



**HAZLEHURST FARM CRUCK BARN,  
HAZLEHURST LANE, SHEFFIELD**

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY*

Report Number 2015/37 July 2017

# HAZLEHURST FARM CRUCK BARN, HAZLEHURST LANE, SHEFFIELD

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

This report presents the results of a historic building survey and watching brief of the cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm, Hazlehurst Lane, Sheffield, ahead of its renovation and conversion into a residential unit and workshop. The barn is thought to be 16<sup>th</sup> century in origin, and this report has identified several phases in its development and provides a preliminary analysis of these findings within the wider context of historic farmsteads.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

ArcHeritage was commissioned by John Vardy on behalf of W. M. and J. Rose to carry out a historic building survey and watching brief on groundworks at the Grade II listed cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm, in advance of an approved planning application by North East Derbyshire District Council for its renovation and conversion into a residential unit and workshop. The programme of works included the demolition of a 1950s outshot on the east side of the barn. The building survey was carried out on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014. This report presents the results of the survey and a discussion of the evolution of the barn in the wider context of historic farmsteads.

## 2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Hazlehurst Farm is located 9km south-east of Sheffield on a steep, south-facing slope overlooking the Moss Valley and looking across to the settlement of Troway (NGR: SK38197 81144) (Figures 1 and 2).

The bedrock geology of the area comprises sandstone deposits mixed with the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation of mudstone and siltstone (BGS 2015). There is no mapped superficial geology for the area.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The purpose of the building survey was to provide a detailed photographic and written record of the phasing, fabric and features of the cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm in advance of its conversion into a residential unit and a workshop and the demolition of the 1950s outshot. The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor all groundworks and record any archaeological finds or features exposed.

### 3.2 Methodology

A photographic survey and written record of the building was prepared to Level 2, as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006a).

Details of the primary archive are outlined in Appendix 1. Following consultation with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, it was determined that 35mm print photographs were not necessary, hence the primary archive contains digital photographs only, which include:

- general views of the building in its local context
- oblique and face on exterior and internal elevations as appropriate to record those structural elements of the barn to be altered during the conversion works

A tripod was used to stabilise the camera and scales of appropriate size were used in the photographs. Lighting and access equipment was used as necessary. A register of photographs and a ground and first-floor plan showing the location and direction of



each photograph was compiled and included in the archive. The written record includes a general description of the evolution of the site and detailed descriptions of the building subject to conservation and construction works and any features relating to its former uses, including fixtures and fittings.

## 4 SITE DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Hazlehurst Farm currently comprises a complex of buildings including an occupied farmhouse, a derelict cottage, a former dairy, cruck barn and nine modern steel framed buildings used for agricultural purposes (Figure 2). The farm is accessed from Hazlehurst Lane via a track which runs to the east side of the dairy and cruck barn.

Land in this area was the property of Beauchief Abbey from at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century. A reference to a 'William Pouey of Hasalhurste' in 1404, perhaps indicates that Hazlehurst Farm and/or nearby Povey Farm were in existence by that time, while later sources suggest a division of settlement into two or three farms (Derbyshire HER 4916). More recently, the farm formed part of the Bagshaw Estate (Messrs Rose, pers. comm.). The cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm is thought to date to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1877 to 1958 (Figures 6-8) show the development of the site from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, in comparison to the modern layout of the site (Figure 2). The 1877 map (Figure 6) depicts a series of farm buildings including the farmhouse and the cruck barn, the range of buildings comprising the garage, cottage, link barn and dairy, and a building in the position of the current Livestock Barn 2, all set around a central courtyard. A separate enclosure was located to the south of the cruck barn. The farmhouse was detached from the other farm buildings and appears to have been positioned within its own separate garden area. The farm buildings were accessed from a track which runs to the east of the courtyard, with a separate track leading to the entrance of the farm building. The 1898 (Figure map (Figure 7) shows the addition of a structure to the north-west of the cruck barn and a circular feature to the east of the cruck barn, which was quite possibly a gin gang for a horse mill. The 1958 map (Figure 8) shows that the farmstead comprised a similar arrangement, with the construction of the additional livestock barns, grain/tractor store, grain silo and other ancillary buildings, and the re-location of the farm track to the east side of the dairy and the cruck barn, having occurred within the last fifty years.

## 5 DESIGNATIONS

The cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm is a Grade II listed building (SK 38 SE 1/87 Barn at Hazelhurst Farm House). The listing description (NHLE Number 1335074) notes:

"Farm outbuilding. Late C16<sup>th</sup>, with C20<sup>th</sup> additions. Coursed rubble coal measures sandstone with quoins and a stone slated roof. Offshut to the north-west side, and C20<sup>th</sup> addition to south-east. Interior: five bay structure with massive cruck trusses supporting a single purlin roof. There are collar and tie beams to each truss, and the ridge purlin is carried on a yoke. Hazelhurst Farmhouse is not included in this or any other list."

## 6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

### 6.1 Overview

The listed building description points to two phases of construction and alteration: the construction of the barn in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and alterations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Explorations in advance of the planning application for the Design and Access Statement (hereafter DAS, June 2012) and this building survey have identified details that further refine the understanding of the development of the building.

This building survey has identified **three** key phases of construction and alteration:

- 1) The construction of the timber-framed cruck barn in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2) The remodelling of the cruck barn, including the replacement of the barn walls with stone, the alteration of the interior layout, the construction of an outshot on the west side, and the re-roofing of the barn and outshot, which took place in the late 18<sup>th</sup>- or early 19<sup>th</sup>- century.
- 3) Modifications in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the construction of a smaller outshot on the east side.

For ease of reference, the cruck frames have been numbered 1-6 from north to south. The bays between the crucks have also been numbered 1-5 from north to south. The internal areas of the barn have been labelled Areas A-F (Figures 3 and 4).

### 6.2 The timber-framed cruck barn (Crucks 1 -6 and Bays 1-5)

The timber-framed barn originally comprised a series of six oak crucks. Crucks 2, 3, and 4 are clearly visible in the main body of the barn (Plate 1). Cruck 1 is embedded in the north gable wall and Cruck 5 is embedded in a partition wall between Areas A and B (Bays 4 and 5) (Plates 2 and 3). The sixth cruck, now removed, was originally positioned in the location of the current south gable wall. The barn is positioned on a slope and the crucks are taller to the south than the north, to ensure that the roof line of the building is horizontal (DAS, 2012). The floor level is also stepped down from north to south. The building is around 152m (500ft) high, and is 5.75m (approx. 18ft) wide, and each bay measures 5.5m between cruck centres (approx. 18ft) (ibid).

In the main, the crucks are in an excellent condition and comprise a pair of cruck blades, two collars, a tiebeam, and a wall post (Plate 4). Cruck 1 varies from the others and only has one collar. The central sections of the tiebeams in Crucks 1, 3 and 4 have been removed as part of later amendments (Plate 5). The wall posts are embedded within the stonework, though the west posts of Crucks 1 and 4 are visible where the stonework has become detached from the frame (Plate 6). Assembly marks (also known as carpenter's marks) are clearly visible on the upper face of the timbers that form Crucks 1-4. The Crucks are marked sequentially from north to south with the Roman numerals 'I', 'III', 'V', 'II' (Plate 7). The jointing methods used include halved lap joints, dovetail joints and mortice joints, generally pegged together with a series of three pegs.

The cruck frames support a single purlin roof and the purlins are jointed into each of the cruck blades below the collar (Plate 8, see also Plate 4). The roof purlins comprise several separate timbers jointed together with scarf joints at intervals which coincide with the position of each

cruck (Plate 9). A pair of curved windbraces extend from each cruck blade to the purlin. The ridge purlin appears to rest in the square-cut top of the cruck blades, and is formed out of a number of separate timbers jointed together with scarf joints (as shown in Plates 4 and 8). The barn is roofed with stone slates, although it is not an original roof; the slates hang on laths of sawn softwood rather than split oak (DAS, 2012).

The wall plates appear to rest on the tiebeams (Plates 10 and 11). They are also formed out of several separate timbers jointed together with scarf joints at intervals which coincide with the position of each tiebeam.

The timber-framing components of the walls were probably removed during the later remodelling of the barn. In Cruck 1, the remains of a horizontal timber jointed into the wall post and an empty dovetail joint at the base of the exposed western cruck blade, shows the position of former timber elements (Plates 12 and 13). The original wall infill was probably timber studwork. In Cruck 1, empty mortice holes to the undersides of the collar is suggestive of timber wall infill (Plate 14). In Bay 5 (Area F), empty mortice holes are also clearly visible along the underside of the western wall plate (Plate 15). The narrow spacing between these mortice holes suggests that wall infill involved close studding.

It is highly probable that the barn was originally used as threshing barn, with large opposing doors located in Bay 3, roughly in the same position as in the remodelled barn. Substantial oak brackets pegged into the wall plate of the west wall are evident either side of the door opening, along with hinges for original harr-hung doors and mortice holes for door frames (Plate 16).

The bays to the south of the threshing floor were separated from the threshing area. In Cruck 4, empty mortice holes to the undersides of the collar and empty dovetail joints at the base of the cruck blades suggests that this cruck was originally closed and formed an internal partition wall (Plate 17).

## **6.3 The remodelled cruck barn**

### **6.3.1 Exterior**

The north and south gables and the east and west walls of the cruck barn have been replaced with coursed rubble stonework (Plate 18). It is likely that much of the original wall infill material was removed at this stage, although some of the original timbers were re-embedded in the stonework and re-used as lintels. The large openings for the threshing doors were retained within the remodelled barn. A single-storey outshot was constructed out of stonework on the west side of the building (Plate 19). Though the north wall and interior walls of the outshot abut up to the west wall of the barn, the stonework of the south wall of the outshot is coursed through the stonework of the south gable of the barn at roof height, suggesting that it was constructed as part of the same remodelling programme.

