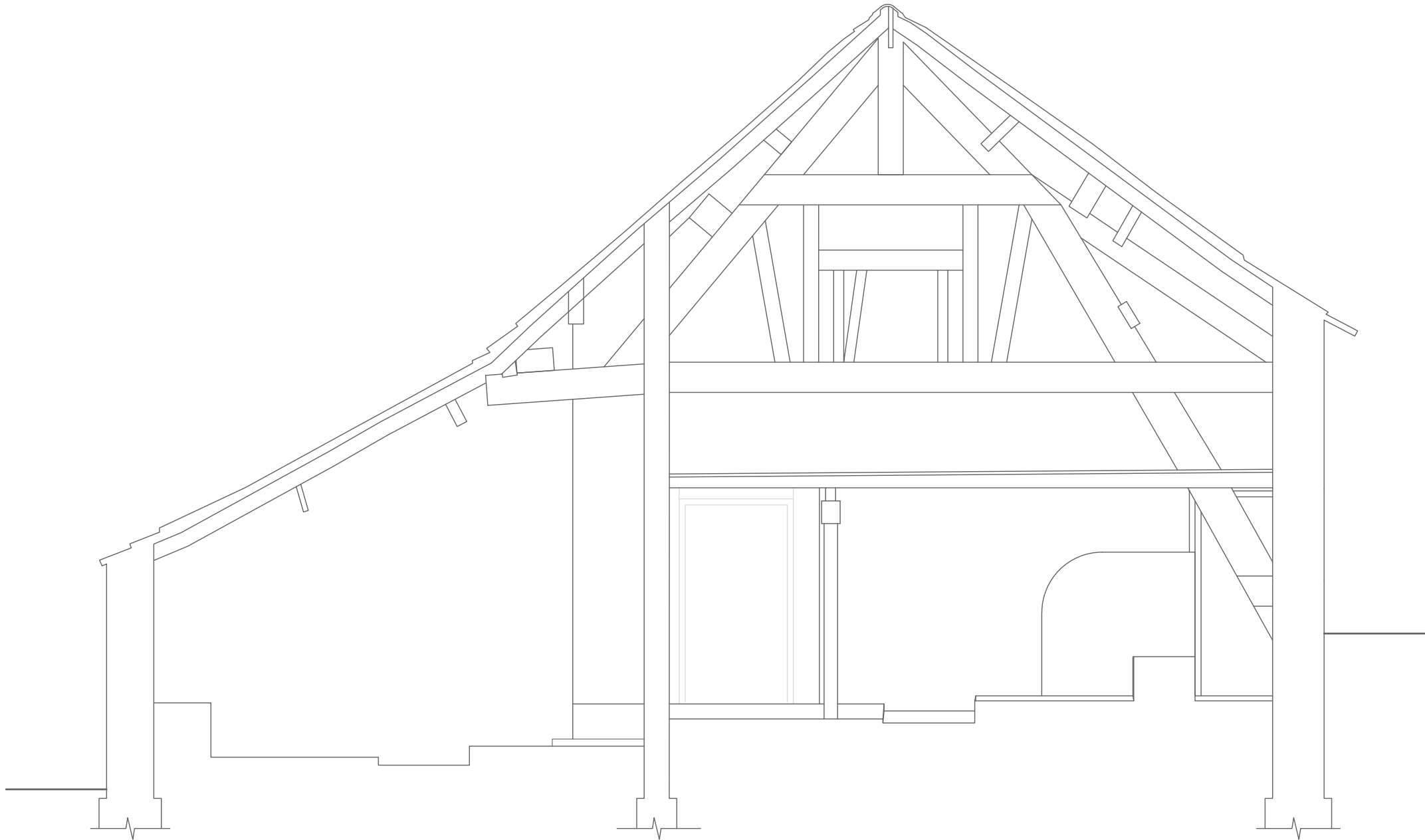
Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Title:
Section C-C North-East Face of Truss 3

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3:
1:50

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Report.No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 3i
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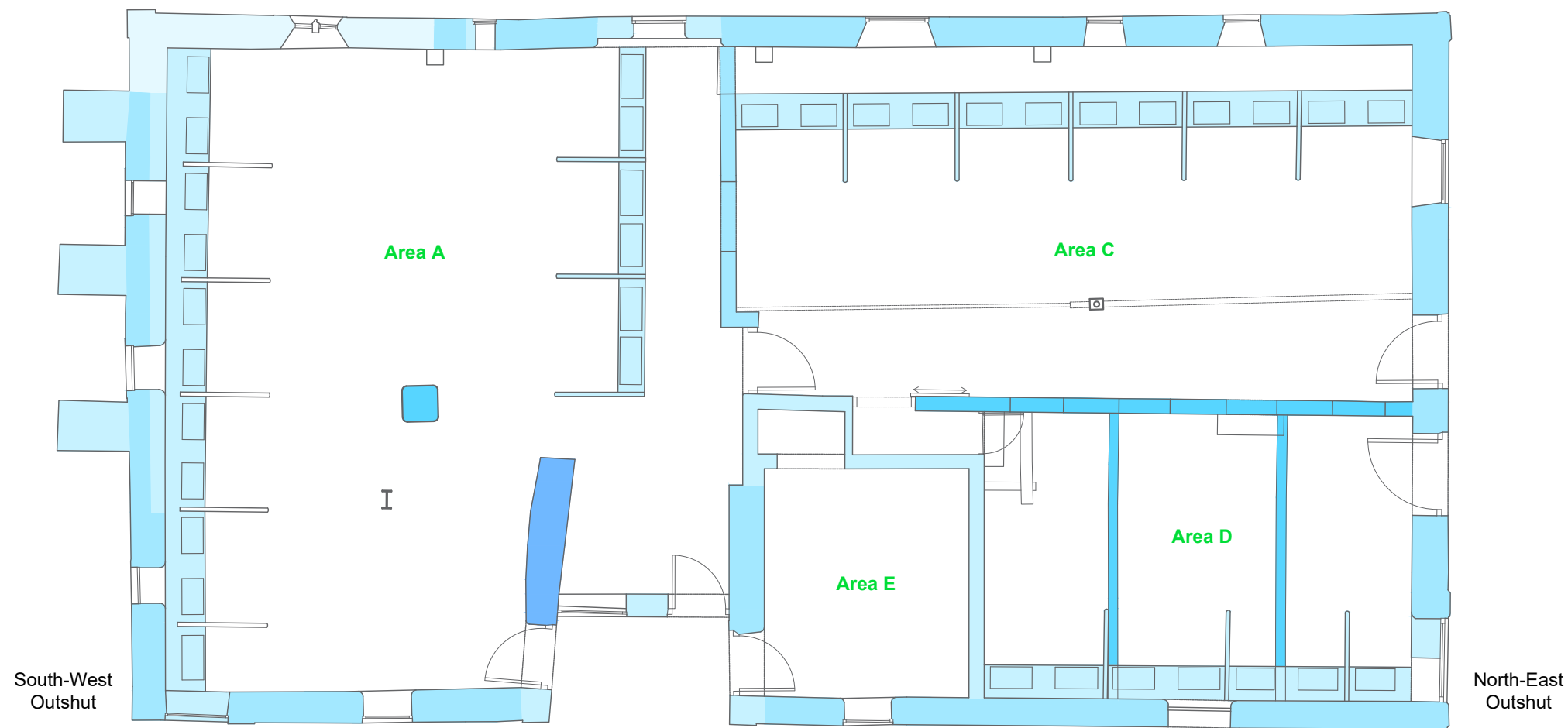


Fig. 4a: Ground Floor Plan

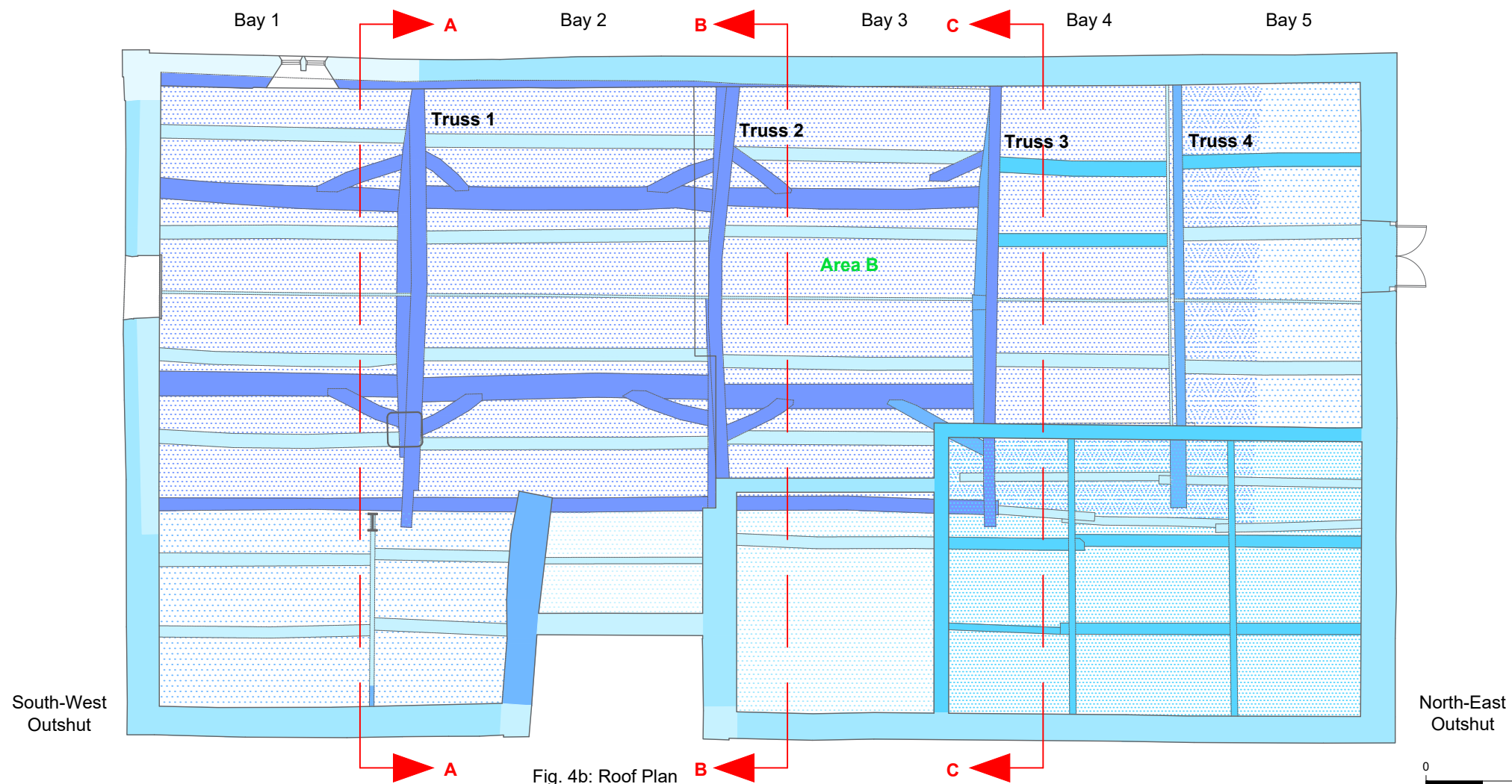


Fig. 4b: Roof Plan

Key:

- Phase 1: 16th - 17th C
- Phase 2: 17th - 18th C
- Phase 3: 18th - 19th C
- Phase 4: pre 1854
- Phase 5: post 1906
- Phase 6: post 1954

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Title:
Construction Phases of Plans

