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A review of archaeology in South Yorkshire 2001/2003

Edited by
Dinah Saich and Louisa Matthews

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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INTRODUCTION

As archaeological advisers to the four South Yorkshire local authorities, the Archaeology Service is well placed to obtain an overview of the results of recent fieldwork and new research. This review, which covers the financial years 2001/2 and 2002/3, allows us to share those results with a wider audience.

The large number of industrial sites described is unsurprising given South Yorkshire's long association with the metal trades and coal extraction. What is notable is the long period of time that these sites cover. The earliest industrial activity discussed in this review is late Iron Age, or Romano-British in date: evidence for salt production at some point between the 2nd century BC and the early 3rd century AD was found at Sykehouse, in the Went valley; evidence for iron smelting in the 1st century AD was found at West Moor Park, Armthorpe. Further evidence for local iron production came from near Wath upon Dearne, where waste from the roasting of iron ore has been dated to the late 10th or early 11th centuries.

Eventually, of course, the local iron industry developed into a steel industry. This volume describes work at many related sites, from water-powered cutlers' wheels, such as the Little London Wheel on the River Sheaf, to steam powered rolling mills, such as the Neepsend Rolling Mill in the Don valley. Also discussed is what is probably the first detailed excavation of a crucible furnace (used in the manufacture of steel for the cutlery and edge tool trades), at the former Suffolk Works. Once a distinctive part of the local industrial scene, few such furnaces are still standing. Those that remain are usually protected as listed buildings – one such, at the Darnall Works, is described in the research section.

Anyone unfamiliar with the archaeology of South Yorkshire may be surprised to see that the number of reports on rural settlements rivals those on our industrial past. Most of our early evidence comes from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Only tantalising glimpses of earlier occupation were recovered: sherds of Neolithic pottery were found at West Moor Park and at Wombwell; palaeoenvironmental evidence for woodland clearance in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages was recovered from the peats on Thorne and Hatfield Moors.

The survival of an extensive farming landscape that dates from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods has been known for some time, thanks to cropmark evidence on aerial photographs. The review describes work at four settlement sites that are producing invaluable new information on rural life in the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Ongoing investigations at Adwick-le-Street, Armthorpe and Balby Carr are all finding out more about the cropmark landscape, whilst

excavation at Sykehouse has revealed a settlement in an area where none were previously known. Another unusual discovery was the probable bathhouse at Hampole, indicating the adoption of Roman ways over native traditions.

Evidence for how the landscape changed in the medieval period, developing into the one we see now, is relatively scarce. This review describes excavations at two key sites, which have begun to shed some light. Place name evidence for early medieval settlements at Conisbrough (the king's stronghold) and Sprotbrough (Sprotta's stronghold) is now supported by archaeological evidence. Structures of late 6th or early 7th century date were found at Conisbrough, while excavation at Sprotbrough produced evidence for occupation of a similar date. Other settlements, like the one found at Firbeck, have long since disappeared, leaving no trace but archaeological remains.

Although it also disappeared from view a long time ago, Sheffield Castle has not been forgotten. The review discusses exploratory investigations on the site (now covered by Sheffield's market), which demonstrated that substantial structures still survive, at relatively shallow levels. Evidence was found for occupation ranging from possibly as early as the 12th century to the castle's destruction in the 17th century. The cleared castle site was soon occupied again as, like the other South Yorkshire towns, Sheffield was entering a period of industrial growth.

If you are interested in finding out more about any of the sites described here then contact the Archaeology Service. Reports on the projects discussed here are held with our Sites & Monuments Record and are accessible to researchers, by appointment. We can also add you to the mailing list for our Archaeology Day, which is an annual event for the general public, with talks on key sites investigated and recent research undertaken.

In 2001, our Archaeology Day was held on the 17th of November. The following speakers were kind enough to offer papers: Andrew Chamberlain on cave archaeology; Chris Fenton-Thomas on excavations at Sprotbrough (reported in this review); Kenny Aitchison on building recording at Old Hall Farm, Kimberworth (reported in this review); John Minnis on the preparation of the new Pevsner Guide to Sheffield; Graham Hague on Sheffield's Wicker Viaduct and Victoria Station; Paul Wheelhouse & Alison Deegan on integrating aerial photographs with fieldwork; Chris Cumberpatch on the local medieval pottery industry; John Pouncett on the 'Fuelling the Revolution' woodland surveys (reported in this review).

In 2002, our Archaeology Day was held on the 16th of November. The following speakers were kind enough to offer papers: Hugh Willmott on South Yorkshire's historic glass industry; Glyn Davies on investigations at Top Pottery, Rawmarsh; Graham Hague on the Silkstone railway; Richard O'Neill & Joan Unwin on excavations at the Suffolk Works (reported in this review) and related documentary records; Helen Ullathorne & Christine Stirling on the Hallam Moors survey; Louise Martin on the excavations at Barnburgh Hall (reported in this review); Glyn Davies on excavations at Sheffield Castle (reported in this review).

The Archaeology Service is maintained by the Metropolitan Borough Councils of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham and the City Council of Sheffield. To keep members of these councils informed about our work, we report to a Joint Committee. In 2001/2002, the Committee was chaired by Councillor Georgina Boyes of Rotherham MBC. Rotherham was also represented by Councillor Jim Wright. Barnsley MBC was represented by Councillors Howard Lavender and Chris Sykes. Doncaster MBC was represented by Councillors Sue Knowles and Edwin Simpson. Sheffield City Council was represented by Councillors John Knight and Chris Tutt.

In 2002/2003, Councillor Paul Hill took over from Jim Wright as one of the members representing Rotherham; Councillor David Bostwick took over from Chris Sykes as one of the members representing Barnsley; Councillor Tony Sockett took over from Edwin Simpson as one of the members representing Doncaster; Councillor Mike Pye took over from Chris Tutt as one of the members representing Sheffield.

In addition, the Archaeology Service meets regularly with colleagues from the four authorities and other heritage specialists, at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory & Liaison Panel. In 2001/2002 and 2002/2003, the Liaison Panel was chaired by Derek Bayliss of the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society; Sheffield University's Archaeology Department was represented by Colin Merrony; Doncaster Museum was represented by Peter Robinson; Rotherham Museum was represented by Karl Noble; Sheffield Museum was represented by Gill Woolrich; Jane Whittaker, Cannon Hall Museum, represented Barnsley MBC.

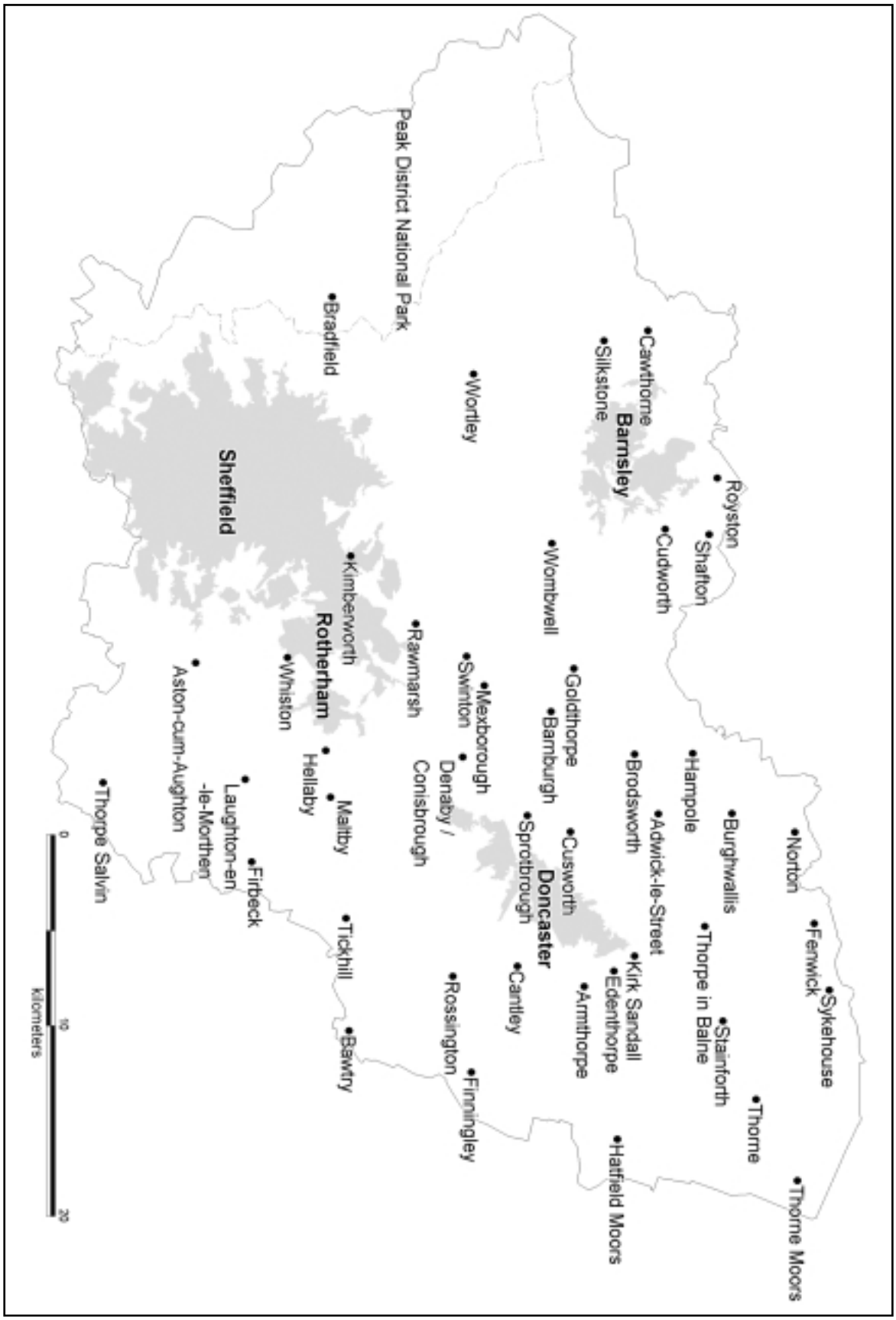
John Turner, from Sheffield's Committee Secretariat, acted as Secretary to both the Joint Committee and the Liaison Panel.

The Archaeology Service is a small team, covering a large area at a busy time. The number of projects reported in the general section of this review is a testament to the hard work of my colleagues Jim McNeil and Roy Sykes. During the years covered by this review, we discussed the need to increase staffing levels with our constituent authorities. I am pleased to report that the need for an additional member of staff was recognised and a decision taken to increase the Service's budget in 2003/4.

Finally, many thanks to Dave Sainty of *in*Heritage, who helped compile the text for this year's review – making the whole process much easier.

Dinah Saich

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service



Map showing the areas referred to in the text

RESEARCH PROJECTS

A SURVEY AND REAPPRAISAL OF AN UPLAND SETTLEMENT ON COWELL FLAT, BRADFIELD

The ancient settlement site of Cowell Flat (centred at SK 250 941) lies approximately 2.5 km north-west of the village of Bradfield, at the upper margin of present day farming. The settlement comprises several "fields" surrounding what appears to be a horseshoe-shaped central enclosure. It is positioned on a gritstone scarp edge with commanding views across the western limits of the city of Sheffield. The area appears to have largely escaped later enclosure and the preservation of upstanding archaeological remains also suggests that there has been little or no ploughing activity here; even now the land is only used for sheep grazing.

A small scale survey was undertaken in 1999 by the author and Andrew Payne, which formed part of a project for the Diploma in Archaeological Practice, run by the then Division of Adult Continuing Education, University of Sheffield (Capewell & Payne, 1999). Features recorded at this time are described alphabetically (A-Z). A fuller more comprehensive survey, which forms the basis of this report, was undertaken by the author, helped once again by Andrew Payne, in the autumn and winter of 2001/ 2002. Features recorded then are described numerically (1-51). The site was originally surveyed by the late Leslie Butcher. Results of his survey at this, and other sites, was published posthumously by the Hunter Archaeological Society (Beswick & Merrills, 1983). It was through this article that this site first came to our attention.

Fields or settlement?

Areas V, W, X, Y and Z are interpreted as fields. In most cases they seem devoid of surface stone, but there are a few exceptions. Mention must be made here of the north-western boundary of area X, which gives the appearance of being an entrance to the field. The four large orthostats placed at right angles in what appears to be a second entrance, at the field's south-eastern corner, could have been an attempt at blocking. The shape of this field could suggest that they were funnelling livestock here. However, field boundary FB6 appears to follow the top of a break in slope and so it may be that only topography is dictating this unusual shape.

Feature FB1 only survives as a slight lynchet and crop mark. However, in certain conditions, the evidence suggests that it joined up to feature A6, and may have completed a link to feature A7. Unfortunately later, post-medieval land improvement has destroyed most of the upstanding evidence here. Similarly, features FB3 and FB10 appear separate on the plan, but were probably linked with the boundaries adjacent to them. Later paths, which have encouraged erosion activity, have destroyed the continuity of these boundaries.

Areas A, H1 and H2 are suggested as the most likely sites for any settlement. In the central enclosure, area A, the upper half, demarked on the plan by the lynchet running north-east/south-west

across the centre of the enclosure, appears stonier than the lower half. It is suggested that this area may have been levelled and then "cobbled" to provide a platform on which to construct some form of shelter.

Area H1 also appears to be a good candidate for buildings. Several cleared areas, features 47, 48, 49 and 50, show signs of being levelled. There may also be kerbstones present at 49 and 50. In the area H2, the evidence is much less convincing. There is certainly evidence for what appears to be a levelled area and much field clearance activity has taken place nearby. However, extensive post-medieval quarrying has also taken place in this area. This, plus the extensive vegetation cover, obscures much of the relationship between this "platform" and its surrounding area.

It is possible that settlement never occurred here at all. The prevailing winds from all points of the compass make it difficult to find a sheltered spot and only certain areas offer some protection. Various other areas locally appear to be better suited to habitation than the site itself. One of these is the area below the next scarp edge, to the north of Cowell Flat, where the present Cowell House stands. Agricultural improvement has destroyed any evidence of ancient settlement, but the building of a shelter here would certainly have afforded protection from the northerly winds. To this suggestion can be added areas to the south, below the scarp edge from Cowell Flat: Agden Side (centred at SK 253 933); Mortimer House (SK 246 943); or even the hamlet of Smallfield itself (centred at SK 259 929).

Boundary Construction

On Cowell Flat the method of constructing field boundaries appears to be similar to other sites recorded within the Peak District. Two types of construction technique are evident: rubble wall and parallel orthostat. With the exception of FB1, A7 and A8, all the field boundaries here appear to be of rubble construction.

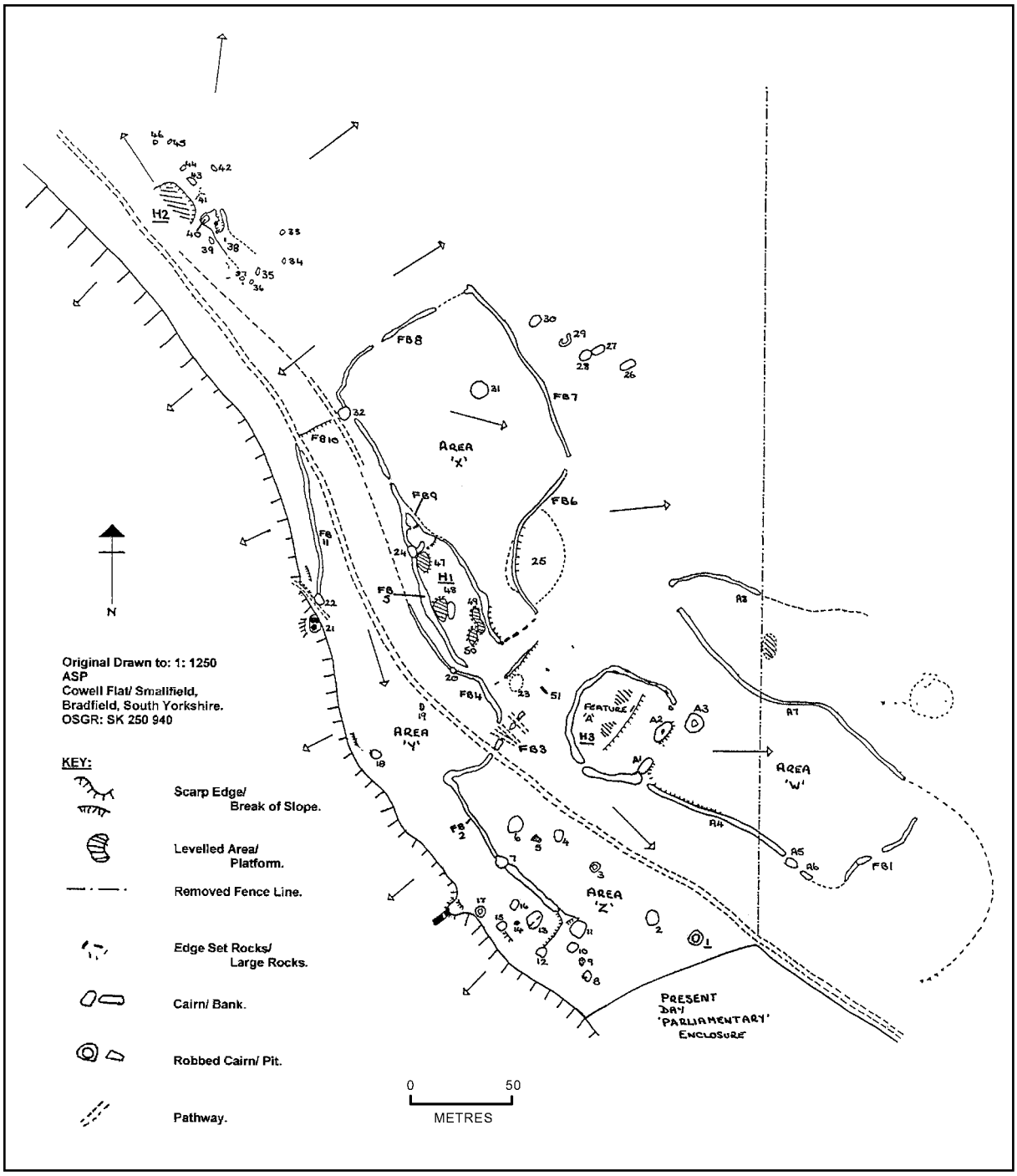
1. ***Rubble construction:***

Typical of many early field systems, it is generally accepted that this type of construction evolves from field clearance. The removal of stone from areas intended for agricultural use creates a linear feature. The meandering course of all these boundary walls may arise from them following earlier enclosure boundaries; embracing morphological features, such as earth fast boulders; avoiding obstacles such as tree stumps; or skirting poor agricultural areas. There is also evidence that some field boundaries incorporated earlier clearance cairns. These clearance 'heaps' would have gradually merged together as more stone was added.

2. ***Parallel orthostat construction:***

Seen as a more purposeful method of construction, it has been suggested that the form of this type of wall was designed to support a hedge on the top. The rubble infill would have provided drainage for the roots of the hedging plants similar to "crocking" a plant pot, whilst the orthostats (upright stones) on either side would have prevented erosion of the soil and helped with water retention.

Only the north-eastern "arm" of the central/ horseshoe-shaped enclosure,



Survey plan of features at Cowell Flat, Smallfield © Paul Capewell

feature A, and the north-eastern boundary of area W, show evidence of this type of construction. The choice of stones, all of a similar size, approximately 1 metre in length, suggests continuity of construction. This grading also supports the suggestion of purposeful construction, i.e. these walls are not just the product of field clearance.

