



Bradfield Brewery Access Route

Archaeological watching brief report

ArcHeritage 2019
Report no. 2019/44

**Bradfield Brewery Access Route:
Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

ArcHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793
archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk



Key Project Information

Project Name	Bradfield Brewery Access Route
Report Title	Bradfield Brewery Access Route: Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Report status	Final
ArcHeritage Project No.	1902
Type of Project	Watching brief
Client	Bradfield Brewery
NGR	SK 26958 92219 to SK 27166 92139
Planning reference	NP/S/0317/0267
OASIS Identifier	archerit1-362019
Author	Rowan May
Illustrations	Rowan May
Editor	Glyn Davies
Report Number and Date	2019/44 2 nd August 2019
Version and filename	V1: 1902 Bradfield Brewery Access WB.docx

Copyright Declaration:

ArcHeritage give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although ArcHeritage retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as ArcHeritage). YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

CONTENTS

Non-technical summary	ii
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Site location, topography & geology.....	1
3 Aims & methodology	1
3.1 Aims	1
3.2 Methodology	2
4 Archaeological & historical background.....	2
4.1 Recorded heritage assets	2
4.2 Cartographic summary.....	3
4.3 Identified archaeological interest of the site.....	4
5 Results	4
6 Conclusions.....	5
7 References	6
Plates	7
Figures.....	10
Appendix 1: Archive contents.....	11
Appendix 2: WSI.....	12

Plates

Plate 1: Stripping of easement in Field 2, showing low bank to the left, viewed facing west.....	7
Plate 2: Stripping of half of the easement in Field 4, viewed facing west.....	7
Plate 3: Section at the base of the scarp below possible terrace in Field 2, viewed facing north	8
Plate 4: Stony deposit 103 at the west end of Field 2, viewed facing south.....	8
Plate 5: Stone-capped land drain 105 at west end of Field 2, viewed facing south	9
Plate 6: Stripped easement in Field 3, viewed facing east towards Field 2.....	9

Figures

Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Plan of access route with field numbers
Figure 3: Access route overlain on Lidar plot, showing potentially sensitive earthworks
Figure 4: Plan showing monitored areas and feature locations

Cover image: View west along the route of the access road towards Watt House Farm

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the stripping of topsoil along the route of a new access trackway to Bradfield Brewery at Watt House Farm, High Bradfield, Sheffield. The watching brief was required as a condition of planning consent, and was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ArcHeritage 2018) and industry best practice.

Monitoring of the topsoil strip along the access route easement did not reveal any features or deposits of archaeological significance. The only features observed were a stone-built land drain and a stony deposit that may also be related to drainage. The base of the scarp below a possible terraced trackway did not reveal any evidence for deliberate construction and is likely to be part of the natural slope. A low linear earthwork within Field 2 was not impacted by the access route. No features or artefacts associated with prehistoric to medieval activity were recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief on the stripping of topsoil for the creation of a new access trackway to the Bradfield Brewery, High Bradfield, Sheffield. The watching brief was required as a condition of planning consent for the trackway (NP/S/0317/0267). The fieldwork was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ArcHeritage 2018) and with guidance from the Peak District National Park Authority's Conservation Archaeologist.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Bradfield Brewery is located at Watt House Farm, Loxley Road, High Bradfield, South Yorkshire (Figure 1). The route of the access trackway runs roughly east from the farm at SK 26958 92219 crossing four pasture fields for c.215m to join Loxley Road at SK 27166 92139. The route runs along the side of a steep hill and heads gradually uphill to the east. The proposals require the construction of a gradually raised trackbed in order to meet the Loxley Road, which is substantially higher up the slope of the hill than the farm.

The underlying geology comprises mudstone and siltstone of the Rossendale formation, formed in the Carboniferous period (BGS 2019). No superficial geology is recorded. A borehole at Watt House Farm in 2004 (NGR SK 2695 9227) recorded made ground/fill over brown clay, which was present from 0.6-2.1m below the ground surface. This overlay sandstone recorded to a depth of 6.1m (BGS borehole ref SK29SE23).

3 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The general aims of the watching brief were:

- To determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- To undertake preservation by record of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- To recover any artefactual remains associated with archaeological features; and
- To provide information that would enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional and national context.

Site specific research objectives were identified based on the East Midlands Archaeological Research Agenda (Knight et al. 2012). These objectives are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Research objectives

Period	Topic	Research objective
Medieval	7.4: Castles, military sites and country houses	What was the date and function of currently undated minor motte and bailey castles?
		What is the nature of medieval activity and land use on the slope below Castle Hill?
	7.7: The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy	Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practice

Period	Topic	Research objective
Post-medieval	Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy	How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the inter-relationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

3.2 Methodology

The watching brief was undertaken in line with the methodology defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 2). A continuous/comprehensive watching brief on access lane stripping and groundworks was recommended by the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist; however, as the proposals required only stripping of topsoil along most of the route, followed by construction of a raised trackway using gravel fill, a site visit was made by the archaeologist to ascertain the sensitivity of the route and the priorities for monitoring. Earthworks possibly associated with trackways had been identified in Field 2 during a desk-based assessment (see Figure 2), but it was ascertained that the route had been modified and would not substantially impact these features. The archaeologist monitored the full topsoil strip within Field 2, and a half-width strip of the route across Field 4. The easement within Field 3 was also examined following the removal of topsoil.

A tracked compact 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to strip topsoil along the road easement, with spoil dumped adjacent to the route. Record photographs were taken using a digital camera with a 10 MP resolution, with photographic scales placed in the shots. In areas where no archaeological remains were encountered, the natural stratigraphic sequence was recorded.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This summary of the archaeological and historical interest of the site is based on a desk-based assessment prepared for the planning application (The Jessop Consultancy 2017).

