

LAND ADJACENT THE COTTAGES

Berry Lane, Howbrook, Barnsley

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

June 2021

Draft v1

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

TJC Project Code:	E46
OASIS ID:	Pending
Project Type(s):	Archaeological Watching Brief
National Grid Reference:	SK 32567 98120 (centred)
Postcode:	S35 7FA (nearest)
County:	South Yorkshire
District/Unitary Authority:	Barnsley
Parish:	Wortley
Elevation:	c. 161m above Ordnance Datum
Planning Reference(s):	2019/1570
Designation Status(s):	Overlies part of the Scheduled Monument of Wayside Cross at Howbrook Crossroads (NHLE: 1011757)
Prepared by:	James Thomson MCIFA
Reviewed by	Oliver Jessop MCIFA
Date:	14.06.2021
Version:	Draft (v1)

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Appendix I – Scheduled Monument description

I INTRODUCTION

I.1. BACKGROUND

I.1.1. This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at land adjacent to The Cottages, Berry Lane, Howbrook, Barnsley (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference SK 32567 98120.

I.1.2. This programme of works has been prepared to address a condition of planning consent for the erection of two storey detached dwellinghouse (Condition 8, planning ref: 2019/1570):

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

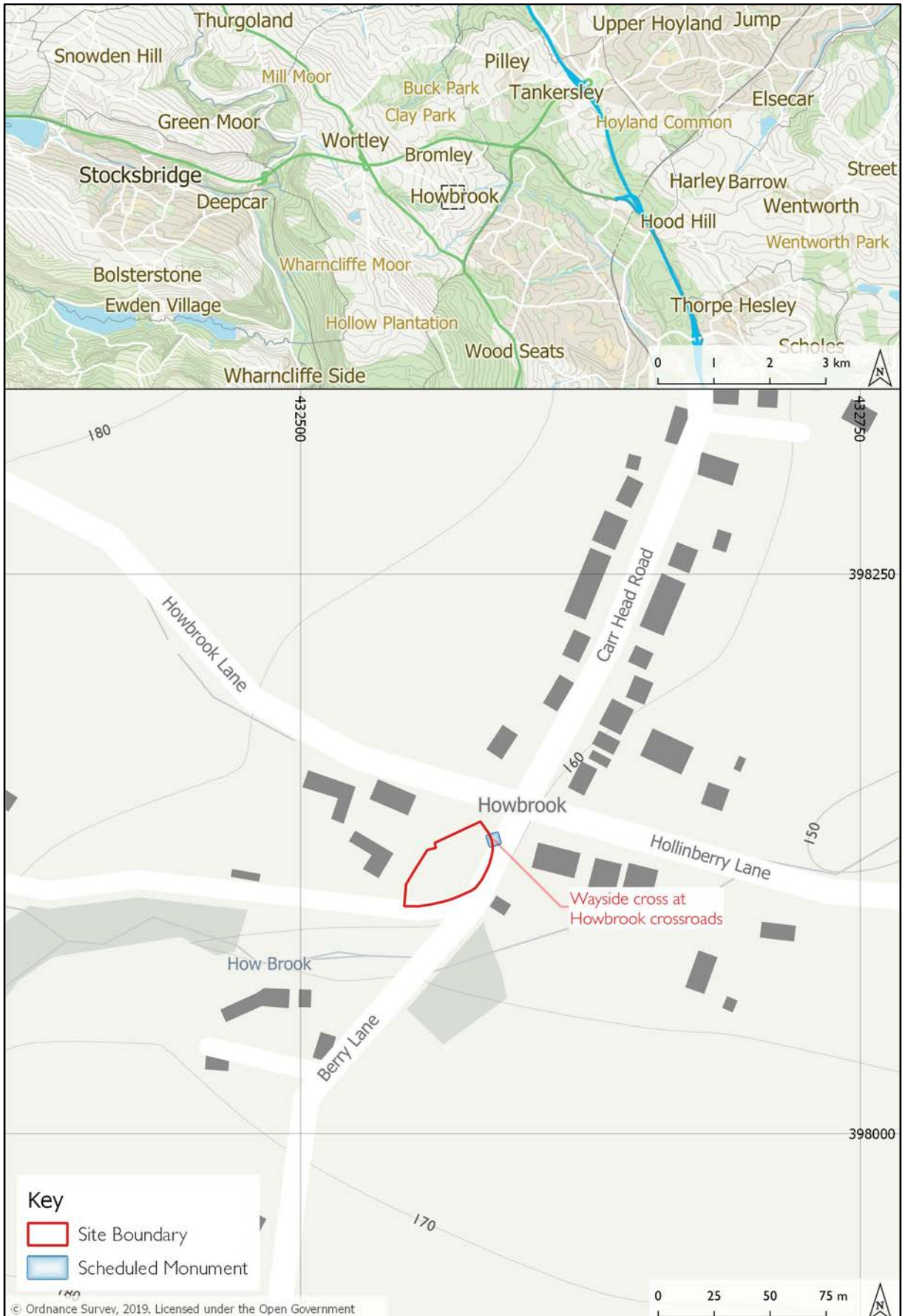
- * The programme and method of site investigation and recording.*
- * The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
- * The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
- * The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
- * The provision to be made for publication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