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

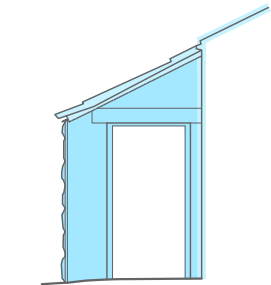
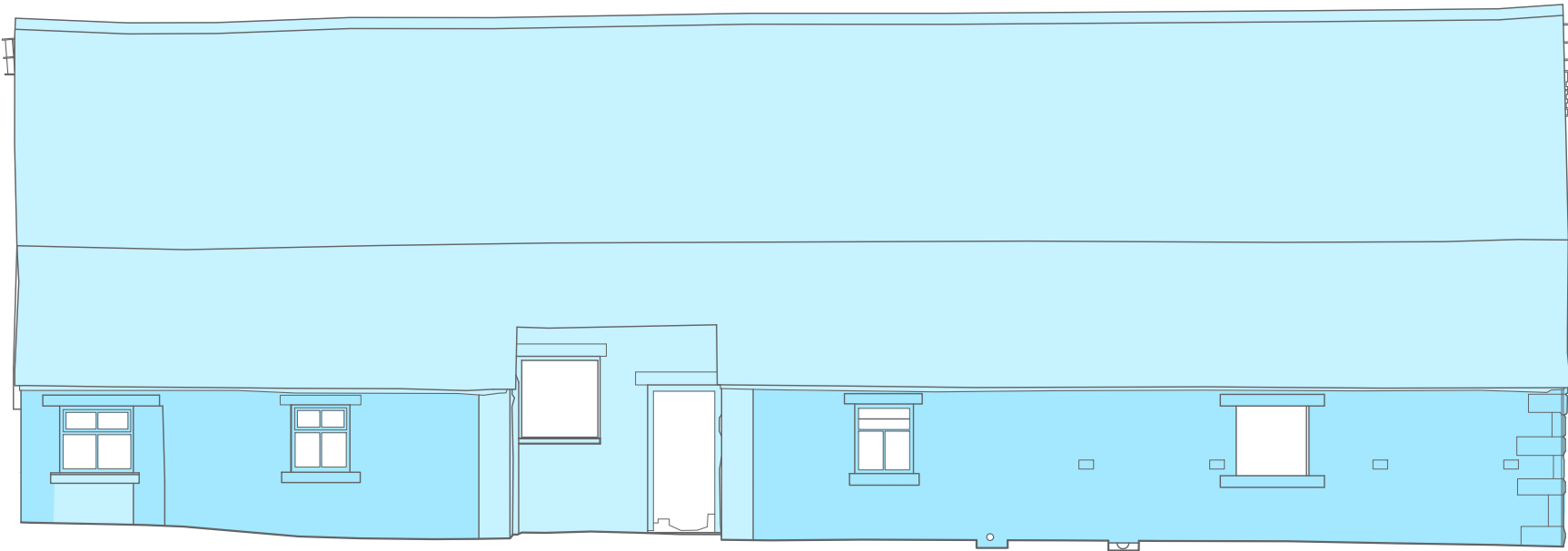
Scale at A3:
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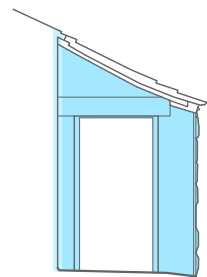
Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 4a - b
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North-East Outshut





North-East facing doorway



South-West facing doorway

Fig. 4c: South-East facing Elevation

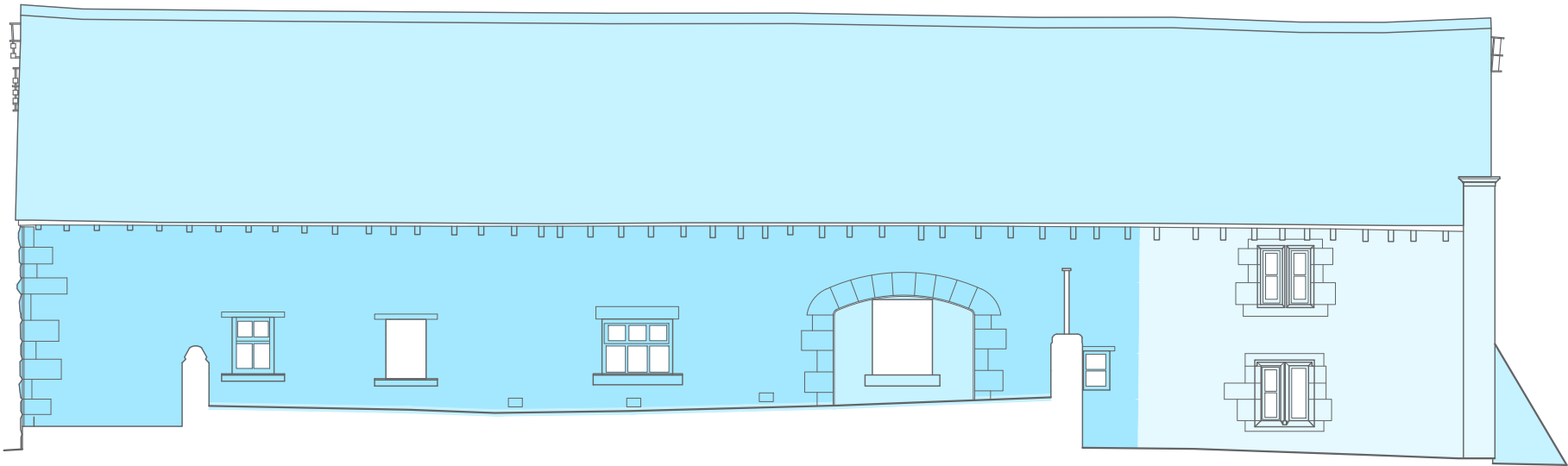


Fig. 4d: North-West facing Elevation

Key:

- Phase 1: 16th - 17th C
- Phase 2: 17th - 18th C
- Phase 3: 18th - 19th C
- Phase 4: pre 1854
- Phase 5: post 1906
- Phase 6: post 1954



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Title:
Construction Phases of Elevations

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3:
1:100

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Report.No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 4c - d
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Fig. 4e: North-East facing Elevation

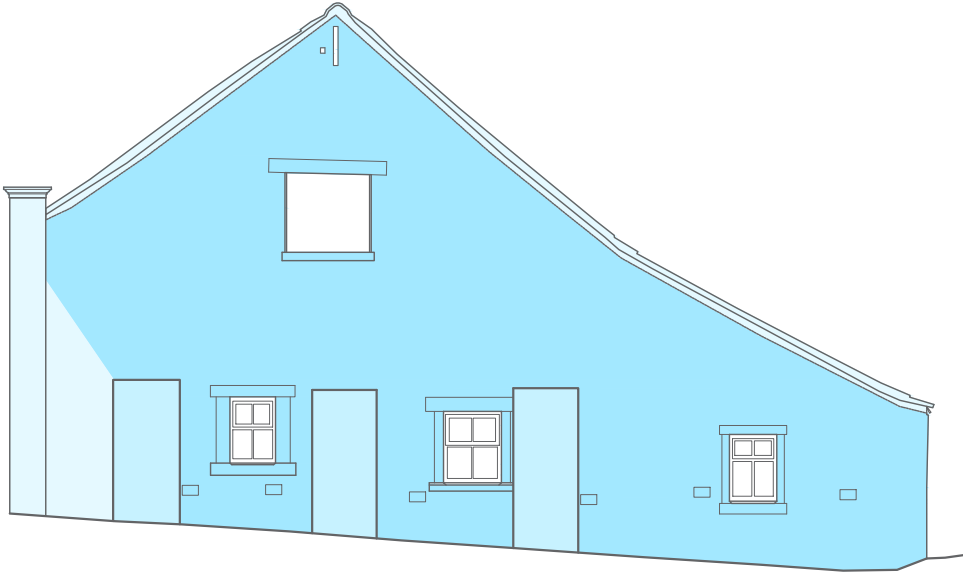


Fig. 4f: South-West facing Elevation

- Key:**
- Phase 1: 16th - 17th C
 - Phase 2: 17th - 18th C
 - Phase 3: 18th - 19th C
 - Phase 4: pre 1854
 - Phase 5: post 1906
 - Phase 6: post 1954

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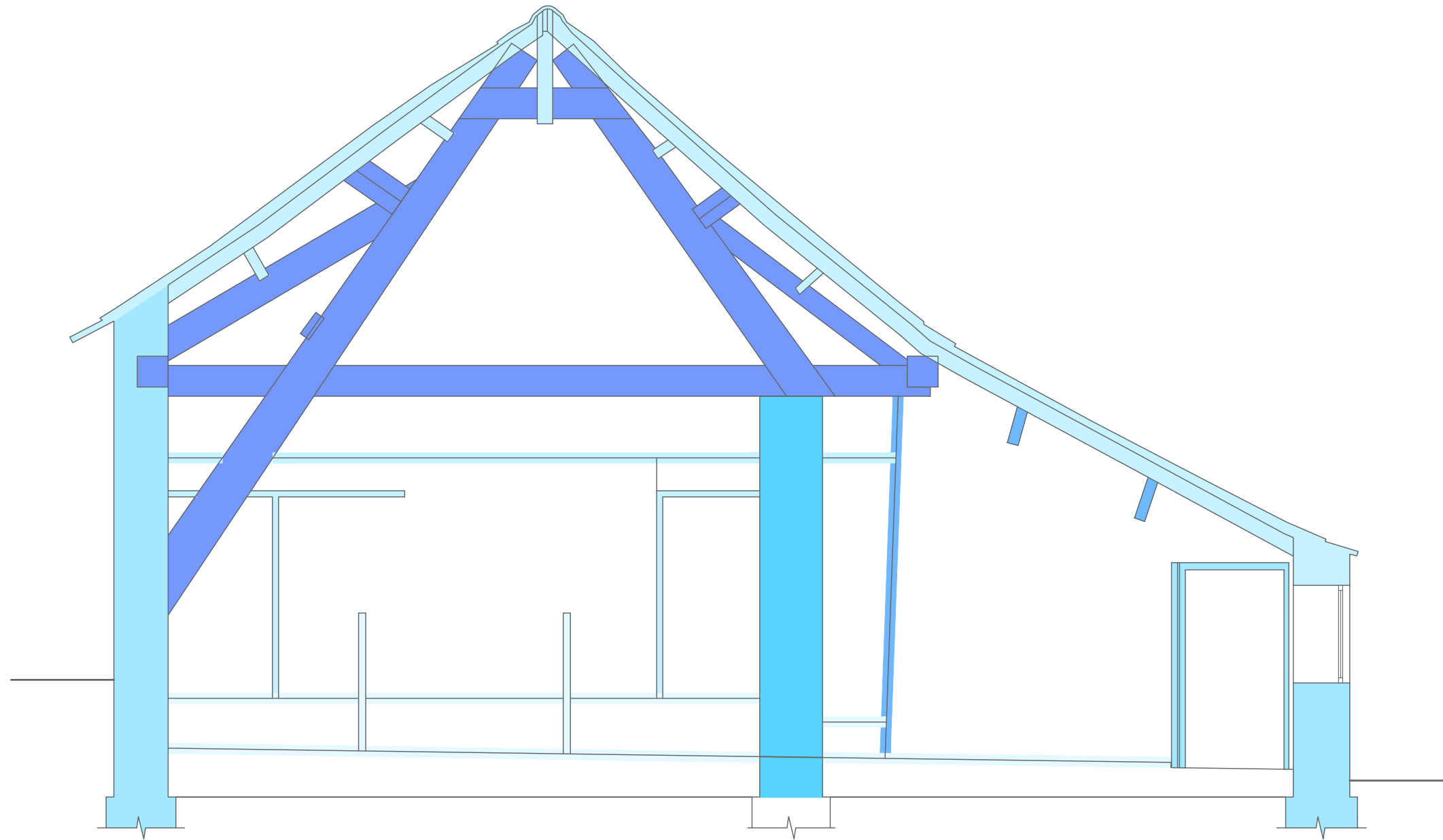
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Title: Construction Phases of Elevations		
Project: Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone		
Client: Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets		
Scale at A3: 1:100		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 15/03/2023
Report.No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 4e - f





