

**Rising Sun Public House, Thorne,  
South Yorkshire**

**Historic Building Survey**



General view of the Rising Sun, Thorne, South Yorkshire

**ARS Ltd Report 2013/81**

September 2013

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**Compiled By:**

Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Unit 412

Aizlewood's Mill

Nursery Street

Sheffield

S3 8GG

[admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com](mailto:admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

**Checked By:**

Dr. Robin Holgate

Tel: 0114 2750140

Fax: 01629 814657



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South Yorkshire**

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**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## ***Executive Summary***

*In September 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Nik Walker to undertake a historic building survey at the former Rising Sun Public House, Thorne, South Yorkshire, prior to the demolition of part of the existing building which will lead to the construction of residential properties.*

*The historic building recording and investigation at the Rising Sun Public House, Thorne, South Yorkshire, established the sequential development of the complex whose earliest phase occurred in around the 1820s. A primary extant building was identified represented by the main range fronting onto Hatfield Road. Further developments occurred throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century involving the construction of unsympathetic extensions and later repairs and refurbishments.*

*The historic building survey provides a comprehensive preservation by record prior to the proposed development of the site, constituting therefore an appropriate mitigation measure.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council has granted planning consent (Application Numbers 11/02228/FUL and 11/02220/CAC) for the demolition of part of the existing buildings and the construction of dwelling houses at the former Rising Sun Public House, Thorne, South Yorkshire, DN8 5QZ (NGR: SE 68573 12866, Figs 1 and 2).

1.2 The site is situated within the Conservation Area of Thorne on the north end of Hatfield Road and the surrounding area is predominately residential. The site sits approximately 740 metres from the centre of Thorne on the west side of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Stainforth and Keadby Canal, which is located to the west of Thorne centre. The bedrock geology of the area comprises Sherwood Sandstone Formation with overlying superficial deposits of Quaternary Alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2013).

1.3 The historic building survey has been carried out in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012), *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) issued by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) which was subsequently approved by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Appendix I).

1.4 The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes “...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” (DCLG 2012, 30).

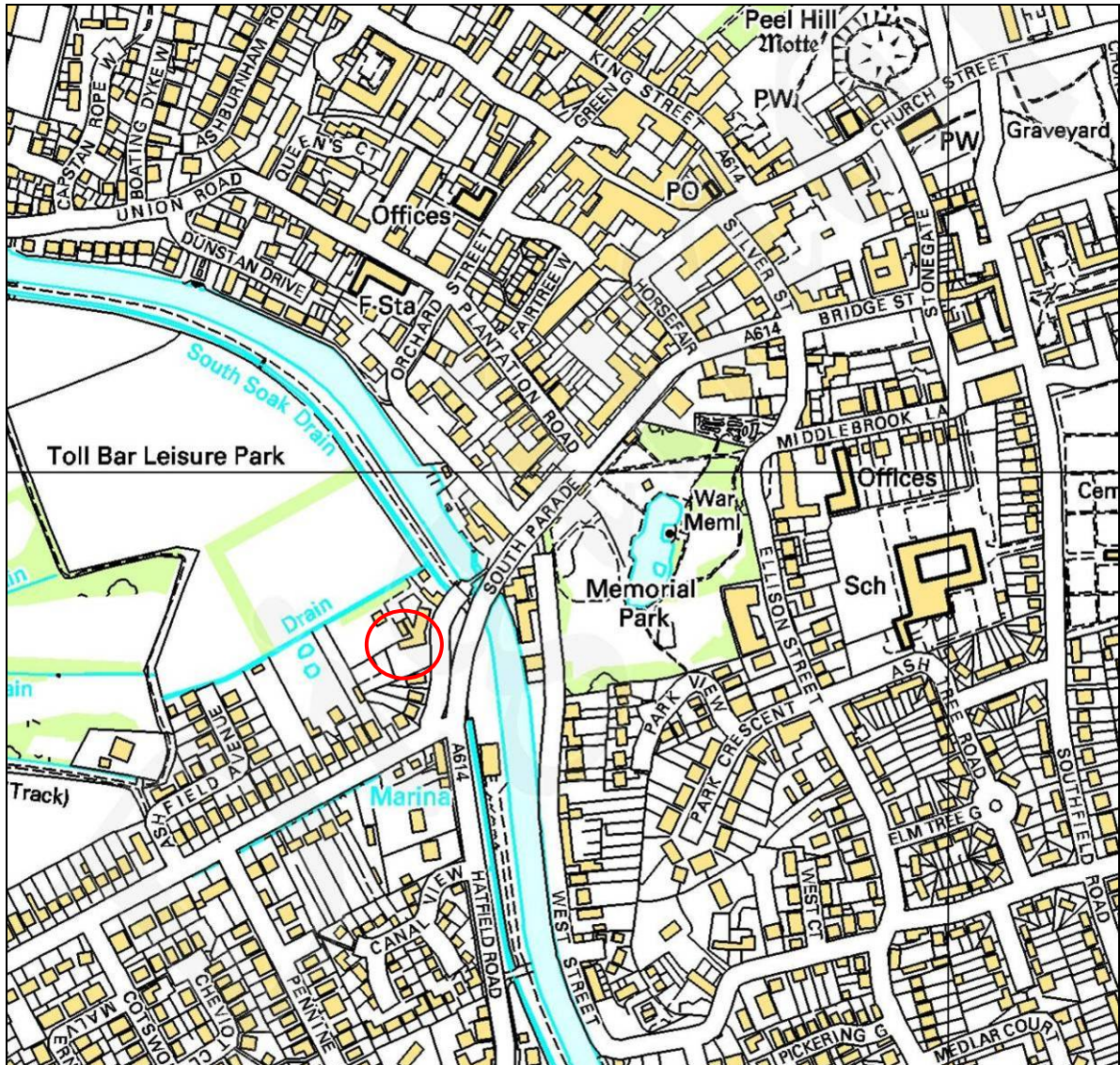
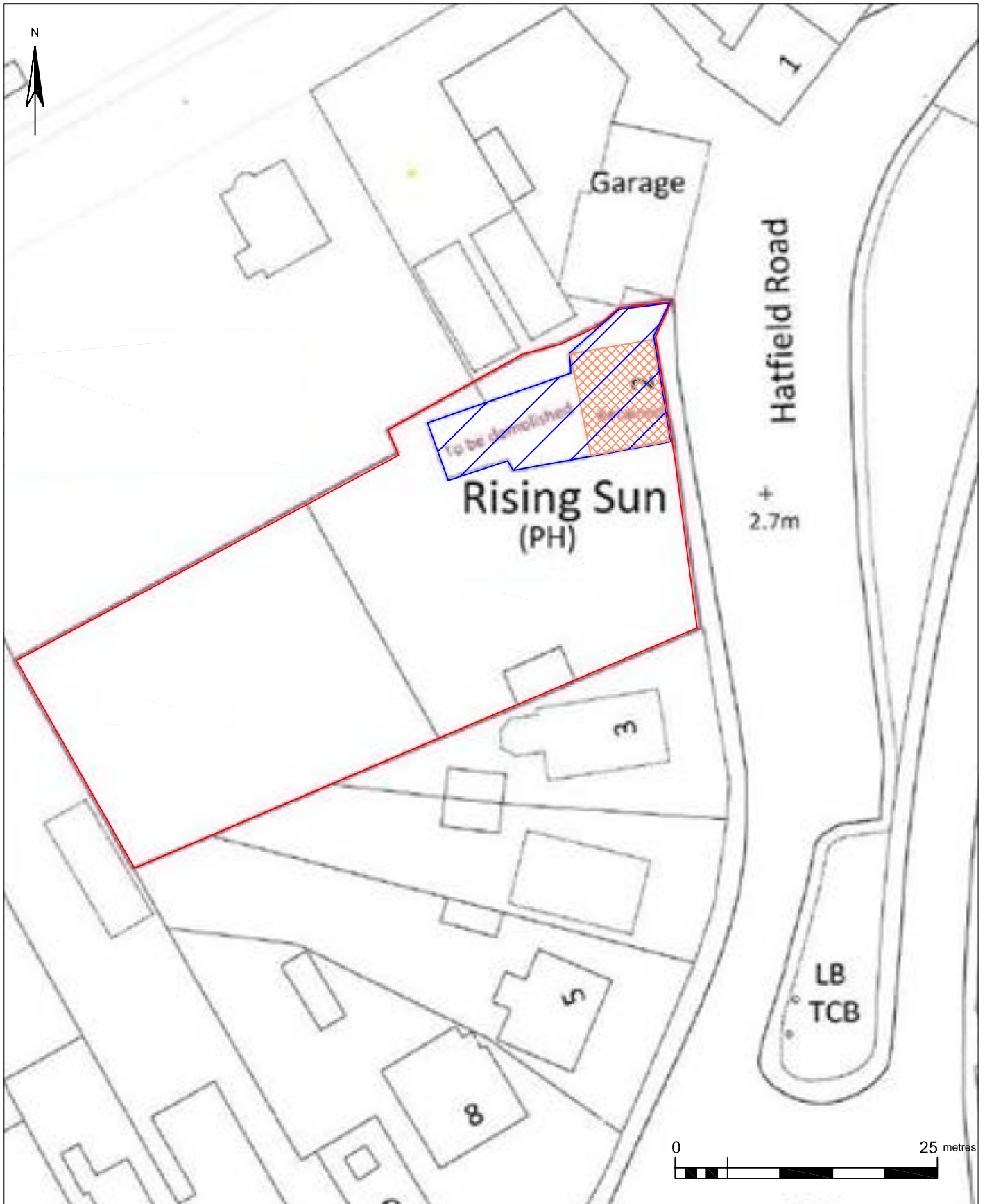