Part B (pre-occupation/use):

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

I.2. CONSULTATION

I.2.1. This programme of works has been designed in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (hereafter the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor), who have been given the opportunity to comment on a draft of this WSI prior to final submission.



2 SITE DETAILS

2.1. SITE LOCATION

2.1.1. The site comprises the extended garden land of The Cottages, Berry Lane, Howbrook. It occupies an area of approximately 0.09ha and is located south-west of the junction between Howbrook Lane and Berry Lane. There is a mature hedge to the north, east and south boundaries.

2.1.2. The topography of the site gently slopes from north to south between 163.15m to 161.33m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2. GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The underlying geology of the area is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (BGS, 2021).

2.3. DESIGNATIONS

2.3.1. The eastern boundary of the site overlies the Scheduled Monument (**Appendix I**) of Wayside Cross at Howbrook Crossroads (NHLE: 1011757), although the monument itself is situated outside of the site.

3 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

3.1. SUMMARY

- 3.1.1. This summary draws on the planning consultation response from the Local Authority Archaeological Adviser, with new additional research from a rapid map regression.

3.2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

- 3.2.1. Howbrook is a small settlement centred around a crossroads. There are some possible medieval structures remaining in the village and some early post-medieval buildings. The village expanded in the 20th Century and most extant buildings date this period. The earliest documentary reference to the village is in a will of 1575, possibly indicating the settlement was no more than a farmstead in the medieval period.
- 3.2.2. There is a medieval wayside cross at the crossroads, immediately north-east of the site (Scheduled Monument, NHLE: 1011757). Such wayside markers are regularly associated with medieval routeways and religious custom but are not necessarily associated with contemporary settlement.
- 3.2.3. Thomas Jeffrey's map provides an indicative illustration of the settlement at "How Brook" by the time of its production in 1771. The village is shown to be largely focused on the crossroads, including development within the vicinity of the site.
- 3.2.4. The later Tankersley parish tithe map of 1840 illustrates that the development west of the site had been built by this date, with additional ranges to the east of present buildings, including one along the outside of the western boundary of the site. No development is shown within the site at this time.
- 3.2.5. By the production of the 1855 Ordnance Survey (OS) map the land within the site was divided into four parcels which had been removed by the time of the next map edition of 1892. The building noted on the 1840 map along the west boundary of the site was likely ruinous by 1905 (outline shown but not hatched in) to the west of the site. The present site boundaries were established by 1931.
- #### 3.3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL
- 3.3.1. The application area is within the historic core of the village and there is potential for hitherto unknown undesignated heritage assets with an archaeological interest to exist on the site.

