

## Moat Hall, Braithwell, Doncaster, Scheduled Monument No.13234

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**MOAT HALL, BRAITHWELL, DONCASTER**  
**SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO.13234**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

Prepared for:  
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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	<b>75820</b>	ACCESSION CODE	<b>TBC</b>	CLIENT CODE	<b>N/A</b>
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	<b>S00005330</b>	NGR	<b>SK 5343 9434</b>		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
0	I	M.H	AB			
1	F	M.H.	AB	A. BURGESS	02.12.10	

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

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**MOAT HALL, BRAITHWELL, DONCASTER  
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO.13234****Archaeological Watching Brief****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. C. G. Brewster to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during ground reduction works associated with the new driveway at Moat Hall, Braithwell, Doncaster, Scheduled Monument no.13234. The site is approximately located at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 5343 9434 and until recently was in use as agricultural land.

Moat Hall is a moated site formerly associated with a grange of Lewes Priory (Sussex). Archaeological monitoring was undertaken within the footprint of the new driveway over an area of approximately 370m<sup>2</sup> located to the south of the standing remains of the hall. The development runs south from the present Moat Hall cottage to Holywell Lane (B6427) crossing the location of the former moat. The aim of the watching brief was to preserve and record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features.

Archaeological monitoring of the ground works at Moat Hall ensured that all archaeological features uncovered were identified and recorded in plan, and that no archaeological remains were damaged without having first been recorded. During the course of the monitoring several archaeological features dating from the post-medieval period were identified, including one ditch and a possible post-pad. The ditch was excavated but yielded no dating evidence. Only one set of features potentially predated the post medieval period, this was a series of stone wall sections for which no dating evidence was gathered. Evidence was also gathered regarding the locations of several modern truncations. No evidence was found of the continuation of the moat, however this is probably due to the level of the stripping and it may continue under the revealed layers. All archaeological features uncovered were to be protected with geotextile membrane before being backfilled to form the driveway therefore causing no deterioration of the archaeological record.

**MOAT HALL, BRAITHWELL, DONCASTER**  
**SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO.13234**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Mr C. G. Brewster and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank him for his assistance on site. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Mr Keith Miller of English Heritage and Mr Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The fieldwork and compilation of this report was undertaken by Michael Hartwell, with illustrations by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

## MOAT HALL, BRAITHWELL, DONCASTER SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO.13234

### Archaeological Watching Brief

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. C. G. Brewster, hereafter 'the Client', to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief within the grounds Moat Hall Cottage, hereafter 'the Site'. The development area lies within a Scheduled Monument (No. 13234) and in the cartilage of a Grade II listed building (No. 334780) (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 English Heritage (EH) granted conditional Scheduled Monument Consent (Reference S00005330) for the removal of the existing driveway and the creation of a new access driveway and parking area at the Site, providing a number of conditions were met (Appendix 2).

1.1.3 Condition 3h of the Scheduled Monument Consent states:

*"No ground works/building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of an archaeological programme for a watching and recording brief. The applicant will ensure that an archaeological contractor has made arrangements to enter the Site at any reasonable time **before and during** the execution of the specified works for the purposes of inspecting the Site **and** undertaking the archaeological work to **record** and remove for study any matters of archaeological importance revealed during the course of the works."*

1.1.4 Recording ensured that any archaeological remains present, whether standing or buried, were preserved by record and removed in accordance with the agreed method, to current best archaeological practice and standards outlined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a-d), before they were damaged or destroyed.

1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology, and approved by Keith Miller, EH Ancient Monuments Inspector, and Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The WSI details the scope of the archaeological monitoring and the methods and standards to be employed. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results of the monitoring, and an interpretation of the findings.

##### 1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site (centred on NGR SK 5343 9434) is located to the east of Braithwell, on northern side of Holywell Lane, in the grounds of Moat Hall Cottage (**Figure 1**). The area of development runs from the south of the present Moat Hall cottage to Holywell Lane (B6427) along the eastern side of the current driveway.

1.2.2 The ground cover of the Site was until recently agricultural land.



- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is of Glacial Till overlying Dolostone on the Cadeby Formation (BGS sheet E087).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1.1 The following information is derived from online sources, including the listing text for Moat Hall.
- 2.1.2 Braithwell is first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) as *Bradeuuelle*. It was one of 28 townships under the administrative centre of Conisbrough, in the control of William de Warrenne.
- 2.1.3 A charter for a market and fair to be held in Braithwell was granted by Richard I in acknowledgement of the subscription towards his ransom, when he was captive in Germany. A standing cross fragment (Scheduled Monument Number 23398) in the centre of the village commemorates the event and is dated 1191. The badly worn inscription reads “This cross was erected to commemorate / The freeing from bondage of / KING RICHARD I circa 1191”.
- 2.1.4 Moat Hall is a moated site formerly associated with a grange of Lewes Priory (Sussex). The land was subsequently leased to John Vyncent in 1427, who was allowed to build a hall with a room to the west end ‘32 feet long by 18 feet broad’. The hall was probably a 1st-floor hall house with a cross wing and service wing. An intact archway into the central cross-wing still survives (**Figure - back cover**) with the outline of the hall to the west being defined by rubble walls which survive no more than one metre in height. Service rooms on the opposite side of the passage are less clearly defined.
- 2.1.5 The construction date of the currently occupied Moat Hall Cottage is not known, although its appearance is that of an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse and its inclusion on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map supports this conclusion.
- 2.1.6 The development area is located to the south of the standing remains of the hall and runs south from Moat Hall Cottage across the line of the former moat (**Figure 2**).

