



## 24 Church Street, Brierley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

### Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation





**24 CHURCH STREET, BRIERLEY, BARNSELY, SOUTH  
YORKSHIRE**

**Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording**

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Report reference: 77821.01

**August 2011**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	<b>77820</b>	ACCESSION CODE	<b>TBC</b>	CLIENT CODE	<b>N/A</b>
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	<b>2008/0902</b>	NGR	<b>440844 411202</b>		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
0.1	I	CH&JT	CM	<i>Chris Moore</i>		77820.03_BRIERLEY_EVAL&BS_V0_1
0.2	E	CM				77821.01_BRIERLEY_EVAL&BS_V0_2

\* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

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**Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording**

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**24 CHURCH STREET, BRIERLEY, BARNSELY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MSS Developments to undertake historic building recording of the former Co-Operative store building at 24 Church Street, Brierley and archaeological evaluation of adjacent vacant land (hereafter 'the Site'; NGR 440844 411202), in advance of redevelopment to provide flats within the former Co-Op and a new detached dwelling. The work was required in compliance with a planning condition (planning application reference: 2008/0902). The Site, situated on a corner of Church Street, contained a two-storey standing building along the northeast boundary with a linked outhouse and garage extending halfway along the southern boundary, with an open yard with modern boundary fences/walling to the west.

The archaeological evaluation confirmed that structures of likely domestic origin pre-existed the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the Site. The 1853 OS map shows structures at 90° to the alignment of Church Street, which prior to construction of the Co-Op was slightly narrower and aligned northeast to southwest. The evaluation identified a series of stone walls and flagstone surfaces consistent with domestic yards, suggesting that the internal parts of the structures shown on the 1853 map lie beneath Church Street to the north and in the gardens of the Co-Op Cottages to the south, rather than within the present development area. The few finds were consistent with 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic occupation and it is considered likely that the origin of the structures did not pre date the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is a comparatively well understood period within the area and consequently the remains are deemed to be of low archaeological importance. No further archaeological investigation is required.

The standing building at 24 Church Street is a fairly typical example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Co-Operative store with attached dwelling, which at the time of survey retained evidence for its original functions despite conversion to a workshop in the later years of its occupation. The building was constructed in a single phase with no major additions or changes to the fabric. Although historic map regression indicates the surveyed building was constructed on the site of an earlier building, no evidence was identified for the incorporation of any of its fabric within the new build. The building gains significance as a local heritage asset from its dominant location on the northern edge of the Brierley Conservation Area, with the former Co-Op store front forming a focal point for the community both visually and historically. Internally the survival of fixtures and fittings relating to the store add historic interest, but are not exceptional in quality or condition. No features were observed of significant historic interest so as to warrant further recording.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 77820 and will be deposited in due course with Weston Park Museum, Sheffield under an accession code to be confirmed.

**24 CHURCH STREET, BRIERLEY, BARNSELY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

**Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording**

**Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by MSS Developments and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Richard Senior in this regard. Paul Hind of Coda Studios provided survey data for the standing building.

The evaluation was undertaken by Chris Harrison and Phil Roberts and the historic building recording was undertaken by James Thomson. This report was compiled by Chris Harrison and James Thomson, with illustrations by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Moore.

## 24 CHURCH STREET, BRIERLEY, BARNSELY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

### Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MSS Developments (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake historic building recording of the former Co-Operative store building at 24 Church Street, Brierley and archaeological evaluation of adjacent vacant land (hereafter 'the Site'), in advance of redevelopment to provide flats within the former Co-Op and a new detached dwelling. The Site is located within the Brierley Conservation Area but the buildings within it are not designated as listed buildings or identified as heritage assets within local development plans.

1.1.2 This programme of work was required in compliance with a planning condition (planning application reference: 2008/0902):

*"No development shall take place until the applicant, their agent, or their successor in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority"*

1.1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2011a) submitted to and approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

##### 1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) is situated in Brierley village, approximately 5km north east of Barnsley, South Yorkshire at NGR 440844 411202. The village is located on a ridge of high land which separates the valleys of the River Aire to the north, and the River Don to the south.

1.2.2 The Site is situated on a corner of Church Street and contains a two-storey standing building along the northeast boundary comprising the former Co-Op store and attached terraced house, with a linked outhouse and garage extending halfway along the southern boundary. The western half of the Site comprised an open yard with modern boundary fences/walling to the west and south. The yard surface is overgrown with patches of concrete and paving stones visible.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the Site is Pennine Upper Coal Measures comprising mudstones, siltstones and sandstones with thin coals (BGS Sheet 087 – Barnsley). The upper soil deposits largely comprised of made ground.

## **2 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following information has been summarised from the Desk-Based Assessment produced for the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2011b).

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.2.1 The earliest evidence for human occupation around Brierley comes from cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs within ploughed fields to the north east, east and south east of the Site, consisting of curvilinear enclosures and linear features possibly dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods.

2.2.2 The placename Brierley incorporates the ending ‘-ley’, which is thought to have Saxon origins and may suggest settlement in or around Brierley at this time. Following the Norman Conquest Brierley came under the control of the De Lacey family of Pontefract, passing to the De Nevil family in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the Harryngton family during the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Watson and Harrison 2010). The typical medieval village layout of house plots (tofts) associated with a long thin garden plot (crofts) is still visible in parts of the village; the Site is located on an area of land known as Coward Croft.

2.2.3 After the Civil War the manor passed to the Lancastrian Stanley family and in 1617 to Sir George Saville. Saville was the first to exploit the coal reserves within the manor (Watson and Harrison 2010), which led to the expansion of the village, reflected in some post-medieval houses that still survive today.

2.2.4 In 1910 the Hodroyd Coal Company planned a mine in Brierley to take coal from the Shafton seam. Two shafts were sunk by 1912 and a tramway was built to carry the coal to the washer at Ferry Moor. The mine suffered from a number of problems and was sold to the Carlton Main Colliery Company (Watson and Harrison 2010). Mining ceased at Brierley in 1947.

2.2.5 The opening of the short-lived colliery resulted in the building of two streets of terraced houses (known as the Co-Operative Cottages) and the Co-Operative store at the Site on Coward Croft. The Co-Operative Group movement formed gradually over 140 years from the merger of many independent retail and wholesale societies and federations. In 1863 the North of England Co-Operative Society was launched by 300 individual Co-Ops across Yorkshire and Lancashire. By 1872, it had become known as the Co-Operative Wholesale Society (CWS). The president and directors of the Brierley Co-Op are listed on a plaque on the eastern elevation of the building.

### **2.3 Previous land uses on the Site**

2.3.1 The historic development of the Site is traced in the Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011b) via the Ordnance Survey (OS) map series. The 1853 OS map (not reproduced) shows a number of buildings at the west and south-east of the Site, including a building on the site of the former Co-Operative store present on the Site today. A boundary wall extends eastwards from the building at the south-east and turns south linking to the east-west boundary at the south of the Site. The 1893 OS map

(Wessex Archaeology 2011b) shows the Site as it appeared on the 1853 map. A number of new buildings appear to have been constructed within the village by this time, particularly to the south east of the Site, along the eastern side of Church Street. It is notable that the alignment of Church Street as shown on these 19<sup>th</sup> century editions was different to that existing today, being both slightly narrower and angled northeast to southwest with the mapped structures orientated at 90° to it.

- 2.3.2 Few changes are shown on the Site until the 1919 OS map (Wessex Archaeology 2011b) when the existing Co-Op building is featured, consisting of a rectangular structure with a slight extension at the south western corner and a small outbuilding to the west of this. This building appears to have replaced the earlier structure on Site. The other buildings detailed on previous maps and the boundary wall within the Site are not featured on this, or subsequent, maps. The 1919 maps shows that the buildings to the south of the Site, and the Co-Operative Cottages to the south west had been constructed by this period.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works were:

- To enhance understanding of the development of the Site and its associated buildings (mainly the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings) but also to have regard for potential earlier phases of activity on the Site.
- To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed.
- To provide appropriate archaeological information to enable informed decisions to be made concerning the need for future archaeological mitigation works on the site.

#### **3.2 Evaluation objectives**

- 3.2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To assess the remains of any buildings on Site.
- To determine the phasing and degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present. This will be applied to any structural recording that takes place in respect of associated structures and integral remains (materials used, methods used in construction etc).
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual, stratigraphic or other evidence.
- To determine the condition, state of preservation and wider historic significance of the remains.
- To collate all phases of investigation into an overall picture of the Site incorporating recommendations for further work

### 3.3 Building recording objectives

3.3.1 The objectives of the building recording were:

- To accurately record any aspects of the building that exists as upstanding structures or features.
- To identify and record any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the building
- To relate any standing remains with the excavated remains to create a homogenous understanding of past usage on the Site.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Evaluation Trenching

4.1.1 Trial trenching (40m<sup>2</sup>) was required in specific locations in the open yard area comprising the western part of the Site. The sizes and rationale of trenches are summarised below:

Trench	Size	Targeted features
1	2x10m	Located to examine any remains of the former buildings facing on to Church Street at the western side of the Site
2	2x10m	Located to examine any remains of the former building at the south-western corner of the Site.

