

**CAPITOL PARK,
BARNSELY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

LANE HEAD FARM SOUTH

HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY AND WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) on behalf of Sterling Capitol Estates were commissioned to undertake an historic buildings survey of two small farms located on the edge of the proposed Capitol Park development at Dodworth, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The second set of these buildings, Lane Head Farm South, was a linear range comprising farmhouse and associated farm buildings, located half way along Higham Lane. The first group of buildings, Lane Head Farm North forms the subject of a separate report (NAA report 06/39).

The settlement at Lane Head Farm South developed over a two hundred year period, starting as a small two-storey cottage, it later became a linear range comprising farmhouse, barn and cattle byres, with ancillary agricultural buildings extending out to the south. The site first appears in a valuation survey of 1806 where a 'cottage and garden – weaver's shop and chamber' were recorded as belonging to Josphe Milnes whose family continued to occupy the property, and later farm, until the late 19th century.

The initial 'cottage' was a small, but relatively well-built structure constructed of square cut sandstone with alternating quoins at the arris. In the early 19th century this structure was extended west to include a two-storey building and rear outshot. The ground floor room in the extension was entered through a doorway separate to that of the cottage, although the first floor of both buildings was accessed via a single staircase located to the rear in the outshot. The ground floor room featured a number of elements which suggest that it may have been first constructed as a workshop, possibly for weaving. By contrast, the cellar underneath the property, which was initially interpreted as a possible flax weaving workshop, showed no evidence of industrial activity on further investigation.

Around the same time as the construction of the extension, a stone barn was built onto the east side of the 'cottage'. The building of the barn and workshop indicates something of the nature of the mixed economy operating at Lane Head Farm South where weaving possibly provided a subsidiary income to finance the expansion of the farmstead and the improvement of the surrounding land. This expansion continued into the late 19th century with the addition of two cattle byres and a storage shed to the east. The 'cottage' and extension were almost certainly unified at this time to form the later farmhouse. By this period weaving had ceased to form a part of the household economy.

Expansion continued throughout the early 20th century but by the 1990s the farm was little more than a 'smallholding'. In 2005, when planning permission for the Capitol Park development was granted, the farm was no longer in use although the farmhouse was still occupied. The farm was demolished in 2006 following a programme of survey and recording.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) on behalf of Sterling Capitol Estates were commissioned to undertake an historic buildings survey of two small farms located on the edge of the Capitol Park development at Dodworth, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire (Figure 1). The first set of buildings, Lane Head Farm North, comprises an early 18th century derelict farmhouse and associated 19th century barn, on the east side of Higham Lane (SE 3160 0614) (Figure 2). Approximately 200m south of this site, the second complex, Lane Head Farm South, was a linear range comprising farmhouse and associated farm buildings (SE 3160 0600).
- 1.2 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council granted planning permission for the development of the site, which included the demolition of both farm complexes, on 23 February 2005. This stipulated that, prior to demolition, both farm complexes would require a programme of archaeological recording and survey (planning condition 26) in accordance with the mitigation strategy for cultural heritage as set out in the supporting Environmental Statement NAA report 04/31 (2004).
- 1.3 In consultation with Roy Sykes of South Yorkshire Archaeological Services (SYAS), a written scheme of archaeological works was produced and issued in May 2005 (NAA report 05/61). Unfortunately, due to a misunderstanding of instruction, both buildings were partially demolished by the site contractors in October 2005. This resulted in the removal of stone roof flags at Lane Head Farm North and the attached stone barn at Lane Head South; the removal of the majority of the ground floor ceiling and upper storey floorboards from both complexes; the removal of interior fixtures and fittings from all buildings and the loss of the surrounding 20th century buildings. Such work compromised the completion of the survey as proposed in the original Project Design (*ibid*) and prompted the issuing of a revised programme of archaeological recording in November 2005 (NAA report 05/61 (revised)).
- 1.4 The revised scheme of recording was undertaken by a buildings archaeologist and photographic assistant between November and December 2005. The preliminary results of the survey were completed and approved by SYAS in January 2006, and a strategy of archaeological monitoring during subsequent demolition agreed. This work was undertaken in the week commencing 9th January 2006. The following report details the results of the buildings survey and subsequent watching brief undertaken at Lane Head Farm South. Lane Head Farm North forms the subject of a separate report (NAA report 06/39).

Aims and objectives

- 1.5 The primary aim of the recording project was to preserve the farm complex through a comprehensive drawn, written and photographic record. In particular to establish, if possible, the original form of the associated buildings and any subsequent phases of development or modification.
- 1.6 To achieve this the following objectives were identified:
- i) to provide a critical review and synthesis of existing survey and documentary material and a map regression of all relevant cartographic information;

- ii) to produce a full analytical measured survey of the buildings specified (RCHME Level 3) including floor plans (scale 1:20) and elevations (1:20);
- iii) to provide a comprehensive photographic and written record of the farm complex;
- iv) to assist with the formulation of a strategy for monitoring the demolition of the buildings;
- v) to assist with the formulation of a programme of excavation following demolition, if this was deemed appropriate; and
- vi) to produce a report and archive