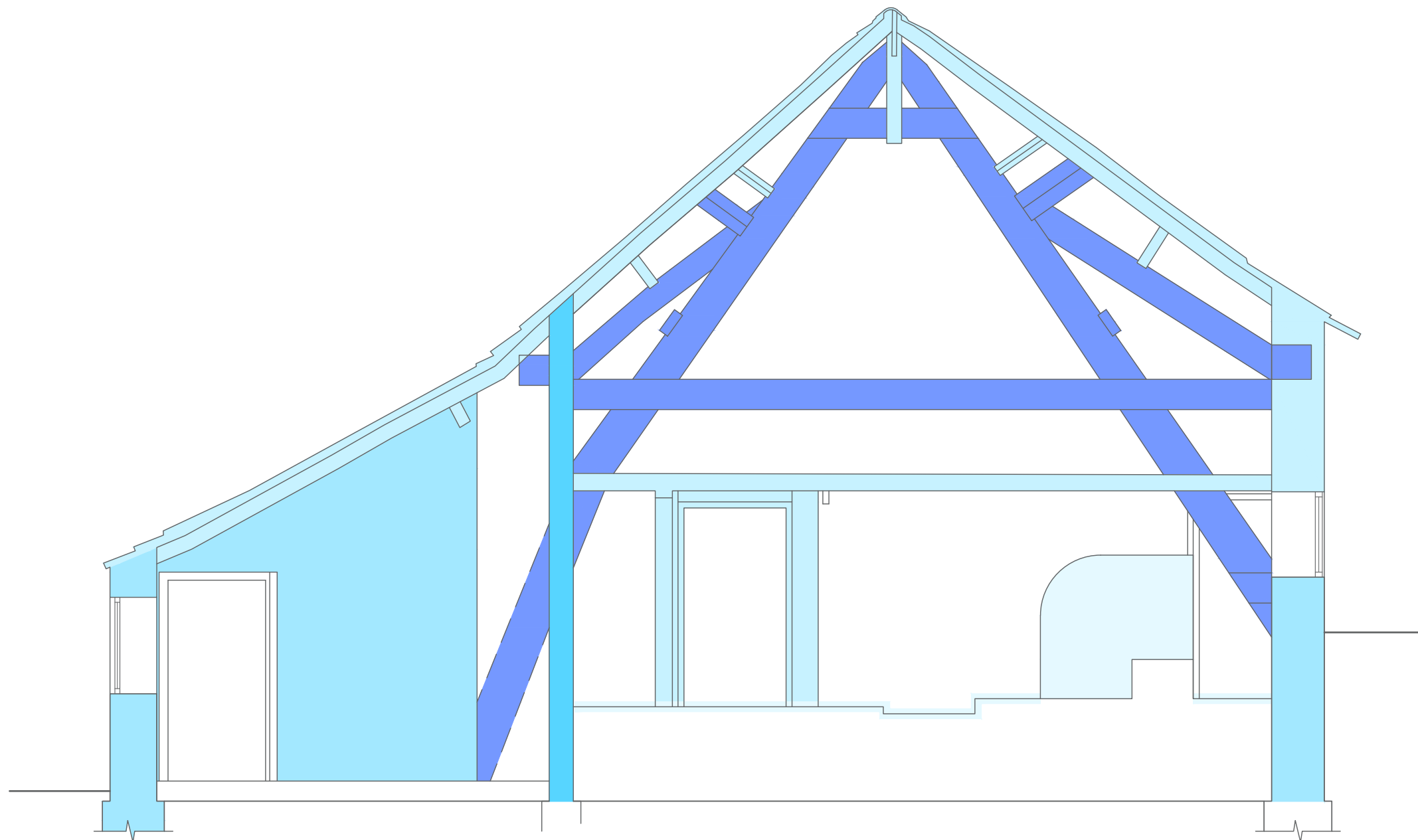
- Key:**
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 - Phase 2: 17th - 18th C
 - Phase 3: 18th - 19th C
 - Phase 4: pre 1854
 - Phase 5: post 1906
 - Phase 6: post 1954



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Title: Construction Phases of Section A-A South-West Face of Truss 1		
Project: Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone		
Client: Dawson Williamson Architects on behalf of Donaldson's Vets		
Scale at A3: 1:50		
Drawn by: SW	Checked: CN	Date: 15/03/2023
Report.No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 4g





Key:

- Phase 1: 16th - 17th C
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- Phase 6: post 1954



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Title:
**Construction Phases of Section
B-B North-East Face of Truss 2**

Project:
**Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill
Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone**

Client:
**Dawson Williamson Architects
on behalf of Donaldson's Vets**

Scale at A3:
1:50

Drawn by: SW	Checked: CN	Date: 15/03/2023
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Report.No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 4h
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- Key:**
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Title:
**Construction Phases of Section
C-C North-East Face of Truss 3**

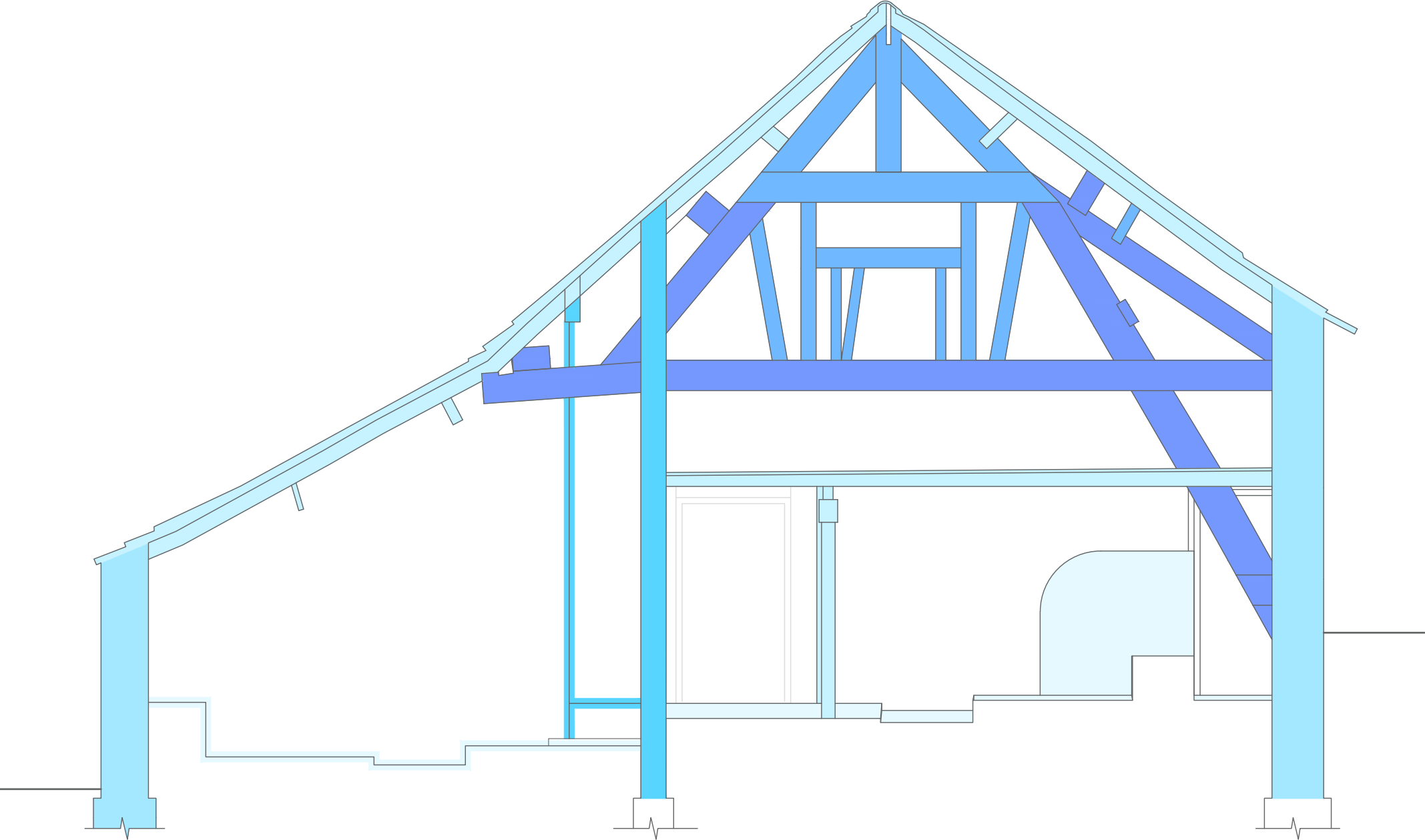
Project:
**Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill
Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone**

Client:
**Dawson Williamson Architects
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Scale at A3:
1:50

Drawn by: SW	Checked: CN	Date: 15/03/2023
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Report.No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 4i
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REPORT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph:1 Direction: W
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0001
 Description: General view of site of Nether Mill Barn as seen from approach



Photograph:2 Direction: W
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0004
 Description: SW extent of SE elevation detailing SW outshut (left), catslide roof, blocked door at SW extent (left), stone wall, and two doorways.

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/23
Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 1 - 2



Photograph:3 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0007

Description: General view of NW elevation from west corner. Details of elevated ground level, NW projecting stone wall, chimney or pier, and change in stonework in ground.



Photograph:4 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0057

Description: Truss 1 NE face with brick pier at SE (left) and partially brick SW wall in background.

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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 3 - 4



Photograph:5 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0016

Description: Detail of change in stone coursing and mullion windows on SW side of NW elevation.



Photograph:6 Direction: S
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0002

Description: SE slope of NE elevation with blocked door at the SE (left), taking-in door, two doors, a window, and alternating quoins. Subtle change in stone pattern below window.

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Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 5 - 6
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Photograph:7 Direction: N
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0005

Description: South corner with SW elevation (left) and SE elevation (right). Buttresses against SW gable with windows between and winnow above. Stone wall projecting SW from SE extent.



Photograph:8 Direction: SE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0014

Description: Detail of blocked cart door in Bay 2 of NW elevation.

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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 7 - 8



Photograph:9 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0020

Description: Detail of partially blocked door and later window in SE extent of NE elevation with punched coursed stone infill below 1.1m. Jamb stones contemporary with quoins and slightly project from elevation.



Photograph:10 Direction: N
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0025

Description: SE elevation and SW elevation of NE outshut. Outshut elevation identical to SW outshut opposite while SE elevation had concrete lintels above door and window and less degraded stone coursing.

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Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 9 - 10
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Photograph:11 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0024

Description: NE elevation of SW outshut with sheaf roof, margined jamb stones and abutting SE elevation.



Photograph:12 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0021

Description: Detail of partially blocked door and later window in SW extent of SE elevation with margined jamb stones at NE that do not match combination jamb quoins at SW. Raked stones within coursing.

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Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 11 - 12
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Photograph:13 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0022

Description: SE elevation of SW outshut with central window, partially blocked door to SW (left) and projecting stone wall to NE (right).



Photograph:14 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0026

Description: SE elevation of NE outshut with two windows and slight ripple at place of internal wall. Large raked stones set within coursing to the immediate NE of quoin pier.

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/23
Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 13 - 14



Photograph:15 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0006

Description: West corner with SW elevation (right) and NW elevation (left). Buttresses against SW gable. Change in stone coursing just NE of mullion windows. Chimney or pier on west corner.



Photograph: 16 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0017

Description: Detail of change in stone coursing, chimney or pier, buttress, and window on NW side of SW elevation.

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Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 15 - 16
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Photograph:17 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0019

Description: Detail of window between buttresses in SW elevation with punched lintel, cill, and vertical jamb stones.



Photograph:18 Direction: SE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0011

Description: Four-pane top opening window in NW elevation with thin lintel, projecting cill, and vent below.

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Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 17 - 18
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Photograph:19 Direction: SE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0015

Description: Detail of two pane picture window to immediate SW of stone wall in NW elevation. Vertical set stone above window and possible cruck stone foundation to SW (right).



Photograph:20 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0039

Description: General view of floor level change of waste chanel with stall dividers and troughs. Truss 2 in background with door at NE extent of internal dividing wall.

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/23
Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 19 - 20



Photograph:21 Direction: SE

Digital Ref: NEMB2_0044

Description: SE view of Bay 1 with brick pier below Truss 1 to NE (left) and steel I-beam in background. Bay 1 SE wall-plate with mortices in soffit.



Photograph:22 Direction: SE

Digital Ref: NEMB2_0030

Description: General SE view of Bay 2 with entrance door, SW outshut wall, stone pier, cow stall dividers, and Bay 2 SE wall plate above.

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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 21 - 22



Photograph:23 Direction: S
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0031

Description: General view of SW wall with cow stalls and troughs between. Above windows the wall is comprised of alternating header and stretcher courses of machine-cut bricks. Bay 1 SE wallplate with soffit mortices.



Photograph:24 Direction: W
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0052

Description: General view of NW wall with straight joint and partially blocked cart door. Bay 1 and Bay 2 NW wall-plates.

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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 23 - 24



Photograph:25 Direction: N
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0055

Description: SW face of Truss 2 with internal wall constructed within and to SW with doors at NW extent and towards the SE. Bay 2 SE wallplate (right). Ladder to loft.



Photograph:26 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0054

Description: Truss 2 SE cruck blade to ground level with vertical groove. Single storey internal wall constructed within cruck blade with loft above. Door to area below loft and ladder to loft at NW (left).

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/23
Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 25 - 26



Photograph:27 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0032
Description:Mortice of former rail in NE face of Truss 1.



Photograph:28 Direction: W
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0090
Description: Detail of Truss 2 NW cruck blade from wall and through loft floor with door in background (left).

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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 27 - 28



Photograph:29 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0079
Description: General view of SW face of Truss 2 with Truss 3 in background.



Photograph:30 Direction: W
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0037
Description: Detail of 0.3m height of former rail mortice with holes for two former pegs. Internal white paint or discoloration of timber.

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/23
Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 29 - 30



Photograph:31 Direction: W
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0051

Description: Upward view of Truss 1 as seen from Bay 2 showing mortices in tie beam soffit and later support timber on NE face. Scarf joints of purlins and upward brace in background.