There are a number of window and doorway openings around the barn. To the north gable, there is a single slit window (blocked-up on the interior) and a large window at eaves height (Plate 20). The doorway on the north gable is dressed with machine-cut bricks on the interior, suggesting that it is either a later addition, or it has been re-built relatively recently (see Plate 4). On the west elevation there is one slit window and two square-shaped windows in Bays 1 and 2 (Plates 21 and 22). On the east elevation, there are four slit windows and three square-

shaped windows in Bays 1-4 (Area A) (Plates 23, 24, 25, 26) and a slit window in Bay 5 (Area B) (see plate 10). The stonework around the openings of several of the square-shaped windows appears to have been disturbed, suggesting that they may be a later phase of window openings.

There are three doorways to the south gable - two which lead into Bay 5 of the barn and a further doorway to the west, which leads into the outshot (Plate 27). A large window opening is positioned at eaves height and there is evidence of a further window (now blocked-up), in the outshot. The doorways have been dressed with masonry blocks, several of which appear to be replacements. A further small opening (now blocked up), directly below the ridge purlin, could be related to a pigeon loft.

The removal of the cruck at this end of the building, coupled with the addition of the outshot and the doorway openings, may well be related to the structural issues in the stonework of the gable. The stonework of the south gable, and the south-east end of the east wall is badly weathered. The creation of a 'column' of masonry blocks to the left of the central doorway could be related to these issues (Plate 28).

On the west elevation of the outshot there are two square-shaped window openings and two doorways. Quoin stones are positioned at the north-west and south-west corners of the outshot (Plate 29).

### 6.3.2 *The barn interior (Area A)*

The barn is divided into three separate spaces, identified as Areas A, B, and F. Area A comprised Bays 1-4. Area B (Bay 5) is separated from Area A by stone infill in Cruck 5. Area F is accessed through the eastern doorway on the south gable.

In Area A, a threshing floor of stone slabs is *in situ* between the threshing doors in Bay 3 (Plates 30 and 31). Bay 4 was made into two storeys and the remains of the floor joists are evident in the east and west walls (Plates 32 and 33). A doorway in the stonework of Cruck 5 (now blocked up) gave access to Bay 5.

### 6.3.3 *The Barn Interior (Area B)*

To the east of Area B is a staircase constructed out of brick risers and stone treads which leads up to Area F. The staircase is accessed externally from the south gable (see Plate 27). The staircase is sub-divided from Area B by a wall formed out of stonework and brick (Plate 34). The walls and the ceiling of Area B were once plastered and the floor is laid with stone slabs (Plate 35). In the west wall of Area B is an opening into Area C (now blocked up), and a doorway into Area D.

Area B is currently in use as a stable and is sub-divided with wooden boards and corrugated iron sheeting to create stalls.

### 6.3.4 *The outshot (Areas C, D & E)*

The outshot is divided into three compartments. Area D (plate 36) is divided from Area E (Plate 37) by an original partition wall constructed out of stone, whereas Area D (Plate 38) is divided from Area C (Plate 39) by a wall formed out of relatively modern machine-made bricks, suggesting that this was a later partition.

The external doorways and windows into Areas E and D are dressed with handmade bricks which are contemporary with the construction of the outshot (Plates 40 and 41). The walls of Areas D and E show signs of having been plastered.

In Area C, a brick-lined trough and a wooden hay rack are positioned against the north wall. In Area D an opening in the south wall provides access into Area C. A ladder fixed to this wall also provides access to a hay loft above.

#### 6.3.5 *The Loft (Area F)*

The timber floor of Area F continues the full length of Area B and into Area C (Plates 34 and 39). The interior walls of Area F show signs of having been plastered. In the north-west corner are the remains of a west wall, which was also plastered (Plates 42 and 43). Graffiti in the form of tally marks, text and cartoons is evident on the plasterwork at the top of the stairs (Plates 44, 45, 46). In the eaves is a small timber-framed loft with a doorway, perhaps used as a pigeon loft (Plate 47).

### 6.4 **20th-century additions**

The cruck barn has undergone many changes over the last century. The floor levels within Area A have been raised, particularly in Bay 4, creating a level platform with Bay 3. The concrete bases of grain silos are evident in Bays 1 and 2 (Plate 48). Sliding doors on steel runners were made for the large opening in the east wall (Plate 49).

A small outshot constructed out of coursed rubble with a corrugated steel roof was added to the east side of the barn in 1957 to accommodate equipment required for the dairy herd (DAS 2012) (Plate 50).

## 7 **WATCHING BRIEF**

A watching brief was undertaken on groundworks associated with renovation of the barn. A stone-lined drain (1011) was recorded within the floor of the barn, measuring approximately 10cm in width. No dating material was recovered from the fill (1011). A succession of concrete and clinker surfaces were encountered within the barn, although these are all considered to be post-medieval and not related to the original construction of the barn. Records from the watching brief are detailed in Appendix 3.

## 8 **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### 8.1 **The national context**

A national investigation into historic farmsteads by English Heritage (now Historic England) has significantly augmented the understanding of farm buildings. While it is outside the scope of this report to recount the results of these investigations in detail, key information about the chronological development of farmsteads outlined in *Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: Yorkshire and the Humber Region* (2006b) provide a useful context for the interpretation of the evolution of the cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm.

### 8.1.1 *The chronological development of historic farmsteads*

#### Up to 1750:

The period from the 15<sup>th</sup> century was characterised by a general increase in agricultural incomes and productivity and the emergence - particularly from 1660 - of increasingly market-based and specialised regional economies. It is very rare for farmsteads to have more than a house and barn dating from this period.

#### 1750-1880:

This period has been identified as the most important period of farm building development. The production of farmyard manure by cattle played a major role in increasing agricultural productivity. Increased output was encouraged by rising grain prices and the demands of a rising urban population. Substantial improvements were made in animal husbandry which led to a greater awareness of the need for appropriate accommodation.

#### 1880-1940:

Little fresh investment was made in this period due to the long farming depression. Hygiene regulations were set out in the inter-war period.

#### 1940 to the present:

The Second World War brought about a rise in productivity. More specialised systems of management and regulation were enacted and in 1957, the Government provided grants to cover the capital cost of new building under the Farm Improvement Scheme. Wide-span multi-purpose sheds in concrete, steel and asbestos were introduced across farms.

### 8.1.2 *The plan types of historic farmsteads*

The study has also identified farmstead plan types, which can be broadly divided into:

- linear plans
- dispersed plans
- loose courtyard plans
- regular courtyard plans

## 8.2 **The development of the cruck barn at Hazlehurst Farm**

Three key phases are evident in the evolution of Hazlehurst Farm: construction in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, remodelling in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, and further alterations and amendments in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These roughly correspond with national patterns in the development of historic farmsteads. The barn was constructed during a time of general increase in agricultural production up to 1750. It was remodelled in stonework with an additional outshot during the most important period in the development of farmsteads and their associated buildings, between 1750 and 1880. The 20<sup>th</sup> century changes were a response to changes in farm management and productivity.

The evidence for the original 16<sup>th</sup> century barn suggests that it was a fully timber-framed building and that it was subdivided internally at the south end. Barns were generally the largest farm buildings to be found within a farmstead. They were designed for storing and processing the corn crop, or as combination barns, incorporating several functions (English Heritage 2006b).

The cruck barn could have been remodelled in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of a wider programme of construction at Hazlehurst Farm. The farmhouse and dairy were constructed out of the same (or very similar) stone that was used to re-face the cruck barn (Plates 51 and 52). The historic maps (Figures 6 to 8) show that the cruck barn was part of a complex of farm buildings arranged in a regular courtyard plan. This layout was common from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (English Heritage 2006b). The various functions were purposefully placed in relation to one another to minimise the waste of labour. The courtyard area would have been used for the shelter of animals and the outshot was undoubtedly positioned on the west side of the cruck barn as part of this carefully-planned design.

The cruck barn itself was remodelled as a combination barn, incorporating several functions, including the storage and processing of the corn crop and the housing of animals.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage would like to thank Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council; John Vardy; W. and M. Rose; and the new owners of the cottage for their assistance during the building survey.

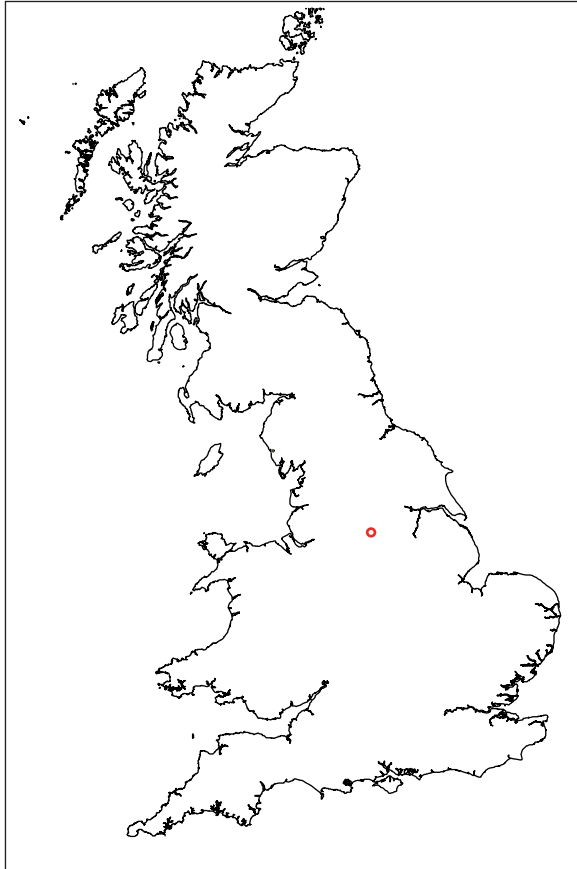
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Figure 1: Site location