Boundaries of similar construction could originally have been built elsewhere on the site. Evidence for the robbing of cairns across the site suggests that the more visible features had a greater likelihood of being consumed first, as they were more attractive to the later field wall builders. Where there are now only slight rubble banks, large orthostats may have been removed, with the rubble infill left untouched.

In the absence of firm dating evidence we can only speculate for a date by association with field boundaries of similar construction at other settlement sites. This is the inherent problem with dating by type. Although these boundaries are easily identifiable, the techniques employed in their construction have been in use for a considerable period of time. Evidence suggests that this type of construction has been employed at sites as diverse as:

- The area downslope at Dennis Knoll, (SK 229 839). Probably Romano-British in date (A. Wilson pers. comm., via B.Bevan).
- Lawrence Field (centred on SK 252 799). Construction is believed to have been associated with medieval "assarting" and the subsequent development of field systems (Barnatt, 2000; 51; Hart, 1981: 132).
- Walls near Baslow, which include large orthostats and are known to date from the post-medieval period (Barnatt and Smith, 1997: 80).

The Fields' Layout

From the plan it can immediately be seen that the two major fields, W and X, dominate the settlement. It has been argued by Barnatt that fields on the east moors are usually small and can be likened to "arable garden plots". (Barnatt, 1999: 29; Barnatt and Smith, 1997: 23). This pattern is not immediately evident at Cowell Flat. I believe what we are seeing at Cowell Flat is the next stage in field development, in an attempt to maximize production. These large fields may have been created by the removal of many earlier features, which would have defined the "garden plot" sized fields. The fabric of these earlier boundaries has probably been incorporated into existing boundaries, making them larger, or maybe was sorted to be used in the construction of more substantial and better planned walls, i.e. those of parallel orthostat construction.

The features outside of field X, numbers 26-30, provide evidence for further expansion - by clearing outside of the visible field boundaries. As land would have been at a premium on Cowell Flat, clearance of this area would have enabled farming to continue right up to an area of marshy ground abutting the nearby watercourse.

Area Z has an unusually high number of cairns within it, with an exceptionally dense concentration at the south-eastern extreme of boundary FB 2. Large pieces of surface stone, which appear to be movable and not earthfast, have been left within this area and it is suggested this area was never intended for agriculture. This is in direct contrast to the other fields where there is little or no stone evident within them. The cairns in this general area could possibly be funerary in context. It is suggested

that their position, in the vicinity of the scarp edge, would have made them dominant in the landscape and visible to all, both inside, and the larger ones outside, the settlement. A word of caution should be exercised with this hypothesis. Of 13 cairns recently excavated on Gardom's Edge only one, maybe two, showed signs of interment.

Comparison and Conclusions

The site at Cowell Flat shows many similarities with other upland sites throughout the Peak District and South Yorkshire. At 333.73 metres above Ordnance Datum it is situated well within the limits observed by Barnatt for prehistoric settlement upon the eastern moors, i.e. between 250 and 350 metres. (Barnatt and Smith, 1997: 25).

Features at the site shows similarities with sites to the east, e.g. Wharncliffe, Gosling Moor and Finkle Street, whilst also enjoying features in common with other settlement sites and associated field systems within the Peak District, more specifically Beeley Moor, Big Moor, Gardom's Edge, Dennis Knoll, on the east moors, and even sites on the limestone plateau, such as Roystone Grange and Chee Tor.

Barnatt has argued that early fields would have been similar in size to small allotment sized gardens and this may have been the case in an early phase at Cowell Flat. However, at Cowell Flat any such garden plots must have been amalgamated into the much larger fields still evident today. This remodelling suggests that the site, in common with other eastern moors settlement sites, was in use for hundreds of years (Barnatt, 1999: 31).

Larger fields were created in an attempt to increase production. Their size would suggest that arable farming was being practised here. We may even be seeing a change from a primarily pastoral existence, to a primarily arable one, although it is generally reckoned that a mixed farming economy was practised at these upland settlements (Barnatt, 1999: 29).

It has been discussed that the parallel orthostat constructed boundaries are evident at many sites and cannot be used as a reliable dating source. However, field boundaries of parallel orthostat construction are evident at many settlement sites that have been dated to the Romano-British period, both at Royston Grange, on the limestone plateau of the White Peak (Wildgoose, 1991: 224) and in the area centred on Wharncliffe (Beswick and Merrills, 1983: 18-25; Barnatt, 1999: 51). It is, therefore, suggested that extensive remodelling of the field system at Cowell Flat occurred, if not in late prehistory, definitely during the Romano-British period.

Many settlements in this topographic location had become abandoned during the climatic deterioration of the "last thousand years BC" (Barnatt and Smith, 1997: 43) and communities retreated to farm in the more sheltered valleys. It may be that what we are seeing at Cowell Flat is an attempt to re-colonise an abandoned settlement. The inheritors of the site needed to increase production, and in creating larger fields they would be able to achieve this.

Whether this was to provide for the extended family/ local population, or was part of a much wider agricultural strategy, as is seen to the east of Doncaster and extending into north Nottinghamshire, where settlements were probably "centrally planned Roman-run estates" (Chadwick, 1997; 2), is open to much debate.

Report by Paul Capewell, Arteamus

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE BRODSWORTH PROJECT

The Brodsworth Estate covers over 5,000 acres of mainly arable land on the limestone plateau between Doncaster and Barnsley. The Brodsworth Project intends to focus on three phases of the landscape's development.

The first is the late prehistoric/Romano-British landscape, as aerial photography has demonstrated that the area has extensive remains of settlement from that period (Riley 1980). The project aims to investigate the development of these settlements from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period and hopes to look at the abandonment of the settlements in the fifth century AD.

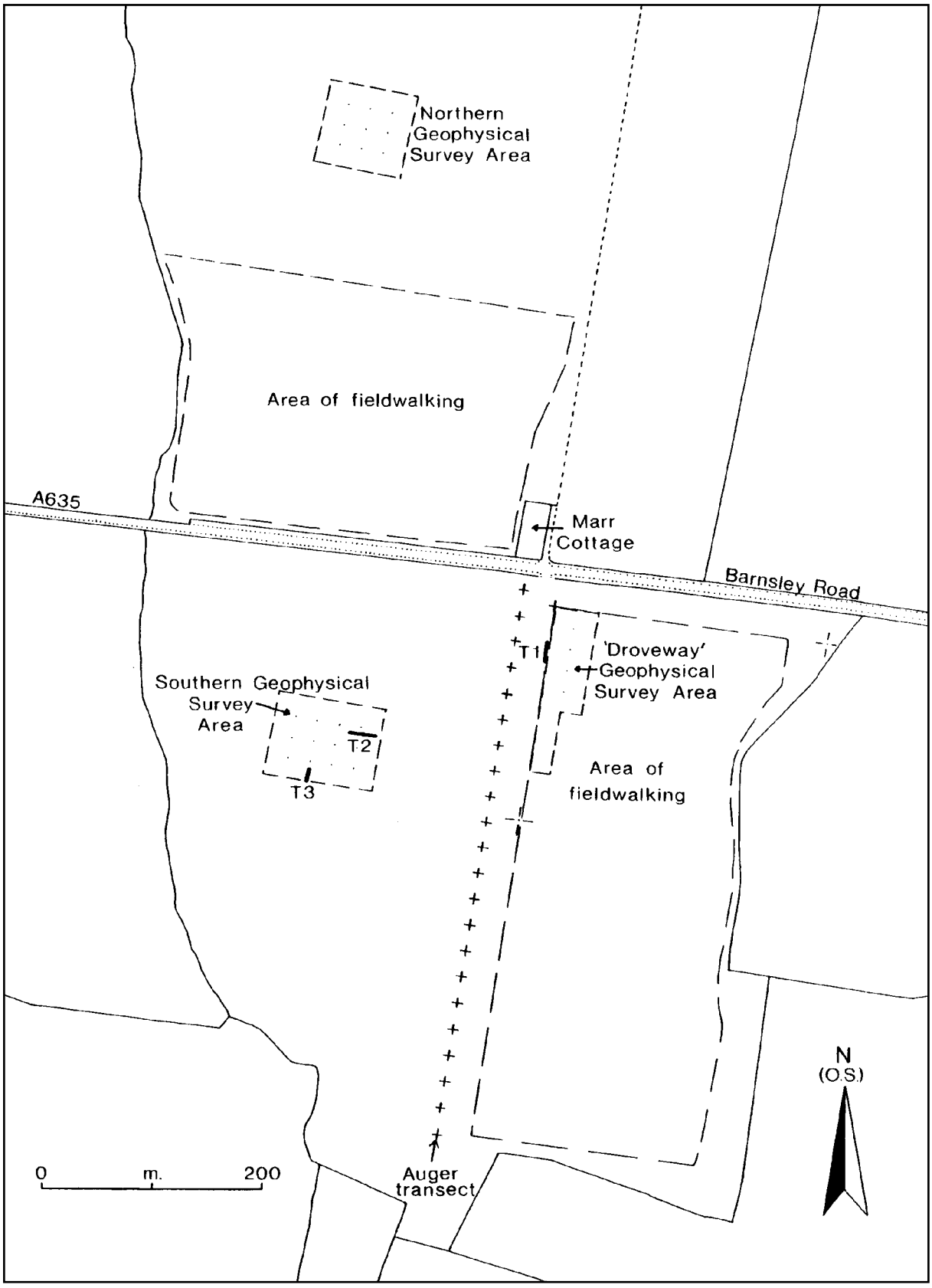
The project also aims to look at the origins of the medieval villages in the area. The details of the transition from dispersed settlement in the fifth century, to the villages that were established by the eleventh or twelfth centuries, is unclear. A number of villages around the estate are either deserted (Bilham) or have shrunk (Hampole) or have been moved (Brodsworth, Hickleton and Marr). This means that there is an opportunity to examine the archaeological evidence for the early phases of village development in this area.

The third area of research will be into the development of the designed landscape around Brodsworth Hall (now owned and managed by English Heritage).

The first season's work, in 2001, concentrated on the first research aim: investigating the late prehistoric /Romano-British landscape. Fieldwork concentrated on two fields, either side of the A635, between Marr and Hickleton villages. A sub-rectangular enclosure, presumed to be a Romano-British farmstead, was known from aerial photographs to be located in the southern field, on Marr Thick. Geophysical survey (magnetometer and resistivity) succeeded in locating the enclosure. A second magnetometer survey was carried out nearby, to locate a probable trackway, seen running east-west on aerial photographs. The results were less conclusive than those for the enclosure, but an indistinct linear anomaly was recorded.

Trial trenches across the identified ditches of the enclosure and the probable line of the track or droveway were then excavated. The enclosure ditches were cut into bedrock below only a shallow depth of ploughsoil. The trenches examined only a limited area within the enclosure, but one possible posthole was revealed, suggesting that evidence for internal features do survive and would be revealed by further investigation. A substantial assemblage of Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from the ditch fills. The pottery can be dated to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Part of a bronze brooch was also recovered, which has been dated to the late 1st or mid 2nd centuries AD.

The trench over the droveway revealed one ditch, containing a little Roman pottery, which might represent one side of the expected feature. The natural bedrock was found to slope steeply, towards the north and further (undated)



Location of areas of investigative work at Marr Thick © Colin Merrony, University of Sheffield

features at the northern end of the trench were buried beneath over 1m of material. Features at this depth will not be revealed as cropmarks on aerial photographs or as geophysical anomalies, making their detection difficult.

To establish the extent of these deeper soils, a series of cores were taken, in a transect running north-south across the field. The results showed that there is a ridge running east-west across the field, where the enclosure is sited, but that the natural ground surface falls away to both the north and south. Hillwash has produced deep deposits in these lower areas that will mask the presence of any underlying archaeology.

A fieldwalking survey was also carried out in a north-south transect across the field. In total 542 finds were recovered, including 155 pieces of pottery and 24 pieces of flint. Half of the pottery has been provisionally identified as Roman in date, the majority being local greywares. A few sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were also recovered. The remainder was medieval and post-medieval. Some concentrations of Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery were identified, suggesting areas for future investigation. However, the flint was scattered equally across the field.

Fieldwork in the field to the north was targeted on a large oval enclosure that is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and is potentially earlier than the Romano-British farmstead. A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out over part of the enclosure. Although the results were not clear, the probable southern end of the feature was picked up. As this area was still under crop, trial trenching had to wait till a subsequent season. A fieldwalking survey was carried out in an east-west transect and a wide range of material from the prehistoric through to the modern periods was collected, along with a number of fire-cracked stones. Detailed analysis of the finds has not yet been completed, but it is hoped that, as in the southern field, concentrations of finds will be revealed that will warrant further investigation.

This project has been made possible through the co-operation of the Brodsworth Estate (Graciella Williams), FPD Savills (E A Nelson), Arthur Turnbull - the tenant farmer of Bilham House Farm and the University of Sheffield. Help has also been given by Doncaster Archaeology Society and by Craven and Dearne Valley Colleges.

From a report by Colin Merrony, Caroline Hamilton and Willy Kitchen, University of Sheffield

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PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THORNE AND HATFIELD MOORS

Thorne and Hatfield Moors are two of the largest surviving areas of lowland raised mire peatland in England. As such, they have been the subjects of several previous palaeoenvironmental studies. Recent research has been undertaken by Dinnin (1997) and Van de Noort et al (1997), with past palaeoenvironmental research having been summarised by Whitehouse et al (2001). Continuing commercial extraction, by the Scotts Company (UK) Ltd., was subject to a series of terms and conditions, including the need to undertake detailed palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating of a borehole from the deepest area of remaining peat on each moorland. It was hoped that the results would add detail to our broad understanding of the development of raised mires on these two moors. The work continued to be supported by English Nature, when they acquired the land for restoration and nature conservation.

Existing data on peat depth was used to determine the areas with the greatest potential for preserving deep peat. Field survey was then used to assess the depth and character of the peat at the identified locations. Two sampling sites were then selected: Middle Moor on Thorne Moor and Porter's Drain on Hatfield Moor (*see diagrams on page 127 of colour section*). The recovered samples were examined for: pollen, testate amoebae (protozoa commonly found in a variety of moist environments) and plant macrofossils. Material was selected for 6 radiocarbon dates from each recovered sequence, based on significant changes in the pollen and testate amoebae data. All dates given here are calibrated radiocarbon results.

The onset of peat formation at Thorne Moor was found to fit closely into a pattern of peat accumulation, under the influence of rising sea levels in the Holocene, seen at other sites in the Humberhead levels. This early deposition either took place in a pool or in a slow moving watercourse. The timing and nature of the mire's subsequent development was dictated by topography, with alder and birch dominated fen growth commencing in low points after c. 3140BC, whilst mixed oak woodland persisted on higher ground. A true raised mire did not develop until c.1070BC.

Peat formation at Hatfield Moor was probably also connected to the rise in sea level. The later date for accumulation starting here (2300BC), compared to Thorne, was probably a product of the fact that the sequence from Hatfield comes from slightly higher ground, which would have been affected by rising sea levels at a slightly later date. Mire formation at Hatfield may also have been affected by a climatic deterioration, which has been inferred from other European raised mires and bogs, at around 2250BC. Unlike at Thorne, woodland here was rapidly replaced by heather-pine heath, as accumulation began, with a true raised mire being established by around 1140BC.

Periods of increased mire surface wetness were identified, broadly dating to 2300BC, 750BC, 220BC, AD180 and the period AD450-700. Similar phases of enhanced wetness recorded at other

Peat extraction at Porter's Drain on Hatfield Moor © SYAS

European mires at these times suggest they result from a wetter/colder climate. The Porter's Drain sequence recorded evidence for pronounced periods of mire surface dryness around the dates 350-300BC and AD250-433, which are though to indicate 'bog bursts', where heavy rainfall caused localised peat slides. In addition to this climatic information, both records contained useful evidence for human activities around the moors from the Neolithic to the medieval period (peat cutting having removed all later deposits). Low intensity activity is inferred for the Neolithic, followed by an increase in woodland clearance (largely on the more fertile soils) for settlement and agriculture during the middle Bronze Age (1530BC at Porter's Drain and 1440BC at Middle Moor).

At Middle Moor there is evidence of a reduction in activity during the later Bronze Age, with a pronounced phase of woodland recovery recorded between 860-700BC. This is followed by a clear and sustained fall in tree pollen and an increase in cereal pollen and that of associated plants. This continues until c. AD430, implying significant clearance of woodland for agriculture during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. At Middle Moor, this is the most intensive evidence for human activity nearby, indicating the expansion of extensive tracts of open ground around Thorne Moors. There is then evidence of a contraction in farming and settlement until c.AD680, when the sequence runs out.

The sequence at Porter's Drain records a different series of events. After c. 580BC there is evidence of a steadily increasing pressure on the land, with a marked expansion in woodland clearance for farming and settlement after c. 403-348BC and c. 313-209BC. However, a recovery of tree pollen around c.40BC suggests that this activity was not sustained. After this date, there are only occasional indicators of clearance until c. AD720, when the sequence runs out, suggesting that there was a reduction in human activity near to Porter's Drain during the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with only low levels of activity continuing into the early medieval period.

From a report by Ben Gearey, Wetland Archaeology & Environments Research Centre (WAERC)

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SURVEYING THE GLEADLESS AND PORTER VALLEYS IN SHEFFIELD

Thanks to funding from the Local Heritage Initiative, two community-based recording projects were initiated in 2001. The Initiative, administered by the Countryside Agency, used funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to help local groups investigate, explain and care for their local landscapes and landmarks.

The Gleadless Valley Wildlife Trust secured funding for an archaeological survey of selected openspaces, as part of the Gleadless Valley Community Greenspaces Project. The valley lies south of the city centre and contains a large council estate built in the 1950s-60s, on what was a farming landscape. Although high-density housing, the estate was designed to incorporate greenspaces, following the ideals of the garden city movement. The Greenspaces Project includes management works that will physically improve the amenity value of local openspaces and also aims to enhance the community's appreciation of them. The results of the archaeological survey will be used to build up an understanding of the valley's history through time. These survey results will be supplemented by archive research and information gathered from the local community.

The number of archaeological features identified by the survey outweighed expectations, even given the fact that work was hampered by dense vegetation in many areas. These features included extensive remnant field boundaries, fragments of possible ridge and furrow, boundary banks, ditches, braided hollow-ways and trackways. Many of the features could be associated with farming, or with woodland management and woodland industries.

A later survey focused on recording trees that displayed evidence of historical woodland or landscape management. Numerous trees within the valley show evidence of pollarding or coppicing, indicating earlier woodland management – to produce wood for fuel and timber. Other trees indicate changing land use over time. Outgrown hedges or rows of large trees, within what is now woodland, indicate former field boundaries.

The Friends of the Porter Valley also secured funding for a rapid archaeological survey. The Friends were formed in 1994, with the aim of protecting and enhancing the Porter Valley Parks. The valley lies to the west of the city centre. It descends from the edge of moorland, through a farmed landscape of pasture fields and stone buildings, to the ornamental parklands at Bingham and Endcliffe, created in the 19th century. Given that the mill sites along the Porter and Mayfield Brooks have been well recorded, the survey concentrated on the archaeology of the surrounding woods and fields.