4.1 Recorded heritage assets

A handful of findspots of prehistoric date have been recorded within 1km of the site, including over 500 flint artefacts found on or near Bailey Hill, of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date. Part of a mace head of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date was found near Damflask reservoir in 1907, and an assemblage of Neolithic to Bronze Age scrapers and bone implements was recovered at Rocher Hill in 1924. Roman activity in the 1km search area is again represented by a few findspots, including coins at Castle Hill and Bailey Hill and near Broomhead, and a copper alloy bracelet from Low Bradfield.

One early medieval findspot is recorded at Low Bradfield, a Saxon cross found in 1886. Many of the place-names in the vicinity are of likely Anglo-Saxon origin. By the 10th century, the site was part of the extensive manor of Hallamshire, which included Sheffield, Bradfield and Ecclesfield. Bailey Hill in the northwest part of the search area has been suggested to have originated as an Anglo-Saxon encampment or fort, though it is more likely to have been constructed as a 12th-century motte and bailey castle built by the lord of Sheffield to control the moorlands (Hey 1986, 31). Castle Hill to the north of the Bradfield Brewery site also has surviving earthworks of

a small motte and bailey castle, which have been affected by later quarrying. The earthworks are a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1017612). The present church of St Nicholas at High Bradfield dates from the 1480s, but incorporates some material from a 13th-century church on the site. At the western edge of the 1km search area is the site of a corn mill with medieval origins, rebuilt in the 19th century and destroyed during the Second World War.

Post-medieval heritage assets recorded within the 1km search area include gritstone quarries near Delf Road to the north of Castle Hill, a field barn dating at Rocher End Brook, and a row of stone-built cottages of 18th-century date, a 19th-century Wesleyan Chapel and a water-filtration building all in Low Bradfield. The nearest to the site is a pinfold off Loxley Road, just to the north of the current access lane to Watt House Farm.

4.2 Cartographic summary

Watt House is shown on a Fairbank map of Bradfield dated to 1811, labelled 'Wall House', with Loxley Road labelled Sheffield Road at that date. The map is insufficiently detailed to show individual fields. The 1811 Bradfield Enclosure Act allowed for the enclosure of 18,128 acres of moorland. The plan accompanying the Enclosure Award in 1826 shows two of the fields within the site, indicating that these were enclosed as part of the Award, whilst the western and easternmost ends of the access route were within fields enclosed at an earlier date. This is supported by the description of the field in the award as 'bounded... by ancient inclosures'. The fields enclosed in 1826 do not correspond entirely with the current field boundaries, and included Field 2 and parts of Field 1a and Field 4. One of the fields (covering parts of Field 1a and Field 2) was allotted to Thomas Whiteley of Watt House Farm, the other (Field 2/Field 4) to John Hudson of Cliff House, Holdsworth Road.

The 1855 6 inch: 1 mile OS map shows the current layout of the field boundaries, with the boundaries appearing to have been reordered to create somewhat more regular edges than those shown on the 1826 map. Interestingly, an 1865 plan prepared for the Wortley Union Poor Rate shows the 1826 boundaries, suggesting that it was based on earlier plans rather than the OS data. The 1826 and 1865 maps showed an extension to the diagonal boundary separating Fields 2 and 3, running into Field 1a to the northwest and cutting the corner of Field 3 to the southeast. They also depicted Field 2 as much wider, covering a large part of the current Field 4. The 1855 OS map showed the diagonal boundary stopping at the western edge of Field 2, and the eastern boundary of Field 4 running on a northeast-southwest alignment rather than the northwest-southeast route shown on the 1826 map. It is noted in the desk-based assessment that the Hudson and Whiteley families were united by marriage by 1851, which may have facilitated reorganisation of the field layout (TJC 2017, 15). The 1855 layout was shown on subsequent OS and Poor Union plans from the 1890s onwards, with no major changes.

Thomas Whiteley died in 1829 aged 75, and in the 1841 census Betty Whiteley, 45, was recorded as the farmer at Watt House. Betty was still the farmer in 1851, when the farm consisted of 30 acres. Her daughter Mary was a dairy woman, married to George Hudson, the farm bailiff. Betty died in 1876 and Mary was listed as the farmer from 1881 to 1901. The farm had increased in size to 40 acres. After Mary's death in 1906, her son-in-law Henry Sanderson was the farmer. The farmhouse was rebuilt in its current form in 1910, and the farm was sold after Sanderson's death in 1928. It was sold again in 1944.

4.3 Identified archaeological interest of the site

The desk-based assessment (TJC 2017) identified that the main archaeological interest of the site related to its proximity to the Castle Hill Scheduled Monument, with the potential for remains of activity within the wider landscape of the motte and bailey castle.

Further archaeological interest included the potential for features associated with Watt House Farm, the drystone walls associated with the historic field system, and earthwork features within Field 3 that could relate to former trackways. It was also suggested that there was the potential for the recovery of isolated finds of prehistoric to medieval date within the site.

The most distinctive earthwork within Field 2 is a low linear bank aligned east-west and identified as a possible raised track in the desk-based assessment. The access track as originally plotted in the DBA would cut across this feature. During the site visit, it was noted that this feature was not directly impacted by the easement for the access road as laid out on the ground. This indicates that the route was altered from its original alignment. Overlying the stripped easement on Environment Agency Lidar data demonstrates that the earthwork lies to the south of the route (Figure 3).

A scarp or possible terrace to the north within Field 3 was slightly impacted by the access route, which cut into the very base of the slope below the terrace. This was monitored during the watching brief. An earthwork mound visible within Field 1b may be the natural landform, or related to recent dumping of material associated with creation of a parking/storage area to the south of the farm complex. A possible spoil heap is visible in this location on Google Earth imagery from 2015. Further amorphous earthwork mounds in the southern half of Field 3 are outside the area of works, and may be related to dumping of spoil or rubble. This area is referred to as disturbed ground in the desk-based assessment.

5 RESULTS

The watching brief was undertaken on the 16th May 2019 by Rowan May. The access track easement had been laid out using spray paint, and breaches had been made in the field walls where they were crossed by the route. Initially, test trenches were excavated by the machine in Fields 2 and 3 to examine the nature of the subsoil. Subsequently, the full easement within Fields 2 and 3 were stripped (Plate 1), and one half width of the easement was stripped in Field 4 (Plate 2). No monitoring of the stripping in Field 1b was undertaken (see Figure 4). In the majority of areas monitored, the topsoil was stripped down to the top of the underlying subsoil. In general, the depth of the easement strip was 0.2-0.3m.

