

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
of Brierley Hall, Brierley, Barnsley**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Saul Construction to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development of Brierley Hall and the surrounding grounds into houses, situated at Brierley, Barnsley.

This assessment found Brierley Hall to be in a good state of repair externally but due to neglect and fire the inside of the Hall was found to be in a poor state of repair. Despite this the Hall was found to have several original fixtures and fittings such as the ground floor fire place, staircase with balustrade, decorative plaster work and sash windows. The Northern wing was found to be in excellent condition on the ground floor. During the research some possible inaccuracies were revealed relating to the history of the Hall and the OS mapping. Despite this an attempt has been made with this assessment to accurately recount the Hall's history.

This assessment has identified a moderate potential for Medieval remains related to the Medieval settlement of Brierley to be present within the development area. This is particularly so in the Northern part of the site to the rear of the Hall where the site has been least developed. Proposed below ground development and associated infrastructure in this area may impact on archaeological deposits associated with the Medieval settlement. Evidence from OS maps also indicates the presence of a number of mid-18th century outbuildings including stables and a coach house related to the Hall. The assessment has identified a low potential for the discovery of remains relating to these buildings as they were demolished and built over in the 20th century. A low potential for all other periods has been identified.

It has been established that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the study site. Current evidence does not suggest that archaeological sites of national importance meriting preservation in situ will be present within the area of proposed development and the presence of other sites of sufficient importance to merit in situ preservation also appears highly unlikely. It is therefore considered that there is no archaeological reason to preclude the proposed area from development.

Archaeological mitigation, in the form of a programme of evaluation including a detailed building survey, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority. Such work, if required, is likely to form part of a condition of planning consent.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

- 1.1.1 This desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Jessika Sheppy with contributions from Alvaro Mora-Ottomano of Archaeological Research Services Ltd, on behalf of Saul Construction Ltd.
- 1.1.2 The study site is centred at NGR 4413000 411000 on Church Street, Brierley (Fig. 1) and comprises of the Grade II listed Brierley Hall and the surrounding grounds.

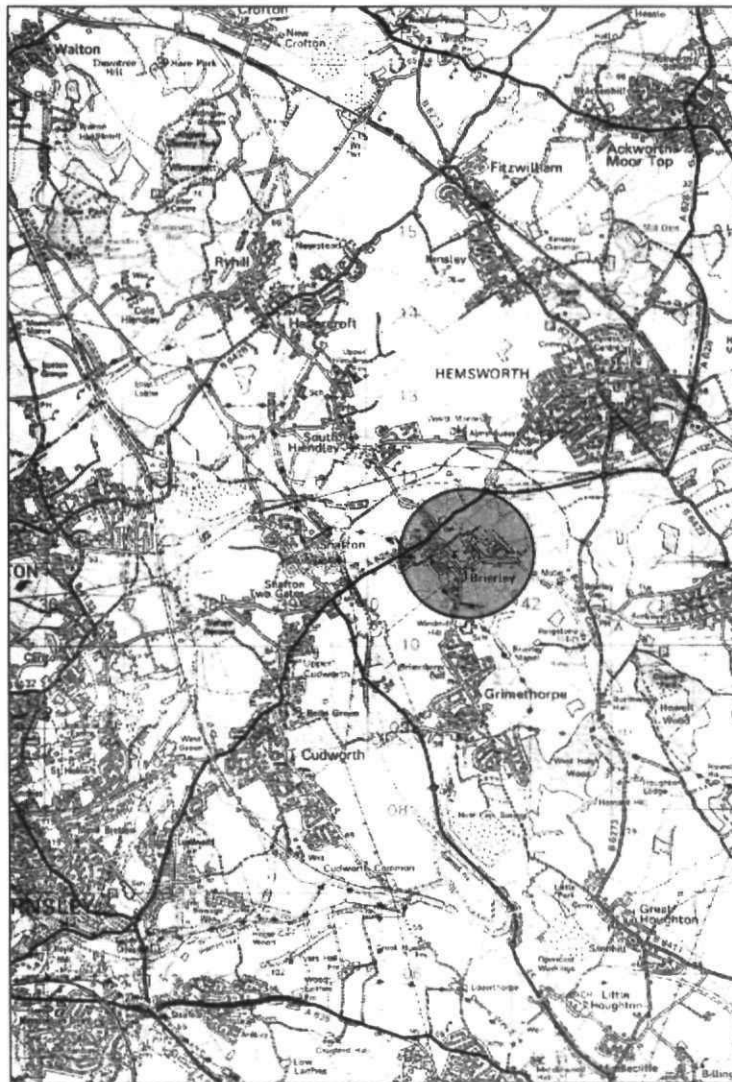


Fig. 1 Location of the village of Brierley.

- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG 16) in line with 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments' (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and a brief produced by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.2 Location and topography

- 1.2.1 The study site is situated within the historic core of Brierley Village which includes a number of Post-Medieval buildings including a number of farms (Fig. 2). The layout of the village is that of a typical Medieval linear settlement with the main road (Church Street) running through the centre with “strip fields” radiating therefrom. In some parts of the village houses have retained the long, thin garden plots typical of that time. Many of the houses that lie along the Church Street are believed to be on former Medieval crofts, especially where the rows fit into past landscape boundaries on historic maps (Historic Landscape Character, SYAS).

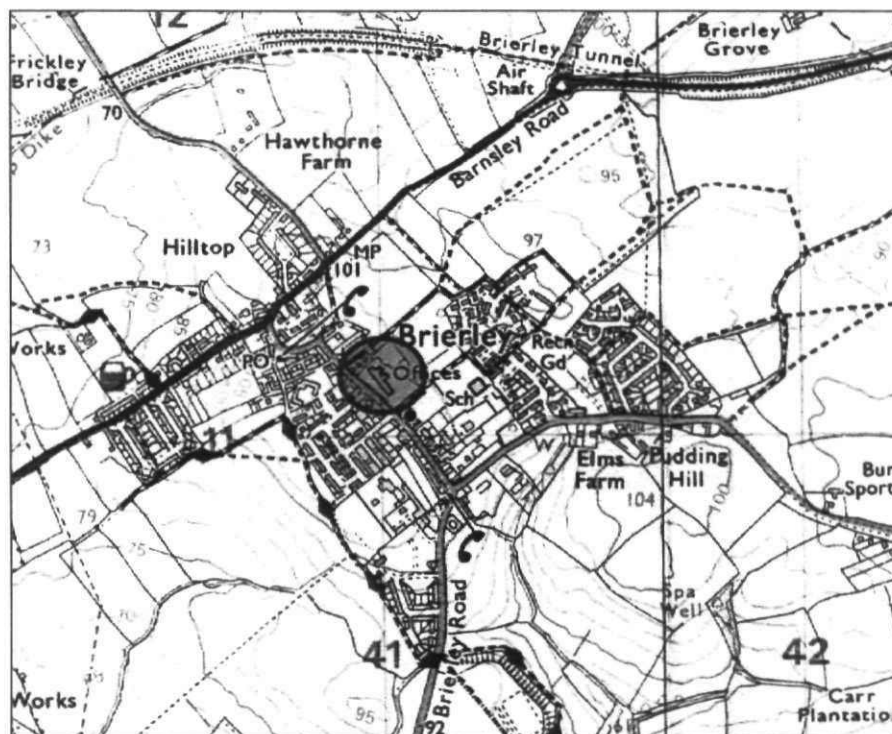


Fig. 2 Location of Brierley Hall within the village.

- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the study site is the Upper Westphalian Coal measures including Pennant Measures which is overlain by poorly drained soils of the Bardsey soil association (B.G.S).
- 1.2.3 The topography of the study site itself is relatively flat at approximately 100m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- ## 2. METHODOLOGY
- 2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the project brief and the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance. The following is a list of sources and resources consulted for this desk-based assessment:

- Visual inspection of the site

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.
- National Buildings Records.
- Historic landscape Character Information provided by SYAS.
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs including Ordnance survey maps up to the present day, and historical pictorial and surveyed maps.
- Historical documents and photographs held by both the Barnsley and Sheffield Local Archives and Central libraries (Local History Section).
- Relevant archaeological archive reports housed by the SYAS, and online in the OASIS database.
- Archaeological and historical journals and books.
- Trade and business directories.
- Geotechnical data.
- Other heritage designations including Conservation Areas.

2.2. *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

The HER held at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service in Sheffield was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix I. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area.

2.3. *Archives Service*

The Sheffield and Barnsley Local Archives and Central Libraries, were consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the area were studied, along with records relating to the use and development of buildings within the study area.

2.4 *Web sources*

A number of web sources were consulted for this investigation. Those that provided information relevant to the study area are listed below:

Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>

British History Online: www.britishhistoryonline.co.uk

A Vision of Britain: www.vision.port.ac.uk

2.5 A study site visit was undertaken on Wednesday 10th February 2010.

2.6 The relevant legal framework and planning context relating to this assessment is set out by the following documents:

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and Historic Environment)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning)

3. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

- 3.1 The South Yorkshire SMR and published/unpublished sources have shown that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields are situated within or in a 1km vicinity of the study site.
- 3.2 Brierley Hall is a Grade II listed building that appears to have been built in the mid to late 18th century with 20th century additions. Cartographical evidence indicates that the hall was built on undisturbed fields that relate to the Medieval crofts of the earlier village. The surrounding grounds have had some 19th and 20th century infilling and rebuilding, with all of the contemporary outbuildings associated with the Hall having been demolished. Parts of the development site have remained undisturbed since the Hall was constructed, making it possible that archaeological remains relating to the Medieval village could remain in these areas.

3.1. Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.1.1 Previous archaeological work in the area has included an evaluation on the land to the rear of 23 Church Street and Lilac Farm, approximately 200m south-east from Brierley Hall. The work was undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in 2006. One of the four trenches excavated revealed remains of a possible Medieval structure in the form of two post holes and a gully (WYAS, 2006).
- 3.1.2 One of the post holes was found to contain 14th century pottery with sandstone packing at the base. A charcoal deposit, interpreted as the remains of the wooden post, was also noted (WYAS 2006, 3). A further sherd of pottery, found within the subsoil of another trench, was interpreted as being 11th to 13th century in date (WYAS 2006, 5).
- 3.1.3 The findings could relate to Medieval crofts that probably existed to the rear of the properties running along Church Street and indicate that there are areas within the village where development has not yet destroyed these remains.
- 3.1.4 In 1983 28 fragments of carved stone were recovered and recorded by archaeologists from the garden at Elms Farm, Brierley. The architectural stone fragments have been attributed to the Medieval Hallsteads Moated Manor site, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument that lies 2km south of the village within the pale of 'Brearley Park', shown on Saxton's map of 1577. The finds included fragments of moulded mullions, jambs, trefoil shaped shafts, three tiered column bases and arched tracery windows (SYAS SMR index card 2241).

3.2. Prehistoric

- 3.2.1. The Prehistoric period of British history encompasses the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age (c.650, 000BC – c. 10,500BC), the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (c.10, 500BC – c. 4000BC), the Neolithic or New Stone Age (c. 4000BC – c. 2500BC), the Bronze Age (c. 2500BC – 700BC), and the Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD43) and ends with the arrival of the Romans in Britain.

- 3.2.2. The circle of standing stones alluded to in antiquity as having been present at 'Ringstone Hill' could belong to a group of stone circles from the same period as Froggatt Edge and Wincobank (Watson and Harrison 1975, 1). Bretton refers to the supposed earthworks on Ringstone Hill as being the remains of an ancient camp for sun worshippers (Bretton 1999, 5) but Hunter described Ringstone Hill in 1831 as an "eminence partly natural and partly artificial". The remains have also been described as being completely natural by Colquhoun in 1958, so the conclusion as to the sites origin and use in Prehistory remains uncertain (SYAS SMR index card 290).
- 3.2.3. *Cropmarks within 1km search area*
There are two probable Prehistoric/Roman curvilinear ditched enclosures and a ditch visible as cropmarks (NMR 1394347) on air photographs approximately 0.3km to the North of the development site (situated SE 4115 1148, Section 7 of this report, Feature B).
- 3.2.5 A Prehistoric/Roman curvilinear enclosure, an oval enclosure, and two possible field boundaries are visible as cropmarks (NMR 620913) on air photographs approximately 1km to the East of the development site (situated 4207 1103, Section 7 of this report, Feature C).
- 3.2.6 An enclosure and a ditch of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks (NMR 1394353) on air photographs approximately 0.8km to the South-East of the development site (situated at SE 4166 10640, Section 7 of this report, Feature D).
- 3.2.7 *Cropmarks outside 1km search area*
A Prehistoric/Roman irregular curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on air photographs (SMR 76, NMR 620911). It is formed by a single 2m wide ditch with an internal area of 0.38ha (65m by 65m) and is centred at SE 4194 1174 approximately 1.1km north-east of the development site.
- 3.2.8 The supposed Iron Age hillfort at Brierley Gap located approximately 1.8km south-east of the development area has been interpreted as being at the centre of a Celtic farming community which had many small fields connected by farm lanes to the north of Brierley Gap (Watson, 2003). It is possible that the cropmarks found around Brierley relate to these Prehistoric communities.
- 3.2.9 There are a number of other ploughed out cropmarks in the surrounding area probably dating from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods, although none of them are present within the 1km search area of the site.

3.3 Romano-British

- 3.3.6 The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. The north of Britain was under Roman control by the end of the 70's AD and by AD122 the northern boundary of the Roman Empire had been established by the building of Hadrian's Wall. The Roman period is characterized in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings,

roads and military structures markedly different to the earth and timber construction of the late prehistoric period.

- 3.3.7 A number of ploughed out cropmarks in the surrounding area probably date from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods (See section 3.2.3 above).
- 3.3.8 There are no known Romano-British archaeological sites or findspots within the immediate development area.

3.4 Early Medieval

- 3.4.1 The Early Medieval period began when the Romans withdrew from Britain. It is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is sometimes still referred to as the Dark Ages. The period covers the re-imposition of native British kingdoms along the old tribal boundaries of pre-Roman Britain and the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from northern Europe and Scandinavia. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms founded by the invaders were in turn invaded by the Danes in the latter part of the Early Medieval period, and the Early Medieval comes to a close with the Norman Conquest and the defeat of the last Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings. The Early Medieval period saw the reintroduction of Christianity and the founding of the earliest churches date from this period.
- 3.4.2 Place name evidence for Brierley suggests it was an early Saxon settlement. The *most common Old English topographical place name element in England is -leah, meaning woodland clearing and '-ley' is a deviation of this (Jones 2002, 3).* It is very common in the Barnsley area appearing no less than 18 times, testifying to the well-wooded landscape at the time (Jones 2002, 3). *The first element of the name, broer or brer, in Old English means briar, thorn or bramble, so the literal translation of Brierley is 'briar clearing' (Bretton 1999, 10).*
- 3.4.3 At this time Brierley would have taken the form of buildings following the 'Toft and Croft' plan with the fields lying behind the crofts. The croft was the plot of land on which the toft or house stood. The early roads, crofts and fields have retained their original plan in Brierley due to the village remaining largely rural. The buildings, of course, will have changed many times but they will have predominately retained the original layouts. *The early field boundaries can be recognised on the Ordnance Survey Maps by the irregular way in which they ring the village and by the winding outline of their hedges due to the ploughing methods of the time. (Watson and Harrison 1975, 2).*
- 3.4.4 The Historic Landscape Character data for Brierley indicates significant areas of interest regarding the croft plots that run behind the Medieval settlement along Church Street (HLC, Appendix I). The open land to the rear of Pear Tree Farm, which is located approximately 100m north-west of Brierley Hall, is possibly the site of former Medieval crofts. Brierley Church of England School, which lies approximately 200m to the east of the hall, was also built on thin, strip-shaped fields or croft plots. The hedged shaped boundaries around the school grounds run along former field boundaries (HLC, Appendix I).

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The Medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence in rural areas of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts that are still there today. The majority of the Medieval period saw 'single field' agriculture, leaving a distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground.

3.5.2 The first mention of Brierley is in the Domesday Book which lists the holder of the land in 1066 as Ernui, who held six carucates of land at Brerelia and Hindelia, valued at 40 shillings. Ernui would have been the owner of the Hallsteads, the Moated Manor site (Bretton 1999, 16). After the Norman conquest Ernui disappears from the records and the area comes under the control of Ilbert de Laci of Pontefract, whose local Saxon owner is listed as Alric was given the wapentake of Staincross which incorporated Brierley and Grimesthorpe in 1086 (Jessop 2004, 2).

3.5.3 Narrow ridge and furrow have been noted as being visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Brierley (Section 7 of this report). Some areas are no longer extant on the latest (1984) Ordnance Survey vertical air photographs, others have been built over (NMR 1394236).

3.5.4 *Hallsteads Moated Manor and Hunting Park, Brierley (RSM no. 13233)*

The remains of the Scheduled Medieval Moated Manor site of Hallsteads are still visible as earthworks, approximately 1km South-East of Brierley Hall. The hillside within the moat has been scarped to create a roughly circular inner enclosure. Hunter stated that "the ancient mansion" of Brierley was known (about 1831) as "Hall Steads" and that it occupied a "plot of about five acres surrounded by a moat" (Hunter 1831, 401-8). He observes that "little or nothing of the masonry survives; but there were lately people who remembered walls of four or five feet in height, and as much in thickness" (Hunter 1831, 401-8).

3.5.5 Historical evidence states that in 1285 Geffery de Nevile died and among his possessions were the manor, gardens and fishponds of Brierley. By 1424 the manor was held by William Harryngton who undertook a major rebuilding phase, which included the creation of a hunting park. At this time, Hallsteads stood in Brearley Park, which covered 425 acres (Jessop 2004, 2). John Leland's 16th century itinerary of ancient buildings and monuments describes "Brearley Park, wherein is a fair manor place belonging to Lord Mounteagle". Indicating the house's existence between 1534 and 1543, the dates covering Leland's tour (Hunter 1831, 401-8). After the English Civil War the manor passed to a Lancastrian family, the Stanley's, who probably abandoned Hallsteads in favour of Brierley Manor house (Dennison 1997, 6).

3.5.6 *Brierley Manor House, Brierley*

Brierley Manor House is located 1km south of Brierley Hall and consists of two blocks forming an 'L' plan. The North-South block appears to be mainly 18th century and later, where as the East wing is a much altered late Medieval structure (Pevsner 1959, 147). The remains of the earlier building are

incorporated within the present house and can be approximately dated to the 15th century on the basis of the two flat-pointed doorways at the base of the stair turret (SYAS SMR index card 291). This date corresponds to the date that Hallsteads was possibly abandoned.

3.5.7 *Elms Farm, Brierley*

Elms Farm is another 18th century building that may have had Medieval origins. The house consists of an 18th to 19th century central block between two 17th century cross wings suggesting the replacement of a Medieval cote (SYAS SMR index card 2240).

