



**EXCAVATION
REPORT**

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**LANE HEAD FARM (NORTH)
CAPITOL PARK, BARNSELEY
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

prepared for

Sterling Capitol Estates Ltd

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EXCAVATION REPORT

Summary

This document presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken at the site of the former Lane Head Farm (North), near Barnsley, South Yorkshire (SE 3160 0614). The excavation was one element of a programme of archaeological works carried out as part of the Capitol Park commercial estate development.

The excavation recorded no evidence for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval medieval field systems uncovered during previous archaeological fieldwork at the Capitol Park site, and there was nothing to suggest that the farm had a medieval foundation.

The excavation also found no physical evidence for the 17th century timber frame recorded in the main farm building during a previous building survey. The building survey had suggested that the timber frame's posts may have stood on post pads or low stone walling. While no such structures were uncovered in the known timber post locations, a low, limestone wall may have supported posts at the building's eastern end. This limestone wall was possibly associated with the building as depicted on a map of c.1770.

The excavation found only limited structural and dating evidence associated with the demolished 18th to 20th century farm buildings. Nevertheless, it indicated that the 17th century timber-framed barn had been encased in stone and converted for domestic use in the late 18th to 19th centuries, with the stone barn adjoining the eastern end of the farmhouse being built at the same time. This broadly supported the construction sequence suggested in the building survey report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken at the site of the former Lane Head Farm (North), near Barnsley, South Yorkshire (centred on grid reference SE 3160 0614; Fig. 1). This report has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) on behalf of Sterling Capitol Estates Ltd.
- 1.2 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council granted planning permission for the Capitol Park commercial estate development in February 2005, with an attached condition (Condition 26) requiring a programme of archaeological works. The excavation which is the subject of this report formed one part of this works programme, which also included an archaeological environmental statement, evaluations, excavations, watching briefs and building surveys (see GSB Prospection 2004; NAA 2004, 2005a-e, 2006a-c, 2007).
- 1.3 The excavation at Lane Head Farm (North) was carried out during March and April 2006. It was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (NAA 2006b) agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS). It also took account of the mitigation strategy suggested by SYAS (2005) and recommendations made after previous phases of archaeological work at the site (NAA 2004, para 8.6.3; NAA 2006a, para 8.4). It was carried out in accordance with relevant standards and guidance issued by English Heritage (1991) and the Institute for Archaeologists (2001).

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The excavation site is currently occupied by the Capitol Park commercial estate, which is located to the immediate north-west of M1 Junction 37. The site is situated within the parish of Dodworth, approximately 4km west of Barnsley and some 1km north of the historic core of Dodworth village (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The excavation site lay at the western edge of the Capitol Park development area, to the east of Higham Lane (Fig. 2). It was formerly occupied by Lane Head Farm (North), a farmhouse range which was demolished in January 2006, leaving the concrete floor of the farmhouse *in situ* (NAA 2006a). The farm site was surrounded by mixed agricultural land, with the northern fields most recently under arable cultivation and the southern field under pasture. The land sloped gradually from the north to the south. A second range of farm buildings, Lane Head Farm (South), stood some 125m to the south; these buildings were also demolished in 2006 (NAA 2006c).
- 2.3 The site was underlain by the carboniferous coal measures of the High Haigh and Low Haigh coal seams, which outcropped across the wider development

area. The associated soils were heavy clay loams of the Dale association (Jarvis *et al* 1984).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 The excavation site lay within an area of archaeological potential which had been identified and investigated during a number of previous phases of archaeological work.

Previous archaeological work

3.2 In addition to the excavation which forms the subject of this report, the following archaeological work has been carried out at the Capitol Park site:

- documentary and fabric surveys of both Lane Head Farm (North) and Lane Head Farm (South) (Sykes 1989);
- a geophysical survey of four areas, including the land to the immediate east of the Lane Head Farm (North) site (GSB Prospection 2004);
- an archaeological environmental statement (NAA 2004);
- an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits throughout the site, including three pits to the immediate east and south of Lane Head Farm (North) (NAA 2005c);
- a trial trench archaeological evaluation (no trenches were located within the Lane Head (North) site) (NAA 2005d);
- a building survey of Lane Head Farm (North), and a watching brief maintained during the demolition of the farm buildings (NAA 2006a);
- a building survey of Lane Head Farm (South), and a watching brief maintained during the demolition of the farm buildings (NAA 2006c); and:
- an archaeological excavation within the main Capitol Park site (NAA 2007).

3.3 The following text presents a summary of this previous work as it relates to the Lane Head Farm (North) site.

Prehistoric and Romano-British (pre-AD 410)

3.4 The archaeological evaluation and excavation recorded a series of ditches and

gullies with associated post-voids and pits in the north-central region of the Capitol Park site (Fig. 2). These were interpreted as part of a possible enclosure. Although undated artefactually, a late prehistoric date for the ditches and gullies was suggested on the basis of their morphology.

Early medieval (AD 410 to 1095)

- 3.5 Lane Head Farm (North) lay within the parish and former Township of Dodworth, the earliest reference to which is in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Dodworth place-name is Old English in origin, and combines the personal noun "*Dod(d)*" with "*word/worth(e)*," meaning "enclosure" (Smith 1961). This suggests that the settlement at Dodworth was established sometime during the Anglo-Saxon period. The location of this early settlement is not known, but it is likely that it lay in the vicinity of Dodworth's medieval core (see below). No evidence for early medieval activity was uncovered at the Capitol Park site, which probably lay well beyond the settlement limits.

Medieval (AD 1095 to 1536)

- 3.6 The nucleus of medieval Dodworth was to the east of the crossroads where the present High Street (B6099) meets Higham Lane and Dodworth Green Road (B6449). Higham Lane (Fig. 2) runs between Dodworth to the south and Higham to the north. Although this thoroughfare is first depicted on Jeffreys' map of c.1770, it almost certainly dates to the foundation of the medieval township and may have marked the western settlement boundary.
- 3.7 Lane Head Farm (North) lay on the eastern side of Higham Lane, approximately 1km north of Dodworth, and may have originated as a medieval assarted farm.¹ The archaeological evaluation of the Capitol Park site uncovered the remnants of a medieval ridge and furrow field system (Fig. 2), adding tentative support to the notion that the farm originated on assart land at the border of Dodworth's agricultural fields. For further discussion, see the separate *Lane Head Farm (North)* section below.

Post-medieval (AD 1536 to 1900)

- 3.8 The 1806 Valuation Plan of Dodworth Township plan shows a trackway running east from Higham Lane towards Gawber and Barnsley (Fig. 2). This trackway crossed some 112m to the south of the Lane Head Farm (North) site. A machine-cut section across the trackway revealed a hollow-way.² The age of this trackway is unknown, but it may have originated as a medieval or early post-medieval cattle road.

¹ Assarts were plots of cultivated land cut out of the edges of woodland, usually at the outer limits of agricultural fields associated with settlements.

² A lane at a lower level than the surrounding land, created through erosion from traffic and/or water.

- 3.9 The 1806 plan also shows an enclosure field system within the area of the Capitol Park site, and ditches/gullies associated with these fields were recorded by the geophysical survey and the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation also recorded a series of post-medieval plough furrows and a possible robbed out boundary wall (Fig. 2).
- 3.10 Lane Head Farm (South) lay on the eastern side of Higham Lane, some 0.2km south of Lane Head Farm (North). This farm is first depicted on the 1806 plan, and the building survey and watching brief carried out prior to/during its demolition indicated that it was late 18th century in origin.
- 3.11 Capitol Park is underlain by coal measures, and the Top and Low Haigh coal seams outcropped across the site. The geophysical survey recorded a series of pit-type anomalies running along the line of the seams, and these were interpreted as surface coal mining pits. However, the archaeological fieldwork recorded no corresponding pits and it was concluded that variations in the natural clay deposits had caused the geophysical results. There are no documentary or cartographic references to surface coal extraction within the Capitol Park site, although it is known that sub-surface mine shafts extended below the area of the site in the 19th century.

Lane Head Farm (North)

- 3.12 A detailed account of the development of the Lane Head Farm (North) buildings has been presented elsewhere (NAA 2006a). It is not intended to repeat this information in full here, but a brief summary follows. Figure 3 should be viewed in conjunction with the following text.
- 3.13 As stated above, Lane Head Farm (North) may have originated as a medieval assarted farm on the border of Dodworth's agricultural fields. There are a number of other assarted farms within Dodworth Township and these appear to have originated between the 12th and 14th centuries. At this time, the Monastery of St John was raising money by selling or leasing plots of land around the edges of the village and there was rapid expansion amongst the Barnsley estates. Sykes argues that Lane Head Farm (North) was originally owned by the De Dodsworth family in the 14th century; however, interpretation of documentary sources is complicated by confusion between the names of the various farms along Higham Lane.
- 3.14 The building survey at the site found that the main farmhouse was constructed around a 17th century timber-framed building. This was the earliest surviving structure at the site; analysis of timber samples indicated a construction date during late 1627 or early 1628. There were no re-used materials from an earlier structure. If the farm had a medieval origin, then all visible traces of pre-17th century structures had been removed, although it was considered possible that below-ground remains might survive.