Topsoil across the site was a soft, mid-brown clay silt with occasional small sandstone inclusions (101). It varied between 0.15m and 0.25m in depth. No finds were recovered from the topsoil in Field 2, which is not thought to have been ploughed in recent years. In Field 4, two pieces of modern clear glass and a small fragment of a whiteware rim sherd were found at the interface of topsoil and subsoil. This field has reportedly been occasionally ploughed.

The subsoil (102/104) underlying the topsoil was a pale yellow-brown firm silty clay deposit with some large weathered sandstone inclusions. In Field 2, the base of the slope below the possible terrace feature was cut by the easement, with the same type of subsoil revealed. This

was cut to a maximum thickness of 0.25m below the topsoil (Plate 3). There was no indication that this was a constructed feature rather than a natural slope.

Close to the western edge of Field 2 a stony deposit was revealed within the subsoil. This feature (103) was revealed for a length of 5.6m across the easement, and was 1.6m wide. The top was cleaned and photographed (Plate 4). The northern end of the feature comprised a row of four larger stones (0.3-0.5m in size), with a more amorphous group of smaller stones to the south. It is possible that the feature represents the top of an old field drain, or a deposit of stone dumped to aid drainage, though it may also be a natural stone outcrop. It is aligned north-south, and lies between 7.8m (north end) and 4.5m (south end) from the field wall between Fields 2 and 3. This wall has an immediately adjacent stone-capped active field drain (105) just to the east (Plate 5). The stone capping for drain 105 was 0.35m wide, and 0.10m deep, with the cavity below being 0.15m wide and lined with smaller sandstones. The depth was uncertain due to a silty clay fill. The drain was not disturbed once it had been identified.

The easement within Field 3 was recorded following stripping, with no features observed. The topsoil and subsoil in this field appeared identical to those in Fields 2 and 4 (Plate 6).

6 CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring of the topsoil strip along the access route easement did not reveal any features or deposits of archaeological significance. The only features observed were in Field 2 and comprised a stone-built land drain and a stony deposit that may also be related to drainage. The land drain is likely to be associated with agricultural improvements following the Parliamentary Enclosure of the field in the first half of the 19th century. The base of the scarp below a possible terraced trackway did not reveal any evidence for deliberate construction and is likely to be part of the natural slope. A low linear earthwork within Field 2 was not impacted by the access route. No features or artefacts associated with prehistoric to medieval activity were recovered.

As the watching brief did not reveal any features of archaeological significance, the archive will not be deposited with Museums Sheffield. Copies of the project report will be deposited with the Peak District National Park Authority and South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Records. A digital copy of the report and the digital photographs will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

7 REFERENCES

ArcHeritage. 2018. Bradfield Brewery Access Road: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring. Unpublished ArcHeritage report 2018/79.

Hey, D. 1986. *Yorkshire from AD 1000*. Longman.

The Jessop Consultancy. 2017. Bradfield Brewery, Watt House Farm, High Bradfield, South Yorkshire (proposed vehicular access road): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Assessment of Setting. Unpublished report TJC2017.01.

Online sources:

British Geological Society: *Geology of Britain*: mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html.

Environment Agency Lidar data: environment.data.gov.uk

Google Earth

Historic OS maps: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/>

PLATES



Plate 1: Stripping of easement in Field 2, showing low bank to the left, viewed facing west



Plate 2: Stripping of half of the easement in Field 4, viewed facing west



Plate 3: Section at the base of the scarp below possible terrace in Field 2, viewed facing north
(scale in 10cm increments)