At the base of Porter Clough and in the Mayfield valley the fields are small and irregularly shaped, suggesting they are of some antiquity. At least of medieval date, they may, in fact, be considerably older. Evidence for early industrial activity was also identified near Porter

Packhorse bridge in the Porter Valley, after restoration © SYAS

Clough. Two quern stone roughouts were noted, near a series of small terraces – suggestive of quarrying; one quern has a 'bee-hive' appearance, characteristic of the Romano-British period. Nearby, a concentration of slag was noted, perhaps indicative of medieval iron smelting.

The woodland produced little evidence for earlier management activities, unlike the majority of Sheffield's ancient semi-natural woodlands. Only two possible Q-pits and a few possible charcoal hearths were noted. It is not clear whether such activities were always limited, or whether some earthworks have been obliterated by 19th century landscaping, or later erosion.

Later, the Friends themselves surveyed the course of the Porter and Mayfield Brooks, to identify features of interest. Numerous features relating to the 19th century landscaping of Endcliffe and Bingham Parks were noted, along with numerous features relating to water management for the series of wheels that worked in the valley. One of the earliest features identified was a small packhorse bridge, over the Porter Brook, now disused.

From reports by Paul Ardron, Ardron Unified Landscape Assessments, and the Friends of the Porter Valley

ECCLESALL WOODS, SHEFFIELD

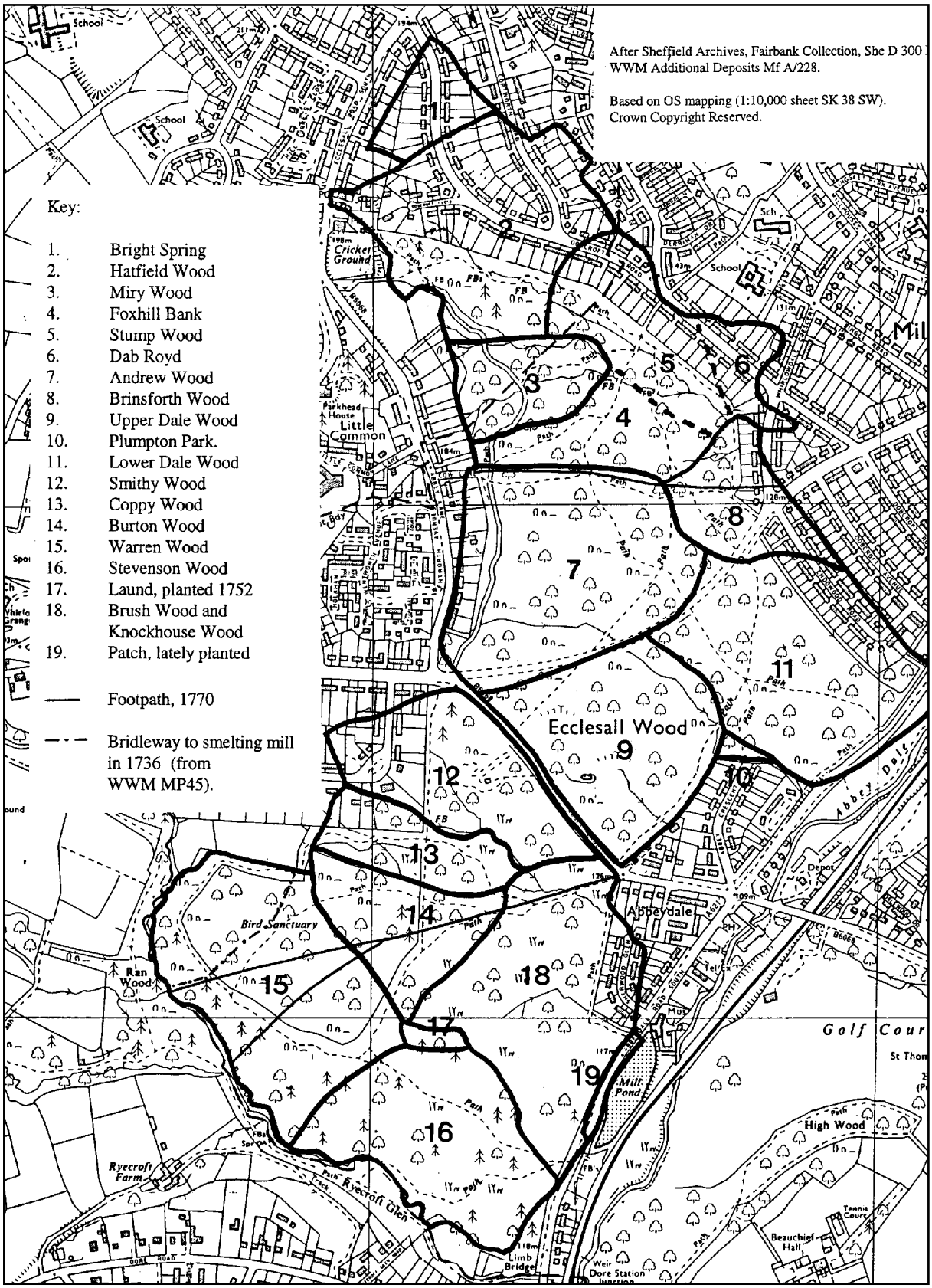
A walkover survey of this ancient semi-natural woodland, which lies to the west of the city centre, was carried out intermittently by Paul Ardron during the 1990s, following reports (Hart 1990 & 1993) of the presence of Q-pits and charcoal hearths. Q-pits were hearths that produced white coal, used in lead smelting from the late 16th through to the middle of the 18th century; charcoal was used in iron processing until the late 18th century and in steel manufacture into the 20th century. Numerous previously unrecorded features were noted, such as quarry pits, platforms and boundary banks and ditches. In total, 768 features were recorded within the woods, the most numerous being Q-pits and charcoal hearths. In addition, Paul noted that the impoverished ground flora composition of the woods was indicative of turf cutting, connected with charcoal burning.

An assessment of documentary sources and a rapid walkover survey was undertaken by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) in 1999, for Sheffield City Council. A detailed understanding of the archaeological features surviving within the wood was needed to allow a management strategy for the woodland to be developed. The earliest, and most sensitive features within the wood relate to prehistoric and Romano-British activity, but the majority of the features are later and relate to extensive industrial activity.

Historically, the greater part of the present Ecclesall Woods lay within the township of Ecclesall Bierlow, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The remainder – to the south west – lay within the township of Dore, in Derbyshire. The Limb Brook formed the boundary between the two. In the late medieval period, it seems likely that at least part of the woods was included in a deer park belonging to Robert de Ecclesall known as 'Hazelhurst'. In the 17th and 18th centuries there were two 'launds' on the west side of the woods and one within the woods - launds being a name for a clearing within a deer park. A boundary bank and ditch that run alongside the Limb Brook may be a remnant of the parkland boundary.

By the 16th century, the woods were being actively managed as coppice-with-standards, the latter being trees left to grow for timber. As part of the coppice-with-standards regime, the woods were divided into compartments that would require stockproof barriers (the woods were also leased for grazing by livestock). It is possible that some of the ditches present today are remnants of these divisions, although more are likely to be the product of later management. By the 1850s there was an intensive period of new planting, which was followed by a new regime of high forest.

Coppice management, for fuel production, has left extensive evidence, in the form of charcoal hearths and Q-pits. A lease drawn up in 1649 between John Bright, owner of the woods, and one Nicholas Stones says that he could cut down underwood 'to make the same woods in charcoale or whitecole… and to make & cast pitts and kilns for the coaleing of the same.'



Divisions in Ecclesall Woods, Sheffield, in 1770 © University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The woods also contain extensive earthworks relating to coal and mineral extraction. Quarrying may have been taking place by the late 16th century. By the 19th century, there was certainly quarrying and by the 20th century, ganister mining in the woods – ganister being a stone with refractory properties, used in the steel industry. There are also areas of coalshale spoil and shallow diggings, possibly even bell pits, indicative of coal mining.

There are two mill sites on the Limb Brook. One is the site of Ryecroft Mill, a lead-smelting mill documented in 1674, which may have continued in use until the mid 18th century. The other is the site of Whirlow Wheel, which may have been a mill site since 1586. Originally a corn mill, it was converted to grinding in 1803 and remained in use until the early 20th century.

Sheffield City Council bought Ecclesall Woods in 1927. Ryecroft Glen, on the western side of Limb Brook, was given to the city in the 1930s. The area is now managed as a public open space and bird sanctuary.

Thanks to a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund's 'Millennium Festival Awards for All', an archaeological training programme for the Friends of Ecclesall Woods, amongst others, was set up at Sheffield Hallam University in 2000/1. The Friends were also able to commission a concordance of the results of both walkover surveys, from Bill Bevan. In addition, Bill put together some suggestions on public interpretation, which led to the production of an archaeological trail and associated leaflet. He also suggested a number of areas where further investigation may be warranted: filling in blank areas within the existing surveys; surveying identified features in more detail; intrusive investigation of selected features. It is hoped that community based archaeological research will continue and that the trained members of the Friends will remain involved.

From Reports by Paul Ardron, Sheffield Hallam University

Peter Arrowsmith, University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Bill Bevan, Archaeological Consultant

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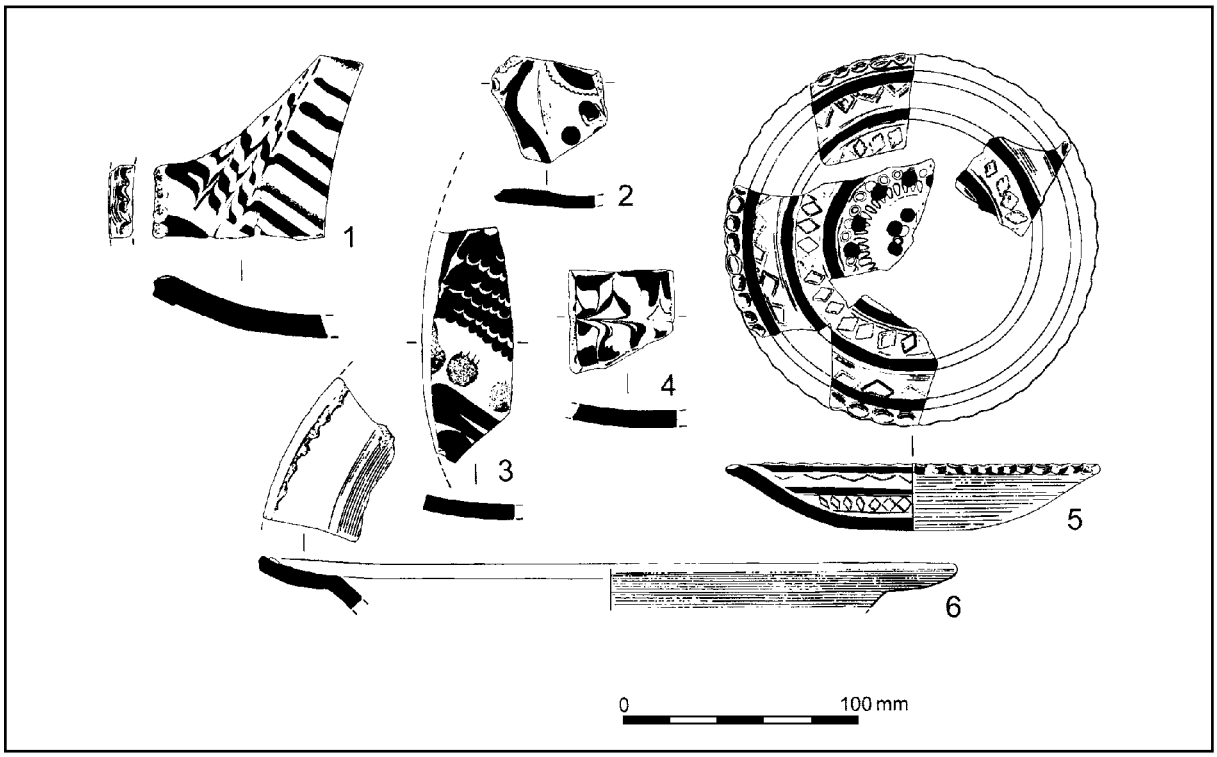
GLASS AND POTTERY MANUFACTURE AT SILKSTONE

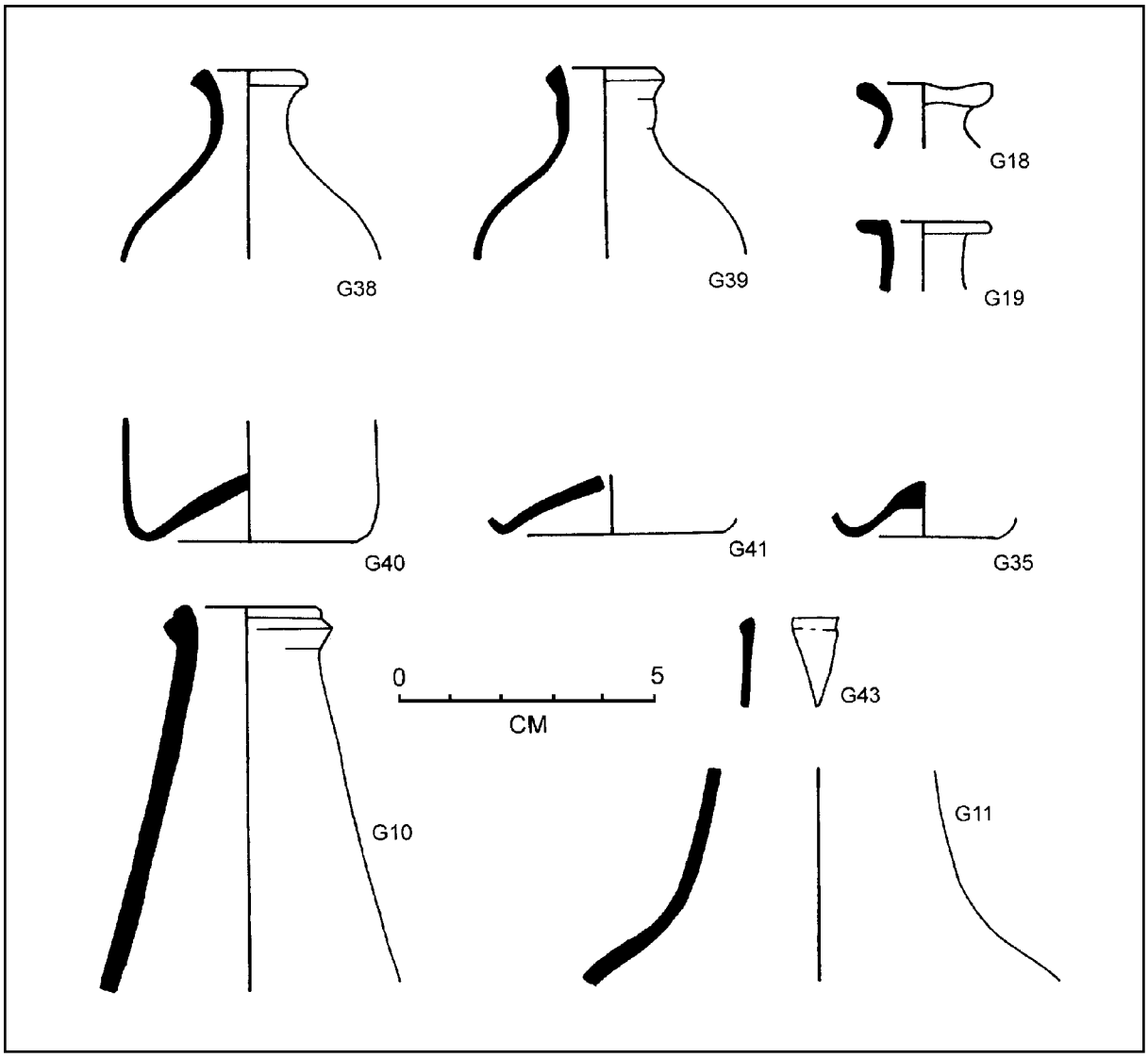
South Yorkshire may now be famous for its steel industries, but earlier it was home to important glass and pottery manufacture. Denis Ashurst, who had extensively researched the local glass industry, identified the possible remains of a glasshouse at Silkstone, Barnsley. Limited excavation by Denis, within the building, revealed glass waste amongst a deposit of coal ash. In order to establish whether the building was the remnant of a former glasshouse and what belowground evidence survived, English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology then undertook further fieldwork. The results would guide decisions on the need for formal designation of the site.

Members of the Pilmey family, who emigrated from France in the late 16th century, set up the Silkstone glasshouse. The Silkstone glasshouse was established sometime after 1653 and originally contained two furnaces – one for ordinary bottles and window glass and one for flint glass (now called lead crystal). By 1707, only one furnace was in use, suggesting the industry was in decline. A pottery on the site is first mentioned in 1754 and continued in use until the early 19th century. The site is now used as a garden centre.

Relatively small quantities of glass were recovered during the excavation. No complete vessels were recovered, but bottles, flasks, beakers, dishes, tumblers and wine glasses were all represented. The evidence for glassworking consisted primarily of waste (*see photograph on page 130 of colour section*), such as threads, runs/droplets and moils



Drawing of a selection of the pottery from Silkstone © Chris Evans



Drawing of a selection of the glass vessels from Silkstone © Hugh Willmott

(fragments of glass that were attached to the blowing iron), and crucibles, which held the molten glass (Willmott 2003). The relatively low concentration of threads recovered suggests that the excavated deposits were some distance from the location of the furnace; threads tend to fall to the ground in the immediate vicinity of the furnace, when the glassworker gathers glass from the crucible. Chemical analysis of the waste revealed that several different types of glass were produced at Silkstone and that these varied over time. The introduction of clear lead glass c. 1680 was readily identifiable. The fragments of glass recovered had a much more varied composition that the waste, suggesting that at least some of the fragments were imported to the site as 'cullet', to be melted down and reused (Dungworth 2003).

Evidence for pottery production was extensive. Many fragments of vessels were recovered, along with pieces of the

saggars (fireclay containers) used to protect the vessels during firing. Most of the pieces of pot were small, making it hard to identify particular vessel types, but dishes, plates, mugs and jugs were all represented. The commonest forms of decoration were a manganese mottled glaze and a trailed or combed slip. The majority of slipwares were in two colours: yellow and brown, but a few pieces were tri-coloured, with two shades of brown being used. The material is typical of 'country potteries' active in South Yorkshire in the 18th and early 19th centuries (Cumberpatch 2004). Clay pipes found with it suggest that the material was deposited between 1700 and 1730, pushing back the start of pottery production from the date suggested by documentary evidence (Higgins 2003).