- 3.15 This 17th century phase was a single-storey post and truss construction, possibly standing on post pads or a low stone wall. The length, simplicity and form of the building suggested that it was a farm building (probably a non-aisled barn) rather than a domestic residence. The location of any associated 17th century farmhouse is unknown.
- 3.16 The first secure documentary reference to Lane Head Farm (North) dates to 1723, when the Wentworth estate purchased the farm from the Keresford estate. Sykes speculates that Lane Head Farm (North) had passed from the De Dodsworths to the Keresfords via a series of marriages.
- 3.17 Jeffreys' map (c.1770) depicts an "L"-shaped building at the Lane Head Farm (North) site, with a wing projecting northwards from the eastern end of an east/west-aligned main range. It is possible that this smaller, "L"-shaped structure is the timber-framed building; however, the accuracy of Jeffreys' map is uncertain.
- 3.18 At some stage, probably in the 18th century, the timber-framed barn structure was encased in stone. The building was probably converted for domestic use at this time, with the upper storey and the rear outshot (first shown on the 1806 plan) being added.
- 3.19 The stone barn adjoining the eastern end of the farmhouse also appears to have been built in the 18th century, possibly at the same time as the domestic conversion of the main building. This barn is depicted for the first time on the 1806 plan, which also shows a detached east/west-oriented building to the south of the main building. The function of this southern building is unknown, but it was presumably another barn. It had been demolished by the time of the 1847 plan.
- 3.20 The 1806 plan also depicts a further east/west-aligned building range to the north of the main building. This comprised a pair of cottages.
- 3.21 A byre and a new north/south-aligned range were added to the eastern end of the stone barn adjoining the farmhouse between 1806 and 1847, reflecting changes in animal husbandry practices wherein free-roaming herds were gradually replaced by stock reared in buildings arranged around a central yard.
- 3.22 A carriage-arched barn to the south-west of the main building was also built during this period, and would have provided storage for the increasing range of farm machinery being introduced at this time.
- 3.23 The farm was recorded in the 1847 tithe apportionment book as a "homestead and garden." The 1849 Ordnance Survey (OS) map documents the addition of a southern extension to the south-western carriage-arched barn. The 1891 OS map shows that a small square structure, possibly a pigsty, had been added to

the southern edge of the yard.

- 3.24 A number of small ancillary buildings and outshoots were added in the early 20th century, but the main building had been seriously undermined by extensive 19th century below-ground mine workings. Rebuilding works failed to consolidate the structure, and eventually much of the front of the building collapsed. During the 1960s, the old farmhouse was abandoned in favour of a new bungalow built on the site of the northern cottages first depicted on the 1806 plan, which were demolished to make way for the new build.
- 3.25 The c.1849 southern extension to the south-western carriage-arched barn was also demolished in the 1960s, and replaced by a brick barn. The north/south-aligned eastern range was demolished in the 1990s. The remainder of the buildings were demolished in October to December 2005.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The excavation had the following principal aims and objectives, as defined by the WSI (NAA 2006b):
- to identify and assess any evidence for pre-17th century activity at the site;
 - to ascertain the nature of any footings associated with the 17th century timber-framed structure – in particular, whether the structure stood on pad-stones or a low stone wall;
 - to determine whether the timber-framed building originally continued eastwards and/or westwards;
 - to uncover any evidence for the presence and location of any associated domestic building contemporary with, or pre-dating, the 17th century timber-framed structure;
 - to uncover any evidence for the north-south range depicted on Jeffreys' c.1770 map;
 - to gather information on the form, date and function of the southern outbuilding depicted on the 1806 plan but demolished by the time of the 1847 map;
 - to provide a detailed and concise record of any archaeological features identified during the course of the excavation, to recover any associated artefacts, and to sample appropriate deposits;

- to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological excavation to be deposited with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record (SYAS SMR) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), and:
- to undertake further analysis and publish the results in a local, regional or national journal as appropriate.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The WSI (NAA 2006b) proposed a 25m by 10m excavation area and three 10m by 2m trial trenches at the site. However, following initial investigation, the natural subsoil was found to lie at a higher level than expected and it was considered appropriate to open up a larger excavation area. This change in methodology was agreed with SYAS. The amended excavation area measured approximately 45m by 27m, and covered most of the former farm complex footprint (Fig. 2).
- 5.2 The site was cleared of any remaining demolition rubble by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The remaining concrete floors of the former farm buildings were broken out by a pneumatic drill. Both procedures were carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was then carried out to the top of archaeological deposits or natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first.
- 5.3 Where archaeological features and deposits were identified, they were cleaned by hand. Archaeological features were then hand-excavated to evaluate depth, character and degree of preservation, and to enable the recovery of sufficient artefactual and environmental evidence to date and characterise the archaeology. Excavated sample sections comprised 50% of every discrete feature and 10% of linear or curvilinear features with uniform fills. Due to health and safety restrictions, the well (context 67; see para. 6.21, below) was mechanically excavated.
- 5.4 All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Detailed plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20; location plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Levels were tied in to Ordnance Datum. A written description of features was compiled using the NAA pro-forma context recording system. A photographic record of the site was taken using monochrome prints and colour slides at a format of 35mm.
- 5.5 Finds were recorded and processed using the NAA processing system prior to submission for post-excavation assessment. All finds were appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery and storage

strategies were in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995; Watkinson and Neal 1998).

6.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS

- 6.1 Please refer to Figures 4-6. All recorded archaeological features and deposits (contexts) are described fully in Appendix A.

Geological

- 6.2 The natural subsoil (7/31) was exposed across the whole of the site and comprised brown-yellow clay with stone inclusions.

Pre-1770

- 6.3 A complete 16th to 17th century pot base (74) was retrieved from the site, but this artefact was not associated with any specific features.
- 6.4 The stratigraphically-earliest structure at the site was wall 28, although it was undated artefactually (Fig. 5, Sec. H). This north-north-east/south-south-west-aligned wall was laid directly onto the natural clay and was apparently constructed from limestone rather than the sandstone employed in the later structures at the site. It measured approximately 5.5m in length by 1m in width and survived to a maximum height of 0.2m. Wall 28 lay to the east of the main farm building's core, but was stratigraphically earlier than the walls associated with the late 18th century attached stone barn adjoining the eastern end of the farmhouse (it was partially truncated by drain 96, which was overlain by the late 18th century walls; see paras. 6.6-6.8, below). It is therefore possible that wall 28 was part of the eastern end of the building as depicted on the c.1770 plan, perhaps forming its eastern gable wall.
- 6.5 To the south-east of wall 28, a mixed spread of clay and coal (78) was partially overlain by sandstone rubble 77 (Fig. 5, Sec. B). It was possible that these contexts represented the remains of surfacing. Deposit 78 contained six sherds of 18th century pottery and one sherd of late 19th to 20th century material. The early stratigraphic position of these contexts indicates that the late 19th to 20th century artefact from 78 was probably intrusive.

1770 to early 19th century

- 6.6 Two stone-lined land drains (96 & 97) ran across the north-eastern part of the site on a rough east/west and north/south alignment. These features were of similar construction and may have been contemporary. Drain 96 truncated the northern end of wall 28, while drain 97 cut across deposits 77 and 78. Drain 96 was partially overlain by silt deposit 34, which contained building rubble

and late 18th to 19th century artefactual material. Both of these drains had been built over by the eastern extensions to the main farm building (see below).

- 6.7 Three sections of sandstone wall (46, 92 & 91) ran on a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment in the northern part of the site. These wall segments survived to a width of 0.6m and a maximum height of approximately 0.3m. They corresponded in location with structures recorded during the NAA building survey and were interpreted as the southern wall of the enlarged main farm building (with an attached stone barn adjoining the eastern end of the farmhouse) first depicted on the 1806 plan. A small section of brick walling (47) surviving along the line of this wall may have represented later repair/modification.
- 6.8 Wall segment 46 was laid directly onto the natural clay; segment 91 was laid over deposit 34 (which, as stated above, covered drain 96 and contained late 18th to 19th century artefactual material); segment 92 overlay deposit 36, which was a clayey silt layer with frequent coal inclusions. Context 36 contained 29 sherds of late 18th to 19th century pottery and one sherd of late 19th to 20th century material. If it is accepted that the single sherd of modern material was probably intrusive, then a late 18th to 19th century date seems likely for the construction of this southern stone wall. This tallies with other evidence: as stated above (paras. 3.17, 3.21), the main building probably originated as a 17th century timber-framed barn, which was encased in stone and converted for domestic use in the 18th century, possibly between 1770 and 1806. The stone barn adjoining the eastern end of the farmhouse also appears to have been built at the same time.
- 6.9 Sandstone walls 40 and 49 (Fig. 5, Sec. H) butted up against the northern face of 91/92. Aligned north-north-east/south-south-west, these 0.5m-wide walls survived to a maximum height of 0.2m. Both of these structures had been recorded by the NAA building survey: wall 49 was interpreted as the eastern gable end of the attached barn, while wall 40 presumably represented an internal partition.
- 6.10 Walls 45 (Fig. 5, Sec. C) and 76 lay at the north-western limit of excavation. Both of these structures were aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and were cut directly into the natural clay. They were constructed of sandstone and survived to between 0.4m and 0.6m in width and 0.2m to 0.3m in height. A single sherd of pottery retrieved from within wall 45 was pre-1760 in date, but it is likely that this artefact was residual as these walls correspond in location with the rear outshot to the main building first shown on the 1806 plan. Both of these walls were previously recorded by the NAA building survey.
- 6.11 Remnants of limestone rubble internal surfacing (48) were present within the eastern barn area of the enlarged main farm building. This surfacing spread

approximately 4.8m east/west and 2.3m north/south and butted up against the inner faces of walls 91 and 40. It also butted up against earlier wall 28 (see para. 6.4, above), indicating that this (possibly) pre-1770 limestone wall was at least partially retained when the main building was remodelled in the late 18th/early 19th century, despite the northern end of wall 28 having previously been truncated by drain 96.

- 6.12 A 6.8m length of gully (32) was recorded towards the eastern limit of the site (Fig. 5, Sec. E). Measuring 1m in width and 0.15m in depth, the irregular nature of this feature's profile suggested that it was a former hedgeline. Gully 32 was undated artefactually, but it lay within the footprint of the eastern range first depicted in 1847 and was cut by associated wall 11 (see para. 6.15, below), indicating that it dated to at least the first half of the 19th century. It also corresponded in broad location with a boundary depicted extending southwards from the eastern gable end of the main farm building on the 1806 map (Fig. 3). Postholes 17 and 19 lay to the immediate west of gully 32, but these features contained concrete rubble and were presumably related to later use of the farm's eastern range, rather than being directly associated with gully 32.
- 6.13 A pit (81) containing a complete dog skeleton had been cut into the natural clay in the south-central area of the site (Fig. 5, Sec. G). Late 18th to early 19th century material was retrieved from the infill of this pit (82).