Plate 4: Stony deposit 103 at the west end of Field 2, viewed facing south

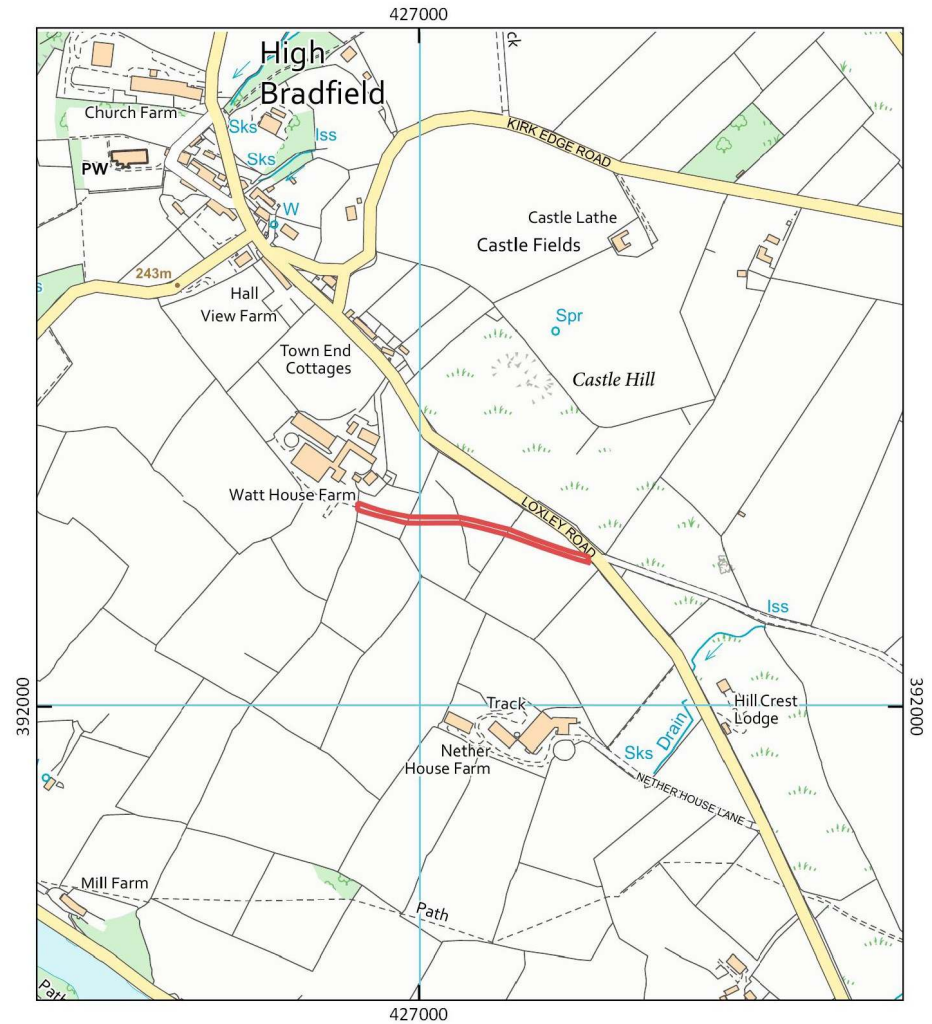


Plate 5: Stone-capped land drain 105 at west end of Field 2, viewed facing south



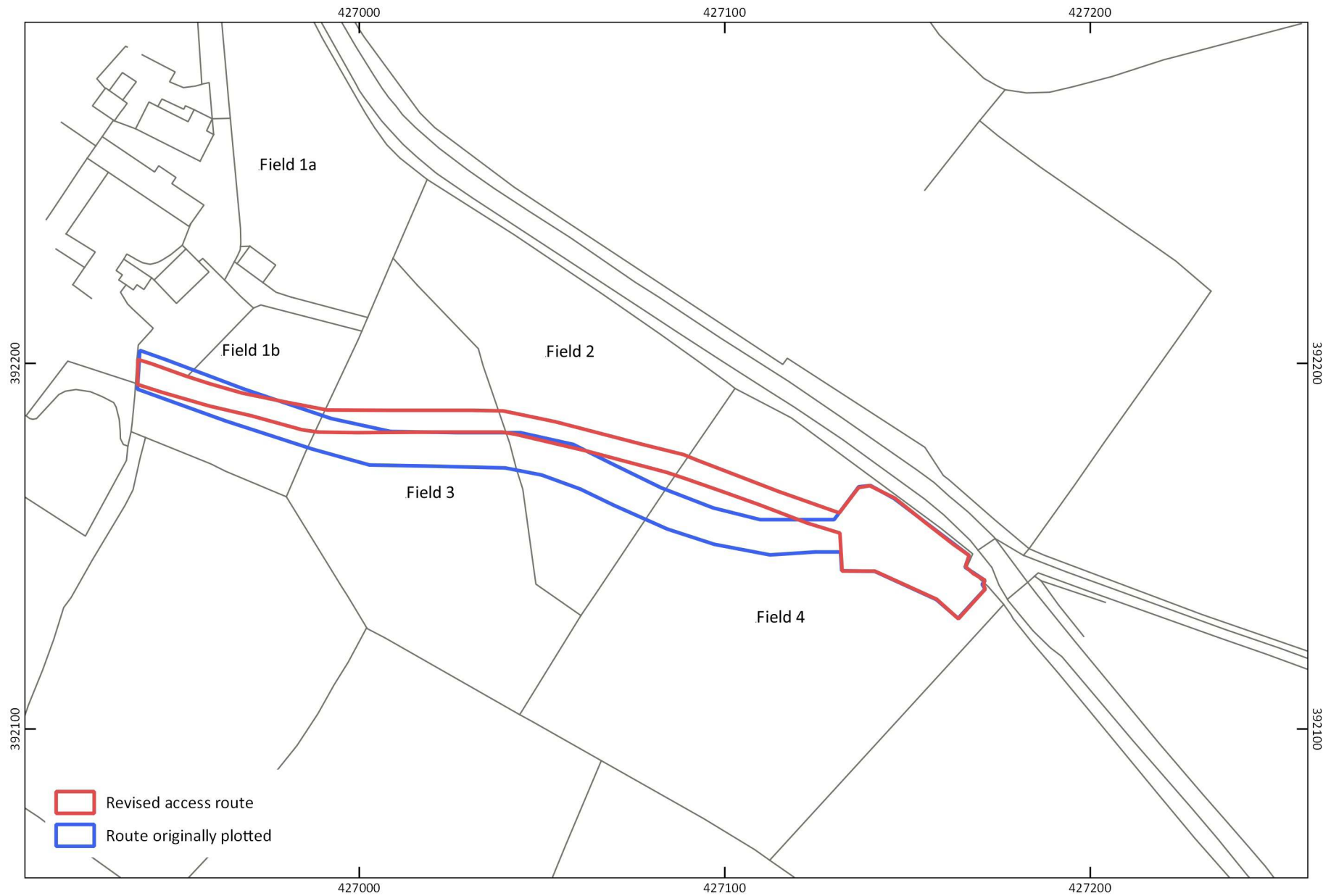
Plate 6: Stripped easement in Field 3, viewed facing east towards Field 2
(Note: scale in all photos in 50cm increments unless otherwise stated)

FIGURES



OS 1:10,000 map © Crown Copyright 2019. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

Figure 1: Site location



OS Mastermap data © Crown Copyright 2019. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343. Lidar: multi-angle hillshade plot of 1m DTM Environment Agency Lidar data.