4.1.2 Fieldwork was undertaken on 12-13 July 2011. The weather during the evaluation was sunny with period of cloud cover resulting in good excavation conditions.

4.1.3 All excavated trenches were inspected for the presence of archaeological deposits. All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record and day records.

4.1.4 All secure, sealed archaeological deposits were considered for the potential for bulk environmental soil samples in order to assess plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts.

### 4.2 Building Recording

4.2.1 The Co-Op building was recorded on 19 July 2011. Complete floor plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100 based on survey data provided by Coda Studios. The provided data was checked and enhanced with archaeological observations whilst on site. In addition a structural cross section was drawn through the northern half of the building at a scale of 1:50 using hand-measuring techniques. The drawn record is included in this report as **Figures 3-4**.

4.2.2 A photographic record was created of general and detail viewpoints comprising 36 black and white 35mm film supplanted by 68 12.1 megapixel

digital images. A full set of photographic registers (**Appendix 2**) and comprehensive photographic viewpoint plans were produced for the Site archive. A selection of the photographic record is reproduced in this report as **Plates 3-22**, and their location and direction illustrated on **Figure 5**.

#### **4.3 Best Practice**

4.3.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with current industry best practice and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and English Heritage (2006) guidelines.

4.3.2 The building recording was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008) and English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (2008).

### **5 EVALUATION RESULTS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 Archaeological remains comprising stone walls and yard surfaces were found in both trenches, relating to former landuses on the Site as shown on historic mapping.

5.1.2 An outline of the archaeological deposits encountered is presented below. Individual contexts are tabulated in **Appendix 1**.

#### **5.2 Trench 1**

5.2.1 Trench 1 was located at the southern end of the Site, running from north to south and measured 10 x 2 x 0.6m (**Figure 2**). The trench was excavated to a natural sand layer **1008** capped by a made ground layer **1004**, within which sandstone structure **1003** survived to a single course in height; the trench was extended by 2m eastwards to investigate **1003**.

5.2.2 Structure **1003** was constructed from two skins of roughly faced sandstone bonded with a light brown sandy lime mortar, partially enclosing sandstone flagstones **1006** to the north and west. Scoring evident on the flagstones along the eastern edge suggests preparation for mortar on which a wall would presumably have been built, enclosing the entire flagged area. The easternmost sandstone block within wall **1003** was significantly larger than the rest and may have formed a threshold. A pig mandible and femur were recovered from the top of the flagstone surface **1006**.

5.2.3 Above the sandstone structure and flooring was demolition layer **1007** with a mortar bedding for a yard surface **1005** above this. These layers were cut by a modern pit and modern build up for more recent yard surfaces **1009**.

#### **5.3 Trench 2**

5.3.1 Trench 2 measured 10 x 2 x 0.8m and ran from the northwest corner of the Site eastwards, 0.5m south of and parallel to the pavement of Church Street.



- 5.3.2 Trench 2 was excavated to natural sand **2023** below a made ground layer **2011** similar to that found in Trench 1 (**1004**). Within made ground layer **2011** sandstone walls **2009** and **2024** ran northwest to southeast, perpendicular to the historic alignment of Church Street as shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. The walls were constructed from two skins of roughly faced sandstone bonded by a light brown sandy lime mortar and survived to a single course in height. Abutting each wall to the west were flagstone surfaces **2008** (west of wall 2009) and **2031** (west of 2024). Sandstone wall **2020**, surviving as a single course comprising two skins of sandstone dressed on both sides and bonded with white lime mortar, was then built on flagstone surface **2031**. A series of demolition deposits (**2011, 2029, 2030, 2022/2019**) overlay walls 2020 and 2024 and flagstone surface 2031.
- 5.3.3 Cut into a layer of grey sandy silt (**2012/2018**) above made ground/demolition layer **2011** were two parallel lines of curb stones **2015** and **2026**, presumably forming the edges of a surface which was subsequently removed prior to the dumping of a made ground deposit **2007** and the laying of a new surface **2006** extending across the entire trench. This was in turn superseded by a further series of made ground deposits and tarmac yard surfaces (**2005, 2004, 2002, 2003**) before the final surface of the modern yard area was created (**2001**).

## 5.4 Finds

- 5.4.1 Several fragments of ceramics along with an Fe gatepost hinge and three pig bones were recovered during the evaluation. The ceramics included salt glazed ceramic drainage pipe and domestic transfer print wares, none earlier than 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and consistent with domestic activity. No artefacts were recovered from below the build up for the Co-Op yard surfaces (**1007, 1009, 1010, 2001-2007, 2019, 2020**) and no finds were present within the made ground surface on which the structures were built. The finds were discarded on site.

## 6 HISTORIC BUILDING DESCRIPTION

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The two-storey standing building is situated along the western boundary of the Site, on a corner of Church Street (**Figure 1**). Measuring 18.5 x 8m the building is roughly rectangular, although the northern gable of the building is angled to parallel the line of Church Street. The building represents a former Co-Operative store built c.1913 and latterly used by a coach upholstery firm, with an attached terraced dwelling the upper and lower floors of which had previously been converted into two flats.
- 6.1.2 The building appears to have been erected by or for the North of England Co-Operative Society soon after the opening of a coal mine in Brierley by the Hodroyd Coal Company in 1910-12 (see above). The opening of the mine would have produced an increased demand for housing in Brierley and the construction of the Co-Operative store appears to have taken place in conjunction with the erection a street of terraced housing to the southwest of the Site, known as Co-Operative Cottages.

### **Exterior**

- 6.1.3 The exterior of the main building is of a simple late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century urban vernacular constructed of common brick laid in an English Garden Wall bond, and possessing simple stone sills and lintels with a chamfered edge to the windows and doors. The roof of the building is pitched and clad in slate, with Yorkshire type guttering supported along the east and west elevations on decorative corbelled bricks. A square opening on the ridge of the roof of the building would formerly have had an ornate ventilator, although it is now converted to a skylight (**Figure 4**).
- 6.1.4 The *northern elevation* (**Plate 3**) would have formed the focus of the building's design, with large stone quoins, an ornate timber shop façade on the ground floor and a pair of large mullioned sash windows at first floor level. The windows at ground floor level were boarded at the time of survey, but appear to have contained panels, possibly for advertisements, below them. The plinth below the windows of the shop front is constructed of decorative brown glazed bricks, the only place where such bricks were used externally. The entrance within the centre of the shop front is set back from the elevation with double panelled doors and a large stone threshold. Truncated iron pins within the threshold indicate there were formerly hand rails or similar furnishings either side of the entrance (**Plate 4**).
- 6.1.5 The *eastern elevation* (**Plate 5**) is divided into two visibly separate elements, corresponding with the internal division between the former store and the attached dwelling. A plaque commemorating the president and directors of the Co-Op in Brierley is present at the north of this elevation, although weather damage has obscured what may have been a date along its upper edge (**Plate 6**). The northern (store) part of the building occupies two thirds of the elevation and features a single door and window pairing at the southern end of the ground floor and two windows irregularly spaced either side of a taking-in door on the first floor. The ground floor door possesses an overlight with horizontal iron security bars, mirroring scars for vertical bars in front of the adjacent (boarded) window. The taking-in door possesses a planked folding door with a projecting cast iron threshold with a rounded lip (**Plate 7**). Although no hoist is now present, scars on a truss adjacent to the door suggest there may have been a hoist that could be swung out. A cast iron hinge mounting (**Plate 8**) fixed low on the wall below the taking-in door, and a scar for a further mounting above it, may have supported a gib crane for unloading deliveries before hoisting them up onto the first floor.
- 6.1.6 The southern third of the western elevation was conventionally arranged for a dwelling, with a door with overlight and wide window on the ground floor and two first floor windows of differing widths. All the windows in this part of the eastern elevation had modern uPVC frames. The design of the lintel over the ground floor window indicates the window had originally possessed a mullion.
- 6.1.7 The *western elevation* (**Plate 9**) was blank across the northern half, with two pairs of windows arranged on either side of the store-dwelling divide at both ground and first floor level. At the southern end of the elevation is a two-storey offshot featuring a doorway with overlight and adjacent window on its ground floor northern elevation, with a single window centred above on the first floor. All the openings into the dwelling had uPVC frames, whilst those into the store retained timber sash windows with security bars on the ground

floor. Abutting the eastern elevation of the outshot was a single storey outhouse containing two rooms, including a WC. Scars in the northern elevation of the outshot indicate a former low stone topped store (**Plate 10**).

- 6.1.8 The *southern gable* of the building was blank with two foul drains from the bathroom in F4 (below). The easternmost drain had a cast iron hopper with a dentil patterned cornice possibly of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **Interior**

- 6.1.9 Internally, the building was divided between a commercial space to the north and a dwelling to the south (**Figure 3**). Within the commercial space there was a shop with a small office behind it on the ground floor and a large open storeroom/workshop at first floor level. The dwelling was divided from the commercial half of the building by a brick party wall, and had been divided internally into two flats with separate access arranged to the ground floor from the west and the first floor from the east. Cellars extended beneath the entire ground floor of the commercial space and the eastern half of the dwelling.