Figure 1: Location of the development site (red circle)

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Figure 2:  
 Site plan showing the buildings  
 to be retained and demolished

Key:	
	Site boundary
	Existing building
	Structure to be retained

Site Code: RST'13  
 Drawing Ref:  
 Date: 8 October 2013  
 Drawn: AMO  
 Scale: 1:500@A4

Notes:

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## 2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The objectives of the historic building recording and investigation were to gain a better understanding of the form, function and phasing of the standing building/s. It also aimed to investigate the immediate setting and its historical background.

2.2 The specific objective was to produce a record of the building/s to English Heritage (2006) guidelines at Level 1-2.

## 3 Methodology

3.1 A detailed project design – Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) – was prepared by A. R. S. Ltd which was subsequently approved by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Appendix I). The historic building recording and investigation was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF).

3.2 This programme of building recording broadly comprised the following.

### *Archival Study*

- Plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including historical maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys, up to the present day
- Trade and Business Directories
- Historical documents and photographs (including aerial) held in libraries, archives and museums
- Records and information held at Doncaster Archives and Local Studies, King Edward Road
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record online (HER)
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books

### *Photographic Recording*

- General views of the exterior of the building, and its elevations
- The overall appearance of the buildings interior
- Close-up photography of significant internal and external features with their location marked on plans supplied by the client
- A photographic record consisting of black and white 35mm print and colour digital formats; all photographs included a graduated photographic scale, where practicable
- A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot; along with a plan detailing the location and direction of each photograph

### *Drawn Record*

- Plans were obtained from the client for use during the photographic survey and are reproduced with the location of any significant features identified and selected plates.

3.3 A written record of the buildings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations, and by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible. All aspects of



the historic building survey were conducted according to the guidelines in *Recording Historic Buildings* published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by English Heritage (2006) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