Photograph:32 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0058

Description: Soffit of Truss 2 NW cruck blade with pegs to purlins and brace, Bay 2 and Bay 3 wall plates, mortices in tie beam soffit.

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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 31 - 32



Photograph:33 Direction: SE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0071

Description: Bay 1 SE roof timbers with peg holes on SW side of purlin suggesting former cruck at SW wall. Timbers set directly into wall.



Photograph:34 Direction: SE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0072

Description: Bay 1 NW roof timbers with peg holes and mortice on SW side of purlin suggesting former cruck at SW wall. Timbers set directly into wall.

Project:
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Report No: Y582/22	Fig. No: 33 - 34
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Photograph:35 Direction: E
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0070
 Description: General view of SW face of Truss 1 with Truss 2 in background.



Photograph:36 Direction: NE
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0073
 Description: General view of SW face of Truss 2 with Truss 3 in background.

Project:
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Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: 35 - 36



Photograph:37 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0066

Description: NW view below Truss 1 NW showing relationship between Bay 1 and Bay 2 upward braces and purlins. Details of soffit motrices.



Photograph:38 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0033

Description: SW extent of NE wall with Truss 1 set between windows. Brickwork to immediate NE of Truss 1.

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Photograph:39 Direction: N
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0028
 Description: NW extent of NE wall of SW outshut with steel I-beam post and brick pier to west (left).



Photograph:40 Direction: N
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0035
 Description: Partially blocked cart door in Bay 2 NW wall.

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Photograph:41 Direction: W
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0056
 Description: Detail of partially blocked cart door to window in NW wall of Bay 2.



Photograph:42 Direction: W
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0034
 Description: West corner of Bay 1 with brick SW wall and stone NW wall with no evidence of fireplace.

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Photograph:43 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0133

Description: General eastwards view showing how Truss 3 and Truss 4 have been fitted into SE brick wall.



Photograph:44 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0136

Description: Truss 4 king post truss with possible different phase in tie beam as king post, rafters, and braces. Several reused timbers in purlins. NE wall in background with taking-in door which appears to have been elevated with stone surrounds below and red brick above.

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Fig. No:
43 - 44



Photograph:45 Direction: N
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0123

Description: View of SW face of Truss 3 showing combination cruck truss with queen truss alterations above collar. Minor collar and struts between queen struts and additional braces outside of struts. Original purlins and braces in Bay 3.



Photograph:46 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0109

Description: SE extent of Truss 3 tie beam and sawn cruck blade with mortice through brick wall (right). Tie beam has mortice in soffit. Bay 3 wall-plate in background with morice in soffit.

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Photograph:47 Direction: SE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0111

Description: SE extent of Truss 3 tie beam and sawn cruck blade with mortice through brick wall (right). Tie beam has surviving bark and mortice in soffit. Bay 3 wall-plate to SW (right) with morice in soffit.



Photograph:48 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0131

Description: Detail of tie beam soffit mortices of Truss 3

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Photograph:49 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0103

Description: Upper area of Area C and Area D dividing wall showing relationship between NW outshot trusses, Truss 4 tie beam, door and window with timber plank lintel between.



Photograph:50 Direction: NE
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0128

Description: General upward view of SW face of Truss 3 showing surviving pegs through NW cruck blade soffit and Bay 3 purlin.

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Photograph:51 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0129
Description: General upward view of SE side of SW face of Truss 3.



Photograph:52 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0108
Description: SE extent of Truss 4 tie beam with single mortice in soffit extent indicating former post.

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Photograph:53 Direction: E
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0084

Description: General eastern view of space under loft (Area C) with external door in NE wall, door to NE outshut in foreground (right), steel I-beam and pole, and ceiling joists above.



Photograph:54 Direction: N
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0085

Description: General northern view of space under loft (Area C) with external door in NE wall, windows in NW wall and cow stalls and troughs (left), and ceiling joists above.

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Photograph:55 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0086

Description: General SW view of space under lof (Area C) with doors and open window to Bay 2 (Area A) in background. Truss 2 and Truss 3 NW cruck blades in wall (right) with rail mortices in NE face.



Photograph:56 Direction: S
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0087

Description: General southern view of internal dividing wall between Area C and Area D with open windows and two doors. Floor joists inserted directly into wall. Floor joists overlap above steel I-beam.

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Photograph:57 Direction: S
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0088

Description: Detail of SW sliding door in internal dividing wall between Area C and Area D into passageway area.



Photograph:58 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0091

Description: General internal NE view of NW outshut (Area D) with doorway and partially blocked doorway window in NE wall. Bend in softwood trusses.

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Photograph:59 Direction: S
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0093

Description: General internal SW view of NW outshut (Area D) with doorway to walkway in SW brick wall and doorway Bay 5 (Area C) in foreground (right). Bend in softwood trusses.



Photograph:60 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0102

Description: Door and window of Area C and Area D dividing wall with level change. Both openings utilise single timber as lintel which NW outshut trusses are set on.

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Photograph:61 Direction: N

Digital Ref: NEMB2_0094

Description: Internal brick wall (left) appears to abut external NE wall (right) with no clear tie ins.



Photograph:62 Direction: W

Digital Ref: NEMB2_0099

Description: Door in SW wall of NW outshot (Area D) with timber lintel with steps up to doorway. Window in dividing wall to Area C.

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Photograph:63 Direction: SW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0104

Description: Doorway in SW wall of NW outshut (Area D) with timber lintel with steps up to level change.



Photograph:64 Direction: W
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0092

Description: General internal view of SW side of NW outshut (Area D) with central window (left) and truss tie directly on top course in SE wall.

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Photograph:65 Direction: E

Digital Ref: NEMB2_0105

Description: Internal detail of partially blocked door in SE extent of NE wall of NW outshut. Timber lintel above and partial wall rebuild.



Photograph:66 Direction: W

Digital Ref: NEMB2_0100

Description: Detail of NW outshut truss with SE extent of Truss 3 protruding from wall in background.

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Fig. No:
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Photograph:67 Direction: SW
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0107
 Description: Baltic marks in rafter soffit of NE truss of NE outshut.



Photograph:68 Direction: N
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0110
 Description: Baltic marks in rafter soffit of SW truss of NE outshut.

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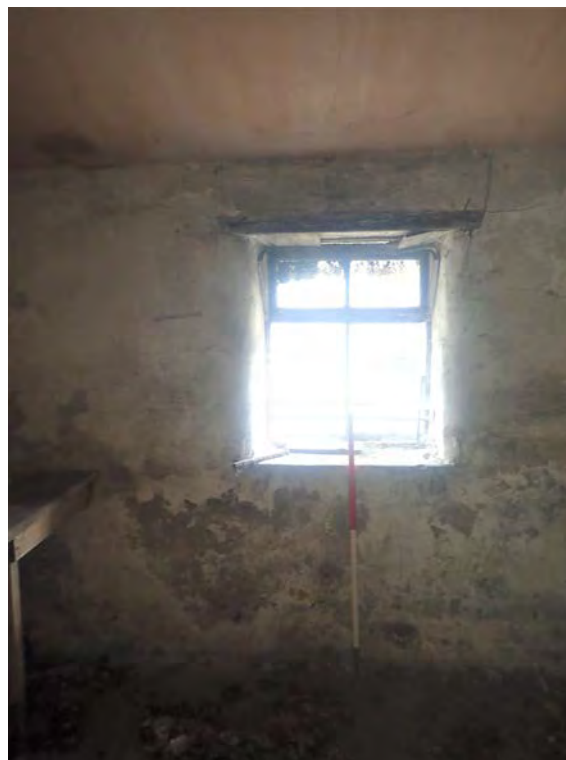
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Photograph:69 Direction: S
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0112
 Description: Doorway in SE extent of SW wall of the NW outshut (Area E) with timber lintel.



Photograph:70 Direction: SE
 Digital Ref: NEMB2_0121
 Description: Window in centre of SE wall of Area E within NE outshut.

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Photograph:71 Direction: W
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0117

Description: Bay 3 SE wall-plate to immediate SE of NW wall of Area D in NE outshut. Wall-plate has mortices in soffit.



Photograph:72 Direction: NW
Digital Ref: NEMB2_0101

Description: SE extent of Truss 4 tie beam with single mortice in soffit extent indicating former post.

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APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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Commissioned by	Kevin Dawson
Date issued	10.05.2022
Version	1
Planning Ref No	Pre-Planning Application
National Grid Ref	SE 24553 03890

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd quality procedures.

**Nether Mill Barn
Barnsley Road
Penistone
South Yorkshire**

Written Scheme of Investigation

Level 3 Historic Building Recording

May 2022

CFA Archaeology Ltd

Nether Mill Barn, Barnsley Road, Penistone, S36 8AQ - Level 3 Historic Building Recording

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by CFA Archaeology on behalf of Kevin Dawson of Dawson Williamson Architects, detailing a programme of historic building recording to be undertaken at the single-storey Nether Mill Barn ('The Barn'). The Barn is a designated heritage asset detailed as Grade II listed (NHLE 1315071) *Barn approximately 10 metres east of Nether Mill House, Penistone*. It is described as being a 16th century cruck-framed rubble build barn with a stone slate roof.

A forthcoming planning application for a change of use and refurbishment of Nether Mill Barn is to be submitted. The Grade II listed Nether Mill House (NHLE 1151027) and Grade II listed Nether Mill Cottage and Farmhouse (NHLE 1151028) are **not** included within the scope of this building recording. Modern farm buildings at Nether Mill Farm will not be focused upon within the recording but included in general descriptions and photographs as deemed appropriate.

The pre-application enquiry response via email dated 19th April 2022 from the Barnsley Metropolitan Council Conservation Officer stated:

'I would also suggest we are likely to need a detailed understanding (and ultimately a historic building record) of the building before any works commence. Ideally this would be carried out now that could inform the detailed design of the proposal as well as the Heritage Impact Assessment that will be required. I would suggest this should be to a minimum of Historic England's analytical level 3 and carried out by competent / qualified individuals.'

A WSI is required to define the scope of the above recording, sufficient to note changes made to an historic building in line with Chapter 16, Section 204 of the National Planning Policy Framework NPPF (Revised 2021).

'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, 2021).

The scope of the WSI is defined by the pre-application Conservation response and the guidance given in Historic England *Understanding Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, (Historic England, 2016).

Nether Mill Barn is located within the Nether Mill Farm and Fishery complex, to the north of Barnsley Road, A628, 10 metres east of Nether Mill House, Penistone. The River Don flows to the east of the Barn with farmland to the north. The site is 300m north of the Penistone Conservation Area and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 24553 03890 (Figure 1).

Regarding heritage implications, as the Barn is a designated heritage asset, Listed Building Consent will be required prior to any works commencing on the building. Prior works on the site consist of an archaeological assessment and building appraisal of Nether Mill House undertaken by CS Archaeology (2012). This archaeological assessment provided a historic baseline and summary of the historic assets at Nether Mill Farm, including Nether Mill Barn (NHLE 1315071) which detailed the heritage impacts of the designated assets within Nether Mill Farm.

2. Project Objectives

The objectives of this programme of building recording works are to:

- Carry out a Level 3 historic building survey (as defined by Historic England, 2016), that includes survey commensurate with a Level 3 photographic record, written, and drawn record of the building and its setting;
- Produce a historic building survey report outlining the results of the work that gives an account of the development of the buildings were possible; and
- Disseminate the results by placing the record in the public domain for future research and management of the building.

3. Research Objectives

The research objectives will be derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework 2022 which are available online. The following questions may be relevant to Nether Mill Barn:

- *How can we improve our understanding of the processes of early enclosure and land improvement (including drainage schemes)?*
- *Can we better characterise and explain variations in vernacular rural architecture across South Yorkshire? How did these change over time?*
- *What encouraged the continuance of cruck building in some areas of South Yorkshire but not others? Could dendrochronology be used to clarify the development and continuance of the cruck building tradition?*
- *Does evidence survive for as yet unidentified timber-framing in buildings from this period? How can these be identified?*
- *How can we improve our understanding of the geographical distribution of cruck buildings?*
- *How has construction of Industrial period water supply features affected the rural landscape?*
- *What was the relationship between post-Medieval and Industrial towns and their surrounding rural areas, particularly in relation to the supply of provisions?*
- *What was the impact of Parliamentary enclosure and associated improvements, including drainage, on the rural landscape?*

- *What evidence can we find for agricultural intensification during the Industrial period?*
- *How and where did planned farms develop during the Industrial period? What was their relationship to existing farm sites?*

Any comment on the character and significance of the Barn and Nether Mill Farm as a whole will utilise Historic England's *National Farmstead Assessment Framework* and regional emphasis guided by *Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement – Yorkshire and the Humber region* (Historic England 2015, 2006).