3.6 Post-Medieval

- 3.6.1 The Post-Medieval period extends from the end of the Medieval period up to the end of the 18th century. In rural areas, enclosure continued to shape the landscape and was enforced by Parliament in a series of Enclosure Acts during the 18th and 19th centuries. The movement toward 'Enclosure' of land not only set out the landscape of large enclosed fields that can be seen today but also provided a number of maps and charts showing the Enclosures which are of use in tracing the evolution of a landscape.
- 3.6.2 Post-Medieval ridge and furrow have been noted as being visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Brierley (Section 7 of this report). Some areas are no longer extant on the latest (1984) Ordnance Survey vertical air photographs, others have been built over (NMR 1394236).
- 3.6.3 In 1617, the Brierley estate passed to Sir George Savile who continued to improve the estate. He was the first to exploit the hidden coal reserves within the manor. A coal mine at Gill Croft or Pit Croft was initially developed using bell pits (Dennison 1997, 6). A bell pit was sunk into a coal seam just below the surface and the coal dug out to form a bell-shaped chamber. No kind of propping was used, so that when the roof became unsafe the pit had to be abandoned. Timbering was used in the larger mines, and in 1638, one pound thirteen shillings was paid out for pit props in the mines of Brierley (Watson and Harrison 1975, 22).
- 3.6.4 The hunting park appears to have been removed by the 18th century as it does not appear to Jeffery's map of 1775 (Fig. 5) (Barnsley Character Zone Description, 82).
- 3.6.5 A number of Post-Medieval houses can be found within the historic core of Brierley including 23 and 42 Church Street and Cliff Farm (SYAS SMR index cards 2291, 2292, 2293).
- 3.6.6 There has been some later infilling and rebuilding in Breirley, particularly in the grounds of Brierley Hall. A small housing estate was built in the north of the historic core by the time of the 1989 OS mapping which replaced vernacular cottages, including a smithy (Barnsley Character Zone Description, 83)

3.7 19th and 20th centuries

- 3.7.1 The 19th century saw the arrival of the modern age and intensive coal mining reached Barnsley. The canal that linked Barnsley with Wakefield was finished in 1812 and 1824 saw the first railway extended through Brierley, although this was never finished (Watson and Harrison 1975, 29).
- 3.7.2 The 1841 Tithe map (Fig. 9) of the area shows that all of the fields were enclosed by that date and that the principle landowner was Sir George Savil-Foljambe who owned 1,698 acres of land. The local transport networks were beginning to develop and in 1835 the Barnsley to Pontefract turnpike road was opened as far as Ackworth. Brierley grew as a result with an inn and a post office being established soon after (Dennison 1997, 7).
- 3.7.3 *Brierley Hall, Church Street.*
The present Brierley Hall presented a few challenges whilst trying to unravel the buildings history. All of the written information regarding the hall, including the Listed Building information, maintained that the Hall had a mid-19th century construction date. During the site visit and building assessment it was found that the Hall had many characteristic mid- to late- 18th century features, leading to the theory that the Hall could have early Georgian origins. Unfortunately, early mapping of the development area does not clearly show the Hall until 1854. It is therefore more likely that rather than being a Georgian building, the Hall is probably a 19th century building built in a Georgian style, possibly reusing early windows. (See Section 6 of this report).
- 3.7.4 The second anomaly identified was that the Northern extension, constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century, has not been marked on any OS maps until as late as 1985 (See Section 4 of this report). This created a few problems when trying to build up a clear picture of the Hall's history and as the building is in a poor state of repair the architectural details may be all that is left as evidence as to the buildings origin.
- 3.7.5 The Hoyland family were residents of Brierley for many years; a John Hoyland was recorded in 1662 as paying a rent of £5, the highest in the village, for a farm in the village, in 1701 and 1720 a John Hoyland paid rents to the manor (Manor rentals, Wakefield Archive). On the 1720 manor rental John Hoyland again paid the highest rental of £38, twice in the same year. This rental has the crossed out heading 'estate proposed to be sold' (Manor rentals, Wakefield Archive). John Hoyland's last will is dated 1733, in which he mentions his home in Brierley but gives no further information (Hoyland 1733, 672, Wakefield Archive Ref. 982).
- 3.7.6 Watson and Harrison (1975) argue that the current Brierley Hall was probably built when Robert Hoyland bought a considerable amount of land off Church Street (around 1840), then known as Town Street. At the West Riding Registry of Deeds there is a record (Ref. Book NN page 100 No 83) of a transfer of land and a house on the site from Robert Hoyland to his brother John Hoyland of Brierley dated 15 October 1836. Robert Hoyland at this time was living at Lindley House that was then known as Brierley Hall.

- 3.7.7 It seems likely that John Hoyland's son, the Reverend John Hoyland, used the proceeds from the sale of the land his father bought to build the current Brierley Hall. Prior to this John Hoyland had been living at a farm on the site of Brierley Hall; described on the Tithe map of 1840 as a homestead and two cottages (Watson and Harrison, 1975). The two cottages are now the white fronted Hall Farm House on Church Street, Brierley to the North of Brierley Hall.
- 3.7.8 The Rev. John Hoyland retired in 1874, after being the Vicar at Felkirk for 14 years and in 1910 after his death his widow Mary Ann Hoyland went to stay in Harrogate. In 1912 she sold Brierley Hall to the glass manufacturer Alphonse Wood (Watson, 2000).
- 3.7.9 In 1910 the Holroyd Coal Company planned to open a mine in Brierley to take coal from the Shafton Seam. The mine suffered from a number of problems and was sold to the Carlton Main Colliery Company, of which Captain Roland Addy was a leading figure. He bought Brierley Hall for £2,800 from Alphonse Wood in 1916 and extended it; having the North wing built in the same stone as the older Georgian style wing (Watson and Harrison 1975, 38). It is not quite clear whether Captain Addy owned the property as managing director of the coal company or whether it was jointly owned. However, in 1946 Captain Addy bought out the Hodroyd Company's share in the Hall to avoid losing his home (Watson, 2000).
- 3.7.10 In 1945 a change of government to Labour led to the Nationalisation of coal in 1948. Upon Nationalisation Captain Addy decided to retire to Oliver's Mount Scarborough and in August that year sold the Hall for £8,750 to Hemsworth Rural District Council (Watson, 2000).
- 3.7.11 A local newspaper cutting dated 26th November 1949 reports on the grand opening of the new council offices which was opened by Lord Caverley (www.brierleyvillage.co.uk). There was apparently much local interest in the newly installed 'magic' carpet, a rust and fawn Wilton carpet from London. Many of the guests are reported to have admired the carpet and expressed the opinion that it added the finishing touches to the dignified surroundings of the Council Chamber (Billiard Room, See Section 6) with its oak panelled walls and furnishings and its blue leather upholstery (www.brierleyvillage.co.uk).
- 3.7.12 The article also states that the Council had very little to alter within the actual hall apart from transforming the Billiard Room into the Council Chambers which now sat 36 members and 6 officials. The ballroom upstairs became the architect's office. The central heating system was added at this point, possibly indicating a removal date for the chimney stacks. The stable and coach house were converted into offices (www.brierleyvillage.co.uk).
- 3.7.13 With changes in local government on the 1st April 1972 Brierley Hall passed to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (Watson, 2000). Brierley Hall had a modern brick section added when it became the headquarters of the Rural District Council in 1967 (Watson and Harrison 1975, 40). The Hall has currently been empty for some time.

4. MAP REGRESSION

The following section discusses the developments specifically within the study area. The information has been taken from primary sources such as maps, plans and trade directories.

4.1 *Saxton's Map of Derbyshire, 1577*

Saxton's map of Derbyshire from 1577 shows a house within the pale of 'Brearley' Park (Fig. 3).

4.2 *Speedes's Map of Derby, 1610*

John Speede's map of Derby from 1610 shows 'Brearley' with the circular park boundary clearly shown to the east of the village (Fig. 4).

4.3 *Thomas Jeffery's Survey of the County of Yorkshire, 1770*

Jeffery's map which was surveyed 1767-70 shows in more detail the village with Brierley manor to the south. It also shows a windmill located on what would later become Windmill Hill (Fig. 5).

4.4 *John Tuke's Map of the County of York, 1798*

Tuke's map of Brierley is almost exactly the same as Jeffery's map with the only difference being that Brierley Manor is more clearly marked (Fig. 6).

4.5 *John Carey's Map of the County of Yorkshire, 1810*

Carey's map does not show Brierley in enough detail to determine any buildings around the site of the later hall (Fig. 7).

4.6 *Tithe maps of Felkirk, 1840*

There are two tithe maps for the village of Brierley dated 1840. They both appear to show a rectangular building in the location of the current Brierley Hall. The home of John Hoyland is shown as plot 44 on the map. The map shows John Hoyland as the second largest land owner in Brierley after George Savile Foljambe, the Lord of the Manor. In the schedule on page 10 it is described as a homestead and two cottages. The two cottages are now the white fronted Hall Farm House on Church Street to the North of the current Brierley Hall.

The building shown on both of the Tithe maps is rectangular in shape, which does not correspond to the square-shaped Hall with the extension to the rear that is depicted on the 1854 map. Tithe maps are not always accurate at portraying buildings which may account for this different shape but it seems more likely that the rectangular building shown on the 1840 maps was the farm that was demolished to make way for the current Hall. Also within the development area is a larger building that runs along the front of Church Street and a smaller building to the North of the suspected Brierley Hall (Fig. 8 and 9).

4.7 *Ordnance Survey map of Yorkshire showing ownership of Brierley, 1854*

This OS map is a detailed survey of the village of Brierley. Although it shows the current Brierley Hall, it is not at this point named as such. Lindley House, to the south, is still marked as Brierley Hall at this time. The map shows that the Hall has had a small annex to the rear added and two small outhouses have also appeared to the rear of the building. Although the majority of the development

area is marked as belonging to John Hoyland, some of it to the south is marked as belonging to Thomas Dymond. The development area also shows a number of new buildings, probably the stables and coach house, located to the south-east of the hall on both John Hoyland and Thomas Dymond's land (Fig. 10).

4.8 *1st Edition OS map, 1893*

The 1st ed. OS map shows the current building named as Brierley Hall for the first time. The buildings noted on the previous map are mostly still present, although there have been minor additions and adjustments, including the demolition of one of the small outhouses close to the hall. The most significant addition being a rectangular building located along the North-West boundary of the development site. The rest of this area of the development area remains undisturbed from development, presumably as it was used as a garden or orchard (Fig. 11).

4.9 *2nd Edition OS map, 1906*

The 2nd ed. OS map indicates that the hall and its outbuildings have not changed since the 1893 OS map (Fig. 12).

4.10 *3rd Edition OS map, 1932*

The 3rd ed. OS map is interesting in that it does not show the large extension to the Northern end of the Hall that had been completed by Captain Roland Addy by this time. A photograph of the Hall from 1838 shows the extension has already been built (www.brierleyvillage.co.uk). It appears that the rear of the hall has been extended slightly. This could have been created by adjoining the Hall annex to the small outbuilding mentioned on the earlier maps but it could also represent a rebuild of the entire annex.

There have also been some minor changes to the outbuildings to the South-East. The rectangular building to the North-West has been demolished, although a small part of it may remain but it is not possible to identify from the map if this is part of the original building or just a new building (Fig. 13).

4.11 *OS map, 1939*

The OS map dated 1939 is of a poorer quality but does not appear to show any changes to the buildings and still does not show the extension to the North (Fig. 14).

4.12 *OS maps, 1962*

The OS map dated 1962 shows that Brierley Hall has been taken over by the Hemsworth Rural District Council. Although no changes have taken place to the actual Hall, there have been some additions to the outbuildings including a small square building to the North end of the hall and a small building in the North-West sector of the development area. The map from a few years later is of a poorer quality but shows that the buildings have not undergone any major changes by 1967. Neither of these OS maps shows the extension to the North of the Hall that was without doubt built by this point (Fig. 15).

4.13 *OS map 1978 and 1985*

The 1985 OS map is important as it is the only map to correctly identify the Northern extension made by Captain Addy in the first quarter of the 19th century. All of the earlier maps fail to show that the wing has been built.

The OS maps from these dates indicate that a number of modern buildings have been built around the hall effectively demolishing the earlier outbuildings to the South-East. A rectangular building has been constructed in the middle of the previously untouched area to the North-West.

The area surrounding the hall was probably heavily disturbed during the construction of these additional brick buildings. They have subsequently been demolished in the last year; the Brierley Village website has a number of photographs showing the demolition in process (www.brierleyvillage.co.uk) (Fig. 16 and 17).



Fig. 3 Saxton's map, 1577



Fig. 4 Speede's map, 1610

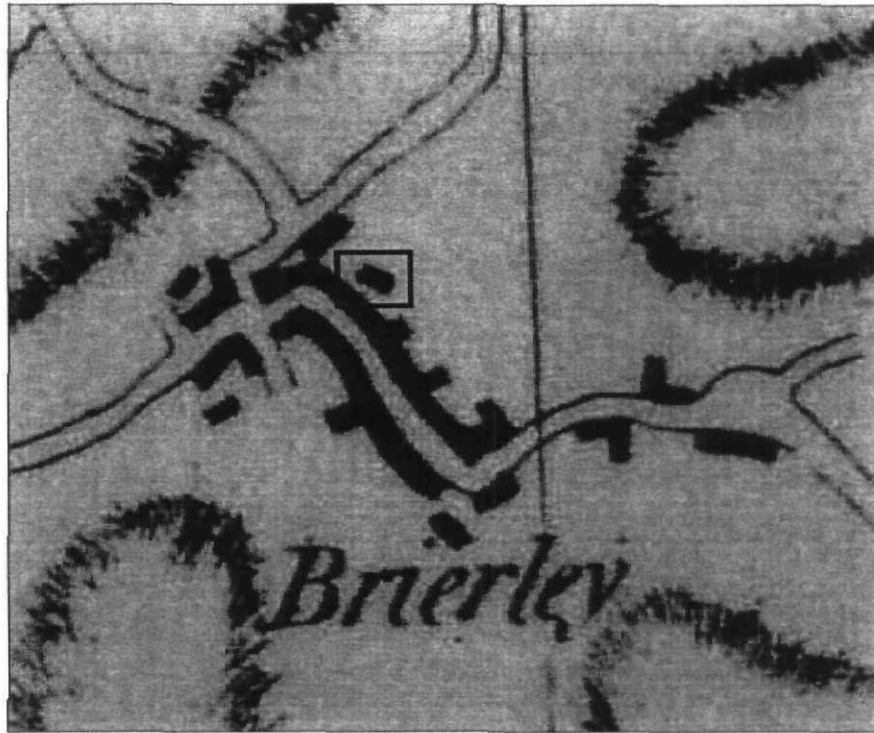


Fig. 5 Thomas Jeffrey's Survey of the County of Yorkshire, 1770



Fig. 6 John Tuke's Map of the County of York, 1798



Fig. 7 John Carey's Map of the County of Yorkshire, 1810

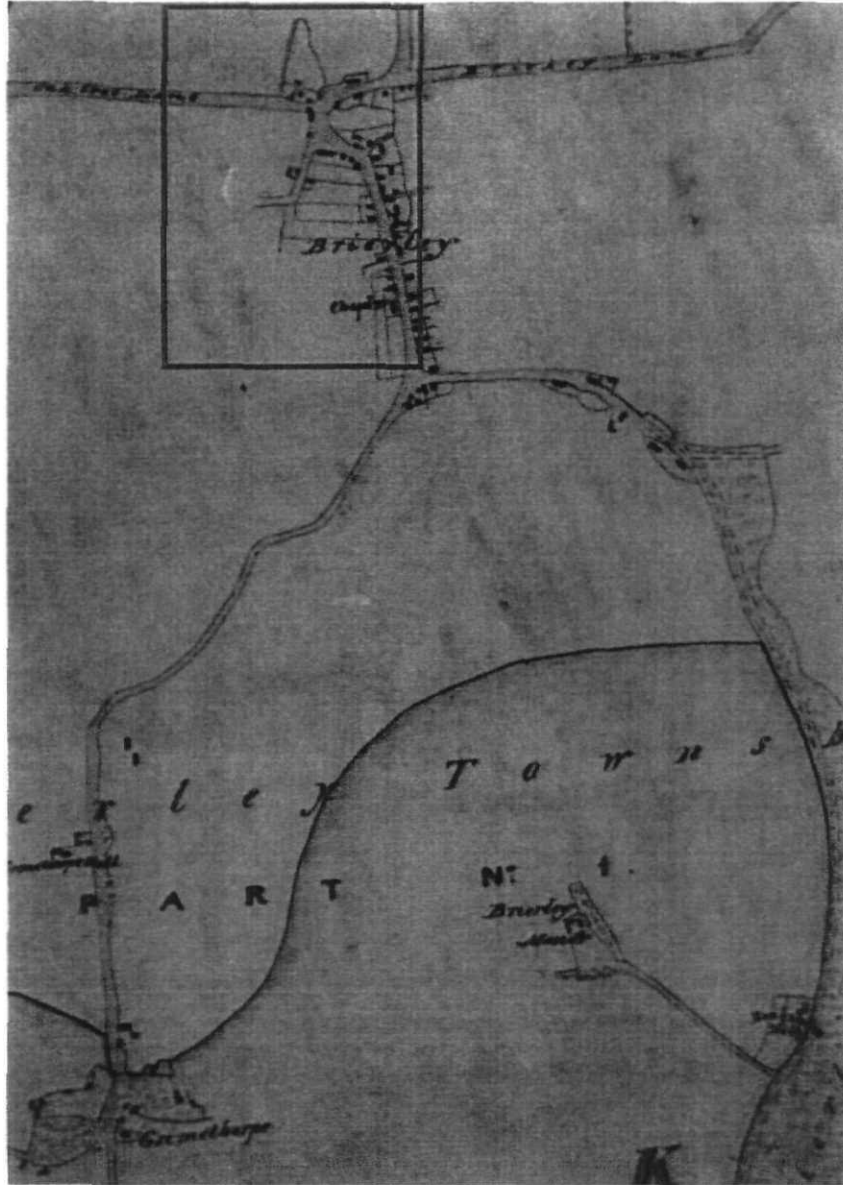
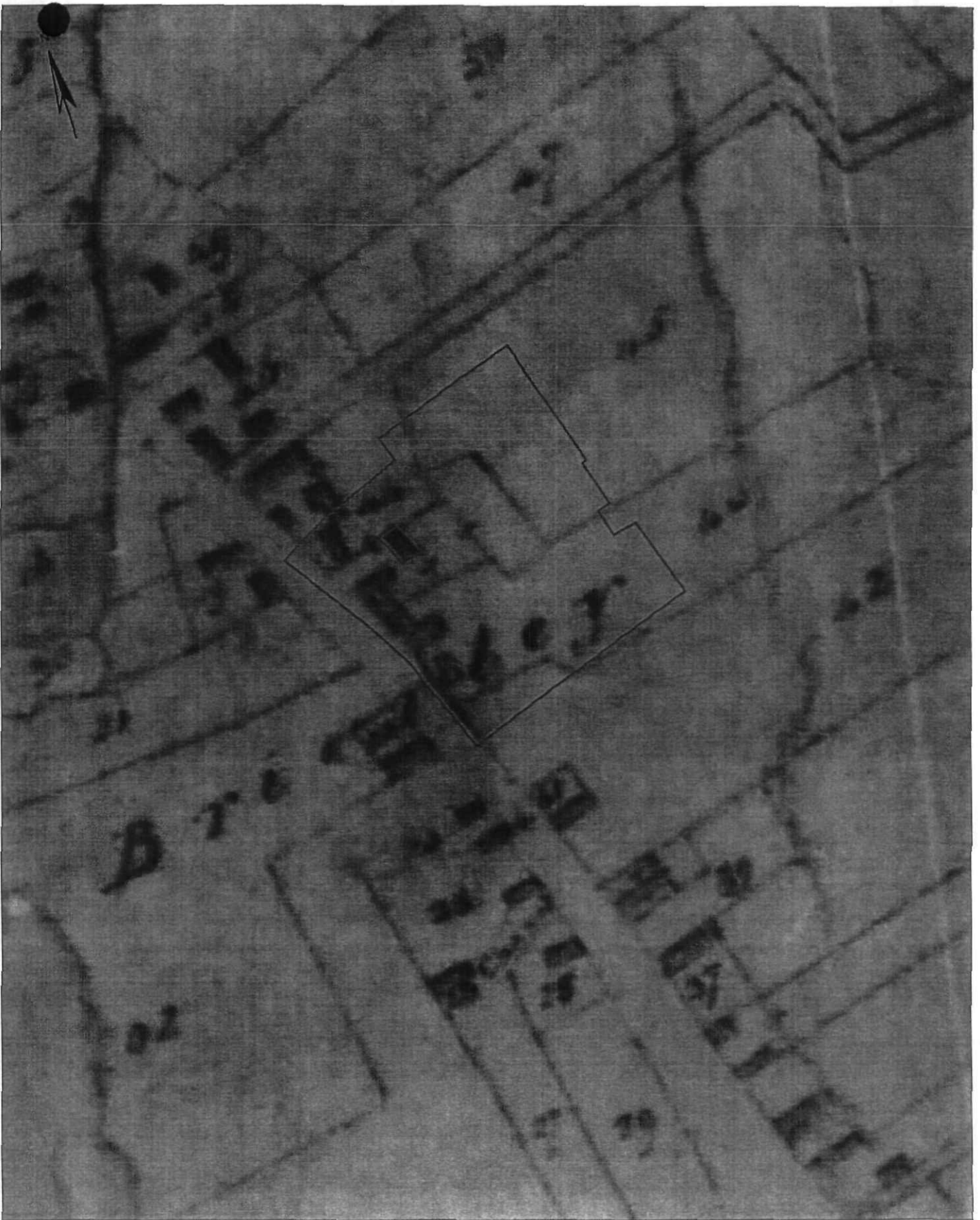


