



Conisbrough Mill Piece, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire
Archaeological Walkover Survey and Excavation

ArcHeritage 2019

Mill Piece, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire
Archaeological Survey and Excavation Report

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a community survey and excavation at Conisbrough Mill Piece, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire. The work was carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded, five-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. Established as part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project will enable more of the Dearne Valley's historic environment to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Broad Ing Plantation is one. The project aims to enhance the understanding of the heritage of the area and develop skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.

The Site is likely to have been one of two mills recorded in Conisbrough in the 1086 Domesday survey and may have been the medieval manorial mill. Although the Site is known to have housed mills since at least the 11th century, the precise location of the former mill buildings are largely unknown.

The work comprised a basic walkover survey with the volunteers from EnTour, in order to identify possible archaeological features within the Site. Two areas deemed to show high archaeological potential were then chosen from the surveyed features. These then formed the target areas for the excavation.

Trench 1 revealed structural remains, possibly related to a shooting range thought to have existed on the Site. This was supported by the collection of over one hundred bullet casings within the trench. Trench 2 also contained structural remains, together with frequent 19th- and 20th-century pottery and glass.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a community survey and excavation at Conisbrough Mill Piece, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire. The work was carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded, five-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. Established as part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project will enable more of the Dearne Valley's historic environment to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Broad Ing Plantation is one. The project aims to enhance the understanding of the heritage of the area and develop skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.

The work was undertaken following a Project Design (Appendix 6), approved by the DVLP, the EnTour community group and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). All work was undertaken with adherence to relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The site is located off the A602 Low Road, at the eastern end of Conisbrough (centred on NGR SK 51560 98762) (Figure 1).

Public access into the site is available from Low Road. While an open area of well-kept grass occupies part of the former site of the mill's westernmost dam, the present-day pond is understood to be relatively recent feature. Water from the pond enters a culvert via an arched stone structure adjacent to the road, before the channel becomes open once again in the wooded area to the north.

The EnTour group have undertaken much work on the site in recent years, improving footpaths and bridges and creating a pleasant community space. Several footbridges cross the brook, while many of the paths that run through the site feature steps to facilitate access through the often steeply-sloping ground to the north-east. Historic maps indicate that saw mill buildings were formerly located in the wooded area. The terrain is very uneven, however, and their sites are no longer evident. Traces of stone canalisation are visible in the banks of the brook, while numerous old stone blocks of varying sizes litter the channel of the stream. Many of these are likely to have been deposited after the demolition of the mill, although some may be the remnants of weirs/water management.

The underlying bedrock is Pennine Upper Coal Measures (BGS 2017).

3. SITE HISTORY

The following information is summarised from the DVLP Heritage Audit (ArchHeritage 2013).

Conisbrough Saw Mill occupied the site of the Castle Mill or Old Mill, one of two mills that were recorded at Conisbrough in the 1086 Domesday survey. Given its proximity to Conisbrough Castle, the site may have been the seignorial mill during the medieval period.

Medieval carved stonework was recovered from beneath the waterwheel at Conisbrough Saw Mill, c.1870. Consisting of a keystone, a stone with bowtell molding and a section of moulding

with ballflower motifs, the stonework appears to have been the remnants of an arch. Few details of the discovery have been preserved and it is not clear if the stones formed a complete arch or were partial remains. The current whereabouts of the stones are unknown. The description of the material recovered from the site suggests that the stone had been carved in the late 13th or early 14th centuries. 'Ballflowers' were a common decorative motif used by stone masons of that period and featured three or four flower petals, folded over to partially enclose a ball. Ballflowers were often used on the hollow mouldings of Decorated Gothic arches, while 'Bowtell' molding was used on the shafts of clustered piers - central columns with subsidiary columns attached - and were typically used to carry arches. This indicates the type of arch from which the Conisbrough stones are likely to have derived.

Should the site have housed Conisbrough's seignorial mill, this building is likely to have been a substantial structure. It is not clear, however, if the mill would have included features such as the decorated arch from which the carved stonework appears to have derived. It is also unlikely that carved stonework from a late 13th- or early 14th-century arch would be discarded deliberately beneath a waterwheel. Medieval corn mills were typically modified or rebuilt in the early post-medieval period and it is possible that the stones had been re-used in the construction of a new or larger wheelpit at that time.

Stone from demolished buildings was typically saved for re-sale during this period and one of the mill's owners may have purchased the pieces for use in refurbishment works at the site. Should that be the case, the source of the carved stones is unlikely to be traced. A single building that was shown at the site on Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire is likely to have marked the mill's general location rather than denoted actual structures. By 1838, William Wilson had converted the mill into a saw mill. Bed poles and bobbins were produced at the site in this period. The extent of any redevelopment that took place at the mill in relation to its conversion into a saw mill is unknown.

Depicted only generally on the 1841 and 1854 Ordnance Survey maps, the site was shown clearly on the 1858 Conisbrough, Firsby, Woodlathes and Flanderwell tithe map. The mill was a large rectangular building with a smaller rectangular wing on its east face. To the south west, the course of Kearsley Brook appears to have been canalised before it entered a large triangular dam or holding pond. Water left the dam's north corner via a culvert adjacent to Low Road, while a tail goit on the east side of the mill indicates that a culverted head goit must have channelled water from the dam to the west face of the mill. This is supported by a sluice for controlling water supplies that was shown at the east corner of the dam on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. The wheelpit from which the medieval carved stonework was recovered is likely to have been within the building and to have been located along the alignment of the goit. Mill Piece was open, unwooded land at the time of the 1858 tithe map.

Conisbrough Saw Mill had been redeveloped by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map and these works may provide a context for the discovery of the medieval stonework, c.1870. A large, square extension was shown against the mill's west face on the 1892 map, while a smaller rectangular detached building had been constructed at the north, immediately to the south of the brook. This watercourse had been modified and embanked since 1858, while an embankment was also shown to the east of the mill dam. These may have been constructed as flood defences.

The previously open tail goit to the east of the mill was no longer shown in 1892 and its course is likely to have been culverted by that date. A second dam or holding pond had been constructed to the south of the original dam, from which it was separated by a narrow strip of land. Little change was shown at the site on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map, with the exception of a series of small yards and outbuildings to the south of the principal mill building. The block that had stood to the north of the main building had been demolished by the time of the 1930 OS map, while a narrow structure had been built on the east bank of the dam by that date. The mill buildings continued to be shown on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map, but had been demolished by the time of the 1962 OS map. The mill dams had been drained by that date.

An undated photograph shows the main mill building after it became disused. The building was a stone-built block of three-storeys plus attic space, with a single-storey lean-to structure on its north elevation and outbuildings to the east. A two-storey building abutted the west face, while a long range ran south-west. The mill stood on a roughly-landscaped plot, while slopes and uneven ground to the south-east suggest that some areas may have been levelled substantially. The waterwheels are not visible in the photograph, which supports the suggestion that they were situated inside the buildings. In that case, the goit will have been culverted.