4 SCOPE OF WORKS

4.1. HISTORIC RESEARCH

4.1.1. An outline history of the property is to be produced to provide sufficient context to understand the results of the archaeological work, including reference to:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monument's Record; and
- Historic maps

4.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

4.2.1. An archaeological watching brief is to be maintained during the construction programme, comprising:

- Monitoring of ground excavation for services, driveways, surfaces, soak-aways and foundations.

4.2.2. The watching brief areas are illustrated on **Figure 2**, and the methodology set out in **Section 7**.

4.2.3. If, during the course of the programme, sufficient evidence is identified to indicate the absence of archaeological remains within the area of works, then the watching brief may be reduced to intermittent monitoring or halted with the written approval of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor.

4.3. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

4.3.1. The outputs deriving from this project will include:

1. An archive of all project material for deposition with the Barnsley Museums;
2. A descriptive report presenting the results of the survey to be distributed digitally to the Client and made publicly available through the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations).

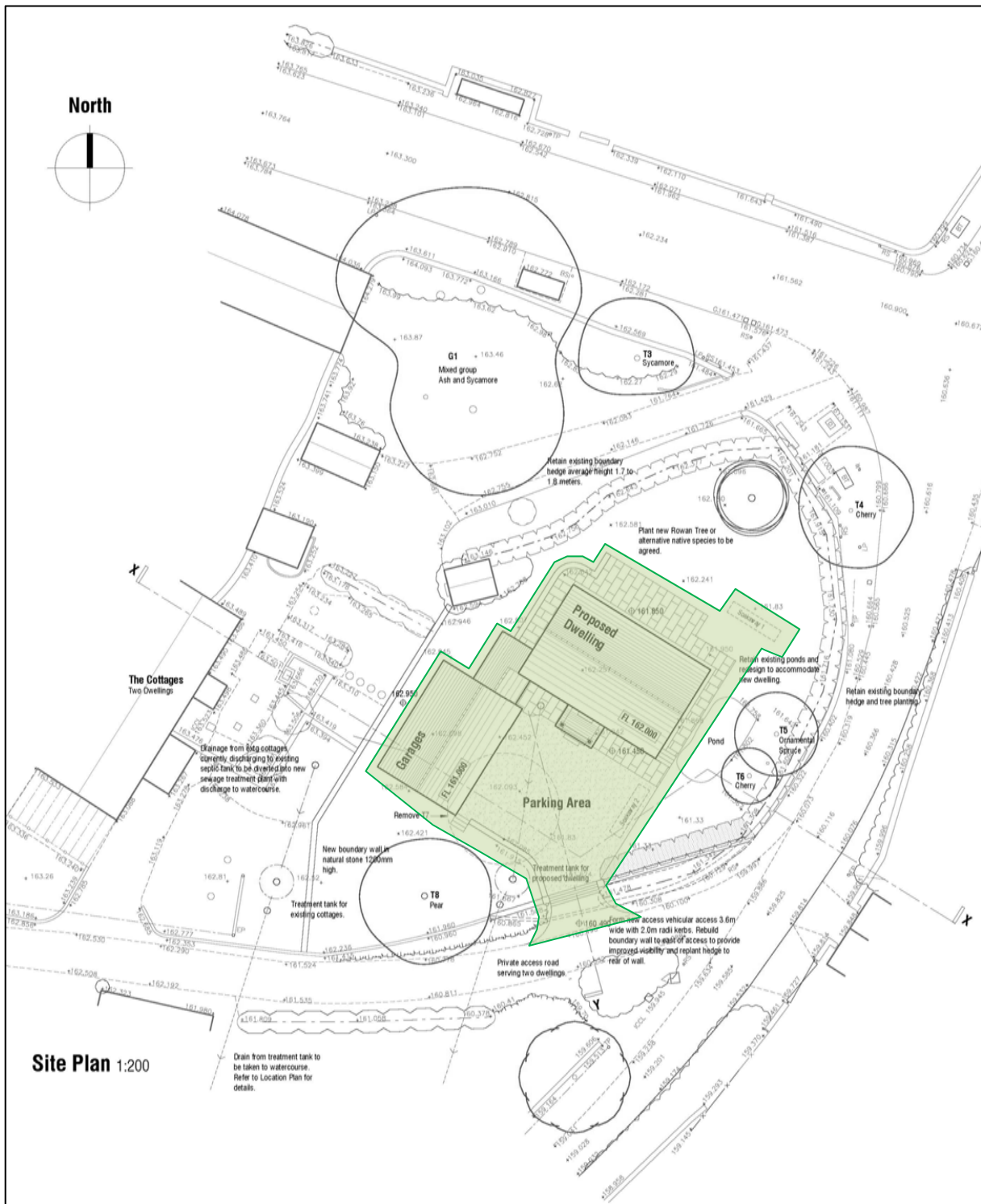


Figure 2: Site layout showing areas of recording (based on survey provided by mboothdesign)

5 PROJECT AIMS

5.1. AIMS

5.1.1. The principal aim of the project is to record any surviving archaeological remains within the site, to make a permanent record in advance of their demolition/excavation, and to contribute to the understanding of the origin and development of the site.

5.1.2. The specific objectives of the programme of archaeological recording are to:

- to investigate and record all below ground archaeological features, or deposits encountered during the course of development works.

5.2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

5.2.1. The following research questions are proposed to guide this programme of work. They have been formed in consideration of the limited amount of information available for the site, the published research priorities in South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework (SYAS, *et al.* 2012), in particular those relating to medieval and post-medieval rural settlement:

1. Can we identify evidence of medieval settlement, and what can this tell us about its individual trajectories of growth, decay, migration, abandonment or continuation?
2. Can we establish the survival of medieval archaeological deposits, their depth, and their potential and date range?