Fig. 8 Tithe map of Felkirk, 1840



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Figure 9
Tithe map, 1840

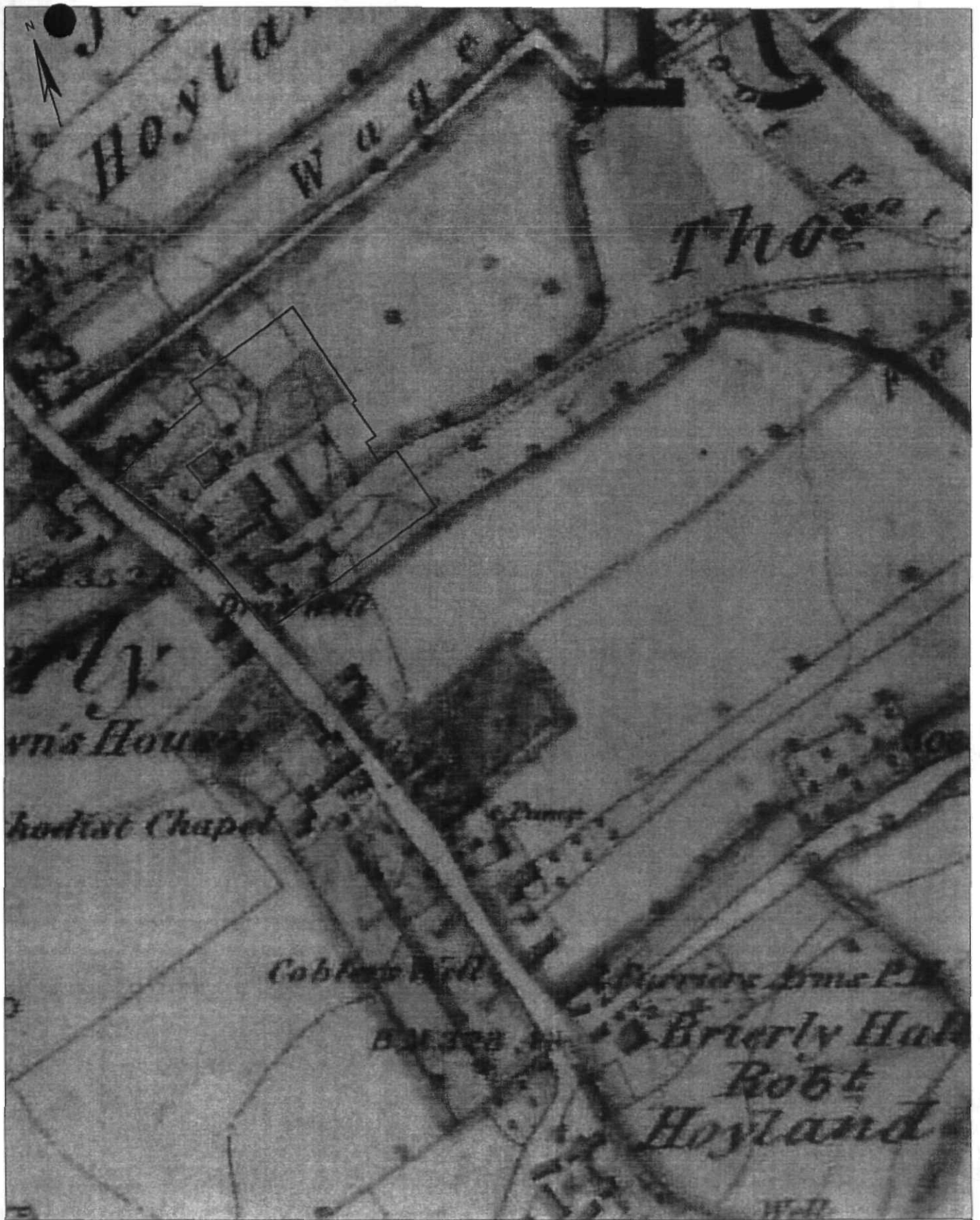
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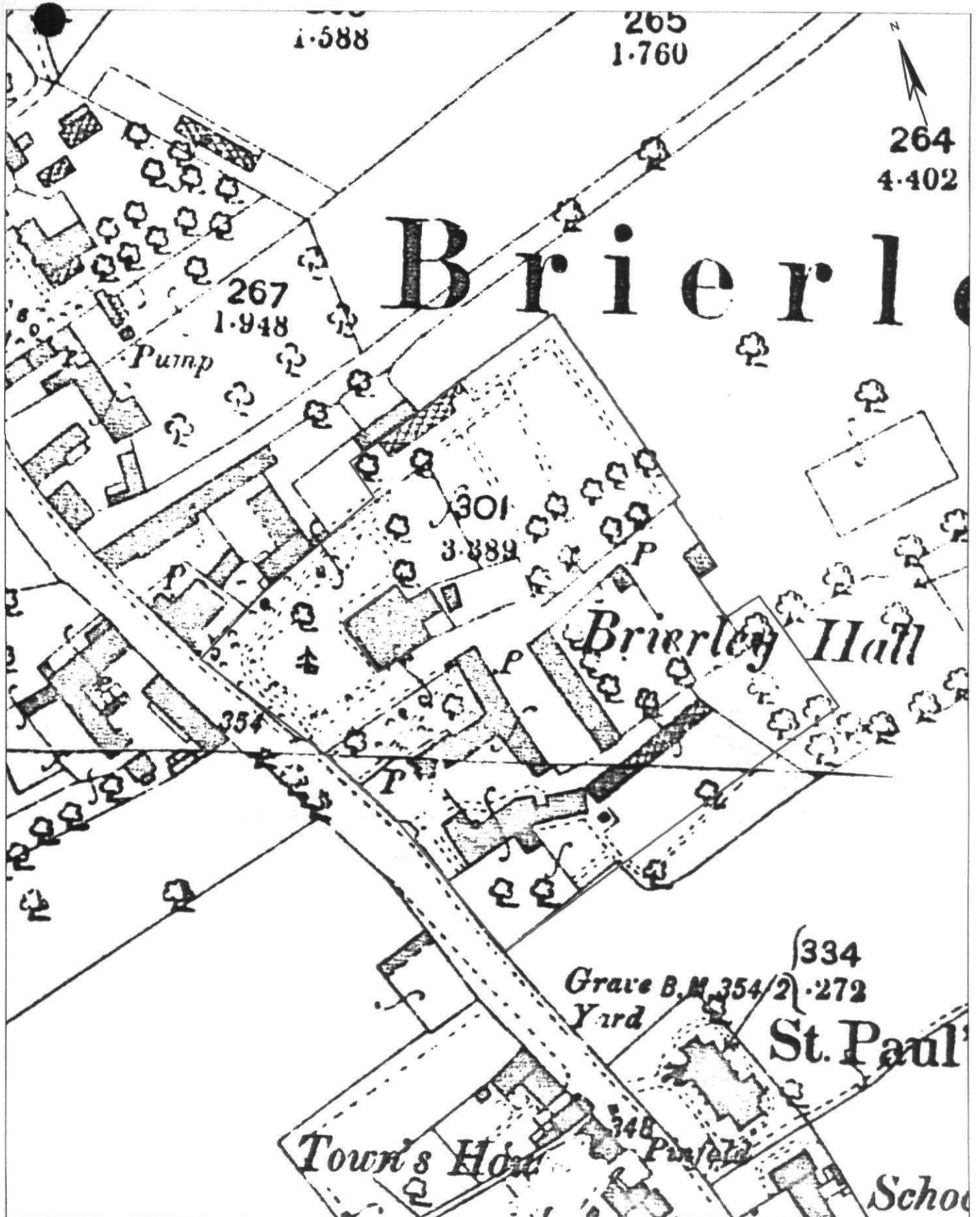
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Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OS map dated 1854</p>	Key:	<p>Copyright/Licencing</p> <p>This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd</p> <p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420</p>
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Figure 11
 1st ed. OS map, 1893

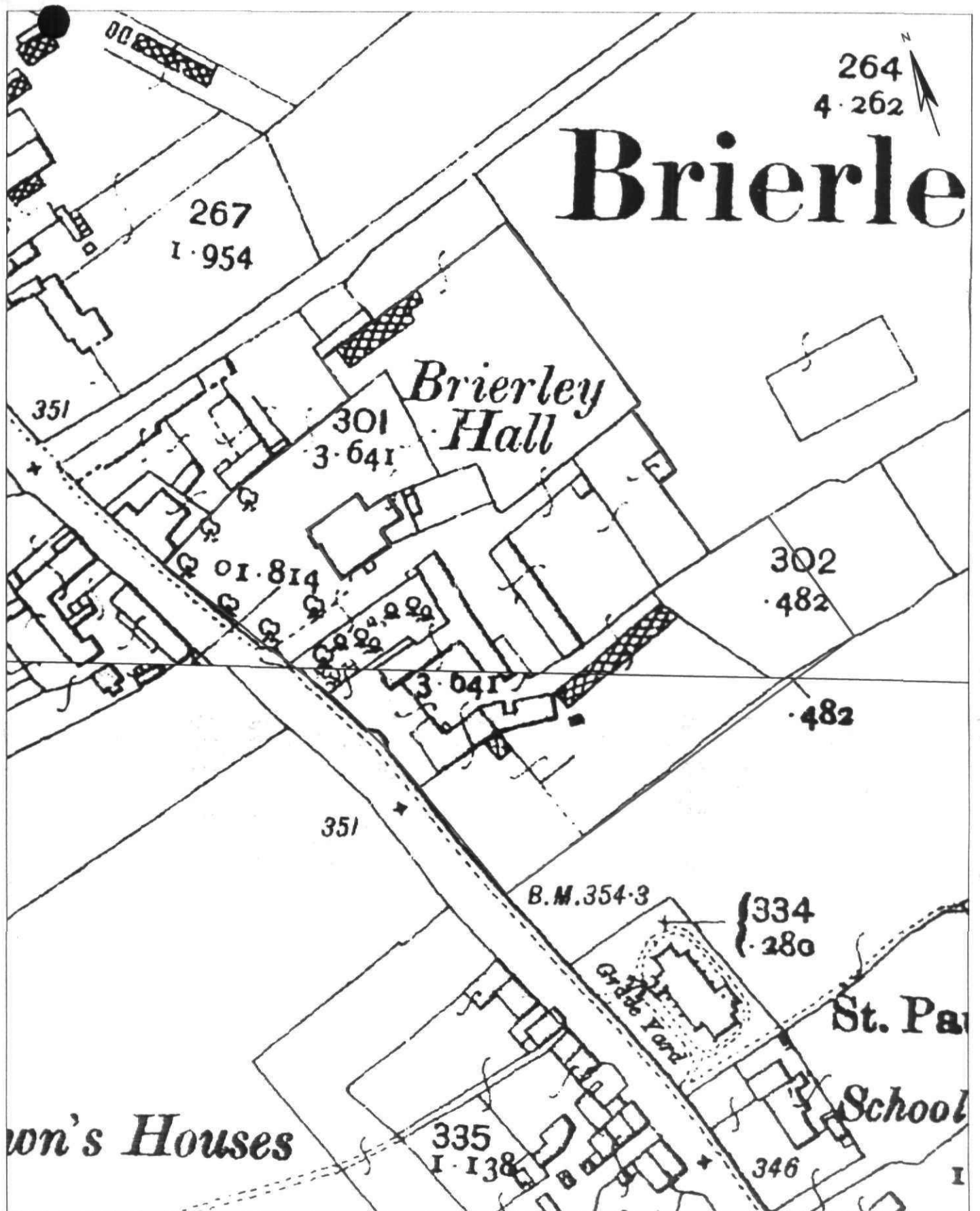
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Figure 12
 2nd ed. OS map, 1906

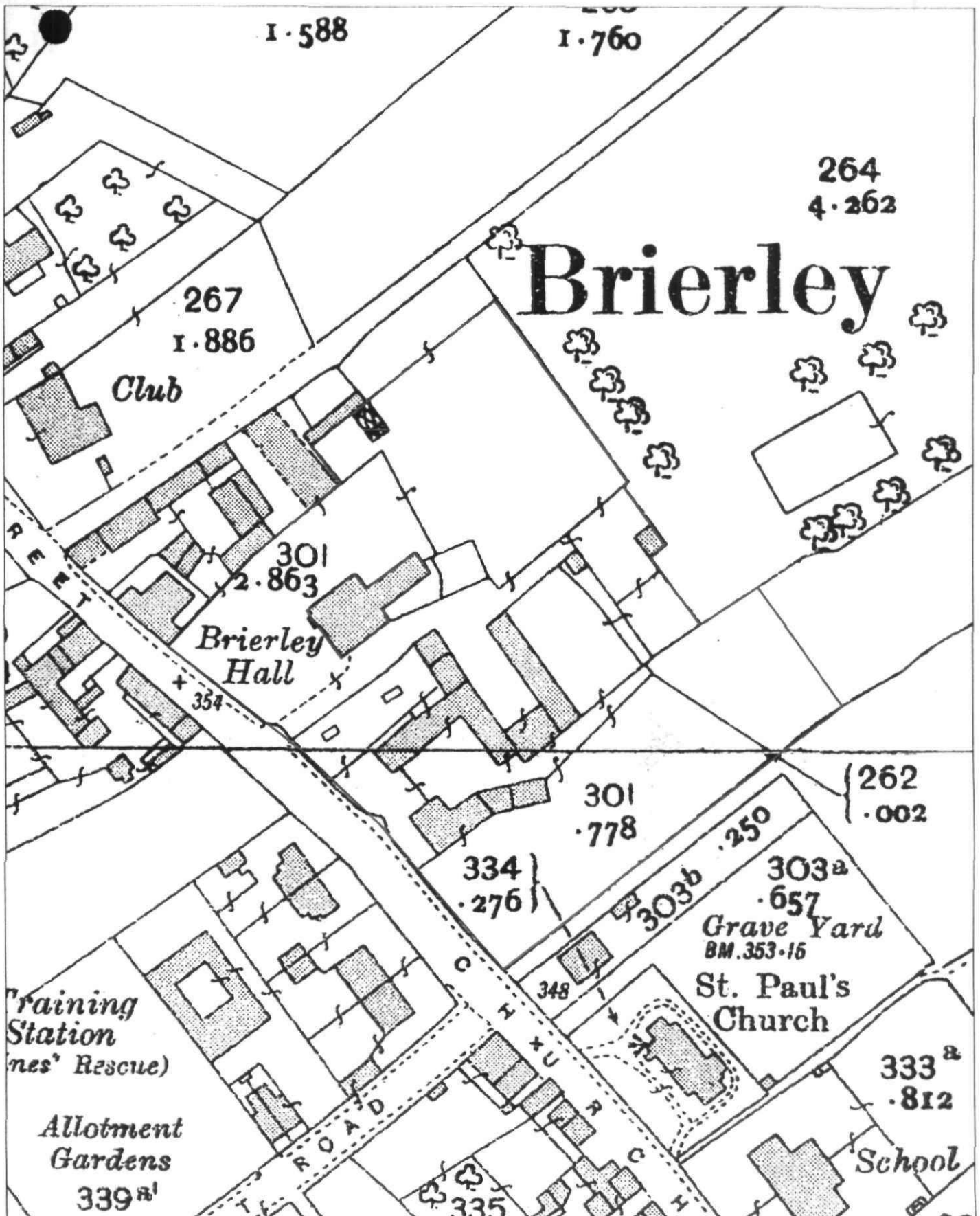
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Fig. 3 Saxton's map, 1577



