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Darley Cliffe Hall Barnsley South Yorkshire

SE 35551 04524

Structural Watching Brief

Report No. 033

December 2019

CLIENT
Mark Ludlam

Darley Cliffe Hall Barnsley South Yorkshire

Structural Watching Brief

Summary

A structural watching brief was undertaken on the former kitchen to the Grade II listed Darley Cliffe Hall near Barnsley in South Yorkshire. The watching brief took place during renovation work to the Hall and identified fireplaces set against the north wall and structural remains indicating that the building was a later addition to the hall*

Report Information

Client:	Mark Ludlam
Report Type:	Structural Watching Brief
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County:	South Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 35551 04524
Report Number:	33
Planning Application No.:	
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Acknowledgements

I am grateful for the cooperation and assistance of the operatives of Paul Furniss & Son (Specialist Historic Building Contractors based at The Stable Yard, Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham) during the recording work. Also to Peter Thornborrow for his guidance and clear instructions to the workmen of what was required and the phasing of demolition works on the day for the better presentation of the record which he edited.

Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project and obtaining the prior written approval of Paul Gwilliam HBC. Paul Gwilliam accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. Paul Gwilliam accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party

1 INTRODUCTION

Paul Gwilliam Historic Building Consultant undertook a structural watching brief on behalf of Mark Ludlam on a former kitchen extension to Darley Cliffe Hall a late 17th century Grade II* listed building (Heritage entry number 1151042). The weather on the day of the recording was overcast coupled with spells of heavy rain.

The structural watching brief was undertaken on the 25 November 2019 following stripping-out works of modern gypsum plaster from the walls and the removal of plasterboard covering an original fireplace. Also during the removal of later inserted brickwork from the wall tops that obscured the original wall-plates and feet of the rafters of the former kitchen attached on to the north side of Darley Cliffe Hall. This record was made prior to any works of renovation and the addition of a proposed extension on the west side. This will involve the removal of the window on that side to form a door opening to the dining extension. This record will form part of the LBC application for the works of alteration to the kitchen and the proposed extension in the courtyard (as shown on the cover-shot).

A written scheme of investigation (hereafter WSI) for the structural watching brief was created by Peter Thornborrow and Paul Gwilliam and is appended to this report (Appendix 2) and defines the scope of the works.

The WSI and the report conform to current standards and best practice set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA, 2014 and 2019) and by Historic England (HE, 2016), and in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, para. 189. It also follows the requirements given in Supplementary Planning Document: Heritage Impact Assessments of the Barnsley Local Plan (2019). Further guidance was given by BMBC's Conservation Officer who requested that a Structural Watching Brief on the work to the kitchen should be undertaken prior to and during the removal of historic fabric so as to form a permanent historic record, and for this to be deposited in due course in South Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record (HER, SYAS, Sheffield) and locally in Barnsley's Archives.

Site location

The kitchen is a single celled room forming part of a single-storey stone mid-18th century addition built onto the north side of Darley Cliffe Hall. Darley Cliffe Hall is situated at the head of an unnamed road leading off Kingswell Road approximately 1 mile south of the centre Barnsley in South Yorkshire. The kitchen is centred at grid reference SE 35551 04524) (Fig. 1).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is a summary taken from Peter Thornborrow's Heritage Statement Parts 1 A and 1B (dated 16.09.19). Darley Cliffe Hall is a good example of a Post-Restoration gentry house built in the mid-1680s (c.1685) with a Classical 5-bay symmetrical façade to both east and west fronts, originally fenestrated with cross-mullioned windows with small-paned leaded-lights, following the fashion of the day as promoted by the architect Sir Christopher Wren that the listing description suggests may have personally influenced the design of this building. It exhibits a double-pile plan i.e. is 2-rooms deep, front-to-back separated by a central axial spine-wall that appears to be constructed of brick and contains two large chimney flues for back-to-back fireplaces two to each floor, which are visible as separate chimney-stacks on the roof.

The present single-storey Kitchen is of uncertain date, but clearly a later addition built onto the NE end of the building without much thought given to its effect on the symmetrical elevation of the entrance side of the house. This has an internal doorway linking through to the Principal Stair Hall and is lit by single 3-light small-paned windows to the front and back. It features a steeply pitched stone-slate roof that internally is supported by a single exposed queen-strut roof truss the timber stained black; such type of trusses are commonly found in buildings of a mid-18th century date.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the structural watching brief are defined in the WSI (Appendix 2) which are to;

undertake a structural watching brief to record historic fabric revealed during alterations, and to record the extent, condition, character and date (as far as possible) of any features to show the historic development of that part of the building. The results of this watching brief will accompany a report into the Hall and act as part of a point in time record of the building.

The results of the recording will be placed within the public domain to inform future research and management of the building.

4 METHODOLOGIES

Drawn Record:

A floor plan and internal elevation drawings of the kitchen were sketched on site and measurements taken using hand tapes to produce the final drawings in this report (Figures 2 to 6). The drawings were initially produced in auto cad then transferred to Adobe Illustrator for annotation and conversion into PDFs. Drawing conventions outlined by Historic England (H E 2016) have been used throughout.

The drawn record was produced in sufficient detail to show the form and location of features of historic significance such as blocked door openings, masonry joints, and the construction and location of the fireplace and its flue.

Longitudinal sections were produced to record the historic roof structure, roof truss, and purlins. A drawn plan of the moulded panel above the east window opening was also made to aid the further restoration of the side-cheeks of the window embrasure.

A floor plan was drawn showing the lay-out of the stone-flagged floor, and a copy was supplied to the building contractors so they could number the reverse side of the flags as they were taken up.

Photographic Record (Appendix 3)

A photographic record was made of each of the internal kitchen walls, and of the historic timbers in the roof. Each photograph included an appropriately sized photographic scale placed in such a way as not to obscure the feature being recorded.

Photographs were taken using a tripod mounted digital SLR with a 12 mega pixels resolution (APS-C sized sensor) and set to capture JPEG and RAW files. All RAW files have been converted to 8-bits per channel TIFF files for the final archive. The colour digital photographs have been used in the report as they are more informative than the 35mm black and white conventional photographs which duplicates the colour digital record and will form part of the final project archive (Appendix 1).

5 DESCRIPTIVE RECORD AND OBSERVATIONS

The kitchen is built against the north side of the hall and is rectilinear in plan, orientated on a north-south axis with the principal entry point in the east elevation from the courtyard to the front of the Hall. There is a small entrance vestibule in a late-20th century lean-to addition built against the north gable of the kitchen, currently used for storage to the north of the kitchen but this has not been recorded as part of this project. From the entrance vestibule there are two doorways that lead into the former kitchen in the north wall (Image 7). At the southern end of the kitchen there is a six panelled door leading into the Hall (Image 4).

The walls of the kitchen are principally constructed from stone with brick used as infill and used for the construction of the chimney stack at the north end of the room. Three different types of brick have been identified within the kitchen and their locations have been plotted on Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The phase 1 brick is coarsely made and bonded with a lime mortar. The phase 2 brick has a smoother finish and is redder in colour than the phase 1 brick. The phase 3 bricks are a modern engineered red brick. The stonework has been split into 2 phases and although the size, shape and finish to the stone varies little between the 2 phases, the phase 2 stone work has been identified as such because it is used to block earlier openings.