3. Can we investigate the changing layouts of medieval settlements?
4. Can we identify shrinking, removal or relocation of rural settlements in the post-medieval period, as well as identifying the causes?
5. How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the rural poor?

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

6.1. INTRODUCTION

This methodology has been produced in reference to overarching national guidelines as set out in the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (ClfA 2020b);

6.2. EXCAVATION

6.2.1. Ground levels will be reduced by hand or by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, mindful of the potential for archaeological remains to survive directly beneath.

6.2.2. All potential archaeological remains will be cleaned and recorded by hand.

6.2.3. Discrete features will be half-sectioned; linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m long.

6.2.4. The deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated.

6.3. RECORDING

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

6.3.2. Stratigraphy will be recorded in all areas of monitoring, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

6.3.3. The extent of the excavated areas and the location of any archaeological features and deposits will be recorded in plan at an appropriate scale (1:500, 1:1250 or 1:2500), including the position of section lines.

6.3.4. All archaeological features will be drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, with Ordnance Datum heights on each drawing.

6.3.5. All trenches and archaeological features will be photographed following cleaning and at appropriate stages during their excavation utilising 35mm black and white film. Colour slide film will be used where record of colour is required. Metric scales of appropriate size will be clearly and discreetly

placed in photographs to preserve scale including, where colour is important factor, a KODAK colour scale. The details of each image will be recorded on pro-forma recording forms capturing subject, location, date and photographer.

6.4. ARTEFACT RECOVERY

6.4.1. All stratified archaeological finds will be collected, except for modern (20th Century) finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts unless it is determined that they are of archaeological interest.

6.4.2. All artefacts will be bagged and labelled by context.

6.4.3. Recovered finds are to be returned to the JESSOP Consultancy office as part of a Working Project Archive, where they will be processed (cleaned, marked, and labelled as appropriate) and appropriately packed and stored in accordance with standard guidance as detailed within 'First Aid for Finds' (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and specific Historic England guidance as required.