## **3 AIMS**

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains that may survive and to investigate and record all archaeological features threatened by groundworks.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the project were:
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during the ground works programme;
  - to assess the state of survival of archaeological features and finds within the Site;
  - to place any archaeology encountered within its local, regional and national context.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Monitoring of Excavations/Groundworks

- 4.1.1 In accordance with the WSI (Wessex 2010), an archaeological watching brief was maintained during all groundworks within the designated monitoring area.
- 4.1.2 Due to the limited impact of the topsoil stripping further archaeological excavation was only to be undertaken if remains were directly threatened. All features were recorded in plan before being protected with a geotextile membrane and backfilled with hardcore.
- 4.1.3 Groundworks were carried out by a 180° excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The monitored area was planned using a Leica Viva GNSS system and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.1.4 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record. The photographic record comprised 36 black and white 35mm prints, 36 colour slides and an additional 47 digital images. The contents of the fieldwork archive are tabulated below as **Table 2**.
- 4.1.5 All works were conducted in compliance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008c).

### 4.2 Finds

- 4.2.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (Institute for Archaeologists 2008d; English Heritage 2005, Neal & Watkinson 1998) and the requirements of Doncaster Museum.

### 4.3 Soil Samples

- 4.3.1 One bulk soil sample of context **109** was recovered to assess for dating evidence by fine sieving (2mm mesh). Since the deposit from which the sample was taken had been contaminated by recent bioturbation, the sample was deemed unsuitable for environmental processing.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Topsoil was stripped from the site within the footprint of the planned driveway to no more than 0.3m below the current ground level. Monitoring was undertaken on all topsoil stripping on site and the total area observed was approximately 370m<sup>2</sup> (**Plate 1, Figure 3**). Archaeological remains exposed during groundwork were recorded in plan and preserved *in situ* beneath a geotextile membrane, with the exception of one ditch in which a 1m slot was dug to ascertain the nature of the feature.
- 5.1.2 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the site archive. Observed features and contexts are tabulated as **Table 3**.

## 5.2 Stratigraphy

- 5.2.1 The Site was covered with dark brown clayey silt topsoil **101** with moderate unsorted limestone inclusions. This overlay two separate stony layers and the natural substrate in different parts of the trench.
- 5.2.2 In the north of the area a spread of limestone cobbles **102** had been deposited near to the buildings (**Figure - front cover**). This layer formed either a rough yard surface or a simple dump of stone in a corner of the field. The southern part of the Watching Brief area was situated on the boundary between the drive and a former field boundary. Within this area was a mid greyish brown deposit of silty clay **117** with a very high concentration of limestone cobbles. This deposit is presumably a by-product of sorting stone to the edge of the field during the use of the land as farmland.
- 5.2.3 The natural substrate was exposed towards the centre of the trench; mid-orange brown clay **103** at a depth of 0.2m below ground level (BGL).

## 5.3 Archaeological features

- 5.3.1 To the northeast of **102** was a spread of ash **104** containing post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM (**Plate 2, Figure 3**). **104** appeared to lie directly on top of stone layer **102** at a depth of c. 0.05m BGL. The ash deposit likely to derive from the raking-out of one of the fireplaces in the cottages to the west.
- 5.3.2 Running east-west through the exposed section of natural within the centre of the Watching Brief area was a 0.9m wide ditch, **108**. A 1m section was excavated, showing that the ditch had a depth of 0.29m and contained a mid greyish brown silty clay fill **109** with moderate charcoal flecking and limestone pebbles (**Figure 5**) and could possibly be the remains of a robbed-out wall foundation. A 20 litre sample of **109** was taken for post-excavation processing. Due to its shallow depth and the extent of recent root action environmental processing was deemed inappropriate and instead the sample was sieved through a 2mm mesh for the recovery of artefacts; however none was found. To the south of ditch **108** was a small rectangular pad of stones **110** that extended under the baulk to the east (**Plate 3**). This appeared to rest in a shallow cut **105** but as works did not threaten this feature it was left *in situ*. Observation in plan indicated that **110** possibly represented a foundation pad for a post or similar structure.
- 5.3.3 Although the southern portion of the site was not excavated beneath **117**, the top of a possible linear feature was partially exposed. This feature consisted of three discrete areas of roughly rectangular stone blocks placed in line and together they appear to be the remains of one wall running north-south. The northern section, **114**, shows some truncation with two or three of the blocks being cracked into several pieces - possibly due to the shallow depth at which they were found. The central part of the structure, **115**, consisted of two stone blocks and the southern section, **116**, consisted of six blocks aligned north to south (**Plate 4**). These features all ran under **117** and only the areas exposed during groundworks were cleaned and recorded. There is a strong possibility that these structures continue underneath the overlying deposit and possibly even meet to form one continuous structure. Due to the lack of detailed investigation and the simple construction method

used these features remain undated but could potentially predate the other features uncovered during the watching brief.