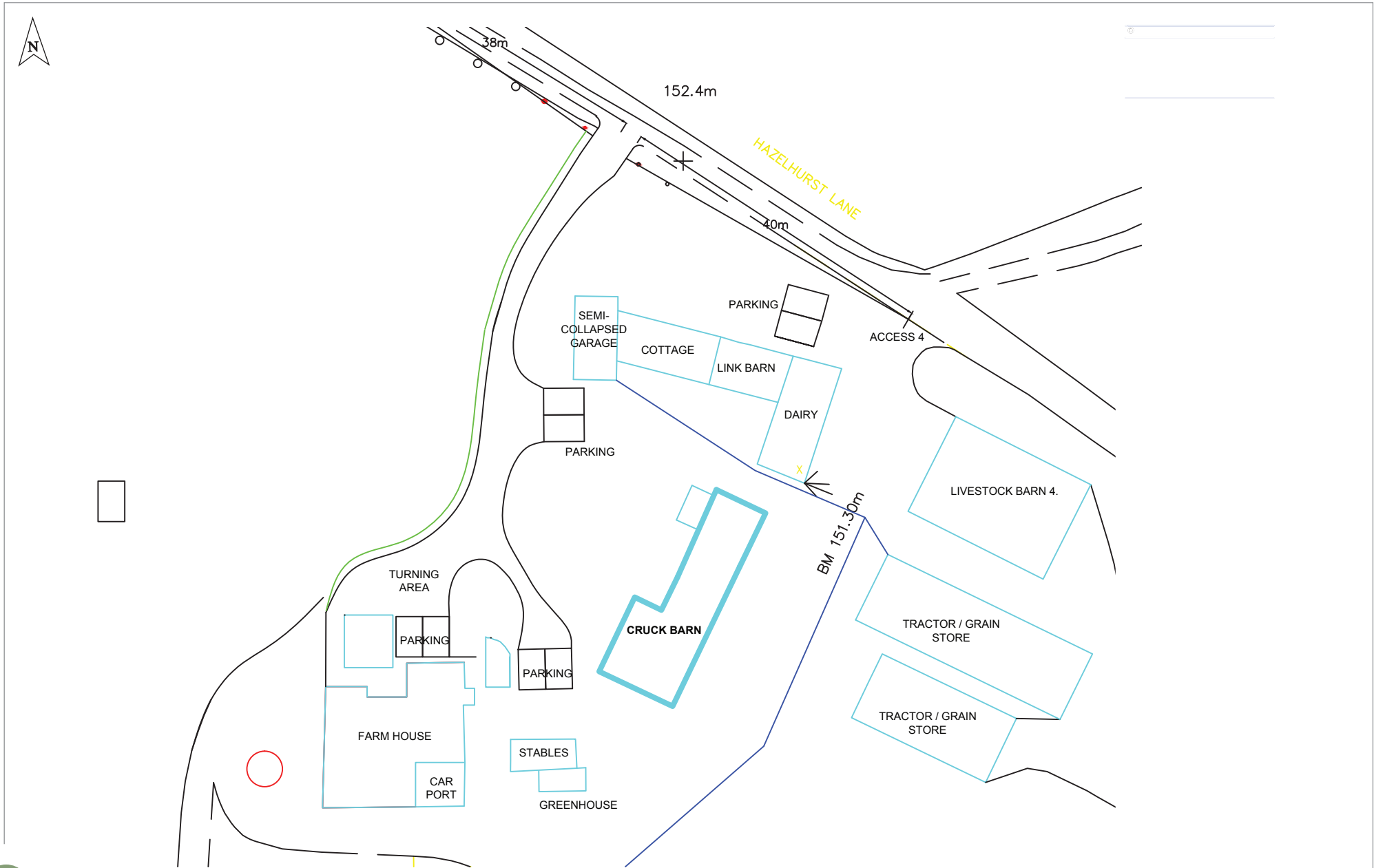
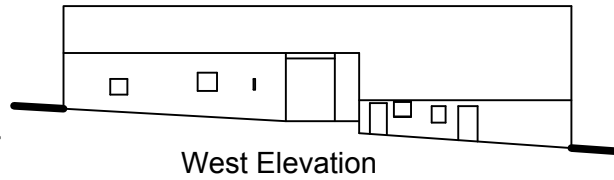
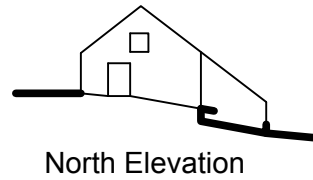
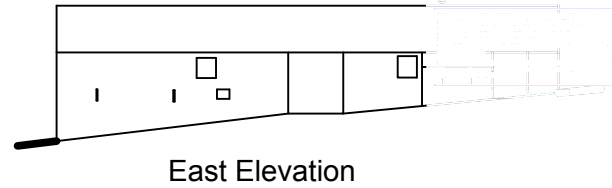
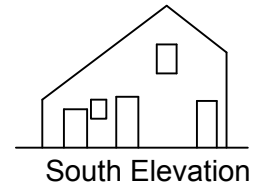


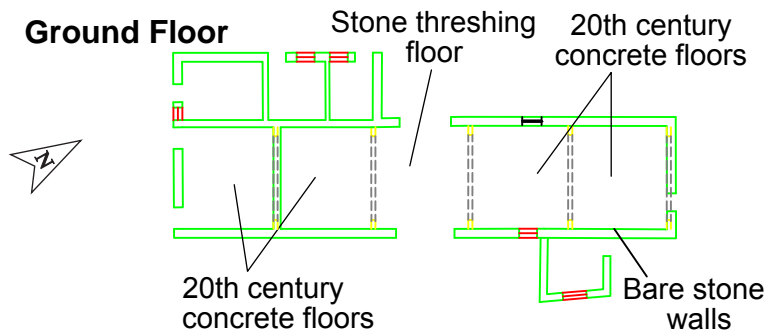
Figure 2: Current plan of the site (after drawings provided by John Vardy).

North for  
text descriptions

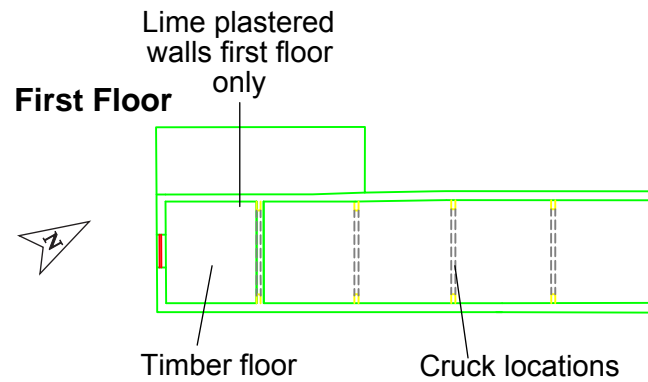
True north

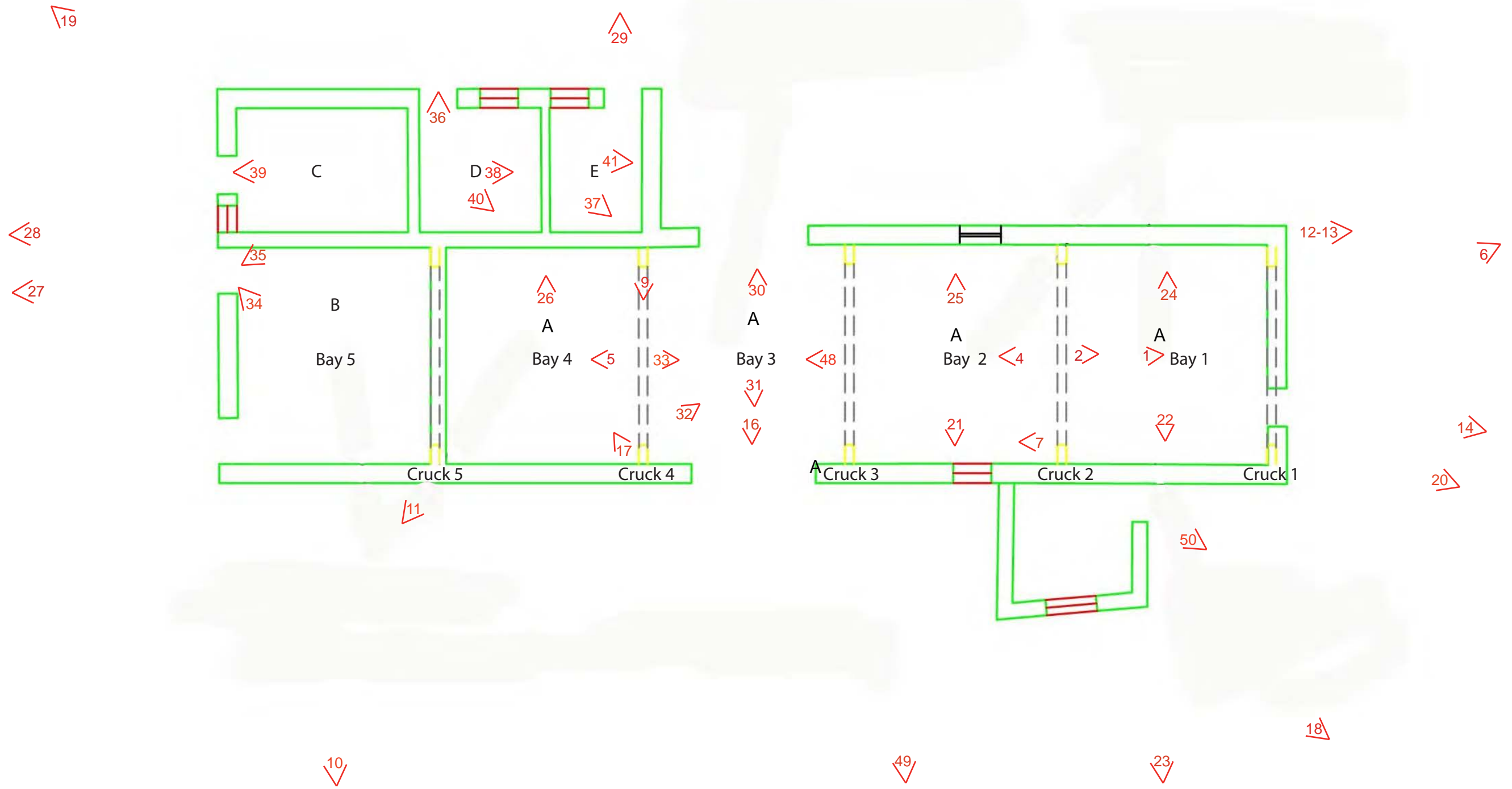
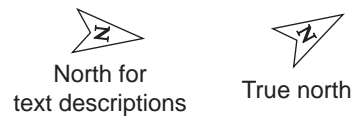