4. History of the Site

Historical Mapping provided within the Archaeological Assessment (CS Archaeology, 2012) revealed that Nether Mill Farm is present on the Speed 1667-1670 map and is recorded in further detail on the 1851 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map, including the Barn. There is an additional mill race noted on the site in 1851, with Nether Mill built around 1615 (CS Archaeology, 2012). Regarding the 16th century Nether Mill Barn, it is likely to pre-date the building of Nether Mill House (NHLE 1151027 Grade II) which was built in 1636, and which suggests that the Barn is associated with a potentially earlier structure on the site (CS Archaeology, 2012).

The changes represented on OS mapping is likely in response to changes in agricultural practices in the late 19th and early 20th century. The period 1750-1880 is considered to be the most important period of farm building development in England (Historic England, 2006).

5. Methods Statement

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and has produced numerous Written Schemes of Investigation in collaboration with local authorities nationwide. The following information is based on the guidance given by and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2019) and Historic England (Historic England, 2016).

5.1 Map Regression and Historic Research

A historic map regression and desk-based research will be undertaken, based on available maps, documents, and photographs sourced through online searches. Any information on the historic development of the building supplied by the client (with appropriate permissions) will be combined with other sources to set the historic background, and aid in the analysis of the structure to show how its form and function may have changed over time.

5.2 Drawn Record

From the guidelines produced by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*', a typical drawn record of a Level 3 survey of a historic building will include:

Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. These may extend to all floors, or they may be restricted to one or a selection. The latter option may be appropriate, for example, in a town-centre

building where an upper floor has been little altered. Buildings with a repetitive structure may also be planned on one floor, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to indicate the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance (Historic England 2016).

The drawn record in the guidance by Historic England (2016) when applied to the barn at Nether Mill Farm would mean that the following items would be required:

- A site plan relating the buildings to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features;
- Measured plans and elevations (at a minimum scale of 1: 50) of all floors. The plans will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and any evidence for fixtures of significance;
- Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail (for example timber or metal framing);
- Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (for example floor and ceiling heights, the form of roof trusses);
- Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices) or small scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating;
- Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development, or function;
- A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features;
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs;
- Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history;
- Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings when these are of value. In phased drawings successive phases of a building's development may be shown by graded tone (dark to light, with the darker being the earlier) or by colour, by sequential diagrams or by annotation. Whenever phased drawings are included in a record, they must be accompanied by the unmarked drawings on which they are based;
- Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) or people (circulation), or the segregation of people or activities (for example permeability diagrams), where these are warranted by the complexity of the subject; and
- Measured detail drawings (scale 1:10) as necessary, to show the form of original architectural features, if present (for example moulded profiles of original door or windows reveals, or beams) that are not easily captured by photography.

Good quality 'As existing' plans and sections of the buildings already exist, and these can be used and altered to the required standards for the final report to locate significant structural and architectural features. The plans will note changes in building material and features, such as the blocked openings.

The existing plans will be fully checked on site for accuracy, and if not sufficiently detailed altered to conform with Historic England conventions as laid out in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: guides to good recording practice*' (Historic England 2016).

5.3 Photographic Recording

Digital photography: will be used as the primary method for recording the site, and as a minimum, a high-quality DSLR camera with a resolution of at least 12 mega pixels (CMOS sensor), will be used to capture RAW format files. Photographs taken will adhere to Historic England's guidance '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage*' (Historic England, 2015). The resultant images will then be converted, adjusted and saved as 8-bit TIFFs for archive purposes. All digital photographs should have metadata embedded into the file that includes date taken, location, photographer's name, and copyright restrictions.

The building should be cleared where possible of all stored items, obstructions, parked vehicles, etc. before recording takes place, to ensure that a comprehensive record can be made. Where obstructions cannot be completely cleared, special efforts should be taken to ensure that all elements of the structure are properly inspected, recorded, and illustrated.

From the guidelines produced by Historic England (Historic England, 2016), the photographic record of a typical Level 3 historic building survey, and when applied to the barn at Nether Mill Farm, will include the following items:

- General views of the barn;
- The building's external appearance including a series of oblique views that show all external elevations of the building and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation; and
- Internal view of the building to illustrate the overall appearance of the principal spaces and circulation areas.

In addition to the above generalised items, the following specific photographs should be included:

- Details of external fenestration, which are relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- The building's relationship to its wider setting and to other buildings;
- Internal detail and structural features which are relevant to the building's design, development and use that may not show adequately on general photographs;
- Details such as blocked openings that evidence the original function of the space;
- Historic graffiti such as dates or inscriptions, Carpenter's marks or Baltic marks;
- Detail should also be taken of doors and windows, however, where elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. roof trusses, window frames etc.) only a single representative photograph should be taken and framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph; and
- Detail of any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history or evidence of its former use and form; and
- Detail of main barn doors, any evidence for threshing, how doors have been hung.

All detailed photographs must be mounted on a level tripod and contain a graduated photographic scale. A two-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the buildings. The orientation at which each photograph was taken will be annotated on the plans.

High quality digital and black and white photography will be used to record the building and its setting.

5.4 Written Record

Written observations will be made of the interior and exterior of the building; enough to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. The written observations will include, but are not limited to:

- Building materials
- Interior room by room record (referenced and annotated on the plan)
- Ceilings
- Walls
- Floor surfaces
- Fireplace (if present)
- Doors, uses and hanging fixtures
- Windows and other fixtures
- Historic divisions
- Roof trusses
- Ventilation
- Stalls or animal feeding stations

6. Reporting

The products of the project will comprise:

- A concise illustrated Level 3 report detailing the results of the survey;
- A copy of this written scheme of investigation (WSI); and
- Online OASIS V entry.

The report will include an introduction and an executive summary into the findings of the recording, the methodology used to conduct the survey, the results of historical research undertaken, a description of each feature recorded, and a discussion and conclusion on the findings (CIfA 2014). The names of the surveyors and location of archive materials will be included.

The report will have a clear and distinct purpose, avoiding unnecessary repetition. The recording of the building will result in an analysis of its development and use over time, the discussion will attempt to focus on the form and historic function of the building and the record which will avoid commenting on any aspects of the proposed development and subsequent change.

Photographs taken during the recording will be presented in the report and show the ‘best examples’ excluding repetition. The complete photographic record will be reproduced in the appendix as a contact sheet and photographs which complement the text will be reproduced separately in the report (as Photographs), at a larger size and ordered in a logical sequence.

The report illustrations will include as a minimum:

- A location map, to include a site boundary with the building clearly identified;

- Photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, executed to publication Historic England standard;
- Extracts from local studies, or online searches are also to be included in the report with the building of interest clearly identified. All copyright acknowledgements and licence agreement numbers should be also included;
- Plans of the building showing the direction and location of the photographs taken together with photographic registers, and a copy of this written scheme of investigation; and
- OASIS entry form.

7. Dissemination of Report and Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA digital photographs and plans will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and before work commences on site an OASIS form will be completed, and the completed report uploaded via the ADS for further comments before being finally archived as a grey literature report. National guidance for the compilation of an archive (CifA 2014) with the Archaeology Data Service will be followed (ADS 2021).

A copy of the report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire County Record Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer. A copy of the report will also be deposited with South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM, and a digital uploaded through ADS Oasis V for long term storage and future consultation.

8. Monitoring

Close contact will be maintained with the client and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) for Archaeology for the purposes of managing the project. Important or unexpected discoveries will be communicated to them through the client and their agents.

9. Programme

Archaeological building record work will commence subject the approval of the WSI in May 2022.

10. Quality Assurance

CFA Archaeology works to the highest achievable standards across the range of its archaeological activities and employs best archaeological practices. CFA operates according to the appropriate codes and standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2019, 2014).

An ISO9001:2015 quality system has been produced to fulfil the requirements of best archaeological practice. This system comprises the Quality Policy, Quality Manual, and a series of Standard Operating Procedures, copies all of which may be supplied on request.

CFA staff are instructed in the requirements of the quality system. All staff working on projects are inducted in CFA working practices, including quality responsibilities. Every member of staff is made aware of their individual responsibilities within the project and within the Quality Plan. CFA ensures that all staff are qualified, experienced archaeologists, and that training is conducted in appropriate

areas of CFA work procedures and in developing uses of new technologies. All staff are encouraged to apply for membership of the CIfA, the recognised professional body for field archaeology, at an appropriate level and are encouraged and assisted through an appraisal system to maintain continuing professional development documentation.

11. Key Personnel

Phil Mann (BA ACIfA) is a Project Manager for CFA. Phil has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects.

Carley Noga (BA MA ACIfA) is CFA's 'in house' specialist Buildings Archaeologist, responsible for recording the above ground archaeological projects in England.

Shelley Werner (BSc MPhil PhD MCIfA) is CFA's Graphics Manager, responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey and has worked on a variety of projects in Scotland and England.

12. Health and Safety

All CFA staff have been inducted into CFA's Health and Safety Policy, which can be supplied on request. All site staff have current relevant CSCS cards. All work carried out should be subject to a Risk Assessment, and any concerns over health and safety will be given priority over the recording. If this does interfere with the recording of the building, then the local authority should be notified as soon as possible.

13. Copyright

Copyright of this written scheme of investigation and the final report will be held by CFA Archaeology, although the client will have rights to reproduce as appropriate.

14. References

ADS, 2021, Archaeology Data Service, available at:

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DepositingData.xhtml#How%20to%20Deposit>

Barn approximately 10 metres east of Nether Mill House (NHLE 1315071 Grade II), available at, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1315071>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2014 (updated October 2020), *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, available at, https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives_4.pdf

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2014 (updated October 2020), *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, available at, https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26GBuildings_3.pdf

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2019, *Regulations for Professional Conduct*, available at, <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Regulations%20for%20professional%20conduct.pdf>

Historic England, 2006, *Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement – Yorkshire and the Humber region*, available at. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-yorkshire-humber>

Historic England, 2015, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, available at, <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/>

Historic England, 2015, *National Farmstead Assessment Framework*, available at, <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farmstead-assessment-framework/>

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, available at, <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>

Nether Mill Cottage, Nether Mill Farmhouse (NHLE 1151028 Grade II), available at, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1151028>

Nether Mill House, Barnsley Road (NHLE 1151027 Grade II), available at, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1151027?section=official-list-entry>

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021, available at, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

Scurfield, C. 2012, *Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment And Building Appraisal*, Unpublished Report, CS Archaeology

South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework, 2022, available at: <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/>

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER AND DIRECTIONS ON PLAN

Report Number	Dig Photo Ref	Direction	Date	Description
1	NEMB2_0001	W	30/06/2022	General view of site of Nether Mill Barn as seen from approach
6	NEMB2_0002	S	30/06/2022	SE slope of NE elevation with blocked door at the SE (left), taking-in door, two doors, a window, and alternating quoins. Subtle change in stone pattern below window.
	NEMB2_0003	N	30/06/2022	NE outshut with primary entrance to the SW (left) and catslide roof. Two types of quoins at each extent.
2	NEMB2_0004	W	30/06/2022	SW extent of SE elevation detailing SW outshut (left), catslide roof, blocked door at SW extent (left), stone wall, and two doorways.
7	NEMB2_0005	N	30/06/2022	South corner with SW elevation (left) and SE elevation (right). Buttresses against SW gable with windows between and winnow above. Stone wall projecting SW from SE extent.
15	NEMB2_0006	E	30/06/2022	West corner with SW elevation (right) and NW elevation (left). Buttresses against SW gable. Change in stone coursing just NE of mullion windows. Chimney or pier on west corner.
3	NEMB2_0007	E	30/06/2022	General view of NW elevation from west corner. Details of elevated ground level, NW projecting stone wall, chimney or pier, and change in stonework in ground.
	NEMB2_0008	SE	30/06/2022	Detail of blocked cart door in Bay 2 of NW elevation.
	NEMB2_0009	E	30/06/2022	NE side of NW elevation beyond blocked cart door. Discolouration in stonework and low set six-pane window.
	NEMB2_0010	NE	30/06/2022	Furthest NE window in NW elevation with thin stone lintel. Projecting stone wall of elevated ground level to the NE.
18	NEMB2_0011	SE	30/06/2022	Four-pane top opening window in NW elevation with thin lintel, projecting cill, and vent below.
	NEMB2_0012	S	30/06/2022	Detail of blocked cart door and low set six-pane window. Slight indentation in ground stonework in foreground indicating former gin gang.
	NEMB2_0013	S	30/06/2022	Detail of low set six-pane window. Lintel two-courses high.
8	NEMB2_0014	SE	30/06/2022	Detail of blocked cart door in Bay 2 of NW elevation.
19	NEMB2_0015	SE	30/06/2022	Detail of two pane picture window to immediate SW of stone wall in NW elevation. Vertical set stone above window and possible cruck stone foundation to SW (right).
5	NEMB2_0016	E	30/06/2022	Detail of change in stone coursing and mullion windows on SW side of NW elevation.
16	NEMB2_0017	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of change in stone coursing, chimney or pier, buttress, and window on NW side of SW elevation.
	NEMB2_0018	N	30/06/2022	Winnow in SW gable with internal brick skin and external coursed sandstone below render.
17	NEMB2_0019	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of window between buttresses in SW elevation with punched lintel, cill, and vertical jamb stones.
9	NEMB2_0020	SW	30/06/2022	Detail of partially blocked door and later window in SE extent of NE elevation with punched coursed stone infill below 1.1m. Jamb stones contemporary with quoins and slightly project from elevation.