#### **5.4 Modern features**

- 5.4.1 In the northern portion of the Watching Brief area, the removal of stony layer **102** revealed a 'Y' shaped field drain cut, **106 (Figure 3)**. The drain was filled with topsoil and was obviously excavated with a machine bucket approximately 0.5m in width (**Figure - front cover**). The excavation of this feature was unapproved of by English Heritage and was unmonitored however it is understood excavation was never completed and no drain was ever inserted. The precise location of this cut was not previously recorded.
- 5.4.2 In the centre of the excavated area layer **117** was truncated by another drain running between two manholes, one on each side of the trench (not numbered). As the drain was cut into **117** it was not fully and its depth is not known. However it is assumed that it is cut into natural deposits (**103**).
- 5.4.3 Layer **117** was also cut by **111**. The top of this feature ran underneath **117** to the west and south, and it continued under the baulk of the trench at the east. Its fill, **112**, comprised large stones and appeared uniform. Personal consultation with the client indicated that a septic tank was in this previously in this location prior to mains sewage being established throughout the village.
- 5.4.4 The existing driveway lay at the western edge of the development area. This could be seen in the excavated area and comprised several layers of clinker and stone chippings, **113**, partly underlying the topsoil. This interweaving of the drive and topsoil was probably caused by ploughing action when the site was in agricultural use. The driveway has evidently been added to over time as the surface sunk and needed re-surfacing; this may have caused some distortion to any archaeology below.

#### **5.5 Finds by Lorraine Mephram**

- 5.5.1 The Watching Brief produced a very small quantity of finds, all deriving from one context, **104**, a discrete ash spread associated with the Moat Hall Cottages. The assemblage consisted of pottery (4 sherds; 114g), ceramic building material (3 fragments; 324g), and a clay tobacco pipe bowl (1 piece; 8g) (**Table 1**).
- 5.5.2 All these artefacts are of post-medieval date. The pottery is all of the same type – coarse red earthenware with black (manganese) glaze; at least two different vessels are represented here.
- 5.5.3 The ceramic building material includes two fragments from a pantile, a roofing material introduced during the 17th century; the third fragment shows a slight curvature and could also come from a pantile.
- 5.5.4 The clay pipe bowl is not quite complete, but the surviving profile and decoration (vertical ribbing around the bowl, 'wheat-ears' down the front and back seams) serve to date it as 19th century.

- 5.5.5 Given the small amount of material recovered, and its date range, retention for long-term curation is not warranted, and these artefacts will be discarded prior to archive deposition.

**Table 1: All finds by context**

Context No	Material	Fragment no.	Weight (g)	Notes
104	Clay pipe	1	8	1 x Bowl fragment
104	Pottery	4	114	4 x Coarse red earthenware
104	CBM	3	324	2 x Pantile 1 x possible Pantile

## 5.6 Soil samples

- 5.6.1 One 20 litre sample was taken from ditch fill **109**. Due to low environmental potential this sample was sieved with a 2mm mesh with the aim of finding datable evidence, however none was found

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The majority of archaeological features revealed by the Watching Brief relate either to structures associated with Moat Hall Cottages or to the Site's agricultural use.
- 6.1.2 The only feature that could potentially relate to the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the Site was the stone wall represented by **114**, **115** and **116**. These remains were fragmented and were only partially revealed during the groundworks. However, the stone-built wall roughly follows the line of the existing driveway and could represent the boundary of an earlier access track. The wall appeared to be of traditional dry-stone construction with (at least) one neatly faced elevation, and it is not datable. It could be contemporary with the Moat Hall Cottages (thought to be early 19<sup>th</sup> century) but an earlier date and an association with the scheduled remains cannot be precluded.
- 6.1.3 Upon comparison with the 1854 Ordnance Survey map it was apparent that east-west ditch **108** and stone post-pad **110** aligned perfectly with the walls of a building (**Figure 4**). The fill **109** of the ditch contained medium and large stones and could be the remains of a robbed out wall foundation. The post-pad **110** to the south could have been one of a series of posts along the south wall of this building. Having two separate methods of wall construction makes a case for the building being a barn-type structure rather than a dwelling. The mapped building also corresponds with the southern boundary of stone spread **102** and it seems likely that this spread was a rough yard-surface, possibly deposited to consolidate poorly drained land. This interpretation is supported by the presence of ash spread **104** – a deposit which would be likely to be thrown into a yard.
- 6.1.4 Other features at the Site appear to be associated with modern farming processes, including field drain **106** and stone deposit **117**, or with modern

drainage represented by the un-numbered drain and manholes, and the previous septic location tank identified with cut **111**.