4 AIMS

The aims of the project were:

- to engage and upskill members of the local community;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any below-ground archaeological remains present, in particular relating to the succession of mills that are known to have existed on the site;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
- to provide information which will guide further work and restoration at the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey of the site was undertaken with the aim of identifying and recording visible archaeological features.

The locations of the archaeological features were recorded with a handheld GPS to an accuracy of not less than 5m. A brief text description on *pro forma* record sheets, including dimensions, materials used and discussion of relationships with associated monuments, was recorded for each archaeological feature/group of features and, where appropriate, a photographic record was also made.

5.2 Excavation

The excavation areas were determined on site, with the volunteers being included in the decision-making process. The excavations targeted features that had been identified during the walkover survey; these were further exposed in order to investigate their character and

condition and to recover dateable artefacts associated with the features. Two areas were targeted for further investigation. The areas of excavation were dug entirely by hand and recorded with full assistance from the volunteers.

Full details of both the survey and excavation methodology are contained within the Project Design (Appendix 6).

A simple methodology and *pro-forma* record sheets have been devised for further use, should the volunteers who regularly work at the site uncover any further archaeological remains during their work (Appendix 5).

6 RESULTS

6.1 Survey Results

The walkover survey identified six features which could potentially be related to former mill activity on the site. These are described in the table, below, and detailed in Figure 2:

Survey ID	Description
1	Likely sluice outflow from mill pond to underground culvert. Extending in eastern direction.
2	Possible building foundation remains. L-shaped, probable corner. Stone-made. 1.5 by 0.8m exposed.
3	Rubble, opposite side of modern path to 002. No clear structure to the rubble.
4	Culvert outflow – not observed, possibly obscured by current bank. Members of EnTour suspect it is on this location.
5	Wheel pit, structure still identifiable although wheel no longer present.
6	Rubble. Linear arrangement to rubble, roughly east-west aligned – possible former building?

Following the completion of the walkover survey and after discussions with volunteers, two trenches were opened: one in the location of Survey ID 2 (Trench 1) and another in the location of Survey ID 6 (Trench 2) (Figure 3). The features identified in these areas both demonstrated the potential for the survival of building remains.

6.2 Excavation Results

6.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plates 1 to 4; Figure 4) was located immediately to the north of a footpath through a wooded part of the site. The trench measured approximately 3.8m (east-west) by 2.6m (north-south).

The topsoil within Trench 1 comprised mid-grey-brown clay silt (105). This was fairly compacted and contained frequent loose building material of brick and stone. Numerous finds were recovered from this deposit, including over 100 spent bullet cases, pottery fragments and miscellaneous metal items (Appendices 3 and 4). This deposit was present throughout the

entire trench. The base of the deposit was not reached during this excavation and its depth is unknown.

Structure (101) (Plates 1 and 2) was a brick-built structure, aligned north-west to south-east, with a possible return to the north-east. Traces of light grey mortar bonding were present between some of the bricks on the north-west/south-east alignment. The north-east alignment contained a mix of frogged and plain bricks, with no trace of mortar. These two alignments were not joined and stone structure (103) was situated between them. The bricks in the north-east to south-west alignment were not as neatly set as the north-west to south-east alignment and may represent a different phase of building. The north-west to south-east alignment measured approximately 1.90m in length, with the north-eastern return measuring 1.70m. Both alignments consisted of a single skin of bricks in width, with only one course remaining.

Stone block structure (103) (Plates 1 and 2) was situated against the inside of the north-west/south-east alignment of brick structure (101). Structure (103) comprised neatly squared stone blocks, 1.2m in length. A return to the north-east measured 1.9m in length. The return did not butt against the inside of brick structure (101); rather, the north-eastern alignment of brick wall (101) appeared to be tagged onto the end of the stone wall (103). No bonding material was visible between the stones of (103). The cuts [102] and [104] for structures (101) and (103), respectively, were extremely difficult to determine within deposit (105).

6.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plates 6 to 12; Figure 5) was located in the centre of the site, at the top of a steep slope and to the immediate east of the remaining mill pond.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 2 comprised dark brown clay silt topsoil (204). This was fairly compacted and contained frequent roots and small stones. Numerous finds were recovered from this deposit, including pottery, glass and metalwork (Appendices 3 and 4). This deposit was present throughout the entire trench. The base of the deposit was not reached during the excavation and its depth is therefore unknown.

A number of visible stones were present within deposit (204). These were exposed and cleaned to reveal a rubble structure (201) (Plates 5 and 6), aligned approximately west-east. While the structure comprised mostly unworked stones, a small amount of red brick was also present. There was no clear pattern in the laying of stones and no bonding material was evident. The extent of the structure remains unclear, as it continued beyond the western end of the trench. The eastern end of the structure did not have a clear end, but seemed to peter-out after approximately 3m of its length had been exposed. Although the function of this rubble structure remains unclear, its linear formation suggests that it is a built feature rather than a natural deposition of stones.

A further stone structure (202) (Plates 7 and 8) was present approximately 2.8m to the east of the eastern limit of wall (201). This measured approximately 0.45m in width and was revealed in plan for 2.5m in length. Like (201), structure (202) did not have well-defined ends and may extend beyond the eastern limit of the trench. The stone blocks were clearly better shaped than those of (201), being squared with clear chisel marks on all exposed faces. There was no apparent bonding between the stones and it is not clear if (202) is the *in situ* remains of a

structure or, as is perhaps more likely, a dumped deposit of stone from a nearby demolished structure.

A large, single squared slab of stone (203) (Plate 9) was present at the northern end of the trench. This measured 0.65m in length by 0.30m in width and 0.10m in depth. Stone (203) was isolated and appeared unconnected to structure (201) or (202). The function of (203) remains unclear. It is not clear if (203) is the *in situ* remains of a structure or, as is perhaps more likely, a dumped deposit of stone from a nearby demolished structure. No cuts were visible for any of the structures in Trench 2.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Structural remains were uncovered in both of the trenches. The remains in Trench 1 clearly formed the corner of a structure. This appeared to have been constructed originally in stone (203), with later repairs or modifications having been made in brick (201). The extent of the feature could not be determined within the confines of the trench, although it appeared to peter-out at both ends. This suggested that the building material had been removed at a later date, leaving just a small corner *in situ*. No buildings are marked in this location on historic maps of the site and the function of the structural remains within Trench 1 is unclear. However, the recovery of over 100 bullet casings from the trench suggests that this feature may have been associated with a shooting range. This is supported by the memories of a member of the local community who stopped by to observe the dig and who clearly recalled that a British Legion shooting range had been situated in this part of the site. As the target had been located to the east, on the far bank of the stream, structure (203) may have been the remains of a platform. However, this interpretation remains unsupported by documentary, cartographic or photographic evidence.

The function of the structural remains within Trench 2 was more difficult to ascertain. None of the structures were convincingly *in situ*, although all of them, particularly (202) and (203), were well-shaped and dressed. The artefacts found in the trench suggest a 19th-century date for the stone remains, with residual traces of 18th-century activity in the vicinity. Given the character of the structures, (2030 and (203) seem likely to be the remains of a structure that stood at, or in the immediate vicinity of, this location during that period.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage would like to thank Leon Clemitshaw and the EnTour volunteers for their enthusiasm and participation in the project, and the DVLP.