12	NEMB2_0021	NW	30/06/2022	Detail of partially blocked door and later window in SW extent of SE elevation with margined jamb stones at NE that do not match combination jamb quoins at SW. Raked stones within coursing.
13	NEMB2_0022	NW	30/06/2022	SE elevation of SW outshut with central window, partially blocked door to SW (left) and projecting stone wall to NE (right).
	NEMB2_0023	N	30/06/2022	Detail of stone wall abutting SE elevation.
11	NEMB2_0024	SW	30/06/2022	NE elevation of SW outshut with shed roof, margined jamb stones and abutting SE elevation.
10	NEMB2_0025	N	30/06/2022	SE elevation and SW elevation of NE outshut. Outshut elevation identical to SW outshut opposite while SE elevation had concrete lintels above door and window and less degraded stone coursing.
14	NEMB2_0026	NE	30/06/2022	SE elevation of NE outshut with two windows and slight ripple at place of internal wall. Large raked stones set within coursing to the immediate NE of quoin pier.
	NEMB2_0027	NE	30/06/2022	Internal view of SE outshut door in SE extent of plastered stone wall with timber door and waste channel. Sawn projecting stone above window at top of SE wall (right) at place of later principal rafter.
39	NEMB2_0028	N	30/06/2022	NW extent of NE wall of SW outshut with steel I-beam post and brick pier to west (left).
	NEMB2_0029	NW	30/06/2022	General NW view of Bay 1 with cow stall dividers against SW wall (left), steel I-beam, brick pier, and timber cruck roof.
22	NEMB2_0030	SE	30/06/2022	General SE view of Bay 2 with entrance door, SW outshut wall, stone pier, cow stall dividers, and Bay 2 SE wall plate above.
23	NEMB2_0031	S	30/06/2022	General view of SW wall with cow stalls and troughs between. Above windows the wall is comprised of alternating header and stretcher courses of machine-cut bricks. Bay 1 SE wallplate with soffit mortices.
27	NEMB2_0032	SW	30/06/2022	Mortice of former rail in NE face of Truss 1.
38	NEMB2_0033	NW	30/06/2022	SW extent of NE wall with Truss 1 set between windows. Brickwork to immediate NE of Truss 1.
42	NEMB2_0034	W	30/06/2022	West corner of Bay 1 with brick SW wall and stone NW wall with no evidence of fireplace.
40	NEMB2_0035	N	30/06/2022	Partially blocked cart door in Bay 2 NW wall.
	NEMB2_0036	W	30/06/2022	Detail of 0.3m height of former rail mortice with holes for two former pegs. Internal white paint or discolouration of timber.
30	NEMB2_0037	W	30/06/2022	Detail of 0.3m height of former rail mortice with holes for two former pegs. Internal white paint or discolouration of timber.
	NEMB2_0038	SW	30/06/2022	Detail of 0.3m height of former rail mortice with holes for two former pegs. Internal white paint or discolouration of timber.
20	NEMB2_0039	E	30/06/2022	General view of floor level change of waste channels with stall dividers and troughs. Truss 2 in background with door at NE extent of internal dividing wall.
	NEMB2_0040	E	30/06/2022	SW face of NW cruck blade of Truss 1 detailing blocking piece, scarf jointed purlins, double joint of cruck blade to tie beam, and upward brace on outer face. Surviving pegs at ridge.
	NEMB2_0041	E	30/06/2022	SW face of SE cruck blade of Truss 1 detailing blocking piece, scarf jointed purlins, double joint of cruck blade to tie beam, wall-plate soffit mortices, and upward brace on outer face. Surviving pegs at ridge. Cruck blade removed below tie beam with brick pier support.

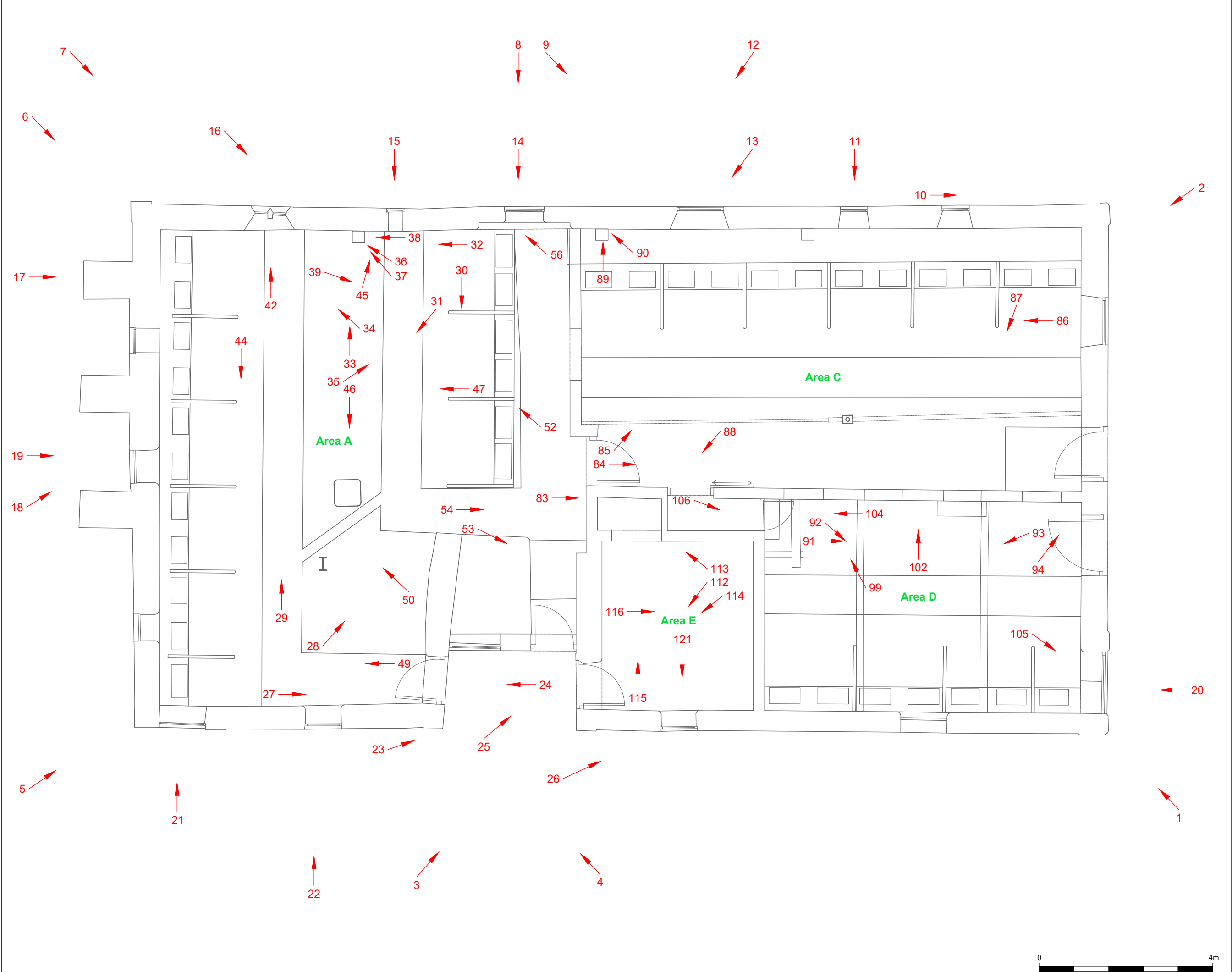
	NEMB2_0042	NE	30/06/2022	Internal detail of lower mullion window.
	NEMB2_0043	NE	30/06/2022	Internal detail of higher mullion window.
21	NEMB2_0044	SE	30/06/2022	SE view of Bay 1 with brick pier below Truss 1 to NE (left) and steel I-beam in background. Bay 1 SE wall-plate with mortices in soffit.
	NEMB2_0045	N	30/06/2022	Straight joint with brick repairs above two-pane picture window in NW wall.
	NEMB2_0046	SE	30/06/2022	SE view of Bay 1 and Bay 2 showing brick pier below Truss 1. NE wall of SW outshut in background to the NE (left). SE wall-plates with mortices in soffits above.
	NEMB2_0047	SW	30/06/2022	General view of SW wall with cow stalls and troughs between. Above windows the wall is comprised of alternating header and stretcher courses of machine-cut bricks. Wall plate and all purlins set directly into walls with no support below.
	NEMB2_0048	SE	30/06/2022	Detail of sawed former tie of SW outshut in SE wall.
	NEMB2_0049	SW	30/06/2022	SE extent of SE wall showing relationship of former door, now window to SW wall.
	NEMB2_0050	W	30/06/2022	General view of SW wall with cow stalls and troughs between (left). Steel I-beam and chamfered brick pier in foreground (right).
31	NEMB2_0051	W	30/06/2022	Upward view of Truss 1 as seen from Bay 2 showing mortices in tie beam soffit and later support timber on NE face. Scarf joints of purlins and upward brace in background.
24	NEMB2_0052	W	30/06/2022	General view of NW wall with straight joint and partially blocked cart door. Bay 1 and Bay 2 NW wall-plates.
	NEMB2_0053	E	30/06/2022	General view of SE door of Bay 2 with Truss 2 SE cruck blade to ground level.
26	NEMB2_0054	NE	30/06/2022	Truss 2 SE cruck blade to ground level with vertical groove. Single storey internal wall constructed within cruck blade with loft above. Door to area below loft and ladder to loft at NW (left).
25	NEMB2_0055	N	30/06/2022	SW face of Truss 2 with internal wall constructed within and to SW with doors at NW extent and towards the SE. Bay 2 SE wallplate (right). Ladder to loft.
41	NEMB2_0056	W	30/06/2022	Detail of partially blocked cart door to window in NW wall of Bay 2.
4	NEMB2_0057	SW	30/06/2022	Truss 1 NE face with brick pier at SE (left) and partially brick SW wall in background.
32	NEMB2_0058	NW	30/06/2022	Soffit of Truss 2 NW cruck blade with pegs to purlins and brace, Bay 2 and Bay 3 wall plates, mortices in tie beam soffit.
	NEMB2_0059	SW	30/06/2022	Detail of Bay 2 SE wall-plate with mortices in soffit, relationship of tie beam, blocking piece, upward brace, and overlap of 20th century timber rafters.
	NEMB2_0060	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of Bay 2 cruck blade, blocking piece, upward brace, purlins, and 20th century timber rafters.
	NEMB2_0061	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of Bay 2 cruck blade, blocking piece, upward brace, purlins, and 20th century timber rafters.
	NEMB2_0062	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of Bay 2 cruck blade, blocking piece, upward brace, purlins, and 20th century timber rafters.
	NEMB2_0063	SW	30/06/2022	General view of SE side of NE face of Truss 1 with purlin and upward brace in centre, Bay 2 SE wall-plate to S
	NEMB2_0064	NE	30/06/2022	General view of top of SW face of Truss 2 showing scars on tie beam, peg holes in cruck soffits, scarf joints of purlins, and upward braces.