- 6.1.5 The area excavated for the driveway crossed the projected line of the medieval moat but, probably due to the shallow nature of the groundworks, no trace of the moat was found. However, some truncation of archaeological deposits was identified within the Site, most notably by the previous septic tank location (cut **111**), and it is possibly that the moat has already been disturbed.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

- 6.2.1 Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks at Moat Hall ensured that no archaeological remains were damaged without record. Although several archaeological features were revealed none could be conclusively dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. The only potentially early feature was a stone wall that lies outside of the scheduled area. One ditch was found to correspond with a building that was mapped in 1854, but no archaeological dating evidence was recovered. This building is believed to have been a barn associated with farmhouse(s) that are now known as Moat Hall Cottages.
- 6.2.2 Modern truncations were also mapped to give a better picture of the condition of the buried remains that form part of the Scheduled Monument.
- 6.2.3 The features that were revealed during groundworks will be protected with a geotextile membrane prior to the construction of the new driveway.

## **7 ARCHIVE**

### **7.1 Preparation**

- 7.1.1 The project archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data, will be prepared by Wessex Archaeology staff in accordance with the requirements of the repository museum and in line with guidelines published by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990), Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), and English Heritage (1991).

### **7.2 Deposition**

- 7.2.1 The site archive (**Table 2**) will be deposited with the Doncaster Museum archive under an accession number to be confirmed. The finds will not be retained.
- 7.2.2 Two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and additional copies will be submitted with the site archive, to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and to English Heritage.
- 7.2.3 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of the report in PDF format.

**Table 2: Archive Index**

<b>Paper archive</b>			
<b>Folder no.</b>	<b>Folder type</b>	<b>Item(s)</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>1</b>	A4 ring binder	Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex)	1
		Risk Assessment	1
		Day Register	1
		Day Book (copied)	1
		Test Pit/Trial Trench Record	1
		Photographic Record	4
		Colour slides	36
		Contact sheets	36
		Bound copy of final report	1

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- English Heritage. 2005. *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- English Heritage. 2010. *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Moat Hall Moated Site and Site of External Ancillary Buildings, Braithwell, Rotherham. Scheduled Monument No: 13234. Reference S00005330. (Appendix 2)*
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008a. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*.
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008c. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008d. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.
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### **Cartographic sources consulted**

- British Geological Survey, Map sheet E087  
Ordnance Survey 1854 (surveyed 1850-1854), 1:10560, map sheet 290



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation
101	Dark brown clayey silt, Moderate Stone inclusions	Topsoil
102	Medium to large Limestone rocks	Stone layer
103	Mid to light orangey brown sandy clay	Natural
104	Mid to dark grey sandy silt and ash	Fire waste dump
105	Rectangular cut for stone pad <b>110</b>	Cut for stone pad <b>110</b>
106	50cm wide 'Y' shaped in plan modern cut	Field drain cut
107	Topsoil rich deposit	<b>106</b> Backfill
108	E-W orientated ditch. 0.9m wide 0.3m deep	Drainage ditch
109	Mid greyish brown with orange mottling, silty clay with moderate stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.	Gradual silting fill of <b>108</b>
110	Medium and small limestone fragments. Filling cut <b>105</b> .	Pad for post or other structure
111	Large partially revealed cut	Modern cut for septic tank
112	Stone rich deposit filling <b>111</b>	Backfill of <b>111</b>
113	Repeated layers of stone chippings and clinker	Modern driveway
114	3 rough hewn stone blocks in-line	Part of wall/foundation
115	2 rough hewn stone blocks in-line	Part of wall/foundation
116	6 rough hewn stone blocks in-line	Part of wall/foundation
117	Stone rich mid greyish brown slty clay	Stone at edge of field

**APPENDIX 2: SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT (SCANNED)**ENGLISH HERITAGE  
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER REGIONMr Chris Brewster  
Moat Hall Cottage, Holywell Lane  
Braithwell  
ROTHERHAM  
South Yorkshire  
S66 7AFDirect Dial: 01904 601990  
Direct Fax: 01904 601999

27 May 2010

Dear Mr Brewster

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2  
control of works  
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent****MOAT HALL MOATED SITE AND SITE OF EXTERNAL ANCILLARY BUILDINGS,  
BRAITHWELL, ROTHERHAM  
Scheduled Monument No: 13234  
Our ref: S00005330  
Application on behalf of Mr Christopher Brewster**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 19 November 2009 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning the removal of existing access driveway and creation of new access driveway and parking area. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

- Proposed driveway alterations location plan
- Proposed construction plan
- Amended plans of works provided by Mr John Close to English Heritage by email on 28 April 2010

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic

37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 8WP  
Telephone 01904 601901 Facsimile 01904 601999  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act. All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to a Freedom of Information request, unless one of the exemptions in the Act applies.  
English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration, where applicable.