Scope of work

1.7 The survey project comprised:

- i) a preliminary assessment of locally available primary and secondary documentary material and any cartographic resources associated with Lane Head Farm South;
- ii) putting the complex into the wider context of the development of Dodworth and the surrounding area;
- iii) a Level 3 survey (RCHME 1996) of the farmhouse and adjacent barn; and
- iv) a photographic record of the whole complex showing each element within its wider context (revised – see below).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Documentary evidence

2.1 A summary survey of the documentary and cartographic sources was made in order to provide some background information on the development of the building. As part of this work the following repositories were consulted:

- Barnsley Archives and Local Studies Library
- English Heritage, Swindon
- Sheffield City Archives
- The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

2.2 The following data sources were used:

- historic cartographic sources
- Department of Environment *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (District of Barnsley)
- National Monuments Record (NMR)
- photographic archive
- primary documentary material including census data and tithe apportionment surveys
- published historical studies
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

Building Recording

- 2.3 At the time of survey, Lane Head Farm South was empty, although it had been occupied until relatively recently. When the preliminary appraisal of the site had been undertaken in April 2005 the building was found to be in good condition, but unfortunately, due to a misunderstanding on behalf of the site contractor, the complex had been subject to partial demolition before recording work began. In particular, all the internal floors (including those on the upper storey) had been removed making the recording of the interior of the building hazardous. The stone roof slabs of the adjacent barn had been taken out, as had all internal fixtures and fittings, including fireplaces, doors and windows.
- 2.4 Photographs and records made during a number of initial site visits in the early half of 2005 have been used where possible to supplement any gaps in the archaeological record caused by the premature demolition of the buildings.
- 2.5 Prior to recording, the building was stripped of render in order to expose the underlying fabric of the structure. Some areas of later blocking were also removed after appropriate recording had taken place.
- 2.6 Existing architect's drawings for Lane Head Farm South (Met Surveys JHD602) were checked on site and found to be within acceptable levels of accuracy (+/- 5mm). Any features exposed by the removal of external render, and interior decoration, were then added to produce a comprehensive record of the building.
- 2.7 A Leica 700 reflectorless EDM (REDM), attached to a real-time survey (TPS CAD) was used to survey the building. This was augmented by additional hand measurements where necessary. A closed network of control stations was established around the building prior to the commencement of the survey and all accuracy levels were within English Heritage guidelines (+/-5mm) according to the scale of final reproduction (EH 2000).
- 2.8 All project drawings were produced in AutoCAD Map5 with structured layer control according to EH guidelines (English Heritage 1999). Full digital data (DWG and DXF formats) are included in the site archive.
- 2.9 An external and internal photographic record was made of both complexes using a 35mm SLR camera and a digital camera. All SLR photographs were taken in black and white using silver-based, archive stable film. A colour slide photographic record was also taken where appropriate to provide a general record of the site. All photographs (except those taken during the initial site assessment (see 2.4) contained a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions. All prints have been labelled appropriately and are included in the photographic catalogue accompanying the site archive.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies within the northern part of the parish of Dodworth, approximately 4km west of Barnsley and about 1km north of the historic core of Dodworth village. It is located to the northwest of Junction 37, M1 and is a triangular area of land approximately 14.2ha in extent. Lane Head Farm South forms one of three farm complexes located along Higham Road, the western boundary of the development area (Figures 1 and 2).

Topography and land use

- 3.2 The development site lies upon a low ridge overlooking a small valley which separates the site from the broad east to west ridge on which the historic core of Dodworth village is located.
- 3.3 The farm lay on the east side of Higham Lane which runs northwest to southeast connecting Higham with Dodworth. It comprised a linear farm range, orientated east to west, consisting of a farmhouse, adjacent stone barn and later brick extensions. In the 20th century the farm expanded south to include a large corrugated iron barn and various smaller ancillary buildings. Lane Head Farm South was divided from Lane Head Farm North by a small rough grass paddock enclosed by mature hedgerows and stonewalls.
- 3.4 Immediately east of the two farm complexes was an area of agricultural land divided into three large fields by a series of mature hedgerows (Figure 2). The two northern fields were most recently under arable cultivation, while the southern field included some pasture. Cartographic and documentary evidence would indicate that this area has historically sustained a similar mixed agricultural economy (NAA report 04/31).
- 3.5 Cartographic evidence (OS 1931) and aerial photographs (1948 RAF/541/21 3139; 1954 RAF/82/1000 F21 0056) show that much of the area to the northeast formed part of the Higham Common opencast coal works. These were being restored to their earlier historic field pattern and agricultural use by 1954.

Geology and soils

- 3.6 The site is underlain by the carboniferous coal measures of the Haigh Coal and Low Haigh Coal Seams. Across the majority of the application area the soils are typical heavy clay loams of the Dale association 712a (Jarvis *et al* 1984).

Designations

- 3.7 Lane Head Farm South was not a listed building, the nearest of which lay in the village of Dodworth, about 1km to the south.
- 3.8 No Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield or important historic landscapes lay within the immediate vicinity of the site.

- 3.9 The hedgerows surrounding the farm were assessed according to criteria set out in ‘The Hedgerows Regulations’ 1997 Schedule 1 Part II as amended by DEFRA in May 2002. On the basis of this assessment, two of the hedgerows (H3 and H8) adjacent to Lane Head Farm South were classed as ‘important’ (NAA Report 04/31, 18). The hedgerows appeared on the 1806 valuation map and would have formed an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act of 1847. However the degree of fragmentation in the surrounding field system was found to be substantial and did not require preservation *in situ*.