Fig. 4 Speede's map, 1610



Fig. 7 John Carey's Map of the County of Yorkshire, 1810

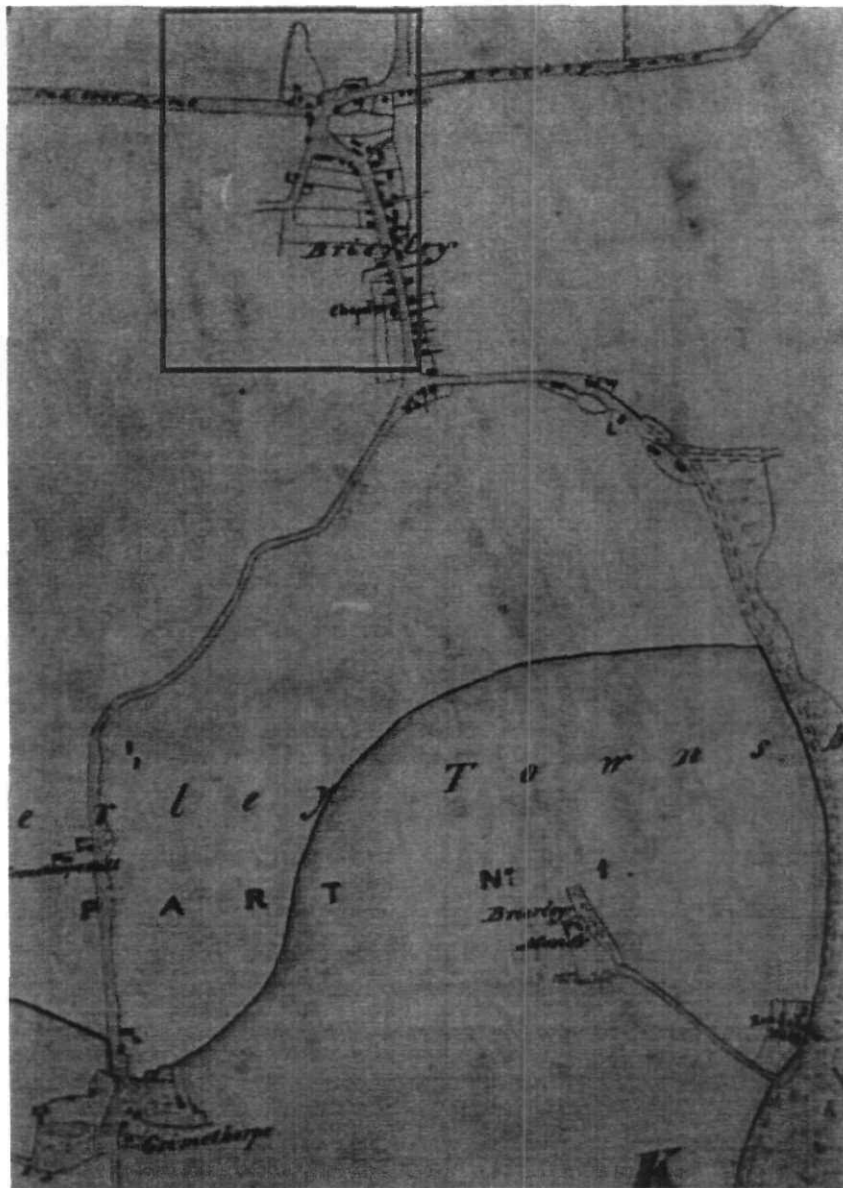


Fig. 8 Tithe map of Felkirk, 1840



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Figure 14
 OS map, 1939

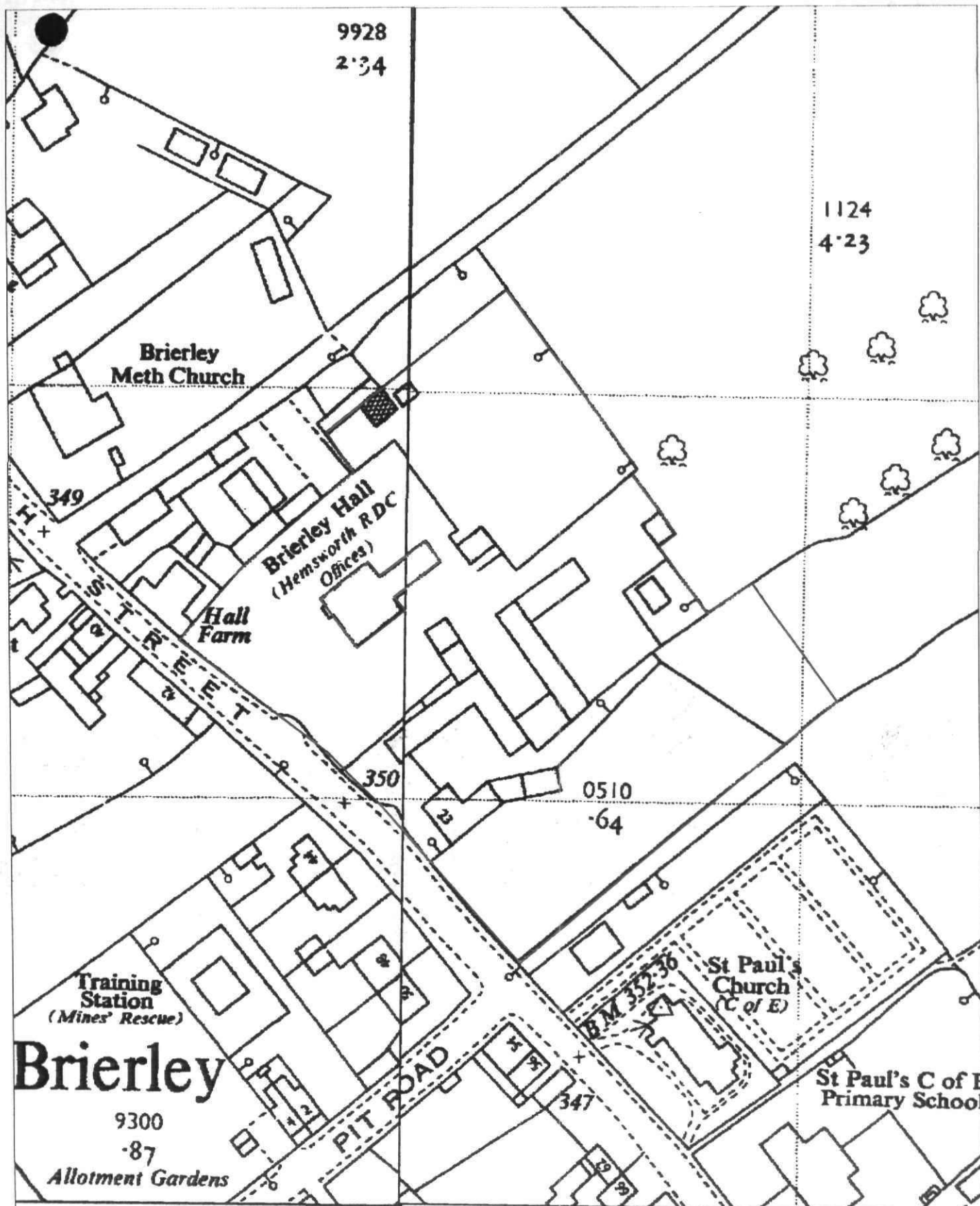
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Figure 15
 OS map dated, 1962

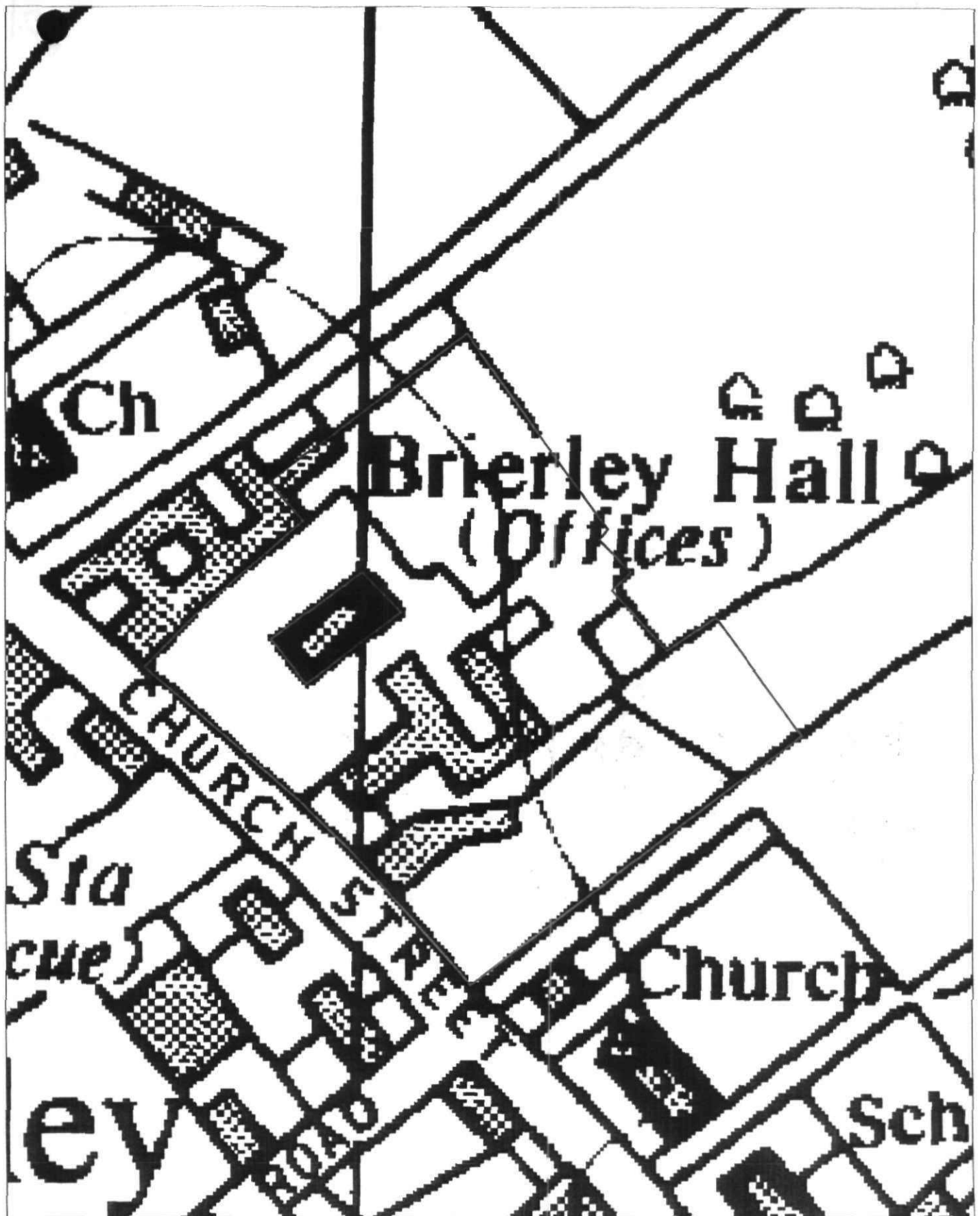
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Figure 16
 OS map dated 1975

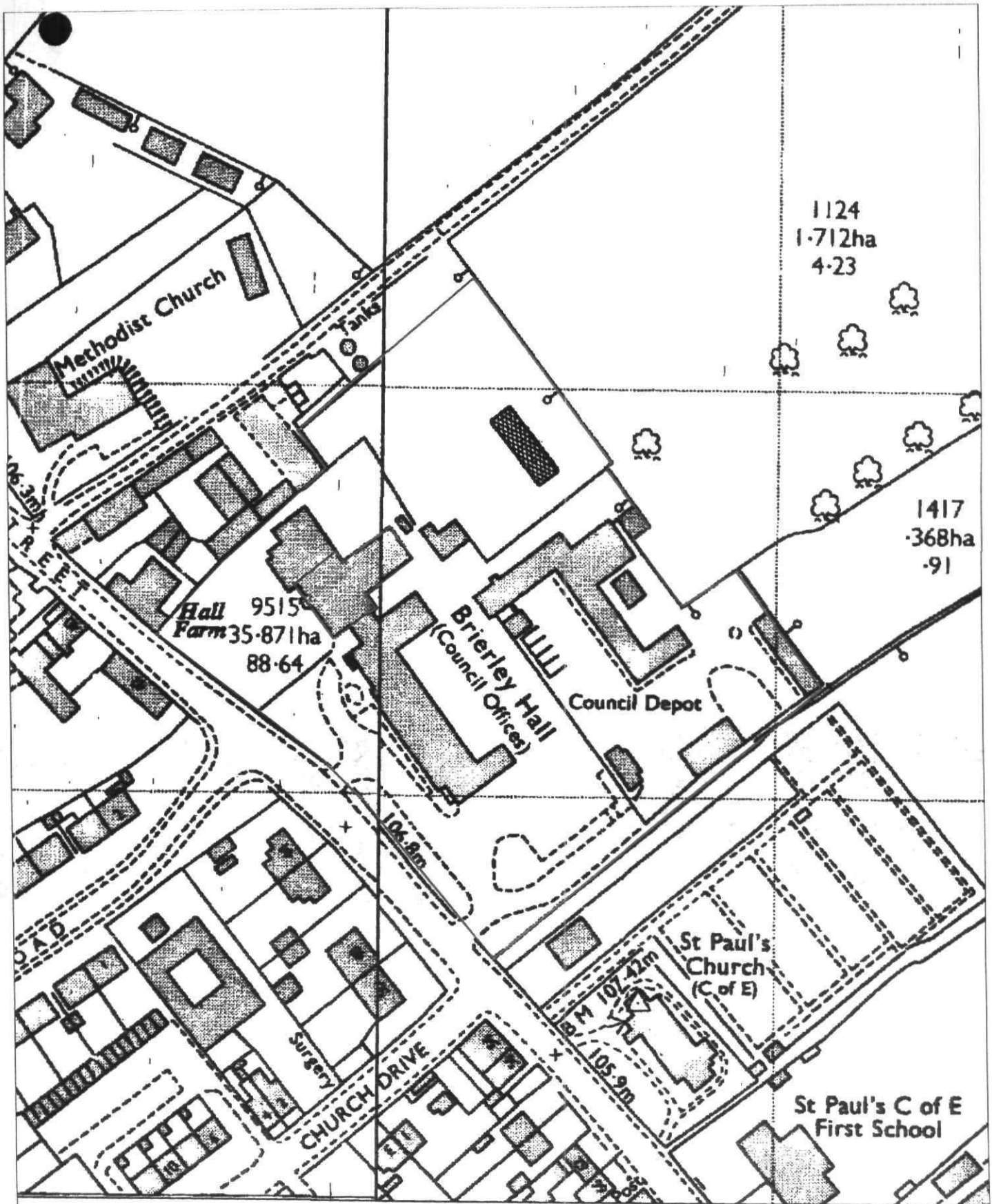
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Figure 17
 OS map dated 1985

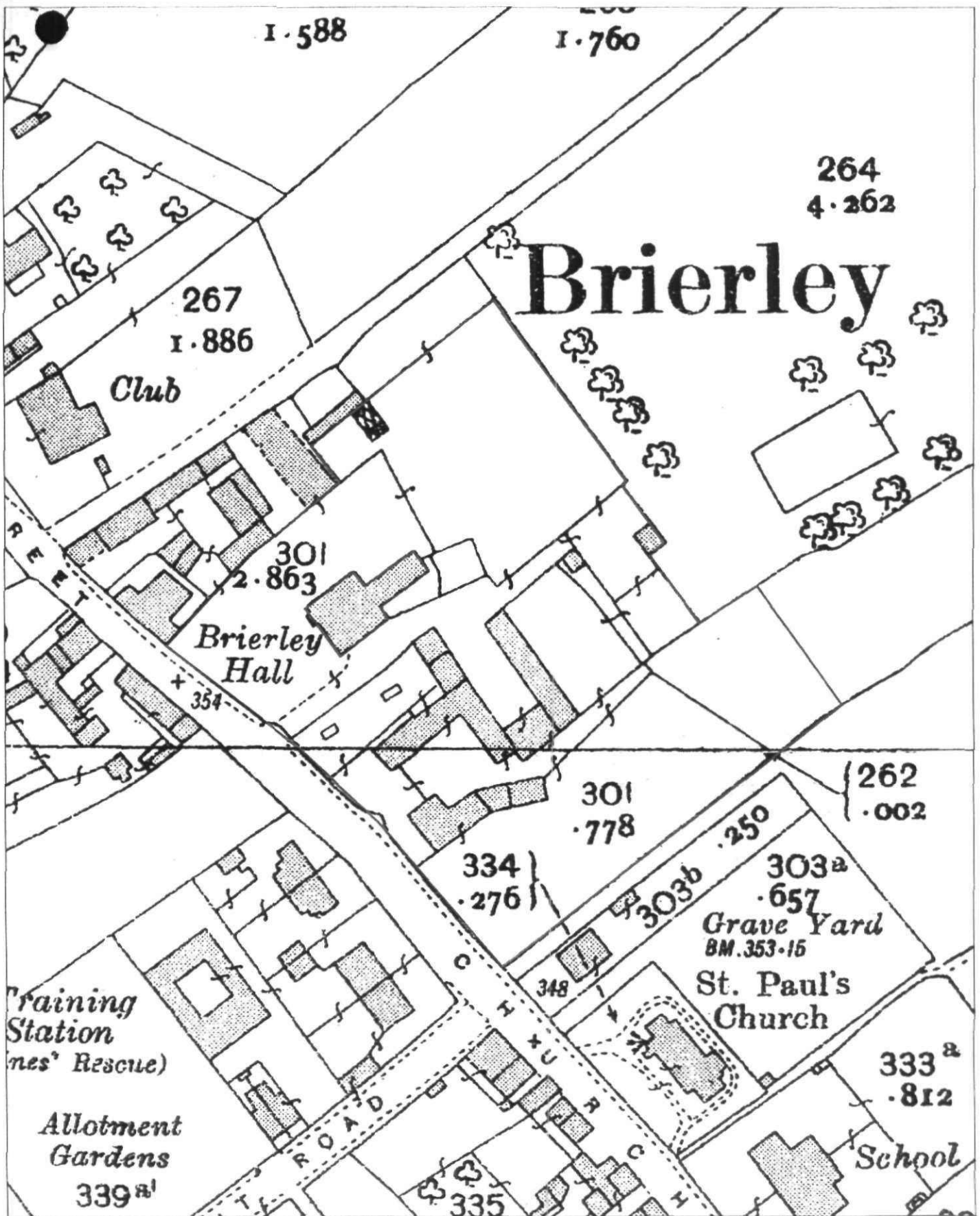
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Figure 13
 3rd ed. OS map, 1932

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Figure 14
 OS map, 1939

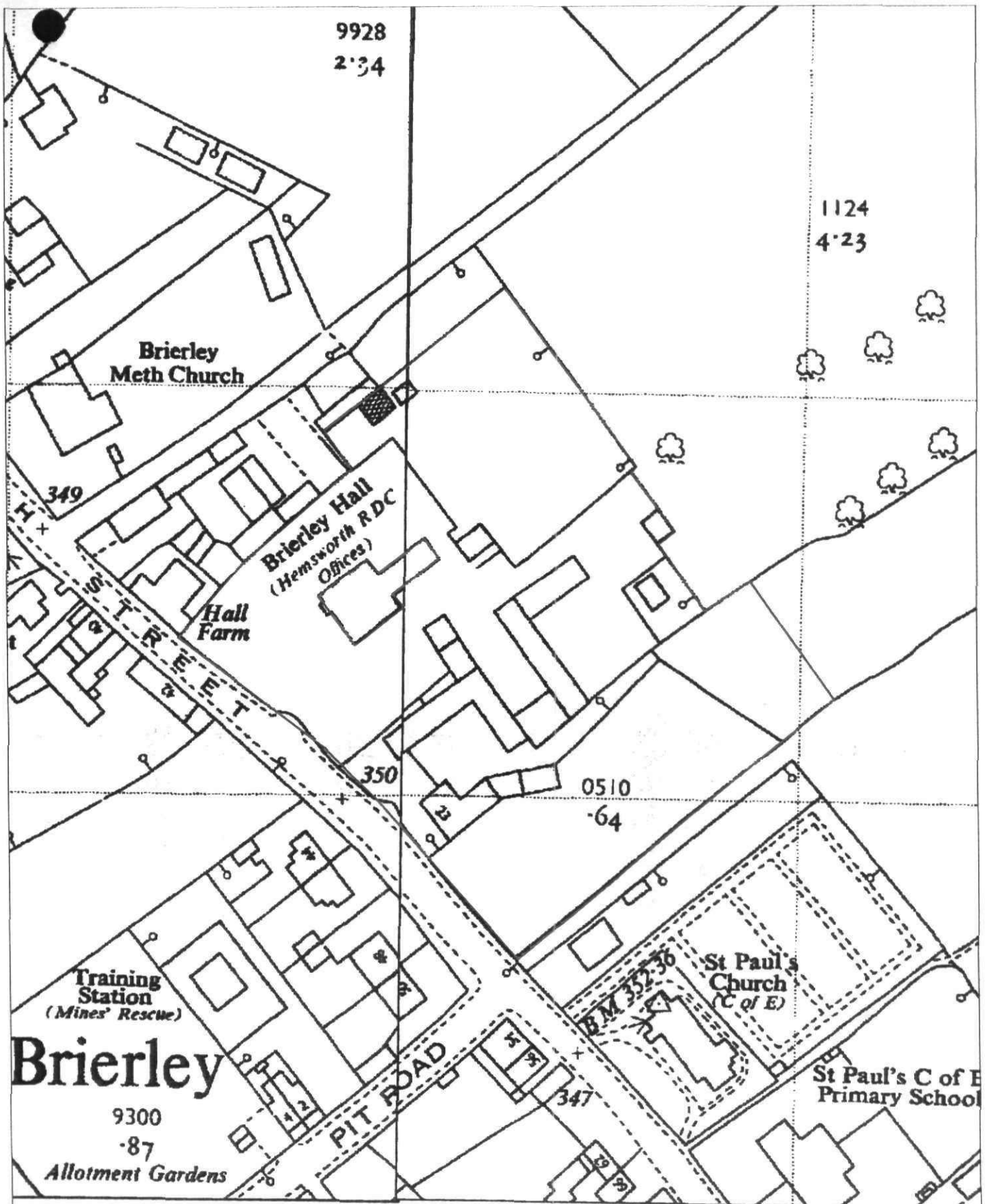
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Figure 15
 OS map dated, 1962