9 REFERENCES

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>
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PLATES



Plate 1: Structures 101 and 103 in Trench 1. Looking west, scale 1m



Plate 2: Structures 101 and 103 in Trench 1. Looking north, scale 1m



Plate 3: Volunteers excavating in Trench 1



Plate 4: Volunteers excavating in Trench 1



Plate 5: Structure 201 in Trench 2. Looking west, scale 1m



Plate 6: Structure 201 in Trench 2. Looking south, scale 1m



Plate 7: Structure 202 in Trench 2. Looking west, scale 1m



Plate 8: Structure 202 in Trench 2. Looking south, scale 1m



Plate 9: Structure 203 in Trench 2. Looking south, scale 1m



Plate 10: Volunteers excavating in Trench 2



Plate 11: Volunteers excavating in Trench 2

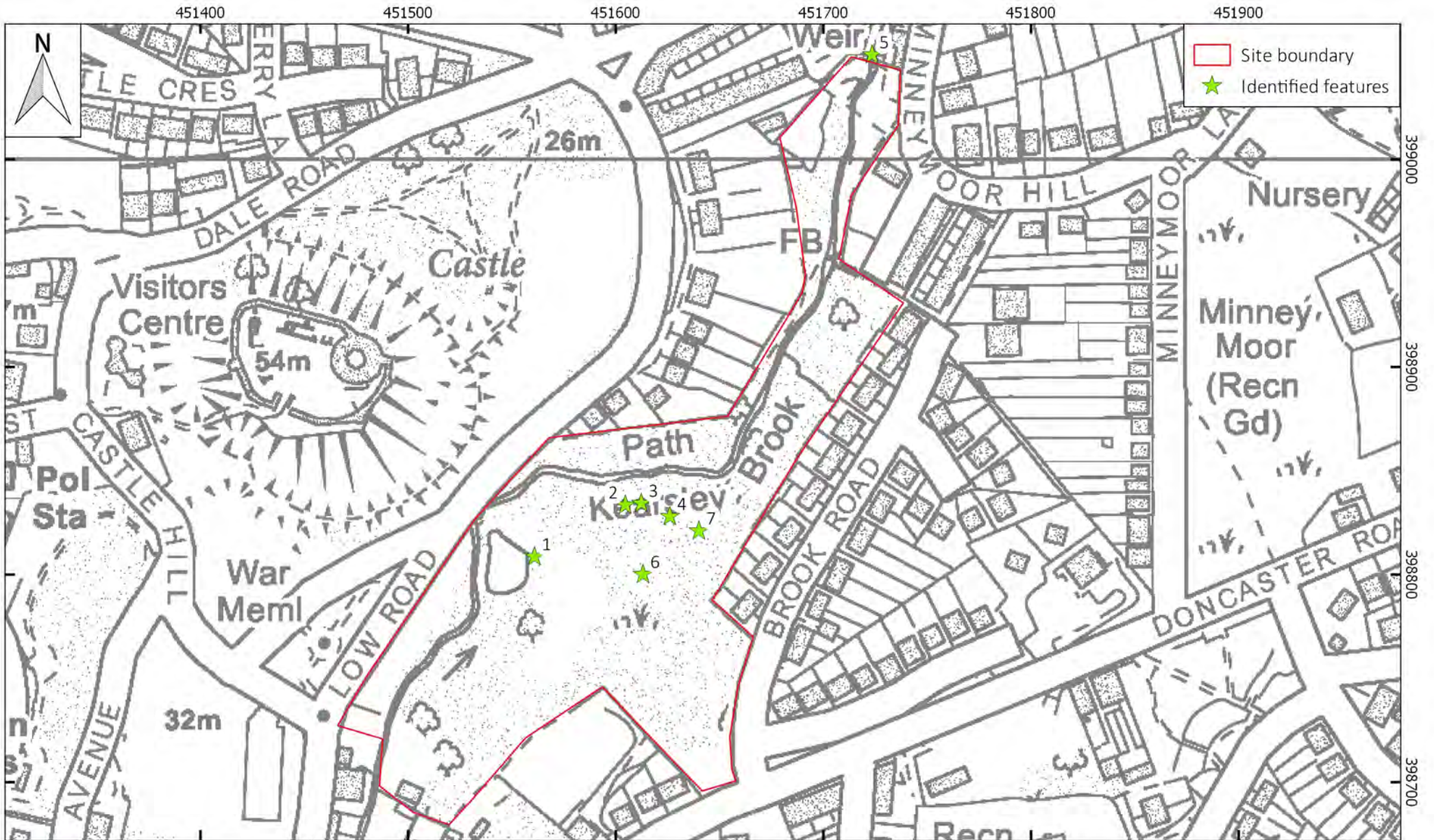


Plate 12: Volunteers excavating in Trench 2

FIGURES



39063



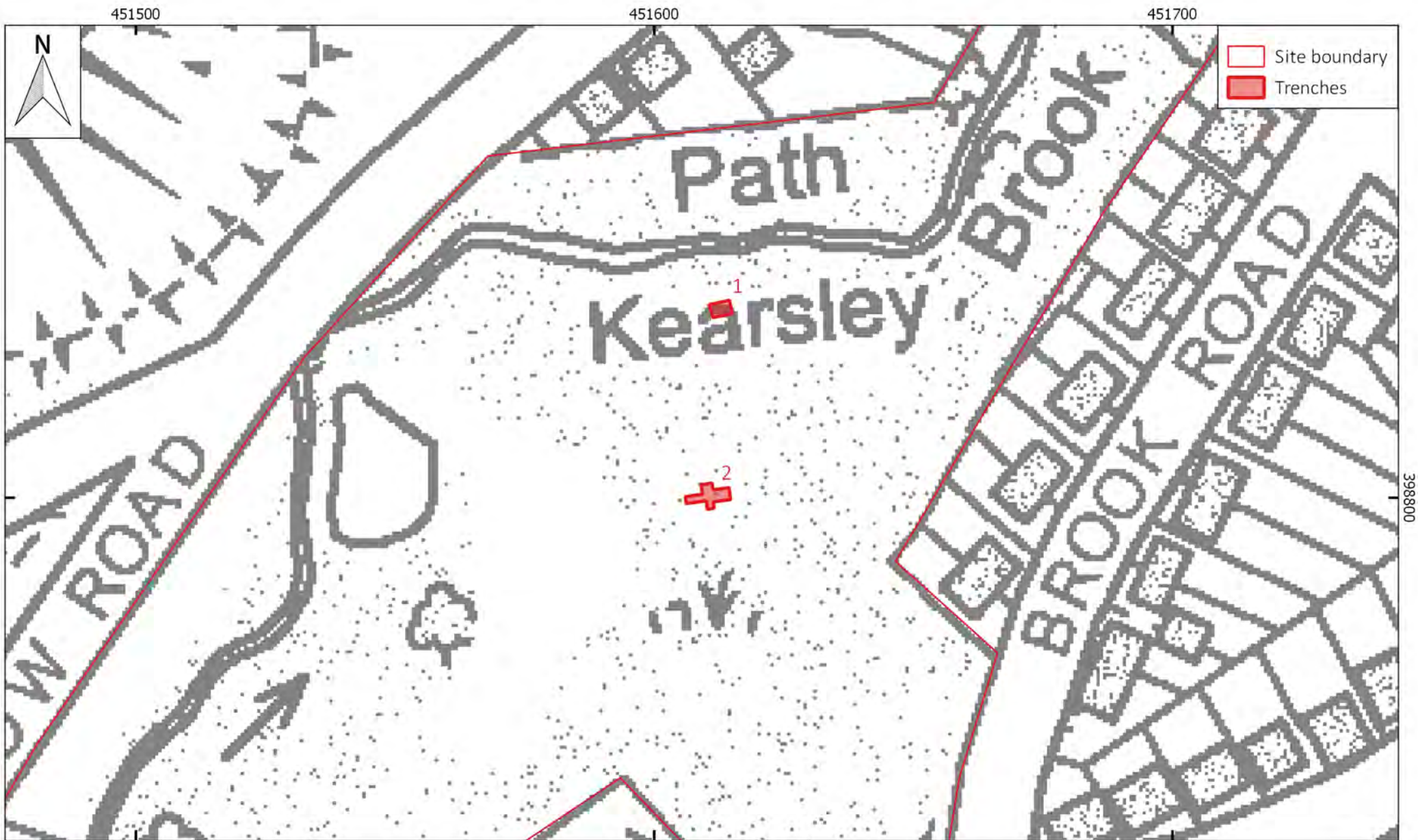


Figure 3: Trench location plan

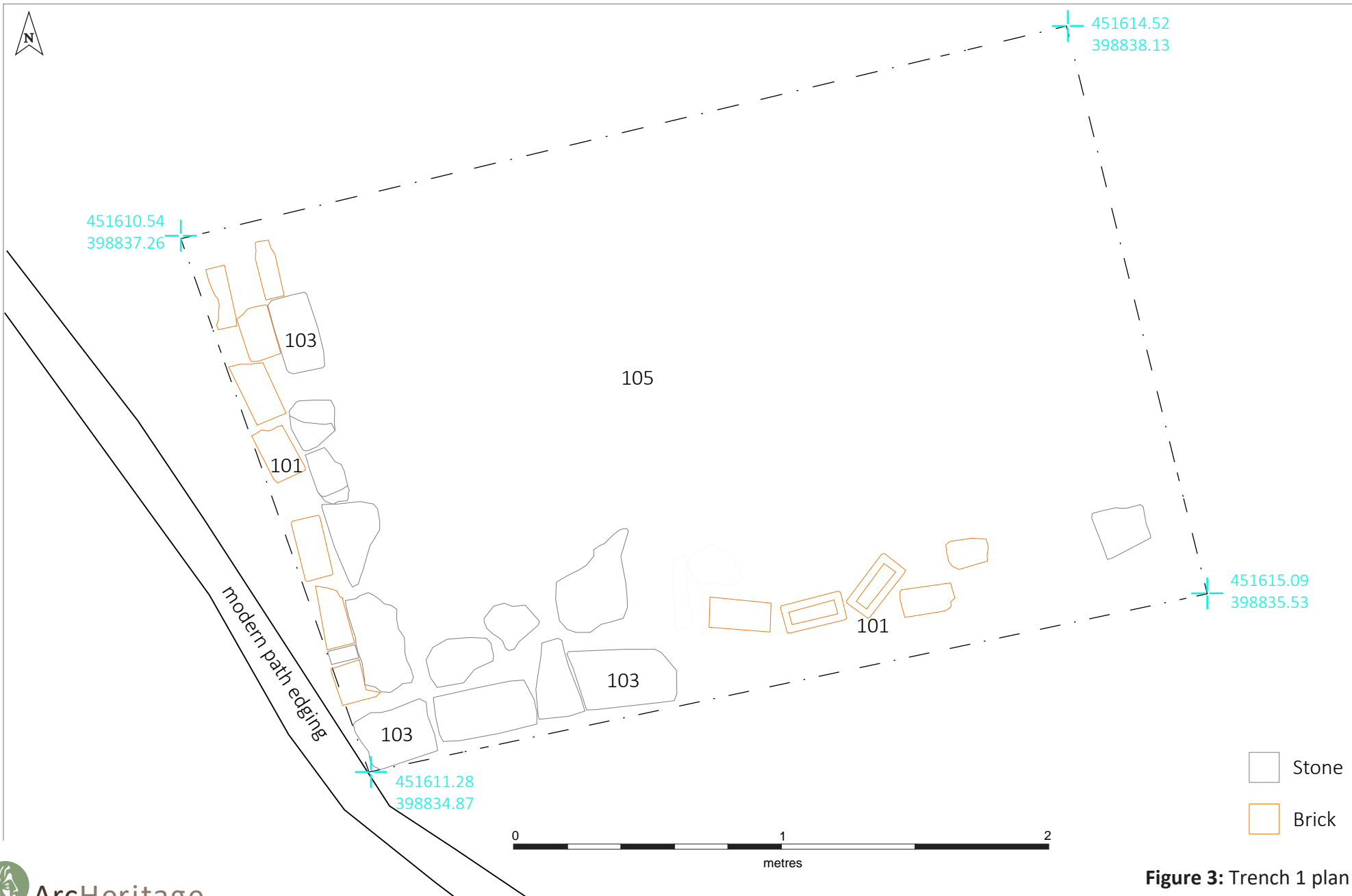


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan

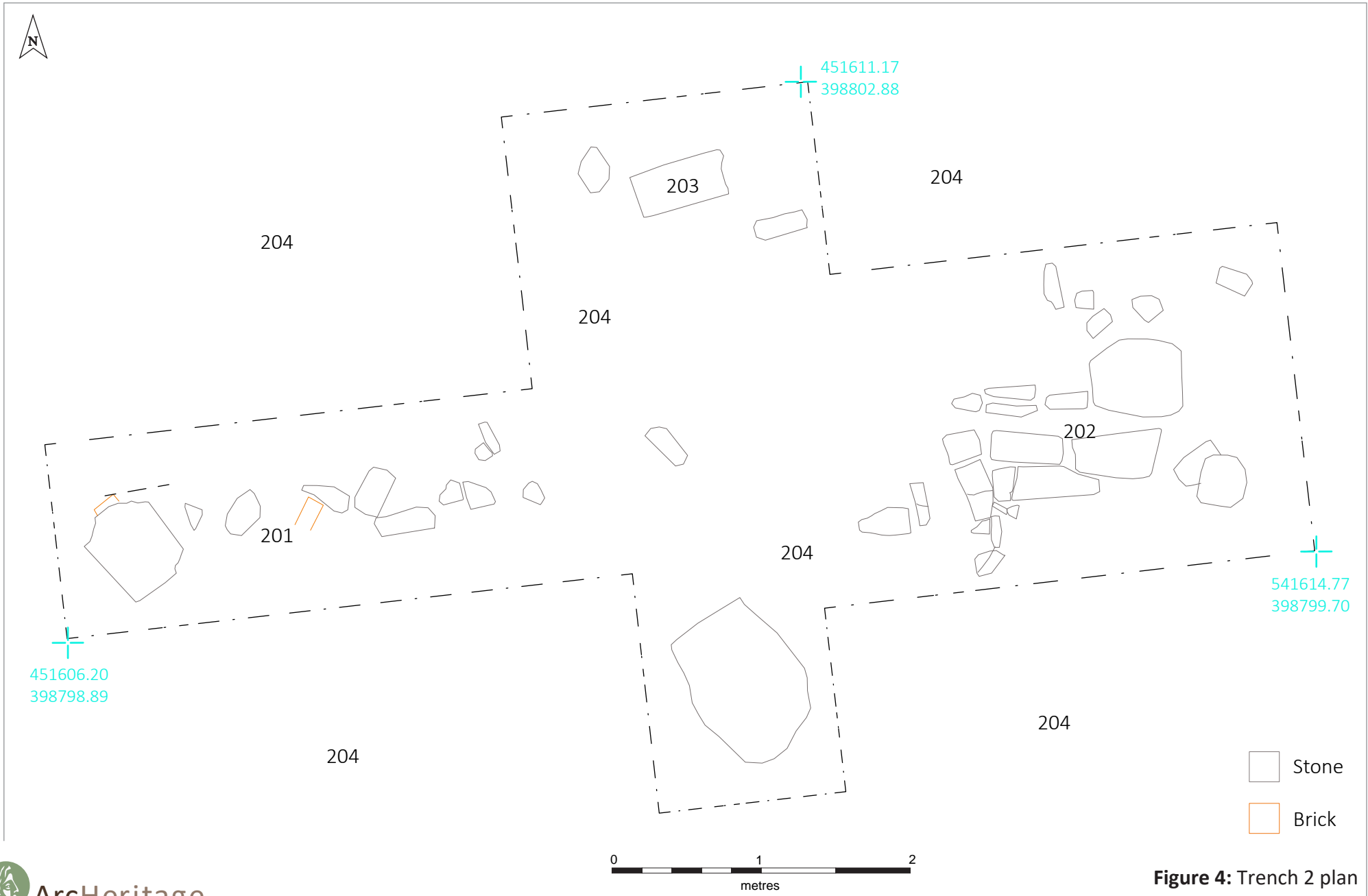


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan

APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Below is a list of the paper archive contents which are held by Doncaster Museum. Accession Number **DONMG: 2019.63**.

None of the finds were recommended for retention, and as such, have been handed back to the DVLP.

Item	Quantity
Context register	1
Context sheet	9
Walkover survey record sheet	4
Photo register	1
Digital photographs	1 disc
Report	2

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	101	Brick structure – repair for 103?
1	102	Cut for 101
1	103	Stone structure
1	104	Cut for 103
1	105	Topsoil
2	201	East-west-aligned stone rubble structure
2	202	East-west-aligned stone block structure
2	203	Squared stone block
2	204	Topsoil

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Richard Jackson

The pottery assemblage from Mill Piece comprised a total of 108 sherds with a total weight of 2130g.