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20 04 10 17:02

02 Jun 10 17:08

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**ENGLISH HERITAGE  
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER REGION**

Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works which would not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument but would cause significant damage to the monuments historic fabric, and / or archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions or safeguards already specified in the application to ensure prior archaeological excavation/ supervision / recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Keith Miller, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, Tel: 01904 601990. Email: keith.miller@english-heritage.org.uk in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (c) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (d) Topsoil removal and other specified ground disturbance shall not exceed a depth of 400mm, without the prior agreement of English Heritage.
- (f) No ground levelling, tipping or dumping shall be undertaken on the monument beyond the area of the new driveway and parking area without the agreement of



37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 6WP  
Telephone 01904 601901 Facsimile 01904 601999  
www.english-heritage.org.uk

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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration, where applicable.*

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English Heritage.

- (g) Any existing trees, shrubs and woody growths to be removed shall be cut off at ground level and the roots poisoned, the stumps being left in situ and not grubbed out, unless otherwise authorised by English Heritage.
- (h) No ground works/ building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of an archaeological programme for a watching and recording brief. The applicant will ensure that an archaeological contractor has made arrangements to enter the site at any reasonable time before and during the execution of the specified works for the purposes of inspecting the site and undertaking the archaeological work to record and remove for study of any matters of archaeological importance revealed in the course of the works.
- (i) The chosen archaeological contractor, and their arrangements for the archaeological recording brief associated with the development, need to be agreed by English Heritage in advance of the commencement of the programme.
- (j) The archaeological work will be monitored under the auspices of the English Heritage Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The archaeological scientific aspects of this project will also be monitored by the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Sciences, Dr Andy Hammon, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP. The contractor will ensure that arrangements are made for monitoring visits and meetings before, during and after the fieldwork, as appropriate.
- (k) The archaeological contractor will report any significant or unexpected discoveries immediately to the project monitors.
- (l) The archaeological contractor will provide for a written, illustrated report within 3 months of completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report should be sent to the commissioning body (the employer) and to the English Heritage Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Keith Miller, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6W) and to Dinah Saich, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Sheffield City Council, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield S1 2SH.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which



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this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

**Keith Miller**

Ancient Monuments Inspector

E-mail: [Keith.Miller@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:Keith.Miller@english-heritage.org.uk)

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Dr Andy Hammon, Regional Sciences Advisor English Heritage 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, Tel: 01904 601990. Email: [andrew.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:andrew.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk)

Ms Yvonne Luke, English Heritage Field Advisor, 15 Westville Avenue, Ilkley, West Yorks, LS29 9AH. Email: [yvonne.luke@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:yvonne.luke@english-heritage.org.uk)

Ms Dinah Saich, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Sheffield City Council, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield S1 2SH.