**Ground Floor**



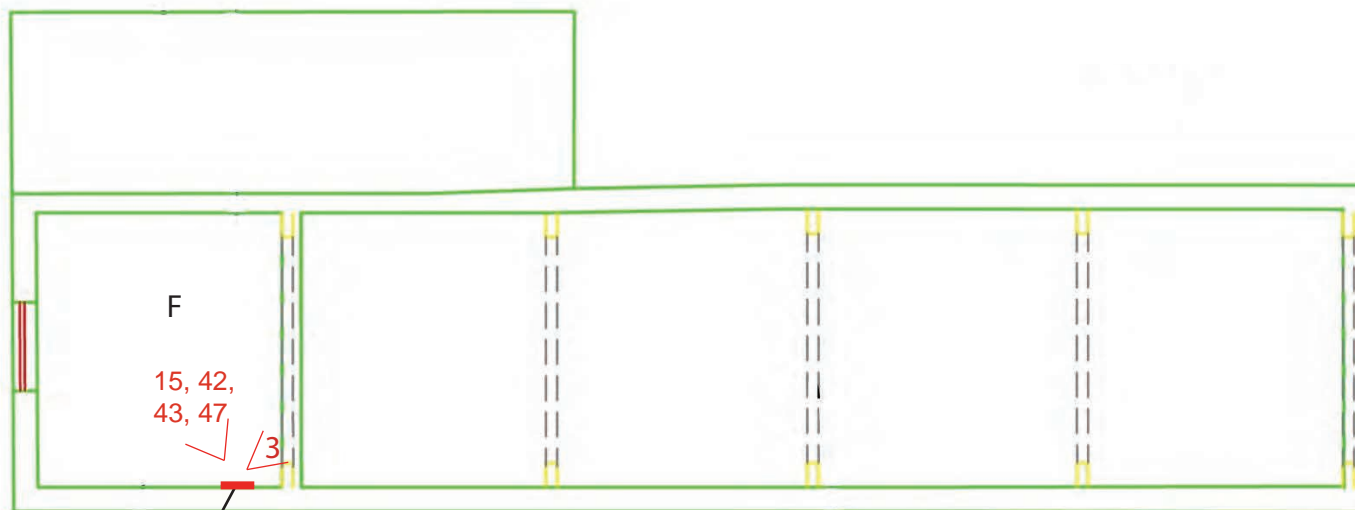
**First Floor**





North for  
text descriptions

True north



area of graffiti  
44, 45, 46

15, 42,  
43, 47

F

3

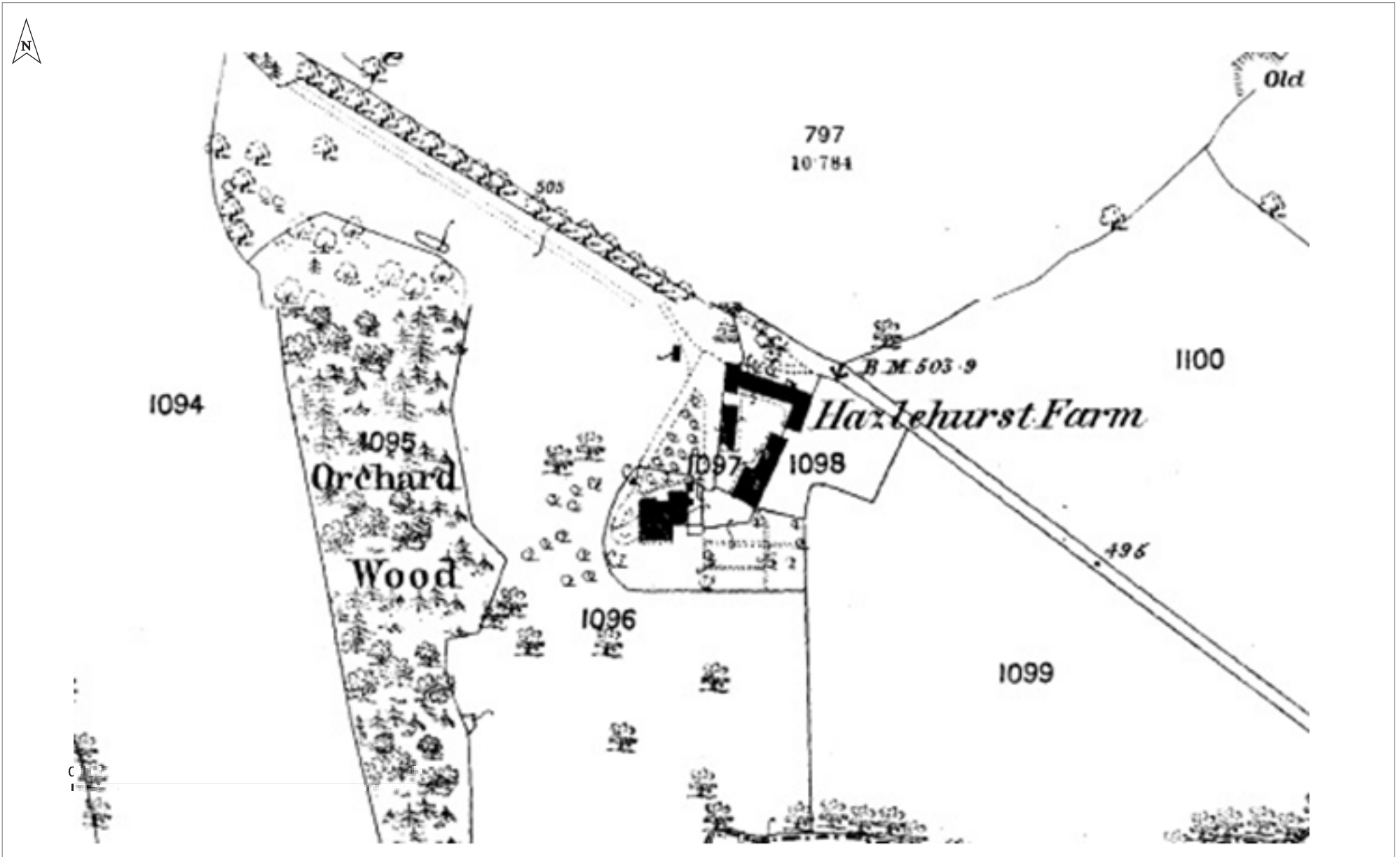


Figure 6: Site location on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map

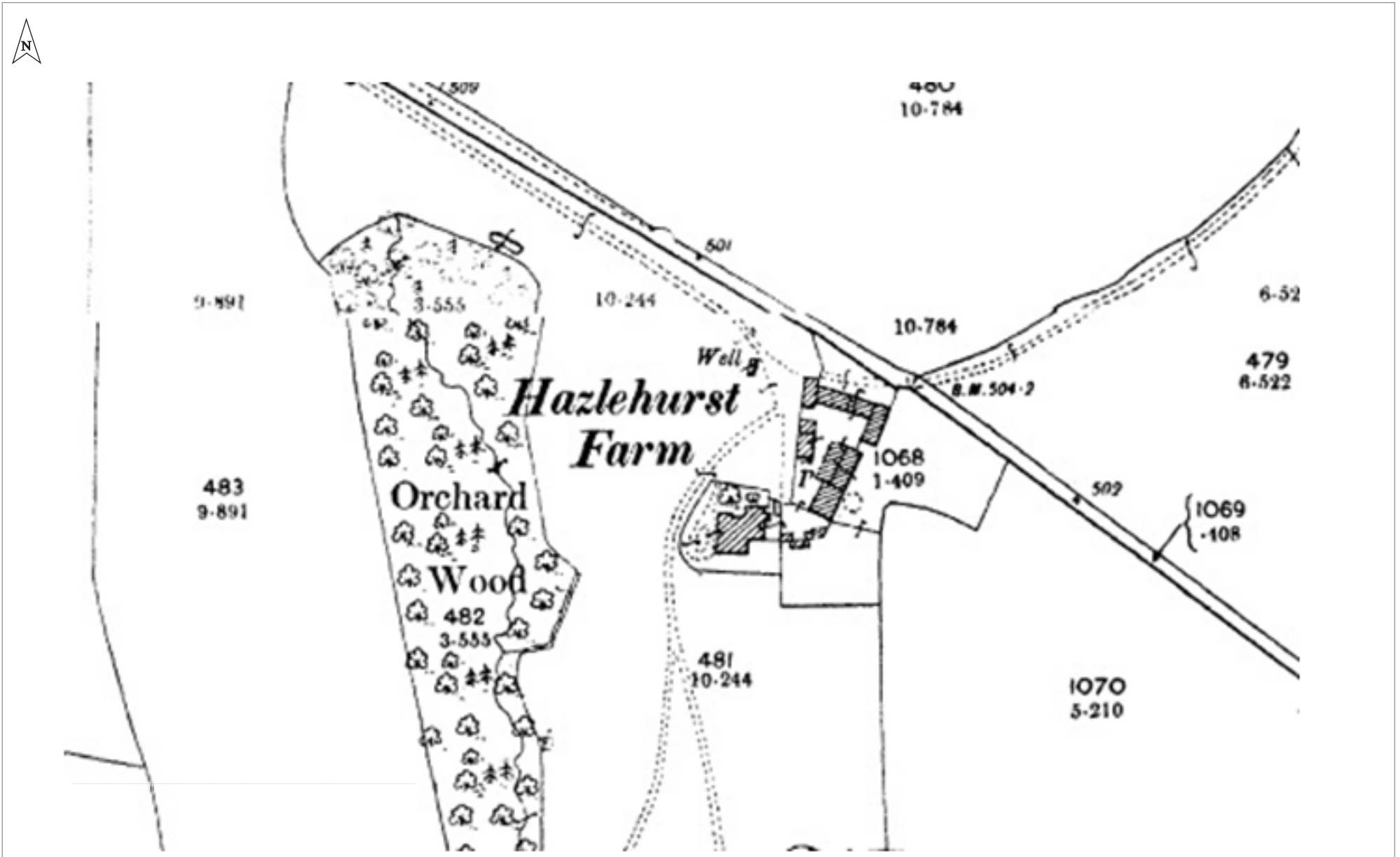


Figure 7: Site location on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map