The pottery quantified below comprises a fairly typical mid-19th -century domestic assemblage, with whitewares particularly well-represented. The popularity of these wares in the mid-19th century led primarily to the date ascribed to this assemblage. Tablewares in general are well-represented, while the coarsewares are seemingly under-represented. The only earlier type present in the assemblage are the hand-painted Tin-Glazed Earthenware from context (105) and the White Dipped Stoneware from context (204). Both of these are relatively rare in comparison with the rest of the later, more ubiquitous finewares.

In this case, the presence of saggar fragments does not imply close proximity to a pottery kiln. Given the absence of other kiln furniture or 'biscuit' wares, it seems more likely that this material was tipped here, possibly being derived from a secondary context.

The single sherd of slipware from context (204) is of a form that was typically produced relatively locally during the 19th century.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage and it is not recommended that it be retained.

Pottery quantification

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments	Date
105	Cane coloured ware	2 Body sherd; holloware		19 th
105	Coarse earthenware	1 Body sherd; Bowl	Black glaze int. Thinly potted.	19 th
105	Tin glazed earthenware	1 body sherd; Holloware	Hand-painted dec in blue, underglaze.	18 th
105	Stoneware	1 body sherd, large vessel	Clear glaze.	19 th
105	Whiteware	2 body sherds; u/d. 1 rim sherd; plate.		19 th
105	Whiteware (dec)	1 body sherd; flatware	Overglaze TP in blue.	19 th
204	Cane coloured ware	2 rim sherds; 1 large vessel, 1 small bowl. 3 body sherds; 1 large vessel, 1 smaller bowl	Larger vessel; white slip coat on rim and internal. Smaller vessel; rolled rim and slip-banded dec ext.	19 th
204	Coarse Earthenware	1 rim; wide-necked jar or similar. 3 body sherds; pancheon	Rim shed abraded , no glaze remains. 2 body sherds with black glaze, 1 mottled brown.	19 th
204	Creamware	7 rims (dish) 4 base, 9 body.	Spalled.	19 th
204	Late Blackware	2 body sherds; large jugs or similar	Hard black glaze int & ext; Partial glaze on ext.	18 th -19 th

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments	Date