Early to mid-19th century

- 6.14 The line of the main farm building's southern wall (46/91/92) was continued to the east by sandstone wall 50, which butted up against wall segment 91 and was of similar construction to the earlier structures. Its northern face was butted in turn by north-north-east/south-south-west-aligned sandstone wall 54. Walls 50 and 54 were both recorded during the NAA building survey and represent the southern and eastern walls of the byre adjoining the eastern end of the main farm building, first depicted in 1847. A west-north-west/east-south-east-aligned brick-built wall foundation (55) butting the northern end of wall 54 corresponded with an internal partition of this byre recorded during the building survey.
- 6.15 To the south of this eastern extension was a north/south-aligned eastern range, which was also first depicted in 1847. The excavation showed that the northern wall of this range was the same structure as the southern wall of the byre (50), which extended eastwards beyond the byre to accommodate the eastern range. Fragmentary remnants of this range's eastern and western walls survived in the forms of sandstone wall segments 25 and 11, both of which butted the southern face of wall 50.
- 6.16 Two structures were recorded at the southern end of the eastern range. A short

(approximately 2.4m) length of east/west-aligned sandstone wall (13) surviving to a maximum height of 0.3m was set directly onto the natural clay. To the immediate south of wall 13 was structure 14, which was constructed from machine-manufactured bricks. It survived to a maximum height of 0.6m and was roughly square in plan, although its eastern edge was outside of the limit of excavation. Sandstone wall 13 may represent the southern wall of the eastern range, while structure 14 might possibly correspond to the small extension depicted at the range's south-eastern corner in 1847 (Fig. 3). However, the machine-manufactured nature of the bricks employed in structure 14 does not tally with a pre-1847 date, suggesting that this part of the barn was rebuilt at a later stage.

- 6.17 The southern face of the main building's southern wall (91) and the western face of the eastern range's western wall (25) were butted by a metallised yard surface (26) measuring approximately 5.5m by 3.3m. A sherd of pottery retrieved from the surface of the feature was 19th to early 20th century in date.
- 6.18 Wall 37 lay in the south-central area of the site and was cut into the natural clay. Constructed of sandstone, this wall was approximately 0.6m wide and survived to a height of 0.15m only. It ran on a north/south alignment for approximately 16.5m and had been truncated to the north; its former line was indicated by a small patch of sandstone some 3m further northwards. The southern end of the wall featured the truncated remnants of an east/west-aligned return. Wall 37 was undated artefactually, but corresponded in location with a boundary wall first depicted clearly on the 1849 OS map, where it defined the western and southern edges of a plot of land to the south of the eastern farm range.
- 6.19 A large spread of coal in a silty matrix (38) overlay the natural clay and butted up against the western face of wall 37. This material contained 19th to early 20th century pottery, and may have been external surfacing, a dump of waste, or both.

Mid to late 19th century

- 6.20 A 1.8m length of sandstone walling (66) entered into the western limit of excavation, immediately south of the main building. Oriented east-north-east/west-south-west, this wall survived to a maximum width of 0.5m and was approximately 0.2m in height. It was laid directly onto the natural clay and was undated artefactually, but it corresponded in location with a wall shown to the immediate south of the main farm building on the 1891 OS map.
- 6.21 The 1891 map also features a dot to the immediate south of the main building, corresponding in location with a well (67) exposed during the archaeological excavation (Fig. 5, Sec. A). This well was sandstone-built and circular in plan, with a diameter of 1.8m. It was cut into the natural clay and had been

backfilled (apparently in a single episode) with silty material 83. This backfill yielded a number of artefacts, including one bearing a trademark which was registered in 1928. The well was excavated to a maximum depth of 4m below the ground surface without its base being reached. Its sides were found to bell out slightly as they went down.

- 6.22 Two courses of a north/south-aligned brick wall (44) survived towards the centre of the main building. This structure was only one brick's thickness, suggesting that it represented an internal partition. The remains of a brick and sandstone-built hearth (43) were recorded within the western end of the main building, corresponding with a structure recorded during the NAA building survey. Both of these structures contained machine-made bricks.
- 6.23 Two intercutting gullies lay in the south-central area of the site. North/south-aligned gully 69 (Fig. 5, Sec. J) was cut by north-west/south-east-aligned gully 71. Undated artefactually, these gullies were cut into the natural clay and probably represented drainage features. They extended from the southern boundary of the possible pigsty first shown on the 1891 OS map, although there was no physical trace of the pigsty structure itself.

Post-1891

- 6.24 A mixed deposit of clay, coal and brick fragments (58/57) at the south-eastern limit of the site was overlain by a clay/coal layer (60/64), which contained late 19th to early 20th century pottery. Deposit 60/64 was cut by sandstone culvert 15, which was partially covered by coal-rich clayey layers 59 and 61 (Fig. 5, Sec. I).
- 6.25 Postholes 17 (Fig. 5, Sec. D) and 19 (Fig. 5, Sec. K) were located centrally within the eastern range, and may have provided ceiling support. Up to 0.8m in diameter and 0.24m in depth, these postholes had been backfilled with mixed deposits of ash, coal and building rubble (including concrete).
- 6.26 A further posthole (79) lay within the former yard area (Fig. 5, Sec. F), where it was cut into stone surface 26. Measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.14m in depth, this posthole contained the decayed remnants of its associated wooden post (86). It was undated artefactually.
- 6.27 Two square, brick-built drain openings (1 and 8) were cut into the natural clay in the centre of the site, within the former footprint of the early to mid-20th century northern extension to the possible pigsty. The broken remnants of iron covers were associated with these drains.
- 6.28 The archaeological remains at the site were covered by a number of silty deposits containing 19th to early 20th century artefactual material (39, 27, 41, 42, 23, 24), and the whole sequence was sealed by concrete surfacing (2) and

rubble associated with the recent demolition of the farm buildings (30).

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE ARCHIVE

7.1 As part of the assessment of the site records the following level of analysis has been undertaken:

- matrices have been drawn up, showing the stratigraphic relationships of all contexts;
- plans and sections have been checked against context record sheets to ensure accurate cross-referencing;
- context and finds catalogues of records have been entered onto computerised databases (Microsoft Access); and:
- photographic and illustration catalogues have been entered onto computerised databases (Microsoft Excel).

7.2 The site record has been quantified as follows:

Context descriptions	94
Plans	13
Sections	13
Colour slides (films)	6
Black and white photographs and negatives (films)	5

Table 1: primary archive inventory

7.3 Discussion and quantification of the artefactual archive from the site is summarised below (Section 8.0) and included in Appendices B and C.

Recommendations for further analysis

7.4 No further work is recommended on the site archive.

Storage and curation

7.5 The site archive (written, drawn and photographic records; retrieved artefactual material) are currently held by NAA at their offices in Barnard Castle, Co. Durham. Following completion of the post-excavation phase, the archive will

be deposited with the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery (subject to the agreement of the landowner and the recipient museum).

8.0 SUMMARY SPECIALIST FINDS ASSESSMENTS

Summary pottery assessment

- 8.1 See Appendix B for the full pottery assessment report by Peter Didsbury.
- 8.2 A total of 159 sherds of pottery, weighing 5,067g and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 31.4g, was recovered from the excavation. In addition, there were three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing a total of 6g.
- 8.3 Most of the material recovered from the site belongs to a broad, not very closely datable, later 19th or early 20th century phase of occupation/activity, although there is also a significant component of 18th and early 19th century material. The most closely dated context is well 67, which must have been filled after c.1928.

Recommendations

- 8.4 No further work is thought to be necessary on this material, although it should be retained in an appropriate archive in the interests of future ceramic research in the region.

Summary finds assessment

- 8.5 See Appendix C for the full finds assessment report by Gail Hama.
- 8.6 A range of material was retrieved from the excavation. In general, most of the finds are of recent manufacture or have no diagnostic features. Some of the recorded finds, however, are worthy of note. Of particular interest are a 16th to 19th century linen smoother and an 18th century bone domino (both from context 34; Fig. 5, Sec. H), as well as a 19th to 20th century brass miners' plaque (context 41) bearing the legend 'W CRIMER & SON HALIFAX' encircling the word 'MINERS'.

Recommendations

- 8.7 The linen smoother, domino and miners' plaque should be retained and deposited with the site archive. The remaining items can be discarded unless required by the museum.

9.0 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The following discussion assesses the results of the excavation in terms of the project aims and objectives outlined in Section 4.

Pre-17th century activity at the site

- 9.2 The excavation recorded no evidence for the possible prehistoric field system and the medieval ridge and furrow uncovered during previous archaeological fieldwork at the Capitol Park site (NAA 2005d, 2007). This might indicate either that these field systems did not extend as far west as the Lane Head Farm (North) site, or that ground disturbance associated with the construction of the post-medieval farm buildings was extensive enough to remove all traces of any earlier features.
- 9.3 Similarly, there were no medieval features or artefacts to suggest that Lane Head Farm (North) originated as a medieval assarted farm. This might indicate that the farm was a post-medieval foundation, or again, it might be due to the impact of later disturbance.

Seventeenth century timber-framed structure

- 9.4 A complete 16th to 17th century pot base was retrieved from the site, but this artefact was not associated with any specific features.
- 9.5 The excavation found no physical evidence for the 17th century timber-framed structure found encased within the main farm building during the previous survey (NAA 2006a), and there was no clear indication as to whether or not the timber-framed building originally extended eastwards and/or westwards.
- 9.6 The survey report suggested that the timber frame's posts may have stood on post pads or low stone walling. No such structures were uncovered in the locations where timber posts were recorded by the survey, indicating either that they had been removed during post-medieval development of the structure or that the timber frame had been set directly into the natural clay.
- 9.7 There is the possibility that limestone wall 28, which survived to a maximum height of 0.2m and was earlier than the other, sandstone-built structures at the site, may have served as support for timber posts within the eastern gable end of the 17th century building. This possibility remains entirely conjectural, however.