Previous work

- 3.10 Sam Sykes undertook an initial survey of both farm complexes in 1989 for his thesis ‘In the shadow of the hill: A comparative study of growth and development of Dodworth and Stainborough’ (Sykes 1989). In this work he researched many of the documentary sources associated with the general area and undertook a preliminary fabric appraisal of Lane Head Farm South.
- 3.11 As part of a programme of archaeological mitigation, NAA undertook a series of evaluation trenches and area excavation across the Capitol Park development area in 2005. The preliminary results of this work are detailed in ‘Capitol Park, Barnsley: Post Excavation Assessment Report (NAA 05/120 forthcoming).
- 3.12 Building recording and a subsequent watching brief was undertaken at Lane Head Farm North between November 2005 and January 2006. The results of this work are detailed in ‘Lane Head Farm North, Capitol Park, Barnsley, South Yorkshire – Buildings Survey and Watching Brief Report’ (NAA report 06/39). Following the demolition of the farmstead an excavation was undertaken by NAA in April 2006, a report on this work is forthcoming.

4.0 DOCUMENTARY SURVEY

The Dodworth area

- 4.1 Both farms lie in the parish and former township of Dodworth. The place-name Dodworth is derived from the Old English personal noun *Dod(d)* and *word/worth(e)* meaning enclosure (Smith 1961). This suggests that the settlement at Dodworth was established sometime during the Anglo-Saxon period, probably between the 6th and 8th centuries AD. The location of this early settlement is not known, although it is likely that it was located within the vicinity of the historic core of the present day settlement.
- 4.2 The earliest reference to Dodworth is in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Smith 1961). At this time the Township formed part of the Manor of Silkstone which lay in the Wapentake of Staincross.
- 4.3 After the Conquest, the Silkstone lands were given to Ilbert de Laci who, during the late 11th century, granted the Township of Dodworth to the Monastery of St John at Pontefract. The Township remained in the possession of the monastery until the Dissolution in 1540, at which point the lands were subdivided amongst twenty freeholders (Sykes 1993, 227).

- 4.4 This arrangement ensured that, unless the majority of freeholders could agree, any changes to the landscape could only be piecemeal and restricted to the portion of land that each individual owner controlled. Sykes suggests that this arrangement served to crystallise the surrounding landscape and that the land divisions depicted in the Survey and Valuation of the Township made in 1806 (Figure 4), and Tithe Plan of 1847 (Figure 5) must have grown directly out of the medieval landscape controlled by the monks of Pontefract (Sykes 1993, 227).
- 4.5 The nucleus for the medieval settlement of Dodworth, now obscured by later developments, was focussed on the crest of the broad ridge alongside Town Street (the modern High Street). This lay east of the intersection of the four lanes that still survive as a crossroads in the centre of the present settlement. This ridge became a major trade route linking Barnsley to the Cheshire salt producing areas. Dodworth developed as a 'street-settlement' with buildings concentrated along both sides of Town Street and long, narrow crofts stretching down to one of the streams. With the exception of documentary and cartographic evidence, and the records of three possible medieval buildings located on the High Street, little evidence of the medieval settlement survives.
- 4.6 Higham Lane, which runs northwest between Dodworth and Higham, appears on the Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire c. 1770 although it almost certainly dates to the foundation of the medieval township. The road joined Town Street at a cross roads on the western edge of the settlement and may mark the boundary of the original 11th century settlement. On the six inch first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1854) the road is referred to as Dodworth Lane (north) and Cliff Lane (south) and was not recorded as Higham Lane until 1906 revised edition. The road remains unnamed on all the earlier Township maps.
- 4.7 The earliest detailed cartographic material for the area is a Plan of the Township (Figure 4) dated to 1806 by an associated valuation document (SCRO *SpS. Add 3* and *Sp.St 60702-1*). With the exception of a small number of additional field boundaries and the new Barnsley to Dodworth Road (now marked by the A628), the layout shown in the 1806 plan is virtually identical to the later 1847 Tithe Plan (Figure 5).
- 4.8 Fieldname evidence from both the 1806 valuation and 1847 tithe apportionment suggests that the area adjacent to Higham Lane lay outside the northern limits of the village 'open' field system. It was an area of former waste or common which had been cleared for cultivation at an unknown date prior to the latter part of the 18th century. The distinct curve in the course of the road immediately north of Lane Head Farm North may indicate the line of a former building, enclosure or parcel of land that was accommodated in the line of the road when first used but since disappeared.

Lane Head Farm South

- 4.9 The settlement at Lane Head Farm South lay on the east side of Higham Lane, approximately 1km from Dodworth and 200m south of Lane Head Farm North. The farm is not discernible on Jeffrey's 1770 map of the area (Figure 3) although arguably too small to appear on a map of this scale.