204	Pearlware	4 (3 base, 1 rim) large bowl/vase/chamber pot. 1 rim; cup.	Large vessel decorated on base internal with a pastoral scene depicting a milkmaid at work. Cup frag is thinly-potted, probably TP dec.	Late 18 th -19 th
204	Porcelain	1 rim sherd; dish with flared rim.		19 th
204	Salt-glazed stoneware	1 body sherd; large bowl	Rouletted pattern ext.	19 th
204	Slipware	1 body sherd, u/d		19 th
204	Slip banded whitewares	1 rim, 2 base, 3 body. Jar or similar.	Same vessel, brown and black slip band dec underglaze.	19 th
204	Stonewares	2 base sherds; flagon/bottle. 4 body sherds. 1 ribbed body sherd in grey wash.	Bristol type, glazed.	19 th
204	White stoneware	Large holloware vessel	Partial oxide wash. Moulded relief decoration.	19 th
204	White dipped stoneware	1 rim sherd; jug or similar.		18 th
204	Unglazed Earthenware	Flower pot		19 th -20 th
204	High-fired earthenware, reduced fabric.	2 rim sherds, 1 body. Small radius holloware,; candle holder or similar.	press moulded decoration.	19 th -20 th
204	?Kiln furniture	1 rim, 1 body; large coarse earthenware vessels, unglazed. Possible saggar.		19 th
204	Transfer Printed Whiteware	24 sherds. 16 (9 rims, 15 body) various flatwares. 1 rim of holloware; large serving tureen or similar.	1 sponged ware, 1 'flow blue'. Rest are TP in blue or brown. Mainly 'willow pattern', although the 2 TP in brown are not (flower patterns). Tureen rim pattern probably landscape scene.	19 th
204	Whiteware (dec)	1 rim; bowl or similar.	Polychrome hand painted decoration underglaze; flowering plants.	18 th -19 th
204	Whiteware	7 body sherds, 6 base sherds, 2 rim sherds	Assorted holloware.	19 th
204	Misc Whiteware	1 body sherd; Possible decorative object	inscribed leaf pattern with pink glaze dec int & ext).	19 th

APPENDIX 4: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ASSESSMENT

Richard Jackson

Summary

All of the miscellaneous finds from Trench 1 were recovered from the topsoil deposit (105). The most common material was spent bullet casings, of which 111 were collected. This concentration in such a small area suggests that deliberate and sustained shooting activity was taking place within the vicinity of Trench 1. This supports the suggestion that a shooting range had been located within the site.