The excavation confirmed that the standing building post-dated the glassworking phase and instead related to the phase of pottery production, probably as an ancillary structure of some kind. The deposits within the structure, however, were found to contain significant evidence for the production of both glass and pottery on this site, in the 17th and 18th centuries. These deposits have now been protected by designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

From a report by David Dungworth and Tom Cromwell, English Heritage

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BUILDINGS OF THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE METALS TRADES

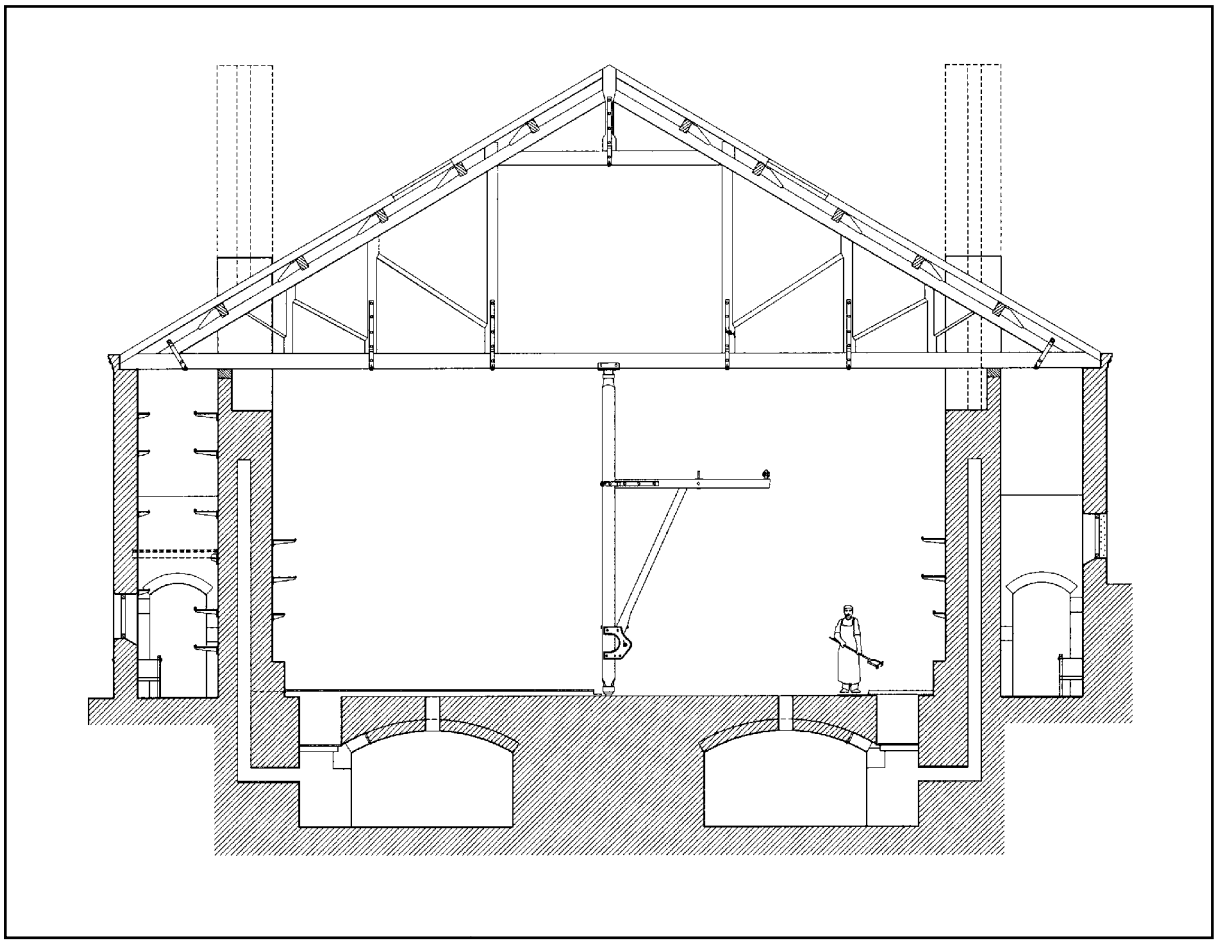
English Heritage's thematic survey of Sheffield's metal trades buildings was reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1998/1999*'. The building recording team at English Heritage were recently able to add to that record, by examining the Swinden Technology Centre in Rotherham and looking at the Darnall Works, in Sheffield, in more detail.

The Swinden Technology Centre is a research centre that forms an important part of South Yorkshire's steel industry. The buildings were purpose built from the late 1950s onwards and include experimental facilities for rolling and casting steel. The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service approached English Heritage's regional building recording team, when a proposal to close and redevelop the centre was under discussion. Any record that could be made of the centre while it was still in use would be particularly valuable. Corus Research Development and Technology agreed to give access and a photographic record of activities at the centre was made in November 2002 (*see photograph on page 128 of colour section*). Subsequently, Corus decided to retain the centre in use, so further recording work may be possible at some point in the future. In the meantime, the record made adds to our knowledge of the variety of metal trades activities in South Yorkshire.

Discussions on potential re-use of the scheduled crucible buildings at the Darnall Works led to a detailed architectural investigation, to provide information that would inform the decisions to be made. Darnall Works is the last extant site in Sheffield to retain buildings relating to large-scale manufacture of crucible steel. The large crucible shop, which had 48 melting holes, and the adjoining four crucible shops, with 12 melting holes each, forms a unique complex.

Crucible steel was first developed by Benjamin Huntsman, in 1742. It refined blister steel (produced in cementation furnaces) by melting it in crucibles at a temperature of around 1,600˚C, allowing carbon to become dispersed through the molten metal. The end result was a more uniform and reliable metal that was particularly valued in the production of certain goods, particularly edge tools. Large crucible shops, like that at Darnall, were developed later, as a way of producing bulk steel. The contents of individual crucibles would be teemed (poured) together, to form large ingots or castings. The crucible shops at Darnall were built for Sanderson Brothers and Newbould, shortly after 1871. By that time, new bulk steel technologies were being developed that would soon make large crucible shops obsolete. However, despite being superseded by bulk steel making technologies, for the manufacture of large forgings and armaments, crucible steel remained in use for cutlery and tool manufacture into the 20th century. The standing crucible shops at the Darnall Works probably survived because of this.

The four small crucible shops stand in a row, forming an 'L' with the large shop.



Section through the large crucible shop, Darnall Works © English Heritage

They are linked internally by a passageway, which could be accessed at various points from an external yard. In the small shops, the melting holes set into the floor have largely been obscured by later surfaces. The melting holes in the large shop are still visible, each built to take two crucibles, which would have stood on metal grates set about 1m below the floor. Beneath each hole is a flue into the chimneystack, used to regulate air flow, and an upper flue that removed waste gases formed during the melt. The ash pit beneath each melting hole could be accessed from the cellar beneath the working floor, to clear it out.

Near the centre of the large crucible shop is a wooden crane, to assist with manoeuvring heavy items. It is likely that the largest casting pits would have been sited in this area, but debris on the floor means that none are currently visible. Shelf brackets set into the chimneystacks above the melting holes indicate where newly made crucibles were set to dry. Production of crucibles, on site, was an important part of the manufacturing process, as each crucible only lasted for one melt.

From reports by Keith Buck and Nicola Wray, English Heritage

SOUTH YORKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society encourages recording and research on any aspect of South Yorkshire's industrial history. Its Field Recording Group carries out projects and provides a forum for informal discussion. Researchers are encouraged to present their work in the Society's programme of lectures, and to publish their findings in its Journal. Harold Taylor retired as secretary of the Field Recording Group in early 2003, when Derek Bayliss took over. We are grateful for Harold's work during nearly ten years as secretary.

In 2001/03 the Field Recording Group continued to work on contributions to English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme (MPP), which was described in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1998/99*'. The MPP was already being scaled down and has since been discontinued. For the Chemicals MPP we submitted a report on the chemicals industry in South Yorkshire, based on fieldwork and a study of directories. Our report emphasised the great variety of the industry's products, from blacklead and polishing powders to artificial fertilisers and pharmaceuticals. Much of the potential interest of surviving sites was in the plant and processes, which rarely survive. Of the sites that we did draw to the attention of the MPP consultants, the most important was Copperas House, Ringinglow, Sheffield. The remains here, though not yet fully recorded or interpreted, illustrate the continuation into the mid-19th century of very old processes for producing copperas (ferrous sulphate) from iron pyrites. Copperas could be used as a mordant for dyeing textiles, as a black pigment, and as a raw material for sulphuric acid and other chemicals.

We also did further work for the Iron Mining and Iron and Steel MPPs. The late Tony Munford, Rotherham MBC's Archivist, produced a report for us to show that the Cupola Works, Masbrough, Rotherham, is on the site of Walker & Booth's late 18th century steel works and dates back to that period. It is, therefore, the last standing industrial building of the Walkers, who were one of the largest iron and steel manufacturers of their time.

Our work for the Quarrying Industry MPP was unfinished when the MPP came to a halt. In this area the consultants were concentrating on the millstone quarries on the Derbyshire border, so we collected information about other important local quarries. The medieval and post-medieval building stone quarries on the Magnesian limestone, in places like Brodsworth, Cadeby, Roche and Anston, were used in major buildings as far away as London, but it is hard to link the documentary evidence for this trade to specific extraction sites. The Green Moor stone from the village of that name, north of Stocksbridge, was widely used for kerb and paving stones and there was a Green Moor Wharf in Southwark, London. High quality sandstones from Brincliffe Edge (Sheffield), Grenoside and Wickersley supplied the special grindstones for the Sheffield cutlery and edge tool trades. The number of other old quarries still

visible shows the scale of local demand for building stone and roofing slates. These sites also preserve evidence of the methods used by the quarrymen.

In 1995 members of the Group produced a '*Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire*', which was published by the Association for Industrial Archaeology. It gave details of around 400 historic industrial buildings and sites in the area. A study in 2001 showed that since then some 5% had been lost, and another 4% had become derelict or empty. Happily, others had been given a more secure future, by statutory protection or by conversion to new uses, though this often meant a loss of their industrial character. Of the 63 sites that were in their original manufacturing, mining or utilities use in 1995, 20 were no longer so in 2001.

One of the restored waterwheels at Abbeydale
© SYAS

Work continued on updating '*Water Power on the Sheffield Rivers*', edited by David Crossley and originally published in 1989. During major repair work at Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet the late Professor Francis Evans made a detailed photographic record and noted evidence of its archaeology and building history, including features revealed when the dam was drained. Other research by members of the Group included the history of Cyclops and River Don steelworks (Douglas Oldham); the history and archaeology of Barnby Basin and associated lime kilns - at the head of the Barnsley Canal, the Silkstone Tramroad that ran to it, and the coal mines that the Tramroad served (Harold Taylor and Graham Hague, with Jim Ritchie of the Roggins Group, Silkstone); and domestic nailmaking, linen weaving and bleaching around Barnsley (Harold Taylor). Graham Hague also reviewed evidence for the early 19th century colliery at Deep Pit, City Road, Sheffield, before Sheffield City Council started work on a new park there.

The Group gave information and provided advice for archaeological studies of local industrial sites. For example, it advised on the processes likely to have been used at the Leadmill, Sheffield; the history of Thomas Turner & Co., cutlers and silversmiths, Suffolk Works, Suffolk Road, Sheffield; and the history of the Crucible Works, Wicker Lane, Sheffield, which sold (and possibly made) crucibles, not crucible steel as was first thought. At some Sheffield sites (e.g. Wisewood Forge in the Loxley valley, Little London Works in

Heeley, and Sheaf Island Works in Pond Hill) the Group's researches, and records of visits, in the 1980s and early 1990s were of use to archaeologists working there before redevelopment

The Group commented on behalf of the Society on planning applications for historic industrial sites, and advised Albert Kirton, who represents the Society on Sheffield's Conservation Advisory Group. Important cases included the next section of Sheffield's Inner Relief Road and its impact on the Wicker Viaduct (listed grade II*); Cornhill Works, Edward Street, Sheffield; Malin Bridge corn mill; derelict industrial sites in Deepcar; the plans for development around Westgate and New York Riverside, Rotherham; and the site of Kiveton Park Colliery. We continued to be involved in the Chesterfield Canal Partnership and commented on its access strategy and a draft economic appraisal.

The Society and the South Yorkshire Trades Historical Trust, which manages the Society's properties, carried out conservation work at the Nail Forge in Hoylandswaine, Barnsley MBC, and made plans for work at Bower Spring Furnace, an early steel furnace site in Sheffield, which lies very close to the route of the next stage of the Inner Relief Road. In 2001, the Science Museum, London, published a translation by Torsten and Peter Berg of a work by a Swedish traveller, *R R Angerstein's Illustrated Travel Diary 1753-1755*, which throws new light on the Society's main property, Wortley Top Forge, and other local sites, including Wortley Tin Mill. It also describes wire drawing, by water powered wire mills at Thurgoland and by hand in Barnsley.

The second volume of the Society's Journal, published in 2001 (and still available), included articles on the early years of preservation of Abbeydale Works; a 1964 excavation at a pottery in Rawmarsh; the article on Tilting in Rees' Cyclopaedia, 1817; silver steel; '*The adventures of two crates and a cask exported to Spain in 1804*'; '*The Old Original Barlow Knife*'; Thomas Andrews' researches on railway axles; and coal mining at the Holmes, Rotherham.

Arthur Clayton BEM, historian and coal miner, and an Honorary Member of the Society, died in Oct 2002 at the age of 101. He worked underground for more than fifty years at Rockingham Colliery. He had a deep interest in the history of the Hoyland and Elsecar area and its coalmines. In 1963 he took time off work to read a paper about the Newcomen engine at Elsecar, the only one to survive in its original engine house, to the Newcomen Society (the national learned society for the history of technology) - as part of its meeting to mark the 300th anniversary of Newcomen's birth. He had established that the engine dated from 1795 and not from 1787, the date on the engine house. After he retired, he tutored local history classes for many years and continued his research. We were proud to have him as a member.

Report by Derek Bayliss

INSPECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE WITH THE HUNTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Hunter Archaeological Society was founded in 1912 to study and report on the archaeology, history and architecture of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire. It is named for Joseph Hunter, the local antiquarian who published the first history of the Sheffield area in 1819. Over the years the society has been involved in many local projects, including excavation and survey. One of its current projects is the inspection of scheduled ancient monuments in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

There are over 400 scheduled monuments in the region covered by the society. These are sites that are recognised as being of national importance and worthy of protection. As a result they have been scheduled under the 1979 Scheduled Monument Act. The care of these sites rests with a range of authorities, including English Heritage, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the Peak District National Park Authority. It is difficult for these busy agencies to visit sites regularly to check on their condition. The society's inspection programme helps to fill the gap.

Our members provide extra pairs of eyes (and legs), so that problems at a monument are spotted and reported before they become too serious. Meanwhile, members get to explore the archaeology of the area, in their own time and at their own pace.

Sites to visit in the Sheffield area are selected by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The Service provides background information about the sites, including a map and a detailed grid reference. Each year, members volunteer to visit one or more of the selected sites. They then produce a simple report on the condition of the monument, using a specially designed form that records the general condition of the site, as well as specific details about the causes and severity of any damage observed. If photographs have been taken, copies are attached. All this information goes back to the relevant authority, which can then take any action that is needed. Where action has been taken, this will be reported back to members.

Selected sites are publicly accessible, or are on or adjacent to roads and other public rights of way, so they are easy to find and inspect. The range of monuments reflects the depth of history in and around the city. Sheffield's long industrial history is represented by a number of industrial sites. These include furnaces, mills and forges, as well as the buildings at Abbeydale and Shepherd's Wheel. However, the history of the city runs deeper than that. Members have also inspected prehistoric rock art, an Iron Age hillfort and Romano-British settlements, as well as medieval sites such as Beauchief Abbey and Sheffield Manor Lodge.

The inspection visits have been popular with society members. Some enjoy the opportunity to discover new sites and

find out more about the heritage of the region. Others use visits as a perfect excuse to enjoy a day out. Ultimately, however, the visits provide an opportunity to make a real contribution to the care of South Yorkshire's wonderful historic landscapes.

Report by Gill Woolrich

The Hoyle Street cementation furnace, one of Sheffield's scheduled monuments © SYAS

GENERAL PROJECTS

REDHOUSE PARK, ADWICK-LE-STREET, DONCASTER

Development of a retail park at Redhouse Park has seen a range of archaeological investigations, for Babtie Group on behalf of Teesland Management Services Ltd. (see *'Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001'*). In the summer of 2001, further excavation took place, of areas of archaeological potential identified by earlier geophysical survey. This work confirmed the presence of a significant Romano-British landscape, identifying at least three sub-rectangular enclosures, an oval enclosure and a D-shaped enclosure, as well as a series of gulleys and ditches. A large quantity of pottery was recovered, the majority of which is local Romano-British greywares, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. However, a number of sherds of non-local Late Iron Age shell-tempered ware and coarse grit-tempered ware were also recovered, supplementing the evidence from previous fieldwork at Redhouse for Iron Age occupation.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 522 085

From a report by Tim Upson-Smith, Northamptonshire Archaeology

MARKHAM MAIN RESTORATION, ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER

In August 2002, a watching brief took place during the removal of a culverted concrete pipe, for Cheetham Hill Construction Ltd. Cropmarks to the east of the site implied the possibility of prehistoric, Iron Age or Romano-British archaeology being present, but no archaeological features or deposits were identified.

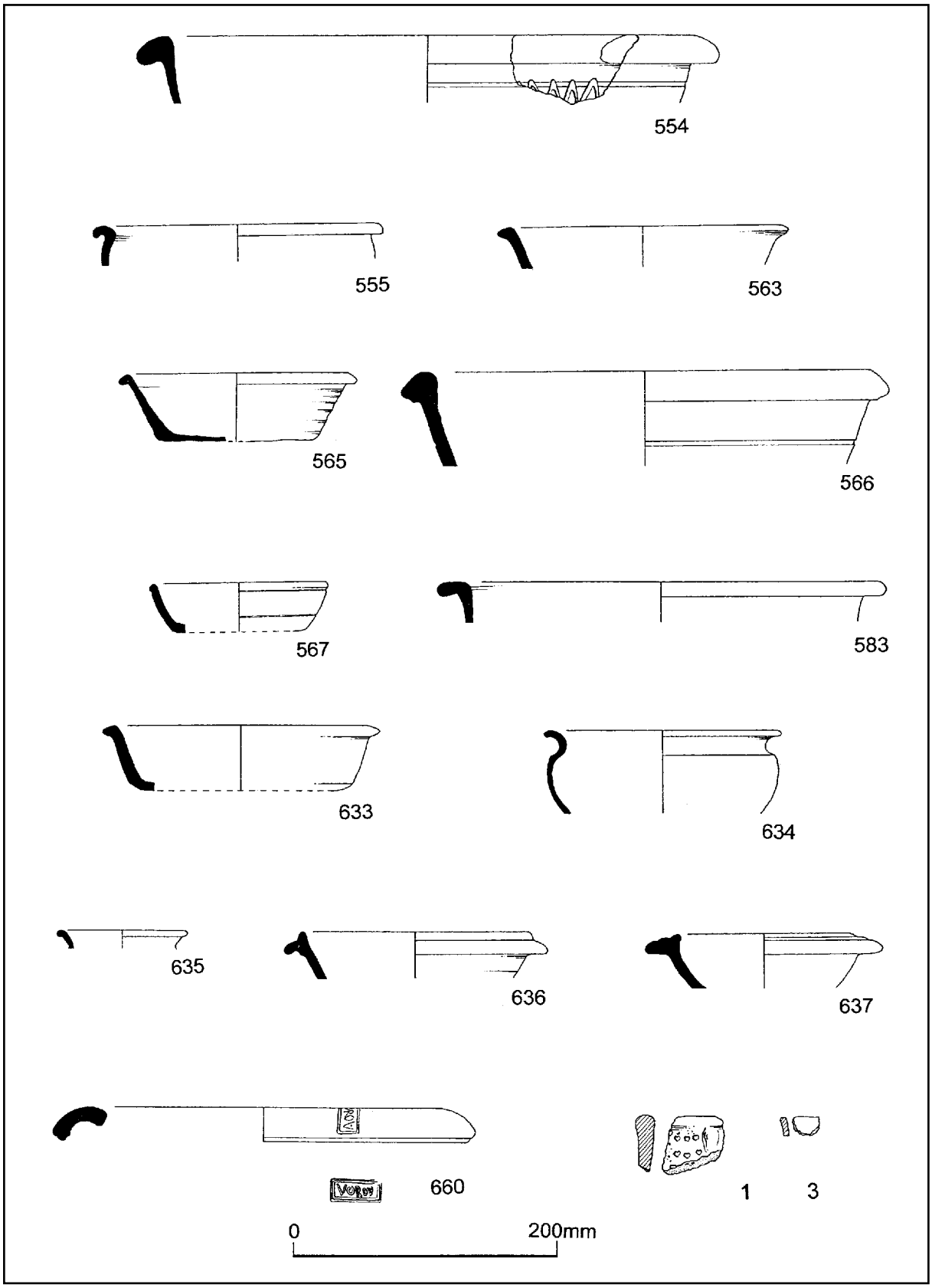
Grid Reference SE 620 041

From a report by A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

RANDS LANE, ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER

Further research was conducted in June 2001, for Mr Paul Kelly, to add context to the evidence for occupation found in earlier trial trenches here, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'. Development of the site had, unfortunately, taken place without further fieldwork, making the evidence recovered in the evaluation all the more important.