6.4.4. Unstable artefactual remains (e.g. metallic, wood or leather) will be sent to the University of Durham to advice on conservation, including undertaking x-ray analysis where appropriate.

6.5. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND SCIENTIFIC DATING

6.5.1. Suitable stratified deposits where there is a good potential for palaeo-environmental remains to survive will be sampled in consultation with the appropriate specialist (see **Section 9**) and in accordance with guidance issued by Historic England (HE 2011). Where required, the Historic England Science Advisor will be contacted for support and advice.

6.5.2. Bulk samples of 40 litres will be taken from deposits with obvious potential for palaeo-environmental remains (e.g. burnt pit fills) and a selection of securely dated stratified contexts. Where the context is sufficiently large, bulk samples will be taken at different points to avoid spatial bias (HE 2011: 10). Artefacts recovered during the processing of the sample or material may be available for C14 dating.

6.5.3. Each sample will be taken from a cleaned surface, collected with clean tools, and placed in clean containers or double bagged, with internal and external plasticised/waterproof labels corresponding to a sample register.

6.5.4. Recovered samples are to be returned to the JESSOP Consultancy office as part of a Working Project Archive, where they will be appropriately stored in accordance with guidance issued by Historic England (HE 2011).

6.5.5. All samples will be provided to appropriate specialists for assessment (see **Section 9**).

6.6. BURIALS

- 6.6.1. Should any burials or cremations be encountered, their extent, number and state of preservation will be established and the client and Local Authority Archaeological Advisor will be notified to discuss an appropriate strategy for their management. Where it is deemed necessary, a licence for removal should be requested from the Ministry of Justice, and Local Authority Archaeological Advisor notified, and no development should take place until burials are removed or alternate arrangements made.
- 6.6.2. The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law and all relevant best practice guidance (APBE, 2017). The remains will be adequately recorded in-situ before lifting in accordance with ClfA Technical Paper 13, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains (McKingley, *et al.* 1993). All burials will be provided to appropriate specialists for assessment (see **Section 9**).

6.7. TREASURE

In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by the Treasure Act 1996, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and Local Authority Archaeological Advisor.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1. WORKING PROJECT ARCHIVE

7.1.1. The documentary archive will be collated in a designated folder and stored in a secure location when not in use. At appropriate stages, and on completion of the project, digital security copies will be made.

7.1.2. The material archive will be returned to the office of The JESSOP Consultancy at regular intervals for processing and storage in accordance with best practice guidance (Watkinson and Neal 1998 & HE, 2011).

7.1.3. The JESSOP Consultancy is committed to ensuring that digital data is backed up and kept secure for future reference (after DCC 2013 v4.0 and DigVentures, 2019). The digital archive, including security copies of paper records, will be stored remotely in the cloud servers of 'Dropbox for Business' an industry standard storage facility operating over multiple servers and data centres. In addition to the cloud storage, at the end of each project the data is downloaded and stored on local hard drive, ensuring a secondary level of backup.

7.2. SELECTION AND RETENTION STRATEGY

7.2.1. The entire project archive will be subject to a selection procedure in accordance with best practice guidance (AAF 2011; and SMA 2020). The aim of the selection process is to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition or the retention of materials not germane to future analysis.

7.2.2. At the completion of the fieldwork stage, a mid-project review will be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders to determine the selection strategy. This may take the form of a written selection strategy (produced in accordance with ClfA guidance (n.d.)). The agreed selection strategy will be documented in the report and archive.

7.2.3. To this end, all recovered artefacts and samples will be assessed by appropriate specialists to identify recommendations for selection for the permanent archive, considering the research objectives outlined within **Section 5** and any unanticipated research potential. The archaeology curator of the nominated archive repository, and the local authority archaeological advisor, will be consulted on these recommendations to arrive at a final agreed selection for retention prior to compilation of the final project archive.

7.3. FINAL ARCHIVE

- 7.3.1. The final archive will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (AAF 2011) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*' (CIfA 2020c).