### **Cellars**

- 6.1.10 Room C1 (**Plate 11**) was situated under the eastern half of the dwelling in the southern third of the building. The cellar floor was of concrete and the walls were constructed of machine made common brick (measuring 23½ x 11½ x 8cm). Two piers in the northern wall supported a chimney breast on the above floors and a single course thick dividing wall formed a coal store in the southeast corner. Within the northern wall there was a small square cast iron framed window with a lightwell from the street, and a narrower sloped coal drop into the smaller store. The stairs out from the cellar had narrow stone treads.
- 6.1.11 Room C2 (**Plate 12**) was beneath the northern two-thirds of the building. Again, the cellar floor was of concrete and the walls were of machine made common brick (measuring 23½ x 11½ x 8cm). A line of three brick piers situated along the centre of the room supported east-west aligned rolled steel joists (RSJs) that carried the timber joists of the ground floor. A pair of piers in the northern wall of the cellar aligned with the recessed doorway of the shop front indicating that the cellar wall was weight bearing. A single course thick dividing wall formed a small store in the southeast corner of the room extending beneath the stone treaded staircase from the first floor. There were four lightwells in the western wall fitted with small cast iron window frames identical to that in C1. These windows were mirrored on the eastern wall except for the southernmost opening which instead formed a sloped coal drop into the small store. Stretches of stone topped worktops were still present along the west and east walls, with wall scars indicating that the eastern worktop had formerly continued the full length of the wall.

### **Ground Floor**

- 6.1.12 Rooms G1, G2 and G3 (**Plate 13**) comprised the ground floor of the offshot from the west of the dwelling and formed the ground floor flat's bathroom (G1), porch (G2) and WC (G3), all fitted with modern furnishings. The interior walls dividing the rooms were of studwork and the floor was of concrete. A chimney breast in the western wall was plastered over and likely contained a blocked fireplace.

- 6.1.13 Room G4 (**Plate 14**) was situated within the western half of the dwelling and possessed a concrete floor with walls of common machine made brick (measuring 23½ x 11½ x 8cm). A chimney breast was centred in the northern wall with a large fireplace that would have likely contained a stove. A large opening had been inserted in the eastern dividing wall with room G6, and the original door into the hallway room G5 had been blocked.
- 6.1.14 Room G5 (**Plate 14**) was a narrow hallway leading from an external door in the east elevation along the southern wall of the dwelling to stairs to the first floor. The floor was of timber boards with a lath and plaster studwork dividing wall between it and room G6.
- 6.1.15 Room G6 (**Plate 14**) was situated in the eastern half of the dwelling, with a timber boarded floor. A chimney breast in the southern wall of the room contained a small fireplace with evidence of this having been narrowed.
- 6.1.16 Room G7 (**Plate 15**) occupied the full width of the southern part of the commercial half of the building. The wall forming the southern wall of the room was also a party wall shared between, and dividing, the store and dwelling. The floor throughout the room was concrete with walls of glazed white bricks, incorporating three courses of brown glazed bricks at skirting level, all of which had been painted white. The ceiling above was lath and plaster suspended on joists supported on boxed RSJs. Against the southern wall was an enclosed wooden staircase to the first floor with a door lockable from room G7. The majority of furnishings within G7 were modern, including a sink unit and desk, however a small free standing safe located within the room was possibly of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and may have been an original feature.
- 6.1.17 Room G8 (**Plate 16**) occupied the northern half of the building. The floor within the room was of timber boards and the walls were of brick and decorated with paper painted blue. Around the southern, western and eastern walls were large open fronted cupboards which widened into a short counter towards the bottom. The shelves (**Plate 17**) within the cupboards were divided into spaces of various sizes and were slightly taller to the east (**Figure 4**). Within the floor there was a raised section of boards adjacent to the shelves along the southern wall with a wear pattern indicating concentrated traffic along the shelves, especially towards the west. A feint scar indicated the former position of a counter extending around the room a short distance from the shelving.

#### *First Floor*

- 6.1.18 Room F1 (**Plate 18**) comprised the first floor room of the outshot west of the dwelling. The chimney breast within the western wall of the room contained a narrow blocked fireplace with a floral tiled outer hearth.
- 6.1.19 Room F2 (**Plate 19**) formed the first floor landing of the dwelling divided from the rooms F3-F5 by lath and plastered studwork walls. The floor was of timber boards and continued beneath the partition walls into the adjacent rooms. Surrounding the stairwell was a timber balustrade terminating at either end with a turned newel post with acorn finials.
- 6.1.20 Room F3 (**Plate 20**) comprised a square chamber situated in the west of the dwelling. The walls of the room were of machine made common brick

(measuring 23½ x 11½ x 8cm) except for the southern wall which was lath and plaster. A chimneybreast situated in the northern wall contained a small hearth that had formerly had a cast iron grate which had been removed prior to survey.

- 6.1.21 Room F4 (**Plate 19**) was situated in the southeast corner of the first floor. The room had formerly been fitted as a bathroom although all fixtures had been removed at time of survey. The northern and western walls of the room were of lath and plaster.
- 6.1.22 Room F5 (**Plate 21**) mirrored F3 in terms of its arrangement and structure, and would have formed a second large bed chamber. The chimneybreast in the northern wall of this room contained a blocked fireplace. The flues from the fireplaces in rooms F3 and F5 arched together to form a chimney at the ridge of the building.
- 6.1.23 Room F6 (**Plate 22**) comprised the largest room in the building, occupying two thirds of the first floor above the store (G8) and office (G7) on the ground floor. The ceiling of this room was open to the roof which had been boarded beneath the rafters. The roof over the room was supported on three timber king post trusses with joggled posts, raking struts and bolted joints. The floor throughout the room was of timber boards which were laid at a 45° angle to walls. Two linear blockings in the floor within the southwest corner of the room were of indeterminate origin but may have corresponded to areas of former fixed furnishing, possibly shelves. Wall scars within the same corner also appeared to indicate that a small partition had been erected following the creation of these blockings, but had subsequently been removed. The taking in door situated in the centre of the eastern elevation folded inwards and to the south. Adjacent the opening to the north was a truss with scars indicating a fixture, possibly a hoist, had formerly hung there. A circular scar in the floor below the truss possibly indicates it had been a swing hoist, although it may be later in date.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Previous land use

- 7.1.1 The earliest evidence for buildings within the evaluation area comes from the 1853 OS map, which shows structures orientated at 90° to the alignment of Church Street, which up to the time of the construction of the 1913 Co-Op was slightly narrower and angled northeast to southwest. The walls found within Trenches 1 and 2 are consistent with these alignments, suggesting they formed part of the structures shown on the 1853 OS map.
- 7.1.2 However, the walls and surfaces encountered in the trenches appear to have lacked substantial foundations and the size of the flagstones and the wear evident on these suggests that each of the three surfaces identified represents external yards, rather than internal floors; the internal parts of the structures shown on the 1853 map probably lie beneath Church Street to the north and in the gardens of the Co-Op Cottages to the south, rather than within the present development area.

7.1.3 The pig mandible and femur found on the flagstone surface in Trench 1, although part of kitchen waste, together with the small size of the yard, may suggest that the surface formed part of a pig sty. The easternmost yard in Trench 2 (**2031**) was subsequently built over at its westernmost edge and a curbed road way inserted between it and wall **2009**, perhaps to provide access to the structure uncovered in Trench 1.

7.1.4 Both the cartographic and archaeological evidence indicate that no structure has been present within the evaluation area since 1913, when the Co-Op store was constructed. The clearance of this part of the Site is apparent in both Trench 1 (**1007**, **1009** and **1010**) and Trench 2 (**2001-2007**, **2019** and **2020**) as a demolition episode followed by three successive episodes of ground make up and surfaces.

## **7.2 The standing buildings**

7.2.1 The standing building at 24 Church Street is a fairly typical example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Co-Operative store, which at the time of survey retained evidence for its original functions despite conversion to a workshop in the later years of its occupation. The building was constructed in a single phase with no major additions or changes to the fabric. Although historic map regression indicates the surveyed building was constructed on the site of an earlier building, no evidence was identified for the incorporation of any of its fabric within the new build.

7.2.2 The focus of the building was its northern elevation possessing the majority of the decorative treatment (glazed tiles and large quoins) in addition to the glazed shop front with ornamental timber architrave. The scarcity of windows along the ground floor elevations reflects the distribution of tall shelving units within the store (room G8) which survived in large at time of survey. Whilst the counter for the store had been removed, floor scars revealed it to be 'U' shaped, facilitating traditional over-the-counter goods service.

7.2.3 The backroom behind the store (room G7) was accessible both from the store (room G8) and from the street. It was also well lit with windows on both elevations, both of which were fitted with security bars. Internally the walls were of glazed bricks and the floor was of steel reinforced concrete. Lock mechanisms on the doors to the exterior and internal staircases allowed the room to be securely sealed, which in conjunction with the security bars suggests it had been a strong room within which the stores takings and records could be kept. The concrete floor within the room could either indicate a concern for fireproofing the room, or that the floor was designed to bear substantial weight, possibly in the form of a large safe.