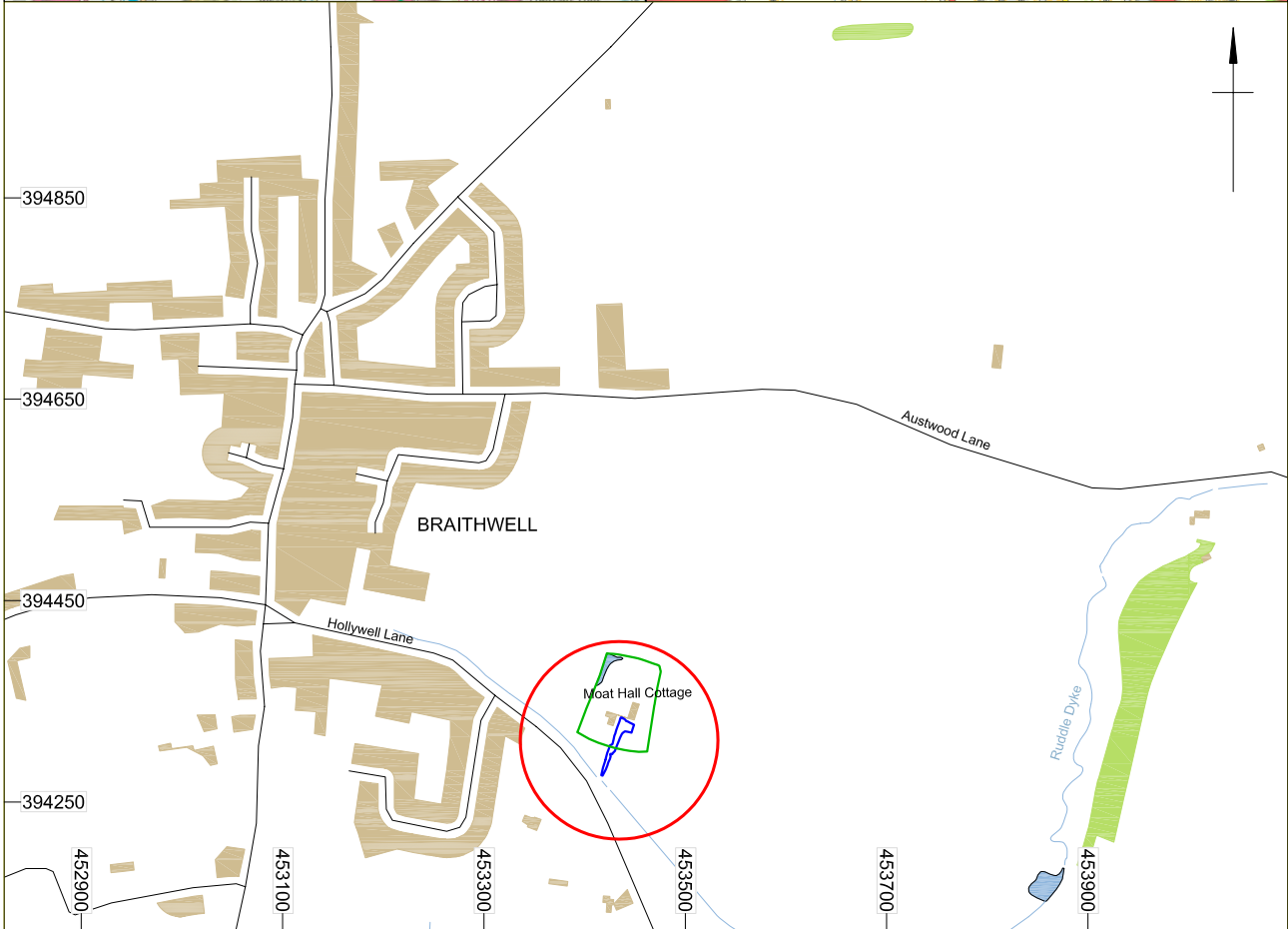
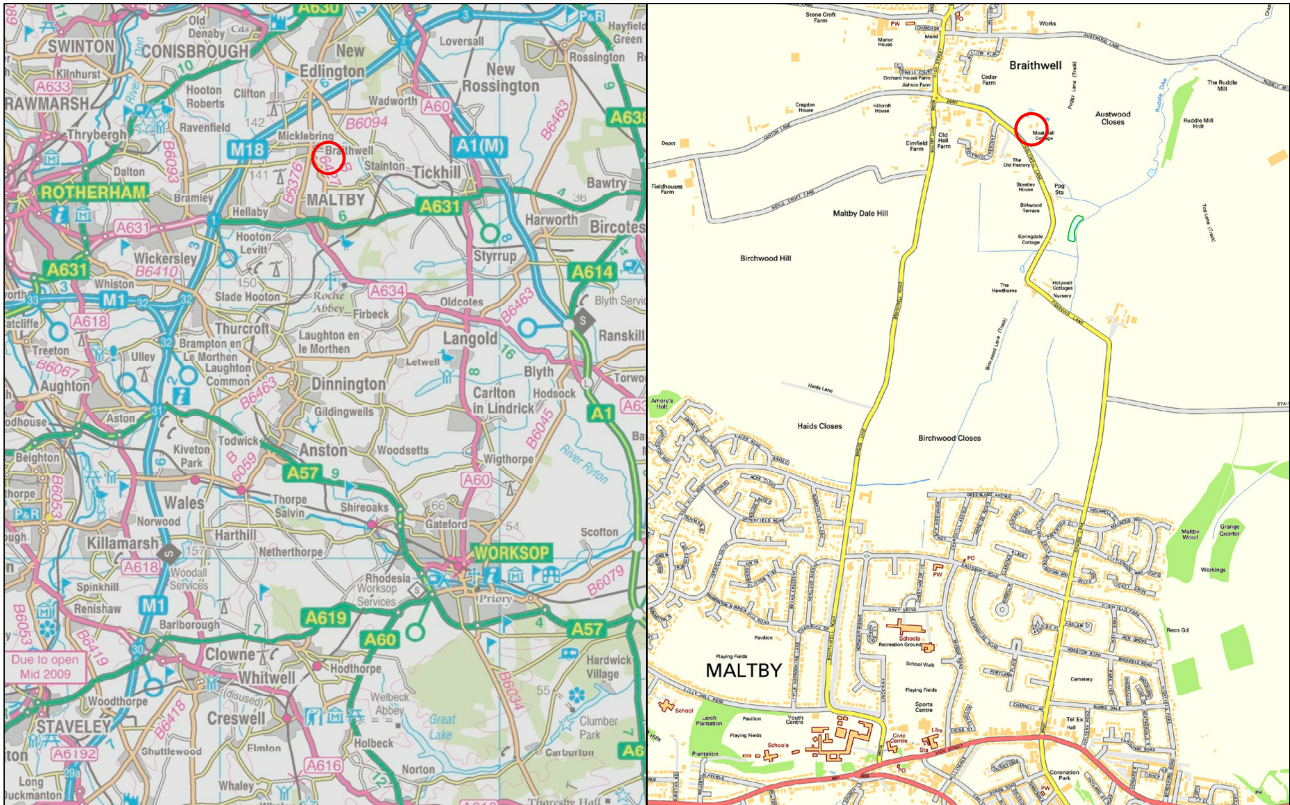


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	Site location		Trenching
	Natural feature		Area of Scheduled Monument
	Watercourse		
	Standing building		

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Site location

Figure 1



- Watercourse
- Standing building
- Area of Scheduled Monument
- Area of Watching Brief