- 4.10 The first documented appearance of the farm is on the 1806 Valuation Survey map (Figure 4) on which a small square building is depicted, set slightly back from Higham Lane (Figure 5). At this time the property was owned and occupied by Joseph Milnes who had paid the comparatively small sum of £9/2/7d for the associated thirteen acres of land around the property. This suggests that neither the house nor land were highly valued in the early 19th century (Sykes 1989, 18.5).
- 4.11 The 1806 Survey describes the property as a ‘garden, cottage - weaver's shop and chamber’ (SCRO *SpS. Add 3* and *Sp.St 60702-1*). During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Barnsley developed as a major new centre of linen production and by the 19th century had become the principal linen-weaving town in Yorkshire. Within surrounding settlements like Dodworth, linen weaving flourished as a small-scale domestic industry providing an important additional income to farming. Dwellings with cellar loomshops were a characteristic building type in both Barnsley and the surrounding area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (RCHME 1992, 19). The cellars of these buildings were either vaulted in stone or ceiled with timber and were generally poorly lit and ill ventilated, with floors that lay about 1.2m below the ground surface. The stone vaulted cellar beneath the farmhouse at Lane Head South was initially thought to potentially be a flax- weaving workshop of this type. However, the cellar was flooded and inaccessible at the time of the initial buildings appraisal and subsequent investigation proved it to be somewhat later in date and more general in function.
- 4.12 The absence of a cellar workshop at Lane Head Farm South suggests that weaving may have been conducted in the main house, possibly on a more seasonal basis, to supplement the income of the farm. Evidence for this in the woollen industry can be found elsewhere in the West Riding (NAA report 04/148). Alternatively weaving may have taken place in an adjacent workshop not shown on the accompanying map, this would account for the distinction made between ‘garden, cottage’ and ‘weavers shop, chamber’ (SCRO *SpS. Add 3* and *Sp.St 60702-1*).
- 4.13 By 1847 Lane Head Farm South had been extended to form a linear range running east to west. At this stage the building appears to have been extended west of the original ‘cottage’ to form the main farmhouse, while to the east the stone barn was constructed. The apportionment book accompanying the tithe describes the property as a ‘house and garden’, occupied by Joseph Milnes. Joseph Milnes appears in the 1841 census data aged 30, probably the son of the earlier owner noted in 1806 survey who died *c.*1826 (Sykes 1989, 18.5). The census records Milnes as a ‘farmer’ living at the property with his mother, Jane Milnes (aged 70) and a servant, Elizabeth Scullov (20). The two fields to the south ‘Carter House’ and ‘Little North Royd’ are attributed in the tithe to Milnes; these were both set to pasture.
- 4.14 The 1861 census records that Joseph Milnes was still living at the farm with his wife Elizabeth (40), possibly the servant noted in the earlier survey, and four children. Ten years later in 1871, Elizabeth is listed as a ‘farmer’ and head of the household, Joseph presumably having died sometime earlier. As well as Elizabeth and her children, another family is shown as lodging at the farm, this was Charles Senior (26) a ‘boot and shoe maker’ and his wife, Jane (27).
- 4.15 The first clear depiction of the various structures which comprised the linear range is shown on the 1893 twenty five inch second edition OS map (Figure 5). This shows the farm consisting of four adjoining structures running east to west: the central building

shown on the 1806 map; the 1847 western extension and stone barn; and a new brick byre built to the east. To the south of the range is a rectangular enclosed paddock or orchard and to the east a large field with the former boundary division clearly visible as a line of trees. These were the two fields attributed to Milnes in the earlier tithe (para 4.13). A well or cistern is shown just to the southeast of the farmstead, this was found during the recent demolition of the site.

- 4.16 The 1904 OS map shows a fifth building added at the eastern end of the farm range, this was the second brick built byre (Figure 5). A sixth building was added to the east of the range prior to the compilation of the 1931 OS map. Between 1931 and the 1960 the farm expanded out to the southeast to include a number barns, byres, pens and smaller ancillary buildings.

5.0 BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 Lane Head Farm South comprised a single, east to west, linear range consisting of six distinct elements (Figure 5). In addition there were a number of other associated outlying buildings to the southeast. The main farm range faced south and sloped gradually east downhill. The barn and animal byres were all located at this end so that waste and manure flowed away from the main living area.
- 5.2 Cartographic evidence suggests that the range developed from a small ‘cottage’ shown on the 1806 Valuation Survey map. This was later extended to the west and east in the early 19th century, and again in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the addition of two brick built cattle byres and a storage shed (Figure 5). The majority of the other buildings on the site date to the mid 20th century.
- 5.3 The main farmhouse, located at the western end of the range, was a two storey, three bay structure with a two storey outshot to the rear (north). The building was covered with an external render giving the appearance of a single unit (Plate 1). However, once the render was removed it was immediately apparent that the farmhouse had been constructed in two major phases – the ‘cottage’ and western extension (Plate 2).

The ‘cottage’ (Figure 6, 7 and 8)

Exterior

- 5.4 The 1806 map shows the ‘cottage’ set slightly back from Higham Lane, with the west gable paralleling the road. It was roughly square in plan, measuring 5.31m east to west and 4.60m north to south, and two storeys high, standing to a height of 4.36m (Figures 6 and 7). Although described as a ‘cottage’, it was arguably the highest quality building on the site (Plate 2), being constructed of narrow, rectangular sandstone blocks of varying lengths, thinly jointed and evenly coursed. The corners of the building were set with alternating sandstone quoins and the doorway and windows with narrow, dressed jambs, topped with rectangular stone lintels. The height of the roof had been raised slightly, probably when the extension to the west was added in the early 19th century. The walls of the building were slightly thicker than those found elsewhere in the farmhouse, measuring 0.55m in width (Figure 8).