7.2.4 The upper floor of the store likely functioned as a warehouse, with the taking-in door in the east elevation facilitating the movement of stock from the street into the building. Internally, the absence of a trap door suggests that once inside goods would have been carried down the stairs. Whilst none survived, the presence of shelving is suggested by the scarcity of windows along the western elevation and the floor scars in the southwest corner of the room.

7.2.5 The cellar beneath the store was large and well lit with numerous light wells. The presence of stone topped benches along the east and west walls

indicate that the cellar had been used for cool storage, possibly perishable foodstuffs. Although removed by time of survey, the previous building appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2011) observed a boiler in the southwest corner of the cellar. This had likely originally been coal fired, as evidenced by the coal drop and store in the southeast of the cellar, and would have provided heat for the building in the absence of any fireplaces.

- 7.2.6 The southern third of the building appears to have been constructed as a dwelling and was separated from the store by a party wall. Whilst there was no evidence for movement between the store and the dwelling, their joint construction does suggest a common purpose, most likely providing accommodation for the stores manager. Internally the dwelling has much in common with contemporary terraced houses, its modern conversion into flats having only slightly altered the structure of the building by inserting one doorway on the ground floor, and blocking another. Whilst structurally the building possessed good historical integrity, almost no features of historic interest survived.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Importance**

- 8.1.1 Despite evidence of pre-historic to medieval activity within Brierley, all finds and features encountered within the archaeological evaluation date to no earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is a comparatively well understood period within the area and consequently the remains are deemed to be of low archaeological importance.
- 8.1.2 The former Co-Op store and attached dwelling at the east of the Site are typical of their date in terms of both architecture and construction. The building gains significance as a local heritage asset both from its dominant location on the northern entrance into the Brierley Conservation Area and from the survival of the former Co-Op store frontage, which forms a focal point of historical interest. Internally the survival of fixtures and fittings relating to the store add historic interest but are not exceptional in quality or condition.

### **8.2 Review of Strategy and Recommendations**

- 8.2.1 The evaluation confirmed that structures most likely of domestic origin pre-existed the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the Co-Op store on the Site. These correspond with the orientation of structures shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps and the former alignment of Church Street. The few finds encountered also suggest domestic activity on the Site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No evidence for earlier occupation was identified. It is considered that, therefore, the evaluation strategy was appropriate and the results are a fair and accurate reflection of the archaeological potential of the Site. Following discussions with SYAS on site it was agreed that no further archaeological investigation is required.
- 8.2.2 The building recording was undertaken in line with the proposed methodology. The building was found to be of a single phase dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with no evidence for any earlier buildings incorporated

within its structure. No features were observed of significant historic interest so as to warrant further recording.

## **9 ARCHIVE**

### **9.1 Location and Deposition**

9.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **77820**. The full list of the contents of this archive is detailed in **Appendix 2** of this report. The evaluation archive will be deposited in due course with Weston Park Museum, Sheffield under an accession code to be confirmed.

### **9.2 Copyright**

9.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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- Wessex Archaeology 2011a, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation*, Report No 78820.02
- Wessex Archaeology 2011b, *24 Church Street, Brierley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Desk-Based Assessment*, Report No 78820.01

**Cartographic Sources Consulted**

- Ordnance Survey Map 1853
- Ordnance Survey Map 1893
- Ordnance Survey Map 1906
- Ordnance Survey Map 1919
- Ordnance Survey Map 1962
- Ordnance Survey Map 1985

**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION**

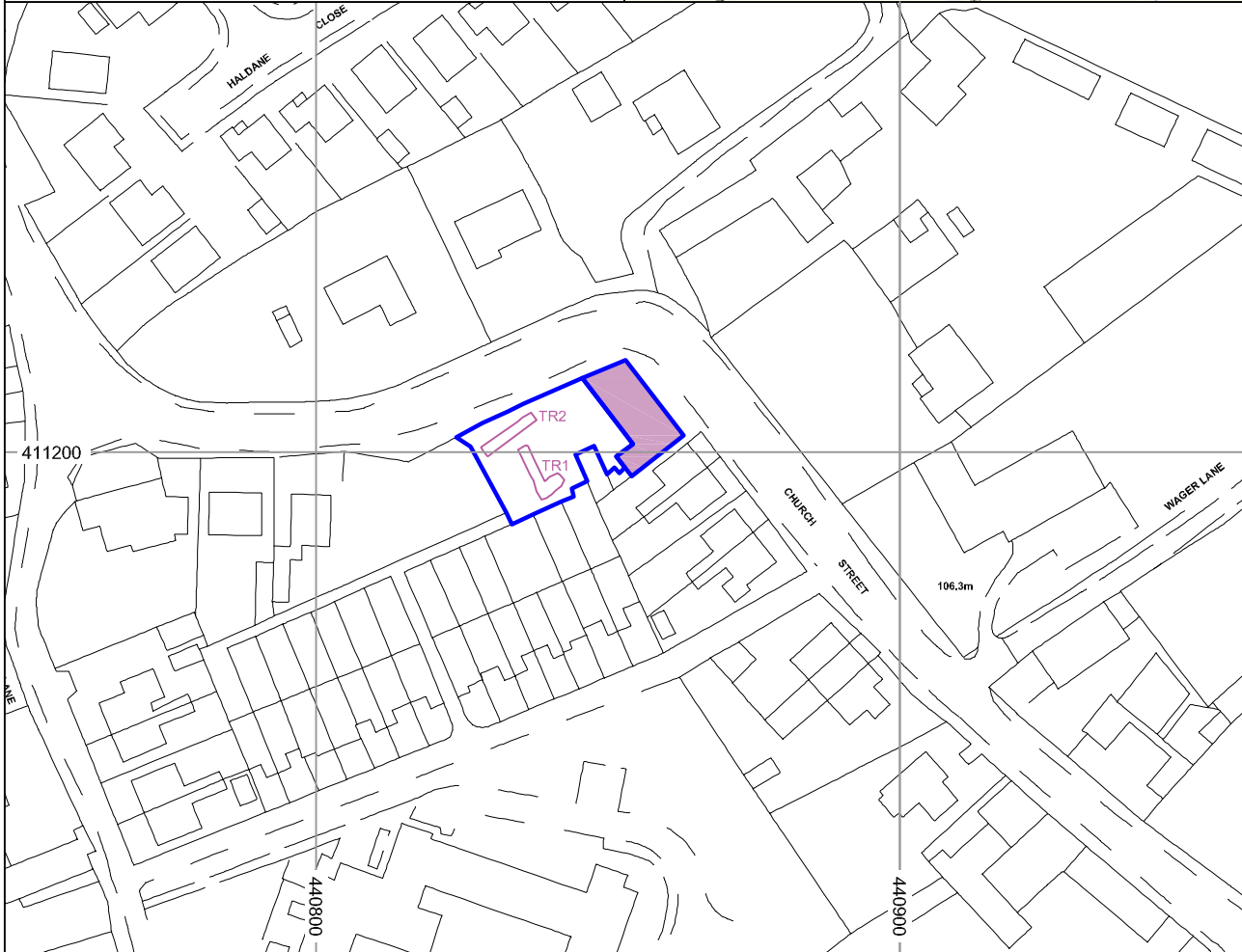
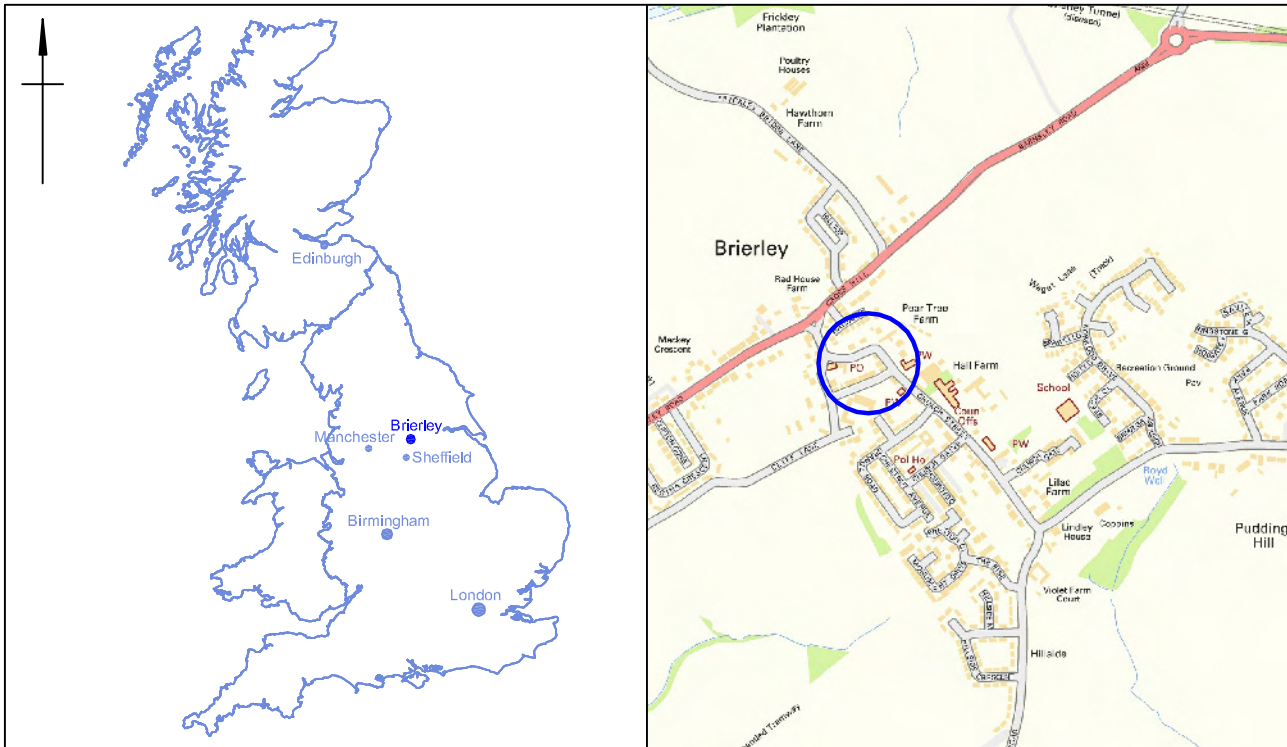
<b>Trench 1 (10m x 1.8m x 0.8m)</b>			
Depth bgl	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.00-0.34m	1001	Black sand with inclusions of slate and red brick fragments	Topsoil
0.40m	1002	Thin compacted layer of red brick and sandstone fragments	Demolition layer
0.60m	1003	'L' shaped sandstone wall with light brown sandy lime mortar	Wall, possibly surrounding an outside yard
0.80m	1004	Brown clayey sand with orange hue with numerous inclusions of charcoal flecks and sandstone fragments	Made Ground
0.48m	1005	Crushed compacted sandstone	Possible yard surface
0.50m	1006	Rectangular sandstone slabs	Floor surface
0.40m	1007	Deposit of lime and sand	Demolition layer
0.90m	1008	Pale brown sand	Natural
0.40-0.80m	1009	Shallow cut in north of trench 1	
0.40-0.80m	1010	Modern detritus	Fill of 1009