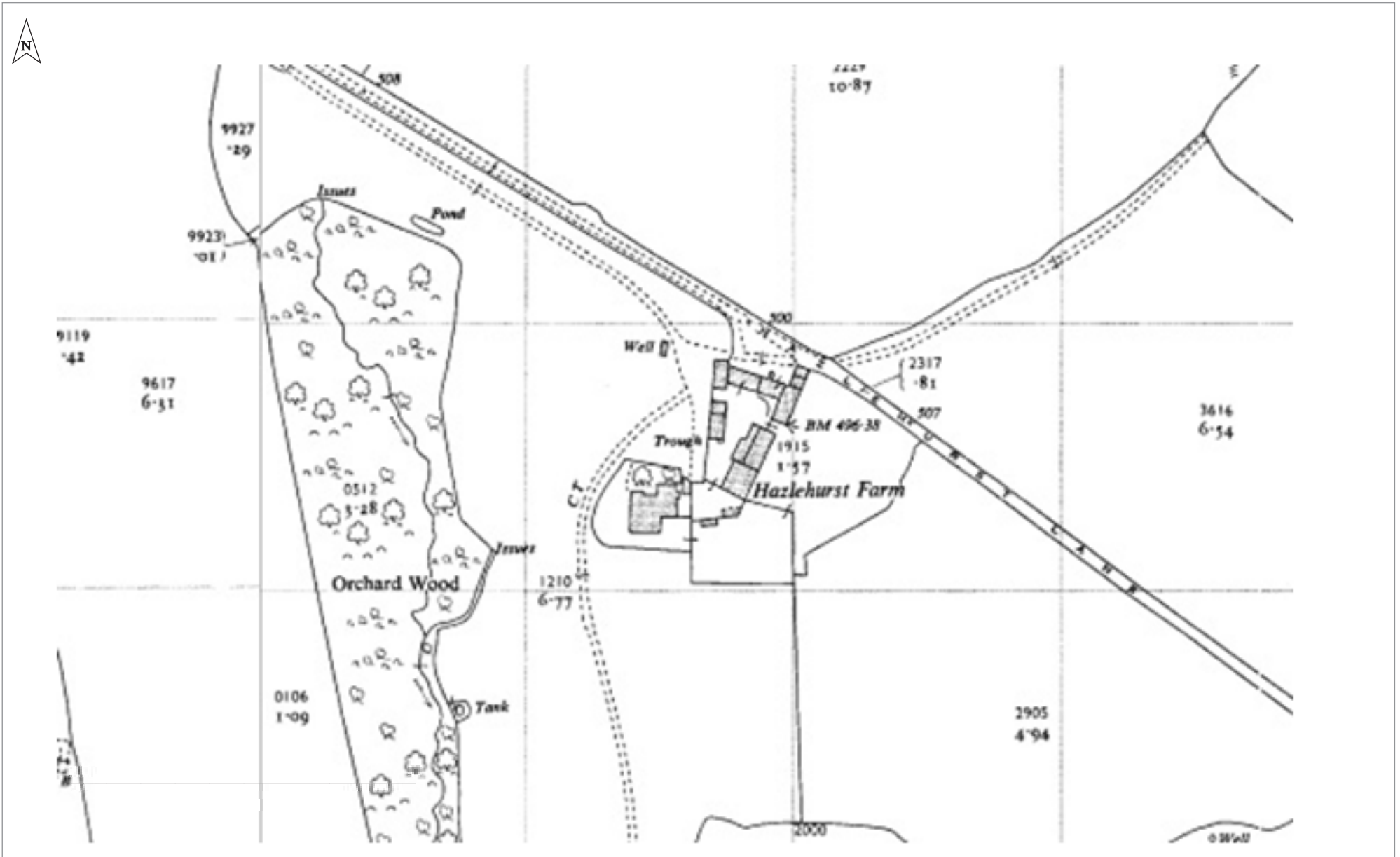


Figure 8: Site location on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map

## PLATES



Plate 1: Crucks 2, 3 and 4 looking south



Plate 2: Cruck 1, north gable looking north





Plate 3: Cruck 5, Area F, looking north-west



Plate 4: Cruck 2, looking north, detail of timber components



Plate 5: Crucks 3 and 4 looking north with central section of tiebeams removed



Plate 6: Cruck 1 looking south-east showing base of cruck blade and wall post



Plate 7: Detail of Cruck 2 looking north, showing assembly marks 'III'



Plate 8: Detail of purlin in Bay 4, looking west



Plate 9: Cruck 4 looking west, detail of purlin and wind braces



Plate 10: Bay 5 looking west. Wall plate exposed behind stonework



Plate 11: Detail of wall plate and tie beam looking west (Cruck 5)



Plate 12: Cruck 1 base looking south-east and showing sawn-off horizontal timber



Plate 13: Cruck 1 base looking south-east and showing empty dovetail joint behind gate



Plate 14: Cruck 1 looking south showing empty mortice holes in the underside of the collar



Plate 15: Bay 5 (Area F) looking west. Empty mortice holes on the underside of the tiebeam (above roof light)



Plate 16: The shaped brackets of the original harr-hung door (each with three oak pegs) can be seen in the wall plate above the opening (one to each side)



Plate 17: Cruck 4 looking north-east and showing empty dovetail joint for a further horizontal timber



Plate 18: The Cruck Barn, looking south-west





Plate 19: the outshot on the west side of the cruck barn, looking north-east



Plate 20: north gable (Cruck 1) looking south



Plate 21: Bay 2 looking west and showing a slit window to the left of the photograph and a square window to right



Plate 22: Bay 1 looking west showing square window



Plate 23: Bays 1 and 2 looking west and showing slit windows



Plate 24: Bay 1 looking east showing blocked-up slit window in the interior



Plate 25: Bay 2 looking east and showing windows



Plate 26: Bay 4 looking east showing windows



Plate 27: South gable looking north from right to left, the doorways give access to the staircase to Area F, Area B and Area C



Plate 28: South gable looking north, detail of masonry blocks surrounding doorways and window



Plate 29: outshot Area E and D looking east



Plate 30: Bay 3 threshing door looking east



Plate 31: Bay 3 threshing door looking west



Plate 32: Bay 4 looking south-east showing remains of floor joists in east wall



Plate 33: Bay 5 showing remains of floor joists in east, west and south walls



Plate 34: Area B (Bay 5) looking north-east





Plate 35: Area B (Bay 5) looking north-west



Plate 36: Area D looking north-east



Plate 37: Area E south wall constructed out of stonework



Plate 38: Area D looking south and showing brick internal wall



Plate 39: Area C looking north



Plate 40: Area D looking west



Plate 41: Area E looking west



Plate 42: Area F (Bay 5) looking south-west



Plate 43: Area F (Bay 5) looking west



Plate 44: Area F graffiti (tallies)



Plate 45: Area F graffiti (tallies)