The internal west wall of the kitchen (Figure 3) has a centrally-placed splayed window opening fitted with a wooden 3-light casement frame (Image 1) above which there is an exposed wooden lintel. To the south of the window there is a stone blocked doorway with a wooden lintel (Image 2). Just below the lintel of the blocked door there are two courses of concrete blocks which have been added for additional support.

The south wall of the kitchen (Figure 2) contains the doorway into the Hall (Image 4) and to the west of this, there is a straight joint in the stonework (Image 3) which runs up to part of an extant stone window reveal belonging to the hall; the face of the stonework has been hacked for a better key for plasterwork. Above the doorway in the south wall the stonework has been cut back to house the joists for the ceiling which has now been removed. Above the level of cut back, the stonework in the south wall is finely finished and contains a continuous stone plat band visible on the external elevations of the hall, which is used within the kitchen space to support the southern end of the purlins in the roof (image 5).

The east wall of the kitchen (Figure 3) has a splayed brick window opening with a wooden casement window frame matching the one in the west wall (Image 6). Above the window, there is a wooden lintel and below the window there is phase 2 brick work blocking what once would have been a larger opening. Below the wooden lintel

and over the window there is a section of wooden panelling which tapers towards the window (Figure 5) (Image 20). To the south of the window there is phase 2 brick blocking a recess, which retains traces of plaster on the stone that continues on behind the brick blocking.

The north wall of the kitchen (Figure 2) contains 2 doorways into the entrance vestibule, one on each side of a fireplace which has a large stone lintel (Image 7). Above the stone lintel of the fireplace there are 9 courses of phase 2 brick and behind this, there are exposed courses of phase 1 brick which make up the chimney stack (Image 8). To the east of the fireplace, there is part of a large stone lintel which appears to have been cut by the doorway and the space below this is blocked by finally-tooled phase 2 stonework. The open fireplace has a modern metal flue projecting below the line of the lintel and the back of fire back is lined with modern engineering phase 3 brick laid in a stretcher bond.

To the west of the fireplace in the north wall, there is brick work (phase 2) above and below a large block of stone that is tied into the west wall. When the brick above this stone and above the doorway to the east of the fireplace was removed the tops of flues were exposed running into the brick stack (Image 9, 10 and 11). The lintel above the doorway to the east of the fireplace was also removed but shows no signs of reuse (Image 12).

When the courses of phase 2 brickwork, which capped both the east and west walls, were removed it revealed the wall plates on either side of the room showing that the tie beam was notched to fit over the wooden wall plate (Image 19).

The truss over the kitchen (Figure 5) has large principal rafters which are pegged at the ridge (Image 14) and the tie beam has regularly spaced mortise holes to both faces (Image 13). A peg hole was also noted between the principal rafter and the tie-beam, but no peg was present (Image 19). The principal rafters are supported by two roughly cut braces (or queen struts) and have plaster lines indicating the height of a former raised ceiling. The purlins are trenched on to the principal rafters and support irregular-shaped common rafters which have additional softwood bracing (Image 15 to 18). There is a modern breathable membrane between the common rafters and the stone roof slates.

The kitchen has a stone flagged floor covering an area 4.95m by 4.50m (Figure 4) (Images 21 to 24). The jointing between the stone flags are narrow and the length of each of the flags is relatively uniform varying between 0.61m and 0.70m at their extremes. One of the flags had been removed to reveal the bedding material for the floor to be a combination of sand, dark soil, ash over a bed of coal (Image 21).

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The exposed plat-band and part of a window reveal in the south wall of the kitchen shows that this part of the building is clearly a later extension to the earlier Hall (Image 4). The blocked doorway to the south of the window in the west wall (Image 3) can be seen from the outside (see cover image), however, the large opening in the east wall, that extends below the level of the window, (image 6) cannot be seen from the outside and is somewhat of a mystery as to its function. The traces of plaster running behind the blocked opening to the south of the window in the east wall shows that this was once a plastered recess, perhaps for a cupboard.

When viewed from the outside the present entrance vestibule is clearly a later addition to the kitchen evidenced by a change in the roof structure, further weight can be added to this by the evidence for additional fireplaces or hearths to either side of the current brick stack in the north wall (Plate 9) showing that the doorways are a later insertion. The blocked doorway in the west wall and the doorway into the hall are likely to have been at some point in the past the primary sources of access and egress to the kitchen area with the principal heating and cooking taking place against the north wall.

The kitchen structure has been recently reroofed evidenced by the presence of softwood bracing to the common rafters and the breathable membrane below the stone slates. The height of the cut back in the stone of the south wall matches the height of the regularly spaced mortise holes in the tie beam showing the level of the former roof structure, however, the presence of plaster lines on the principal rafters, and purlins (Image 13) shows that there was an earlier ceiling present.

The stone flagged floors are likely to be an original feature of the room, but no evidence of any earlier features was found below the floor surface when the flags were lifted.

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE

Description	Quantity
Black and white negatives	1
Black and White Prints	20
Report	1
Digital images CD	1