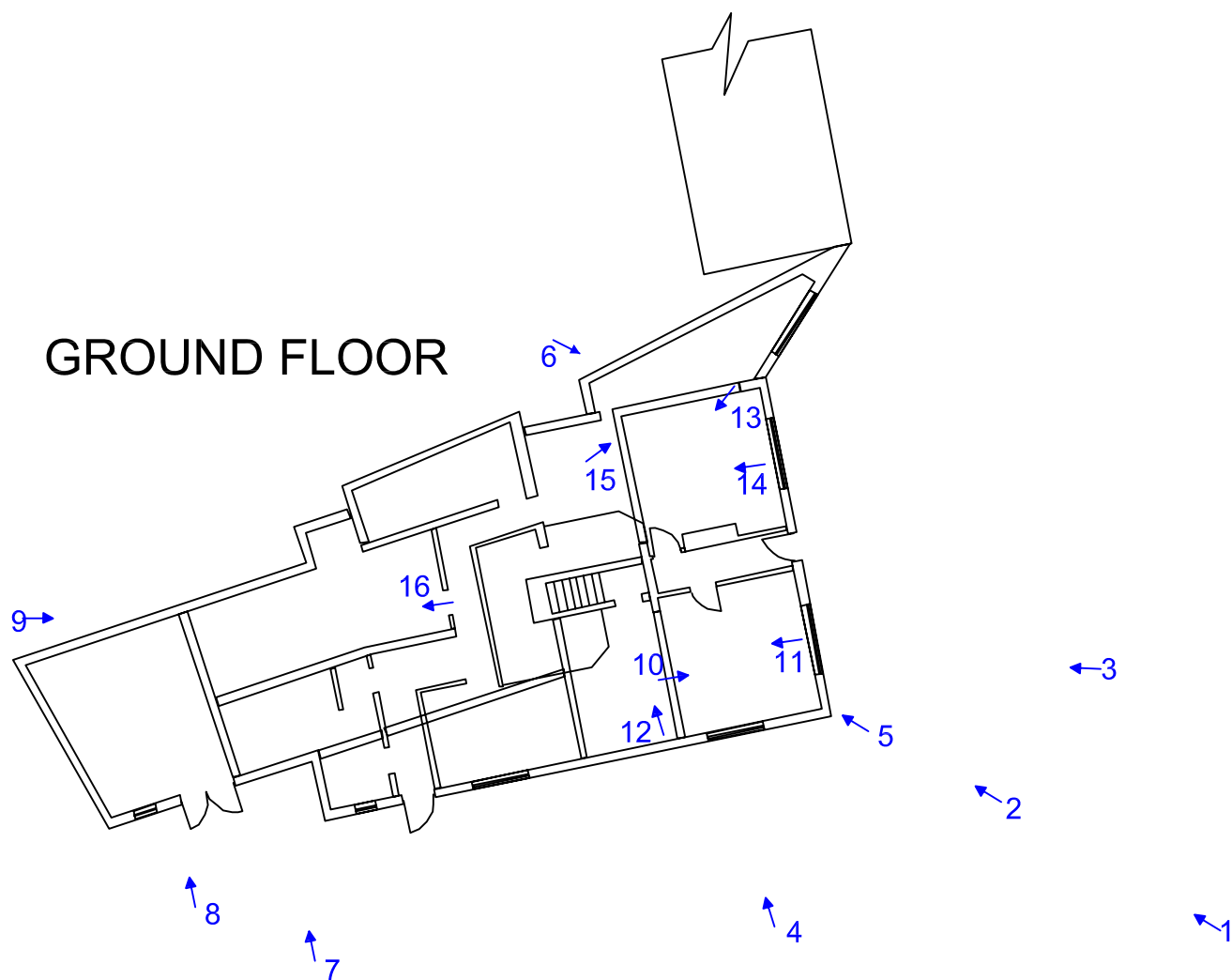
3.4 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

#### **4 Building recording**

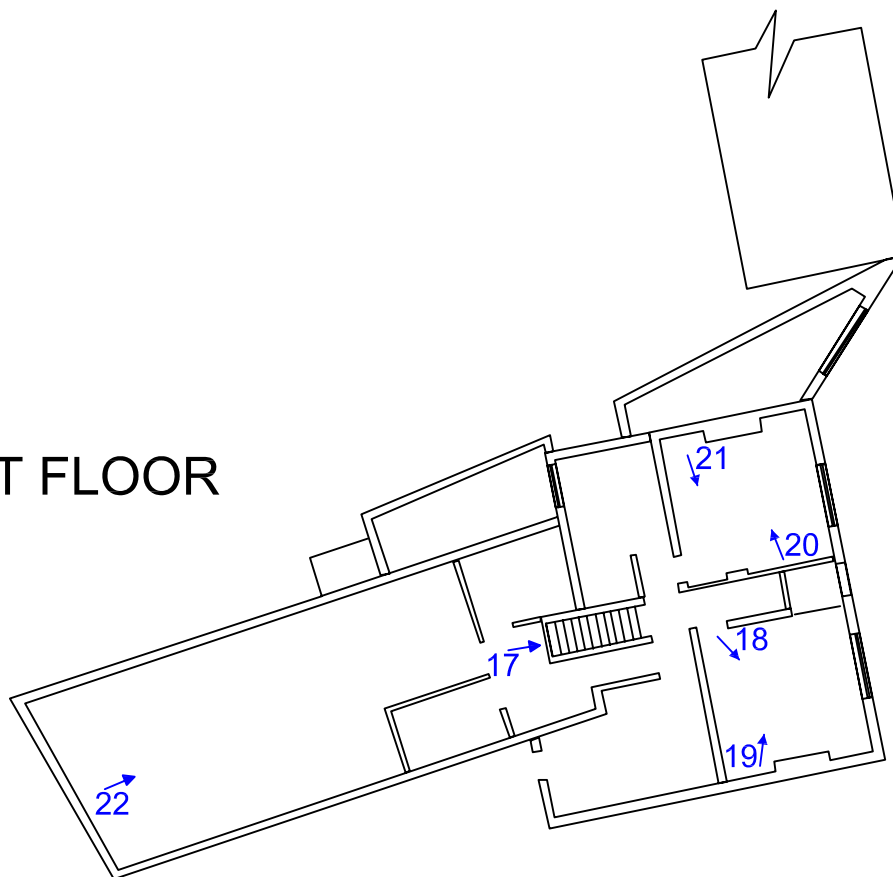
The present Rising Sun Public House consists of an amalgamation of ranges along Hatfield Road. A photographic selection of plates (external and internal) has been arranged on plans (Fig. 3). The public house complex is composed of an original north/south two-storey building, fronting onto Hatfield Road, a long east/west cross-wing to the rear and additional extensions to the north-east and against the south wall of the cross-wing (Plate 1). The original range is proposed to be retained whereas the remaining structures are to be demolished.



### GROUND FLOOR



### FIRST FLOOR



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Figure 3:  
Location and direction of selected plates

Key:

Site Code: RST13  
Drawing Ref:  
Date: 10 October 2013  
Drawn: AMO  
Scale: 1:200@A3

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## **4.1 Exterior**

4.1.1 The main original range is a two-storey structure built with reddish brown standard bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") although rendered externally with rough cast. It has a pitched roof with plain close verges and eaves, and two short chimney stacks projecting from the ridge. One of the stacks is positioned to the south end whereas the other is placed in the centre of the ridge and is built with later bricks. The roof is covered with clay pan-tiles although, based on their fairly clean and unweathered condition, they appear to be later replacements (Plate 2).