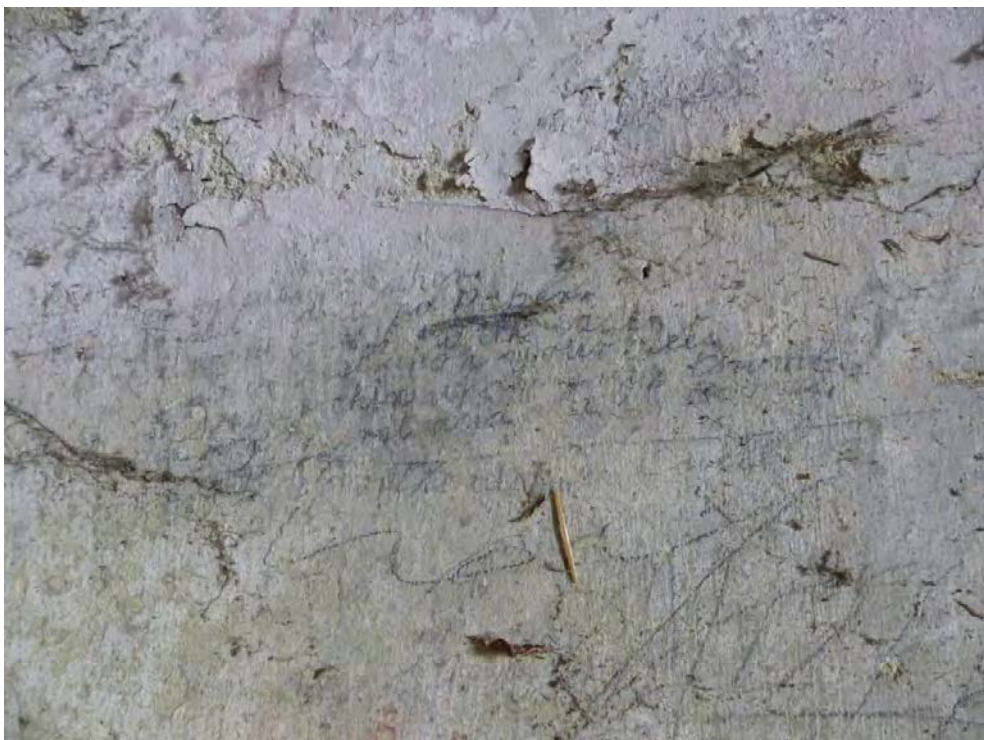


Plate 46: Area F graffiti



Plate 47: Area F looking south



Plate 48: Area A Bays 1 and 2 showing concrete bases for grain silos



Plate 49: Bay 3 replacement sliding doors



Plate 50: outshot to the east of the cruck barn





Plate 51: The farmhouse at Hazlehurst Farm, looking south-east



Plate 52: the south gable of the dairy can be seen beyond the cruck barn

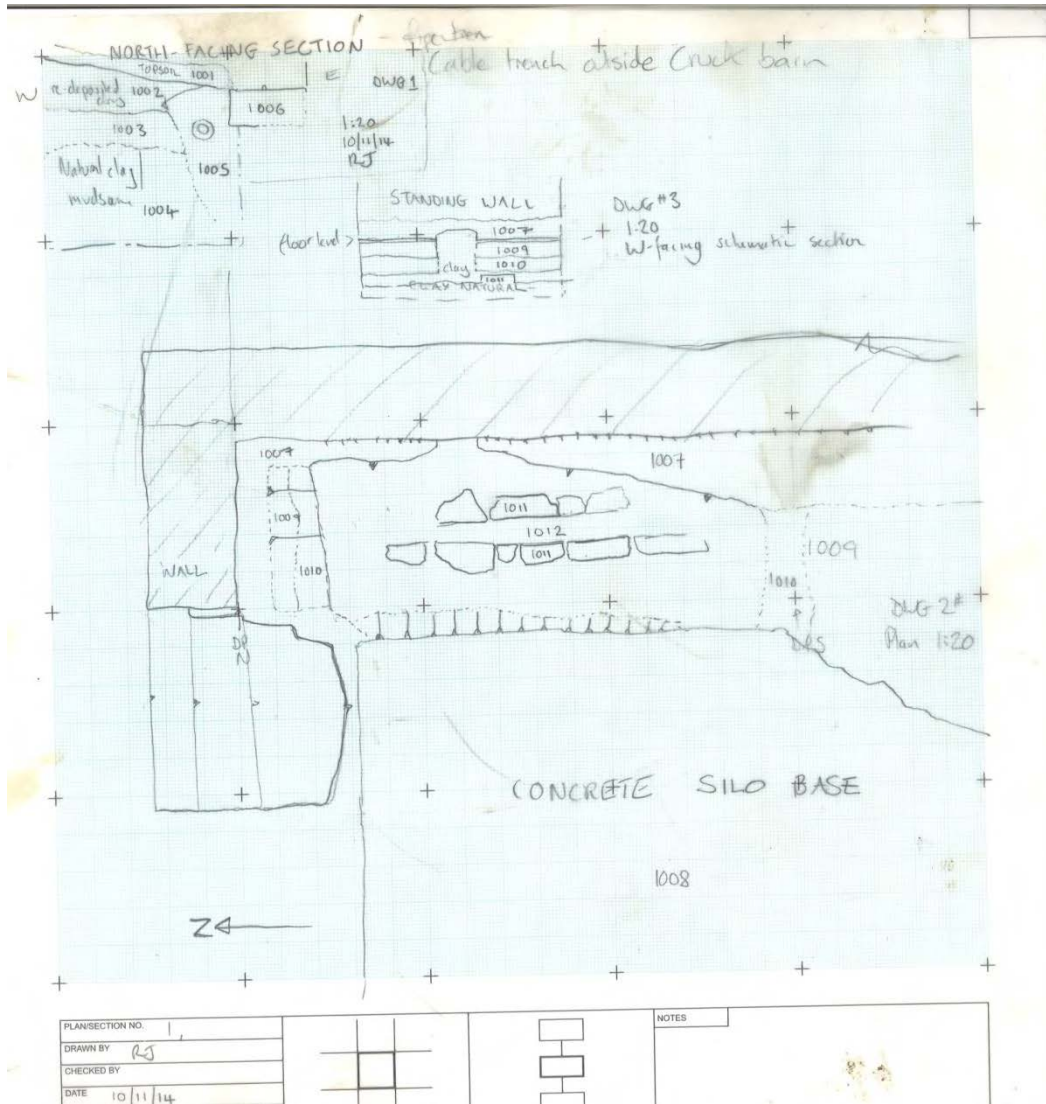
## APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Photographic register	1
Digital photographs	1 disc
Photo location plans	2
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Watching brief site drawing sheet	1
Watching brief record sheets	15
Report	2

Table 1: List of archive contents

### APPENDIX 3: WATCHING BRIEF RECORDS

Context No.	Description
1001	Topsoil
1002	Re-despotised clay, immediately beneath topsoil
1003	Deposit of crushed platy sandstone. Intermittent and poorly defined
1004	Natural clay/mudstone.
1005	French drain
1006	Barn door threshold, concrete
1007	Pinkish cement mortar floor surface
1008	Modern concrete silo base
1009	Black ash and lime, 13-15cm thick. Post-medieval floor of barn
1010	Clinker and cinders, overlies drain 1011
1011	Stone-lined drain, 10cm wide. No bonding.
1012	Fill of drain 1011, very slightly silty clay



## **APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT HAZLEHURST FARM

<b>Site Location:</b>	Hazlehurst Farm cruck barn
<b>NGR:</b>	SK38185 81149
<b>Proposal:</b>	<p>NED/13/00439/LB: Application for Listed Building Consent for demolition of modern agricultural buildings and 1950's offshoot and conversion and renovation of cruck barn and former dairy to create 2 new residential units and workshop (Revised scheme of 12/00989/LB) (Conservation Area/Listed Building/Private Drainage System).</p> <p>NED/13/00441/FLH: Construction of a detached garage (revised scheme of 12/00991/FLH) (Conservation Area/Affecting Setting of a Listed Building).</p> <p>NED/13/00499/FL: Demolition of modern agricultural buildings, change of use of dairy and cruck barn to residential use, with necessary repairs and new track for access (Revised scheme of 12/01053/FL) (Listed Building/Conservation Area/Private Drainage System).</p>
<b>Planning ref:</b>	NED/13/00439/LB, NED/13/00441/FLH and NED/13/00499/FL
<b>Prepared for:</b>	Mr. John Vardy by ArcHeritage, 20-11-2013
<b>Status of WSI:</b>	Approved

### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The cruck barn at Hazlehurst farm is a Grade II\* listed building. Conditional Listed Building Consent (NED/13/00439/LB) for demolition of modern agricultural buildings and 1950's offshoot and conversion and renovation of cruck barn and former dairy to create 2 new residential units a workshop and related services has been granted by North East Derbyshire District Council. Additional planning consent has been granted for the construction of a garage (NED/13/00441/FLH), demolition of modern agricultural buildings, necessary repairs and a new access track (NED/13/00499/FL).
- 1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:
- "a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work (historic building recording and archaeological monitoring) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until the pre-conversion historic building recording has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and
1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
  2. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
  3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation"

"b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition

"c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured."

- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in consultation with and agreed by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI.

## **2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 Hazlehurst farm is located on a steep south facing slope overlooking the Moss Valley, looking across to Troway, with Hazlehurst Lane situated to the North of the existing buildings (NGR 381 811). The complex of buildings at Hazlehurst includes a currently occupied farmhouse, a derelict cottage, a former dairy, a cruck barn and nine modern steel framed buildings used for agricultural purposes (Figure 1).

## **3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS**

- 3.1 The cruck barn at Hazlehurst farm is a Grade II\* listed building (SK 38 SE 1/87 Barn at Hazlehurst Farm house). The listing description notes:

"Farm outbuilding. Late C16, with C20 additions. Coursed rubble coal measures sandstone with quoins and a stone slated roof. Offshut to north-west side, and C20 addition to south-east. Interior. Five bay structure with massive cruck trusses supporting a single purlin roof. There are collar and tie beams to each truss, and the ridge purlin is carried on a yoke. Hazlehurst Farmhouse is not included in this or any other list."

- 3.2 The farm complex is located on a slope within sight of the Moss Valley Conservation Area.

## **4 SITE DESCRIPTION & ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 The cruck barn at Hazlehurst farm is listed as late 16<sup>th</sup> century in date with 20<sup>th</sup> century modifications. The other buildings in the farmyard appear to be later additions to the complex. Land in this area was the property of Beauchief Abbey from at least the 12th century. A reference to a 'William Pouey of Hasalhurste' in 1404, perhaps indicates that Hazlehurst Farm and/or nearby Povey Farm were in existence by that time, while later sources suggest a division of the settlement into two or three farms (Derbyshire HER no. 4916).

- 4.2 There are several similar sites, with 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses and associated buildings, within 1km of Hazlehurst farm. The Povey farmhouse (Derbyshire HER no. 4983 and 4984), a 17<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed building, with contemporary barns and stable block is also located further along Hazlehurst lane (SK385 809). Elsewhere a farm complex on Lightwood lane (SK 378 819) includes the Mansion house farmhouse and associated cruck barn (Derbyshire HER no.4974 and 4982), both of which are 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed buildings. Also on Lightwood lane

(SK377 819) is the Lightwood farm complex which includes a possible medieval moat with a post medieval farmhouse and barn (Derbyshire HER no. 4981). The cruck framed building at Carterhall farm (SK 390 819) is also in the vicinity but it is impossible to suggest that it is contemporary as it hasn't been accurately dated (Derbyshire HER 4917).

- 4.3 The cottage and farmhouse at Hazlehurst appear to have always been used as dwellings and the proposed development does not change this. The dairy building and cruck barn were continually used for agricultural purposes until relevantly recently. The 16<sup>th</sup> century cruck barn building is of significant archaeological interest and requires a building survey.
- 4.4 The other buildings in the farm complex are 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and relate to the continued use of the space for agricultural purposes. The yard levels and access roads seem to have been built up quite dramatically during this period to create level surfaces for new steel framed buildings.

## **5. AIMS AND LEVEL OF RECORDING**

- 5.1 The purpose of the recording is to determine and identify the multiphase nature and context of the extant cruck barn. A further objective of this work is to provide a thorough record of the fabric and features of the cruck barn in advance of its conversion.
- 5.2 This survey will enhance understanding of the building and its development of the building. It will be at a sufficient level to satisfy the requirements of the planning permission in line with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 141. Generally this survey will be guided by the Brief and English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

## **6. METHODOLOGY**

6. A photographic survey and written record of the cruck barn will be undertaken to Level 2 as defined by *Understanding Historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).
  - 6.1 The primary archive will comprise 35mm black and white film. Colour slide and/or digital photographs will be taken to supplement the primary archive, particularly where decorative details or colour are important. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
  - 6.2 A series of photographs will be taken including:
    - general views of the building in its local context;
    - oblique and face on exterior and internal elevations as appropriate to record those structural elements of the barn to be altered during conversion works;
  - 6.3 Scales of appropriate size will be used in the photographs. A tripod will be used as appropriate to stabilise the camera. Lighting and access equipment will be brought in where necessary to facilitate the survey.
  - 6.4 Plans showing the location and direction of each photograph will be produced by annotating architectural plans supplied by the client (Figure 2), as well as a register of all photographs taken.
  - 6.5 A detailed written record will be made of the building. This will include a general description of the development of the site as a whole, plus descriptions of the building subject to conservation and construction works. The written record will record any features that relate to former uses of



the buildings such as any fixtures, fittings, decorative elements, evidence for power generation/transmission or manufacturing processes. A brief record will also be made of any more recent use of the building, as evidenced through graffiti or any other modifications.