Domestic building contemporary with the 17th century timber-framed structure

- 9.8 The building survey report (ibid) suggested that the 17th century timber-framed

structure was a farm building (probably a non-aisled barn) rather than a domestic residence. The excavation found no evidence to confirm or deny this hypothesis. Nor was there evidence for any associated 17th century farmhouse at the site. This may indicate either that: there was no such farmhouse at the Lane Head Farm (North) site; the farmhouse was outside of the excavation area; or that later phases of activity at the site have removed all traces of the putative farmhouse.

The north-south range depicted on Jeffreys' c.1770 map

- 9.9 Limestone wall 28 was the earliest structure at the site. It lay to the east of the main farm building's core, but was of different construction to the sandstone walls associated with the late 18th century stone barn attached to the eastern end of the farmhouse. It is therefore possible that wall 28 was part of the eastern end of the building as depicted on the 1770 plan. It may have been a complete limestone wall – perhaps the building's eastern gable end – or, as stated above, it may have supported a timber frame which was removed when the building was encased in sandstone and converted for residential use in the late 18th century.

The southern outbuilding depicted in 1806 and demolished pre-1847

- 9.10 The excavation found no features or deposits clearly associated with this outbuilding, indicating that it was completely removed either during or post-demolition. The total absence of features associated with this structure suggests either that it had unsubstantial foundations or that there has been a high level of ground disturbance at the site.

Late post-medieval/modern farm buildings

- 9.11 Only very limited and fragmentary remains of the late 18th to 20th century buildings survived at the site, and these were all associated with the main building and the eastern range; there was no remaining trace of the western range. Similarly, dating evidence retrieved during the excavation was limited and only broadly dateable.
- 9.12 The excavation indicated that the 17th century timber-framed barn had been encased in stone and converted for domestic use in the late 18th to 19th centuries, with the stone barn adjoining the eastern end of the farmhouse being built at the same time. This supported the construction sequence laid out in the building survey report (NAA 2006a), which hypothesised that these modifications had probably taken place in the 18th century, possibly between 1770 and 1806.
- 9.13 The farm's north/south-aligned eastern range and the byre adjoining the eastern end of the main farm building were both first depicted in 1847. The

excavation indicated that these structures had been built at the same time, with the northern wall of the southern range being the same structure as the southern wall of the byre (wall 50).

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The archaeological excavation at the Lane Head Farm (North) site found only limited structural and dating evidence associated with the demolished 18th to 20th century farm buildings. There was no secure evidence for pre-18th century activity at the site, including the 17th century timber-framed building, although it is possible that the absence of such material was due to extensive ground disturbance associated with late post-medieval redevelopment and modern construction and demolition.
- 10.2 Although the archaeological evidence was limited, it broadly supported the conclusions of the building survey (NAA 2006a) and added a small amount of new information, such as the possibility that the main building was at least partially constructed of limestone prior to being encased in sandstone in the late 18th century.
- 10.3 It is recommended that no further analysis of the archive be undertaken and that it be deposited with the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery.

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1806: *Survey of the Parish of Dodworth* (SCRO SpS. Add 3 and Sp.St 60702-1)

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1849: Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile, Sheet **274**

1891: Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, Sheet **274:10**

1960: Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile, Sheet **274**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
1	Brick-built drain		No finds
2	Concrete surface		No finds
3	Layer of sand and ash	Bedding for concrete surface 2	No finds
4	Layer of ash and coal waste		No finds
5	Deposit of stones		No finds
6	Same as 36	Same as 36	No finds
7	Natural subsoil: yellow/brown clay	Same as 31	
8	Brick-built drain		No finds
9	VOID		
10	VOID		
11	North/south-oriented sandstone wall	Same as 12	No finds

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
12	North/south-oriented sandstone wall	Same as 11	No finds
13	East/west-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
14	Square, brick structure		No finds
15	Sandstone-built culvert	Within construction cut 56	No finds
16	Layer of mortar		2 Fe nails: undated
17	Square posthole cut	Filled by 18	
18	Mixed deposit of ash, coal waste, concrete and rubble	Fill of posthole 17	No finds
19	Sub-circular posthole cut	Filled by 19	
20	Mixed deposit of ash, coal waste and rubble	Fill of posthole 19	No finds
21	Mixed deposit of mortar and ash overlying "garden soil" 36		1 pottery sherd: 19th or early 20th century
22	Same as 38	Same as 38	See 38
23	Cleaning layer over sandstone wall 25		7 pottery sherds (22g): 19th or earlier 20th century; 1 glass object: 19 century

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
24	Cleaning layer over stone surface 26		2 pottery sherds: late 18th or early 19th century and 19th or early 20th century; Cu alloy ring: modern
25	North/south-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
26	Cobbled surface		1 pottery sherd: 19th or early 20th century; Fe horseshoe: post-medieval
27	Cleaning layer above sandstone wall 28		4 pottery sherds: late 19th or early 20th century; brick: post-medieval; 1 piece animal bone
28	North/south-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
29	Layer of sandstone demolition rubble	Same as 34?	No finds
30	Deposit of concrete rubble in clayey silt matrix		No finds
31	Natural subsoil: yellow/brown clay	Same as 7	
32	North/south-aligned gully; possible hedgeline	Filled by 33	No finds
33	Mid brown silty clay	Fill of possible hedgeline 32	No finds
34	Layer of clayey silt containing building rubble	Same as 29?	4 pottery sherds: probably late 18th to 19th century; linen smoother: 16th-19th century; bone domino tile: 18th century

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
35	Layer of mortar, possibly representing a surface. Overlay possible 18th century sandstone rubble surface 77.		No finds
36	Garden soil: yellow-brown silt clay	Same as 6	29 pottery sherds: probably late 18th to 19th century, but also includes 1 sherd late 19th to early 20th century pottery
37	North/south-oriented sandstone wall	Construction cut = 68	No finds
38	Layer of coal	Same as 22	18 pottery/tile sherds: 19th or earlier 20th century; oyster shell frag
39	Cleaning layer around sandstone wall 37		6 pottery sherds: 19th or earlier 20th century; window casement stay: 20th century; 1 glass frag: undated; 2 bricks: modern; 4 cinders
40	North/south-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
41	Cleaning layer west of sandstone wall 40		17 pottery sherds: late 19th or early 20th century; 1 frag clay tobacco pipe: late 18th or 19th century; brass miners' plaque: 19th-20th century; glass bottle frag: undated
42	Cleaning layer east of sandstone wall 40, above surface 48		49 pottery sherds: 1 heavily-burned frag <i>possibly</i> Romano-British, others late 18th to early 19th century and 19th to early 20th century; 2 clay tobacco pipe frags: late 18th to 19th century; 2 pieces animal bone
43	Brick and sandstone-constructed hearth		No finds
44	North/south-oriented brick wall		No finds

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
45	North/south-oriented sandstone wall	Construction cut = 63	1 pottery sherd: 18th century, unlikely to post-date c. 1760
46	East/west-oriented sandstone wall	Same as 91 & 92?	No finds
47	Remains of brick-built wall		No finds
48	Sandstone rubble surface		No finds
49	North/south-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
50	East/west-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
51	Sandstone/slate-built doorway	Within wall 50	No finds
52	Sandstone-built doorway	Within wall 50	No finds
53	Sandstone step	Associated with doorway 53	No finds
54	North/south-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
55	East/west-oriented brick wall		No finds
56	Construction cut for stone culvert 15	Cut for 15; backfilled by 90	
57	Mixed deposit of mid-brown clay, coal and fragments of building material	Same as 58?	No finds

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
58	Mixed deposit of mid-brown clay, coal and fragments of building material	Same as 57?	2 bricks: post-medieval
59	Mixed deposit of coal, silt and clay		No finds
60	Layer of silty clay with frequent coal inclusions	Same as 64?	No finds
61	Mixed deposit of brown-yellow clay and coal		No finds
62	Sandstone-built doorway	Within wall 50	No finds
63	Construction cut for sandstone wall 45	Cut for wall 45; backfilled by 87	
64	Mixed deposit of brown clay and coal	Same as 60?	1 pottery sherd: later 19th or earlier 20th century
65	Sandstone slab		No finds
66	East/west-oriented sandstone wall		No finds
67	Sandstone-lined well	Backfilled by 83; construction cut = 84	No finds
68	Construction cut for sandstone wall 37	Cut for wall 37; backfilled by 88	
69	North/south-aligned drainage gully	Filled by 70 & 89	
70	Yellow-brown clay	Fill of gully 69	No finds

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
71	Cut of east/west-aligned soakaway drain	Filled by 72 & 73	
72	Sandstone lining of drain 71	Primary fill of 71	No finds
73	Mid-brown/yellow silty clay: redeposited natural backfilling drain 71	Secondary fill of 71	No finds
74	Number allocated to complete pot base	Unstratified	Post-16th/17th century?
75	Sandstone; same as 96	Same as 96	No finds
76	North/south-aligned sandstone		No finds
77	Sandstone spread		No finds
78	Mixed deposit of silty clay and stone		6 pottery sherds: 18th century and late 19th or early 20th century
79	Roughly square posthole cut	Primary fill = 85 Secondary fill = 86	
80	Deposit of stones		No finds
81	Cut of pit (animal burial)	Filled by 82	
82	Dark brown silty clay	Fill of pit 81	1 pottery sherd: late 18th or early 19th century; articulated dog skeleton

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
83	Dark brown silty clay	Backfill of well 67	12 pottery sherds: late 19th or early 20th century; 2 glass bottles: 1875 to early 20th century and 1921-1923
84	Construction cut for well 67	Cut for well 67	
85	Grey clay	Primary fill of posthole 79	No finds
86	Silty deposit containing decayed wood	Secondary fill of posthole 79	No finds
87	Dark brown silty clay with coal inclusions	Fill of wall construction cut 63 for wall 45	No finds
88	Dark brown silty clay	Fill of wall construction cut 68 for wall 37	No finds
89	Mid brown silty clay	Secondary fill of drainage gully 69	No finds
90	Mid-brown silty clay with sandstone inclusions	Backfill of construction cut 56 for stone culvert 15	No finds
91	East/west-oriented sandstone wall	Same as 46 & 92?	No finds
92	East/west-oriented sandstone wall	Same as 46 & 91?	No finds

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Context	Description	Relationships	Finds info
93	Cut for soakaway drain		
94	Cut for soakaway drain		
95	VOID		
96	Fragmented sandstone	Fill of soakaway drain 93; same as 75	No finds
97	Fragmented sandstone	Fill of soakaway drain 94	No finds

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APPENDIX B: POTTERY ASSESSMENT REPORT

By Peter Didsbury

Introduction and methodology

A total of 159 sherds of pottery, weighing 5,067g and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 31.4g, was recovered from the excavation. In addition, there were three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing a total of 6g.