<b>Trench 2 (10m x 2m x 1m)</b>			
Depth bgl	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.12m	2001	Black sand with inclusions of slate and red brick fragments	Topsoil
0.12-0.15m	2002	Tarmac surface	Yard surface
0.15-0.25m	2003	Mixed deposit of black clayey sand, pea grit and yellow sand	Bedding layer of 2002
0.25-0.30m	2004	Tarmac surface	Yard surface
0.30-0.42m	2005	Mixed deposit of black clayey sand, pea grit and yellow sand	Bedding layer of 2005
0.42-0.48m	2006	Light brown gritty layer with purple hue	Deposit
0.48-0.53m	2007	Dark silty sand layer	Deposit
0.43m+	2008	Large sandstone flagstones	Yard surface
0.40-0.50m	2009	Rough faced sandstone wall surviving to 1 course	Wall enclosing 2008
	2010	Construction cut	Construction cut for 2009

0.45m+	2011	Clayey sand deposit with yellow hue	Made ground
0.34-0.45m	2012	Dark brown silty sand	Deposit
0.52m+	2013	Cut shallow at first then steepening where it abuts 2015	Construction cut for 2015
0.52m+	2014	Mixed fill of 2013	Fill of 2013
0.45m+	2015	Curbing stones laid on edge	Former edge of road
0.60-0.62m	2016	Silt layer	Layer
0.62-0.65m	2017	Lime sand deposit	Bedding layer
0.65-0.78m	2018	Dark brown silty sand	Made ground
0.50-0.70m	2019	Rubble of sandstone and mortar fragments	Demolition layer from 2020
0.55-0.80m	2020	Linear sandstone wall, roughly faced with sandy lime mortar	Outside boundary wall
0.55-0.80m	2021	Shallow linear cut	Construction cut for 2020
0.80m	2022	Shallow linear cut	Demolition cut for 2020
0.85m+	2023	Light brown sand	Natural
0.85m	2024	Linear sandstone wall, faced on one side, and bonded with mid brown sandy lime mortar	Outside boundary wall
0.85m	2025	Linear cut	Construction cut for 2024
	2026	Curbing stones, identical to 2015	Former edge of road
	2027	Linear cut	Construction cut for 2026
	2028	Mixed fill of 2027	Fill of 2027
0.70-0.80m	2029	Dark silty sand	Made ground
0.75-0.85m	2030	Deposit similar to 2013	Deposit
0.85m	2031	Yard Surface	Yard surface
0.83-1.20m	2032	Post hole for modern fence post	Fence
0.83-1.20m	2033	Dark brown sandy deposit	Fill of 2032

**APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORDING PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS**

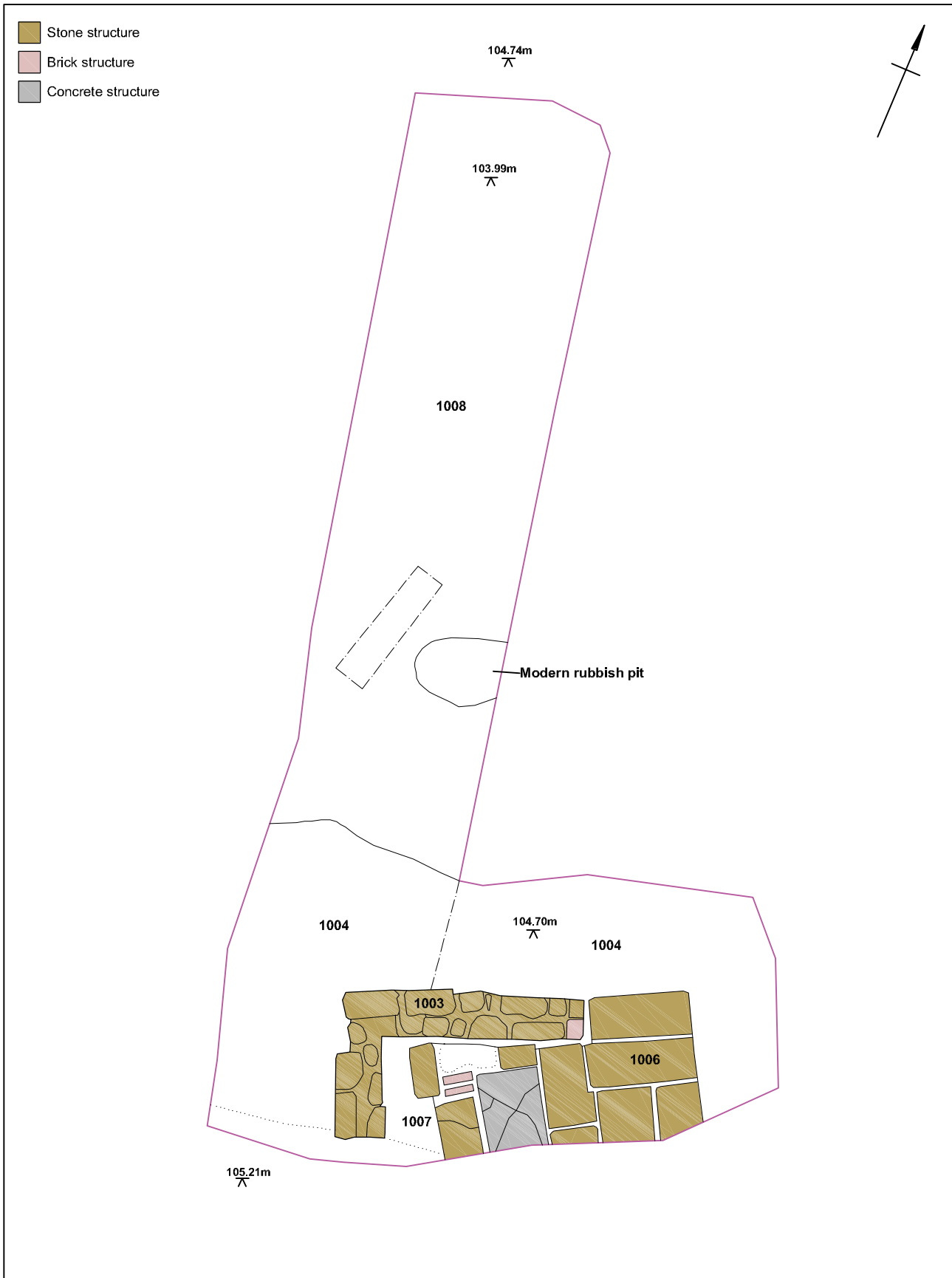
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2	General view of room G7	E	19.07.11
3	General view of room C2	N	19.07.11
4	General view of room C2	S	19.07.11
5	General view of room C1	SW	19.07.11
6	General view of room F5	SW	19.07.11
7	General view of room F5	SW	19.07.11
8	General view of room F2, looking into room F4	W	19.07.11
9	General view of room F2, looking into room F4	W	19.07.11
10	General view of room F3	SW	19.07.11
11	General view of room F3	SW	19.07.11
12	General view of room F1	E	19.07.11
13	General view of room F1	E	19.07.11
14	General view of rooms G1 and G2	E	19.07.11
15	General view of rooms G1 and G2	E	19.07.11
16	General view of room G4	SW	19.07.11
17	General view of room G4	SW	19.07.11
18	General view of rooms G5 and G6, looking into G4	NE	19.07.11
19	General view of rooms G5 and G6, looking into G4	NE	19.07.11
20	General view of room G6	SW	19.07.11
21	General view of room G6	SW	19.07.11
22	General view of room G8	NE	19.07.11
23	General view of room G8	NE	19.07.11
24	General view of room G8	SE	19.07.11
25	General view of room G8	SE	19.07.11
26	Detail of founders stone in quoins on east elevation	E	19.07.11
27	Detail of founders stone in quoins on east elevation	E	19.07.11
28	General view of offshot from west elevation	N	19.07.11
29	General view of offshot from west elevation	N	19.07.11
30	General view of west elevation	NW	19.07.11
31	General view of west elevation	NW	19.07.11
32	General view of north elevation	N	19.07.11
33	General view of north elevation	N	19.07.11
34	General view of east elevation	E	19.07.11
35	General view of east elevation	E	19.07.11
36	I.D. shot	-	19.07.11