4.1.2 The east elevation is the main façade facing the main road, which is composed of three bays demarcated by window openings on each side, a central doorway on the ground floor and a possible loading bay or narrower window opening immediately above the doorway (Plate 3). The window openings are plain due to the rough cast and are currently boarded up. Their arrangement is symmetrical although the ones on the ground floor are slightly wider than their counterparts and with irregular vertical alignment between each storey. Remnants of an original cast-iron rain water pipe and wooden gutter are still extant. Recent deterioration of the gutter box has exposed the original brickwork devoid of rendering (Plate 4).

4.1.3 The south elevation is rather plain with a comparable window opening on the ground floor (Plate 5). The brick-built chimney stack, projecting from the ridge, is flush with the gable wall. Later brick-work, linking this range with a southern extension of the cross-wing, is also rendered with rough cast.

4.1.4 The north elevation is also rendered although partially obscured by a later single-storey extension with a flat roof (Plate 6). The rendered gable wall contains the remains of a truncated chimney stack abutting the brick wall.

4.1.5 The cross-wing is a long east/west brick-built range of five bays and two-storey in height containing a pitched roof with plain close eaves and verges. The roof was originally covered with slated tiles although they have been now dismantled (Plate 7). The brickwork is composed of mid reddish standard machine-cut bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") laid in English Garden Wall bond (five stretchers to one of header) and bonded with lime mortar.

4.1.6 The south elevation is the main façade facing onto the car park area. The first floor is very symmetrical whereas the ground floor is slightly plainer and has now several later insertions including a single-storey brick-built extension with a flat roof and additional openings. The original window openings of the first floor contain segmental arched heads built with single courses whereas the primary openings of the ground floor have double header courses (Plate 8). The westernmost edges of the brickwork are composed of single bull-nosed bricks.

4.1.7 The remaining elevations are plainer although the northern wall contains few pilasters and a possible truncated chimney stack (Plate 9).



Plate 1: General view of the Rising Sun, looking north-west



Plate 2: Detail of the main range, looking north-west (scale 2m)



Plate 3: East elevation of the main range (scale 2m)



Plate 4: Detail of exposed brickwork beneath the gutter, looking north-west



Plate 5: South elevation of the main range (scale 2m)



Plate 6: North elevation with truncated chimney stack and additional extension, looking east (scale 1m)



Plate 7: South elevation of the cross-wing (scale 2m)



Plate 8: Western end of the cross-wing, looking north (scale 2m)

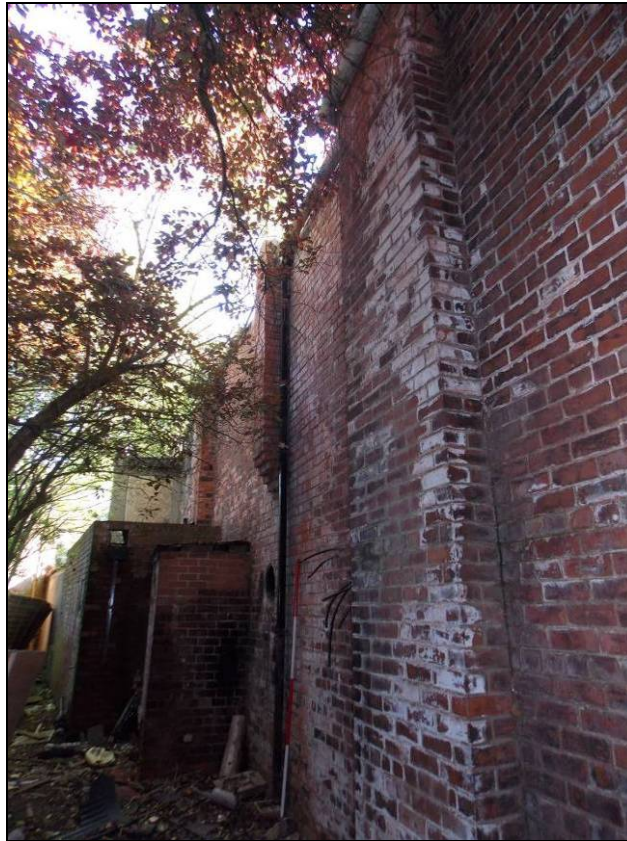


Plate 9: North elevation of the cross-wing, looking east (scale 2m)

## 4.2 Interior

### Ground floor

4.2.1 The interior of the entire public house appears to have been substantially altered through time and is currently in poor condition due to neglect and/or vandalism. The ground floor of the main range is composed of two rooms and a central lobby. The southern room is accessed from the lobby through a plain doorway and is lit by a large window composed of 32 lights and slender glazing bars (Plate 10). The internal fabrics consist of rendered walls covered with decorative paper, concrete floor with carpet and plaster board ceiling. The west wall has been removed and contains an RSJ supporting the upper section of this wall which was originally the external side of the range (Plate 11). The resulting opening leads to a later extension to the south which has a doorway which enables access to an inserted straight staircase for the upper floor (Plate 12).

4.2.2 The northern room is similar to its counterpart although it contains a chimney breast with a fire place within the south wall (Plate 13). The main west wall has also been removed and the RSJ is supported by a stanchion which is encased with decorative ropes (Plate 14). The northern (external) wall of this room has also been removed and the resulting opening links this room with a later small modern extension (Plate 15).

4.2.3 The cross-wing contains a large kitchen (Plate 16) and additional modern rooms such as lavatories and storage areas.





Plate 10: Southern room of the ground floor, looking east (scale 2m)



Plate 11: Southern room of the ground floor, looking west (scale 2m)



Plate 12: Southern room, looking north (scale 2m)



Plate 13: Northern room of the ground floor, looking south (scale 2m)



Plate 14: Northern room of the ground floor, looking west (scale 2m)



Plate 15: Later north-east extension, looking east (scale 2m)



Plate 16: General view of the cross-wing, looking west (scale 2m)

### **First floor**

4.2.4 The first floor is accessed from a straight staircase with wooden steps (Plate 17). The location of this staircase is outside the footprint of the original range and thus is a secondary element. The building survey, however, did not identify the original position of the staircase within the main range although based on the lay-out of the rooms; it might have been located within the central bay and between the side rooms. The current staircase enables access to two comparable rooms to the floor below and to the cross-wing to the west.