The pottery from the site was dominated by South Yorkshire greywares from the 2nd century AD, with only a few sherds being of 3rd century date. The presence of two handmade grog-tempered sherds and a sherd of calcite-gritted ware imply that occupation of the site commenced in the 1st century AD. A hinge staple, a common find on Roman sites, implies a structure of some sort, but its small size indicates that it did not hang a substantial door or gate. Industrial waste included hammerscale and slag, suggesting that iron smithing was taking place nearby. A fragment of quernstone, for grinding corn, was also recovered and was identified as part of



A selection of the Roman and Prehistoric pottery from West Moor Park, Armthorpe © AS - WYAS

the upper stone of a rotary quern, probably Roman in date, formed from Coal Measures Sandstone. Charcoal found with the cremation burial was radiocarbon dated to AD84-380, confirming that it too dates to the Roman period. A cremation burial, unaccompanied by grave goods, is typical of Romano-British burials in this part of the country and is thought to represent a combination of the local Iron Age tradition of unfurnished burial with the Roman cremation rite.

Aerial photographs show numerous cropmarks around the site, indicating that the remains identified are part of an extensive Iron Age and Romano-British landscape, which appears to have developed piecemeal, rather than in a planned fashion.

Grid Reference SE 637 053

From a report by Andrea Burgess & Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS (including air photograph report by Alison Deegan)

WEST MOOR PARK, ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations took place between March 2001 and February 2003, in advance of the development of an industrial/business park (*see survey plot on page 129 of colour section*). The investigations were undertaken for Shepherd Construction Ltd. and for Michael Ayres Partnership, on behalf of Highbridge properties PLC. Aerial photography and earlier archaeological investigations had identified that the area contained remains of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date.

The first phase of work, between April and May 2001, revealed the progressive sub-division of the land from Iron Age to late Roman times. The earliest evidence found was industrial and included at least five oven base/furnaces and other related pits and postholes. Archaeomagnetic dates from one of these ovens gave a date range of between 95BC and AD80. When combined with radiocarbon dates of AD5 to AD238 for a stake from an associated pit and of 166BC to AD132 for carbonised birch from a nearby hearth, a mid 1st century AD date for this industrial activity seems likely, suggesting it took place in the late Iron Age. The exact use of these structures is not known, but, from evidence elsewhere on the site, it is likely that they were used for metallurgical processing.

A trapezoidal ditched enclosure, possibly for corralling livestock, was then constructed. Finds from the ditch date it to between AD120 and AD200. A large amount of metallurgical debris was recovered from a series of contemporary ditches and postholes to the south of the enclosure. The smelting slags recovered (produced when iron ore was smelted in a furnace to produce metallic iron) included both slag blocks and pieces of tap slag, which have traditionally been thought to represent two different technologies, of different dates. This site appears to have produced the first evidence for the technologies being used at the same time. It is probable that the occupants were making use of local resources and were smelting bog ore from the nearby

wetland area of West Moor, which lies a short distance to the north.

A new regime of landscape division, including a trackway and a number of enclosure/boundary ditches, was then introduced. Pottery from the fills in these ditches gave a date of between AD270 and AD400 for this phase of activity.

Investigation of the area to the immediate east (known as Lincolnshire Way) commenced in August 2002. This work confirmed that most enclosures lay at the southern end of the site, with agricultural fields to the north, towards the Moor. These boundaries may have begun to be defined in the late Iron Age or early Roman period, as a few sherds pottery of that date was recovered. Little evidence for occupation of the enclosures survived, as ploughing had heavily disturbed the site. One enclosure ditch contained a large dump of pottery, representing deliberate deposition – perhaps rubbish disposal. The pottery had a broad date range, suggesting occupation of the site continued from the late 2nd century through to the late 3rd/ early 4th century AD. The type of pottery found implies a rural site that was mostly supplied by local kilns. Another enclosure ditch produced an unusual find - a Roman iron spade shoe.

The site also produced interesting evidence of earlier and later activity. A few flint tools, rare sherds of Peterborough Ware and a sherd from a cord decorated Beaker indicate activity from the later Neolithic into the early Bronze Age. Later use of the land, in the medieval period, was indicated by radiocarbon dates of

The iron spade shoe recovered from excavations at West Moor Park, Armthorpe © AS - WYAS

between AD970 and AD1160, from charcoal within two pits on the northern part of the site.

On the far western side of the West Moor Park development, a settlement enclosure and associated trackways, known from crop mark evidence, were tested by trial trenching in 1996 (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1996-1998*'). As part of the ongoing development of the business park, this area was re-examined, in November and December 2002, for White Young Green Consulting Engineers. Between evaluation and excavation, the site had been levelled to create a development platform and it was not certain that much archaeological evidence would have survived. However, although truncated, most of the enclosure ditches and some discrete features, such as pits and post-holes were found. Features of particular interest included three

possible cremation burials, two oven or hearth bases and a deep circular shaft, assumed to be a well. A large quantity of pottery was recovered from these features, most of which appears to be Romano-British in date, indicating occupation between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. As elsewhere on West Moor, most of the pottery was greywares from kiln sites near Doncaster. Amongst the other finds were ten hobnails of typical Roman type, all found in the same deposit and assumed to indicate the loss or disposal of a shoe.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 640 050

From reports by Andrea Burgess, Mark Whittingham Jane Richardson & Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

Vix Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North

AUGHTON WATER MAIN, ASTON CUM AUGHTON, ROTHERHAM

Following an initial desk-top appraisal, a watching brief was carried out in October 2001 during construction of the water main. The work was carried out for John Kennedy on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd. This general area has probably seen human activity from the Bronze Age onwards, although the pipeline route affected no known archaeological sites. However, the watching brief did not reveal any archaeological features or finds of interest.

Grid Reference from SK 455 865 to SK 474 888

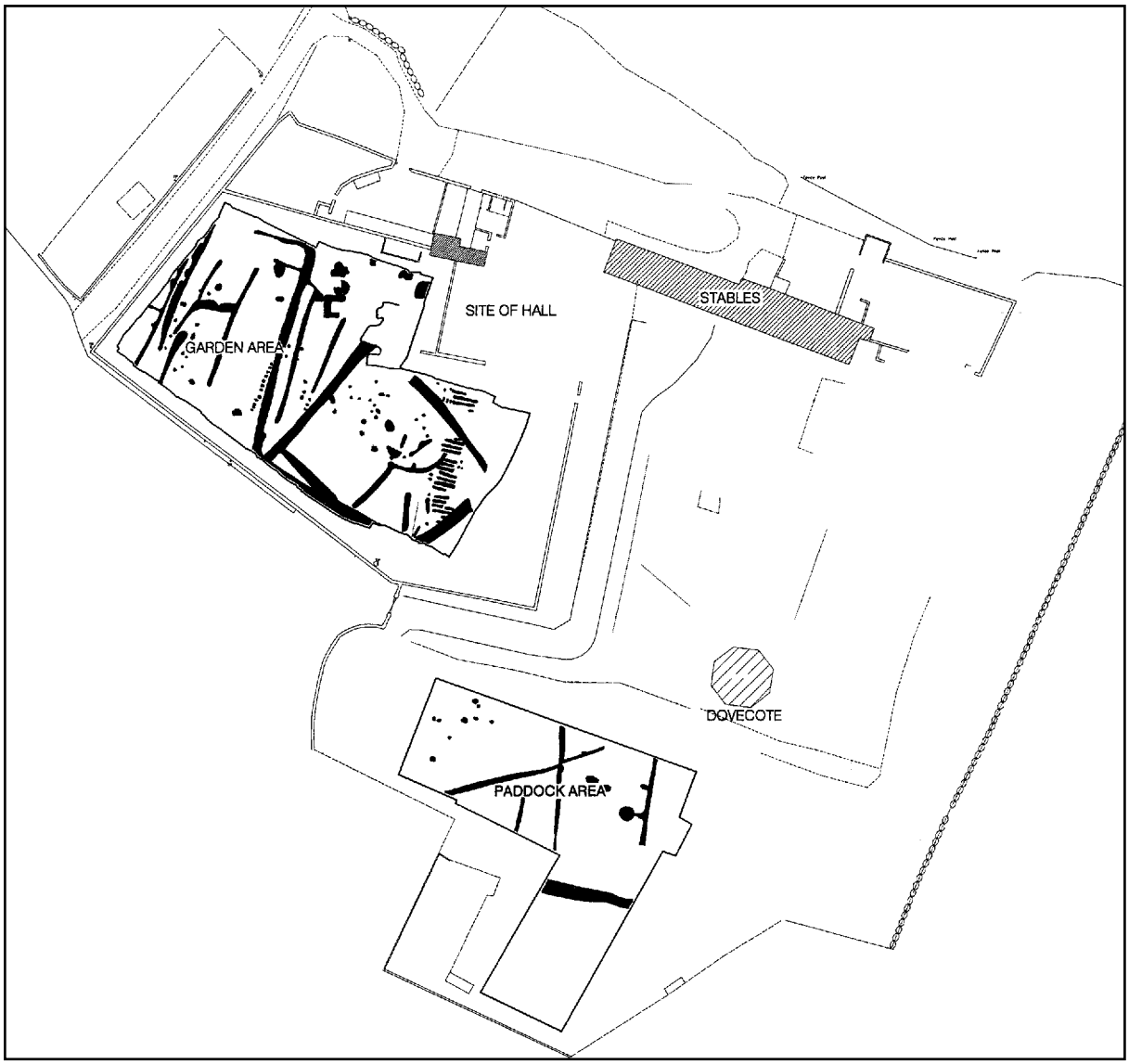
From a report by John Buglass, Northern Archaeological Associates

One of the 13th - 14th century buildings under excavation at Barnburgh Hall © SYAS

BARNBURGH HALL, BARNBURGH, DONCASTER

Following earlier investigations in relation to proposed redevelopment of this site, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*', area excavation was carried out between June and August 2001, for Wortley Construction Ltd. Two areas of interest were examined – the walled garden and the paddock.

Five phases of activity on the site were identified. The earliest was a Roman period enclosure, dated to the 2nd century AD by sherds of Black Burnished ware pottery found within its ditches. The site was next occupied in the medieval period. The remains of a possible timber-framed building were identified, from post-holes containing pottery dating to between the 10th and 13th centuries. In the 13th to 14th century, the site saw the addition of stone buildings, assumed to be ancillary structures associated with the nearby hall. Later medieval deposits were dominated by demolition debris associated with modification of the hall during the 16th century. A probable limekiln provided an archaeomagnetic



Plan of features investigated at Barnburgh Hall © AS - WYAS

date of between AD1590 and AD1625 (for the last firing), which ties in with this period of rebuilding; it was probably producing lime for the building works. Later levelling and digging of bedding trenches had truncated all these earlier features.

An aerial photograph interpretation report was commissioned, to help put the different phases in context. This showed that the identified Romano-British enclosure was part of an extensive landscape of farming and settlement around Barnburgh. Earthworks to the north of the hall site, which could indicate further garden features, were also identified.

Grid reference SE 486 033

From reports by: Jane Richardson and Richard O'Neill, Archaeological Services WYAS (Excavation)

Alison Deegan (Aerial photographic report)

BARUGH BRIDGE RIVER DEARNE IMPROVEMENTS, BARNSLEY

A proposal for open-cast mining, led to a series of archaeological investigations between January and August 2002, on behalf of Land Regeneration and Development Ltd. These comprised an aerial photographic survey, a desk-top assessment and a geophysical survey (magnetometer). Only a single buried ditch was identifiable on aerial photographs, within the proposed development site, and the desk-top assessment found no evidence for activity in the area pre-dating the 11th century. In the medieval period, land in this area was granted to monastic houses and it is probable that it has stayed in agricultural use since. The majority of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey certainly related to modern agricultural use or earlier ridge and furrow ploughing, but a few anomalies that might be of archaeological origin were also identified.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 322 090

From reports by Alison Deegan (Aerial photographic report)
Kath Keith and A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS (Assessment & Evaluation)

LAND AT BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE, BARNSLEY

A proposed building development led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in March 2002, for Strata Homes Ltd. There is little evidence in this area for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation. The earliest evidence relates to the development of the settlement of Bolton-upon-Dearne. Elements of the architecture of the local church imply a Saxon origin for the settlement and it was thought that the associated settlement could have extended into the area of proposed development. However, geotechnical test pits found only evidence for recent dumping of industrial waste. The archaeological potential of this site was, therefore, judged to be low.

Grid Reference SE 457 028

From a report by CG Cumberpatch and C Jones

41 - 43 CHURCH STREET, BARNSLEY

Refurbishment of the building at 41 – 43 Church Street revealed the remnants of a timber-framed hall and parlour cross-wing. Dendrochronological analysis to date these structures was carried out in May 2002, for Palmer Construction Ltd. Dating suggested that the structure was a later 15th century hall and cross-wing, built in the winter/spring of AD 1463/4. The building was constructed in a single phase, but unusually used timber felled between one and six years earlier, implying the presence of a wood yard where timbers were stored and mixed. All the original timbers were oak.

Grid Reference SE 344 066

From a report by Ian Tyers, ARCUS

DODWORTH BYPASS, BARNSLEY

Proposals by Barnsley MBC to build a bypass around Dodworth led to the production of a desk-top assessment in August 2002. This found that much of the area to be affected had seen recent development or had been disturbed by activities associated with coal mining. As such, the assessment concluded that the archaeological potential of the route appeared to be low.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 315 060

From a report by Alistair Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

FERRY MOOR, BARNSLEY

Following an earlier desk-top assessment, which identified that the proposed works would affect the site of Ferry Moor Farm, a watching brief was conducted in September 2001, for UK Coal. The farm was only demolished in 1988, but apart from a high incidence of building materials around its site, probably representing demolition debris, no other remains were discovered. The demolition could have removed all structural remains, or these could have been removed by later construction of a perimeter bund.

Grid reference SE 397 085

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

GOLDTHORPE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BARNSLEY

Proposed construction of an industrial unit on agricultural land led initially to a desk-top assessment, prepared in June 2001 for Sowerby Maxted Partnership. A number of sites of archaeological interest were noted in the surrounding area, comprising cropmarks from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. In November 2001 a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was conducted and a series of anomalies thought to indicate infilled ditches were identified. To the north, the results showed a small enclosure with ditches radiating out from it. The ditches appeared to define a series of large fields, with a possible corral in the corner of one. Anomalies caused by more recent ridge and furrow ploughing were also evident across the whole site. In February 2003 a series of trial trenches were excavated, on behalf of Barnsley Development Agency, which confirmed the presence of a ditched field system likely to date to the late Iron Age/Romano-British period.

Grid Reference SE 448 035

From reports by A Webb Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)

Dr Glyn Davies and Duncan Sayer, ARCUS (Assessment & Evaluation)

PONTEFRACT ROAD, LUNDWOOD, BARNSLEY

A series of archaeological investigations were carried out between April and August 2001 on behalf of Fairclough

Homes Ltd., in advance of the construction of houses on currently open land. The desk-top assessment, which included an air photograph assessment, identified cropmarks typical of an Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure within 1.5 km of the site and suggested related features could be present on this site. A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was then carried out, which identified a number of linear anomalies. Excavation of thirteen trial trenches followed, which only produced evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing, field drains and ditches. All the features were severely truncated and no artefacts were recovered. The only dating evidence was the different alignment of the ditches and plough furrows, which suggested that the ditches related to an earlier field system rather than that of the ridge and furrow.

Grid Reference SE 377 082

From reports by Joanne Hall, AOC Archaeology (Assessment – including an aerial photographic report by Alison Deegan)
M Whittingham and Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS (Evaluation)

NEW STREET, BARNSLEY

Following the discovery of human remains during building renovation work, an investigation was carried out in April 2001, at the request of South Yorkshire Police. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel had been founded here in 1804 and was replaced by a Cooperative Society building in 1874. The remains of at least three individuals were identified: a young child, a juvenile and an adult. The Cooperative Society building overlay the remains, implying that the burials related to the Methodist chapel. This conclusion was supported by the presence of a coffin stain around one individual.

Grid reference SE 345 061

From a report by Dr. Andrew Chamberlain and Duncan Sayer, ARCUS

ST. GEORGE'S STREET/PITT STREET, BARNSLEY

In November 2002 a watching brief was kept on groundwork associated with the development of a new car park, on behalf of Wm. Morrison Supermarkets plc. The proposed car park lay within the former graveyard of St. George's Church, which was closed to burials in 1865. Given the potential for disturbing human remains during the development, the Archaeology Service advised that a professional archaeologist should be in attendance during any groundworks.

A number of burials were identified, most of which were recorded *in situ* and then reburied and left undisturbed. One burial, thought to date to the mid 18th century, had to be removed and was later re-interred in Barnsley Cemetery. Analysis indicated that the remains were those of a man aged around 45 – 50, who had undertaken hard physical labour, possibly connected with the local mining industry. Interestingly, the coffin contained the preserved remains of a sprig of rosemary, which traditionally symbolises remembrance,

fidelity and love and is known to have had a long tradition of use in Christian burial rites.

Grid reference SE 340 061

From a report by P Owen, Gifford and Partners Ltd.

WILBROOK RISE, BARNSLEY

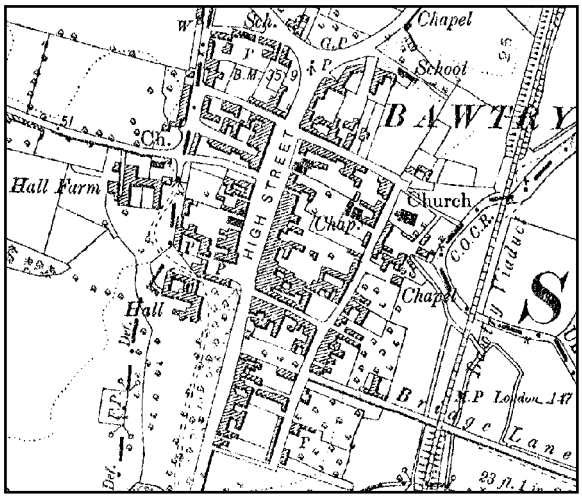
A rapid assessment, commissioned by Henry Boot Homes Ltd., was conducted in February 2003 on the proposed site of residential redevelopment. The site lies within the grounds of the former Gawber Hall, constructed in the 12th or 13th century and demolished in 1937, due to coal mining subsidence. A walk over survey identified two adits leading into coal mining shafts. No other potential archaeological features were noted.