Several miscellaneous metal items were also recovered, although these were generally heavily rusted and indeterminate. Four glass slag fragments, one complete glass Coke bottle and one blue glass fragment were also recovered. The Coke bottle post-dates 1957, as evidenced by the printed white label featuring both trademarks, 'Coca-Cola' and 'Coke'. Prior to 1957, the trademark 'Coca-Cola' had been blown in glass lettering on the bottle (Coca-Cola Company 2017).

The majority of finds from Trench 1 generally represent waste material of a type typically expected to accumulate on public urban sites. The exception to this is the high concentration of bullet casings, which may relate to the local rifle club. The latter was active in the early 20th century and perhaps earlier. The ammunition is of a type and calibre that was popular with both target and game shooters and is therefore consistent with use by a local rifle club.

Trench 2 had a more mixed assemblage of miscellaneous finds, comprising glass, shell, metal, bone and ceramic building material (CBM). While the assemblage is characteristic of domestic waste, none of the finds from Trench 2 are able to offer a narrow date range for the assemblage. However, the pottery found in association with the miscellaneous finds from Trench 2 indicates a mid-19th century date.

Trench 2 displayed a higher concentration of miscellaneous finds than Trench 1. None of the finds are readily dateable and, although the finds appear to be date to the 19th-20th century, it is not clear if the two trenches represent the same phase of activity on the site.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage and it is not recommended that it be retained.

Glass quantification

Context	Description	Date
105	Intact coca-cola bottle	20 th
105	1 fragment of blue glass, probably bottle fragment	19 th
204	Window glass fragment x 6	20 th
204	Bottle glass fragments x 9; 5 clear, 3 dark green, 1 green	20 th
204	Window glass fragments x 5	19 th
204	3 Vessel fragments; 1 intact bottle neck, 1 bottle neck fragment, 1 wide-necked vessel. Patina on all fragments	19 th
204	14 un-diagnostic vessel fragments. Dark green glass, semi-opaque, patinated	18 th -19 th
204	1 partial bottle base with attached body	19 th
204	2 intact bases from straight-sided hand-blown vessels with a high pontil	18 th -e19 th

Bone quantification

Context	Element	Sp	Comments
204	Unfused distal end of metapodial	bos	
204	3 x rib fragments	bos	2 elements sawn at both ends
204	Longbone fragment, proximal humerus	bos	Unfused diaphysis
204	Longbone fragment, radius	ovi	Broken
204	Canine tooth fragment	-	

Metal quantification

Context	Description	Date
105	Corroded iron bolt or sprocket. 297mm long. Hexagonal bolt at one end, flat-headed finial at other. Too corroded to identify any other diagnostic features.	c.19 th
105	Iron plate with two hexagonal-head bolts attached. Plate measures 200mm x 75mm. Bolts 160 mm long. Possible brace for wooden structural elements. Heavily corroded, no other diagnostic features visible.	c. 19 th
105	1 round 'wire' type nail, 190mm long. Bent to 90°.	20 th
105	2 round 'wire' type nails, 70mm long.	20 th
105	1 broken nail end.	-
105	2 square-profile Fe nails with asymmetric square heads. 68mm long.	19 th
105	Fe 162mm long bolt or similar with a hooked end. Bolt still attached to a fixing bracket. Bolt diameter approx. 25mm, heavily corroded.	19 th
105	Knife blade (butter knife), tang missing. Etched trade mark: "Sheffield, England"; "Stainless Steel" Makers name above in cursive font, illegible.	19 th -20 th
105	3 Miscellaneous unidentifiable small items.	-
204	Flat rectangular item, possible fixing plate or similar. 110mm x 60mm, heavily corroded.	-
204	Flat metal item, 85mm x 15mm, tapers. Heavily corroded, unidentifiable.	-
204	Rectangular Fe object, approx 90mm x 15mm x 10mm. No diagnostic features. Corroded.	-
204	1 square-profile nail. Bent as if extracted. Approx 75mm.	19 th

CBM quantification

Context	Description	Date
105	Pantile, earthenware.	19 th
204	2 fragments Pantile, earthenware.	19 th
204	7 fragments Salt-glazed drain pipe.	19 th
204	Composite floor material; concrete with marble chip inlay.	19 th -20 th
204	1 partially vitrified stone fragment; most likely kiln/flue lining.	18 th -19 th
204	1 partial refractory clay slab.	19 th
204	Misc: 2 Heavily abraded earthenware fabric, no adherent glaze. Possibly sewer pipe.	19 th -20 th
204	2 unglazed earthenware items. No diagnostic features.	-
204	2 fragments of salt-glazed 'slab'- 1 fragment is a rounded terminal. Decorative garden or architectural pieces.	19 th -20 th

Miscellaneous quantification

Context	Description	Date
105	4 small fragments of blast furnace slag, adhered to refractory lining fragments.	19 th
105	111 bullet casings, brass, 5mm calibre.15mm case length, rimfire type.	19 th - 20 th -
204	3 shell fragments; oyster	

References

Coca-Cola Company. Timeline: The Evolution of the Coca-Cola Bottle. Trace the journey of the Coca-Cola contour bottle from 1915 to 2015.

<http://www.coca-colacompany.com/chronology>

Accessed: 13th November 2017.

Conisbrough Rifle Club

<http://www.conisbroughheritage.co.uk/Rifle%20Club.html>

Accessed: 15th January 2018.

APPENDIX 5: METHODOLOGY AND PRO-FORMA RECORD SHEETS

EnTour will be continuing clearance and improvement works at the site, and it is possible that further archaeological remains may be uncovered by these works. The basic recording of these features, even if they will not be impacted or disturbed by the restoration works, will help to build up a more detailed understanding the site and its use over time.

Below is a *pro forma* record sheet which can be used to complete a basic recording of any features that are uncovered during site maintenance works and which are thought to be of archaeological relevance. Descriptions of the fields within the sheet are as follows:

GPS ID No.(s): Ideally, a GPS should be used to accurately record the location of any features. If a GPS is used, the ID number recorded on the GPS device should be recorded in this field. Where it is not possible to use a GPS device, the location of the feature should be recorded on a map and assigned a unique ID number.

Photograph No.s: Digital photographs should be taken of the feature from a variety of angles. This will help to locate the feature in the future, but will also serve as a record of the feature's appearance and condition when first recorded.

Dimensions: Dimensions of the feature.