	NEMB2_0065	N	30/06/2022	General view of SW face of Truss 2 NW cruck with purlins, wall-plate, and upward braces.
37	NEMB2_0066	NW	30/06/2022	NW view below Truss 1 NW showing relationship between Bay 1 and Bay 2 upward braces and purlins. Details of soffit mortices.
	NEMB2_0067	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of soffit mortices in Truss 1 tie beam with mortices slightly SW of soffit centre. Collar tie and 20th century ridge above.
	NEMB2_0068	N	30/06/2022	Detail of Truss 1 Bay 1 NW upward brace and purlin scarf joints.
	NEMB2_0069	N	30/06/2022	Detail of relationship between Bay 1 and Bay 2 SE purlins and upward braces with mortices in soffits of tie beam and wall-plates.
35	NEMB2_0070	E	30/06/2022	General view of SW face of Truss 1 with Truss 2 in background.
33	NEMB2_0071	SE	30/06/2022	Bay 1 SE roof timbers with peg holes on SW side of purlin suggesting former cruck at SW wall. Timbers set directly into wall.
34	NEMB2_0072	SE	30/06/2022	Bay 1 NW roof timbers with peg holes and mortice on SW side of purlin suggesting former cruck at SW wall. Timbers set directly into wall.
36	NEMB2_0073	NE	30/06/2022	General view of SW face of Truss 2 with Truss 3 in background.
	NEMB2_0074	SE	30/06/2022	SE extent of Truss 3 tie beam and sawn cruck blade with mortice through brick wall (right). Tie beam has surviving bark and mortice in soffit. Bay 3 wall-plate to SW (right).
	NEMB2_0075	SE	01/07/2022	SE extent of Truss 3 tie beam and sawn cruck blade with mortice through brick wall (right). Tie beam has surviving bark and mortice in soffit. Bay 3 wall-plate to SW (right) with morice in soffit.
	NEMB2_0076	NW	30/06/2022	Upward view of Truss 1 NW cruck blade with tie beam soffit mortices, wall-plates in Bay 1 and Bay 2, change in wall construction materials and windows.
	NEMB2_0077	NW	30/06/2022	Upward view of Truss 1 NW cruck blade with upward brace to purlins, tie beam soffit mortices, and wall-plates in Bay 1 and Bay 2.
	NEMB2_0078	W	30/06/2022	Upward view of Truss 1 NW cruck blade with upward brace to purlins, tie beam soffit mortices, and wall-plates in Bay 1 and Bay 2.
29	NEMB2_0079	NE	30/06/2022	General view of SW face of Truss 2 with Truss 3 in background.
	NEMB2_0080	SE	30/06/2022	Detail of crack in Truss 1 tie beam at NW cruck blade.
	NEMB2_0081	N	30/06/2022	Upward view of Truss 1 NW cruck blade with upward brace to purlins, tie beam soffit mortices, and wall-plates in Bay 1 and Bay 2.
	NEMB2_0082	E	30/06/2022	General view of Truss 1 tie beam soffit mortices with relationship of Bay 1 and Bay 2 SE upward braces and purlins. Possible Baltic mark in later purlin (right).
	NEMB2_0083	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of electric source set below SW face of Truss 2.
53	NEMB2_0084	E	30/06/2022	General eastern view of space under loft (Area C) with external door in NE wall, door to NE outshut in foreground (right), steel I-beam and pole, and ceiling joists above.
54	NEMB2_0085	N	30/06/2022	General northern view of space under loft (Area C) with external door in NE wall, windows in NW wall and cow stalls and troughs (left), and ceiling joists above.

55	NEMB2_0086	SW	30/06/2022	General SW view of space under lof (Area C) with doors and open window to Bay 2 (Area A) in background. Truss 2 and Truss 3 NW cruck blades in wall (right) with rail mortices in NE face.
56	NEMB2_0087	S	30/06/2022	General southern view of internal dividing wall between Area C and Area D with open windows and two doors. Floor joists inserted directly into wall. Floor joists overlap above steel I-beam.
57	NEMB2_0088	S	30/06/2022	Detail of SW sliding door in internal dividing wall between Area C and Area D into passageway area.
	NEMB2_0089	NW	30/06/2022	Detail of Truss 2 NW cruck blade from wall and through loft floor.
28	NEMB2_0090	W	30/06/2022	Detail of Truss 2 NW cruck blade from wall and through loft floor with door in background (left).
58	NEMB2_0091	NW	30/06/2022	General internal NE view of NW outshut (Area D) with doorway and partially blocked doorway window in NE wall. Bend in softwood trusses.
64	NEMB2_0092	W	30/06/2022	General internal view of SW side of NW outshut (Area D) with central window (left) and truss tie directly on top course in SE wall.
59	NEMB2_0093	S	30/06/2022	General internal SW view of NW outshut (Area D) with doorway to walkway in SW brick wall and doorway Bay 5 (Area C) in foreground (right). Bend in softwood trusses.
61	NEMB2_0094	N	30/06/2022	Internal brick wall (left) appears to abbut external NE wall (right) with no clear tie ins.
	NEMB2_0095	S	30/06/2022	General view of roof timbers of NW outshut (Area D).
	NEMB2_0096	SW	30/06/2022	General view of roof timbers of NW outshut (Area D) with timber pegs protruding from NE wall (left).
	NEMB2_0097	E	30/06/2022	General view of roof timbers of NW outshut (Area D).
	NEMB2_0098	S	30/06/2022	General view of roof timbers of NW outshut (Area D) with partial collapse of brick SW wall in background.
62	NEMB2_0099	W	30/06/2022	Door in SW wall of NW outshut (Area D) with timber lintel with steps up to doorway. Window in dividing wall to Area C.
66	NEMB2_0100	W	30/06/2022	Detail of NW outshut truss with SE extent of Truss 3 protruding from wall in bagkground.
72	NEMB2_0101	NW	30/06/2022	SE extent of Truss 4 tie beam with single mortice in soffit extent indicating former post.
60	NEMB2_0102	NW	30/06/2022	Door and window of Area C and Area D dividing wall with level change. Both openings utilise single timber as lintel which NW outshut trusses are set on.
49	NEMB2_0103	NW	30/06/2022	Upper area of Area C and Area D dividing wall showing relationship between NW outshut trusses, Truss 4 tie beam, door and window with timber plank lintel between.
63	NEMB2_0104	SW	30/06/2022	Doorway in SW wall of NW outshut (Area D) with timber lintel with steps up to level change.
65	NEMB2_0105	E	30/06/2022	Internal detail of paritally blocked door in SE extent of NE wall of NW outshut. Timber lintel above and partial wall rebuild.
	NEMB2_0106	E	30/06/2022	Passageway at SE of Bay 3 between Area C and Area D. Timber in wall at false ceiling height above doorway.
67	NEMB2_0107	SW	30/06/2022	Baltic marks in rafter soffit of NE truss of NE outshut.
52	NEMB2_0108	NW	30/06/2022	SE extent of Truss 4 tie beam with single mortice in soffit extent indicating former post.
46	NEMB2_0109	SW	30/06/2022	SE extent of Truss 3 tie beam and sawn cruck blade with mortice through brick wall (right). Tie beam has mortice in soffit. Bay 3 wall-plate in background with morice in soffit.

68	NEMB2_0110	N	30/06/2022	Baltic marks in rafter soffit of SW truss of NE outshut.
47	NEMB2_0111	SE	30/06/2022	SE extent of Truss 3 tie beam and sawn cruck blade with mortice through brick wall (right). Tie beam has surviving bark and mortice in soffit. Bay 3 wall-plate to SW (right) with morice in soffit.
69	NEMB2_0112	S	30/06/2022	Doorway in SE extent of SW wall of the NW outshut (Area E) with timber lintel.
	NEMB2_0113	W	30/06/2022	Doorway into cupboard space in west corner of Area E.
	NEMB2_0114	S	30/06/2022	General view of SE wall of Area E within NE outshut with door at SE extent (left) and cupboard door at NW (right). Thin ceiling joists revealed above false ceiling.
	NEMB2_0115	NW	30/06/2022	NW wall of Area E within NE outshut with door at SW extent (left). Brick wall revealed above false ceiling.
	NEMB2_0116	BE	30/06/2022	NE wall dividing Area E and Area D within NE outshut.
71	NEMB2_0117	W	30/06/2022	Bay 3 SE wall-plate to immediate SE of NW wall of Area D in NE outshut. Wall-plate has mortices in soffit.
	NEMB2_0118	NE	30/06/2022	Bay 3 SE wall-plate to immediate SE of NW wall of Area D in NE outshut. Wall-plate has mortices in soffit.
	NEMB2_0119	N	30/06/2022	Bay 3 SE wall-plate to immediate SE of NW wall of Area D in NE outshut. Wall-plate has mortices in soffit.
	NEMB2_0120	N	30/06/2022	Bay 3 SE wall-plate to immediate SE of NW wall of Area D in NE outshut. Wall-plate has mortices in soffit.
70	NEMB2_0121	SE	30/06/2022	Window in centre of SE wall of Area E within NE outshut.
	NEMB2_0122	NW	30/06/2022	Soffit of Truss 2 tie beam with NW cruck blade, Bay 2 and Bay 3 purlins, and braces in background.
45	NEMB2_0123	N	30/06/2022	View of SW face of Truss 3 showing combination cruck truss with queen truss alterations above collar. Minor collar and struts between queen struts and additional braces outside of struts. Original purlins and braces in Bay 3.
	NEMB2_0124	SE	30/06/2022	SE extent of Truss 3 with brick wall constructed around cruck blade, tie beam, and brace. Tie beam has soffit mortices.
	NEMB2_0125	S	30/06/2022	SW view of top of Truss 2.
	NEMB2_0126	W	30/06/2022	At least three types of timber in roof in Bay 3 as indicated by colour and size.
	NEMB2_0127	E	30/06/2022	General upward view of SW face of Truss 3 showing three mortices in minor collar soffit.
50	NEMB2_0128	NE	30/06/2022	General upward view of SW face of Truss 3 showing surviving pegs through NW cruck blade soffit and Bay 3 purlin.
51	NEMB2_0129	E	30/06/2022	General upward view of SE side of SW face of Truss 3.
	NEMB2_0130	N	30/06/2022	General upward view of NW side of SW face of Truss 3.
48	NEMB2_0131	NE	30/06/2022	Detail of tie beam soffit mortices of Truss 3
	NEMB2_0132	E	30/06/2022	General upward view of SW face of Truss 3 showing three mortices in minor collar soffit.
43	NEMB2_0133	E	30/06/2022	General eastwards view showing how Truss 3 and Truss 4 have been fitted into SE brick wall.
	NEMB2_0134	N	30/06/2022	Truss 3 NW cruck soffit showing no evidence of Bay 5 brace to NE.
	NEMB2_0135	E	30/06/2022	General upward view of SW face of Truss 3 showing three mortices in minor collar soffit.

44	NEMB2_0136	NE	30/06/2022	Truss 4 king post truss with possible different phase in tie beam as king post, rafters, and braces. Sevearl reused timbers in purlins. NE wall in background with taking-in door which appears to have been elavated with stone srurounds below and red brick above.
	NEMB2_0137	NE	30/06/2022	Truss 3 NW cruck soffit showing no evidence of Bay 5 brace to NE.



Key:
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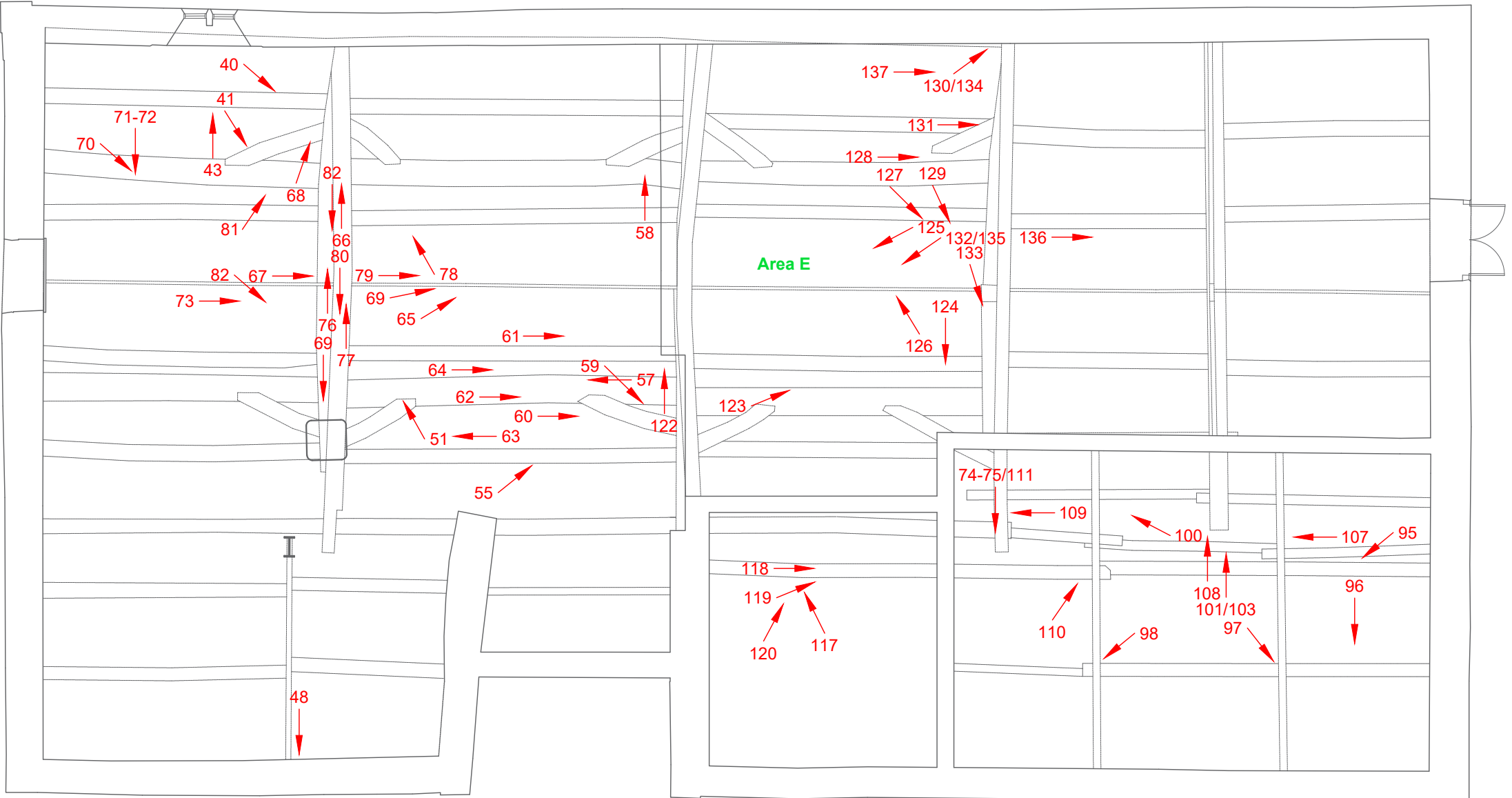
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Photographic Directions on Plan
Ground Floor