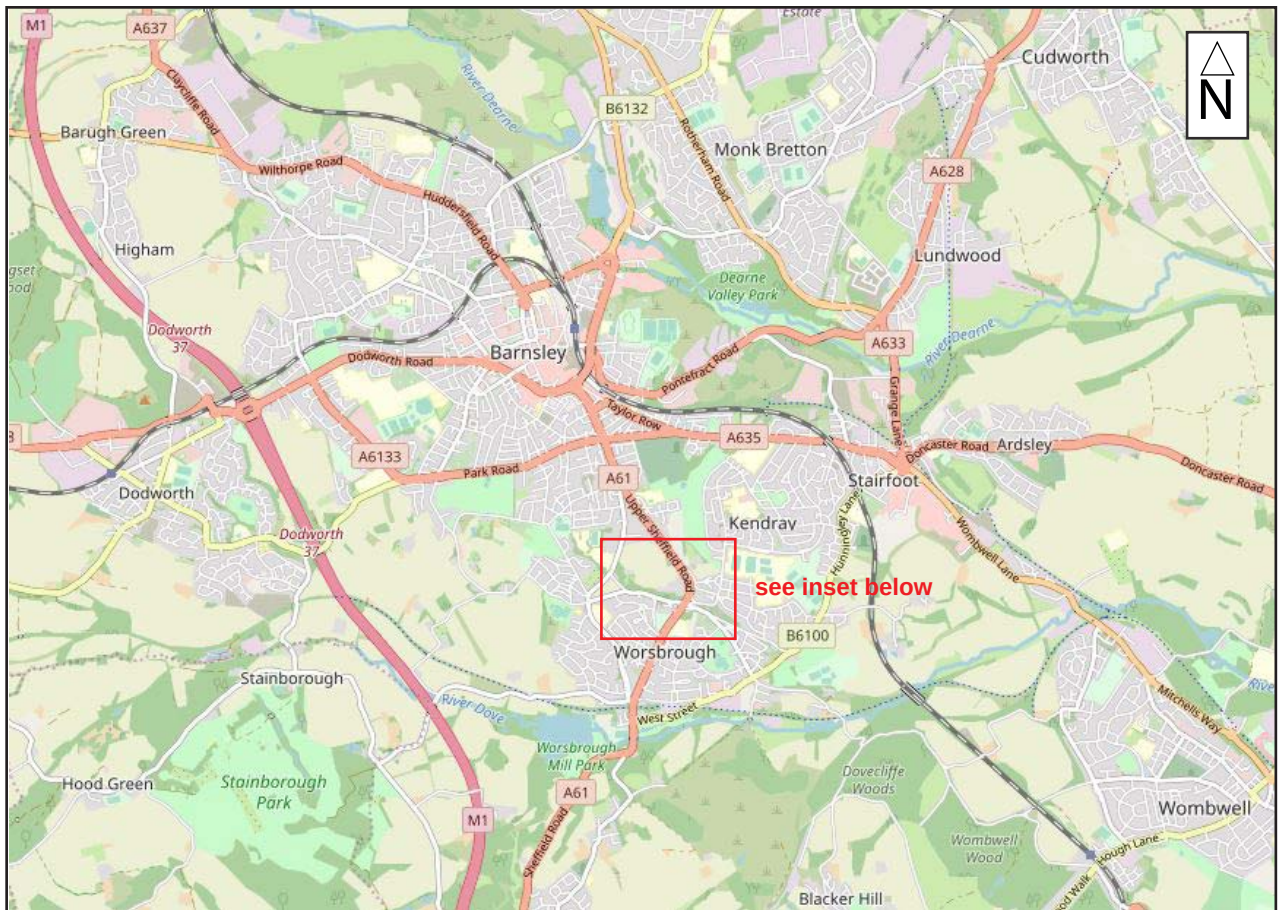
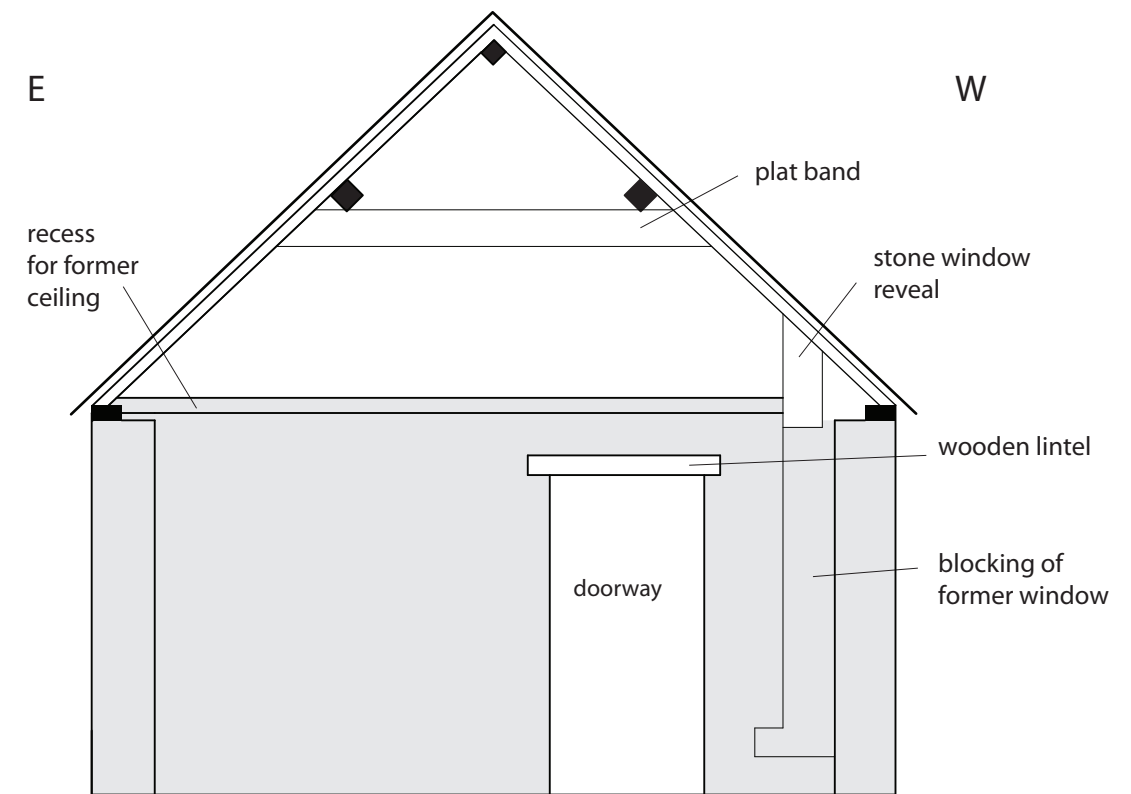
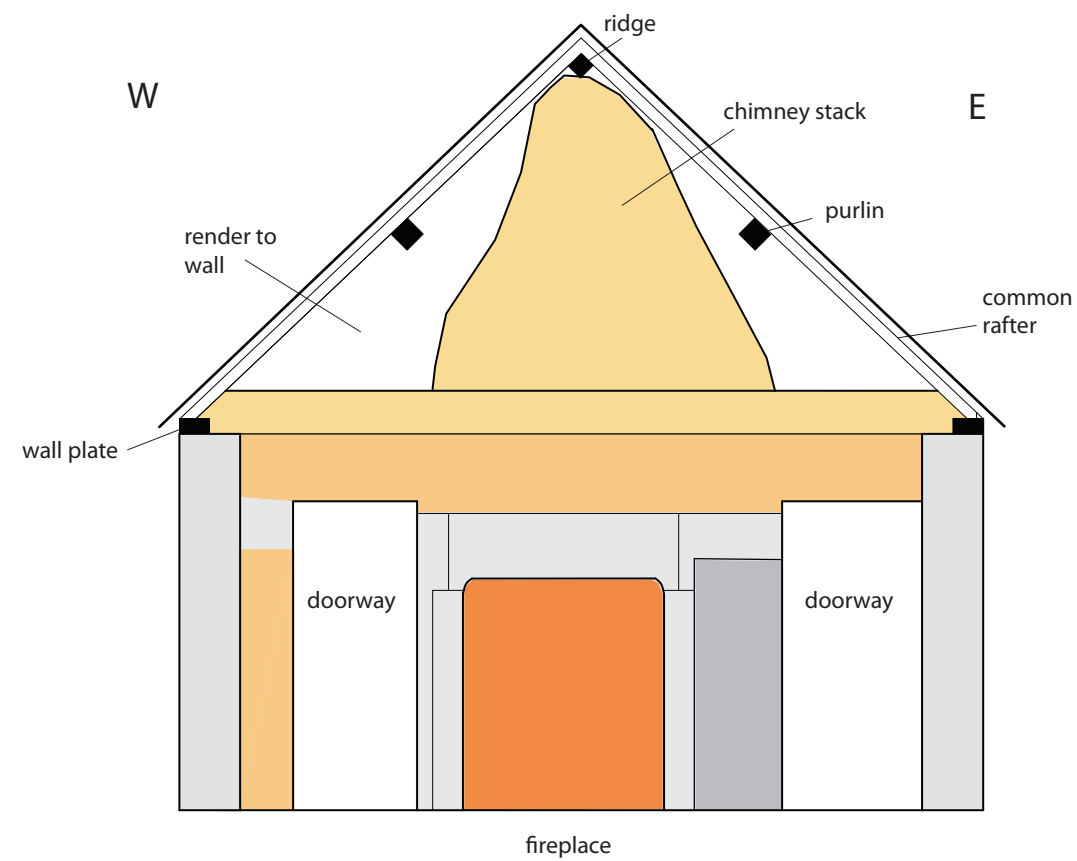