Description of Feature: This could include details such as material used (e.g. stone, brick, wood, earth); orientation (if a structure, which way is it predominantly aligned); relationships (is it related or close to any other known archaeological features); interpretation (what function the feature may have served). A sketch plan or diagram may also be useful in helping you to describe the feature.

Condition/Threats: Is it in good/moderate/poor condition? Are there any obvious threats (e.g. from vegetation, the river, footfall, etc).

Where any archaeological remains are uncovered that will remain undisturbed by restoration works, the use of the above methodology and pro forma sheets would constitute good practice.

If any archaeological remains are uncovered which may be impacted by restoration/conservation works, advice regarding the treatment/investigation of such archaeological remains should in the first instance be directed to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) - 0114 2736354.

GPS ID No.(s)						
Photograph No.s						
Dimensions	Length		Width		Height	
Description of Feature	<p>Include: Orientation Relationships Interpretation Sketch plan (if needed)</p>					
Condition/Threats						
Date Compiled						
Compiled By						

GPS ID No.(s)						
Photograph No.s						
Dimensions	Length		Width		Height	
Description of Feature	<p>Include: Orientation Relationships Interpretation Sketch plan (if needed)</p>					
Condition/Threats						
Date Compiled						
Compiled By						

APPENDIX 6: PROJECT DESIGN



Project Design for Archaeological Investigation at Conisbrough Mill Piece, South Yorkshire

Site Location:	Mill Piece, Low Road, Conisbrough, DN12 3AG
NGR:	SK5156098762
Prepared for:	Leon Clemitchaw; DVLP; South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS)

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This project proposal has been prepared for a community-based archaeological project at Conisbrough Mill Piece, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire. The work will be carried out in accordance with this Project Design, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

1.2 A corn mill existed on the site for several centuries prior to being converted for industrial use as a saw mill during the first half of the 19th century. The site is likely to have been one of two mills recorded in Conisbrough in the 1086 Domesday survey and may have been the manorial mill for which tenants were obliged to pay for its use. Although the site is known to have housed mills probably since at least the 11th century, the precise location of the former mill buildings within the current site remains largely unknown.

1.3 This work is being carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded 5-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. As part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project has been established which will enable more of the historic environment of the Dearne Valley to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which the Mill Piece is one. The project aims to enhance understanding of the heritage of the area as well as developing skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.

1.4 Local volunteers will play an integral part in this project and will have input at each stage.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is located off the A602 Low Road, at the eastern end of Conisbrough (centred NGR SK5156098762).

2.2 The site is open to the public from Low Road. An open area of well-kept grass occupies part of the site of the mill's westernmost dam but the present-day pond is understood to be fairly recent. Water

from the pond enters a culvert via an arched stone structure adjacent to the road before the channel once again becomes open in the wooded area to the north.

2.3 Much work has occurred on the site over recent years, improving footpaths and bridges and creating a pleasant community space. Several footbridges cross the brook, while many of the paths that run through the site feature steps to facilitate access through the often steeply-sloping ground to the north-east. From historic maps it is suggested that former saw mill buildings were located in the wooded area but the terrain is very uneven and their site is no longer obvious. Traces of stone canalisation are visible in the banks of the brook, while numerous old stone blocks of varying sizes litter the channel of the stream. Many of these are likely to have been deposited after the demolition of the mill, although some may be remnants of weirs/water management.

3 SITE HISTORY

3.1 The site is known to have housed a mill for centuries, although evidence of the former mills which are known to have stood on the site is limited. Medieval carved stonework was recovered from beneath the waterwheel at Conisbrough Saw Mill, c.1870. Consisting of a keystone, a stone with bowtell molding and a section of moulding with ballflower motifs, the stonework appears to have been the remnants of an arch. Few details of the discovery have been preserved and it is not clear if the stones formed a complete arch or were partial remains. The current whereabouts of the stones are unknown.

3.2 The description of the material recovered from the site suggests that the stone had been carved in the late 13th or early 14th centuries. 'Ballflowers' were a common decorative motif used by stone masons of that period and featured three or four flower petals, folded over to partially enclose a ball. Ballflowers were often used on the hollow mouldings of Decorated Gothic arches, while 'Bowtell' molding was used on the shafts of clustered piers - central columns with subsidiary columns attached - and were typically used to carry arches. This indicates the type of arch from which the Conisbrough stones are likely to have derived.

3.3 Conisbrough Saw Mill occupied the site of the Castle Mill or Old Mill, one of two mills that were recorded at Conisbrough in the 1086 Domesday survey. Given its proximity to Conisbrough Castle, the site may have been the seignorial mill during the medieval period. While such a building is likely to have been a substantial structure, it is not clear if it would have included features such as the decorated arch from which the carved stonework appears to have derived. It is also unlikely that carved stonework from a late 13th or early 14th century arch would be discarded deliberately beneath a waterwheel. Medieval corn mills were typically modified or rebuilt in the early post-medieval period and it is possible that the stones had been re-used in the construction of a new or larger wheelpit at that time. Stone from demolished buildings was typically saved for resale during this period and one of the mill's owners may have purchased the pieces for use in refurbishment works at the site. Should that be the case, the source of the carved stones is unlikely to be traced. A single building that was shown at the site on Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire is likely to have marked the mill's general location rather than denoted actual structures. By 1838, William Wilson had converted the mill into a saw mill and produced bed poles and bobbins at the site. The extent of any redevelopment that took place at the mill in this period is unknown.

3.4 Depicted only generally on the 1841 and 1854 Ordnance Survey maps, the site was shown clearly on the 1858 Conisbrough, Firsby, Woodlathes and Flanderwell tithe map. The mill was a large rectangular building with a smaller rectangular wing on its east face. To the south west, the course of Kearsley Brook appears to have been canalised before it entered a large triangular dam or holding pond. Water left the dam's north corner via a culvert adjacent to Low Road, while a tail goit on the east side of the mill indicates that a culverted head goit must have channelled water from the dam to the west face

of the mill. This is supported by a sluice for controlling water supplies that was shown at the east corner of the dam on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. The wheelpit from which the medieval carved stonework was recovered is likely to have been within the building and located along the alignment of the goit. Mill Piece was open, unwooded land at the time of the 1858 tithe map.

3.5 Conisbrough Saw Mill had been redeveloped by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map and these works may provide a context for the discovery of the medieval stonework, c.1870. A large, square extension was shown against the mill's west face on the 1892 map, while a smaller rectangular detached building had been constructed at the north, immediately to the south of the brook. This watercourse had been modified and embanked since 1858, while an embankment was also shown to the east of the mill dam. These may have been constructed as flood defences.

3.6 The previously open tail goit to the east of the mill was no longer shown in 1892 and its course is likely to have been culverted. A second dam or holding pond had been constructed to the south of the original dam, from which it was separated by a narrow strip of land. Little change was shown at the site on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map, with the exception of a series of small yards and outbuildings to the south of the principal mill building. The block that had stood to the north of the principal mill building had been demolished by the time of the 1930 OS map, while a narrow structure had been built on the east bank of the dam by that date. The mill buildings continued to be shown on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map but had been demolished by the time of the 1962 OS map. The mill dams had been drained by that date.