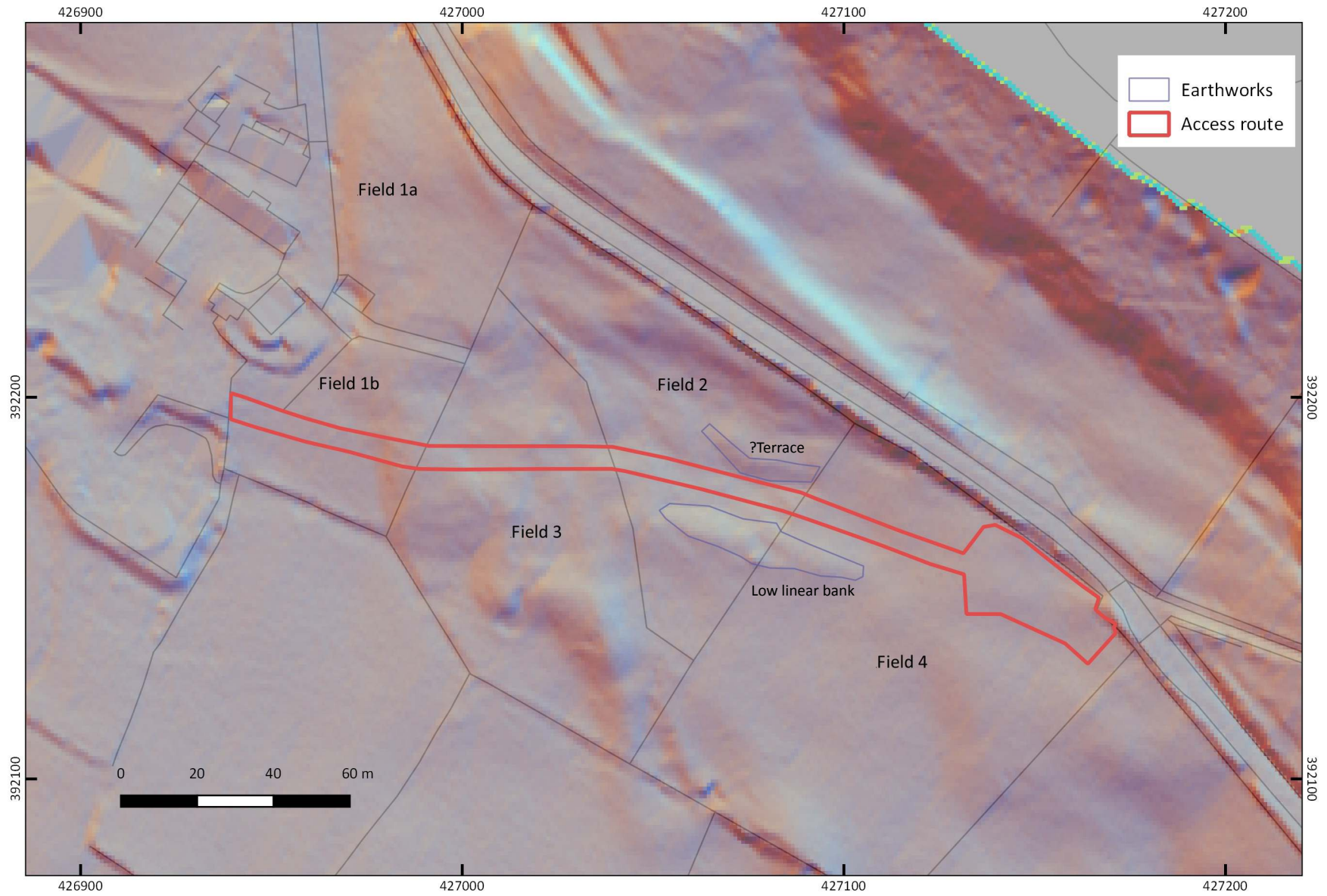
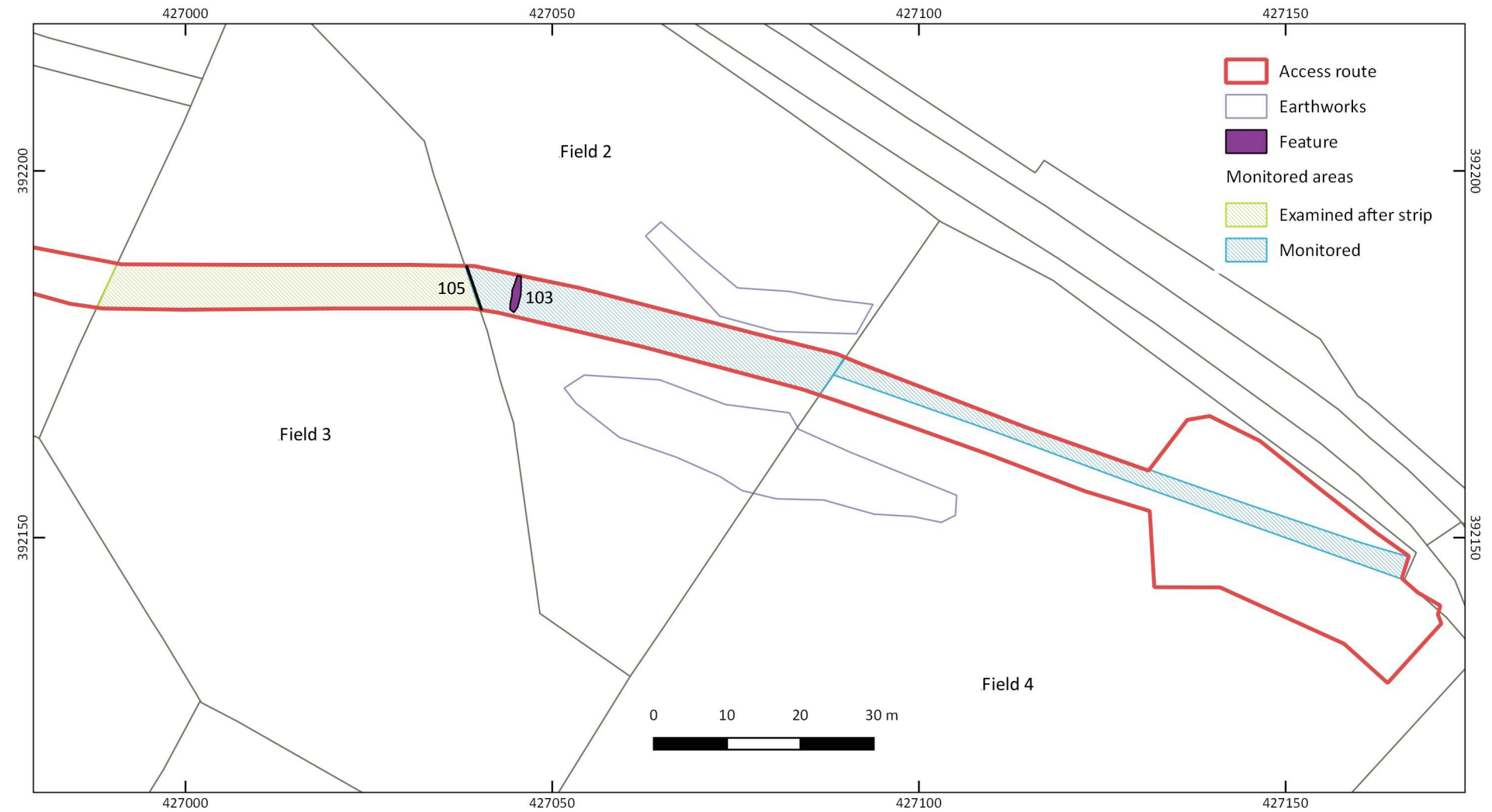