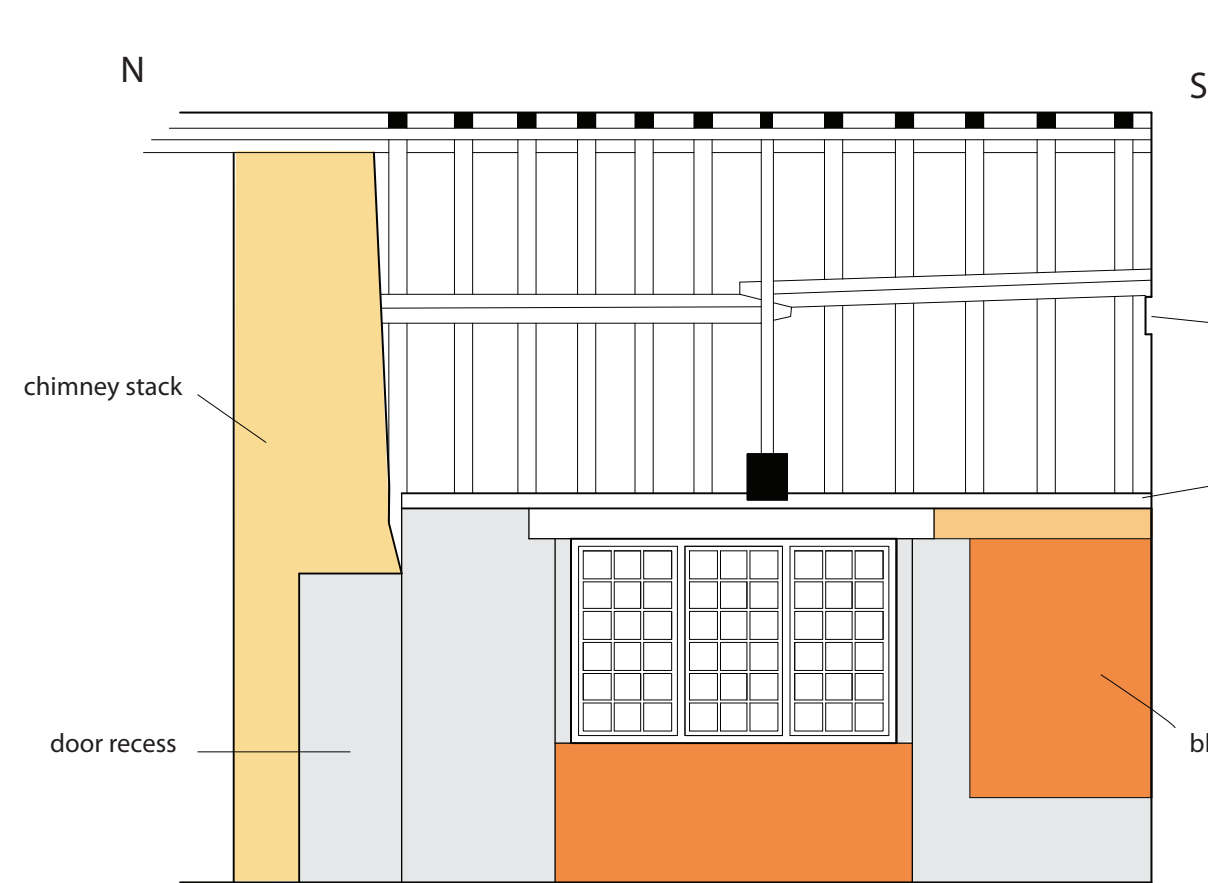
Fig.1. Site location (Open Street Map)



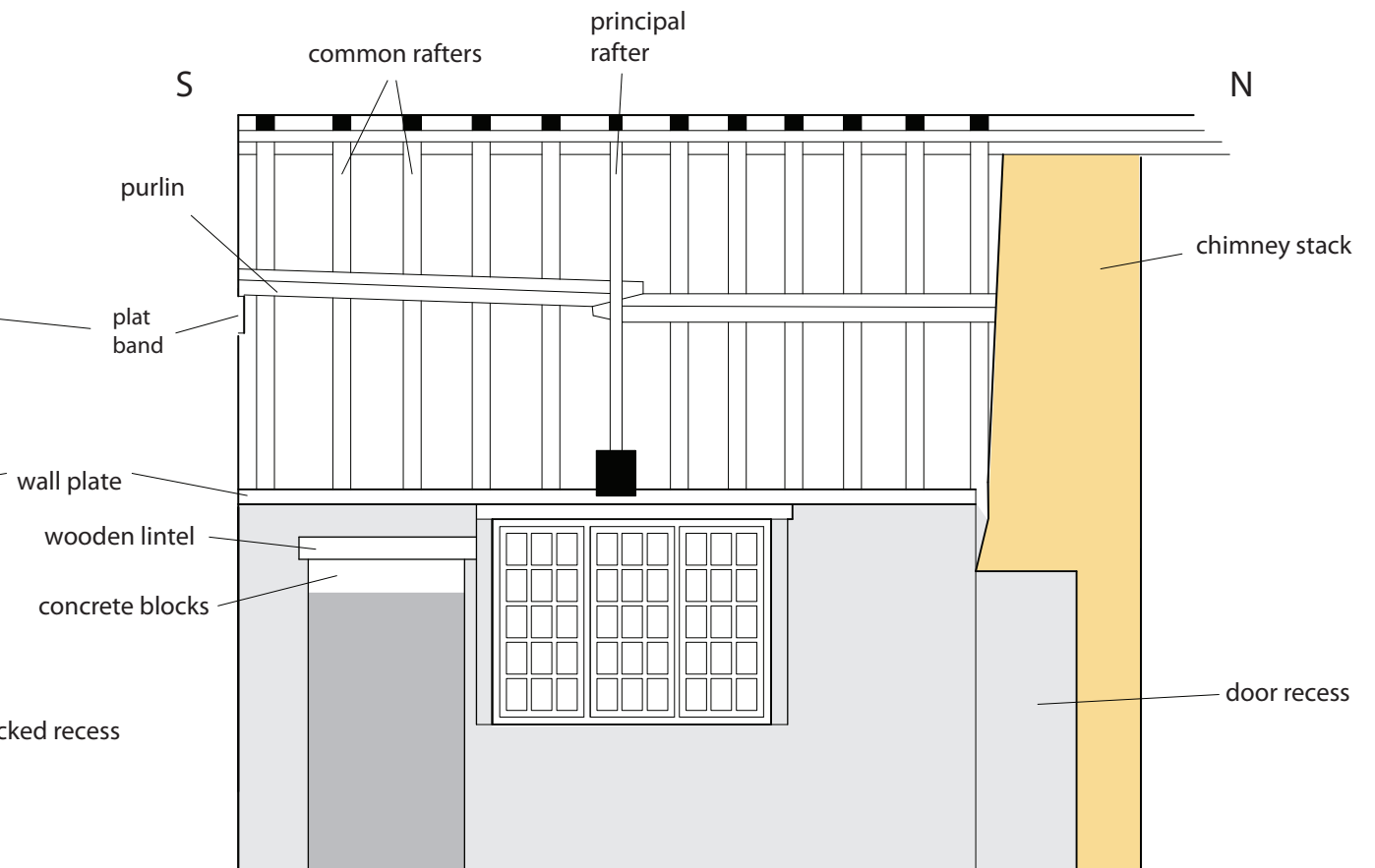
- Phase 1 stone
- Phase 2 stone
- Phase 1 brick
- Phase 2 brick
- Phase 3 brick

0 5m

Scale 1:50 at A3 (do not scale from this drawing)