Grid Reference SE 323 076

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

BAWTRY HALL, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

In advance of proposed residential development in the grounds of the hall, a desk-top assessment was prepared in December 2002, for CG Property. The area around Bawtry contains extensive remains of late prehistoric and early Roman date and the town itself had been an important medieval inland port and planned town, with a church, chapels and a hospital. Medieval buildings associated with the hospital could be preserved as sub-surface remains within the development site, along with evidence for earlier activity. As such, further investigation of this site will be required.



Ordnance Survey map of Bawtry, 1894

Grid Reference SK 650 929

From a report by Phil Jefferson, ARCUS

CHURCH WALK, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in January 2002, for Graham Smith Design, following an application to construct an office building. The land lies near 11th/12th century remains uncovered by excavation in 1990-91 and reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1990-1991*'. The only known earlier structures that the assessment could identify on this site were two 18th/19th century cottages. Trial trenching in July 2002 located the foundations of a Georgian outbuilding and a Victorian cottage, but

revealed no signs of earlier occupation. Archaeological potential of the site was, therefore, concluded to be low.

Grid Reference SK 652 930

From reports by Tony Sumpter, Archaeological Consultant

HIGH STREET, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in February 2003, on behalf of Leonard Tomlinson Ltd., following an application to construct a supermarket with car parking on the site of a former garage. The site is situated a short distance to the northwest of the parish church and 11th/12th century remains uncovered by earlier excavation. However, as a result of modern development, the archaeological potential of this site was judged to be low.

Grid Reference SK 651 931

From a report by Tony Sumpter, Archaeological Consultant

FORMER BRODSWORTH COLLIERY, BRODSWORTH, DONCASTER

Planning permission to develop the site of the former Brodsworth Colliery led to palaeo-environmental sampling in January 2002, for Yorkshire Forward. Earlier geotechnical works had demonstrated that a peat deposit survived buried within the application area (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1998/1999*'); peat deposits can contain organic remains that have the potential to tell a lot about earlier landscapes. Twenty-seven augured boreholes were sunk, to recover samples from the peat. Radiocarbon dates were obtained for two of the peat samples taken, which indicate that an old stream channel and adjacent floodplain contain deposits dating from the middle Iron Age to the late Saxon period. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service recommended that further investigation took place, but a subsequent scheme redesign meant that no disturbance of these deposits - and, therefore, no further archaeological work - was required.

Grid Reference SE 524 074

From a report by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

(including palaeo-environmental report by James Rackham)

THE ABBE'S WALK, BURGHWALLIS, DONCASTER

Proposed residential development within a designated conservation area led to a desk-top assessment in February 2002 and excavation in July 2002, on behalf of Fairclough Homes Ltd. The area around the church, hall and rectory may have been the original site of the medieval village, and, as such, it was thought that the site could contain medieval remains. In July 2002 two trial trenches were excavated, but neither revealed any significant deposits. It appeared that the area had been

extensively levelled in the past, removing any archaeological remains that might have once existed.

Grid Reference SE 538 120

From reports by Kath Keith and Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, BURGHWALLIS, DONCASTER

The installation of new toilet facilities led to a watching brief in July 2002, on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. The majority of the recorded deposits were path or road surfaces of 19th/20th century date. However, during the excavation of a septic tank pit to the north of the church tower a small stone coffin was uncovered, covered by two undecorated stone slabs. The findings were discussed with the Archaeology Service and, after recording, the pit was refilled and the septic tank re-located, so that the remains could stay *in situ*. The east-west orientation of the burial suggests a Christian interment, but no dateable artefacts were recovered. The small size of the coffin suggests that it was for a child.

The child-sized coffin discovered at St. Helen's Church, Burghwallis © Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

Grid Reference SE 536 120

From a report by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

ALDESWORTH ROAD, CANTLEY, DONCASTER

A history of Romano-British finds from the vicinity of this site, led to a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in April 2001, on behalf of Ben Bailey Homes Ltd. No archaeological anomalies were identified. To test these results, five trial trenches were excavated in September 2001. Three of the trenches revealed infilled ditches, one of which produced sherds of late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, dated to between the 1st and 2nd/4th centuries AD. The ditches are assumed to represent part of a larger field system. Between October and December 2001, a watching brief was carried out during the initial site works, for residential development. No further finds were recovered and the only feature exposed was a continuation of one of the ditches found earlier.

Grid Reference SE 614 024

From reports by M Whittingham, Richard O'Neill and Alistair Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

PRIORY SCHOOL, CANTLEY, DONCASTER

In advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site of Priory School, a rapid desk-top appraisal and a geophysical survey (magnetometer) were carried out. The works were undertaken in January 2002, on behalf of the National Autistic Society. The site lies in an area that has produced a substantial number of Roman features and finds, particularly relating to pottery production. However, the geophysics did not identify any anomalies of probable archaeological origin.

Grid Reference SE 613 013

From a report by A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

CANNON HALL, CAWTHORNE, BARNSLEY

In June 2001, Cannon Hall Museum requested investigation of a brick chamber in the grounds, which had been revealed when a gang mower broke into it. The chamber had a small arched opening on one side that led to an identical chamber, with a stone manhole at ground level. The bricks appeared to be early 19th century in date, suggesting a connection with building work known to have taken place at the Hall in 1804. A geophysical survey (resistivity) showed a line running from the chamber to a feature previously identified as a midden. It seems likely that the chambers are part of the system of an early form of flush toilet. Formal recording of the exposed features is planned, before they are made safe by backfilling.

Grid Reference SE 275 083

From a report by Dr. Denis Ashurst, Consultant Archaeologist

LOW ROAD, CONISBROUGH, DONCASTER

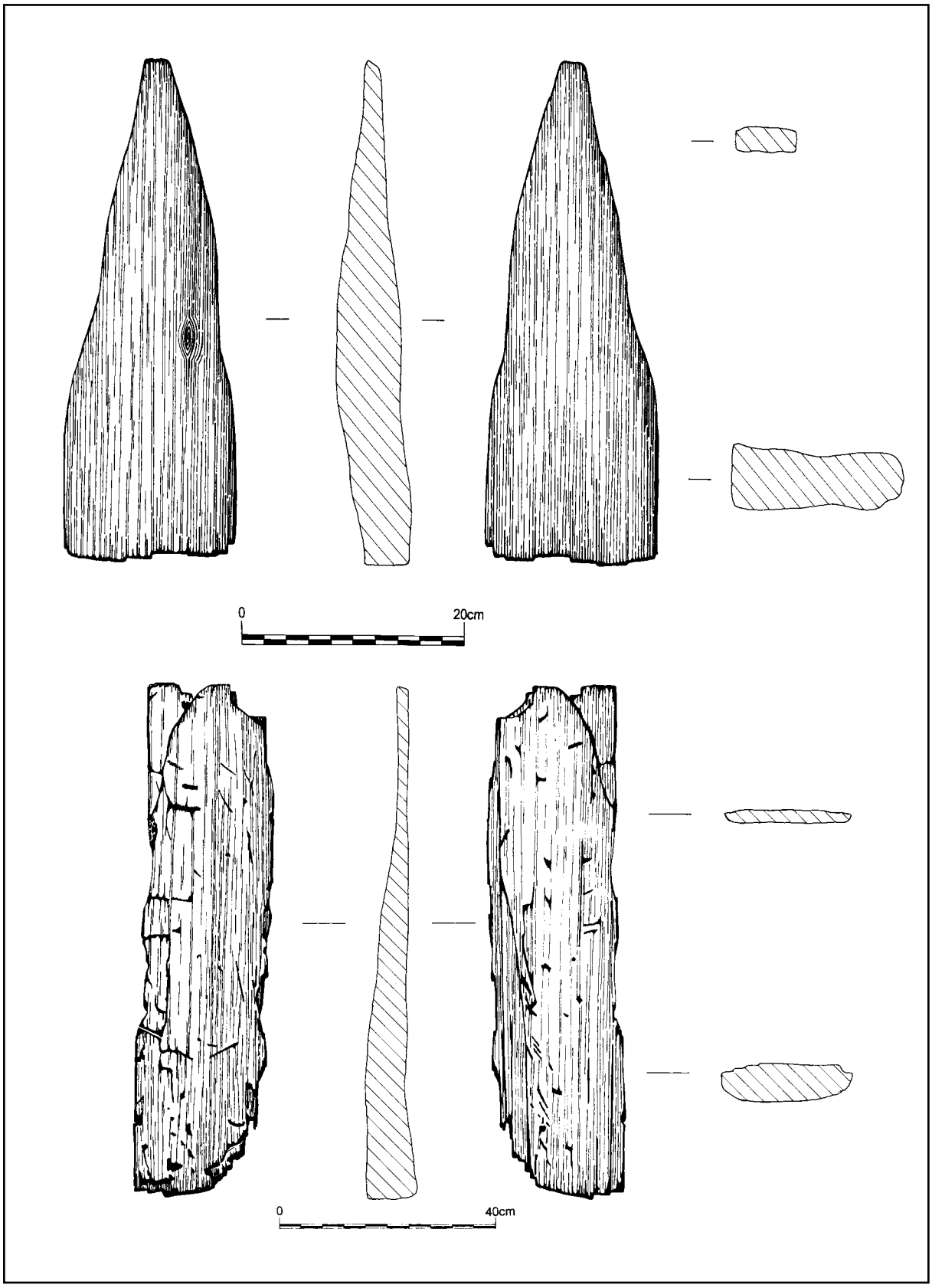
A desk-top assessment was prepared in July 2001, on behalf of Dane Ashworth Cottam, in advance of development for housing. Much of the site consists of a massive embankment, built for railway sidings in the 19th century. Traces of concrete platforms, possibly from a sawmill of the same date, were also identified. Given the extent of this industrial development, the potential for earlier remains to survive was considered low and no further archaeological work was recommended.

Grid reference SK 511 993

From a report by Kenneth Aitchison, ARCUS and Dr. Chris Cumberpatch, Archaeological Consultant

WELLGATE, CONISBROUGH, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations took place here from May 2002, in advance of the demolition of flats and the construction of housing, offices and car parking facilities. The work was undertaken for Doncaster MBC. The



Sections of the wooden panels from the post-Roman 'box' at Wellgate, Conisbrough © ARCUS

The post-Roman wooden 'box' at Wellgate, Conisbrough © ARCUS

area is on the edge of the medieval core of Conisbrough and is close to both the church and castle. Following a desk-top assessment that confirmed the high potential of the site, an evaluation was undertaken, which identified some areas with surviving medieval deposits.

On the advice of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, further excavation was then undertaken. The earliest feature on the site was found to be a substantial cut, possibly for a pond or water channel, into which had been set a wooden fence, a wooden 'box', a series of stakes and part of a possible trackway. Pottery sherds from this complex indicated a possible Romano-British date for its construction, but radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating of the preserved wood indicates a date range between AD425 and 573, indicating a late 6th/early 7th century date for the felling of the timbers. These post-Roman dates are earlier than the suggested 8th century date for the nearby possible Minster church of St. Peter's and imply continuity of occupation/activity at Conisbrough from the Roman period onwards. The site of the implied settlement may not lie in the immediate vicinity, however; palaeo-environmental evidence from the deposits filling the pond/channel suggests that it had been set at the margin of pasture or woodland, rather than close to an area of occupation.

The next phase of activity was a number of ditches and pits containing 11th and 12th century pottery. These features are possibly contemporary with the rebuilding of St. Peter's church and the construction of the castle. Later activity on the site included the construction of four buildings and a cobbled passageway during the 18th century. Amongst the pottery recovered from these later deposits were sherds from plates commemorating the Sheffield Flood of March 12th 1864 (*see photograph on page 130 of colour section*).

Grid Reference SK 512 988

From reports by Rowan May and Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

Chimney at the Midland Bleach Works, Cudworth © AS - WYAS

CUDWORTH BYPASS AND WEST GREEN LINK, CUDWORTH, BARNSLEY

In June 2001 an archaeological desk-top assessment was undertaken for Barnsley MBC for the route of the proposed Cudworth By-pass and West Green Link Road. The study area comprised a landscape that is part agricultural and part reclaimed industrial; expansion of coal mining saw the opening of Monk Bretton Colliery nearby, in 1879. Particular features of interest identified were the numerous cropmarks (indicating buried features of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date), a number of boundary stones (possibly relating to the former land boundaries of Monk Briton priory), the remains of a possible medieval fishpond, and the extant buildings of the former Midland bleach works. The assessment identified that the proposed route would have an adverse impact on the 19th century bleachworks, affecting the lower and upper reservoirs, the listed chimney and outbuildings. The Archaeology Service advised that the results of trial trench evaluation and an appraisal of the bleachwork buildings was required. This work is needed to help establish in more detail what archaeological remains would be affected by the proposal and allow the route to be amended to ensure preservation *in situ* of important remains.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 385 097

From a report by K Keith and D Berg, Archaeological Services WYAS

CUSWORTH HALL, CUSWORTH, DONCASTER

In August 2001 a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out for Doncaster MBC, to provide information for the park restoration scheme. The survey was done to try and establish if an 18th century ha-ha or other boundary feature lay within the survey area, to the rear of the hall. Linear anomalies were identified, but none could be identified as likely to have been caused by a ha-ha or other infilled boundary ditch. The degree of landscaping that has been carried out in the area suggests the anomalies had non-archaeological origins.

Grid Reference SE 546 038

From a report by M Whittingham, Archaeological Services WYAS

DENABY MAIN DIVERSION, DENABY, DONCASTER

Earlier trial trenching at this site confirmed that it had been the location of the little known 19th century Denaby pottery, later the Mexborough bone works (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). In August and September 2001, the site was excavated on behalf of Balfour Beatty, in advance of construction of the A6023 road diversion. This work identified three buildings, four kilns and a number of kiln waste dumps. Structural remains suggested that the pottery originally consisted of at least one large building associated with three or four kilns, expanding later with the addition of two or three further buildings and a further kiln (*see photograph on page 131 of colour section*).

Pottery sherds recovered included Biscuit fired ware, Whiteware, Cane Coloured ware, Redware, Rockingham, Greyware and Stoneware. Some sherds were from wares commemorating the 1864 Sheffield Flood (*see photograph on page 130 of colour section*). In addition, numerous pieces of kiln furniture, used to keep the pieces of pottery separate during firing, were recovered. These comprised tripod stilts, tripod spurs and saggars.

The later bone works re-used the modified pottery buildings. Fragments of animal bone recovered show that the works reduced and milled bone, possibly for glue and fertiliser, and made bone domestic goods.

Grid Reference SK 493 997

From a report by University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

CATESBY BUSINESS PARK, BALBY CARR, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations took place here from March 2002, for B&Q plc, in advance of retail development. A concentration of cropmark sites and finds of Romano-British date are known close to the site, but the desk-top assessment identified no archaeological features within the development area itself. A geophysical

Excavations at Catesby Business Park © BUFAU

survey (magnetometer) also found no evidence of significant archaeological features.

A series of trial trenches were excavated in April 2002, to test the geophysical results. Several boundary ditches were found, concentrated on the southern part of the site. A single piece of waterlogged wood recovered from one of these features gave a radiocarbon date of between 116BC and AD130, indicating that they were probably late Iron Age in date. More detailed investigation was clearly required and excavation took place in July and August 2002. This revealed ditches from a 'brickwork' plan field system, alongside

a track or droveway. Few artefacts were recovered - other than a residual Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead – suggesting that the site is not in close proximity to a settlement. Further pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered, which gave a radiocarbon date of between 400BC and AD350. The waterlogged nature of the ditch fills meant that other plant material, pollen and insect remains were also well preserved. Further analysis of these is proposed, which should shed light on the prehistoric/ Romano-British landscape surrounding the ditches.

Grid Reference SE 586 004

From reports by Sarah Watt (Assessment – including an aerial photograph report by Chris Cox)
& Laurence Jones (Evaluation & Excavation), Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
GSB Prospection (Geophysics)

Part of a column recovered from Friars Gate, Doncaster © AS - WYAS

FRIARS GATE, DONCASTER

A watching brief was carried out in March 2003, for Teesland Property (Northern), during groundworks for the construction of a car park. The proposed car park lies in the area of Doncaster's former Franciscan Friary, which had been founded by 1284 and dissolved in 1538. The exact location and layout of the friary is not known, but building foundations were revealed by the construction of the adjacent New Cut in 1842. As this area was formerly low-lying and had presumably been built up in recent years, to prevent flooding, the car park works were not expected to have a significant archaeological impact. However, during stripping, five worked masonry blocks were identified within the collected modern debris. These appear to have come from ecclesiastical structures and are assumed to have come from the former friary. No *in situ* structures were observed.

Grid Reference SE 573 037

From a report by James Stanley, Daniel Lee and Louise Martin, Archaeological Services WYAS

WEST STREET, DONCASTER

A rapid desk-top appraisal of land off West Street, was commissioned by Ove Arup and Partners, in November 2002.

Buildings associated with the Post Office currently occupy the site. During their construction, in the 1950s, a number of burials were uncovered. These are believed to be medieval in date and to be associated with the former St Thomas' Hospital, built in 1558, which was sited in this vicinity. An 1828 map of Doncaster suggests that the hospital may have been located within the development site itself. The 1950s findings indicate that archaeological remains could survive here, but they will have been affected by the construction of the present buildings and by 19th century development - when the area was covered by a series of residential streets.

Grid Reference centred on SE 572 030

From a report by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

8 - 10 HIGH STREET, DONCASTER

Proposed redevelopment of this site led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment, for Building Link Design, in March 2003. The site lies within the core of the historic town and faces onto one of its principal thoroughfares, which was established in Roman times and maintained through the medieval and post-medieval periods to the present day. In the medieval period, a Carmelite Friary is known to have stood nearby. Extant buildings on the site meant that investigation of surviving medieval and Roman deposits would have to wait until after demolition. The buildings themselves, a former cinema, were found to be of some interest - the cinema was the location of the first screenings of films with sound in Doncaster. However, their poor state of repair meant that detailed recording was not possible.

Grid Reference SE 574 033

From a report by C G Cumberpatch, Archaeological Consultant

PRIORY WALK, PRINTING OFFICE STREET, DONCASTER

A watching brief was carried out on redevelopment works to the rear of Printing Office Street in the spring of 2001, for Commercial Developments Ltd. An evaluation in 1992, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1992-1993*', had demonstrated that there was about 1 metre of modern fill overlying medieval and Roman deposits. Discussions with the Archaeology Service had led to a foundation design for the scheme that was expected to cause little disturbance to these earlier levels. As a result, no Roman or medieval features were observed during the watching brief, although sherds of pottery from those periods were recovered. The only features observed were a brick-built culvert and well, which probably date to the 19th century.

Grid Reference SE 575 032

From a report by Maria Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

MARKET STREET, DONCASTER

Human remains were exposed during roadworks in Market Street, entailing an archaeological investigation in November 2001, on behalf of Doncaster MBC. The remains probably came from the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalene, dating from between AD1000 and 1320. The church building had been destroyed in 1846, to make way for the New Market Hall and that, and subsequent development, had disturbed the burials so that little of them survived. As a result, the remains could not be aged or sexed.