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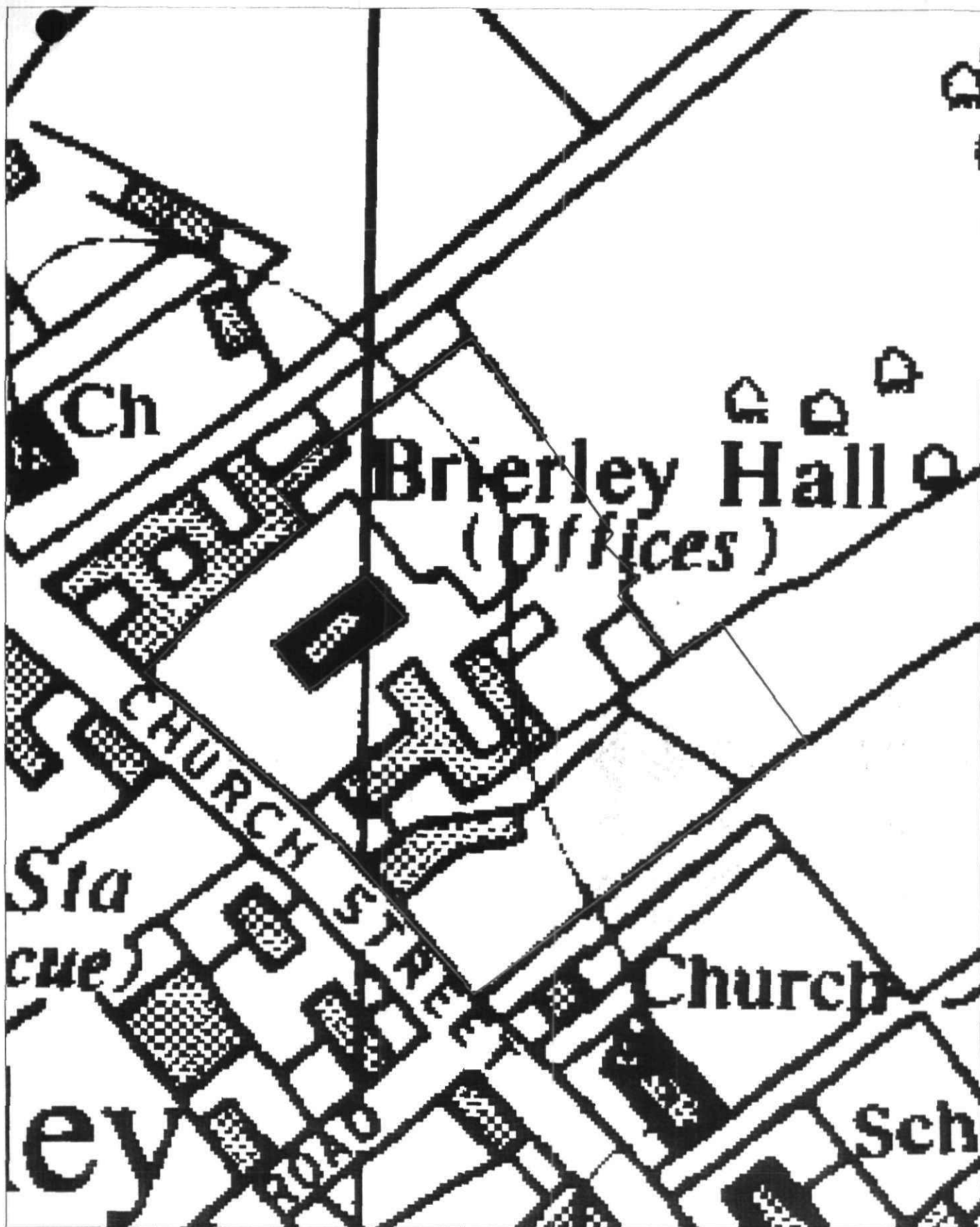
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Figure 16
 OS map dated 1975

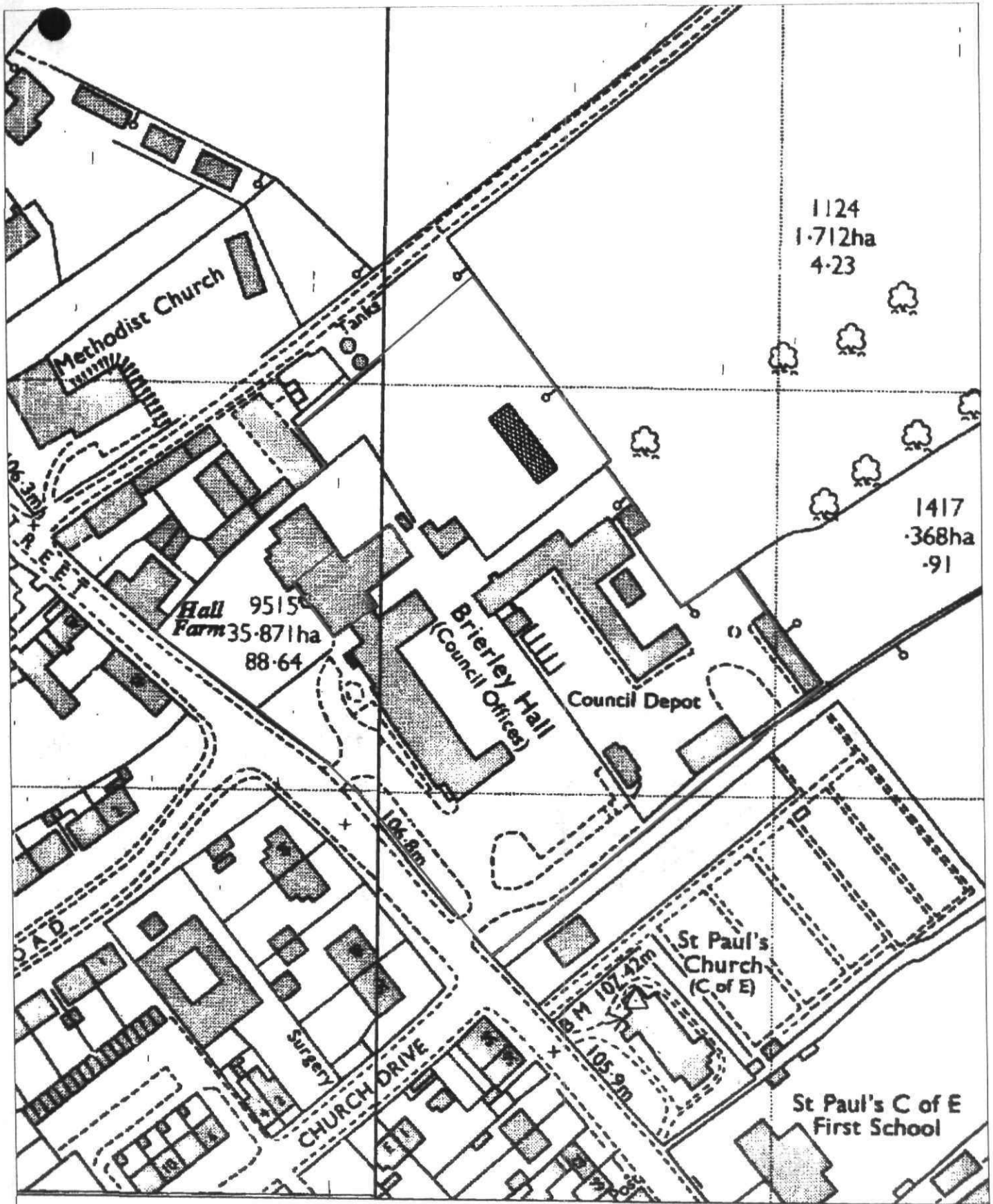
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5. SITE VISIT

- 5.1 The site visit was undertaken by Jessika Sheppy and Alvaro Mora-Ottomano of Archaeological Research Services Ltd on 10th February 2010. The site is flanked by Church Street to the South-East and St. Paul's Church to the South. The land to rear is being used as grazing ground which may be connected to Hall Farm which is located to the North of the site. The site was predominately level but sloped down very slightly towards the North-East (rear of the site). The majority of the site was covered in a mixture of tarmac and crushed building rubble which was located within the footprints of the former brick buildings (Figs. 19 and 19). To the rear and the front of the Hall the land was less disturbed being covered in grass and scrub (Figs. 20, 21 and 24).



Fig. 18 View of the site looking towards St. Paul's Church showing the footprint of the earlier brick extension.



Fig. 19 View of the site looking left from Fig. 18 showing tarmac and mound of building rubble.

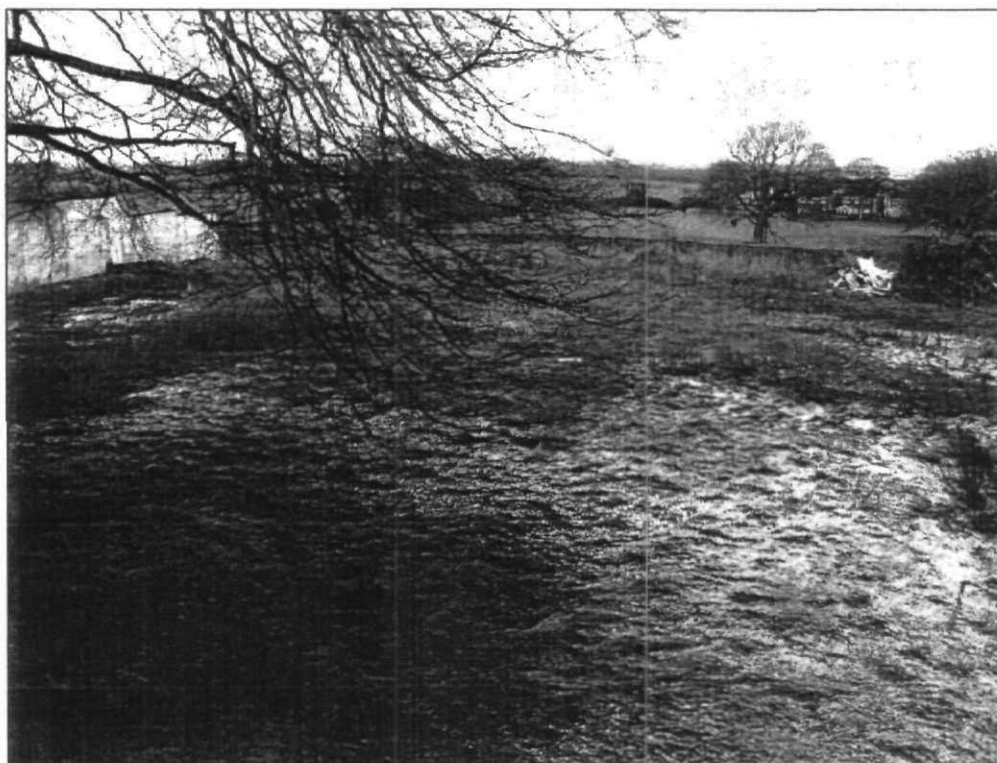


Fig. 20 View of the rear North-East area of the site or former garden/orchard with brick wall in the background.



Fig. 21 View of the rear of the hall looking right of Fig. 20 showing the modern house.

- 5.2 A modern house that appears on OS maps from 1962 (Figs. 15 and 21) is currently inhabited but will be demolished during the development.
- 5.3 The remains of a building located along the Northern boundary of the site probably relates to the rectangular building identified on maps from 1893 (Fig. 12 and 22). Apart from this, the area to the rear of the hall appears to have remained undeveloped since the Hall was first built. There was no sign of the rectangular building indicated as being in this area on the 1985 OS map (Fig. 17).



Fig. 22 Area of the demolished building along the North boundary of the site that is marked on OS maps from 1893. Also shows the brick wall that may be part of the original garden boundary.

- 5.4 A small brick building was located along the Eastern boundary of the site which appears to have been marked on maps from as early as 1854 and some of the brick boundary wall for the garden is still intact (Figs. 11 and 23).



Fig. 23 The small brick outhouse that appears on maps from 1854.

- 5.5 The front of the hall is another area of the site appears to have remained undeveloped since 1853 (Fig.). The 1841 tithe map shows a building to the front of the Hall running along Church Street. Remains of this building or earlier Medieval settlement remains could still be preserved in this area.



Fig. 24 View of out the front of the hall looking towards Church Street which would have been a former lawn.

6. BUILDING ASSESSMENT

(by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano BA MSc AIFA)

6.1 Aims and Objectives

6.1.1 The objective of the building assessment was to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information on the upstanding buildings' fabric, the known and potential archaeological interest, and the likely impact of the proposed development for informed planning decisions regarding the significance of the upstanding buildings.

6.1.2 The Archaeological Building Assessment has been carried out in accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG 16) in line with 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording' (Institute for Archaeologists 2008). All aspects of the Building Recording were conducted according to the guidelines in 'Recording Historic Buildings' published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), 'A Guide to Good Recording Practice' by English Heritage (2006).

6.2 Methodology

6.2 The archaeological building assessment was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano and Jessika Sheppy on the 10th of February 2010. This consisted of the following:

- A written record of the buildings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations and by completing Archaeological Research Services Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets.
- A photographic survey composed of high resolution digital photographs (7.1 megapixels) was undertaken using a Minolta DIMAGE A1 with a 7.2-50.8mm lens. Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs were plotted on scaled plans.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 The current Brierley Hall complex consists of four amalgamated ranges, which are the original Brierley Hall, based on cartographic evidence most likely an early 19th century house built in a Georgian architectural style; a north-western wing built in the first quarter of the 20th century emulating the architectural style of the existing house; a long rear extension abutting the eastern elevation of the Brierley Hall which appears to have been built in around the first quarter of the 20th century although it might have incorporated an existing structure abutting the Hall; and a modern building abutting the eastern wall of the north-western wing (Figs 25 and 26). The complex also included a later

structure built against the southern elevation of Brierley Hall; however, it had been demolished prior to the building survey.



Fig. 25 Western elevation of Brierley Hall (on the left) and the north-western wing (on the right)



Fig. 26 Rear extension (on the right) and modern building (on the left)

6.4 Brierley Hall

- 4.4.1 Brierley Hall is a three-storey stone-built structure with a square plan. It has five bays on the eastern and western elevations and three bays on the southern and northern elevations. It is built with ashlar sandstone and has a double shallow hipped roof with central valley made of stone slate. The eaves overhang slightly and are supported by a modillioned cornice. There are four chimney stacks reduced to the roof level which were blocked up. Brierley Hall is built in a Georgian style (e.g. Jackson and Day 2008). Unfortunately, the 1840 Tithe map does not clearly depict the Hall. As such, the building cannot be given a definite Georgian date.
- 6.4.2 The main western elevation (Fig. 27) has a continuous string course which functions as a sill for the window openings of the ground floor. It has a later canted bay porch with a central doorway flanked by two large window openings built in a similar architectural design as the main building. On the first floor the central window opening has a decorated stone canopy emphasised by architrave, frieze and cornice. The window openings on the second floor are shorter. All the window openings have square-faced surrounds and projecting sills.
- 6.4.3 The Southern elevation (Fig. 28) has a central doorway which is now boarded up. This doorway would have had some steps but they would have been removed when a later extension was built against this elevation. The scars of the later extension can be seen in the form of sockets carved in the stone wall and paint. A window opening on the first floor has been modified into a later doorway which would have connected the existing building with the later extension when it was still standing.
- 6.4.5 The eastern and northern elevations are similar to their counterparts although they have been slightly disfigured by the later abutted ranges.
- 6.4.6 Most of the original fenestration is intact except for the ones on the ground floor which are boarded up. The windows are sliding sash type with slender glazing bars and six over six lights on the first floor and two over two on the second floor. The windows of the first floor on the eastern elevation are large sash with twelve over twelve lights. The original fenestration is in keeping with the Georgian architectural style of the mid to late 18th century (e.g. Jackson and Day 2008). If the building is of a 19th century date the windows could have been reused to gain a Georgian style.
- 6.4.7 The interior of the building is almost empty and has suffered from neglect and more recently from a fire which occurred a year ago (information provided by the client). The fire took place in the modern brick extension and spread to the original Hall in the south-western room and central hallway of the ground floor where wall panelling, moulded plaster frieze and cornice and floor boards have been severely damaged.
- 6.4.8 The central hallway has a decorative cornice and a semi-circular arched doorway at the northern end which leads to the entrance of the south-west

room and the staircase (Fig. 29). The floor appears to be a later replacement of wooden panels. The plasterwork is in poor condition due to the fire.

- 6.4.9 The south-west room was probably the main hall with a grand stone fire place, suspended herringbone parquet floor, oak wall panelling, skirting board and picture rail and highly ornate plaster frieze, cornice and ceiling (Fig. 30). The decayed and burnt panels exposed an earlier wall paper with floral motif (Fig. 31). The original pattern of the decorative plaster frieze and cornice can be seen in few areas such as the corner of the fire place (Fig. 32). The floor is in moderate condition although it has a large hole on the northern end of the room.
- 6.4.10 The canted bay porch annex is decorated with painted plaster work which is in good state of preservation (Fig. 33). However, moulded plaster wall panels, dado rail and skirting boards have been removed during the occupation of previous tenants.
- 6.4.11 The building has an elegant dog-leg cantilever staircase made of sandstone blocks and a timber carved balustrade (Fig. 34). The entire staircase is extant except for the newel post on the ground floor.
- 6.4.12 The central hallway on the first floor has also been partially damaged by the fire (Fig. 31). Partial fire damage is also perceivable in the western rooms (Fig. 35). The fire places on the first and second floors have been blocked up and radiators were installed beneath the windows which entailed partial dismantlement of the window shutters and sills (Figs 36 and 37).
- 6.4.13 Most of the picture rails, dado rails and skirting boards have been removed presumably to accommodate tall furniture against the walls without gaps which might have been created by the projection of the aforementioned fittings. Moreover, later insertions such as large 'Crittall-type' windows have disfigured the original appearance of the rooms (Fig. 38).
- 6.4.14 The second floor has an elliptical archway leading to the top of the staircase (Fig. 39). There is a glazed ceiling light at the top of the staircase which may have had a lantern roof above it allowing light to the entire stairway. A few examples of plaster cornices, skirting boards, etc. survive on this floor (Fig. 40). However, some existing fabrics such as wall plaster have been recently stripped from several walls (Fig. 41).
- 6.4.15 There is a cellar which occupies the entire plan of the building and although its access was limited, it was observed that it consists of a number of rooms and passageways (c. 2 metres of maximum depth) with segmental vaults made of bricks (Fig. 42).