8 REPORTING

8.1. FINAL REPORT

8.1.1. At the end of the fieldwork programme a final report will be prepared to present the results and interpretations of the archaeological works.

8.1.2. The report will include:

- Project specific fieldwork codes and dates
- Non-technical summary
- Site location and relevant designations
- Aims, purpose and research objectives of the fieldwork
- Methodology
- Discussion of the history of the site
- Analysis of the results of the archaeological monitoring
- Discussion and conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- List of contents of fieldwork archive
- Bibliography and References
- Illustrations and photographs

8.1.3. The report will be illustrated with an appropriate selection of drawings, plans and photographs that will be cross-referenced to the statement of results and discussion.

9 MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

9.1. STAFFING

9.1.1. The programme of works will be co-ordinated by Oliver Jessop a Corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCI(A) and members of the team at The JESSOP Consultancy, an approved Archaeological Organisation.

9.1.2. External specialists will undertake any post-excavation analysis of any finds, or environmental data that is recovered, including;

- Dr Angela Trentacosta (University of Oxford) – Animal Bone
- Dr Lizzie Craig (University of Sheffield) – Human remains
- Dr Chris Caple (University of Durham) - Waterlogged remains and archaeological conservation
- Dr Chris Cumberpatch (Freelance specialist) – Pottery - Iron Age/Roman/Saxon/Medieval
- Dr David Barker (Freelance specialist) – Pottery/Ceramics - Post-Medieval
- Prof Glynis Jones (University of Sheffield) – environmental analysis and archaeobotany

9.1.3. The University of Durham will be used for any archaeological conservation that may be required.

9.2. TIMETABLE AND MONITORING

9.2.1. It is presently understood that the programme of works will be undertaken as following:

- July 2021 – Archaeological monitoring during groundworks and construction programme;
- September 2021 – Final Report;
- November 2021 – Archive deposition

9.2.2. This timetable is liable to change as work progresses on account of the programme of works being tied to the construction programme, and the uncertainties therein. The Local Authority Archaeological Advisor will be updated with any changes to the timetable.

9.2.3. At the inception of the project the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor and Barnsley Museum will be notified of the project details, timetable and confirm principal approval for the deposition of the final archive.

- 9.2.4. It is the responsibility of the client to ensure that the archaeologist is aware of the schedule for commencement of all groundworks within areas to be monitored in order that monitoring can be scheduled appropriately.
- 9.2.5. The Local Authority Archaeological Advisor will be offered the opportunity to undertake a site inspection, and sufficient notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be provided in order that this can be scheduled. All monitoring visits will be documented and agreed by each party.
- 9.2.6. Any deviation from this programme should be documented and agreed by each party.
- 9.3. FEATURES OF UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANCE
- 9.3.1. Should features of high value to the significance of the building/s, or of potential national archaeological importance, be identified that would be impacted by the permitted planning application, then, the archaeologist will notify the owner, project architect and Local Authority Archaeological Advisor to discuss how these features might be preserved or enhanced within the scheme.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY AND INSURANCE

10.1. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1.1. The programme of works will be undertaken in accordance with the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be worn at all times.
- 10.1.2. All equipment will be suitable for the purpose and in sound condition and comply with Health and Safety Executive recommendations.
- 10.1.3. A project specific Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing on site and all personnel will be made aware of all Risks and Hazards associated with the project.

10.2. INSURANCE

- 10.2.1. The JESSOP Consultancy currently holds (as of June 2021) Professional Indemnity cover of £2,000,000 (Hiscox, policy no: PSC10001920851/00), Public Liability cover for £5,000,000. (Aviva, policy no: 24765101CHC/UN/000580), and Employers Liability cover for £10,000,000. (Aviva, policy no: 24765101CHC/UN/000580).