Grid Reference SE 573 034

From a report by Sean Bell and Jo Mincher, ARCUS

NORTH BRIDGE, RELIEF ROAD, CHURCH WAY, DONCASTER

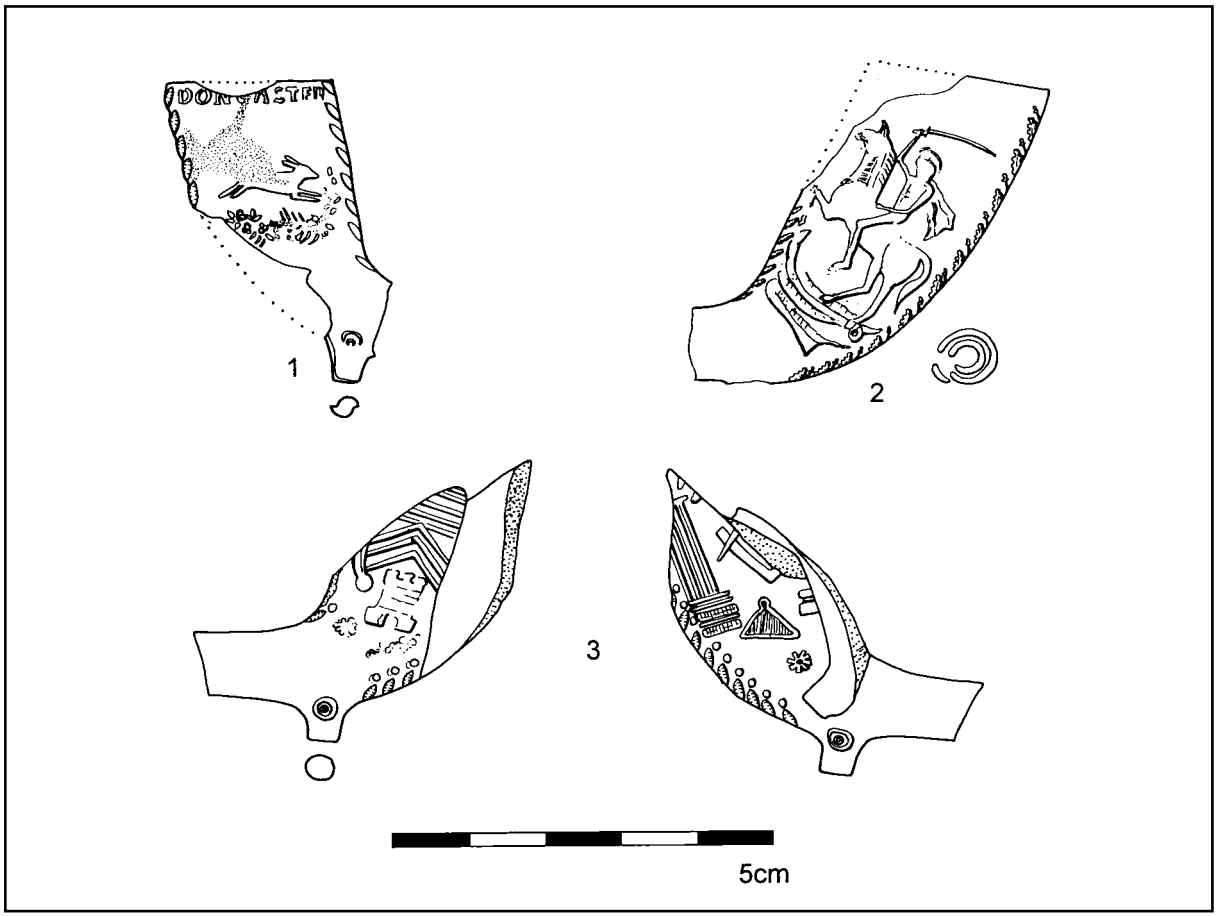
This road improvement scheme led to a series of archaeological investigations between March 2000 and August 2001 for AMEC Capital Projects Ltd., on behalf of Doncaster MBC.

In February 2001, evaluation trenches were excavated where the proposed works might impact on the defences of the Roman fort. The only feature identified, however, was a slot containing three sherds of 2nd to 4th century Romano-British pottery. A trench on the site of the former multi-storey car park demonstrated that all significant levels were probably removed when the car park was constructed. However, a trench cut on the edge of the car park, by Church Way, revealed a well-constructed cobbled surface sealed by a layer containing pottery sherds and other material datable to the 16th/17th centuries. After discussion with the Archaeology Service, construction works in this area were amended to ensure that no disturbance occurred at, or below, these levels.

In March 2001, sediment samples from deposits alongside the River Don were acquired from a series of boreholes. Later palynological assessment (of preserved pollen grains and plant spores) demonstrated that the palaeoenvironmental potential of these deposits was low and no further work on them, therefore, took place.

Once construction work started, a watching brief was maintained, during which quantities of animal bone, post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipes, and waste associated with their production were recovered. The latter is of note, as only a single clay pipe kiln site is known in Doncaster, that of Samuel Lumley who was based in Millars Yard, near Church Way, in the mid 18th century. The waste recovered during the watching brief suggests a second production site was located nearby.

In August 2001 three human skeletons were uncovered and recorded, before being removed for reburial. Controlled machine excavation then exposed two further burials, which were left *in situ* by amending the levels of construction, to



Clay pipes recovered from the North Bridge Relief Road project © Gifford

avoid further disturbance. The east-west orientation of the burials and iron coffin fittings confirmed that they came from the 18th/early19th century extension to St. George's churchyard, built over when Church Way was constructed.

Grid Reference SE 574 035

From reports by Dr. B Gearey and A Badcock, ARCUS (Evaluation and palynological assessment)

Pete Owen, Gifford and Partners (Watching Brief)

DONCASTER WATERFRONT PROJECT, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was produced in September 2002, for Doncaster MBC, to examine the archaeological impact of the proposed Waterfront project. The area includes the historic core of Doncaster, around St. George's Church, as well as warehousing and yards on the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation. Former watercourses in the area may contain significant palaeo-environmental remains. In February 2003 a watching brief was carried out during geotechnical bore holes and test pitting, conducted by Komex

Environmental Ltd., to assess the nature of below ground deposits. The works picked up the former course of the Don, leading to Gashouse Bight. Structures observed nearby were thought likely to relate to the former gasworks and to a former corn mill. The works clarified the extent of modern intrusions, which will have affected the survival of archaeological remains.

Grid Reference centred on SE 575 036

From reports by Andrea Burgess and Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

LONG SANDALL COMMON, EDENTHORPE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment and subsequent geophysical survey (magnetometer) were carried out between April and July 2002, in advance of the proposed sinking of an exploratory borehole. The work was carried out on behalf of Warwick Energy Ltd. The desk-based assessment identified linear cropmarks within the site, indicating the remains of an Iron Age/ Romano-British 'brickwork' pattern field system. The geophysical survey found four linear anomalies, indicative of infilled ditches, confirming the presence of part of a track or droveway and adjoining fields.

Grid Reference SE 632 062

From reports by Helen Ullathorne, Phil Sidebottom Archaeology Consultancy (Assessment)

A Webb and M Whittingham, Archaeology Services WYAS (Geophysics)

HUNGERHILL BUSINESS PARK, EDENTHORPE, DONCASTER

In March 2002 a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out, for AEW Architects, to examine part of a proposed business park. A desk-based assessment in October 2000, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*', had identified linear cropmarks typical of a Romano-British "brickwork" field system here. The survey identified linear anomalies across the site, the majority of which were probably recent, but some were though to be caused by infilled ditches.

Trial trenches excavated in April 2002 were focused on the identified anomalies, but there seemed to be only a superficial correlation between the anomalies identified by the geophysics and the ditches revealed by trenching. No finds were recovered, so the features uncovered were undated.

A subsequent geophysical survey (magnetometer) of the remainder of the business park took place in August 2002. This identified further linear anomalies, suggestive of former fields and enclosures. However, the results did not correspond to the previously recorded cropmarks. Many of the anomalies identifies were probably caused by the underlying geology and soils.

Grid Reference SE 611 065

From reports by J Bonsall and A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)

Sean Bell, ARCUS (Evaluation)

RIDGE VIEW, OFF GREEN LANE, SCAWTHORPE, DONCASTER

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in November 2002, during excavation of the foundation trenches for a residential development, for D. S. Builders. The Roman Ridge, the well preserved remains of a Roman road that ran from Doncaster to Castleford, lies to the east of the site and it was thought that associated features might be present on this site. However, no archaeological features or finds were observed.

Grid Reference SE 537 062

From a report by James Gidman, Archaeological Services WYAS

FENWICK HALL, FENWICK, DONCASTER

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) and a watching brief were undertaken in January 2003 on land at Fenwick Hall. The land around the hall is scheduled as an Ancient Monument, because the 18th century hall stands on the site of a medieval moated manor house. The survey was carried out on behalf of Mr. Rod Metcalf, to test possible sites for the construction of a barn. No archaeological anomalies were identified – the readings suggested modern disturbance or dumping. The presence of earthworks either in or immediately adjacent to two of the possible sites led to the selection of the third as the location of the barn. No archaeological features were observed during the subsequent watching brief on groundworks.

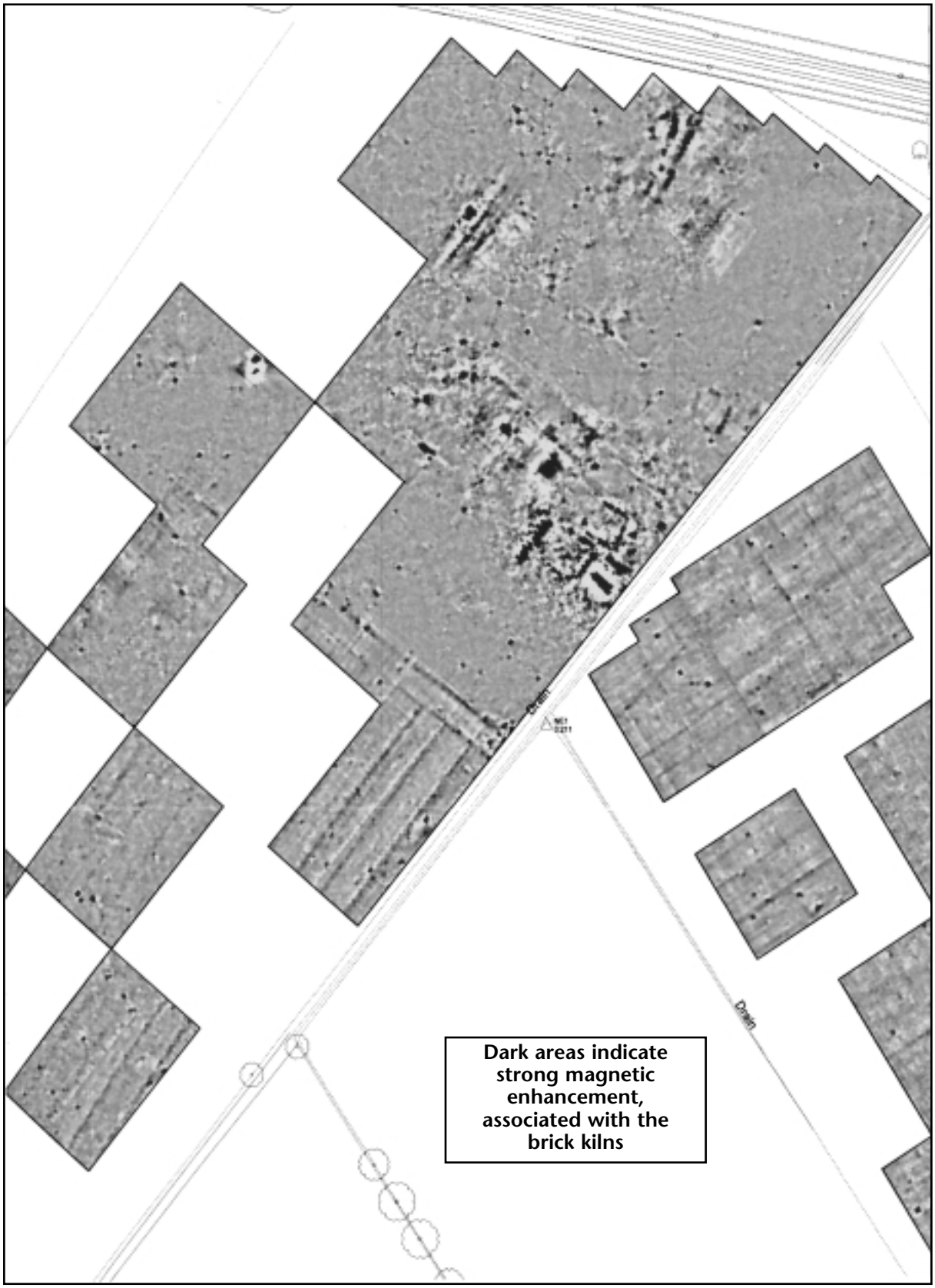
Grid Reference SE 607 163

From a report by A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

FINNINGLEY QUARRY, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations took place between October 2000 and April 2003, for Lafarge Quarries in advance of proposed works. In April 2001, a geophysical survey took place on the site of a proposed dry screening plant. Several discrete responses were identified, but were thought to be natural in origin. However, as a pit containing Romano-British pottery was recently found a short distance to the north (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'), the Archaeology Service recommended further work. A watching brief on topsoil stripping was carried out in June 2001. This revealed two shallow scoops, assumed to be the base of truncated pits and an area of burning. Both scoops contained Romano-British pottery, but the area of burning could not be dated. Any associated features had been removed by ploughing.

A desk-top assessment of a large area proposed for a quarry extension took place in October 2000. This concluded that the area had significant potential for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. However, fieldwalking between April and September 2001 found little archaeological material, except some brick wasters. Geophysical survey then



Geophysical survey plot showing the former brick kilns at Finningley Quarry © AS - WYAS

tested the site and identified six well-defined areas of magnetic enhancement, interpreted as former brick kilns. Three linear anomalies were identified as possible former field boundaries.

In January 2003, a series of trial trenches were excavated. Numerous brick wasters were recovered, and the site of a former clamp kiln was tentatively identified. Handmade bricks were probably being manufactured here between the 17th and 18th centuries. In this period, bulky building materials such as bricks were rarely transported over long distances, because of the cost of carrying them. It is likely, therefore, that the bricks made here were used relatively locally.

Former field boundaries were found restricted to areas of higher ground. One produced a considerable quantity of Romano-British pottery, dating to between the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD, suggesting settlement of that date nearby. The assemblage included many local wares originating from South Yorkshire kilns such as those at Cantley, Blaxton and Rossington Bridge. Large areas of the site were found to contain little archaeological evidence, presumably because they were low-lying and prone to waterlogging.

Centred at Grid References SK 678 987 (dry screening plant) and SK 689 987 (extension)

From reports by A Webb and M Whittingham, Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (Assessment & Evaluation)

MANOR FARM, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

In April 2002 a desk-top assessment was prepared for Persimmon Homes Ltd., in advance of a proposal to convert existing farm buildings into dwellings and build twenty new houses. Manor House Farm was constructed in the 1820s, but the original buildings appear to have been replaced by 1900. The potential for below ground remains would have been reduced by this redevelopment and by quarrying to the south.

In September 2002, a building survey was carried out, which confirmed that the buildings were built in three main phases, starting in the 1890s. The only evidence for earlier buildings on the site was the reuse of handmade bricks in the east range of the granary. The two evaluation trenches excavated revealed only a 19th century brick-lined well and the brick footings of what is thought to be a former dovecote.

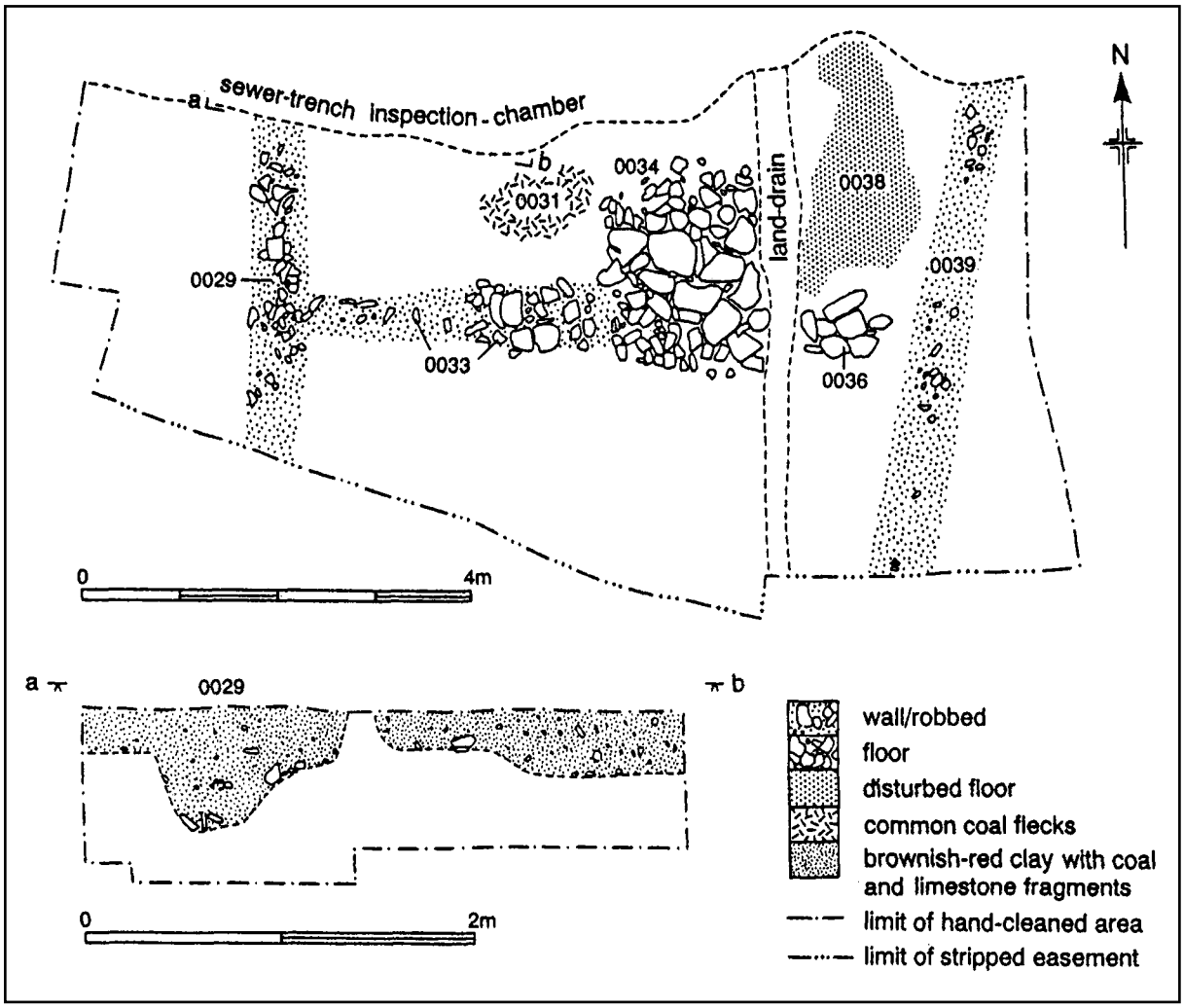
Grid Reference SK 672 992

From reports by E C Harris (Assessment)

Naomi Field & Mick McDaid, Lindsey Archaeological Services (Building recording & Evaluation)

FIRBECK SEWER REFURBISHMENT, FIRBECK, ROTHERHAM

Proposed refurbishment of an existing sewer led to a walkover survey and then a watching brief on construction works, in December 2001, for Bassetlaw District



Plan of medieval remains uncovered at Firbeck © Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit

Council. The watching brief identified the remains of a former limestone-built building and subsequent hand cleaning of the structure revealed medieval pottery. Further cleaning revealed additional buildings and a surfaced trackway, indicating that this was the site of a quite extensive former settlement. The results were discussed with the Archaeology Service and the refurbishment plans were reviewed. This allowed the identified remains to be reburied and left *in situ*.