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Site location

Figure 1



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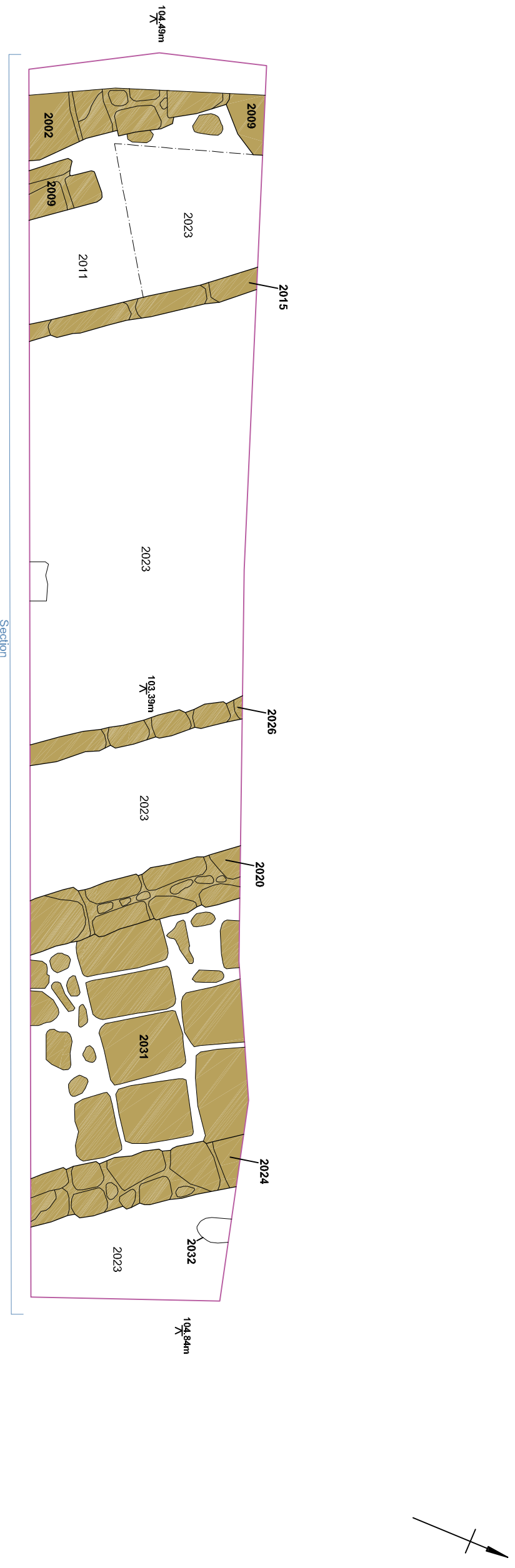
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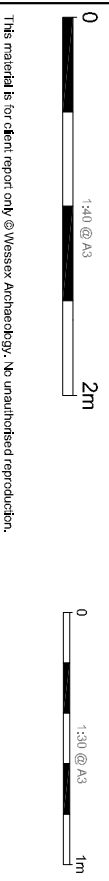
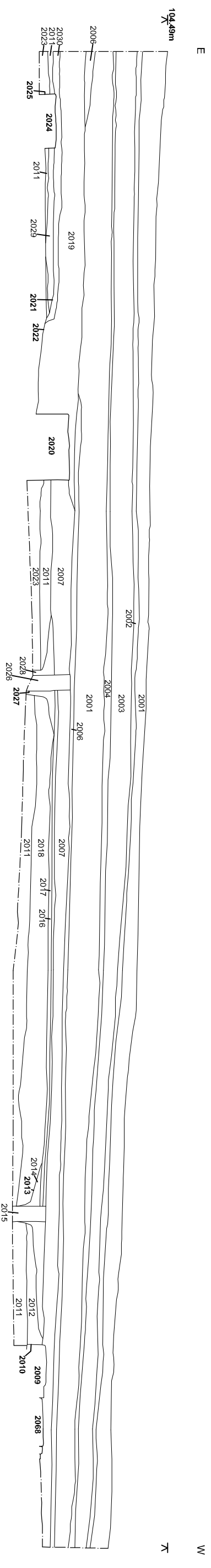
Trench 1: Plan