- 5.5 The building was entered from the south through a single doorway which was later partially blocked to form one of the ground floor windows (Plate 3). The south elevation originally featured two windows, one on the ground floor, and one on the first floor; both of which were subsequently lengthened. On the ground floor the window was set just east of the door and measured 0.90m wide by 1.30 high (Plate 3). The original sill was later replaced extending the length of the window by 15cm. The upper storey window, again on the east side of the elevation, measured 0.90m wide by 1.00m high, but had been extended to a height of 1.45m, presumably when the current sash windows were added in the early 20th century (Figure 6).
- 5.6 The stonework in this early building was in very good condition, particularly when compared with the more weathered appearance of the two adjoining later buildings. This may indicate something of the poorer quality of the sandstone used in subsequent structures but may also suggest that the ‘cottage’ had always been rendered, possibly with the quoins stone picked out as a decorative element.
- 5.7 The east facing gable end of the ‘cottage’ was partially obscured by the addition of the stone barn. However, there did not appear to be any openings on this elevation related to the earlier building, although the rendering and whitewashing of the barn had considerably obscured the wall on this side.
- 5.8 The north elevation of the ‘cottage’ formed the southern, internal wall of the outshot. This was clearly thicker than that of the north wall of the outshot (Figure 8) and featured a single doorway dressed with an alternating stone surround to the east (Plate 4). A cupboard to the west of the door may have incorporated an earlier window although the area was partially obscured by plaster and tiles (some of which was removed). A full investigation of the fabric at first floor level was not possible on safety grounds but it would appear that the single doorway from the outshot into the ‘cottage’ was a later insertion cut into the earlier fabric of the building.
- 5.9 The western gable wall of the ‘cottage’ formed the main north to south internal wall of the later farmhouse. There were no openings visible in this wall apart from the central connecting door between the two internal rooms; this was a later insertion (Plate 5). The wallpaper and internal plaster were removed from this section of wall but no further features were uncovered.
- 5.10 A full inspection of the ‘cottage’ roof space was not undertaken due to safety reasons. However, from the limit inspection that was undertaken it appeared that nothing of the earlier roof survived, the former structure being replaced when the later ‘modern’ roof was erected.

Interior

- 5.11 The ‘cottage’ was originally entered through the main, south-facing doorway (now partially blocked) which led directly into the ground floor room (Plate 3). A second doorway in the northeast corner led out to a rear outshot to the north. This two storey structure probably dates to the extension of the property in the early 19th century and incorporates the staircase leading to the first floor. Prior to this the upper floor of the ‘cottage’ may have been accessed via a wooden stair or ladder in the main room although there was no evidence of this in the surviving arrangement of joists.

- 5.12 The building was heated by an end stack located on the east gable. The ground floor fireplace appeared to be original (Plate 6) while that on the first floor had been modified to accommodate a Victorian grate (Plate 7). No other original fittings survived (Plate 8) except for the chamfered beams at ground floor level and a cupboard, set into the north wall (Plate 4).

The western extension

Exterior

- 5.13 The farmhouse extension to the west of the ‘cottage’ was constructed of poorer quality sandstone, cut in small rectangular blocks and evenly coursed (Plate 9). The windows and doors were set with narrow stone jambs and massive lintels and the roof had been replaced relatively recently with grey pantiles. The extension clearly butts up against the quoin stones of the ‘cottage’ (Plate 2) and cartographic evidence indicates that the building probably dates to the first half of the 19th century, between 1806 and 1847. The rear outshot to the north of the ‘cottage’ was also built as part of the same phase of expansion.
- 5.14 The building had a separate door from the ‘cottage’, set slightly off centre and topped with a single, massive stone lintel (Plate 10) which would suggest that the ground floor of the western extension was originally built to operate as a separate unit, although the first floor of both the ‘cottage’ and extension was accessed via a staircase in the outshot. The ground floor door was later partially blocked to form a window and another doorway inserted further to the east (Plate 11) almost certainly when both buildings were combined as a single farmhouse.
- 5.15 The removal of the render covering the farmhouse revealed that the extension originally featured four smaller windows; two on the ground floor and two above on the first floor. Immediately west of the earlier door was a ground floor window (Plate 10) completely obscured by later render and a second window was located to the east, although this was largely removed by the insertion of a later doorway. The partial remains a stone lintel and window surround can just be seen to the west of the farmhouse door (Plate 11).
- 5.16 The first floor was lit by a single window located immediately above the earlier door. This originally measured 1.10m by 0.90m but was subsequently extended to accommodate a later sash. The second window on the first floor (Figure 6) was a later insertion to light the stairs and upper landing. This may have replaced an earlier, smaller window in this location although no evidence of this survived.
- 5.17 The west-facing gable of the extension ran parallel to Higham Lane and featured evidence of two windows; the first, a large, four-paned sash window with massive stone lintel remained open. On the south side, a second window of similar dimensions was completely blocked and only visible in the alignment of the surrounding stonework (Plate 12).
- 5.18 The extension did not extend to the full width of the ‘cottage’ and outshot but in plan was set back 1.25m from the rear of the earlier building (Figure 8). The stonework on

this side was the same as that found elsewhere in the building although less weathered than on the south elevation which faced into the prevailing wind.