Fig. 27 Western elevation of Brierley Hall



Fig. 28 Southern elevation of Brierley Hall (on the left) and the rear extension (on the right)



Fig. 29 Hallway on the ground floor

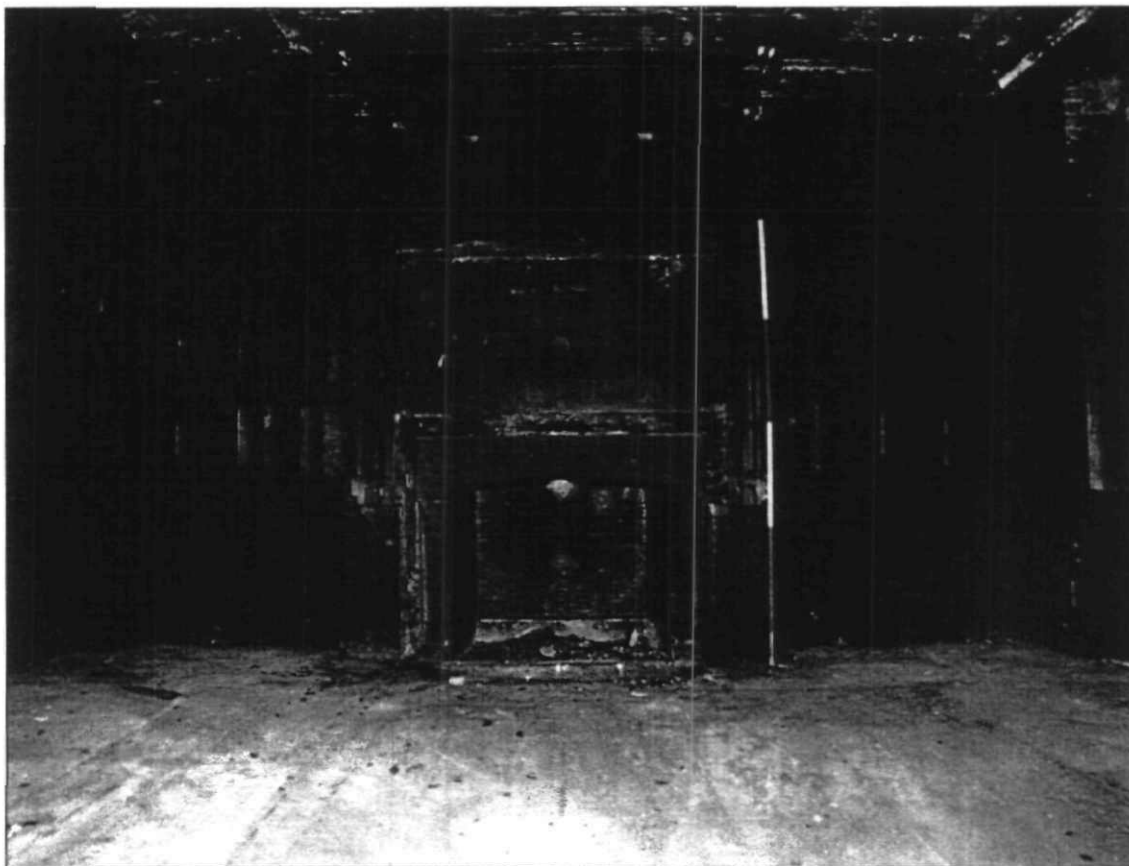


Fig. 30 Fire place and burnt wall panelling in the south-western main room

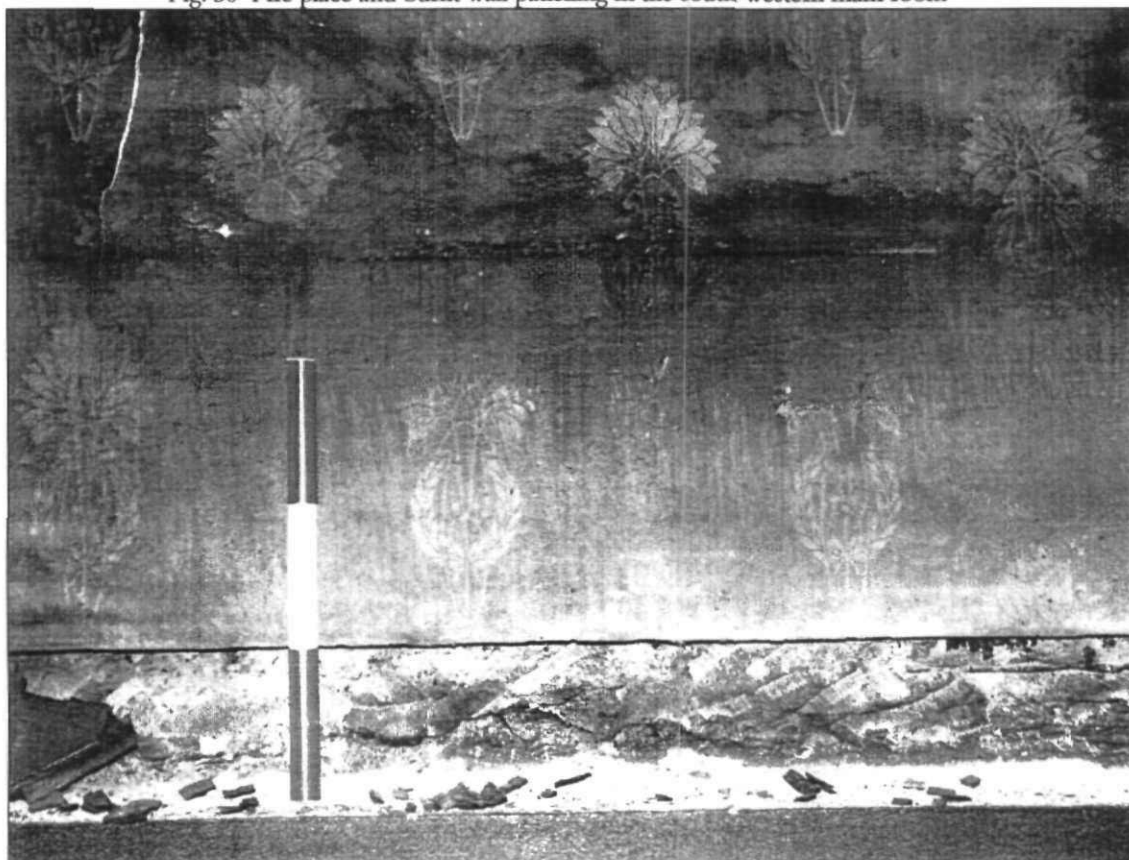


Fig. 31 Early wall paper revealed behind burnt wall panel over fire place

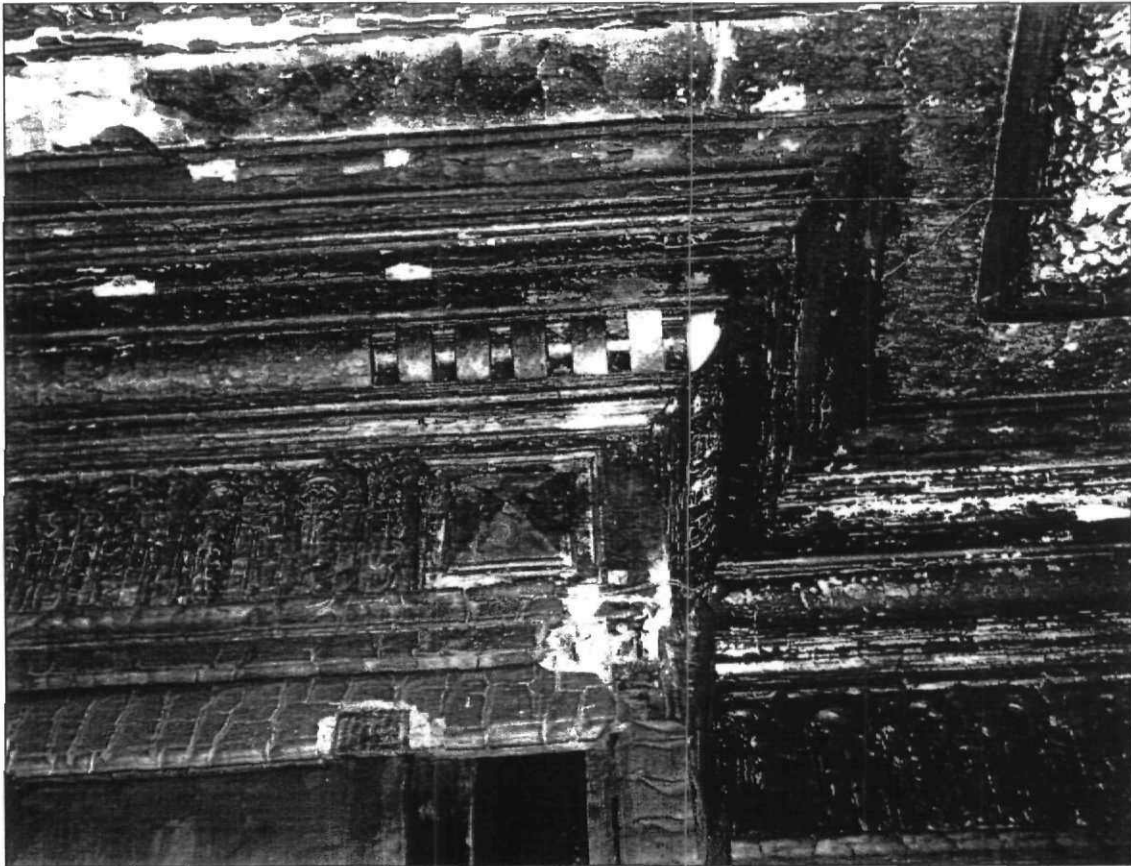


Fig. 32 Detail of plaster frieze and cornice with severe burn damage

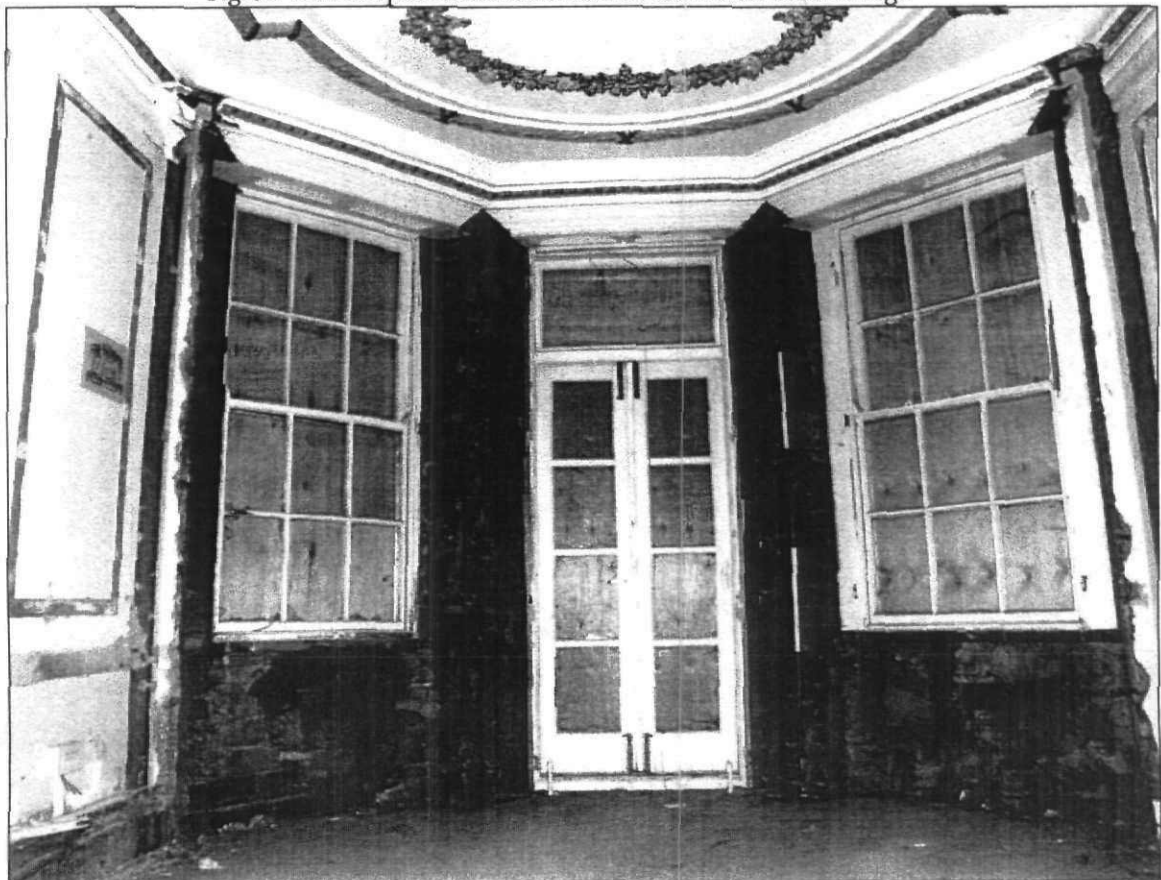


Fig.33 Interior view of the canted bay porch annex



Fig. 34 Dog-leg staircase



Fig. 35 Hallway on the first floor



Fig.36 View of the south-western room on the first floor



Fig.37 Window on the central bay of the first floor with additional radiator

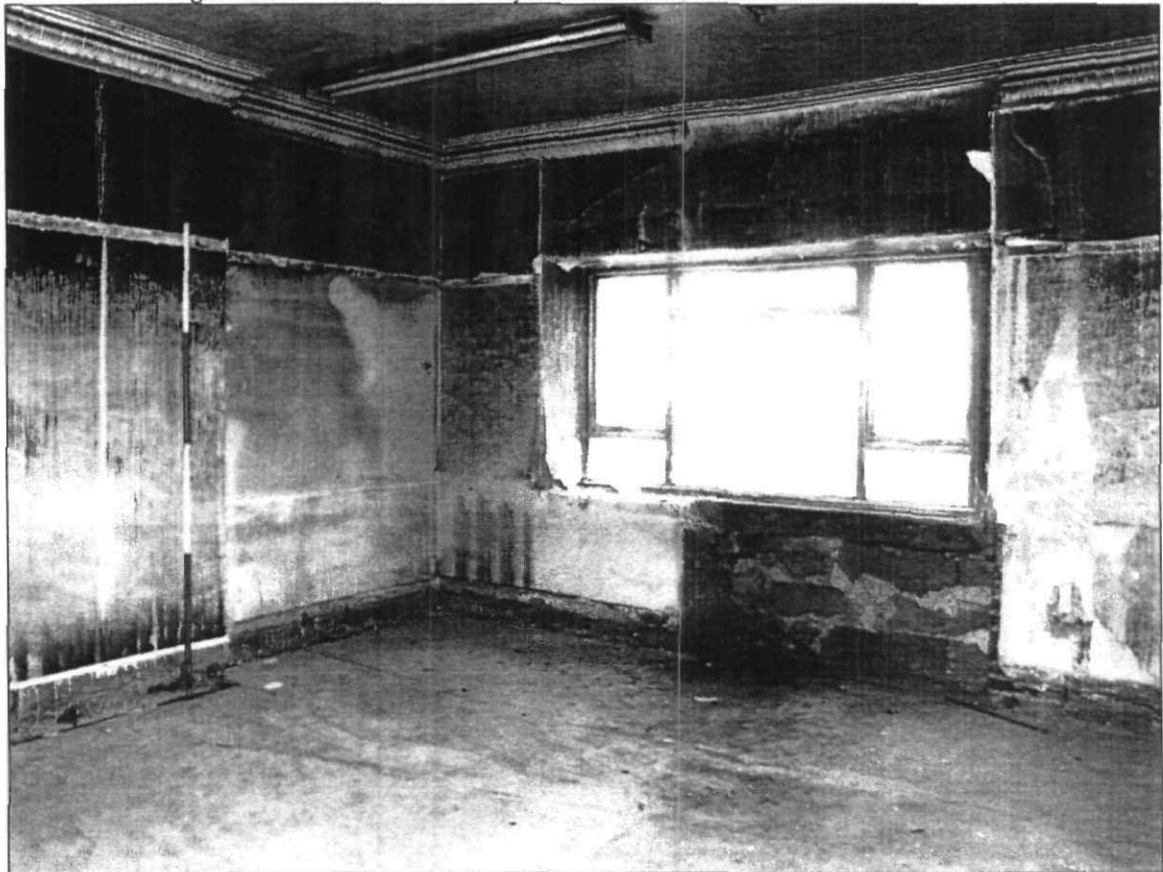


Fig. 38 Inserted window on the north-western room of the first floor



Fig. 39 Elliptical archway leading to the top of the staircase

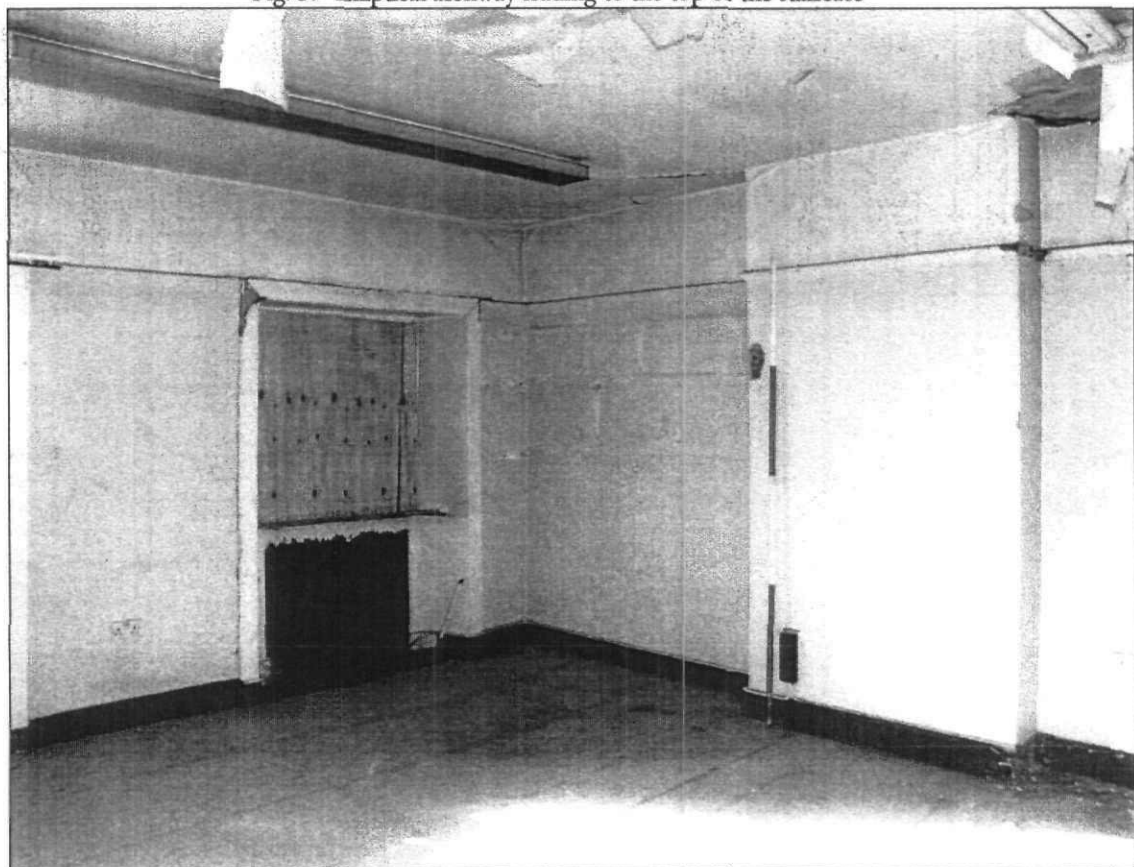


Fig. 40 North-western room on the second floor

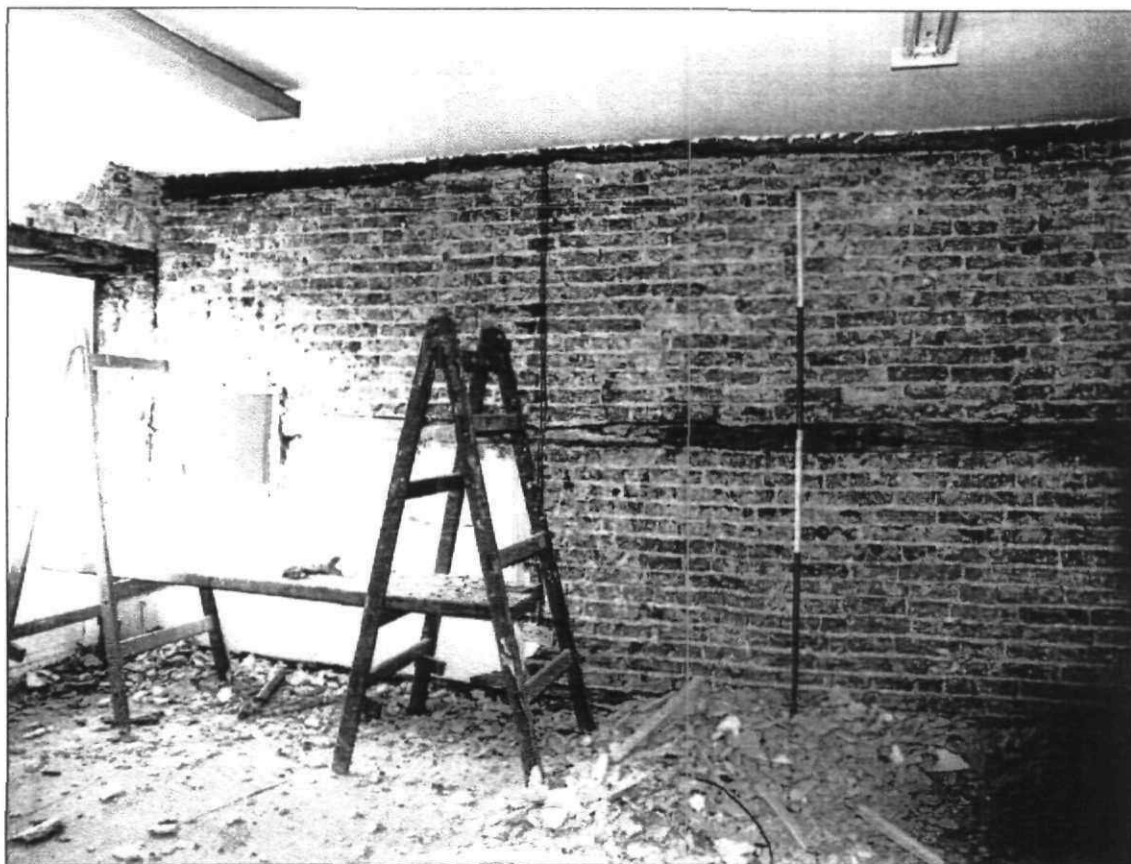


Fig. 41 South-western room on the second floor

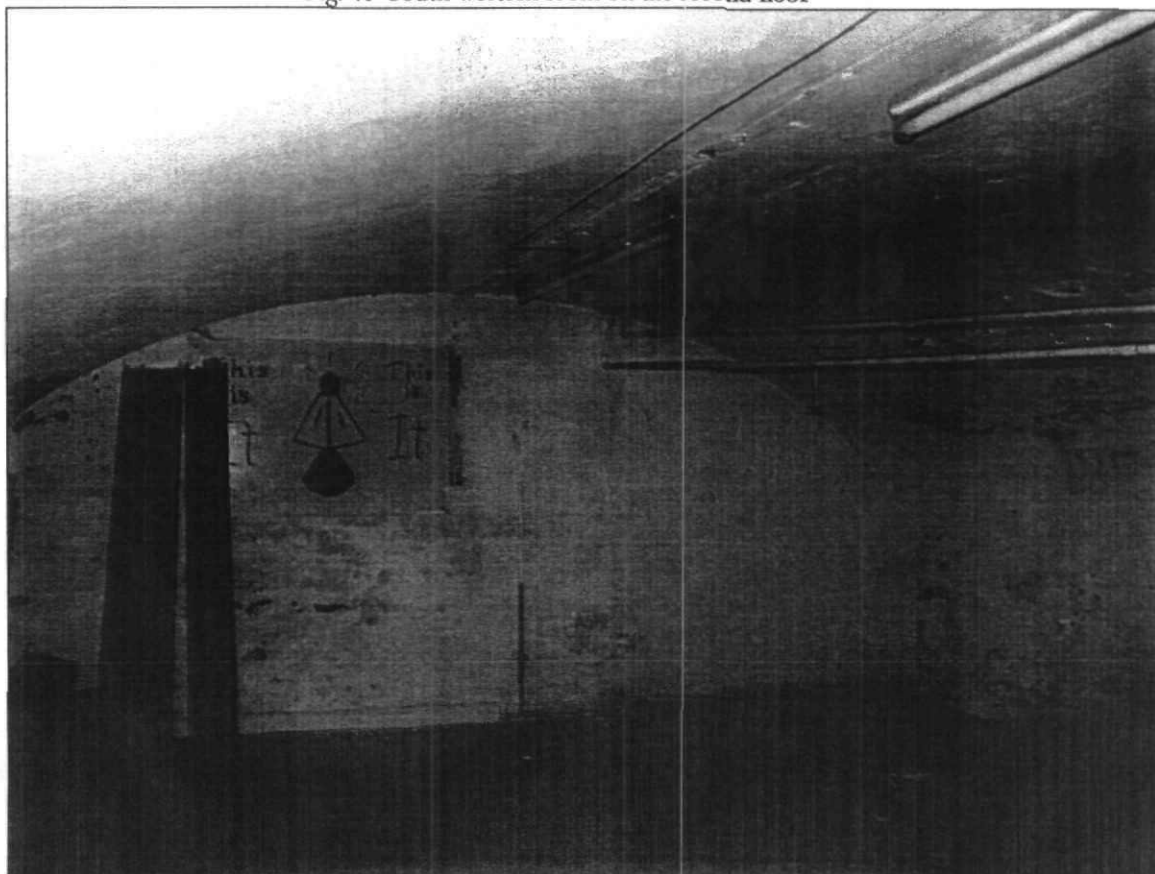


Fig. 42 General view of the vaulted cellar

6.5 North-western wing

- 6.5.1 The North-western wing is a two-storey high and three-bay wide stone-built rectangular building (north-west/south-west) abutting the northern end of Brierley Hall (Fig. 25). It is built in the same style as Brierley Hall with a hipped roof and a chimney stack positioned at the rear end. There are two recessed narrow bays on the northern and southern ends. The bay adjoining Brierley Hall has an elongated window with semi-circular arched head.
- 6.5.2 The building investigation established that this range was erected in the first quarter of the 20th century although it does not appear depicted in OS maps until 1985.
- 6.5.3 The interior consists predominantly of two large rooms on each level. The room on the ground floor used to be the billiards room (Fig. 43) which has a central sandstone fire place, decorated plaster ceiling and oak wall panelling which incorporates a cabinet with a rack for snooker cues (Fig. 44). The room has horned sash windows which are externally boarded up (Fig. 45).
- 6.5.4 The floor above used to be a music room which has a similar sandstone fireplace (Fig. 46). The walls have been stripped of their original finished fabrics. However, a series of wooden plugs embedded into the walls may indicate that they were covered with panelling similar to the floor below. The ceiling is also dismantled, revealing the roof structure which is composed of two large queen-post trusses.



Fig. 43 General view of the billiard room, looking east

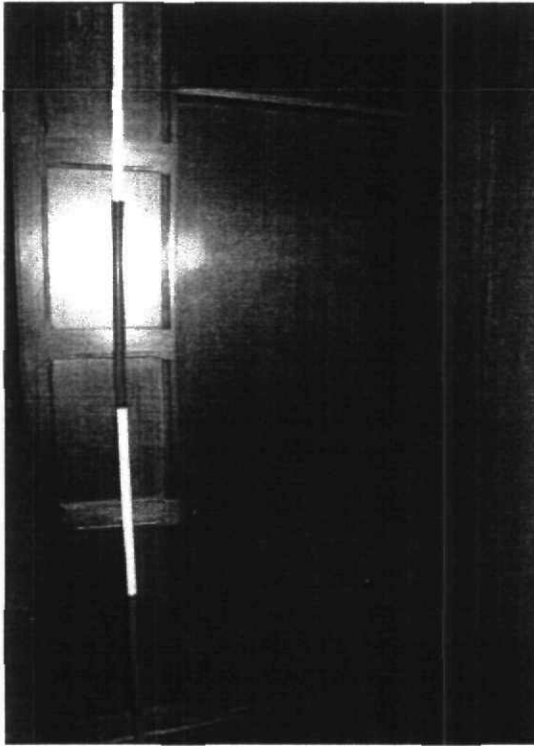


Fig. 44 Snooker cue rack and cabinet

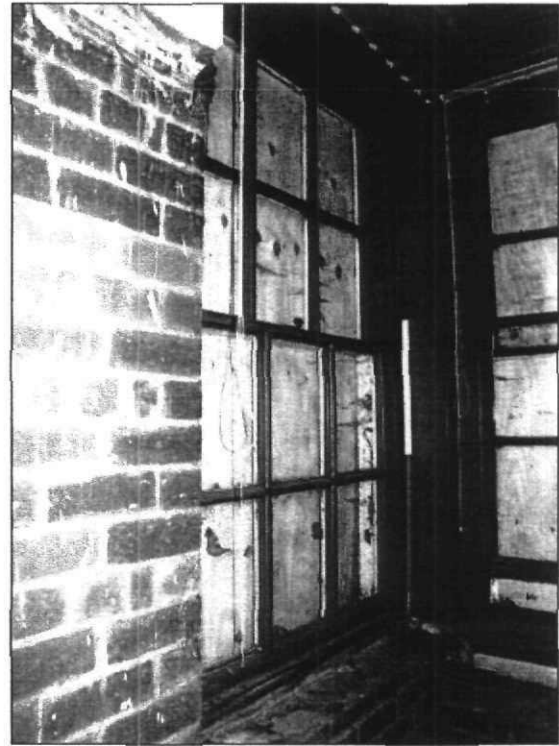


Fig. 45 Detail of horned sash window

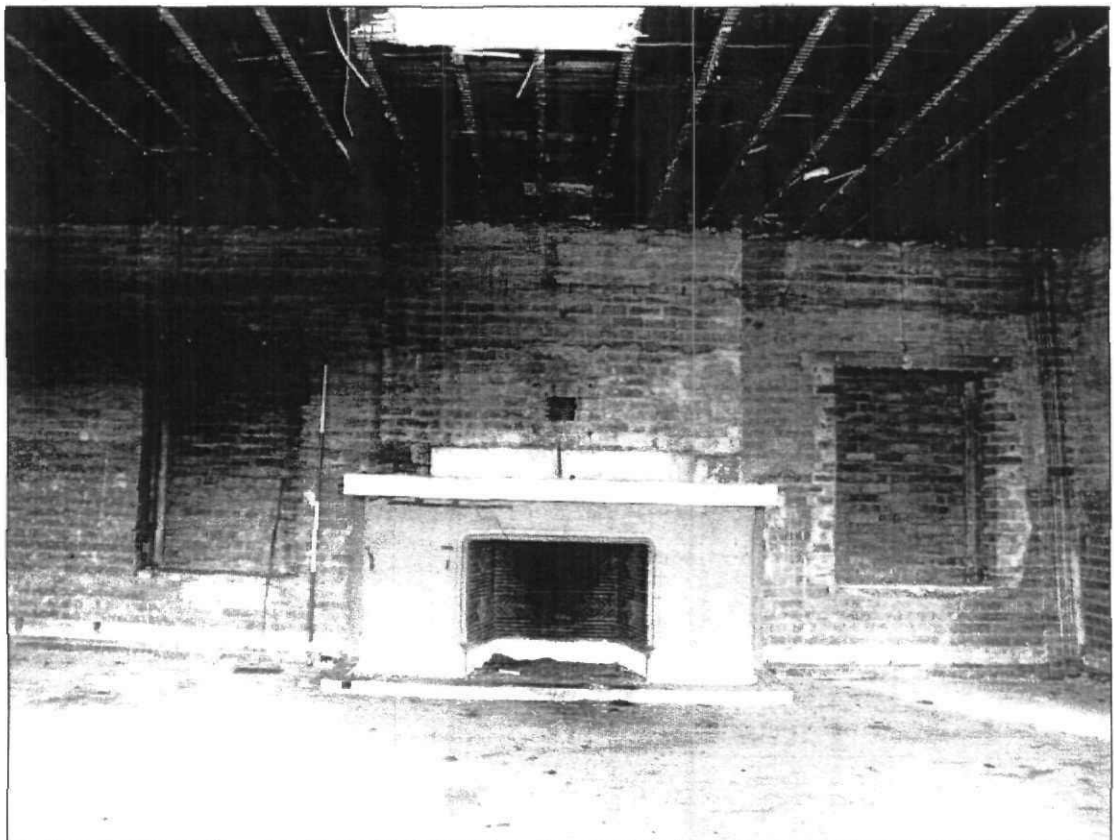


Fig. 46 View of the dancing floor on the first floor, looking east