Figure 2

Stone structure



Section

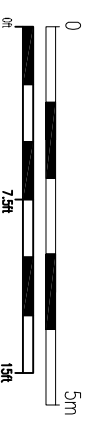
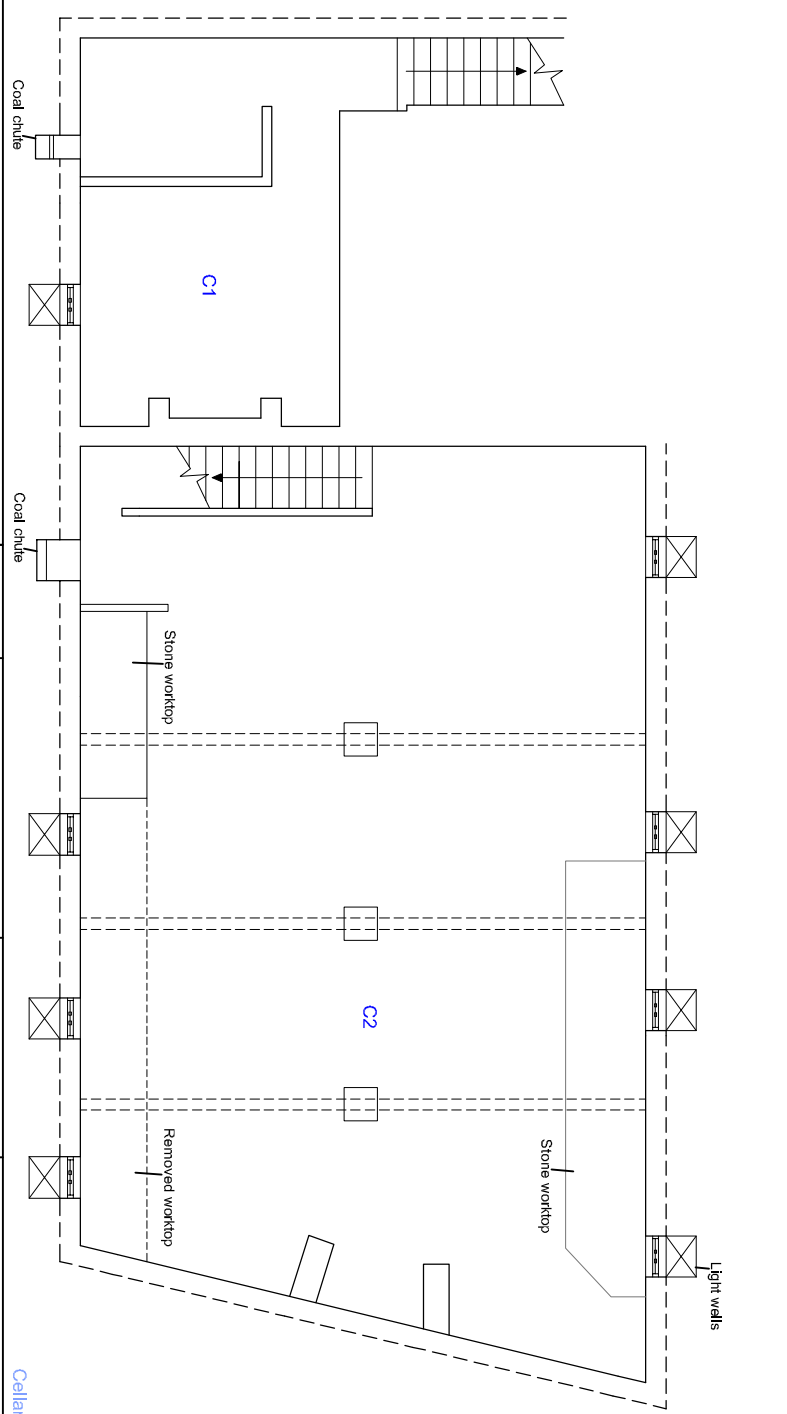
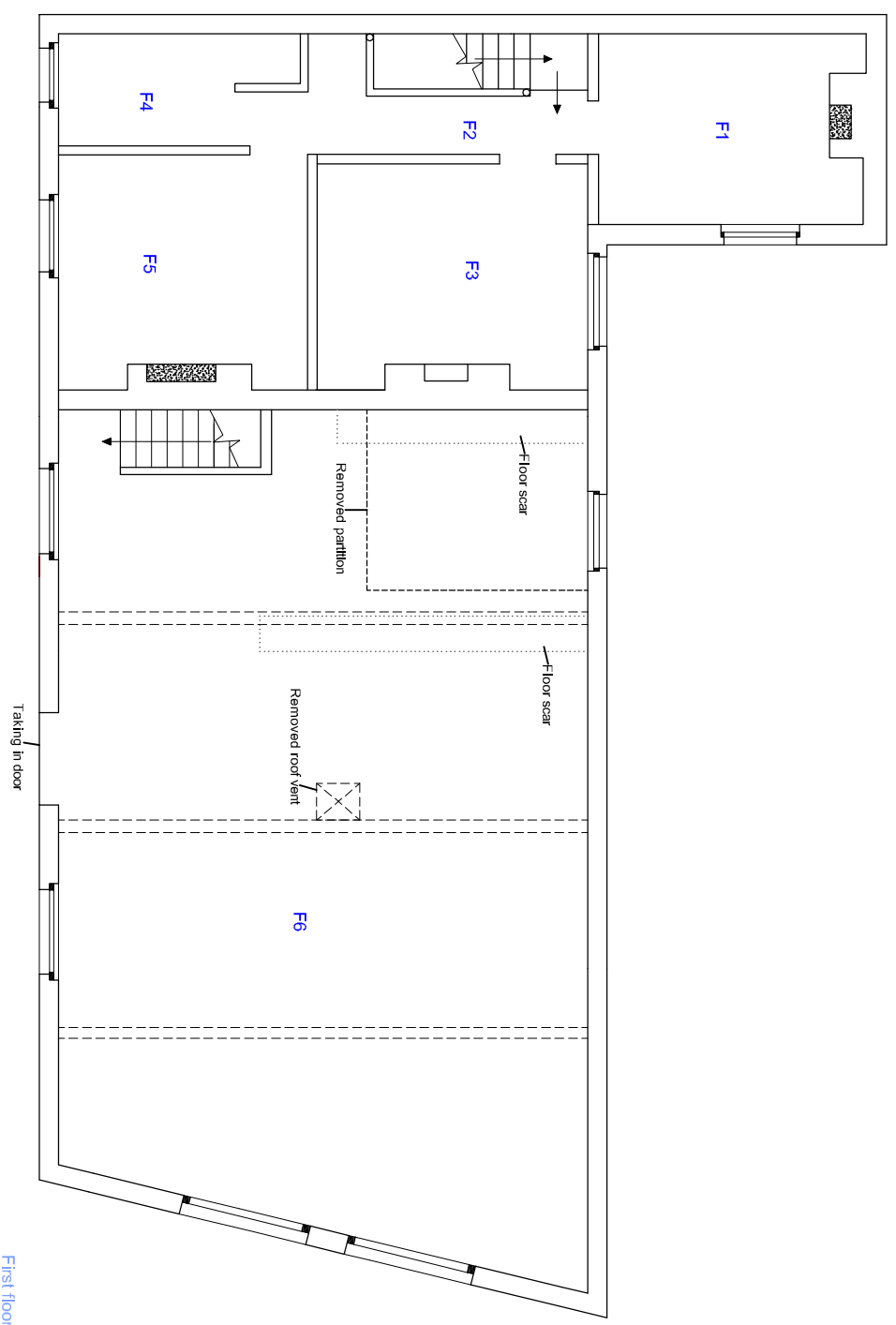
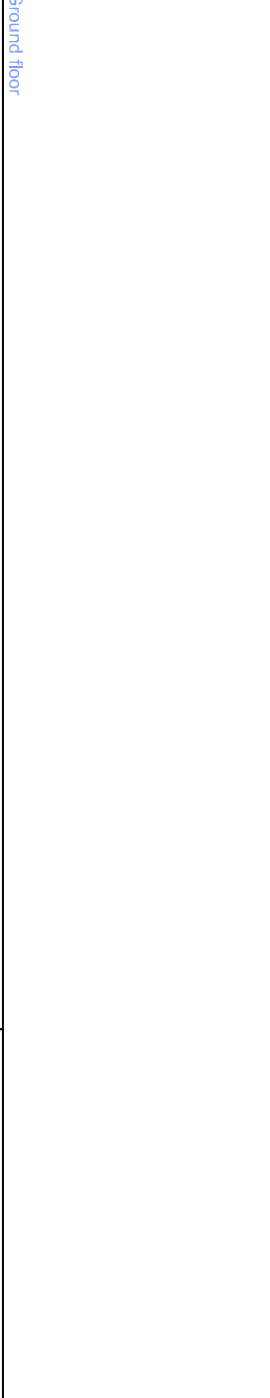
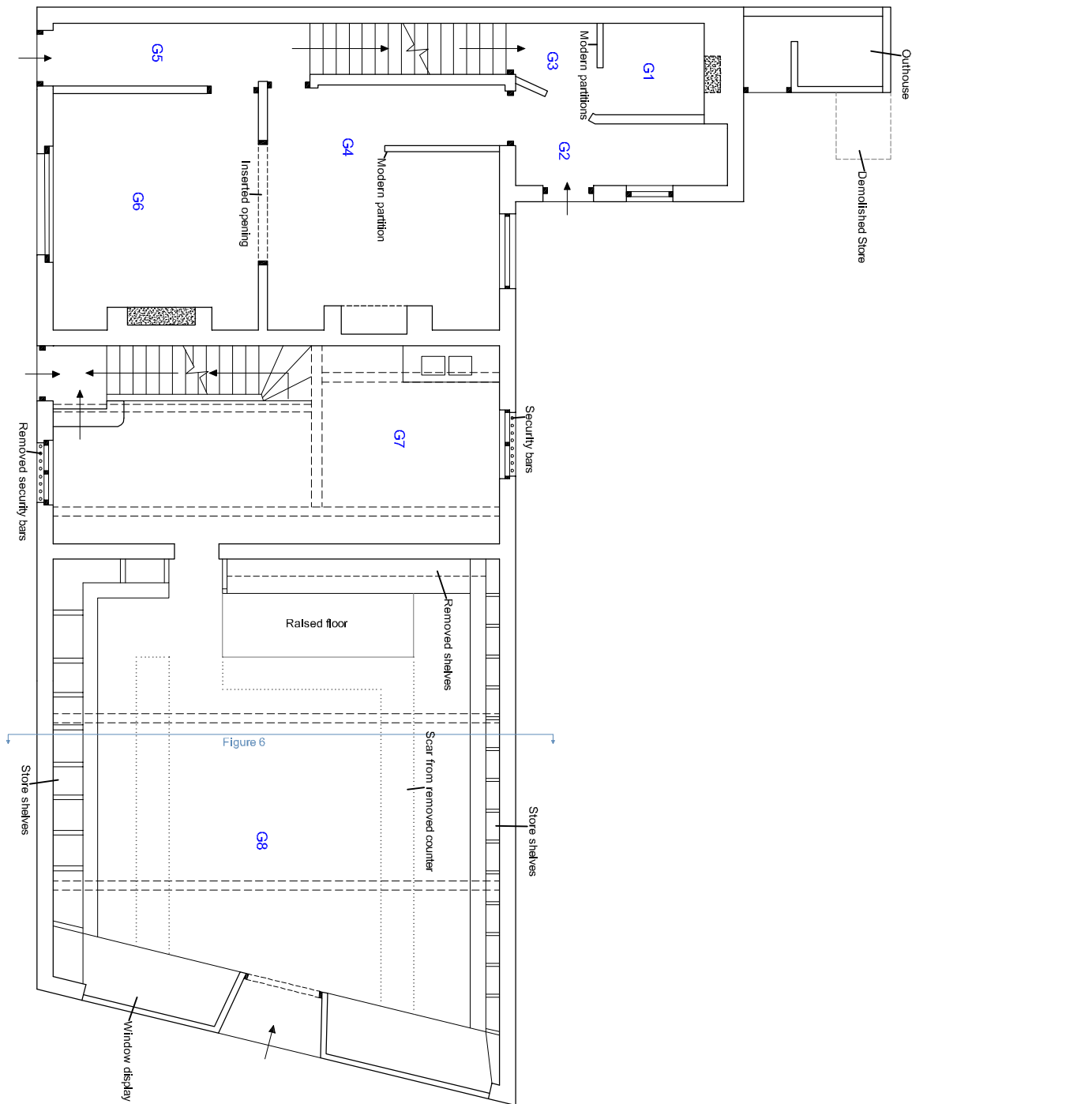