- 5.19 The rear, north facing, elevation of the western extension featured two windows, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor (Plate 13). The ground floor window had been reduced in width, originally measured 1m wide by 0.60m high, and set with a massive stone lintel but no sill. The first storey window was a square, four light sash window with lugs, measuring 0.70m wide by 0.80m high, and set with stone lintel and sill. There was notably no indication of any other windows on this side of the building meaning that the ground floor room in the western extension was only lit from the south and west.

Interior

- 5.20 The building was entered through the main door of the farmhouse which replaced the earlier door to the west. This led into a small hallway with partition walling to the west, and the wall of the original 'cottage' to the east. Three internal doorways led off of the hall (Figure 8); to the east, a later door had been inserted to provide access from the extension into the earlier 'cottage', to the west, lay the ground floor room of the western extension and to the north, a doorway leading into a small scullery.
- 5.21 Four windows, three of which were subsequently blocked, would have originally lit the ground floor room; two each on the south and west sides of the building. One of the windows on the west gable end was later removed and blocked. Both windows on the south side were later blocked, the west one becoming a cupboard (Plate 15), the east one being replaced by the later farmhouse door (Plate 11). At this stage the doorway to the western extension was also partially blocked becoming the only window on the south side (Plate 10).
- 5.22 The building was served by a single stack located against the west gable (Plate 12), this vented a large central fireplace on the ground floor and smaller fireplace on the first floor. The ground floor fireplace had been modified to take a smaller, modern fire (Plate 14) while that on the first floor had been boarded and blocked.
- 5.23 The small area at the rear of the building, which provided access into the cellar, was divided from the main room by a brick partition wall (Plate 16). This was much more substantial than that forming the western wall of the hall and was probably formed part of the original structure (Figure 8). It formed a small scullery area adjacent to the kitchen, the large window, later partially block, (Plate 17) providing good ventilation to the area.
- 5.24 The entrance to the cellar, which lay in the northeast corner of the scullery, had been blocked and covered with a concrete screed floor; no evidence survived of the original access hatch. A short stone staircase (Plate 18), curving south, provided access down into the barrel vaulted and stone lined cellar. It measured 3.75m by 2.40m with a short east to west partition wall at the north end forming the edge of the staircase, this had been partially removed and a small section re-built in brick. The cellar (Figure 8) stood 1.67m high at the apex of the curve and had a modern concrete floor (Plate 19). In the southwest corner stood a stone slab table (Plate 20), similar to that found in the outshot at Lane Head Farm North. In the northwest corner was a set of stone shelves, two tiers

high, standing on a platform measuring 0.65m by 0.90m (Plate 21). The space was lit by a single, below ground level, window with a splayed recess on the exterior to optimise the available light (Plate 19). Despite this there was still very little light illuminating the area and no evidence of any fixtures or fitting which might suggest the space was used for weaving, although it may have served as a storage facility for a ground floor workshop.

- 5.25 At a later stage, the wall associated with the staircase had been partially removed to widen access into the cellar. At this time the window into the area was modified and a brick lined recess added to the front of the building to provide for a coal chute.
- 5.26 Rolled steel joists (RSJs) had been inserted at the northern end of the cellar (Plates 18 and 21) to support the floor of the scullery, possibly when the area was blocked off. In recent years the cellar has been prone to flooding and remains waterlogged for much of the year.
- 5.27 The first floor of the building had been divided off with a modern partition wall to form two smaller bedrooms. Originally this would have been a single space, heated by a fireplace in the west gable and lit by the three windows detailed above.
- 5.28 The roof was common rafter built and constructed of sawn cut timbers, a large number of which had been replaced. Evidence from the earlier roofline on the east gable would suggest that the building had originally been covered in stone slabs; these had been recently replaced with modern grey pantiles.

The outshot

Exterior

- 5.29 The two-storey outshot on the north side of the ‘cottage’ was probably constructed at the same time as the western extension and built of the same rectangular sandstone blocks which were much narrower and longer in length than those found in the ‘cottage’ (Plate 22). The building protruded 1.20m beyond the rear of the western extension (Plate 13) and extended the entire east to west length of the ‘cottage’, abutted by the stone barn on the east side.
- 5.30 The north facing elevation featured two windows, one on the ground floor, and one on the first floor (Plate 22). The ground floor window was a large, three-light, casement window with stone surround; that on the first floor was a small, narrow sash. Both windows appear to be original and show no sign of extensive modification beyond minor changes in glazing.
- 5.31 The eastern wall of the outshot ran into the east gable of the cottage. The later barn obscured the interface between these two buildings, although an earlier roof scar was just visible on the east gable, below current roof of the barn (Plate 23). This clearly showed that the outshot had been raised slightly when the range was re-roofed.