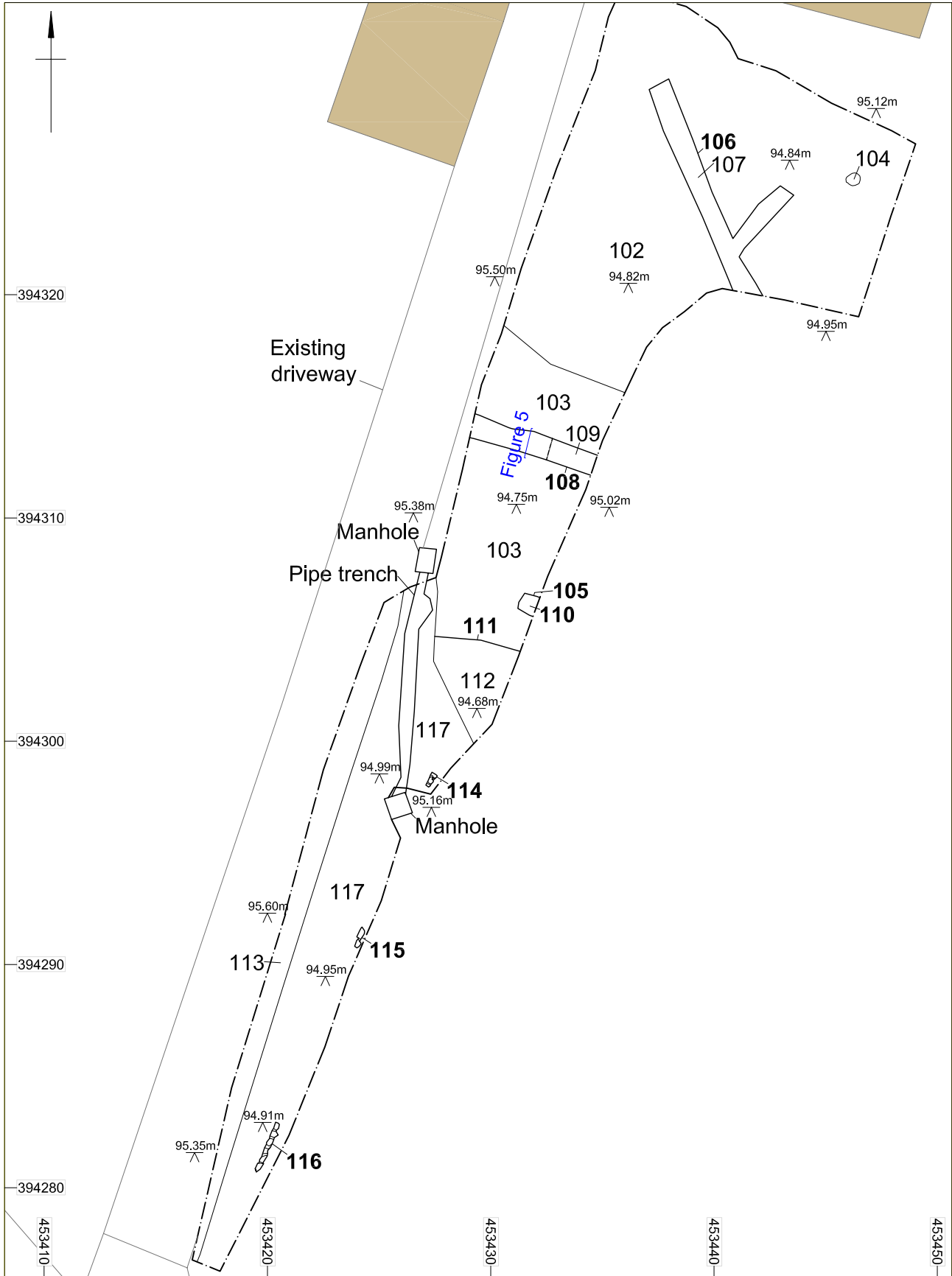
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Location of Scheduled Ancient Monument and area of Watching Brief