4.2.5 The southern room has a chimney breast with a modern fire place (Plate 18). This room is accessed from a plain doorway within the south wall which also contains a built-in cupboard with a segmental arched head (Plate 19).

4.2.6 The northern room is similar to its counterpart on the first floor containing a comparable chimney breast within the north end wall (Plate 20). The plaster boards of the ceiling is partially removed, exposing the ceiling joists which contain traces of former lath-and-plaster.

4.2.7 It was also noticed that the roof structure consists of a pair of sawn timber side purlin carrying common rafters. The roof structure appears to be mostly original as indicated by the condition of the timbers except for the battens which would have been replaced when the recent tiles were inserted. The south wall contains the remains of a former chimney breast whose upper section is perceivable over the ceiling joists (Plate 21). The type of brickwork of

this chimney may indicate that this feature was a later insertion rather than being an original component. This feature would have been inserted when the original fire place within north room on the ground floor was removed along with adjoining walls to each side to create the opening between this room and the triangular-shaped single storey extension of the ground floor. Thus the additional fire place was built within the centre of the original building.

4.2.8 The cross-wing consists of a large modern lounge of little significance (Plate 22).



Plate 17: Staircase to the first floor, looking east (scale 2m)

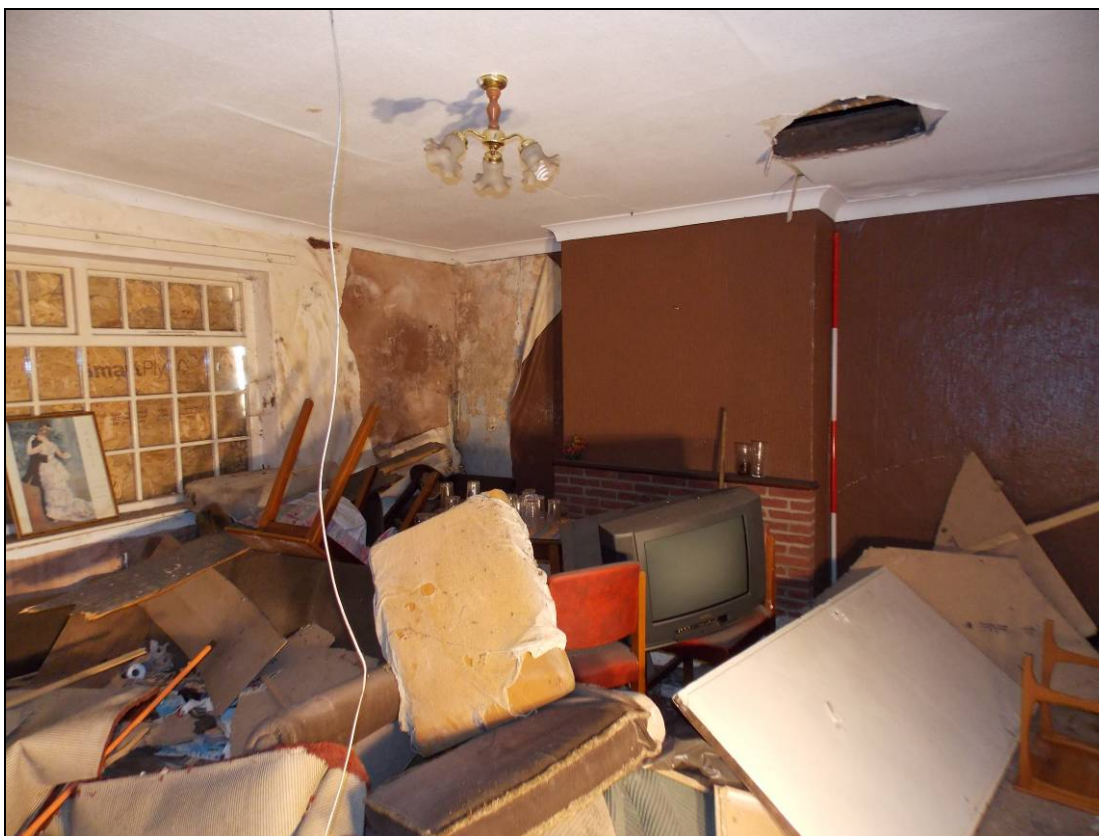


Plate 18: Southern room of the first floor, looking south (scale 2m)