Interior

- 5.32 The outshot was entered through the ‘cottage’, via a doorway in the northeast corner of

- the ground floor room (Plate 4). This was originally the rear door of the cottage and may have led into an earlier outshot possibly incorporated into the later structure, although no evidence of this survives beyond a very slight variation in the stonework.
- 5.33 The ground floor of the outshot housed the kitchen. This had been extensively modified with no earlier features surviving. It was unclear whether this room would have originally served for food preparation, although the absence of a separate chimney would indicate that food was cooked on a range in the ground floor of the ‘cottage’.
- 5.34 The staircase providing the only access to the first floor of both the ‘cottage’ and the western extension, was located at the western end of the outshot (Plate 24). It was a steep, stone staircase with a single turn culminating in a small first floor landing. The space underneath the stair formed a small cupboard which was later blocked.
- 5.35 The first floor of the outshot had recently been used as a bathroom and toilet (Plate 25). As with the kitchen, the room had been extensively modified and was tiled throughout. It may have originally formed an additional bedroom or storage area with the toilet and bathroom presumably located outside the building. There was some indication in the external stonework that this storey may have been a later addition but this was not conclusive.

Stone Barn

Exterior

- 5.36 To the east of the ‘cottage’ was a stone barn measuring externally 7.00m by 6.90m and orientated east to west (Figure 8). The barn was constructed of evenly coursed, squared sandstone blocks measuring 0.20m by 0.30m. The materials used in this building were slightly bigger than those used in the western extension although of a similar quality and probably from the same quarry. The roof was a simple A-frame, common-rafter construction which had been covered with Yorkshire grey stone slabs.
- 5.37 The building was two storeys high, featuring an animal byre on the ground floor and hayloft above (Plate 26). It was entered on the ground floor via a doorway in the southern wall measuring 1.50m across and set with a large single stone lintel. This was later partially blocked to form a ground floor window. A second window of similar proportions was probably also added at the same time. The third window on this side, which lit the second floor, may have originally been a doorway for the loading and unloading of hay. A line of bricks on the east side of the feature clearly shows where the original door hinge would have run (Figure 6). A similar doorway was still *in-situ* on the north side.
- 5.38 The eastern gable included a second doorway into the barn set with a massive stone lintel. A third entrance was located at the northern end of narrow passage which lay to the east of the barn, this would have allowed for cattle to be divided off into the different areas of the byre. This doorway was probably added when the brick byre to the east of the building was built in the late 19th century. A doorway providing pedestrian access to the hayloft was located just underneath the roof apex. This might have been accessed via a stone staircase, removed when the brick byre was built, or a wooden ladder. This doorway was later blocked to form a small casement window (Figure 7).

- 5.39 The north facing elevation (Plate 27) featured an *in-situ* hayloft door and three ventilation slits on the upper floor. A small window, measuring 0.40m by 0.50m, was located at the western end of the ground floor.

Interior

- 5.40 The ground floor of the barn featured a line of three animal stalls running along the centre of the barn, east to west (Plate 28). At the rear of the stalls a drainage channel carried manure and waste out of the building. On the north side of the stalls was an open area accessed from a separate door in the northeast corner. The partitions and equipment in the barn appeared to date to the mid 20th century and there was little evidence of the internal layout of the building before this period. The upper floor comprised a large open area for the storage of hay and feed.

Brick byres

- 5.41 At the east end of the linear range were two single storey, purpose built brick byres (Plate 31). The first byre was divided from the stone barn by a narrow passageway, measuring 1.00m in width, which provided access into the north side of the barn. The first byre measured 5.50m by 4.90m and was built of red, stretcher bonded, machine-made brick. It was entered through a door in the south facing elevation which also included two four-light casement windows (opening inwards); there were no other windows in the building. The interior featured three cattle stalls with feeding and water troughs and a drainage channel to the south (Plate 32).
- 5.42 The second byre was similarly built of red brick and measured 8.30m by 4.60m (Plate 29). It was divided internally into two sections; to the west was a small, two bay cattle byre accessed via a door in the south side and lit by a single window, and to the east was an open storage shed.
- 5.43 At the eastern end of the main linear range was a corrugated shed, orientated north to south and built in the early 20th century (Plate 29). Post 1930 a number of additional barns, byres and sheds were built to the south of the main range. These were predominately of brick or breezeblock construction with corrugated iron or asbestos roofs (Plate 30).

6.0 WATCHING BRIEF

- 6.1 A watching brief was undertaken during demolition of Lane Head Farm South to ascertain whether the waterlogged cellar underneath the western end of the linear range had originally been a weaver's workshop as suggested by the 1806 valuation survey. Prior to demolition works the cellar had been opened up, and a drawn and photographic record of the area made. This provided no evidence to suggest that the cellar was ever used for flax manufacturing, although it may have been used to store materials related to production undertaken in the workshop above.

- 6.2 During demolition, the area in front of the cellar was excavated by machine to ascertain whether there had been an earlier frontage to the structure which might have allowed more light to penetrate into the space below ground. No such structure was found, although a later brick lining to the access hatch was identified, probably associated with the conversion of the cellar for use as a coal bunker.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND PHASING

Phase I: late 18th century

- 7.1 The structural and cartographic evidence indicates that the earliest surviving building on the site, the ‘cottage’, was almost certainly the late 18th century building which appears on the 1806 valuation map. Although quite simple in form, it was well constructed of good quality materials which have weathered far better than the stone of the surrounding buildings. The care that went into the construction of the building might suggest that it was associated with the expanding local flax weaving industry which was rapidly becoming so important to the economy of Dodworth during this period. However, on further investigation there was no evidence of the type of below ground workshops often associated with such weaver’s cottages in the local area. The cellar below the adjoining western extension was clearly unrelated to the earlier ‘cottage’ and provided no evidence of industrial activity.
- 7.2 Despite the absence of evidence for a cellar, the building may have still been a weaver’s cottage but with workshop above ground. Such a facility might have been located in the main building, an earlier attached outshot or an ancillary building elsewhere within the curtilage of the site. It is also possible that a workshop could have been located on the site of the later western extension with the building being a rebuild of an earlier, less substantial, structure. Such a structure may have been too small to appear independently on the valuation map.