**6.6 No conversion works will take place until the archive generated by the building recording has been reviewed and agreed in writing by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.**

## **7. ARCHIVING AND REPORTING**

7.1 The report will be in A4 format, with larger drawings either on A3 sheets bound into the report or on separate larger sheets appended to the report. The report will contain:

- A summary statement of the findings
- Location maps
- An outline of the methodology (contained within the WSI and/or Brief. Appended to the report)
- A description of the setting, geology and topography
- A description of the site development
- Historic maps, where appropriate
- The results of the building recording, photo location plan and a selection of photographs no smaller than at 5"x4"
- A CDROM of the report, with digital copies of all photographs

7.2 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum/archives. As a watching brief on groundworks is also being undertaken it would be preferable for both archives to be deposited together. Whether this is possible will depend on the results of the building survey and watching brief. If the site archive is solely a paper archive, this will be deposited at Derbyshire Record Office. If the archive from the watching brief includes artefacts, this will be deposited at Sheffield Museum. The archive will be deposited within 6 months of completion of the fieldwork.

7.3 After agreement with the property owner, the field archive will be deposited with the relevant museum or archive. In this case, the archaeological contractor will contact Weston Park Museum, Sheffield.

7.4 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER (also in PDF format).

7.5 Provision for the publication of results in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal will be made.

7.6 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

## **8 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

8.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

8.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## 9 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

9.1 The timetable for the survey is to be confirmed. No conversion works will take place until the archive generated by the building recording has been reviewed and agreed in writing by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

9.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Mark Johnson – Archaeological Building Surveyor
- Marcus Abbott – Archaeological surveyor and 3D visualisation
- Jayne Rimmer – Historian and Building Surveyor

## 10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

## 11 KEY REFERENCES

Department for Communities and Local Government 2010 Planning Policy Statement 5: planning for the Historic Environment.

English Heritage. 2006b. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.

English Heritage. 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.

English Heritage. 2007. Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape – a guide to good recording practice

English Heritage. 2008. Investigative Conservation.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2007. Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation by D.H. Brown.

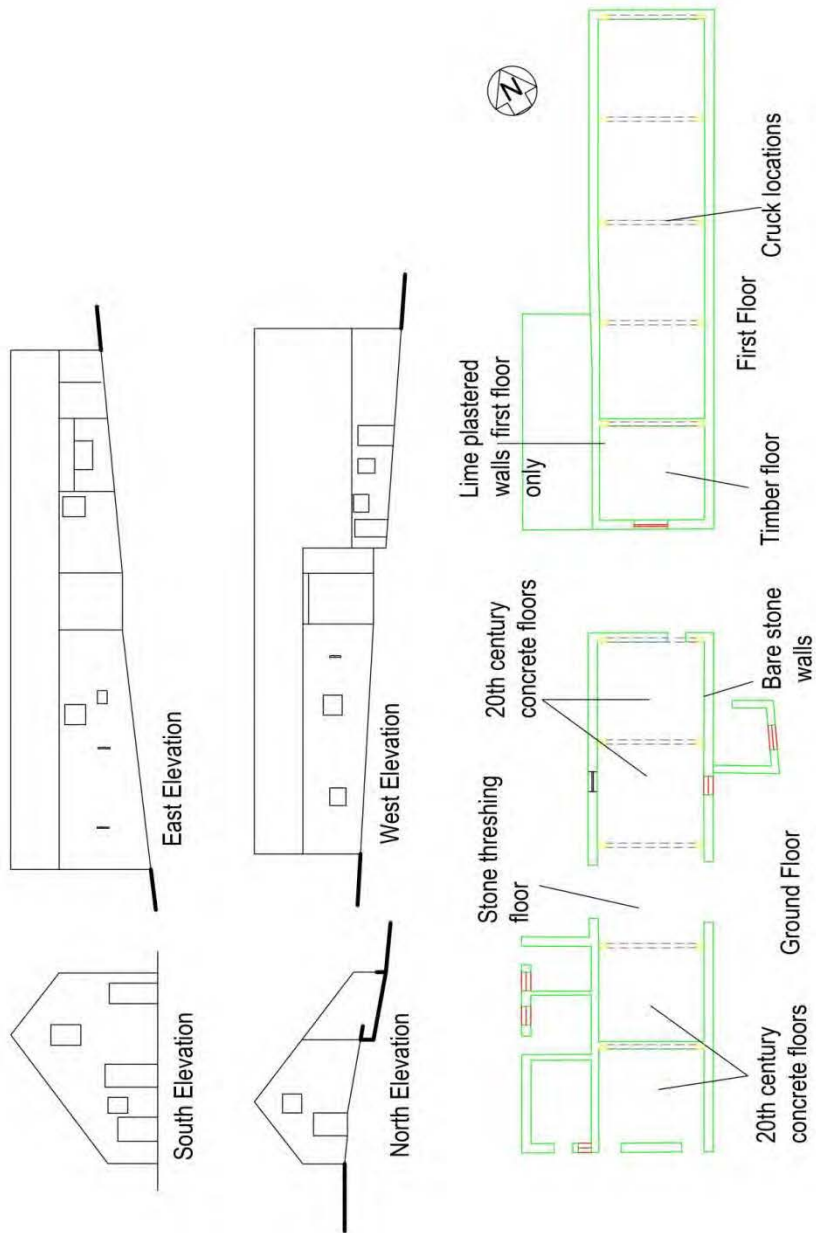
Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>





CLIENT	W, M & J ROSE
PROJECT	HAZLEHURST FARM
TITLE	CRUCK BARN EXISTING PLANS AND ELEVATIONS
DRAWING STATUS	PLANNING
SCALE	1:200P
DATE	JUNE 2012
<b>JOHN VARDY</b>	
DRAWING NUMBER	PL 04
REV	-

Figure 2 - Current site plan and area of proposed works

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT HAZLEHURST FARM

<b>Site Location:</b>	Hazlehurst Farm
<b>NGR:</b>	SK38185 81149
<b>Proposal:</b>	<p>NED/13/00439/LB: Application for Listed Building Consent for demolition of modern agricultural buildings and 1950's offshoot and conversion and renovation of cruck barn and former dairy to create 2 new residential units and workshop (Revised scheme of 12/00989/LB) (Conservation Area/Listed Building/Private Drainage System).</p> <p>NED/13/00441/FLH: Construction of a detached garage (revised scheme of 12/00991/FLH) (Conservation Area/Affecting Setting of a Listed Building).</p> <p>NED/13/00499/FL: Demolition of modern agricultural buildings, change of use of dairy and cruck barn to residential use, with necessary repairs and new track for access (Revised scheme of 12/01053/FL) (Listed Building/Conservation Area/Private Drainage System).</p>
<b>Planning ref:</b>	NED/13/00439/LB, NED/13/00441/FLH and NED/13/00499/FL
<b>Prepared for:</b>	Mr. John Vardy by ArcHeritage, 20-11-2013
<b>Status of WSI:</b>	Approved

### 1 SUMMARY

1.1 The cruck barn at Hazlehurst farm is a Grade II\* listed building. Conditional Listed Building Consent (NED/13/00439/LB) for demolition of modern agricultural buildings and 1950's offshoot and conversion and renovation of cruck barn and former dairy to create 2 new residential units a workshop and related services has been granted by North East Derbyshire District Council. Additional planning consent has been granted for the construction of a garage (NED/13/00441/FLH), demolition of modern agricultural buildings, necessary repairs and a new access track (NED/13/00499/FL).

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

"a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work (historic building recording and archaeological monitoring) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until the pre-conversion historic building recording has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation"

"b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition

"c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured."

- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in consultation with and agreed by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI.

## **2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 Hazlehurst farm is located on a steep south facing slope overlooking the Moss Valley, looking across to Troway, access is via Hazlehurst Lane situated to the North of the existing buildings (NGR 381 811). The complex of buildings at Hazlehurst includes a currently occupied farmhouse, a derelict cottage, a former dairy, a cruck barn and nine modern steel framed buildings used for agricultural purposes (Figure 1).

## **3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS**

- 3.1 The cruck barn at Hazlehurst farm is a Grade II\* listed building. The farm complex is located on a slope within sight of the Moss Valley Conservation Area.

## **4 SITE DESCRIPTION & ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 The cruck barn at Hazlehurst farm is late 16<sup>th</sup> century in date with 20<sup>th</sup> century modifications. The other buildings in the farmyard appear to be later additions to the complex. Land in this area was the property of Beauchief Abbey from at least the 12th century. A reference to a 'William Pouey of Hasalhurste' in 1404, perhaps indicates that Hazlehurst Farm and/or nearby Povey Farm were in existence by that time, while later sources suggest the division of a settlement into two or three farms (Derbyshire HER no. 4916).
- 4.2 There are several similar sites, with 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses and associated buildings, within 1km of Hazlehurst farm. The Povey farmhouse (Derbyshire HER no. 4983 and 4984), a 17<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed building, with contemporary barns and stable block is also located on Hazlehurst Lane (SK385 809). There are also two farms complexes on on Lightwood Lane. These are the Mansion House farmhouse and associated cruck barn, (Derbyshire HER no.4974 and 4982, SK 378 819) both of these are 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed buildings, and the Lightwood Farm complex which includes a possible medieval moat with a post-medieval farmhouse and barn (Derbyshire HER no. 4981, SK377 819). Also in the vicinity is the cruck framed building at Carterhall Farm but it is impossible to suggest that it is contemporary as it hasn't been accurately dated (Derbyshire HER 4917, SK 390 819).
- 4.3 The cottage and farmhouse at Hazlehurst appear to have always been used as dwellings and

the proposed development does not change this. The dairy building and cruck barn were continually used for agricultural purposes until relevantly recently. The 16<sup>th</sup> century cruck barn building is of significant archaeological interest and requires a building survey. A separate WSI has been produced for the building survey.