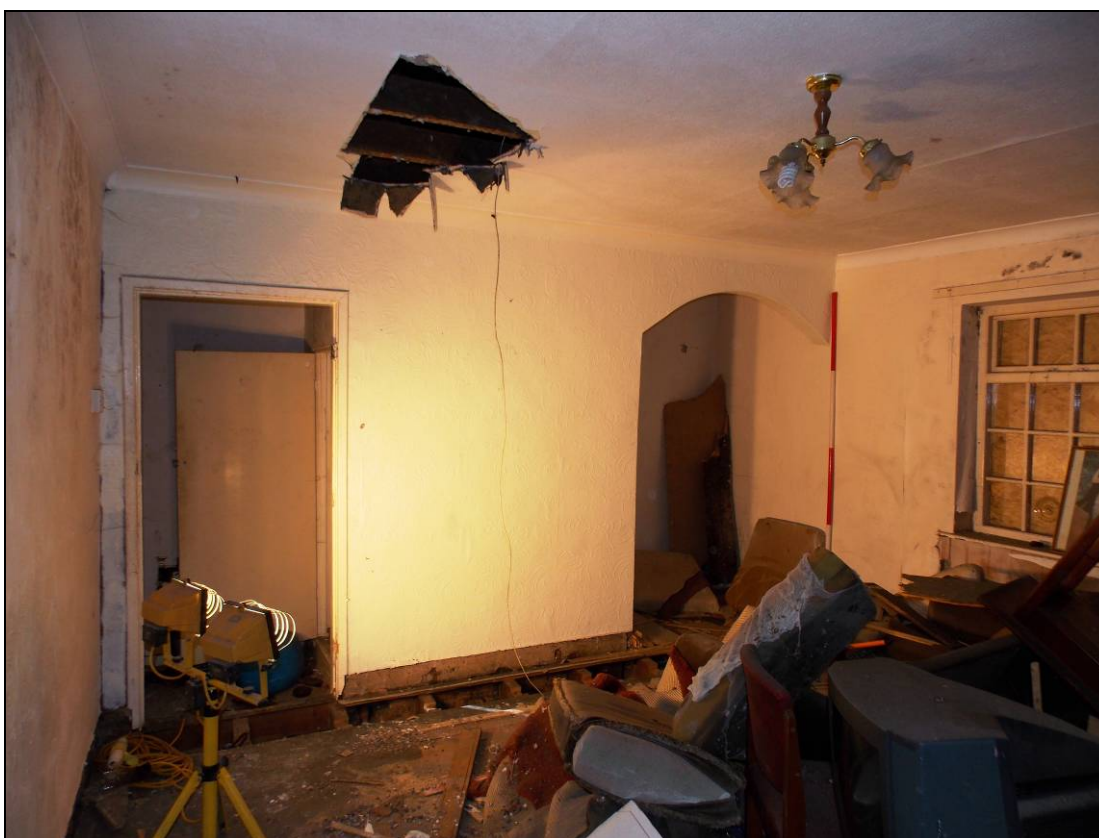


Plate 19: Southern room of the first floor, looking north (scale 2m)



Plate 20: Northern room of the first floor, looking north (scale 2m)



Plate 21: Northern room of the first floor, looking south (scale 2m)



Plate 22: General view of the first floor of the cross-wing, looking east (scale 2m)

## 5 Archaeological and Historical background

5.1 There have been various finds of prehistoric date in Thorne testifying to activity in this area from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. These finds include Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters, together with a Neolithic axehead and a Bronze Age arrowhead. Iron-Age to Romano-British activity is also evidenced by finds of coins and pottery, as well as an identified Iron-Age or Romano-British field system in the locality.

5.2 Thorne was established as a permanent settlement from at least the Anglo-Saxon period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1068. The manor was part of lands granted to William de Warren, whose main base was at Conisborough Castle to the west of Thorne. There is a motte and bailey castle, known as Peel Hill, in the centre of Thorne, adjacent to Thorne St Nicolas, the local church constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

5.3 In the late-post medieval period the land around Thorne was subject to an ambitious drainage scheme which saw areas of swamp and marshland reclaimed for agricultural use. Waterborne trade was also an important source of growth for the town, supporting warehouses, inns, rope and sailmaking businesses. With the construction of the canal in the 1790s trade increased and shipyards were constructed alongside the canal. As late as 1800 most traffic between the towns and villages was waterborne. The railway was extended as far as Thorne in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, speeding up travel and the transport of goods and, with the opening of Thorne Colliery, there was an influx of people from several parts of Britain.



5.4 Trade directories provide a summary of former registered traders who had managed the former public house. An outline of the relevant entries has been tabulated below:

Directory	Date	Description
Baines	1822	Hall Thomas, victualler, Rising Sun, and ship owner.
White	1837	Rising Sun, Thos. Hall south end.
Slater	1858	Rising Sun, William Tuthill, Toll bar bridge.
White	1862	Rising Sun, Edwd. Birley, South pd.
Kelly	1877	Weldrake John, Rising Sun inn.
Kelly	1889	Baker James, Rising Sun inn.
		Weldrake John, Ship inn, Bankside.
Kelly	1917	Baker Harriett (Mrs), Rising Sun inn.
Kelly	1936	Andrew Oscar Regnld. Rising Sun inn, Hatfield Rd.

Table 1: Relevant trade directory entries for the Rising Sun

5.5 Historical photographs of the relevant area held in Doncaster Local Studies Library were consulted, although their fairly recent date (c.1980s) does not provide additional information about the present structure which appears depicted with the current rough cast rendering and inserted windows. However, detailed historical photographs of the nearby and contemporary public house – Canal Tavern – illustrate the building with its primary and integral appearance, containing sash windows. Such depictions may provide a *bona fide* impression of the original state of the Rising Sun.

## 6 Cartographic Regression Analysis

6.1 A cartographic regression analysis of relevant available maps was undertaken as this provides a comprehensive chronological development of the site and its environment. The results are incorporated below.

6.2 The earliest cartographic record is the 1825 Enclosure Award Map which shows the area undeveloped although characterised by long strip enclosures and labelled as ‘Baln Croft Common’ along the canal side. There are a series of roads and field systems whose course and/or boundaries (despite substantial development) have remained partially fossilised until the present time. This provides a means for approximately locating the site of the Rising Sun which appears depicted undeveloped within Lot 13 under the tenancy of Thomas Hall (Fig. 4).

6.3 The Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1853 shows the site in detail with a series of buildings which lie within the present structure including the cross-wing (Fig. 5). This canal side area is now labelled as ‘Balne’.

6.4 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1890s shows further development within the site. The footprint of the structure whose footprint matched up with the current public house appears to have suffered some alterations, although the precision of the depiction is slightly unclear. Nevertheless, this range contains the name ‘Rising Sun (P. H.)’ confirming its status (Fig. 6). No significant changes are discerned from the preceding editions of the Ordnance Survey maps except for a fairly recent removal of an ‘L-shape’ range to the south of the Rising Sun. The name of the public house was also retained throughout the years until the present day.







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Site Code: RST13  
Drawing Ref:  
Date: 10 October 2013  
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Figure 5:  
Extract of the 1853 OS Map

Key:

-  Site boundary
-  Existing building

Notes:

Notes:



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Figure 6:  
 Extract of the 1890s OS Map

Key:  
 Site boundary  
 Existing building

Notes:

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## **7 Discussion**

7.1 The results of the historic research together with the building survey have established that the original Rising Sun Public House might have developed sometime in the late 1820s or early 1830s. Indeed although the trade directory of the 1822 indicates that Thomas Hall was the trader of the Rising Sun, according to the 1825 Enclosure Map the land where the public house lies was not developed. However, such a land was under the tenancy of Thomas Hall and moreover the aforementioned directory's entry (Baines 1822) states 'Hall Thomas, victualler, Rising Sun, and ship owner'. Thus he might have been trading under the Rising Sun within or in the vicinity of the premises as a victualler is traditionally a person who supplies for the crew of a ship food, beverages and other provisions on a vessel at sea or, as in this case, canal.