Figure 2



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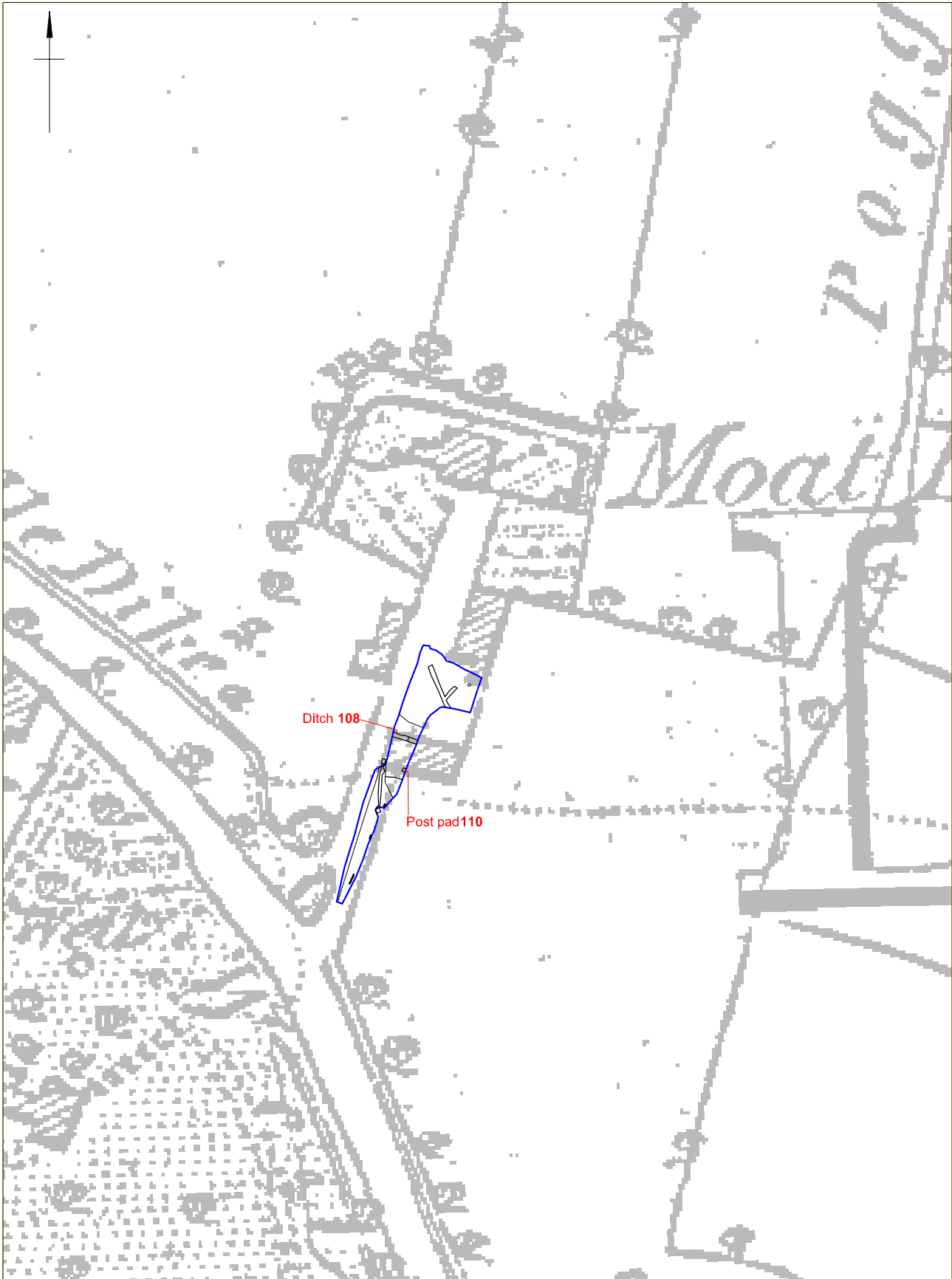
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Site plan

Figure 3

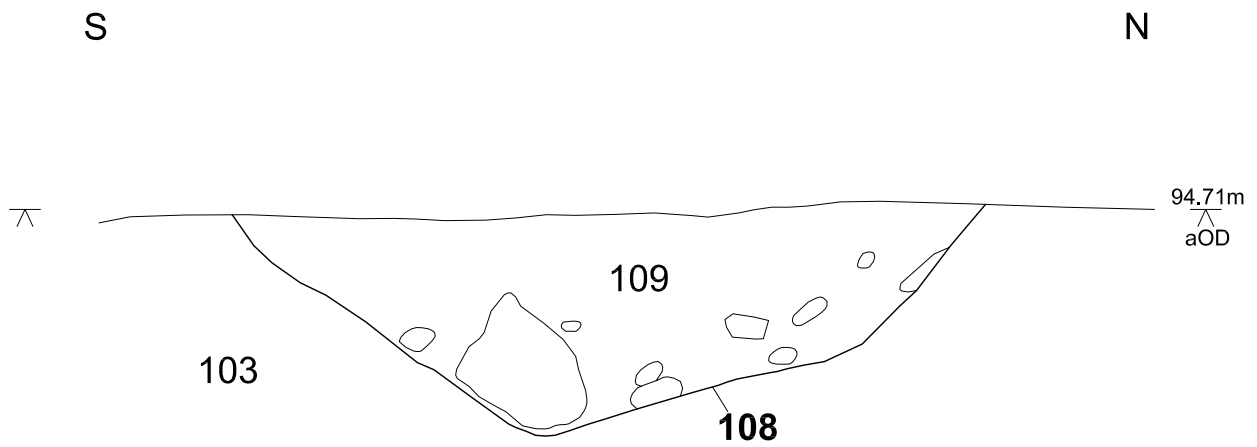




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Site plan showing 1854 Ordnance Survey overlay

Figure 4



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Section through ditch 108

Figure 5



Plate 1: Site fully excavated, looking north.



Plate 2: Ash spread 104, looking south.

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Plate 3: Stone pad **110**, looking east.



Plate 4: Walling section **116**, viewed from northwest.

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