Internal east elevations

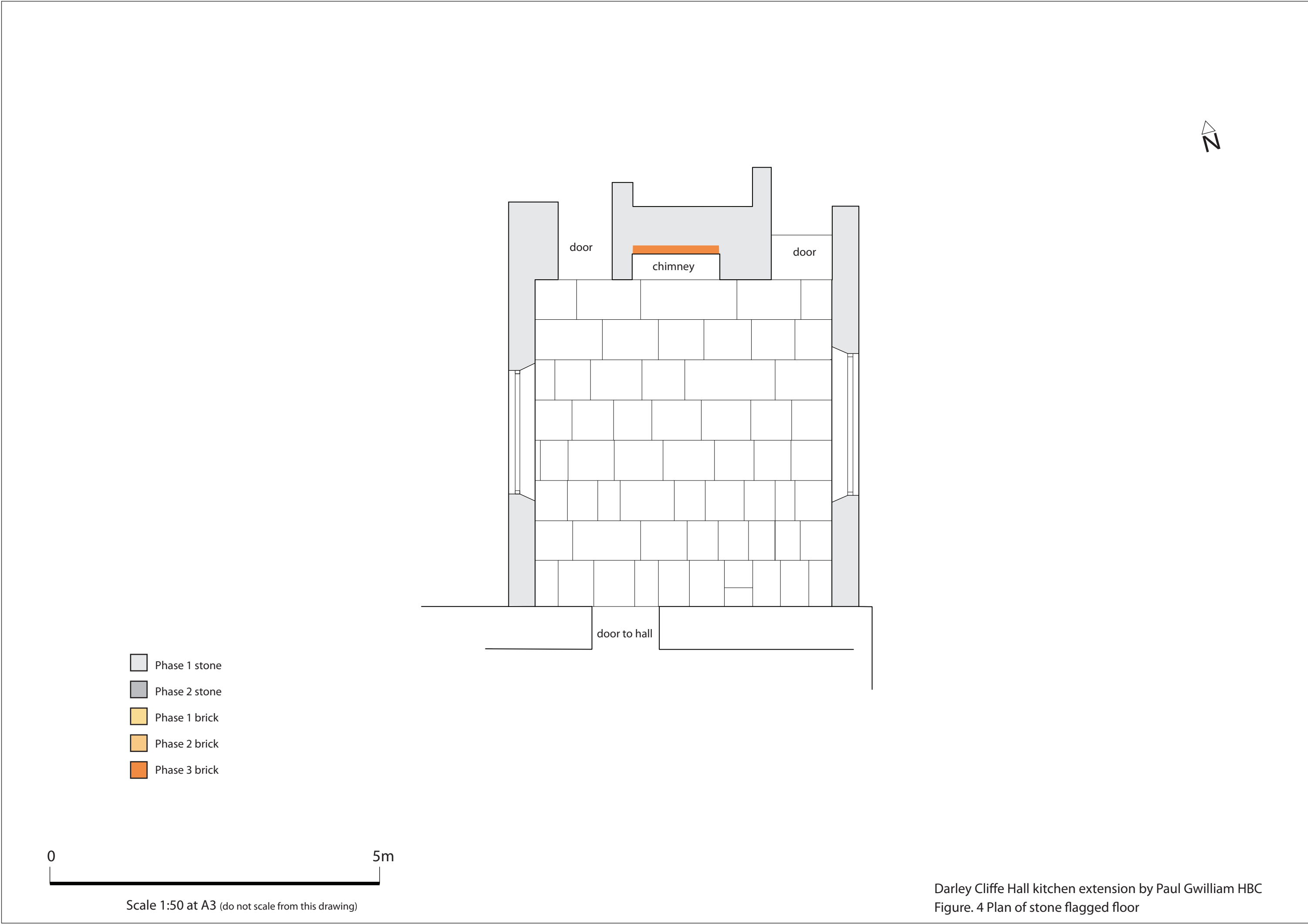


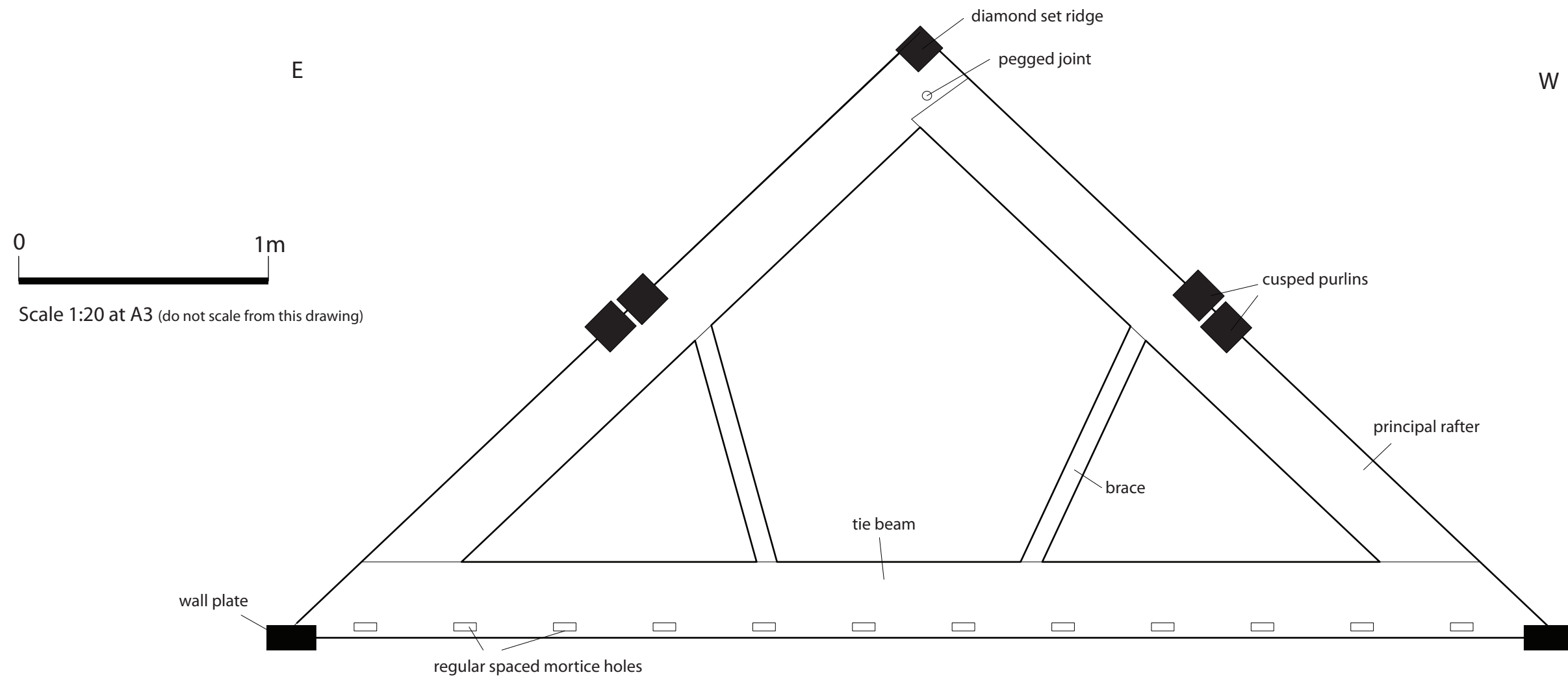
Internal west elevations

- Phase 1 stone
- Phase 2 stone
- Phase 1 brick
- Phase 2 brick
- Phase 3 brick

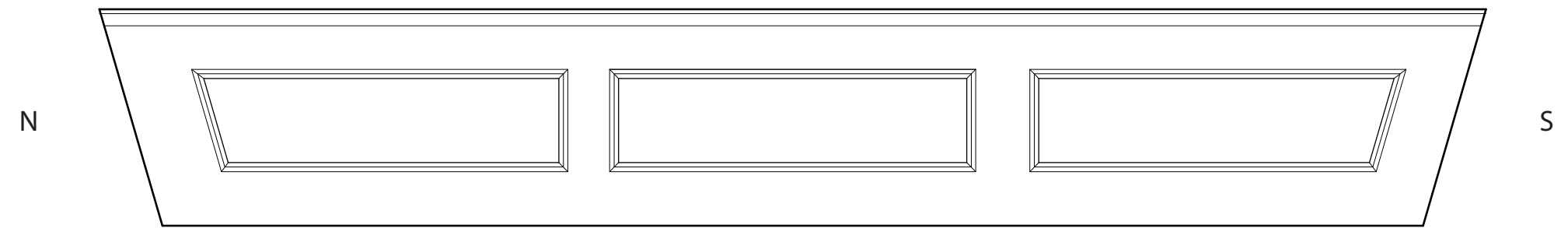
0 5m

Scale 1:50 at A3 (do not scale from this drawing)





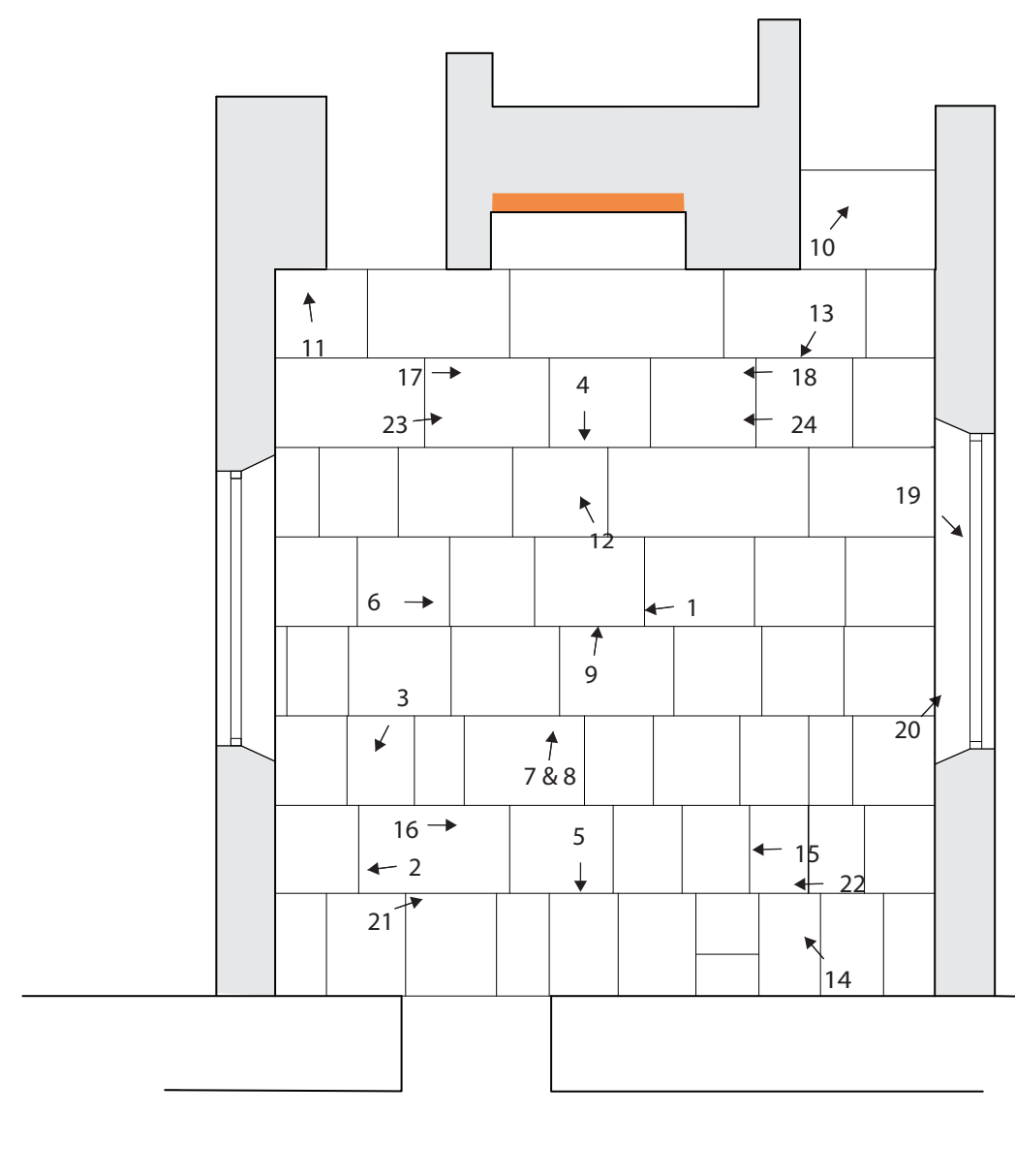
Truss over the kitchen area



Panelling over east window in the kitchen



Scale 1:10 at A3 (do not scale from this drawing)



0 5m

Scale 1:50 at A3 (do not scale from this drawing)

Darley Cliffe Hall kitchen extension by Paul Gwilliam HBC
Figure 6. Photographic directions



Image No. 1

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_002

Direction: W

Description: Exposed west wall of the kitchen extension



Image No. 2

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_003

Direction: W

Description: Detail of the west wall in the kitchen extension showing a blocked doorway to the south of the window



Image No. 3

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_005

Direction: SW

Description: Detail of the west and south walls in the kitchen extension showing a blocked doorway to the south of the window and blocked window opening in the south wall



Image No. 4

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_004

Direction: S

Description: Exposed south wall of the kitchen extension



Image No. 5

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_006

Direction: S

Description: Detail showing the purlins of the kitchen extension roof resting on the external plat band of the hall



Image No. 6

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_010

Direction: E

Description: Exposed east wall of the kitchen extension showing brickwork below the window and a brick blocked recess to the south of the window



Image No. 7

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_012

Direction: N

Description: Exposed north wall of the kitchen extension showing doorway and a stone fireplace



Image No. 8

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_013

Direction: N

Description: Exposed north wall of the kitchen extension showing the stone fireplace with a brick stack above



Image No. 9

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_031

Direction: N

Description: North wall after the removal of some of the later brick exposing more of the chimney stack



Image No. 10

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_027

Direction: NE

Description: Exposed flue above the doorway in the north wall



Image No. 11

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_029

Direction: N

Description: Exposed flue to the side of the doorway in the north wall



Image No. 12

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_024

Direction: NW

Description: Door lintel removed from above the doorway into the entrance passage of the kitchen extension



Image No. 13
Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_016
Direction: SW
Description: North face of the truss



Image No. 14
Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_020
Direction: NW
Description: South face of the roof truss



Image No. 15

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_007

Direction: W

Description: West slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the south bay



Image No. 16

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_011

Direction: E

Description: East slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the south bay



Image No. 17

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_014

Direction: E

Description: East slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the north bay