All material was quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric type or material category within archaeological context. The data was entered onto an Access database. This database is reproduced in this report (Table B1). Fabric codes employed in the database are set out in table B2.

Discussion: the assemblages

A complete pot base was accorded the number 74. The vessel (two joining sherds, weighing a total of 1,379g) is a large coarseware closed form, with a basal diameter of c.190mm. The glaze, which is thick and has a tendency to flake, covers both sides of the vessel. Such fabrics were available regionally from the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries onwards.

Silty clay layer 78 produced six sherds, weighing 87g. The earliest are fragments from an 18th century Staffordshire Black-Dipped Ware vessel, while the latest is a sherd from a late 19th or early 20th century thick white porcelain mug.

Make-up deposits 34 and 36 contained a combined total of 33 pottery sherds, weighing 481g (ASW 14.6g). All but four of these sherds (105g) came from layer 36. The material from context 34 consists of early modern coarsewares, which are not closely datable, though the majority are probably late 18th to 19th century in date. The assemblage from context 36 has a range of similar material, but also includes 18th century Staffordshire slipwares and late 18th or early 19th century Creamware. A single sherd of late 19th to early 20th century Banded Slipware was retrieved from context 36, but it is possible that this sherd was intrusive.

Stone wall 45 produced a single large sherd (24g). This was the rim/body of a rather globular hollow ware form, in 18th century Staffordshire Black-Dipped Ware, or possibly a more local variant of that fabric, since the body is in a red-firing clay. The vessel bears yellow-firing slip roundels and linear decoration. It is unlikely to post-date c.1760.

Fill 82 of pit 81 produced a single small flake (2g) of late 18th or early 19th century Creamware.

Metalled surface 26 contained a single sherd (48g) from the rim of a large pancheon in Late Blackware. No close dating is possible, though it is almost certainly of 19th century or early 20th century date.

Coal spread 22/38 produced 18 sherds of pottery and glazed ceramic tile (309g). Though not closely datable, the majority of this material is of late 19th or earlier 20th century date.

Fill 83 of well 67, which may have been deposited in a single episode, contained ten sherds, weighing a total of 968g. Most of this material is of late 19th or early 20th century date, but the assemblage from context 83 also included two complete white stoneware Hartley's preserve jars. While Hartley's began production in 1886 (Anon. 1992), the jars from context 83 bear an impressed base mark which includes a monogram composed of an 'M' flanked by two 'F's, the first retrograde. This 'FMF' trademark was registered by the Food Manufacturers' Federation in 1928 (PGGTJ 1928), although it have been in use for a period of time before registration.

Deposit 83 also contained a large shoulder sherd from a drinks flagon, bearing part of a printed inscription relating to a 'botanical brewer' in Westgate, Barnsley. The name of the brewer does not survive. Botanical brewers typically provided such soft drinks as ginger beer, sarsaparilla etc, and were particularly popular in the late 19th to mid 20th centuries, when potable water was not always available. Examples of bottles featuring the term 'botanical brewer' are known from at least 1895 to as late as 1948.

Silty clay layer 64 produced a single sherd of later 19th or earlier 20th century stoneware.

Cleaning layer 39, around wall 37, produced six sherds of pottery (204g). The assemblage is of late 19th or earlier 20th century date.

Cleaning layer 27 produced four sherds (22g) of late 19th or early 20th century pottery.

Cleaning layers 41 and 42 were located respectively to the west and east of wall 40, which formed the end wall of the farmhouse. Layer 41 produced 17 sherds (429g) of late 19th or early 20th century material. These included a large fragment of sanitary ware (perhaps part of a toilet cistern), a sherd from a German or Low Countries seltzer or gin bottle, and a brown Derbyshire-type stoneware jar rim, which may be compared to a published handled porringer of c.1900 (Hildyard 1985, no. 310). Context 41 also contained one fragment of late 18th or 19th century clay tobacco pipe stem. Layer 42 produced a larger assemblage, consisting of 49 sherds (948g) and two late 18th to 19th century clay pipe stems. Much of the assemblage, though not very closely datable, consists of typical later 19th or early 20th century tablewares and coarsewares, but there is an earlier component which dates from the late 18th to early 19th century (Creamware, Pearlware) and which is not mirrored in the assemblage from 41. It may be noted that a small (1g) fragment of heavily burned pottery from 42 might *conceivably* be from a Romano-British colour-coated indented beaker.

Cleaning layer 23 contained seven sherds (22g). The earliest material is from a Creamware plate which can be closely paralleled in the Don Pottery 1807 Pattern Book (Doncaster Museums 1983, no. 40). There is also a blue 'grass-edged' rim fragment which may belong to the first half of the 19th century, but the rest of the assemblage can only be accorded a broad 19th or earlier 20th century date.

Cleaning layer 24 contained two sherds (66g) comprising a sherd of late 18th or early 19th

century Creamware and a sherd of 19th or early 20th century Late Blackware.

Mortar and ash layer 21 contained a single sherd (27g) of 19th or early 20th century Late Blackware.

Conclusions and recommendations

Most of the material recovered from the site belongs to a broad, not very closely datable, later 19th or early 20th century phase of occupation/activity, although there is also a significant component of 18th and early 19th century material. The most closely dated context is well 67, which must have been filled after c.1928.

No further work is thought to be necessary on this material, although it should be retained in an appropriate archive in the interests of future ceramic research in the region.

Table B1: pottery database

CTXT	ID	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
74	40	GREP	2	1379	Complete base and joining body of large closed form. Thick purple glaze with tendency to flake, both sides. Base diam. c. 190mm
78	46	GREB	2	77	Base and body with handle stump (?). Two coarseware vessels. Same fabrics in 36
78	47	PORC	1	8	Thick plain white porcellanous mug (?) rim
78	45	STAFSBD	3	2	Fragments, same vessel
34	7	GREB	2	38	Body, pinkish yellow fabric, brown internal glaze. Exterior corrugated. Same fabric in 78. Also base, iron-rich glaze both sides. Base diameter c. 50mm, probably from a closed form such as a tankard
34	9	LBLAK	1	11	Body, glazed both sides
34	8	WHDIP	1	56	Thick-walled body. Clear lead glaze on interior over white slip, firing yellow. Probably from a large pancheon
36	59	BANDSL	1	2	Body. Broad blue and narrow brown bands
36	61	CREAM	1	2	Body
36	67	GREB	1	143	Large bichrome body, brown exterior, greenish interior. Hard, Humberware like fabric

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CTXT	ID	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
36	66	GREB	9	100	Bodies and a storage jar rim, several vessels
36	60	LBLAK	9	86	Bodies
36	63	STAFSFE	1	4	Body
36	68	STAFSFE?	3	7	Two rim fragments and a joining body from a thin-walled vessel, form uncertain. Very fine mottled brownish exterior and yellowish interior. Pinkish buff paste
36	62	STAFSL	1	14	Base
36	64	TRSL	1	3	Body, brown-glazed red earthenware with remains of yellow-firing underglaze trailed line of white slip
36	65	WHDIP	2	15	Bodies, different vessels. Interior white slip, no traces of glaze remaining
45	48	STAFSBD-T	1	24	Rim/body of rather globular hollow ware form. Red fabric, so possibly more local than Staffordshire. Yellow-firing slip roundels below rim, and horizontal line below slight shoulder cordon. Dark brown background
82	1	CREAM	1	2	Flake
26	3	LBLAK	1	48	Rim of a large bowl (pancheon), rim diameter c. 420mm. The rim is horizontally outbent and slightly undercut. Internally glazed. Similar rim in 042
22	22	FPWW	2	3	Plain white fragments, different vessels
22	25	LBLAK	1	56	Thick-walled sherd, glazed internally
22	24	MISCFP	2	7	Body, perhaps from cover, pale pinkish fabric with metallic pinkish brown glaze both sides. Also whitish fragment glazed both sides in brown
22	23	MODSW	2	14	Brown bodies, one with handle stump
22	21	TILE	5	25	Yellow-glazed tile. Raised rectilinear keying on back
38	18	LBLAK	2	100	Bodies, glazed internally, same large vessel, probably pancheon
38	20	TPWW	3	70	Rim and two joining base sherds, same vessel. A large tableware serving dish or similar with floral border and blue geometric print. Of late 19th or 20th century appearance

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CTXT	ID	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
38	19	WHDIP	1	34	Body, internal clear lead glaze over white slip, firing egg-yolk yellow
83	39	FPWW	2	45	Complete profile of small beaker with powder blue glaze overall. H 51mm, rim diam. 70mm, base diam. 42mm. Incised underglaze cursive '3' or 'M' on base; plain white cup rim/body; rim/body of beaded pudding basin, plain white, crazed glaze, rim diam. c. 140mm
83	36	MODSW	4	898	Shoulder of brown dipped spirit flask with black printed legend: [----]/BOTNANICAL BREWER/WESTGATE/BARNSELEY/PLEASE RETURN WHEN EMPTY. Two complete (three sherds) Hartley's preserve jars, 110 x 78mm. Bodies have alternating narrow and broad panels and bases bear legend: + NOT GENUINE UNLESS BEARING/WM P HARTLEY'S/LABEL/ [monogram]. See text
83	37	PORC	3	20	Bodies. Plain white sherd burned post-fracture, and one plain white with three encircling gilt lines. 'Late'
83	38	SPONG	1	5	Thick-walled body, probably from mug. Cut sponge leaf/tree motif in black
64	6	MODSW	1	47	Base, c. 75mm diameter. Grey-buff stoneware, brown-dipped. Probably from an open form.
39	14	FPWW	1	4	Body with band of cut chequer work. White earthenware with brown speckled 'teapot' type glaze
39	11	LBLAK	2	112	
39	13	MODSW	1	73	Spirit bottle rim. Greenish 'Bristol' glaze inside and out. Latter developed c. 1835, and very common from 1860s
39	10	TILE	1	7	White glazed ceramic tile. Pinkish white earthenware. Combed wavy line keying on reverse
39	12	YELGEW	1	8	Body, glazed both sides
27	16	BANDSL	2	13	Bodies, different vessels. One whitish with red brown band, other yellowish with brown bands above handle terminal. Latter from a tankard or mug, cf. those made during the Barker period at the Don Pottery and elsewhere
27	17	FPWW	1	7	Rim of probably shallow open form with pulled pouring lip
27	15	LBLAK	1	2	Body. Glazed on exterior