7.2 Thomas Hall also appears trading at the Rising Sun (whether built or not) in 1837. The first depiction of the building dates to 1857 with a similar footprint to the present structure. However the construction of the cross-wing is more likely to be a later addition although it might have incorporated existing foundations. Subsequent landlords of the public house were identified from trade directories and these include William Tuthill in 1858, Edward Birley in 1862, John Weldrake in 1877, James Baker in 1889 (in this year the preceding landlord continued trading in the same profession but in the Ship Inn instead), Mrs Harriett Baker (landlady presumably widow of James) in 1917 and Andrew Oscar Reginald in 1936. Although the public house continued in full operation until recently, later trade directories do not provide names of the Rising Sun's landlords.

7.3 The main original building has been altered considerably with the removal of partial load-bearing walls and the incorporation of later unsympathetic extensions as well as some repairs and renovations such as the rough cast rendering. Later refurbishments have also replaced original internal fixtures and fittings. The site and its setting have some architectural and historic significance as it is located within the Conservation Area of Thorne. Indeed, the main original range has a particular charm, being built in the traditional vernacular style and local materials (although the present clay pantiles appear to be later replacement). The condition of the building is slightly deficient due to the removal of major walls and recent neglect and/or vandalism. In term of its rarity, this form of building is relatively widespread in the district area and similar examples exist in some numbers in the neighbouring areas. The historic building survey did not identify internal areas where additional historic fabrics may be revealed, thus no watching brief of soft-stripping fabrics is recommended.

7.4 The cross-wing might have incorporated earlier foundations but as a whole does not bear historical or architectural significance.

## **8 Conclusion**

8.1 The historic building recording and investigation at the Rising Sun Public House, Thorne, South Yorkshire, established the sequential development of the complex whose earliest phase occurred in around the 1820s. A primary extant building was identified represented by the main range fronting onto Hatfield Road. Further developments occurred throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century involving the construction of unsympathetic extensions and later repairs and refurbishments.

8.2 The historic building survey provides a comprehensive preservation by record prior to the proposed development of the site, constituting therefore an appropriate mitigation measure.

## **9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

9.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **10 Statement of Indemnity**

10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **11 Acknowledgements**

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Nik Walker for commissioning the work and Peter Lamb, Planning Conservation Officer of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

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**APPENDIX I: SPECIFICATIONS and OASIS FORM**



## Rising Sun, Thorne, Doncaster

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Building Recording



Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological building recording at the Rising Sun Public House, Thorne, Doncaster. A planning application has been accepted for the demolition of part of the existing public house and the construction of dwelling houses.

### 1.2 Location and Land-Use

1.2.1 The site is situated on the north end of Hatfield Road in Thorne and is centred at SE 68573 12866 (Fig. 1). The surrounding area is predominately residential. The site sits approximately 740 metres from the centre of Thorne on the west side of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Stainforth and Keadby Canal, which is located to west of Thorne centre. The bedrock geology of the area comprises Sherwood Sandstone Formation with overlying superficial deposits of Quaternary Alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2013).

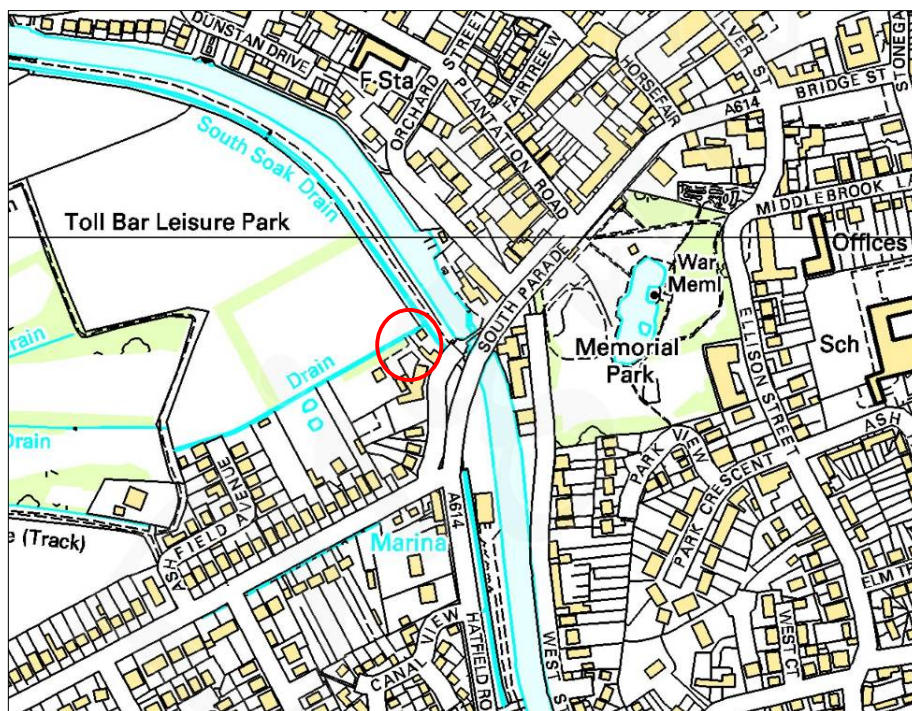


Fig. 1. Location of site.

## **2 Archaeological Background: Thorne**

- 2.1 There have been various finds of prehistoric date in Thorne testifying to activity in this area from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. These finds include Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters, together with a Neolithic axehead and a Bronze Age arrowhead. Iron-Age to Romano-British activity is also evidenced by finds of coins and pottery and as well as an identified Iron-Age or Romano-British field system in the locality.
- 2.2 Thorne was established as a permanent settlement from at least the Anglo-Saxon period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1068. The manor was part of lands granted to William de Warren, whose main base was at Conisborough Castle to the west of Thorne. There is a motte and bailey castle, known as Peel Hill, in the centre of Thorne, adjacent to Thorne St Nicolas, the local church constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.3 In the late-post medieval period the land around Thorne was subject to an ambitious drainage scheme which saw areas of swamp and marshland reclaimed for agricultural use. Waterborne trade was also an important source of growth for the town, supporting warehouses, inns, rope and sailmaking businesses. With the construction of the canal in the 1790s trade increased and shipyards were constructed alongside the canal. As late as 1800 most traffic between the towns and villages was waterborne. The railway was extended as far as Thorne in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, speeding up travel and the transport of goods and with the opening of Thorne Colliery, there was an influx of people from several parts of Britain.