## **5 GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED**

5.1 This work will comprise a **continuous/comprehensive** watching brief which will be undertaken on:

- the excavation of the new garage foundations;
- the excavation of the trenches for the three septic tank and associated services;
- excavation for access and construction of hard standing and subfloor works within the cruck barn;
- and on excavation ground works for the new driveway.

5.2 The watching brief may be stepped down to **intermittent monitoring**, depending on the results, and following agreement from the Development Control Archaeologist. **The contractors will not undertake any of these excavations without an archaeologist being present on site.**

## **6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE**

6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

## **7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY**

7.1 A plan of the site shows the proposed locations of the septic tanks, the garage, the cruck barn and the new driveway (Figure 2). Monitoring of all of the ground works will be continual until natural deposits are encountered or the formation depth is reached.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All

- drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions
- 7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic register will comprise 35mm format black and white prints. Digital photography and/or 35mm colour slides may be used in addition, but will not form the primary site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.
- 7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.
- 7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and/or waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.
- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy. (Given the nature of an archaeological watching brief, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible).
- 7.9 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 7.10 It is highly unlikely that human remains will be discovered during the monitoring of these ground works. In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human



remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.11 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

## **8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION**

8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum/archives. As a programme of building recording is also being undertaken it would be preferable for both archives to be deposited together. Whether this is possible will depend on the results of the building survey and watching brief. If the site archive is solely a paper archive, this will be deposited at Derbyshire Record Office. If the archive from the watching brief includes artefacts, this will be deposited at Sheffield Museum. The archive will be deposited within 6 months of completion of the fieldwork.

8.4 Provision for the publication of results, as outlined in the Brief, will be made.

8.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting

the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

## **9 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING**

- 10.1 The on-site timetable will depend upon the development schedule. At least one week's notice must be given to ArcHeritage by the contractors prior to the start of site works.
- 10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:
- Head of Artefact Research - Dr Ailsa Mainman
  - Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
  - Palaeoenvironmental remains - Northlight Heritage
  - Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
  - Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
  - Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
  - Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
  - Archaeometallurgy – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan
  - Conservation – Dr Ian Panter

## **11 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

- 11.1 As a minimum requirement, the curator will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed. ArcHeritage will notify the curator of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the curator.

## **12 Copyright**

- 12.1 ArcHeritage retains the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

## **13 KEY REFERENCES**

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Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition.

See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>

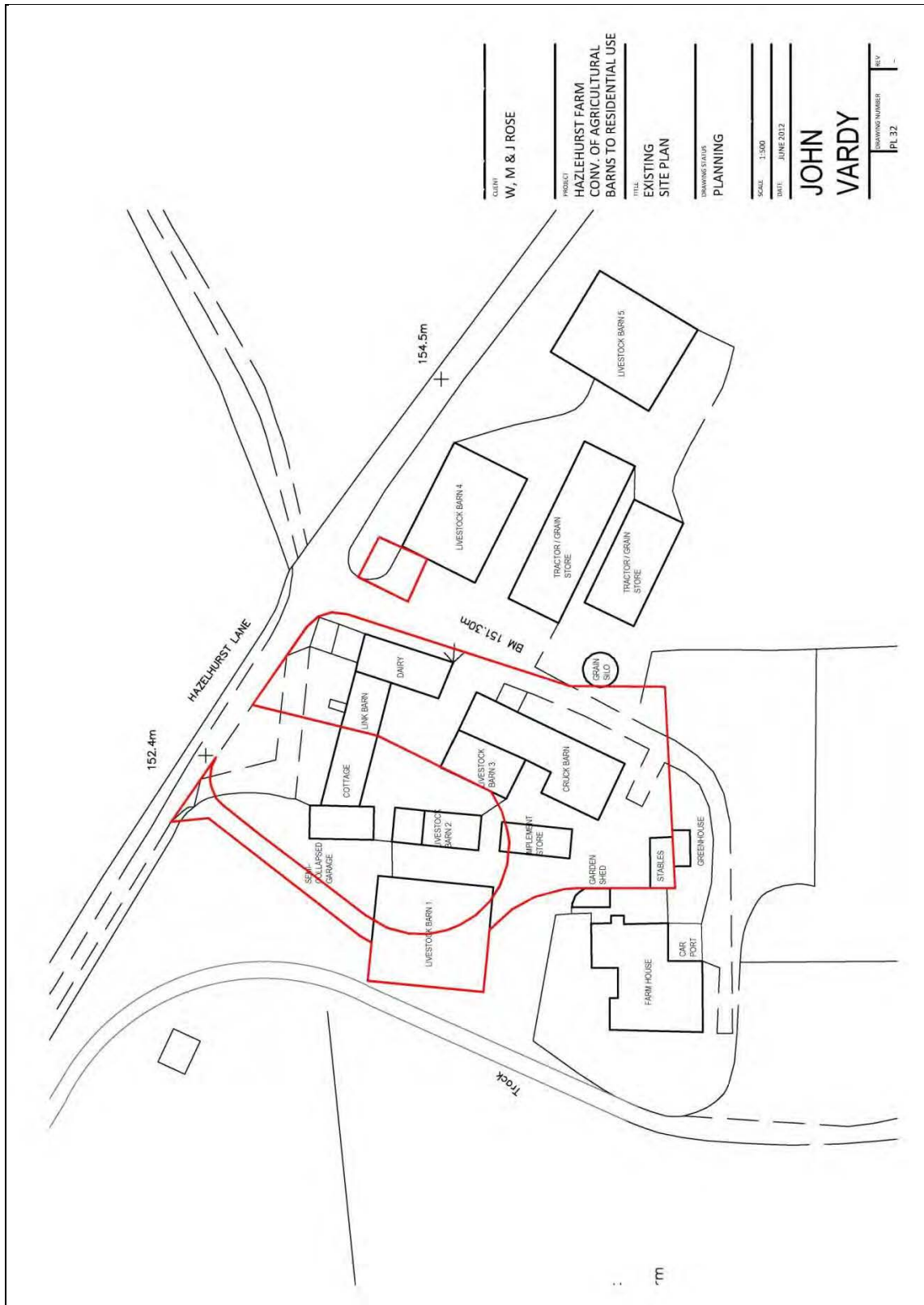


Figure 1 - Current site plan and area of proposed works

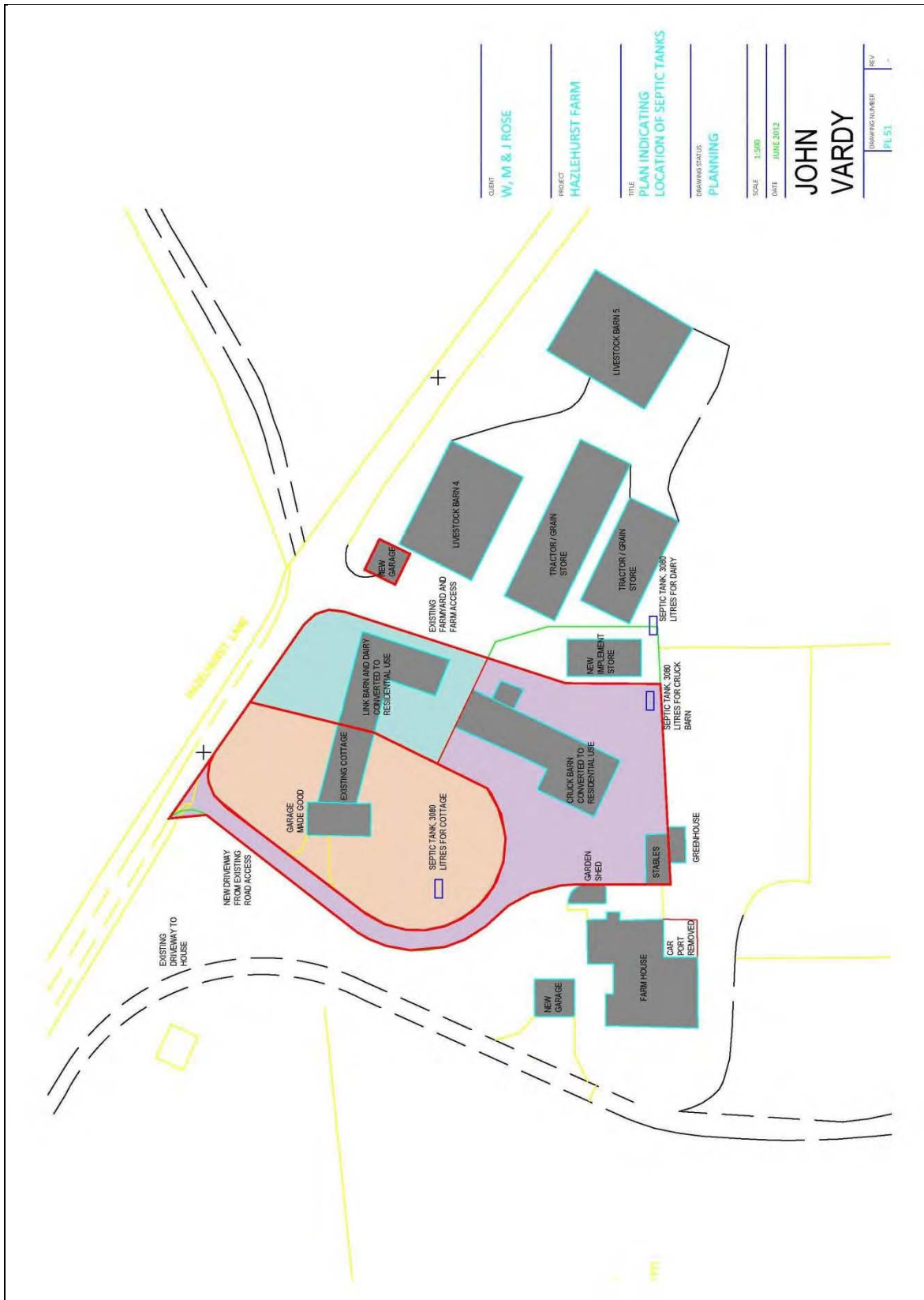


Figure 2 - Plan showing proposed works.

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