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CTXT	ID	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
41	27	BANDSL	1	5	Base/lower body, probably cup or mug. Blue and brown bands with double wavy line in black above base
41	35	CTP	1	3	Stem fragment, probably later 18th or 19th century
41	30	FPWW	3	36	Rim and two bodies. Ironstone/Hotel Ware-type teawares
41	33	GREB	7	213	Bodies, six from one vessel glazed both sides, other glazed on one side only
41	32	INDCER	1	105	Hard, white, flat item, glazed on one side only. Part of a toilet cistern or similar
41	28	LBLAK	1	25	Body with handle stump, closed form
41	29	MODSW	2	30	Body from Low Countries or German seltzer or gin bottle; rim of jar, <i>cf.</i> similar profile and size of a handled porringer of c. 1900 illustrated in Hildyard 1985, no. 310. Rim diameter 140mm
41	31	PORC	1	13	Plain white thick walled cup (?), base/lower body
41	26	PORC	1	2	Plain white fragment, probably from a cup, with polychrome floral (?) decoration
42	49	CREAM	7	15	Flatware rim with bead and 'winged seed' border. Also 'Bath' edge rim fragment. Scrap
42	34	CTP	2	3	Stem fragments, probably later 18th or 19th century
42	54	FPBW	1	2	Fragment
42	55	GREB	14	207	Coarseware body and base sherds, several vessels
42	51	LBLAK	12	125	Bodies, handle and rim sherds. Includes open form with outbent rim <i>cf.</i> that in 26
42	53	MODSW	7	70	Brown Derbyshire-type kitchen wares. Includes an outbent rim bowl or basin, and a body sherd embossed with round leaf-like motifs
42	50	PEARL	2	6	Joining bodies with handle attachment scar
42	58	TPWW	1	13	Handle, possibly from jug <i>cf.</i> Victorian/Edwardian toilet ewers
42	52	TPWW/PEARL	2	8	Body and base, two vessels, blue floral prints

CTXT	ID	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
42	56	TRSL	2	501	Joining sherds of a handle-to-rim coarseware vessel (closed form?) with remains of yellow-firing underglaze white trailed slip line along the top of the rim. This need not be 17th-century Metropolitan type, since the technique continues into the 18th century
42	57	UNAT	1	1	Thin-walled irregular fragment, heavily burned whiteware with blistered black surfaces, either glaze or slip. Just possibly from a Roman 3rd-century colour coated indented beaker
23	44	CREAM	3	9	"Joining sherds making complete profile of plate with 'Bath' edge, rim diam. c. 220mm (c. 8.75"). Cf. Don Pottery Pattern Book of 1810, no. 40, which is a 9.25" plate
23	42	FPBW	1	2	Body. 'Teapot'-type ware
23	43	FPWW	1	3	Blue grass edge rim fragment
23	41	MODSW	2	8	Joining bodies, 'bottle'
24	4	CREAM	1	6	Body
24	5	LBLAK	1	60	Rim of large bowl (pancheon), rim diameter c. 380mm. The rim is heavy and square-sectioned. Internally glazed
21	2	LBLAK	1	27	Internally glazed body

Table B2: fabric and category codes employed in the database

Fabric common names are based upon those in use at the Humber Archaeology Partnership (Watkins 1987). Most are in accepted regional or national use, or are self-explanatory.

Code	Common name/remarks
BANDSL	Banded Slipware
CREAM	Creamware
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe
FPBW	Factory-produced brown earthenwares ('teapot'-type)

Code	Common name/remarks
FPWW	Factory-produced white earthenwares
GREB	Brown-glazed red earthenwares
GREP	Purple-glazed red earthenwares
INDCER	Industrial ceramic
LBLAK	Late Blackware
MISCFP	Miscellaneous factory products
MODSW	Modern stoneware
PEARL	Pearlware
PORC	Porcelain
SPONG	Sponged Ware
STAFSBD	Staffordshire Black-Dipped Ware ('-T' = 'type')
STAFSFE	Iron-stained Staffordshire Slipware
STAFSL	Staffordshire Slipware
TILE	
TPWW	Transfer-printed whiteware
TRSL	Trailed slipware
UNAT	Unattributed
WHDIP	White-dipped wares
YELGEW	Yellow-glazed earthenware

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APPENDIX C: FINDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

By Gail Hama

Introduction

A range of material was collected from an open-area excavation at Lane Head Farm (North), within the area of the Capitol Park development, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire (SE 3160 0614). The overall purpose of this work was to assess the potential survival of any below-ground deposits relating to a 17th century timber framed building identified during earlier phases of investigation and to recover evidence of any earlier settlement.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified and the information entered onto an Access database. A catalogue of the recorded finds is presented in Table C1. Bulk finds are listed according to context and material type (Table C2).

Table C1: Recorded finds catalogue

Context	Finds code	Material	Object	Description	Date	Quantity
24	AA	Cu alloy	Ring	Slightly flattened strip overlapped to form a ring. D 25mm; Th 1mm	Modern	1
41	AA	Brass	Plaque	Oval mount with six split cu alloy rivets soldered on the reverse. Legend reads: 'W CRIMER & SON HALIFAX' encircling the word 'MINERS'. L 76mm; W 61mm; Th 3mm	19th-20th C	1
16	AA	Fe	Nail	Complete nail with flat oval head. Details of shank masked by corrosion. L 27mm		1
16	AB	Fe	Nail	Nail shank, head missing. Corrosion masks detail. L 40mm		1
26	AA	Fe	Horseshoe	Complete, at least three nails present; corrosion masks detail. Approx overall W 140mm	Post-medieval	1
39	AA	Fe	Window furniture	Casement stay with four holes	20th C	1

Context	Finds code	Material	Object	Description	Date	Quantity
34	AB	Glass	Linen smoother	"Black" glass smoother without handle, pontil scar on reverse; surface weathering. D 50mm; H 23mm	16th-19th C	1
34	AA	Bone	Domino tile	Two and blank; inlay material missing. L 32mm	18th C	1

Table C2: Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
23	Glass	Object	Bright green finial, incomplete; blown glass. L 52mm+; D 32mm	19th C	1	
39	Glass	Waste	Opaque dark green glass, melted		1	105
41	Glass	Bottle	Clear rectangular bottle base		1	
83	Glass	Bottle	Aqua Codd mineral bottle, neck missing. Embossed: J. BECKETT, SHAW LANE MINERAL WORKS, BARNSELY with J B B around two hands shaking. Reverse: REDFEARN BROS., BOTTLEMAKERS, BARNSELY	Post 1875 to early 20th C	1	
83	Glass	Bottle	Clear glass, mould made; shoulder decorated with parallel lines. IXL embossed on base	1921-1923	1	
27	Cbm	Brick	Non-diagnostic fragment	Post-medieval	1	48
39	Cbm	Brick	Non-diagnostic fragments	Modern	2	123
58	Cbm	Brick	Non-diagnostic fragments	Post-medieval	2	39
39	Fuel waste	Cinder			4	21
22=38	Shell	Oyster	Fragment		1	7
27	Animal bone				1	5
42	Animal bone				2	4
82	Animal bone	Skeleton	Dog		162	382

Discussion

In general, most of the finds are of recent manufacture or have no diagnostic features. In the case of the two nails and the horseshoe, corrosion products mask any detail and it has not been possible to establish a date range for these items. Some of the recorded finds, however, are worthy of note. Of particular interest are the linen smoother and bone domino, both of which are the earliest datable artefacts retrieved from the site. Linen smoothers or slickers are made from flattened balls of glass, convex on the underside and slightly concave on the back.

Handles were added from the 16th century (Charleston 1991, 262). Numerous examples were found in an industrial area of Winchester, dating between the 12th and 14th centuries: they were used for flattening stitches in saddlery and for smoothing vellum, as well as for calendering linen (Charleston 1991, 262). Comparable examples have also been found in 16th to 18th century contexts in the Netherlands.

The domino is an early example of this gaming piece. During the 18th century, the first western dominoes appeared in Europe; those in the United Kingdom were made by French prisoners-of-war who would make them from sheep and cow bones left over from their rations, and then sell them to supplement their pitiful allowances (www.domino-play.com). By the mid-19th century, European dominoes were still commonly manufactured from slim, narrow pieces of bone, but with an ebony wood back which was glued and then fixed to the bone with a brass pin (known as a spinner).