Figure 3: Access route overlain on Lidar plot, showing potentially sensitive earthworks



APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CONTENTS

The project report will be deposited with the Peak District Sites and Monuments Record and South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record. A digital copy of the report and the digital photographs will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The OASIS ID for the project is archerit1-362019.

Archive contents

Report	1
WSI	1
Context sheets	5
Photo register	1
Digital photos	46

List of contexts

Context no	Description	Field number(s)
101	Topsoil (mid-brown clay silt)	2-4
102	Subsoil (yellow-brown silty clay)	2-3
103	Stony deposit, possible drainage feature	2
104	Subsoil (yellow-brown silty clay)	4
105	Stone-built land drain	2

APPENDIX 2: WSI

**Bradfield Brewery Access Road
Written Scheme of Investigation**

ArcHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793
archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk



Key Project Information

Project name	Bradfield Brewery
Report title	Bradfield Brewery Access Road: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring
Report status	Final
ArcHeritage Project No.	1902
Client	Bradfield Brewery Ltd
NGR	SK 26958 92219 to SK 27166 92139
Planning reference	NP/S/0317/0267
Author	Glyn Davies
Illustrations	Client
Report Number	2018/79
Version and filename	V2 Bradfield Brewery WB WSI v2.docx

Copyright Declaration:

ArcHeritage give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although ArcHeritage retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as ArcHeritage). YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

© York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited. Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX. A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801. A Registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 09060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY.....	4
2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION.....	4
3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS	4
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST	5
5. AIMS	5
6. TECHNIQUES.....	6
7. MONITORING ROAD CONSTRUCTION GROUNDWORKS.....	6
8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY.....	6
9. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT	8
10. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION	8
11. POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION.....	9
12. HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	9
13. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS	10
14. STAFFING.....	10
15. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK	10
16. COPYRIGHT.....	10
17. KEY REFERENCES.....	11

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Site plan and proposed access lane

1. SUMMARY

1.1. Planning consent (Application NP/S/0317/0267) has been received for "Proposed change of use of existing buildings, extensions to existing buildings and provision of new access lane to the site" at Bradfield Brewery .

1.2. The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

'Planning Condition 10

Prior to commencing development submission of a method statement for the access trackway construction shall be submitted to the Authority. If the trackways construction includes any digging down or cutting then no development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

2. The programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;

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.

6. Road surface details to be included in Landscape Scheme

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

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

1.3. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to the planning condition. The work will be carried out in accordance with the WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1. Bradfield Brewery is located at Watt House Farm, High Bradfield. The farm is located off the Loxley Road south of High Bradfield (Figure 1).

2.2. The proposed new access lane to the farm will run south east from the farm at SK26958 92219 and join Loxley Road some 215m away at SK27166 92139. The route crosses four pasture fields which slope down to the south west (Figure 2).

2.3. The underlying geology comprised mudstone and siltstone of the Carboniferous Rossendale formation.

3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1. The proposed road route does not include any designated heritage assets, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.

- 3.2. To the north of the road route, approximately 150m away, is the site of Castle Hill, a Scheduled Monument (No.1017612). The scheduling description records

The site on Castle Hill, High Bradfield lies on a natural ridge overlooking the Loxley valley. It shares this vantage with Bailey Hill motte and bailey castle which lies some 600m to the north west, although the precise relationship between the two sites is not yet known. The monument comprises a small oval motte with a parallel sided bailey to the south-east. The bailey, measuring c.50m x c.150m, has been heavily quarried out and is steeply scarped on its south-west side. A ditch and outer rampart run below the scarp which continues north to encircle the motte. Sections of a double ditch can be seen on the north side. All walls and fencing crossing the site are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1. An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken of the site and proposed lane route (Jessop Consultancy 2017). This identified that the main interest archaeological interest related to the proximity of Castle Hill Scheduled Monument.
- 4.2. In addition to Castle Hill there is the potential for further archaeological interest along the proposed access lane route. This includes:
- possible features relating to Watt House Farm
 - drystone walls, field boundaries within the historic field system,
 - an earth work feature that may relate to a former track or dumping of material
- 4.3. Additionally, occasional isolated prehistoric Roman and medieval finds have been found within the 1km search area of the desk-based assessment (Jessop consultancy 2017).

5. AIMS

- 5.1. The general aims of the watching brief are:
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
 - to undertake preservation by record of any archaeological deposits;
 - to recover any artefactual remains associated with archaeological features;
 - to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context.
- 5.2. Site specific aims have been identified based on *The Archaeology of the East Midlands :An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage : An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012). The main features of archaeological interest in the area relate to Castle Hill and the medieval period and historic field systems of the medieval and post medieval periods.
- 5.3. For the medieval period

7.4 Castles, military sites and country houses

What was the date and function of currently undated minor motte and bailey castles?

7.7 The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy

Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?