Phase II: 19th century

- 7.3 In the early 19th century the western extension was added to the ‘cottage’, and the stone barn added to the east. These two buildings were probably erected within a short time of each other if not simultaneously. Despite being referred to in this report as an ‘extension’ the western structure was actually built as a distinct unit, indicated by the separate door into the property in the south elevation. However, both properties shared a single staircase located in the western end of the ‘cottage’ outshot. As weaving increased in importance the ground floor may have been built as a separate workshop with accommodation above. This would have allowed the loom to remain permanently erected and may have marked the transition of weaving from a seasonal based occupation to a more permanent one. The large number of windows on the south and west facing elevation would support this premise, optimising the amount of light coming into the room. Although there were notably no windows on the north side of the building possibly indicating something about the time of day that activity in the room was undertaken.
- 7.4 It is also worth noting that only one household was recorded as living at Lane Head South in the early 19th century. The Milnes were a relatively small family suggesting

that the building may not have been extended solely to provide additional accommodation, although its construction was around the same period as Joseph Milnes married Elizabeth (Para 4.13, 4.14). The extension may also have been built to reflect the improving status of the family but this still does not adequately account for the separate entrance into the ground floor of the western extension. It was not until the late 19th century, when the farm expands to accommodate a growth in agricultural production, that the farmhouse is unified as a single unit and the exterior was rendered to reflect this.

- 7.5 The building of the extension at the same time as the construction of the stone barn may indicate something of the dual focus of the household economy at the turn of the 19th century. It is clear from this and the census data that while weaving may have provided an additional income, Joseph Milnes was primarily regarded as a farmer. Agricultural production continued to be the mainstay of the household economy throughout the 19th century gradually increasing until reaching a peak in the early 20th century with the expansion of the farm to the south.
- 7.6 In the latter half of the century the two cattle byres at the eastern end of the farm range were added. During this period the two fields to the east of the property were amalgamated, a former hedge line being clearly visible in a surviving line of trees on the second edition OS map.

Phase III: 20th century

- 7.7 Throughout the first half of the 20th century the farm continued to expand with the addition of numerous animal pens and byres to the south, including three large storage barns. The land in front of the farmhouse was also sub-divided at this time to form a series of smaller plots and paddocks.

8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The settlement at Lane Head Farm South developed over a two hundred year period, starting as a small two-storey cottage, it later became a linear range comprising farmhouse, barn and cattle byres with ancillary agricultural buildings extending out to the south. The site first appears in a valuation survey of 1806 where a ‘cottage and garden – weaver’s shop and chamber’ are recorded as belonging to Joseph Milnes whose family continued to occupy the property, and later farm, until the late 19th century.
- 8.2 The initial ‘cottage’ was a small, but relatively well-built structure constructed of square cut sandstone with alternating quoins at the aris. In the early 19th century this structure was extended west to include a two-storey building and rear outshot. The ground floor room in the extension was entered through a doorway separate to that of the cottage, although the first floor of both buildings was accessed via a single staircase located to the rear in the outshot. The ground floor room also featured a large number of windows on the south and west facing elevations but none on the north side. All these elements suggest that this area may have been constructed as a workshop, possibly for weaving. By contrast, the cellar underneath the property, which was initially interpreted as a flax weaving workshop, showed no evidence of industrial activity on further investigation.

- 8.3 Around the same time as the construction of the extension, a stone barn was built onto the east side of the 'cottage'. The building of the barn and workshop indicates something of the nature of the mixed economy operating at Lane Head Farm South where weaving possibly provided a subsidiary income to finance the expansion of the farmstead and the improvement of the surrounding land. The vestigial remains of old field boundaries clearly visible on the second edition OS map indicate that some rationalisation of the land around the farm was taking place during this period.
- 8.4 In the late 19th century agricultural production at the farm continued to expand with the addition of two cattle byres and storage shed to the east. The 'cottage' and extension were almost certainly unified at this time to form the later farmhouse: a central doorway was inserted; the pattern of fenestration altered to appear more symmetrical, and the whole structure was rendered. During this period the introduction of steam linen looms saw the opening of a cluster of new linen factories around the Barnsley. As a result, the domestic weaving industry in the area declined and by 1880 had virtually disappeared.
- 8.5 Agricultural expansion continued throughout the early 20th century but by 1989 Lane Head Farm South was little more than a 'smallholding' (Sykes 1989, 18.5). In early 2005, when planning permission for the Capitol Park development was granted, the farm was no longer in use, although the farmhouse was still occupied. Occupation ceased during the latter part of 2005 and the building was demolished in early 2006.

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