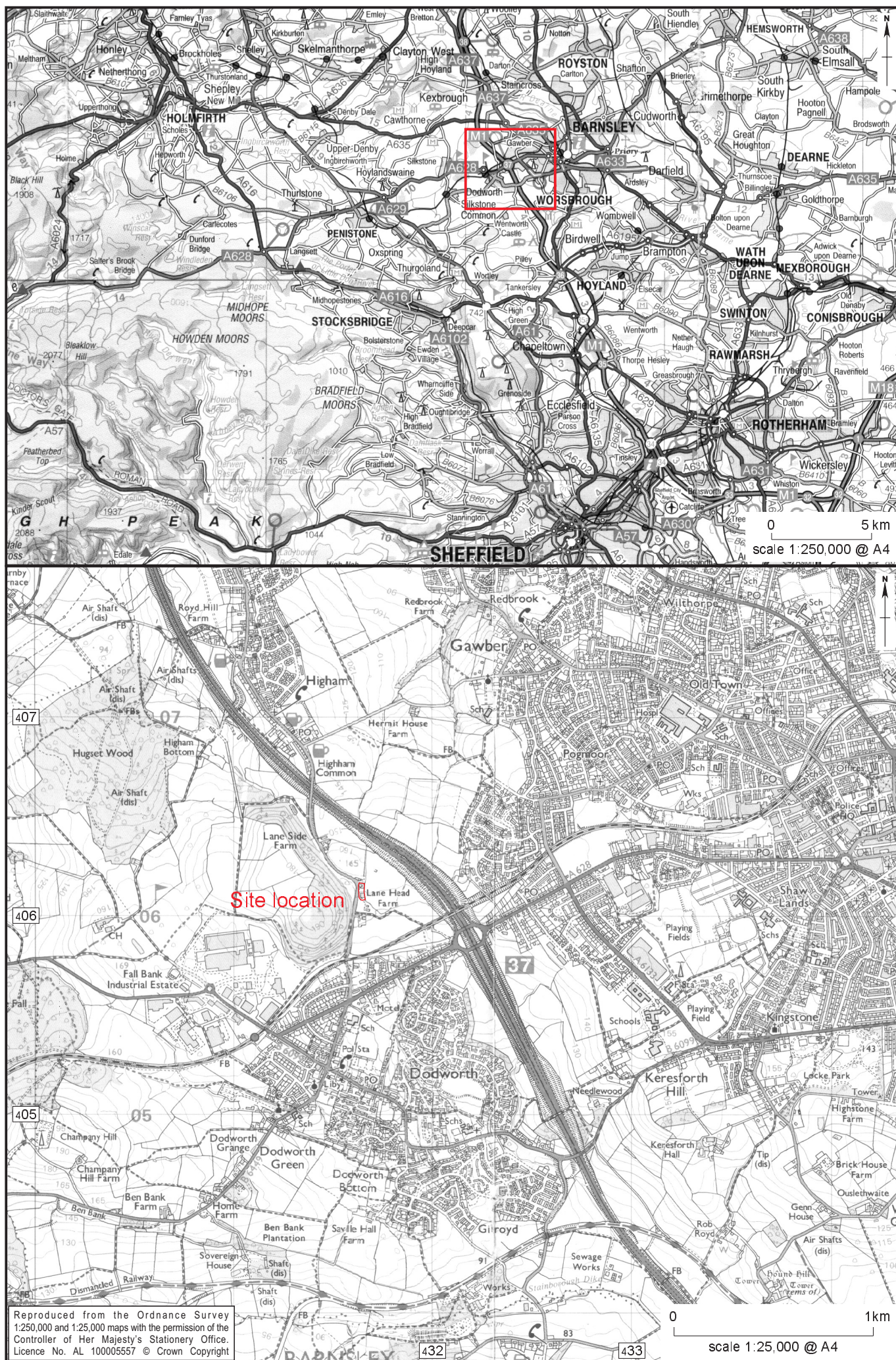
Amongst the bulk finds, some of the glass artefacts can be dated. The Codd bottle (context 83) was invented in 1875; this particular example was produced by the Redfearn Glass Company, which was established in 1862 and moved to Monk Bretton, on the outskirts of Barnsley, in 1946. A clear glass bottle, also from context 83, bears an American maker's mark of the Glass Bottle Company, Inglewood, California, current between 1921 and 1923.

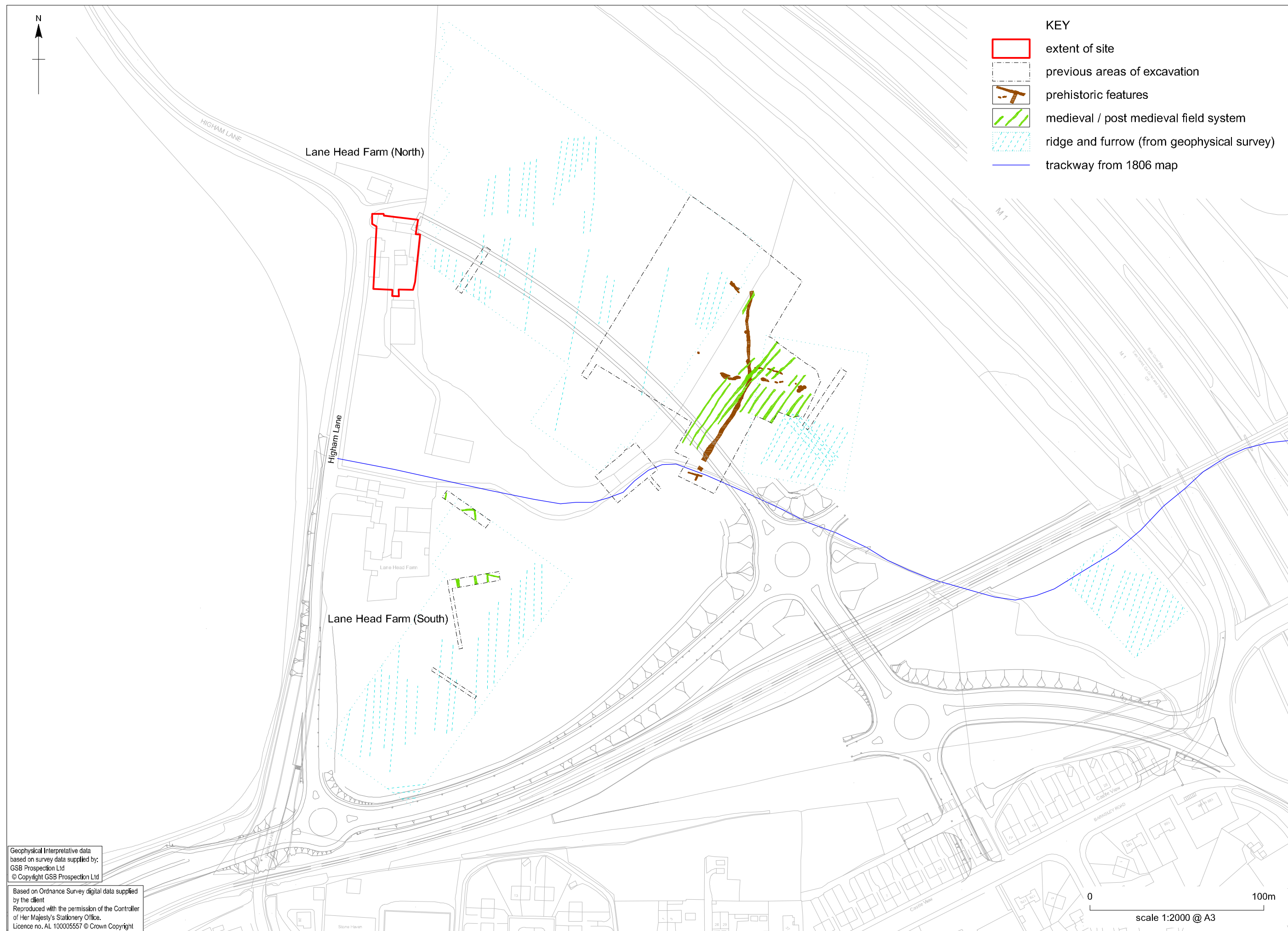
Recommendations

The linen smoother and domino should be retained and deposited with the site archive. In addition, the miners' plaque (41 AA) should be also deposited as it is of local historical interest. The remaining items can be discarded unless required by the museum.