- 5.4. In addition to the aims of the regional research agenda the works have the potential to identify the nature of any medieval activity and land use on the slopes of the hill below Castle Hill.
- 5.5. For the post medieval period

8.3 Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy

How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

6. TECHNIQUES

- 6.1. The recording will comprise the following elements:
 - monitoring groundworks
 - reporting

7. MONITORING ROAD CONSTRUCTION GROUNDWORKS

- 7.1. The watching brief will monitor all groundworks relating to the construction of the proposed access lane. This will include soil stripping and groundworks.
- 7.2. The monitoring of groundworks will comprise **a continuous/comprehensive** watching brief on access lane stripping and groundworks. Any archaeological features identified will be investigated and recorded following the methodology outlined in Section 8.
- 7.3. 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.
- 7.4. It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, sufficient time will be allowed for the archaeologist on site 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.
- 7.5. Soil stripping should be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to leave a clean surface, this will enable any archaeological remains to be observed. Plant or excavators shall not track over clean surfaces or operate in the vicinity of archaeological remains, until they have been checked and cleared of archaeology and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 8.1. The area subject to monitoring will be determined and planned to Ordnance Survey grid, relative to existing structures.
- 8.2. Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernible. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a *pro forma* context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

- 8.3. All archaeological features 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 where archaeological features are encountered.
- 8.4. Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:20. 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.
- 8.5. Each context, where assigned, 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.
- 8.6. Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The primary record photographs will be on 35mm black and white film and colour digital photography.
- 8.7. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 8.8. Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 8.9. All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA 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.
- 8.10. 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.
- 8.11. An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits (e.g. the fills of discrete cut features) are identified, and where the archaeological context of these deposits will add to our understanding of the site. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England 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 four 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.

- **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

- 8.12. Other samples will be taken, if appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the Historic England 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.
- 8.13. 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.
- 8.14. 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, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

9. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 9.1. 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. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.
- 9.2. Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). 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).
- 9.3. 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.
- 9.4. 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 curator.

10. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 10.1. Upon completion of the site work, an assessment report will be prepared to include the following:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

- An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing, archaeological features, associated finds and any environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
 - 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.
 - Specialist artefact and environmental assessment reports with recommendations for further work if appropriate, and a context list/index.
 - 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.
 - A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - Copies of the Brief (if applicable) and WSI
 - Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report.
- 10.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the SYAS SMR and to the Peak District National Park Authority HBSMR.
- 10.3. 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 have contacted Sheffield Museum to arrange deposition of the archive if required. The Notification of Fieldwork Form has been completed and submitted to Sheffield Museum.
- 10.4. 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.
- 10.5. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <https://oasis.ac.uk/form/>.

11. POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 11.1. A full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the watching brief may be required by the Peak District National Park Authority Archaeologist. **Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.**
- 11.2. Allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the watching brief and of the location and material held within the site archive.
- 11.3. The results of the work may be publicised locally, e.g. by undertaking talks to local societies, as appropriate.

12. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

13. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1. The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 13.2. The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 13.3. The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.

14. STAFFING

- 14.1. Specialist staff available for this project are:
 - Human remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains - Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy
 - Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
 - Lithics - George Loffman
 - Roman Pottery - David Gregory
 - Roman glass - Caroline Jackson
 - Medieval - Anne Jenner
 - Post-medieval pottery – Richard Jackson and David Barker
 - Post-medieval glass - Karen Weston
 - Finds Officers - Nienke Van Doorn
 - Archaeometallurgy & industrial residues - Rod Mackenzie
 - Conservation - Ian Panter
 - Worked wood - Steve Allen
- 14.2. Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

15. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 15.1. As a minimum requirement the Peak District National Park Authority Archaeologist 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 Peak District National Park Authority Archaeologist 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 Peak District National Park Authority Archaeologist.

16. COPYRIGHT

- 16.1. 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.

17. KEY REFERENCES

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice*.

Brown, D. H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. ClfA/AAA

Jessop Consultancy 2017 *Bradfield Brewery: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Assessment of Setting*.

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.