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Trench 2: Plan and section

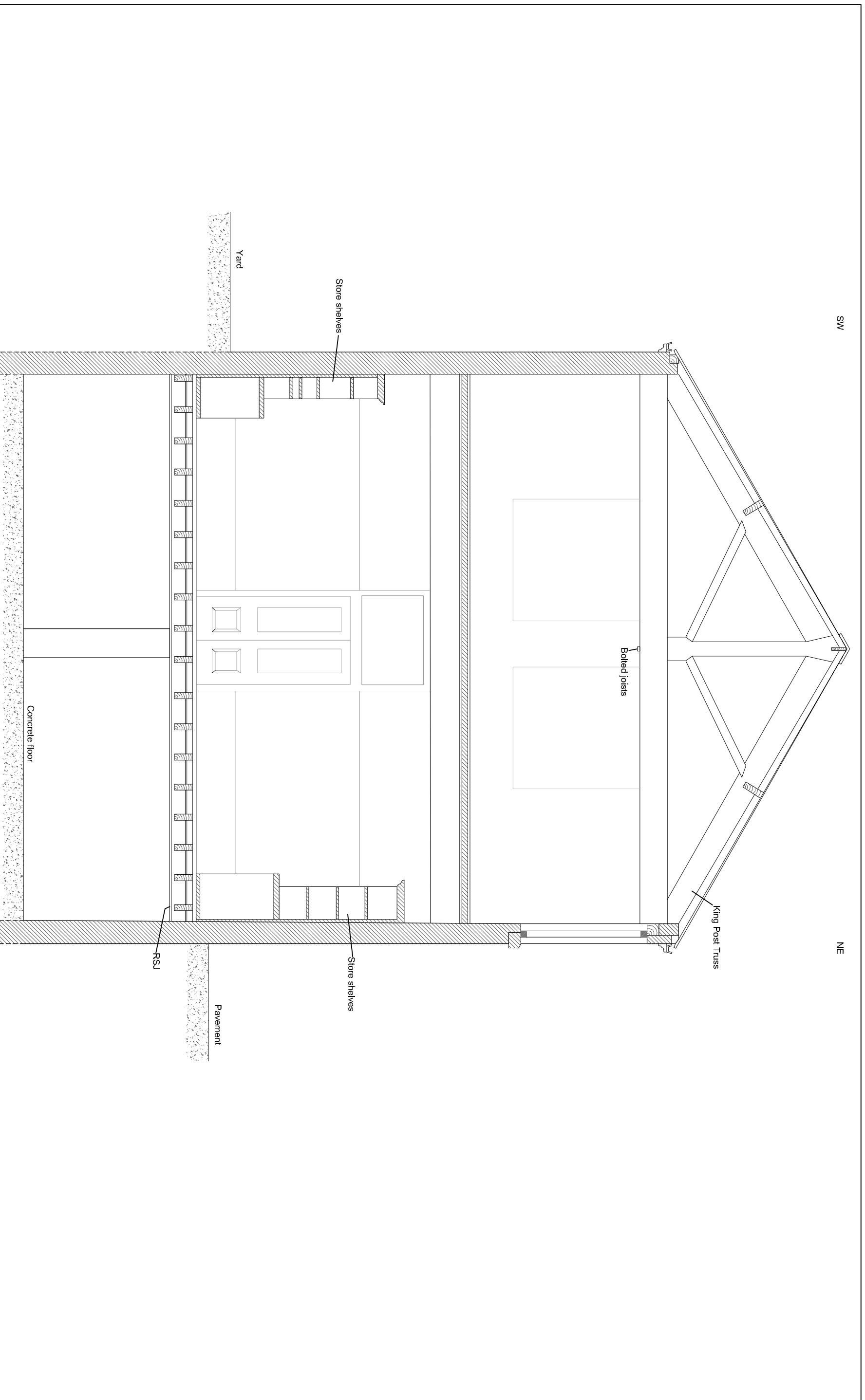
Figure 3



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SW

NE

Store shelves

Bolted Joists

King Post Truss

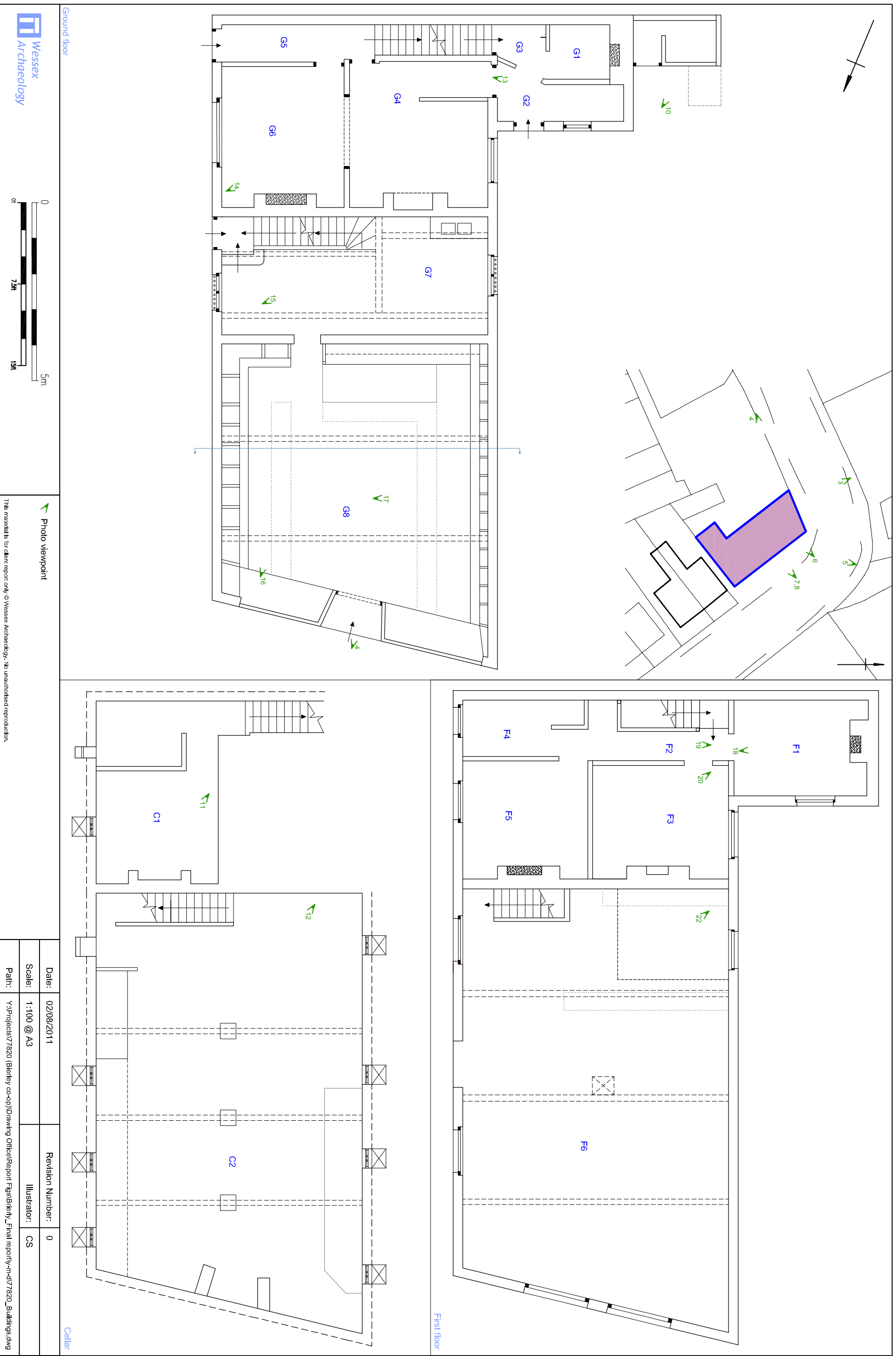
Concrete floor

Yard

Store shelves

Pavement

RSJ



Photographic locations for historic building recording

Figure 6



Plate 1: View of trench 1, structures **1005** and **1006**, from the east. The nearest flagstones have grooves creating a zone that could easily be mortared.



Plate 2: View of trench 2, from the east.





Plate 3: General view of northern elevation.



Plate 4: Detail of shop entrance threshold showing scars and glazed bricks.

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Plate 5: General view of east elevation.



Plate 6: Detail of commemoration stone on east elevation.

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Plate 7: Detail of taking in door, noting iron threshold.



Plate 8: Detail of mounting, possibly for a gib crane.



Plate 9: General view of west elevation.



Plate 10: General view of outhouse, looking south.

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Plate 11: General view of room C1, looking northeast.



Plate 12: General view of room C2, looking northeast.

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Plate 13: General view of rooms G1-3 in outshot, looking west.



Plate 14: General view of rooms G4-6 forming ground floor of dwelling, looking west from room G4.



Plate 15: General view of room G7, looking west.



Plate 16: General view of room G8, looking southwest.

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Plate 17: Detail of shelving in room G8, looking west.



Plate 18: General view of room F1, looking west.

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Plate 19: General view along hall F2 into room F4, looking east.



Plate 20: General view of room F3, looking northeast.

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Plate 21: General view of room F5, looking northeast.



Plate 22: General view of room F6, looking northeast.

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