6.6 Rear wing

- 6.6.1 The rear wing is a long rectangular two-storey range made of sandstone with asymmetrical bay sub-divisions marked by a series of sash windows of different width on both floors. It has a slated roof with two chimney stacks with a hipped abutting the eastern elevation of Brierley Hall and a pitch gable end on the eastern end with stone coping supported by two kneeler stones at the end of the verge (Fig. 47).
- 6.4.2 This range appears to have been built in around the first quarter of the 20th century although it might have incorporated an existing structure abutting the Hall.
- 6.6.3 Internally, it has been mostly stripped revealing the brick walls and the timber joists for the first floor which has herringbone strutting (Fig. 48). Most of the rooms are empty although there is a metal money safe box inserted in the wall of one of the rooms (Fig. 49).



Fig. 47 Southern elevation of the rear extension

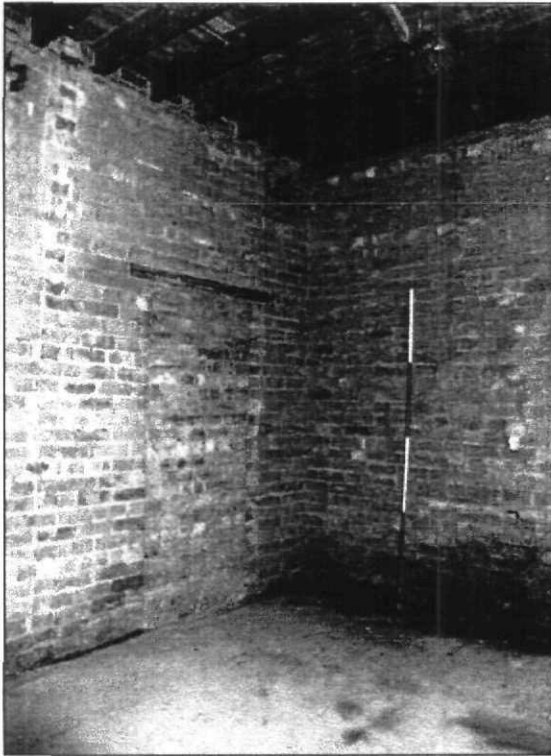


Fig. 48 View of a room in the rear extension



Fig. 49 Inserted metal money safe box

6.7 Modern building

6.7.1 The modern building situated against the eastern side of the northern wing has no historical importance or architectural merit. It is built with bricks, RSJ beams and has concrete floors. The interior consists of a large room lit with 'Crittall-type' windows (Fig. 50).

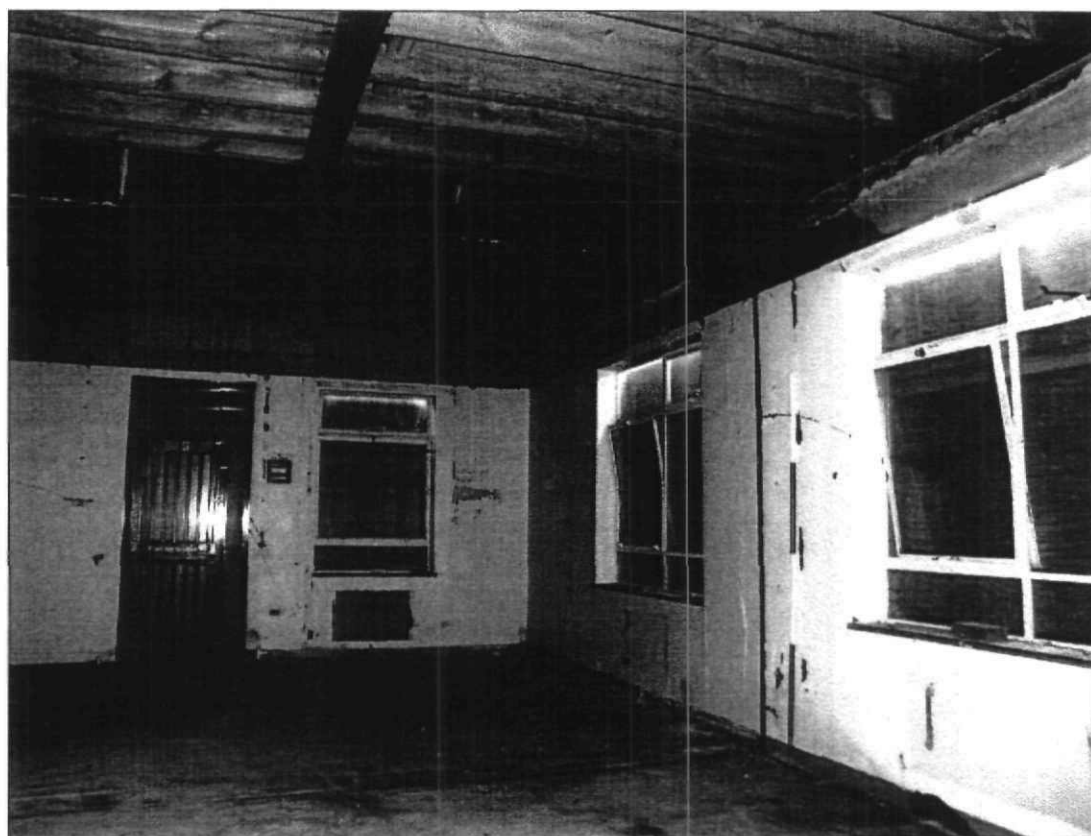


Fig. 50 Interior view of the modern building, looking north

6.8 Discussion

- 6.8.1 The archaeological building assessment at Brierley Hall established that the main Hall appears architecturally to be a typical Georgian house dating to the mid to late 18th century. Unfortunately, cartographical evidence and documentary sources point to the house being constructed in the 19th century, so a definite Georgian date can not be determined. It is therefore also possible that the Hall was constructed in the 19th century in a Georgian style, reusing certain architectural features such as windows. It is externally in good state of preservation despite unsympathetic additions and alterations. Its interior has several original fixtures and fittings which should be retained such as the ground floor fire place, staircase with balustrade, decorative plaster work, sash windows and perhaps even a sample of the early decorated wall paper revealed behind burnt wall panelling. Further fixtures and fittings are in poor state of preservation due to neglect, fire and recent alterations. The assessment determined that Brierley Hall bears architectural and regional historic significance.
- 6.8.2 The northern wing is in an excellent condition and its interior has fire places and wall panelling which should be retained. The building bears some architectural merit and is of local importance.
- 6.8.3 The rear wing has suffered extensive internal modification. However, its external fabrics are in good state of preservation and its general appearance and design bear substantial architectural merit.