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill
Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects
on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3:
1:80

Drawn by: SW	Checked: CN	Date: 16/03/2023
Report No: Y582/22		Fig. No: Appendix 2



Key:

 Photographic Direction



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Photographic Directions on Plan
Roof

Project:
Nether Mill Barn, Nether Mill
Farm, Barnsley Road, Penistone

Client:
Dawson Williamson Architects
on behalf of Donaldson's Vets

Scale at A3: 1:80		
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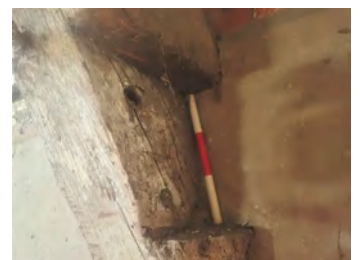
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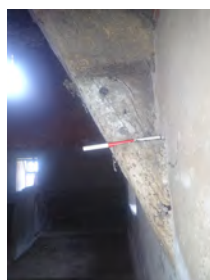
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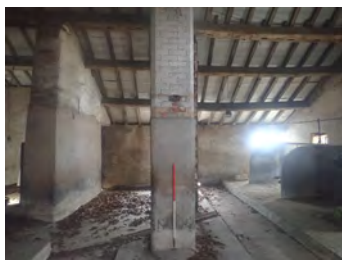
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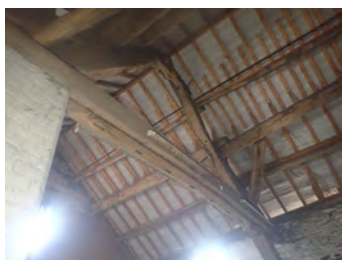
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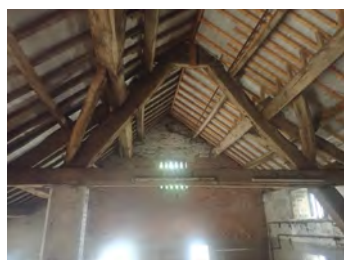
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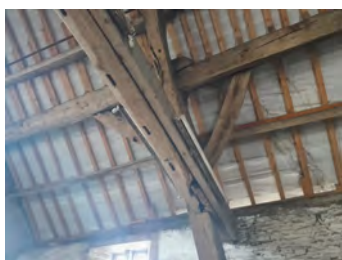
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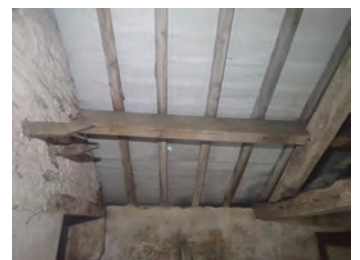
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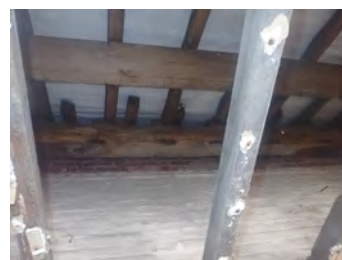
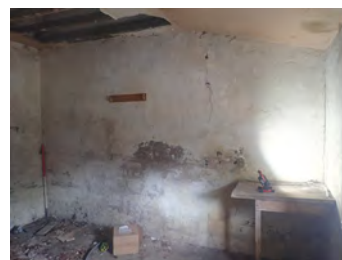
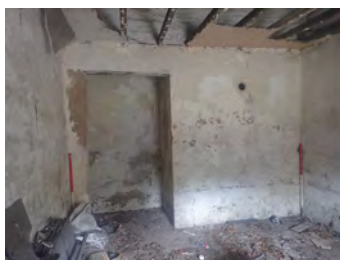
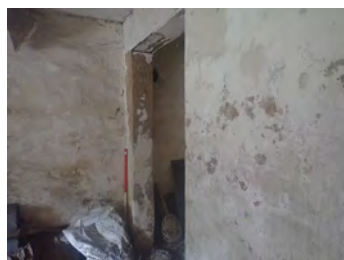
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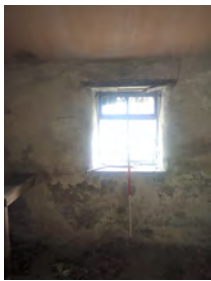


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APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

Summary for cfaarcha1-511528

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-511528
Project Name	Level 3 Historic Building Recording at Nether Mill Barn, Penistone, South Yorkshire
Sitename	Nether Mill Barn
Activity type	Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3)
Project Identifier(s)	Nether Mill Barn, Barnsley Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	30-Jun-2022 - 30-Jun-2022
Location	Nether Mill Barn NGR : SE 24553 03890 LL : 53.5310982346705, -1.63105902200896 12 Fig : 424553,403890
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : South Yorkshire District : Barnsley Parish : Penistone

3.1 Photographic Recording

An external photographic record was made of all sides of the building. General external photographs were taken, including a number of oblique views, showing the site and building in its setting.

An interior photographic record was made of all spaces and features where safely accessible which were illustrative of the building's current and past use. The building was examined for any dated inscriptions, signage, makers' marks or graffiti that would contribute to an understanding of its development (Sections 5.3.5 and 6).

Photographs were taken using an Olympus Tough TG-5. Where it was safe to do so, an appropriately sized photographic scale was included in each photograph. All photography conformed to industry best practice (Historic England, 2016) and the digital images were converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All digital images have accompanying site specific metadata. Select digital photographs will be converted to black and white film negatives to be deposited in the archive with the accompanying context sheet.

All the photographs taken on site were later reordered in a logical fashion and a selection used to illustrate the report, with the external elevations described first followed by the internal spaces. A register of the location, direction, and subject of each shot has been produced to accompany the photographic record, and the position and direction of each photograph is annotated on a copy of the building plans (Appendix 2).

Please note: the photographs in the register and annotated on the plan are in the sequence in which they were taken on site and not the sequence that appear in the report. The photographic register in Appendix 2 contains the report photograph number, and the digital file reference listed in the sequence taken.

3.2 Drawn Record

The drawn record of the Barn was supplied by the architect and checked for accuracy on site using hand tapes and an Electronic Distance Measure (EDM). The drawn record was deemed sufficient to show the plan form, section, and elevations. The drawings were altered to illustrate phasing and select feature labels and are reproduced in the report (figs. 3-4) to a standard commensurate with a Historic England Level 3 survey. Construction phase drawings are illustrated in figures 4.

3.3 Written Description

A written description has been produced of the building and its features. Terminology was informed through guidance of Timber Framed Buildings in Britain (Brunskill 1985) and Cruck Construction (Alcock et al 1981).

For ease of reading, several abbreviations have been created and utilised throughout the report. Compass orientations have been abbreviated when deemed appropriate, i.e., north-west becomes NW, south-east becomes SE, etc.

The use of the term 'elevation' references the direction the external elevation is facing. For example, the principal elevation faces south-east, therefore is identified as a 'SE elevation' in text. However, the term 'wall' references an internal feature and the way in which the viewer must face to observe the wall, therefore the 'east wall' faces west.

For ease of reading, areas have been divided for clarification and labelled in bold as Areas A – Area E and separated in sections within the report. The order in which descriptions are given does not necessarily reflect the construction phasing.

The trusses have been identified in a sequential order from SE to NE as Truss 1, Truss 2, Truss 3, and Truss 4. When relevant, the trusses are described in accordance with which direction it faced, i.e. 'the SW face of Truss 1' which implies the viewer must face NE to observe the SW face of the cruck. When appropriate, descriptions of the trusses will be included as a whole rather than only being described in one section. For example, Truss 2 can be viewed from Area A and Area B.

Between each truss, the bays have been identified from SW to NE as Bay 1 – Bay 5 and labelled in figure 3b.

3.4 Historic Research

A map regression was undertaken using available online Ordnance Survey mapping (Section 4.2). A visit to Barnsley Archives and Local Studies was undertaken on the 27th of June 2022. Three early maps were examined: The 1845 'Silkstone Tithe Plan' and an 'Undated Plan of Nether Mill House from the Spencer Stanhope Family Collection' (SpSt-60727/40). The undated plan of Nether Mill Farm closely aligns with the late 19th century farmstead layout found in Ordnance Survey Mapping.

The primary source of information on Nether Mill Barn is the 2012 'Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal' by CS Archaeology (CS Archaeology, 2012). This report includes detailed transactional and census details of the historic owners and occupiers of Nether Mill. The Historic Research in Section 4 will summarise but not repeat the information in the report.

3.5 Standards and Guidance

All work undertaken was consistent with the standards outlined in both the Historic England guidance, Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (2016), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings (CIfA, 2014: 2020). All work follows a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CFA Archaeology in May 2022 (Appendix 1).

3.6 Limitations and Assumptions

Although every effort was made to produce a full record of the buildings, the safety of the surveyor took precedence over recording. Several areas were not deemed safe to enter and were out of reach, therefore these areas may lack scales in photographs and lack standard face-on photographs. It is not, however, considered that these limitations have negatively affected the outcome of the building recording survey.

3.7 Dissemination and Archiving

The archive comprises the report, black and white film negatives, and all digital photographs taken during the recording.

The project archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and archived as a grey literature report. National guidance for the compilation of an archive with the ADS (ADS, 2021) will be adhered to.

An OASIS form has been completed for this project. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1- 511528 (Appendix 3).

The CFA code and project number are NEMB2 and 2674 respectively.

A copy of the report and black and white film negatives will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, provided as an Adobe Acrobat BDF/A format file.

Project Results	Since the 16th or 17th century, Nether Mill Barn has been continuously adapted to serve the needs of occupants. Surviving building fabric suggests how the Barn has developed over time as it physically grew and shrank in size as required and may have included additional bays to the SW. The surviving wall-plates and tie beams suggest the walls and bays were enclosed by rails or wattle and daub or were utilised to create granary storage. The proximity to Nether Mill corn mill may indicate a direct relationship with the building. Except for the layout, no evidence survives suggesting the barn was utilised for flail threshing. However, grooves in the stone are typical of the former presence of a gin-gang at the NW. This indicates the Barn was utilised for storage and may have stabled the gin-gang horses. Most recently, the Barn was used to house at least thirty-six heads of cattle. The Barn has largely appeared in the form that it is found today since the mid-19th century, with only slight adjustments block obsolete doorways, repair the roof, and strengthen the elevations. While the function of the former addition at the west may have been domestic, this was entirely removed, and the west corner of the NW and SW elevations were reconstructed in the later half of the 20th century. As much of the architectural detail matches the surrounding domestic buildings, these alterations may have been contemporary and could potentially be dated by local knowledge.
Keywords	Cruck Barn - Stuart - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Barn - Stuart - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cart Shed - Georgian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Combination Barn - Stuart - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cow House - Georgian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Timber Framed Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Granary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



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