## **3 Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1 The work outlined in this WSI is designed to mitigate the impact of the planned development.
- 3.2 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The Framework identifies that the planning system should perform ‘an environmental role’, contributing to and protecting the built and historic environment and that the pursuit of ‘sustainable development’ includes seeking improvements to the built, natural and historic environment.
- 3.3 The Framework further clarifies that, in circumstances where heritage assets will be damaged or lost as a result of development, Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance the understanding of the asset to be lost in a manner appropriate to the significance of the asset. The evidence (and any archive) generated as part of the plan making process should be made publically accessible; copies of the evidence generated should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record and archives with the relevant museum.
- 3.4 The level of the historic building recording has been set at English Heritage Level 1-2 (English Heritage 2006) which is deemed appropriate to the significance of the asset in question.
- 3.5 Where the building survey identifies issues relating to the development, history, sequence, function or other aspect of the building that may be resolved by hidden evidence, this will be noted and will form a specific element for an archaeological watching brief. The Doncaster

Council Conservation Officer, Peter Lamb, will need to be informed if such works are required and the correct method of investigation will need to be agreed by all parties. The research aims for any further work required following the works outlined here will be developed in an additional WSI.

#### **4 Historic Building Recording**

- 4.1 The completed building recording will result in a better understanding of the form, function and phasing of the standing building/s. The building and its immediate setting will be examined. The historic building recording will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of development works.
- 4.2 The programme of building recording should be carried out to English Heritage (2006) guidelines at Level 1-2.

#### **5 Methodology**

This programme of building recording will broadly comprise the following.

- 5.1 Archival Study  
This will include assessment of the following sources:
- Plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including historical maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys, up to the present day
  - Trade and Business Directories
  - Historical documents and photographs (including aerial) held in libraries, archives and museums
  - Records and information held at Doncaster Archives and Local Studies, King Edward Road
  - The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record online (HER)
  - Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- 5.2 Photographic Recording  
As a minimum the photographic record will include:
- General views of the exterior of the building, and its elevations
  - The overall appearance of the buildings interior
  - Close-up photography of significant internal and external features with their location marked on plans supplied by the client
- 5.3 The photographic record will be in black and white 35mm print and colour digital formats. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale, where practicable.
- 5.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will be completed along with a plan detailing the location and direction of each photograph.
- 5.5 Drawn Record  
Plans will be obtained from the client for use during the photographic survey and will be reproduced within the project report, as annotated drawings with the location of any significant features identified.
- 5.6 Report Preparation

A draft copy of the Historic Building Record will be provided to Doncaster Council's Conservation Officer prior to building demolition commencing.

The report will include, as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- a location map at not less than 1:2500
- a site plan at not less than 1:500
- copies of all historic map extracts consulted with the buildings/site clearly visible and outlined
- a selection of the site photographs - of at least laser copy standard - appropriately labelled or captioned
- Annotated building plans
- A description of the building in sufficient detail to conform to an English Heritage Level 1-2.
- Conclusions
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of this specification
- A copy of the OASIS number

#### 5.7 Intra-demolition Watching Brief Methodology

Where the building survey identifies issues relating to the development, history, sequence, function or other aspect of the buildings and site that may be resolved by hidden evidence, this will be noted and will form a specific element for an intra-demolition watching brief. The Doncaster Council Conservation Officer will be informed if such works are required and the correct method of investigation will be agreed by all parties.

5.8 The objective of further work will be to provide a sufficient record of architectural features of heritage merit prior to their removal during the course of the development.

5.9 If required, the watching brief will be undertaken by the nominated buildings archaeologist.

## **6 Access and Monitoring Arrangements**

6.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) will give Peter Lamb (details below) at Doncaster Council at least 48 hours (or less if so agreed) notice of the commencement of fieldwork.

6.2 ARS Ltd will afford access to the Doncaster Council Conservation Officer or their representative at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological building recording.

6.3 ARS Ltd will maintain regular communication with the Doncaster Council Conservation Officer to ensure that the project aims and objectives are met (contact provided below).

Peter Lamb  
Doncaster Council Conservation Officer  
Doncaster Council  
Civic Building  
Waterdale  
Doncaster,  
DN1 3BU  
Direct Dial: 01302 734922

## **7 Archive Deposition**

- 7.1 A digital and paper archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, photographs and electronic data, will be submitted to a suitable repository museum, in a format agreed in discussion with Doncaster Council.
- 7.2 Record photographs will be printed at a minimum of 5” x 4” and they will be accompanied by a fully indexed field archive consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include all information required by the depositing museum. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.
- 7.3 Doncaster Council will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.
- 7.4 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.
- 7.5 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).
- 7.6 Doncaster Council will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

## **8 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme**

- 8.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with the prior written approval of the Doncaster Council Conservation Officer.

## **9 Health and Safety**

- 9.1 A full health and safety risk assessment will be carried out prior to fieldwork commencing. All people working on the site will be briefed on the safety requirements whilst working on-site as identified within the risk assessment. The risk assessment will be explained and be available at all times on site. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Chris Scott.

## 10 References

British Geological Survey. 2013. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 12th September 2013].

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

English Heritage. 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. (available as pdf. files in three parts at the address listed below):

[http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding\\_Historic\\_Buildings\\_1.pdf](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf)

[http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding\\_Historic\\_Buildings\\_2.pdf](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_2.pdf)

[http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding\\_Historic\\_Buildings\\_3.pdf](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_3.pdf)

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-160629**

### Project details

Project name	Rising Sun, Throne, South Yorkshire
Short description of the project	Historic building survey of the former Rising Sun inn c. mid 18th C
Project dates	Start: 20-09-2013 End: 21-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	PUBLIC HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE DONCASTER THORNE Rising Sun, Thorne
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 6857 1286 53 0 53 36 27 N 000 57 48 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Doncaster Conservation officer
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive Exists?	No

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rising Sun, Thorne, South Yorkshire. Historic Building Survey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	7 October 2013

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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