Image No. 18

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_015

Direction: W

Description: West slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the north bay



Image No. 19

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_023

Direction: SE

Description: Detail showing the wall plate and the tie beam over the window in the east wall



Image No. 20

Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_032

Direction: NE

Description: Detail of the panelling over the east window



Image No. 21
Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_018
Direction: NE
Description: Stone flagged floor in the south east quadrant of the room



Image No. 22
Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_019
Direction: W
Description: Stone flagged floor in the south west quadrant of the room



Image No. 23
Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_021
Direction: E
Description: Stone flagged floor in the north east quadrant of the room



Image No. 24
Film No. Darley Cliffe Hall_017
Direction: W
Description: Stone flagged floor in the north west quadrant of the room

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)

Darley Cliffe Hall, Upper Sheffield Road (west side, off) Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

Written Scheme of Investigation for Structural Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

Summary

- 1.1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of Mark Ludlam. by Historic Building Consultant Peter Thornborrow in collaboration with Buildings Archaeologist Paul Gwilliam to confirm a programme of historic building recording at Darley Cliffe Hall (hereafter 'DC'). The historic building recording is required to satisfy the requirement of BMBC's Conservation Officer for an agreed programme of works of investigation in advance of the submission of a formal application for alterations to the Kitchen, and a new extension attached on to its west side, and for the preparation of a permanent record in the form of a report with annotated plans and photographs.
- 1.1.2 The Kitchen forms a single room and is a single-storey stone-built small building with a pitched stone-slate covered roof. It is built on to the north side of Darley Cliffe Hall, a Post-Restoration mansion of c.1685 that has a double-pile plan. It is connected to the house by a door in the north wall of its Stair Hall, immediately adjacent to the door to the Cellar. The Kitchen was added on to the building at an uncertain but later date than the original house; in earlier reports (Heritage Statements prepared by PT) this was assumed to have been added in the mid-18th century; however, recent investigation indicates that the building was subject to substantial alteration in the 20th century when the ceiling was underdrawn and the walls partially covered with modern Imperial sized brickwork in the internal wall face and window surrounds. This is now visible following the removal of modern Gypsum plaster from the walls, the ceiling previously removed exposing an 18th century king-post roof truss and purlins; recent work removing plaster-board between the purlins has exposed the rafters. The original kitchen was located in the adjacent Tudor House to the south side of the Hall, now forming a separate property. Internally, re-wiring and plumbing work will be undertaken in due course in this room following the removal of debris and the taking-up of the flagged floor for re-use and the making good of the brick flue above the stone lintel of the fireplace.
- 1.1.3 The Kitchen by virtue of being attached on to the side of DC is a designated heritage asset and therefore afforded protection under paragraph 197 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework NPPF (revised 2018). Paragraph 199 states that;
- "Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets"*
- 1.1.4 This document has been produced in accordance with best practice set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2014a) and by Historic England (2016a). Further guidance has been supplied by BMBC Conservation Officer who requested that a Historic England structural watching brief of the Kitchen should be undertaken prior and during the removal of material.

Site Description

1.1.5 Darley Cliffe Hall is situated in what was originally a farm-yard (now gravelled and used for car-parking) its entrance front with a small walled garden off an unnamed road to the west of Sheffield Road, approximately 1 mile from the centre of Barnsley, centred at National Grid Reference SE 35551 04524 (Figure 1). 2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1.6 The kitchen built on the north side of DC is first shown at a large-scale, pre-Ordnance Survey, on Spooner's map (c.1861) of Barnsley (see fig.?). This shows other buildings attached on to the north end of the kitchen set at right-angles to it extending further on the entrance side, and also backwards linking to the adjacent barn, now converted to a dwelling

Prior Investigations

1.1.7 A detailed Heritage Statement has been prepared for application submitted for the repair of the lead-flat of DC's roof, and for alterations to the house – currently under-consideration by the LPA.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The aim of the work is to undertake a structural watching brief record of the Kitchen which is regarded as good practice in the recording of alterations to historic buildings.

2.1.2 The work aims to record the extent, condition, character and date (as far as possible) of the Kitchen and show its historic development which will be detailed in the final report. The results of the recording will be placed within the public domain to inform future research and act as a permanent record of the building made during alteration.

3 SCOPE OF THE WORK

Map Regression

3.1.1 A map-regression exercise has already been undertaken by PT to accompany previously submitted HS reports that identified Spooner's map as the earliest available showing DC at a large scale, see illustrations.

Drawn Record:

3.1.2 A floor plan and internal elevation drawings of the Kitchen will be produced to an appropriate scale (1:20 as a minimum). As plans and elevation drawings of the building already exist, these will be used as a basis for the final drawn record, but these will be checked and altered accordingly for the final report. The final drawings shall be annotated and draw using the conventions outlined by Historic England.

3.1.3 The drawn record will be produced in enough detail to show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance such as blocked door-openings, masonry joints, the construction of the fireplace and its flue, and any other features of interest.

- 3.1.4 An axial cross-section will be produced to record the historic roof structure, roof truss, and purlins. A drawn plan of the moulded panel above the east window opening will be made to aid the further restoration of the side-cheeks of the window embrasure in matching woodwork. This will be reproduced at an appropriate scale, and its location highlighted on the final plans and elevations.
- 3.1.5 The floor plan shall show the lay-out of the finely jointed stone-flagged floor, and a copy provided to the contractors at an early stage to number the flags as they are taken up. Each flag shall be given a unique number A1, A2 to be marked on the reverse side of the stone etc and stored outside stacked vertically against a suitable wall in order; these are to be cleaned by power-washing prior to replacement back in their original position, in due course, following the laying of under-floor heating pipes laid in a suitable scree.

Photographic Record

- 3.1.6 A comprehensive photographic record is required of the interior of the kitchen of each of the four walls and of the historic timbers in the roof – the roof truss.
- 3.1.7 The photographic record should try to give an overall impression of the size and shape of the kitchen 'wing'. Where possible, photographs should be taken at right angles to an elevation with an appropriately sized photographic scale placed in each picture. The photographic scale should be placed in such a way as not to obscure features being recorded.
- 3.1.8 Detailed photographs should be taken of any decorative or structural detail relevant to the building's design, development and use. Note should be made of any changes and alterations made to the historic fabric - made over time.
- 3.1.9 All photographs should be taken using a tripod mounted digital SLR with a minimum resolution of 10 mega pixels (APS-C sized sensor) and set to capture JPEG and RAW files. All RAW files will later be converted to 8-bits per channel TIFF files for the final archive.
- 3.1.10 Digital photographs must not be manipulated or altered prior to inclusion in a project archive.

Written record

- 3.1.11 A careful examination of the Kitchen will be undertaken in order to highlight all features relevant to its original and subsequent use, identifying where possible materials used in its construction, and any later alterations. Relationships to the hall, and other buildings should also form part of the written observations, and a tentative phased plan should also be created if at all possible.
- 3.1.12 A photographic register should be made on site, noting the direction and subject of each photograph taken.