3.7 An undated photograph showed the main mill building after it became disused. The building was a stone-built block of three-storeys plus attic space, with a single-storey lean-to structure on its north face and outbuildings to the east. A two-storey building abutted the west face, while a long range ran south-west. The mill stood on a roughly-landscaped plot, with slopes and uneven ground to the south-east suggesting that some areas may have been levelled substantially. The waterwheels were not visible, which suggests that they were situated inside the buildings. In that case, the goit will have been a culverted feature.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The location of structures associated with the succession of mills on the site is not well understood. Collections of stonework are visible around the site, which may represent former structures.

4.2 The site has the potential to be investigated through both survey and excavation. This could include walkover survey to identify and record potential features and targeted excavation of identified features.

4.2 This project has scope outside of the immediate work and there is potential for volunteers/members of the public to continue exploring the site on their own and adding to the database of records, following initial training during this project.

5 AIMS

5.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation are:

- to engage and upskill members of the local community
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any below-ground archaeological remains present, in particular relating to the succession of mills that are known to have existed on the site.
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the

archaeology of the proposal area to be made

- to provide information which will guide further work and restoration at the site.

6 TECHNIQUES

The recording will comprise the following elements:

Walkover survey

Watching brief

7 WALKOVER SURVEY

7.1 The walkover survey will include a walkover of the site by groups of volunteers, with the aim of identifying and recording visible archaeological features.

7.2 The location of the archaeological features will be recorded with a handheld GPS to an accuracy of not less than 5 metres where possible. A brief text description, including discussion of relationships with associated monuments, should be prepared for each archaeological feature/group of features, and a photographic record will also be made.

8 TARGETED EXCAVATION

8.1 The location of the Castle Saw Mill is indicated on historic OS maps. It is not known whether previous phases of mill buildings occupied the same position, or were at different locations within the site. The most recent mill building was present on the 1930 OS map, but had been removed by 1956.

8.2 Various indications of water management in the form of sluices and goits are depicted on historic OS maps, which may also still survive below the ground surface.

8.3 The areas of excavation will investigate areas of archaeological potential identified through both historic map evidence and evidence gathered from the walkover survey of the site.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

9.1 The excavation areas will be determined on site, and will include the volunteers in the decision making. The excavations will be targeted at features identified in the survey and will expose those features to investigate their character and condition, and recover dateable artefacts associated with the features .

9.2 The areas of excavation will be entirely dug by hand. The turf will be removed and set to one side. Deposits will be stored separately.

9.3 The areas of excavation will be accurately plotted using a hand-held GPS. All areas will be locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the areas can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

9.4 Each area will be photographed. If an area is archaeologically sterile, the relative depths below ground level of each soil layer will be recorded. Any archaeological features will be drawn, following standard conventions. Context numbers will be assigned to each identifiable soil layer.

9.5 Any artefacts will be recorded by context and dept and will be bagged and recorded by context.

9.6 Any *in situ* archaeological features will be recorded and left undisturbed. The planning archaeologist will be notified.

9.7 The most representative section of excavation area will be hand-cleaned, photographed and drawn.

10 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

10.1 All archaeological contexts and soil horizons will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made

10.2 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

10.3 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of the test pits. This will include general views and detailed views. The photographic record will comprise 35mm format black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

10.4 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.

10.5 An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and 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 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the two types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:

- **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
- **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.

10.6 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArchHeritage 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.

10.7 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 Secretary of State.

11 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

11.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

11.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

11.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

11.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the local curatorial archaeologist.

12 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

12.1 The methods below were identified within the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Community Engagement Plan and Delivery Statement (ArcHeritage 2016) as the main means by which communities could be engaged and benefit from this project. Educational research has shown that people learn best through hands-on activities, and wherever possible skills training will be delivered on site in this way. A Skills Passport will be offered to all individuals involved in the project, should they wish to maintain a formal log of the training they receive.

12.2 *Research skills*

Knowing how to target certain types of information is an important skill which is also extremely transferable. Training workshops in research skills have already successfully been delivered at Barnsley Archives, training community groups in the use of archive and library resources as well as the use of relevant online resources.

12.3 *Theoretical skills*

Understanding who holds information on the historic environment, and how to get it, is an essential tool for community groups. A project design workshop has already been held in which volunteers were introduced to the use of HERs, SMRs, Historic England, English Heritage and other organisations that have some kind of custodianship over historic environment data. Equally important is understanding the different designations that may apply to sites (Listing, Scheduling, etc.) and the legal and logistical obligations that would be involved in gaining the appropriate consents. As such, a talk by Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments Neil Redfern was successfully delivered to community volunteers regarding the role of Historic England and the meaning of heritage designations to sites.

12.4 *Fieldwork and survey skills*

It is hoped that the project will engage a wide demographic. Skills participants may be taught during the survey and test-pitting excavation include:

- Identifying archaeological features in a woodland setting
- Using GPS to plot features
- the principles of stratigraphy
- excavation techniques

- context recording
- drawing (plans and sections)
- photography
- artefact retrieval and handling

12.5 *Post-excavation skills*

The post-excavation process is a crucial part of any project. Should site logistics allow, the post-excavation processes will be embedded into the excavation, aiming to wash, catalogue and package artefacts on site. The advantage of this is that participants who do not wish to excavate still feel included in the excavation process, and the excavators can see the artefacts they have recovered. An understanding of the processes and level of documentation required during the post-excavation process also greatly improves excavation skills.

13 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

13.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared by ArcHeritage 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 detailed results of the operation.
- d) A brief description of each test pit (or groups of similar pits) and structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
- e) illustrations showing the location of each test pit
- f) distribution maps showing the quantity, date and type of artefacts
- g) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
- h) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
- i) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- j) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- k) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- l) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

13.2 Two copies of the report will be submitted to the DVLPL, with additional copies offered to the relevant community groups who were involved in the project. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted to SYAS for inclusion into the HER.

13.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with the depository museum (in this case Doncaster museum) prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms.

13.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority 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.

13.5 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

14 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

14.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the site and any material recovered during the test pitting.

14.2 If significant results are recovered from the works the results of the work will be publicised through publication in an appropriate journal.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

15.2 If test pits are left open overnight, they will be securely fenced off. Any time during the day that pits are left open and are left unattended, they will be securely fenced off.

15.3 A Risk Assessment has been prepared and will be provided to the client prior to the start of site works and to all the volunteers.

15.4 All volunteers will be given a safety briefing before works start on site.

16 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

16.1 Doncaster Council will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works. ArcHeritage will ensure that the test pits remain suitably fenced off at all times.

17 REINSTATEMENT

17.1 The test pits will be backfilled with the spoil excavated from the from the test pits. The spoil will be backfilled in reverse order to re-establish the soil profile.

18 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

18.1 Fieldwork will take place in 18th and 19th August 2017.

19 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

19.1 As a minimum requirement, SYAS 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 and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify the curator of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary.

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 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.

21 KEY REFERENCES

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- Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.
- RCHMS. 1999. 'Recording Archaeological Field Monuments – a descriptive specification'.
- Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*
- 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; 3rd Revised Edition.
- See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>
- See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

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