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1. PAPER AND DIGITAL ARCHIVE

- 11.1.1. The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the archaeological work will rest with the originating body – The JESSOP Consultancy. The JESSOP Consultancy will deposit the material with the recipient museum or repository on completion of the contracted works, whereupon and to whom they will transfer title and/or licence the use of the records. This licence will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

11.2. REPORT

- 11.2.1. Full copyright of each report shall be retained by the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work) under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that the Developer will be licensed: to use each report in all matters directly relating to the scheme; and to make each report available for public dissemination as part of the dissemination measures identified in **Section 4**.

12 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

GUIDANCE CONSULTED

- Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APBE). 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (second edition). Historic England
- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF), 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*.
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS), 2020. *Archaeology Data Service guide to Good Practice* [online]. Available: <http://www.guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020b. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. CIfA: Reading
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. CIfA: Reading
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). n.d. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeology* [online]. Available: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>.
- DCC. 2013. *Checklist for a Data Management Plan. V.4.0*. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre (after ADS 2020)
- DigVentures, 2019. *Dig Digital. Work Digital. Think Digital. Create Digital. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*. English Heritage: London
- Historic England 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*.
- Historic England. 2016. *Recording Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage.
- McKinley, J.I. & Roberts. C. 1993. *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. CIfA technical paper no. 13.
- Society for Museum Archaeology, 2020. *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds*

APPENDIX I:

SCHEDULED MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

WAYSIDE CROSS AT HOWBROOK CROSSROADS

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1011757

Date first listed: 01-May-1995

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Wortley

National Grid Reference: SK 32586 98131

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

Wayside crosses are one of several types of Christian cross erected during the medieval period, mostly from the 9th to 15th centuries AD. In addition to serving the function of reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller, wayside crosses often fulfilled a role as waymarkers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes having a more specifically religious function, including those providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions, or marking long-distance routes frequented on pilgrimages. Over 350 wayside crosses are known nationally, concentrated in southwest England throughout Cornwall and on Dartmoor where they form the commonest type of stone cross. A small group also occurs on the North York Moors. Relatively few examples have been recorded elsewhere and these are generally confined to remote moorland locations. Outside Cornwall almost all wayside crosses take the form of a 'Latin' cross, in which the cross-head itself is shaped within the projecting arms of an unenclosed cross. In Cornwall wayside crosses vary considerably in form and decoration. The commonest type includes a round, or 'wheel', head on the faces of which various forms of cross or related designs were carved in relief or incised, the spaces between the cross arms possibly pierced. The design was sometimes supplemented with a relief figure of Christ and the shaft might bear decorative panels and motifs. Less common forms in Cornwall include the 'Latin' cross and, much rarer, the simple slab with a low relief cross on both faces. Rare examples of wheel-head and slab-form crosses also occur within the North York Moors group. Most wayside crosses have either a simple socketed base or show no evidence for a separate base at all. Wayside crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval religious customs and sculptural traditions and to our knowledge of medieval routeways and settlement patterns. All wayside crosses which survive as

earth-fast monuments, except those which are extremely damaged and removed from their original locations, are considered worthy of protection.

Although missing its cross shaft and head, the Howbrook cross is a good example of an in-situ wayside cross associated with an ancient crossroads.

DETAILS

The monument is the remains of a medieval wayside cross and includes the socle or socket stone of the cross set into the remains of a disused boundary wall. Originally there would also have been a shaft and cross head but these components are now missing. The socle is a dressed rectangular block with chamfered upper corners and a rectangular socket hole. At the base it measures 80cm by 70cm and is approximately 30cm high. The socket hole measures 30cm by 25cm but is open on the east side where part of the socle is broken away. On the surface of the socle, leading from the western edge to the socket hole, is a narrow groove of uncertain purpose. It may have been used to run lead into the socket hole but this is not clear. The base blocks of an old wall extend to north and south on either side of the socle but the precise relationship between the wall and the cross is unknown. The modern garden wall to the west of the socle, the modern road surface to the east, a lamp post/give-way sign and the stay of a telegraph pole are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included.