- 6.8.4 The modern building was a later unsympathetic addition which has no architectural and/or historical importance
- 6.8.5 It is recommended, therefore, that a programme of building recording should be undertaken on the significant ranges prior to their re-development to provide preservation by record.

6.9 References

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**7. AIR SURVEY REPORT
(by David Knight)**

7.1 Summary of Air Survey Mapping Results

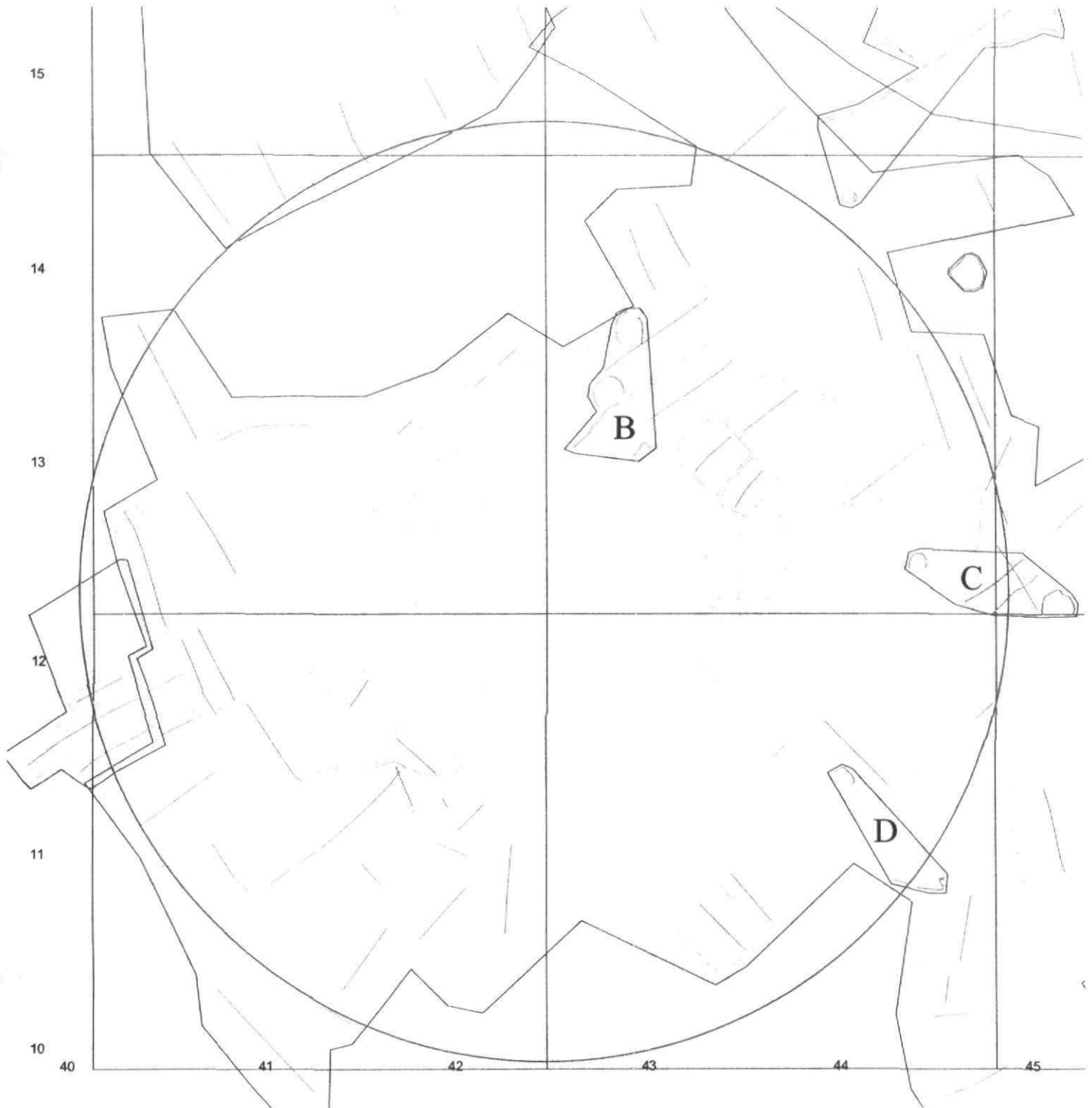
- 7.1.1 This summary provides an overview of the archaeology of the area as evidenced by the aerial survey record. The environs within 1km of the site at Brierley has been surveyed as part of the Lower Wharfedale project on behalf of English Heritage for the National Mapping Programme. The results of this aerial photographic survey produced a number of sites, dating from the Prehistoric to the Post-Medieval period.
- 7.1.2 The whole region was covered with Post-Medieval ridge and furrow and steam ploughed narrow ridge and furrow, visible as extensive earthworks, and in places as cropmarks (NMR UID 1394251 and 1394254). The majority of these fields appear to have been heavily cultivated since the date of the mapped photography (predominantly 1950's) and most of the ridge and furrow was found to be no longer visible on the latest 1984 photography.
- 7.1.3 Approximately 0.3km North of the development site (centered at SE 4115 1148) are two curvilinear ditched enclosures of probable Prehistoric or Roman date (Fig. 51, B). The southernmost consists of an intermittently visible ditch with a maximum internal diameter of 72m. Abutting this enclosure is a linear ditch which extends to the south-west for a distance of 122m. Immediately to the north of these is a more irregular broken enclosure with an internal diameter of 69m. A possible associated "L"-shaped ditch is visible to the south.
- 7.1.4 Two further curvilinear enclosures are located towards the Eastern limit of the Brierley area approximately 1km from Brierley Hall (centered at SE 4207 1103) (Fig. 51, C). Both are intermittently visible, with the westernmost having a diameter of 39m (SE 4182 1111). This feature displays a possible entrance along its eastern length. The larger of the two enclosures, at SE 4213 1102, is more irregular in plan with a maximum visible internal diameter of over 70m. Two parallel linear ditches, approximately 42m apart from one-another, are visible lying between the two enclosures, measuring between 133m and 164m in length. The latter may be remnant associated field boundaries. All these features are considered to be prehistoric or Roman in date.
- 7.1.5 A possible enclosure and an irregular ditch are visible as cropmarks approximately 0.8km from the development site (SE 4174 1053 (Fig. 51, D)). The enclosure appears to be rectilinear in plan (SE 4166 1064), although only partly visible, and has a diameter of over 43m. The ditch lies nearly 300m to the south-east and extends east to west for a length of 113m. The date for both these features is uncertain.



Key to NMP conventions

-  Ditch
-  Levelled Ridge & Furrow
-  Bank
-  Extant Ridge & Furrow

Fig. 51 Archaeological Features Visible on Aerial Photographs



OFFICE OF ORIGIN YORK	COUNTY	SCALE OF SURVEY 1:10 000	METHOD COMBINED KEY / FRAMEWORK VIEW	OS MAP No. SE 41SW
PROJECT NAME Lowry, Whitcliffe NMP	DISTRICT	DATE OF SURVEY March 2004	ASSOCIATED PLANS	MAP No.
SITE NAME	PARISH	SURVEY SOURCE (AIR PHOTO) EVT	SHEET	OSMAP No.
DOCUMENT STATUS	NO.		CATALOGUE No.	

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8. OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The grounds around the Grade II listed Brierley Hall are located off Church Street which was the main road in the Medieval settlement of Brierley. As such, it is possible that archaeological remains from the Medieval period could still survive, either close to the road or in areas where the ground has not been disturbed or developed (Areas in blue and yellow on Fig. 52). Remains of the buildings identified on the 1840 Tithe map that were later demolished to make way for the Hall may survive close to the road (Area in yellow on Fig. 52). Remains may potentially survive relating to the Post-Medieval stables and coach house are likely to have been destroyed when the site was developed by the Hemsworth Rural District Council during the 1950's and 60's (Area in green on Fig. 52).

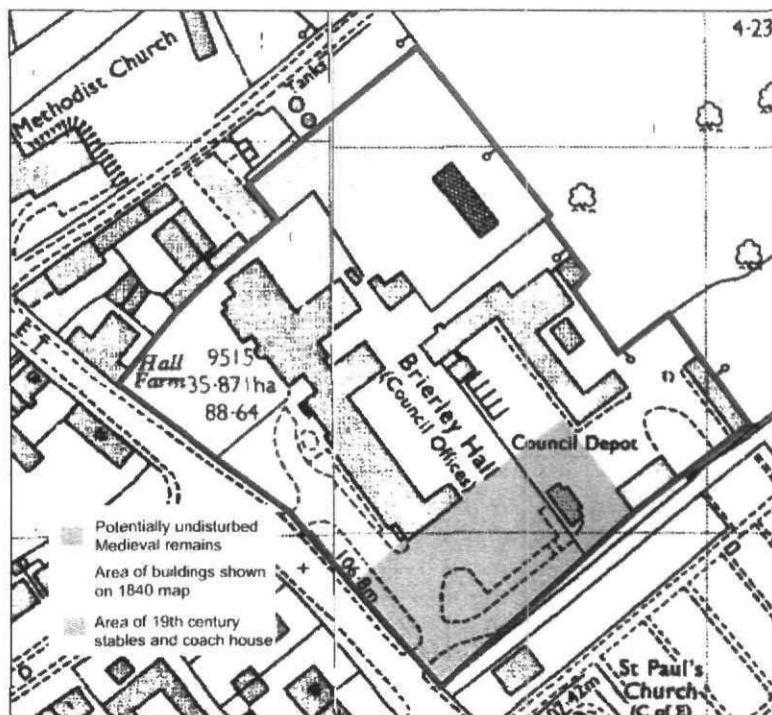


Fig. 52 Plan of the site showing the potential areas of archaeological interest.

- 8.2 Brierley Hall appears to have been constructed in the 19th century in a Georgian style, possibly reusing some original Georgian features such as windows. Documentary and cartographical evidence put it at a much later date than the surviving architecture suggests. Cartographical evidence also seems to be incorrect as regards to the different phases of construction.

9. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 6.1. This assessment has identified a moderate potential for Medieval remains associated with the Medieval settlement of Brierley and a low potential for all other periods, although some Post-Medieval structural remains may be present below the modern building footprints.

- 7.2. The 19th construction and development of the Council buildings is likely to have removed or truncated many of the earlier archaeological deposits present within the site.
- 7.3. Brierley Hall is a Grade II listed building and despite a significant amount of neglect and vandalism there are many architectural components still intact that merit further recording work. Any proposed development of Brierley Hall will require listed building consent.

10. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 The proposed development of the site intends to renovate the present Brierley Hall into three separate houses and construct a further 29 houses within the grounds. It is not known at this point to what extent the development is likely to alter what remains of the internal original features of the Hall, although from the plans supplied it appears that the layout of the hall will only be substantially altered within the modern extension.
- 10.2 It is assumed that the construction of the other properties will have a significant amount of below ground work including excavating foundations and services and landscaping garden areas.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 Proposed below ground development may impact on archaeological deposits associated with any Medieval and Post-Medieval remains. Archaeological mitigation, in the form of an evaluation of the site including a detailed building survey, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority. Such work, if required, is likely to form part of a condition of planning consent.

12. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 12.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 12.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

13. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 13.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 14.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Pat Cross of Saul Construction. Thanks are also expressed to Andrew Lines and Louisa Matthews at South Yorkshire Archaeological Service and all those at the consulted archives.

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www.brierleyvillage.co.uk local interest website

www.brierleyyorkshireengland.net local interest website by Richard Watson

APPENDIX I: REGISTERS

SHEFFIELD SMR LIST

Monuments within 1km search area

I.D	Name	MonType	Notes
2240	Elms Farm House, Brierley	Building	A post medieval farm house which may have medieval origins
2241	Stone pieces from Elms Farm, Brierley	Event	Pieces of medieval carved stone have been recorded at Brierley
2291	23 Church Street, Brierley	Building	Post-Medieval House
2292	42 Church Street, Brierley	Building	Post-Medieval House
2293	Cliff Farm, Brierley	Building	Post-Medieval House

Monuments just outside 1km search area

I.D	Name	MonType	Notes
291	Brierley Manor, Brierley	Building	18 th century farmhouse with evidence of earlier Medieval building incorporated.
290	Ringstone Hill	Monument	Possible remains of ancient earthworks and meeting place in the English Civil War.
176	Cropmark	Monument	Ploughed out Iron Age/ Romano-British irregular enclosure.
177	Cropmark	Monument	Ploughed out Iron Age/ Romano-British rectangular enclosure.
178	Cropmark	Monument	Ploughed out Iron Age/ Romano-British circular enclosure.
1225	Cropmark	Monument	Ploughed out Iron Age/ Romano-British circular enclosure.

SHEFFIELD HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER REPORT

HLCUID	HLC Code	Name	Grid Ref	Notes
HSY7475	INS-ISSCH	Brierley Church of England Junior and Infant School.	SE 4119 1111	School, first shown on 1989 maps, built on an area of thin strip shaped fields that may have been the croft plots behind the Medieval settlement along Church Street. The hedged boundaries around the school grounds run along former field boundaries giving partial legibility.
HSY7480	SET-REVER	Historic core of Brierley.	SE 4066 1106	The typical medieval village layout of house plots associated with a long thin garden plot is still visible in parts of the village giving partial legibility of the former townscape. There are many surviving post-medieval buildings including a number of farms.
HSY7486	ENC-ENPRA	Pear Tree Farm, Brierley.	SE 4100 1132	Possible area of medieval crofts that have been used as a pear orchard in the 19th century. By the 1960s the trees had been removed and boundaries lost leaving fragmentary legibility of the former enclosures.
HSY7487	SET-RETER	Co-op and Hodroyd Cottages, Brierley.	SE 4084 1116	Terraced housing built by 1919 maps. This land was probably part of the medieval crofts. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape as the rows fit within field boundaries.
HSY7488	SET-REPLN	Grange House and Chestnut Avenue, Brierley.	SE 4087 1099	Semi detached housing and low rise flats built to the rear of housing along the main road through Brierley on an area of possible medieval crofts. There is no legibility of the former enclosures.
HSY7489	INS-ISSCH	Miners' rescue Training centre, Brierley.	SE 4098 1105	Training centre first shown on 1919 map. The facilities would have been used by the Brierley Colliery. The buildings are now reused. There is no legibility of the former field pattern.

NMR MONUMENT LIST

Unique ID	NMR No.	Name	MonType	Grid Ref	Notes
1374644	LINEAR 1438	The Hull and Doncaster Railway	Post Medieval Railway	SE 37 09	The Hull and Doncaster Railway, which formed part of the Hull and Barnsley Railway, was an independent railway opened in 1885.
620913	SE 41 SW 14	Cropmark of curvilinear enclosure.	Cropmark	SE 420 110	A prehistoric/Roman curvilinear enclosure, and oval enclosure, and two possible field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on air photographs.
1394236	SE 41 SW 27	Cropmark of ridge and furrow	Cropmark	SE 405 131	Post Medieval ridge and furrow and narrow ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on air photographs in the township of South Hiendley.
1394251	SE 41 SW 31	Cropmark of ridge and furrow	Cropmark	SE 399 108	Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Shafton.
1394254	SE 41 SW 32	Cropmark of ridge and furrow	Cropmark	SE 413 111	Post Medieval ridge and furrow and narrow ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Brierley.
1394347	SE 41 SW 46	Cropmark of curvilinear enclosure.	Cropmark	SE 411 114	Two prehistoric/Roman curvilinear enclosures and some ditch are visible as cropmarks on air photographs.
1394353	SE 41 SW 47	Cropmark	Cropmark	SE 417 105	An enclosure and a ditch of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs.

APPENDIX II: TRADE DIRECTORIES AND CENSUS RECORDS

TYPE OF RECORD	DATE	DESCRIPTION
Manorial records	1662	John Hoyland paid £5 rent to Brierley manor for a farm in the village.
Manorial records	1701and 1720	John Hoyland paid rents to the manor.
Militia list	1806	No Hoyland's eligible for service recorded in Brierley
Baines - History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County of York - Volume I East Riding	1822, p.460	Robert Hoyland is recorded a sliving in Brierley.
Population Census	1838, 1840 and 1841	John Hoyland aged 45 of independent means, Mary his wife 45, John 9 at the Farm house (on Church Street) later to become Brierley Hall. This had been the name of Lindley house up to about 1850. Robert Holand aged 44 a solicitor, Elizabeth 39 his wife were at Lindley House Brierley.
White - History, Directory and Gazetteer of West Riding	1838, p. 230	John Hoyland Esq. Robert Hoyland – Solicitor (both mentioned as living in Brierley)
Population Census	1851	John Hoyland, Gentleman, 57, born in Felkirk parish which includes Brierley, Mary, his wife, 57, born in Sheffield, John Hoyland, 19, born in Felkirk now a student at Oxford (at Brierley Hall)Robert Hoyland, his wife Sarah and his daughter (at Lindley House).
White - General Directory of Sheffield and 20 mile around	1852, p. 587	Hoylands registered as living in Brierley.
White - General and Commercial Directory and Topography of Sheffield	1862, P 473	Hoylands registered as living in Brierley.
White and Co. Directory for Sheffield	1871-2	John Hoyland Esq. Robert Hoyland at Lindley House (both mentioned as living in Brierley)
Population Census	1871	John Hoyland Landowner, 77, born in Felkirk, widower. Ann Stacey inlaw, 70, spinster born in Sheffield (at Brierley Hall).

Population Census	1891	John Hoyland's children Alice, Clare, and Fanny Hoyland (recorded as being alone at Brierley Hall).
Population Census	1901	Rev. John Hoyland with his wife Mary, Alice, Clare and Fanny their children (at Brierley Hall).
Robinson's of Barnsley, Penistone and District Directories.	1905	Rev. J. M. Hoyland (Retired) registered as living at Brierley Hall.
Robinson's of Barnsley, Penistone and District Directories.	1912	Alfonso Wood registered as living at Brierley Hall.