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/>

FIGURES

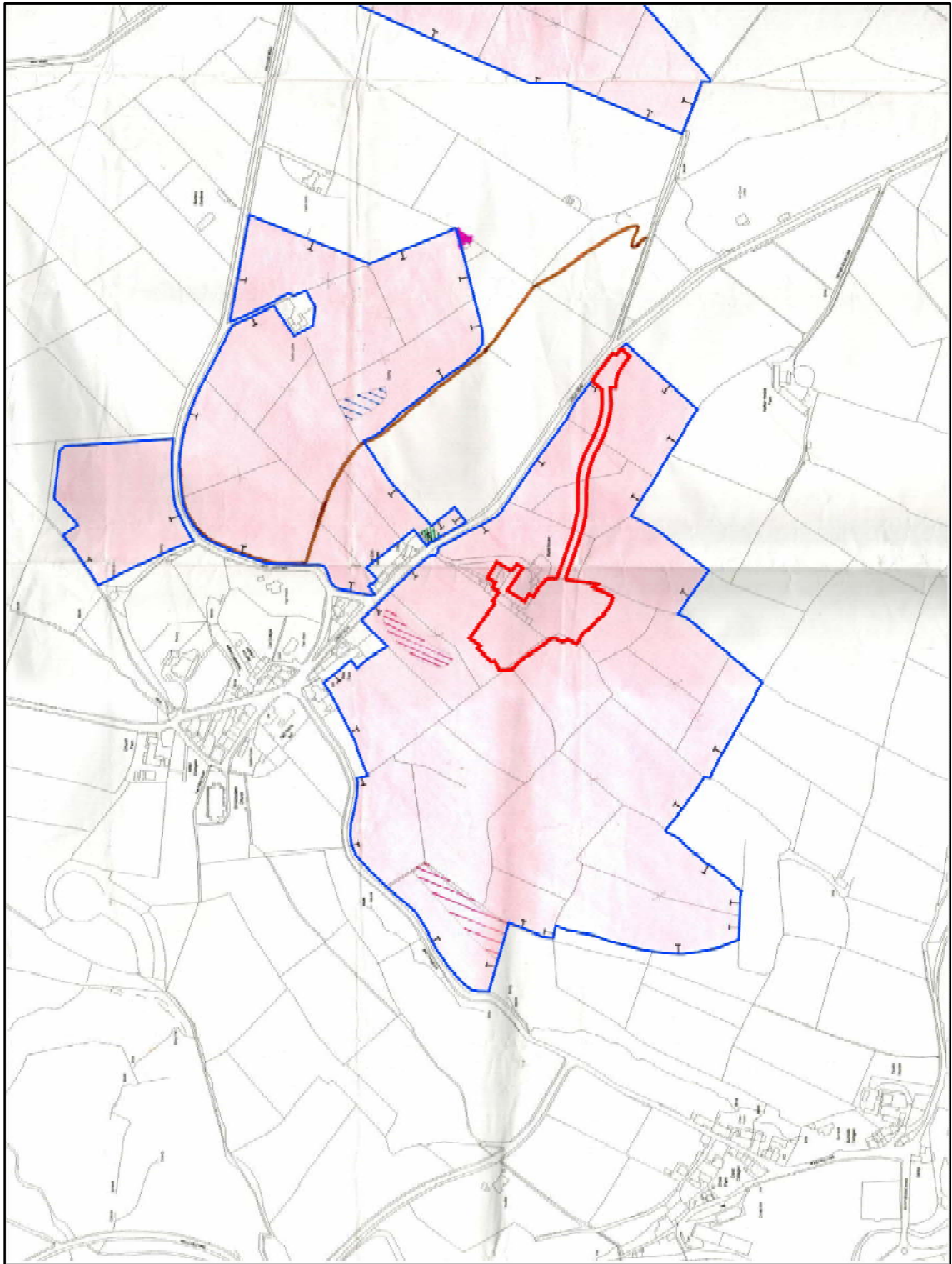


Figure 1 Site location and proposed access road

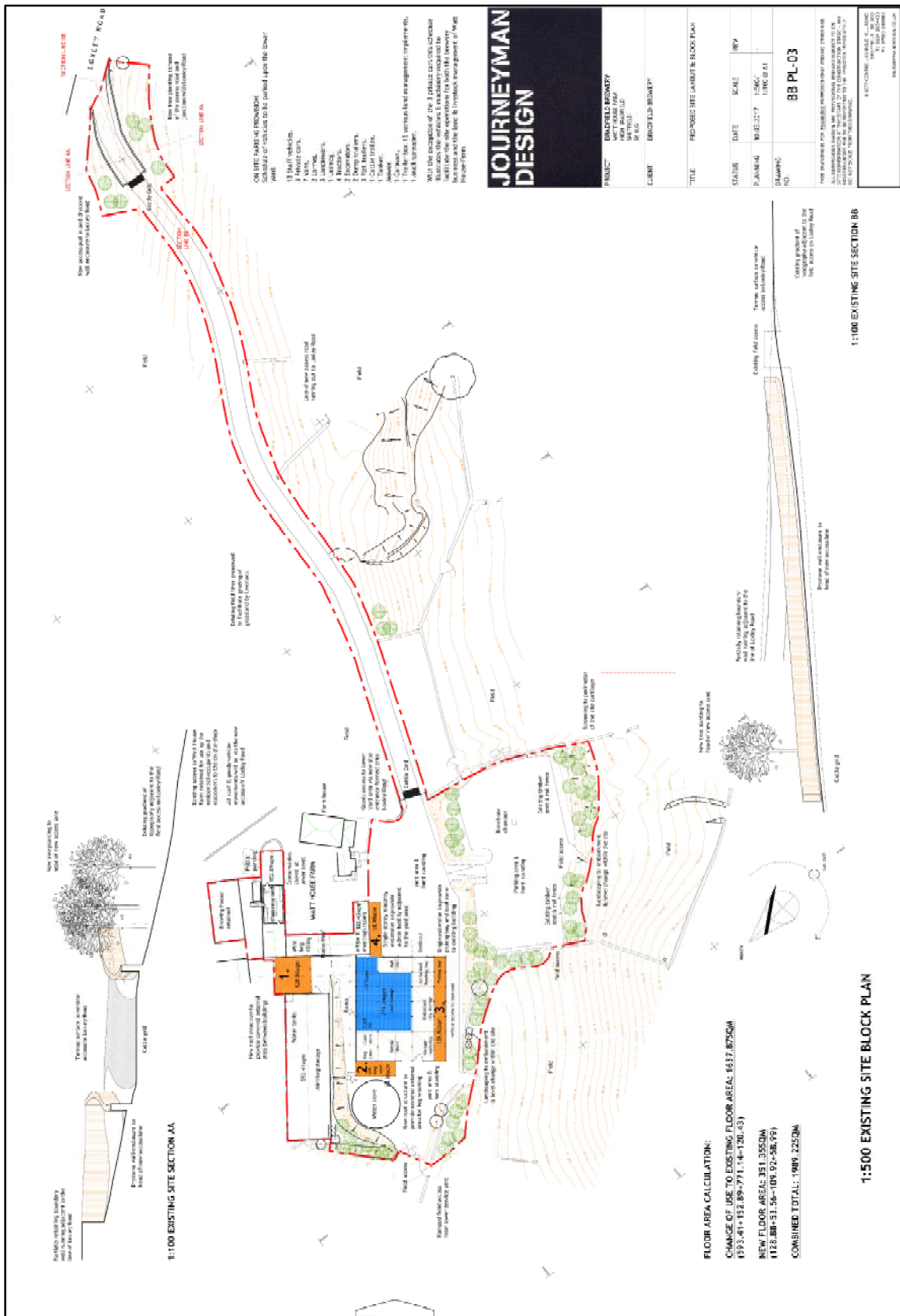


Figure 2 Site plan showing proposed access road

ArcHeritage

54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

tel: +44 (0)114 2728884

email: archeritage@yorkat.co.uk

www.archeritage.co.uk