Reporting

- 3.1.13 The final report into the findings of the recording will be sent to the BMBC's CO within a maximum time-scale of eight weeks on completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed.
- 3.1.14 The final report should include an introduction and an executive summary into the findings of the recording. The report should also include the results of any historical research, a description of each feature recorded, and a discussion and conclusion into the findings.
- 3.1.15 The report should have a clear and distinct purpose, avoiding unnecessary repetition. Any discussion or conclusion section should do more than simply reproduce elements of the site narrative. Insofar as, the discussion should attempt to focus on the use of the Kitchen extension, and the fireplace and its flues in particular.
- 3.1.16 The report should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive and a copy of this specification as an appendix. All final versions of the written report must include a copy of the relevant *Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations* (OASIS) data collection form.
- 3.1.17 The information content of the written report will become publicly accessible once deposited with BMBC, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.
- 3.1.18 The material presented within the report will be used by the BMBC, and any deposit with the regional HER, in perpetuity, although the historic environment contractor retains the right to be identified as the author, or creator of any parts of the document as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, Section 79). The permission will allow the LPA (BMBC) to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Report Illustrations should include:

- A location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of DC in relation to other buildings in its immediate curtilage.
- A phased plan of the Kitchen wing, with features associated with particular phases readily distinguishable.
- Any relevant historic photographs or map editions, with the position of the DC and the Kitchen wing clearly indicated.
- A complete set of site drawings to Historic England standards (including; a ground-floor plan, external and internal elevations and a cross-section showing the roof truss.
- An annotated plans of the building recorded, on which the position and direction of each photograph is marked.

- 3.1.19 When captioning photographs, these should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original digital frame (if relevant) should be included in brackets at the end of each caption. A maximum of two plates per side of A4 will be sufficient for the final report

Health and Safety

- 3.1.20 Contractors are expected to abide by the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act and its subsequent amendments. Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. Appropriate provision of first aid, telephone and PPE should be followed.
- 3.1.21 The safety of the individual will not be compromised in any way for the sake of the record.

Insurance

- 3.1.22 It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have adequate public and professional insurance cover.

The Archive

- 3.1.23 The final stage of the project is the submission of a project archive to an appropriate repository. A project is not considered complete until the archive has been deposited and the final report is publicly accessible.
- 3.1.24 An OASIS form will be completed and a digital copy of the report uploaded to the OASIS website. Following deposit with the SYAS Historic Environment Record it will be made available as grey literature by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and a full digital archive shall be created and deposited with them and copy to BMBC Planning Department.
- 3.1.25 All material originally created in a digital form must be prepared for deposition according to recognised standards and guidelines such as those made available by the Archaeology Data Service (<http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).
- 3.1.26 The archive should consist of all records created during the project (both hard copy and digital). Archives should be prepared to relevant minimum standards and adhered to the guidelines set by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014b),. Digital file names need to meet the requirements of the South Yorkshire County Record Office (<https://www.syas.gov.uk/record-office-policies-and-deposits>) and produced in line with guidance set out in Digital Image Capture and File Storage (Historic England, 2016b).
- 3.1.27 Archives should be submitted to the agreed repository within 150 working days of the submission of a project's final written report.

Sources consulted

Archaeology Data Service 2018: Guide to Good Practise (available at: <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>)

ClfA 2014a: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (available at http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf)

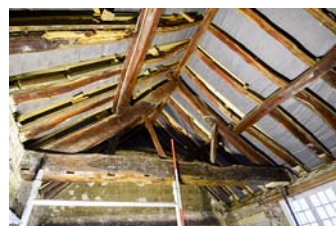
Clfa 2014b: Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (available at https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives_2.pdf)

Historic England 2016a: Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099-understanding-historic-buildings/>)

Historic England 2016b: Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice (available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/>)

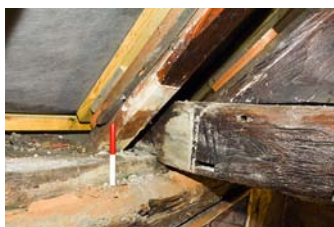
APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Direction	File ref	Description
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _001	Exposed west wall of the kitchen extension
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _002	Exposed west wall of the kitchen extension
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _003	Detail of the west wall in the kitchen extension showing a blocked doorway to the south of the window
S	Darley Cliffe Hall _004	Exposed south wall of the kitchen extension
SW	Darley Cliffe Hall _005	Detail of the west and south walls in the kitchen extension showing a blocked doorway to the south of the window and blocked window opening in the south wall
S	Darley Cliffe Hall _006	Detail showing the purlins of the kitchen extension roof resting on the external plat band of the hall
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _007	West slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the south bay
E	Darley Cliffe Hall _008	Exposed east wall of the kitchen extension showing brickwork below the window and a brick blocked recess to the south of the window
E	Darley Cliffe Hall _009	Exposed east wall of the kitchen extension showing brickwork below the window and a brick blocked recess to the south of the window
E	Darley Cliffe Hall _010	Exposed east wall of the kitchen extension showing brickwork below the window and a brick blocked recess to the south of the window
E	Darley Cliffe Hall _011	East slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the south bay
N	Darley Cliffe Hall _012	Exposed north wall of the kitchen extension showing doorway and a stone fireplace
N	Darley Cliffe Hall _013	Exposed north wall of the kitchen extension showing the stone fireplace with a brick stack above
E	Darley Cliffe Hall _014	East slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the north bay
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _015	West slope of the roof showing the common rafters in the north bay
SW	Darley Cliffe Hall _016	North face of the truss
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _017	Stone flagged floor in the north west quadrant of the room
NE	Darley Cliffe Hall _018	Stone flagged floor in the south east quadrant of the room
W	Darley Cliffe Hall _019	Stone flagged floor in the south west quadrant of the room
NW	Darley Cliffe Hall _020	South face of the roof truss
E	Darley Cliffe Hall _021	Stone flagged floor in the north east quadrant of the room
SE	Darley Cliffe Hall _022	Detail showing the wall plate and the tie beam over the window in the east wall
SE	Darley Cliffe Hall _023	Detail showing the wall plate and the tie beam over the window in the east wall
NW	Darley Cliffe Hall _024	Door lintel removed from above the doorway into the entrance passage of the kitchen extension
NE	Darley Cliffe Hall _025	Exposed flue above the doorway in the north wall
NE	Darley Cliffe Hall _026	Exposed flue above the doorway in the north wall
NE	Darley Cliffe Hall _027	Exposed flue above the doorway in the north wall
N	Darley Cliffe Hall _028	Exposed flue to the side of the doorway in the north wall
N	Darley Cliffe Hall _029	Exposed flue to the side of the doorway in the north wall
N	Darley Cliffe Hall _030	North wall after the removal of some of the later brick exposing more of the chimney stack
N	Darley Cliffe Hall _031	North wall after the removal of some of the later brick exposing more of the chimney stack
NE	Darley Cliffe Hall _032	Detail of the panelling over the east window

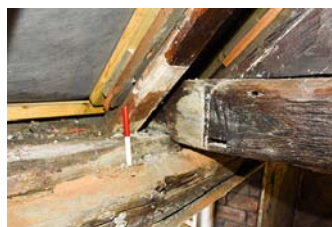




Darley Cliffe Hall_021.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_022.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_023.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_024.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_025.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_026.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_027.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_028.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_029.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_030.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_031.jpg



Darley Cliffe Hall_032.jpg

Bibliography

H E, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* Swindon: Historic England

ClfA., 2014. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading: The Chartered institute for Archaeologists

ClfA., 2019. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* . Reading: The Chartered institute for Archaeologists

Barnsley Local Plan (adopted January 2019). *Supplementary Planning Documents; Heritage Impact Assessments* (adopted May 2019)

National Planning Framework (NPPF), February 2019 Revision, Chapter 16