Bibliography

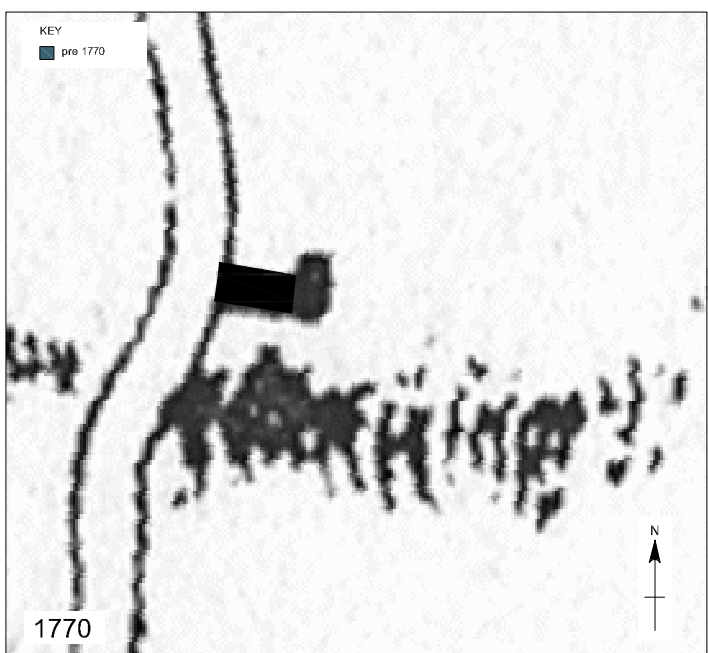
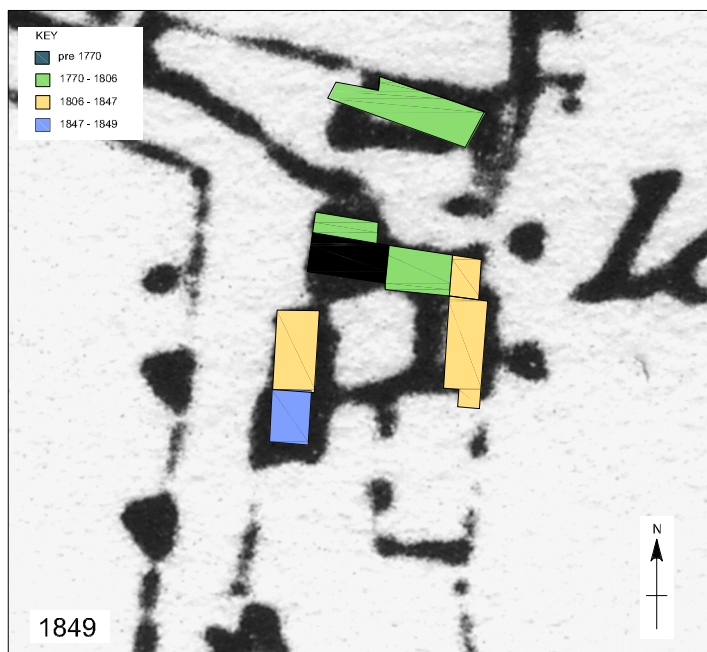
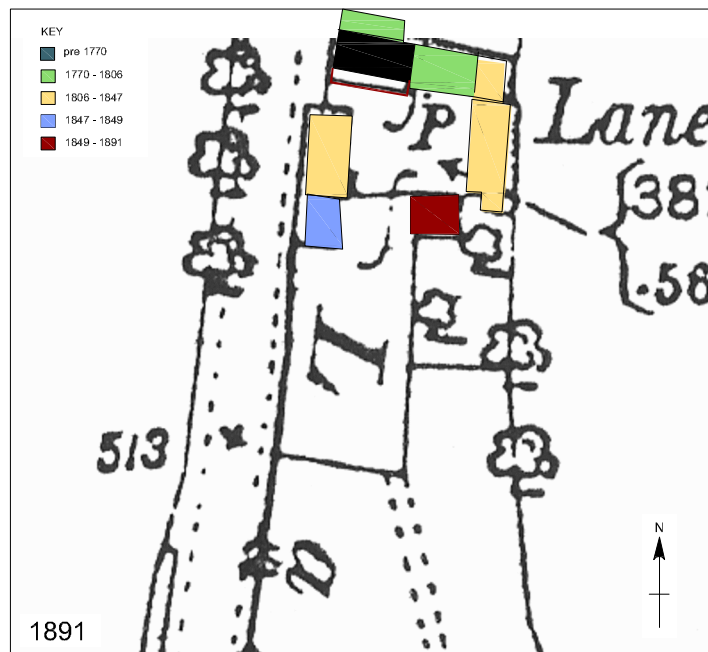
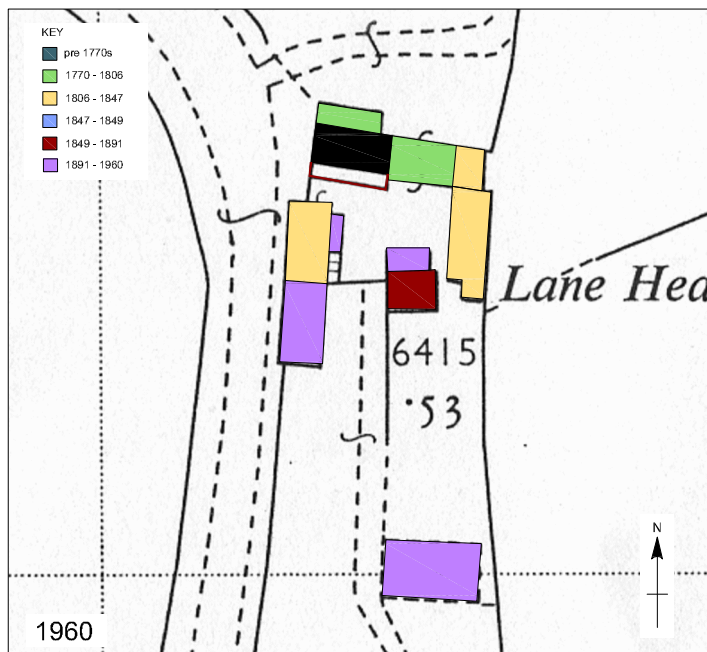
Charleston, R. J. (1991) "Vessel glass" in Blair, J. and Ramsey, N. (eds) *English Medieval Industries*, pp 265-264





Lane Head Farm (North), Capitol Park, Barnsley: Capitol Park site showing previously-recorded archaeological features

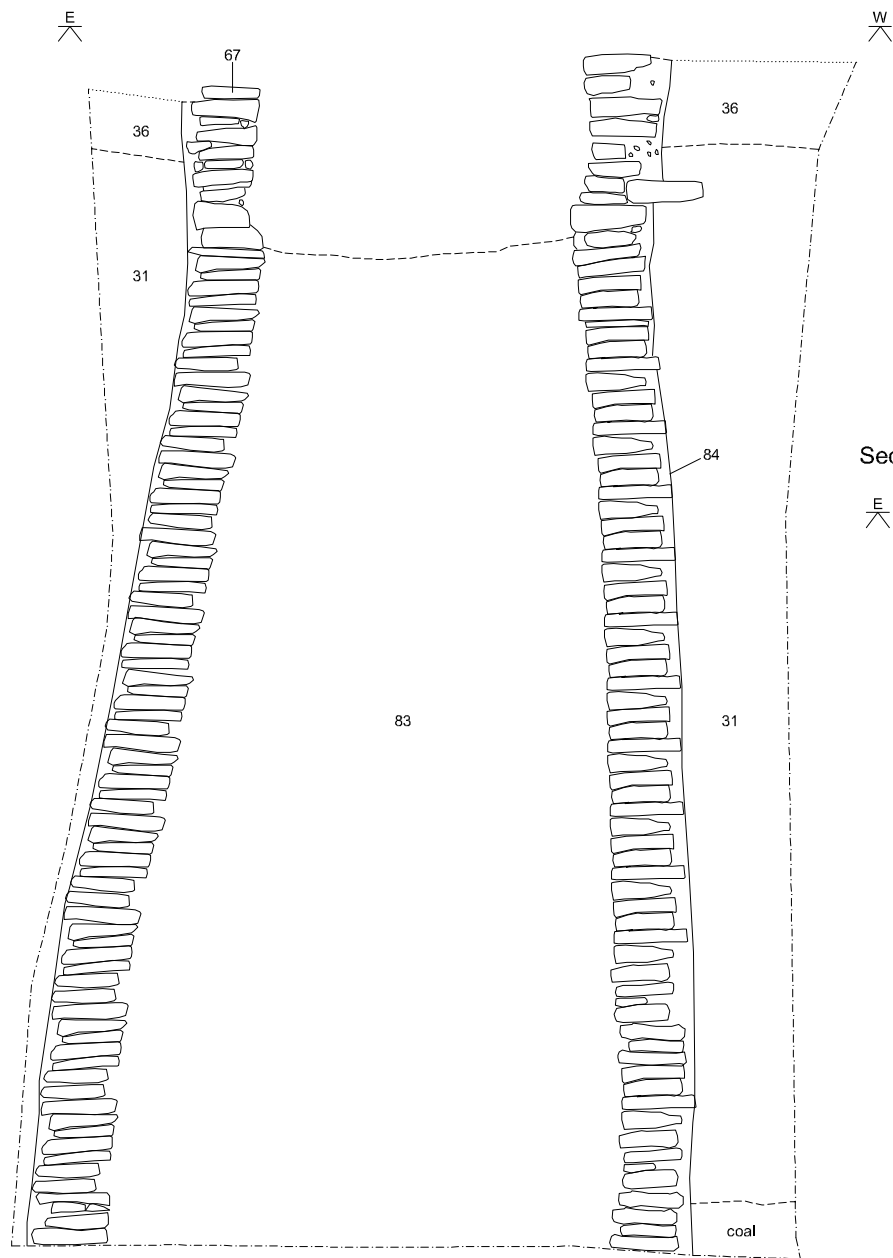
Figure 2



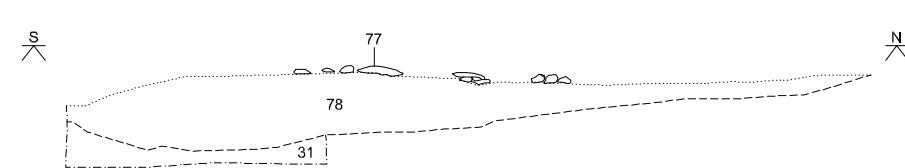
Lane Head Farm (North), Capitol Park, Barnsley: development of property based on map regression



Section A



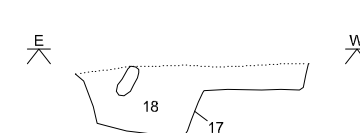
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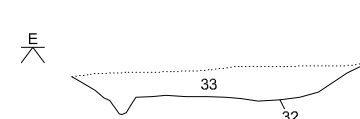
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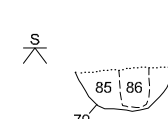
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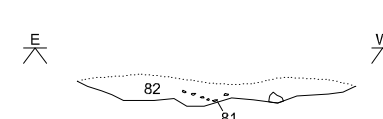
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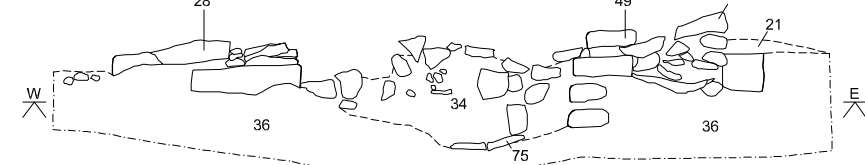
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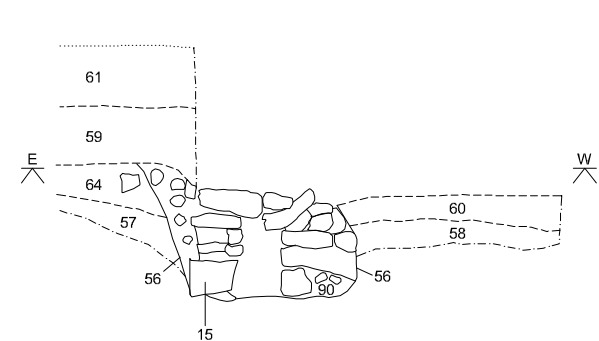
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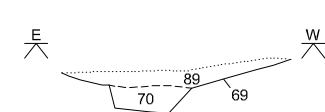
Section H



Section I



Section J



Section K