Subsequently, the recently ploughed fields around the settlement were fieldwallked and further archaeological finds recorded. A dense distribution of medieval pottery sherds was identified, extending at least 100 metres from the structures identified in the pipeline. The pottery recovered was very similar to that recovered from the pipeline, with the assemblage being dominated by white Coal Measures Gritty ware, but including sandy wares and shell-tempered ware. The likely date range for occupation here, therefore, probably ranges from the 12th through to the 14th centuries. Most of the pottery appears to have been made locally, with the exception of some

probably from Derbyshire. Unfortunately, a search of documentary sources found no references to shed light on the nature and fate of this settlement.

Grid Reference SK 565 886

From a report by Daryl Garton, Pauline Beswick, Jenny Brown, Matt Hurford and Howard Jones, Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit

HIGHGATE HOUSE FARM, GOLDTHORPE, BARNSLEY

Trial trenching was carried out on behalf of Fairclough Homes Ltd., prior to residential development of this site. This followed an earlier desk-top assessment and geophysical survey (magnetometer), which suggested that the site was likely to contain Iron Age/Romano-British remains as well as early mining remains. Sixteen trial trenches were excavated but no evidence of any activity earlier than the post-medieval period was found. Geophysical anomalies were found to be either natural or the result of recent quarrying and/or agricultural activity.

Grid reference SE 455 040

From a report by Tim Stevens, AOC Archaeology

HAZEL LANE QUARRY, HAMPOLE, DONCASTER

Proposed extensions to Hazel Lane Quarry led to a series of archaeological investigations between May 2001 and March 2003, on behalf of Catplant Ltd. Following earlier trial trenching of Areas A & B, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*', excavation took place in May 2001. Unfortunately, quarrying was found to have already removed much of the area to be investigated. In the area left, two pits were exposed, neither of which contained dateable artefacts; these are presumed to be prehistoric. Investigation of the adjoining area (Area C) took place in July and August 2001. Top soil stripping exposed a further two features, one of which showed evidence for burning and is interpreted as a hearth and the other of which was a dump of burnt material – presumably from the hearth. This contained three sherds of pottery dated to the mid-2nd century AD, indicating that these features were Romano-British.

Fieldwalking of the next field proposed for quarrying (Area D) took place in November 2001. The finds recovered were predominantly post-medieval. However, a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in the same month showed that the area contained a buried sub-rectangular enclosure with associated field boundary ditches. In January and February 2002, evaluation trenches were excavated to test the results. Ditches, gulleys, pits and a possible hearth were revealed. The pottery recovered was Romano-British and was dominated by local greywares, dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Other artefacts found included burnt clay or daub, an *imbrex* roof tile and sandstone roof tiles – suggesting the presence of former buildings.

In May and June 2002 the soil stripping of Area D commenced, under

Geophysical survey plot of Area D, Hazel Lane Quarry © Archaeological Services, WYAS

The Roman bathhouse during excavation, Hazel Lane Quarry © SYAS

archaeological supervision. This exposed the foundations of an L-shaped building with limestone foundations. The building had at least 4 rooms, a D-shaped stone apse and painted internal plasterwork, plus evidence of a buried hypocaust. This evidence suggests that the building was a Roman period bathhouse. Given the significance of this discovery, the building was hand cleaned and recorded in plan, but not excavated. The remains were then reburied whilst discussions on the building's future took place; preservation *in situ* is the preferred option. Within the remainder of the stripped area, two hearths were discovered, along with two ditches and several pits, one of which contained an articulated cow skeleton.

In September 2002 a geophysical survey (resistivity) was carried out on the remaining, unstripped part of Area D – to help identify whether other buildings were likely to be present. A weak rectilinear pattern of anomalies in the west part of the survey area was thought to indicate possible wall footings or other stone structures. In October 2002 three trenches were excavated to test these anomalies. A ditch, containing five sherds of Romano-British pottery and a few pieces of *imbrex* and *tegula* roof tiles, was identified, but no structural building remains were found.

In February 2003 fieldwalking of two further fields took place (Areas F and G). As in Area D, the majority of the pottery found was medieval or post-medieval in date and highly abraded, suggestive of manuring and plough damage. In March 2003, research of aerial photographs of the site revealed only three possible archaeological features, including a known enclosure in Area F. The building in Area D was not visible, leading to the conclusion that only large

cut features, such as enclosure ditches, show up as crop marks on this site.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 498 114

From reports by A Lines, ARCUS (Evaluation and Excavation)
A Webb and M Whittingham, Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)
Jo Pine and Andy Taylor, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Evaluation and Excavation)
Mark Noel and J Knott, GeoQuest Associates (Geophysics)
Peter Reeves, Wardell Armstrong (Air photograph research)

HELLABY HALL HOTEL, HELLABY, ROTHERHAM

A trial trench evaluation was carried out in February 2003, for Crerar and Partners on behalf of Prima Hotels, in advance of the construction of an extension to the hotel. The area around the Hall is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, as extensive remains of medieval settlement have been found here. However, the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Grid Reference SK 505 923

From a report by Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

OLD HALL FARM, KIMBERWORTH, ROTHERHAM

A proposal to convert former farm buildings to residential use and demolish one range, to make way for garages, led to building recording in 2001, for Mr David Bailey. The buildings were originally attached to Kimberworth Old Hall, which was demolished in the 1960s, but more recently had been used as a Parks Department depot. Map evidence suggests that the range on the north of the former farmyard could date to the 18th century. The others were built early in the 19th century. The buildings were all constructed in dressed sandstone, except for the dovecote of the northern range, which was built in brick. Carpenter's marks on the roof trusses of the northern range suggest that it may have been built in phases, although there was no sign of this in the fabric of the building.

Grid Reference SK 402 931

From a report by Kenneth Aitchison, ARCUS

DONCASTER ROAD, KIRK SANDALL, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations took place between July and November 2001, on behalf of White Young Green Consulting Engineers, in advance of the construction of industrial units. The initial desk-top assessment found that aerial photographs show cropmarks near the site, suggesting that evidence for an earlier landscape survives as infilled ditches in this locality.

In September 2001 a geophysical survey (magnetometer) took place, but the magnetic response was very low. Trial trenches excavated in November 2001

confirmed that no archaeological features survived here.

Grid Reference SE 610 070

From reports by Andrea Scott, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (Assessment)
Richard Heawood, Oxford Archaeology North (Evaluation)
GSB Prospection (Geophysics)

LAND SOUTH OF GROVE FARM, KIRK SANDALL, DONCASTER

In April 2002, a desk-top assessment was produced for Persimmon Homes (South Yorkshire), in advance of residential development on the edge of the village. This found little evidence of earlier activity on the proposal site.

A geophysical survey (magnetometer), in August 2002, was undertaken to evaluate whether any features relating to the village lay within the area of development. However, contamination by service pipes, fencing and tipping meant that the results were inconclusive. Two trial trenches were, therefore, excavated in November 2002. These found no archaeologically significant deposits.

Grid Reference SE 611 079

From a report by E C Harris (Assessment)
A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)
Mark Williams, Lindsey Archaeological Services (Evaluation)

WAR MEMORIAL, LAUGHTON EN LE MORTHERN, ROTHERHAM

In October 2002, the removal of the war memorial, to allow the construction of a new foundation trench, was monitored on behalf of Rotherham MBC. An assemblage of disarticulated human and animal bones was found, alongside 19th and 20th century artefacts. The human bone fragments clearly derive from graves that were disturbed during the construction of an earlier retaining wall. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds that warranted recording.

Grid Reference SK 517 881

From a report by Bernard McCluskey, Archaeological Services WYAS

NEWHALL GRANGE, MALTBY, ROTHERHAM

In September and October 2001, building recording was carried out in advance of conversion work to these farm buildings. Land in the area was being farmed by 1066, and in 1281 land here was acquired by Benedictine monks, who established the grange. Despite this long history, none of the present buildings pre-date 1802. Changing agricultural requirements meant that the buildings had undergone several alterations since they were built.

Grid Reference SK 503 911

From a report by Ian R Pattison, Historic Buildings Consultant

Farm buildings at Newhall Grange © Ian R Pattison

CHURCH STREET, MEXBOROUGH, DONCASTER

A watching brief took place in May 2000, on behalf of Chris Hill, Building Contractor, during the groundworks for two garages. Although the site lies within the historic core of Mexborough, a settlement dating back to the medieval period, only a short section of modern brick walling was exposed. No finds were recovered.

Grid Reference SK479 997

From a report by Dr. Glyn Davies, ARCUS

HALL FARM, NORTON, DONCASTER

In May 2001, building recording was carried out for Barratt Sheffield Ltd., in advance of demolition of all the farm buildings on this site. The farmhouse dated from the early 18th century, the style of the shaped gable placing it in the reign of Queen Anne. There was a period of building between 1827 and 1854, when the barns, stables and other farm buildings were erected. Further buildings were then erected at the turn of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century.

An earlier desk-top assessment (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire*

Farm buildings and gable end of the house at Hall Farm, Norton © AS - WYAS

1999/2001') had identified four areas of archaeological potential in the grounds. A series of trial trenches were excavated in September 2002, to test these, for Ben Bailey Homes. None revealed any archaeological features or finds.

Grid Reference SE 543 152

From reports by A C Swann, Philip Jefferson and Alistair Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

WEST END ROAD, NORTON, DONCASTER

Trial trenching, a watching brief and limited excavation took place between February and May 2002, for David Wilson Homes Northern, following the discovery of medieval pottery during initial construction works. An earlier desk-top assessment, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*', had identified that the site had potential for medieval remains, as it lies within the historic village.

The street frontage area had been disturbed by modern development, with little of archaeological interest surviving. However, a number of former quarry pits were identified on land to the rear. All these features contained at least one sherd of medieval pottery. The majority of this pottery was of local origin and could be dated to the 12th to 13th centuries, with some sherds being dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries. The remains indicate that small scale limestone quarrying took place here over a long period during the medieval period.

Grid Reference SE 545 154

From a report by Steve Hayward, Northamptonshire Archaeology

LAND OFF NORTON COMMON ROAD, NORTON, DONCASTER

In November 2001 a desk-top assessment was prepared for Warwick Engineering Ltd., for an area where they proposed to construct an exploratory borehole, to recover gas from Askern Mine. No known sites or finds are recorded in the vicinity and examination of aerial photographs and a walk over of the site revealed no obvious features. The archaeological potential of the site was, therefore, considered to be low.

Grid Reference SE 568 150

From a report by P Sidebottom Archaeological Consultancy

CLAYPIT LANE, RAWMARSH, ROTHERHAM

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2001, for Maud and Newett Investments, in advance of residential development. The former Meadow Pottery occupied this site from at least 1836. Initially it produced both earthenware pottery and bricks. In the 1850s production of earthenware ceased in favour of firebricks, pipes and tiles (good firebrick clay is available locally). On the 1893 Ordnance Survey map it is shown as "Meadow Works (Brick and Tile)" and three small kilns are indicated. The majority of the former pottery buildings lie in areas not developed recently and it is likely, therefore, that archaeological deposits remain undisturbed. Fieldwork will be required to investigate the site further.

Grid Reference SK 444 965

From a report by Dr. Hugh Wilmott, ARCUS

LAND OFF GREEN LANE, RAWMARSH, ROTHERHAM

The Archaeology Service discussed and agreed a programme of archaeological work in relation to this site with the South Yorkshire Housing Association, as it lies close to a site where medieval pottery wasters were found in the 1960s (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). Part of the site was then sold on and a watching brief took place in October 2002, on behalf of Campbell Homes, during the excavation of foundations. Two large pits were revealed that contained a substantial quantity of 18th to early 19th century pottery (biscuit fired wares) and kiln furniture. The finds clearly relate to pottery production, presumably being carried out close to this site. Detailed analysis of the ceramic material recovered is still outstanding, pending resolution of funding issues with the developer.

Grid Reference SK 439 962

From a report by Archaeological Services WYAS

ROSSINGTON BRIDGE, ROSSINGTON, DONCASTER

In October 2002, a desk-top assessment was commissioned by Yorkshire Water Services Ltd., to determine the impact of proposed repair works to an existing lagoon. Numerous archaeological sites are located close to the proposed site, including Roman kilns that have been scheduled as an Ancient Monument. As such, the site can be considered to have a high archaeological potential and further work may be required.

Grid Reference SK 632 997

From a report by John Buglass, Northern Archaeological Associates

CANKLOW WOODS, ROTHERHAM

Rotherham MBC commissioned a survey of the woods as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded project "Fuelling a Revolution – The Woods that Founded the Steel Country". The survey was carried out between April and June 2002. The wood was known to contain the earthwork remains of an Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but many additional features were revealed in the survey. Features associated with the settlement, such as terraces and clearance cairns, were concentrated on the ridge on the east side of the woods. Other features recorded, including banks and enclosures, probably relate to later woodland management. Evidence for mining, in the form of a bellpit, was also revealed. The survey results will be used to inform subsequent woodland management activities.

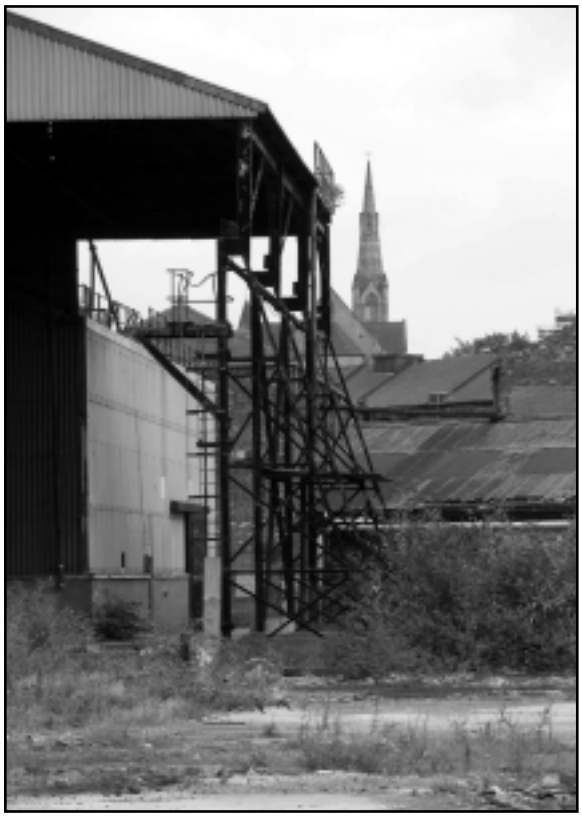
Grid Reference SK 431 905

From a report by Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

DON STREET, ROTHERHAM

In November 2001, a desk-top assessment was prepared for JF Finnegan Ltd., as part of a proposal for redevelopment, which would involve part demolition of the surviving buildings of the Guest and Chrimes Foundry. Chrimes Brothers, brass founders, were originally located in the centre of Rotherham. The firm expanded rapidly, particularly after 1845, when Edward Chrimes patented the 'high pressure loose valve screw-down cock', the forerunner of the modern tap. The company, by now Guest and Chrimes, moved to this larger site in 1857. Prior to development, the area was riverside meadows by the River Don. Industrial development here included the construction of a rope walk, to the north of the Guest and Chrimes buildings, by 1881.

A further desk-top assessment was prepared in February 2002, for Tesco Stores Ltd. and Evans of Leeds. This assessment noted, additionally, that Sheffield Canal was formerly located where the railway lines run to the west of the site. When the canal was bought by the South Yorkshire Railway Company, in 1851, the former canal basin north of the Guest and Chrimes Foundry was filled in by sinking stone-filled barges. As such, as



View of foundry building, Guest and Chrimes
© SYAS

well as being of industrial interest, the development site has potential for evidence of pre-industrial river craft.

An assessment of the standing buildings on the Guest and Chrimes site took place in August 2002. This demonstrated that there was much development of the foundry between its initial construction in 1857 and its closure in 1999. As such, the site contains a mixture of 19th century buildings, which are listed Grade II, and 20th century structures (*see photograph on page 131 of colour section*). An inspection of the standing buildings concluded that few internal fittings relating to manufacture survived, with the exception of evidence for the location of workbenches on the upper floors of one building. All the equipment appears to have been removed at the closure of the foundry.

Grid Reference SK 425 925

From reports by Dr. Hugh Wilmott, ARCUS (Assessment)
David Parham, Wessex Archaeology (Assessment)
Woodhall Planning and Conservation (Building Appraisal)

OLDCOTES TO ROTHERHAM BAULK PIPELINE, ROTHERHAM

A desk-top assessment of the route of a proposed pipeline was prepared in August 2002, for Transco. The majority of the land within the pipeline corridor appears to have been woodland or arable for the last two centuries. Near its northern limit, the pipeline will cross a Roman road and a scatter of Roman pottery near Langold could imply other Roman remains in the area. Given the potential for associated remains, further work is likely to be required.

Grid Reference From SK 583 884 to SK 564 853

From a report by Tobin Rayner, Archaeological Project Services

WENTWORTH TO BRAMPTON PIPELINE, ROTHERHAM

Archaeological investigations were carried out for Transco between March and May 2002, along the route of a

proposed gas pipeline. Fieldwalking identified five fields with features of potential archaeological significance. Glass-working slag was also found, possibly coming from the nearby 17th century glass works at Wentworth.

A watching brief was kept on subsequent construction works and an area of iron-working waste, suggestive of ore roasting prior to smelting, was found to the north of Hoober Hall Lane. Radiocarbon dating of associated charcoal gave a date of between AD990 and AD1040, making this potentially one of the earliest known medieval iron working sites in South Yorkshire.

Grid Reference SK 397 987

From reports by Richard Moore, Network Archaeology Ltd.

LAND NORTH OF CROPTON ROAD, ROYSTON, BARNSLEY

An application to build houses on land near Royston led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in September 2002, for Haslam Homes. Royston has medieval origins, but the core of the village is some distance to the north of this site. As no evidence for earlier activity on the site was identified by the assessment, the site was judged to have a low archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SE 359 115

From a report by Paul Wheelhouse, Archaeological Services WYAS

COALFIELDS LINK ROAD, SHAFTON, BARNSLEY

Following earlier desk-top assessment and geophysical survey, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*', further archaeological investigations were carried out along the proposed route of the Shafton By-pass, for Barnsley MBC.

In March and April 2001 trial trenches were excavated in two fields, one of which contained cropmark and geophysical evidence for an enclosure. Sections across this feature revealed the substantial ditches of an enclosure with two entranceways, one on the western and one on the eastern sides. Little artefactual evidence was recovered, but one ditch contained possible 1st/2nd century pottery, suggesting the feature was Romano-British. In the second field tested, the only dateable feature related to mining in the 17th/18th century.

A watching brief during soil stripping between June and August 2002, and in March 2003, revealed further elements of the identified enclosure and its internal divisions. Pottery from the ditches mainly comprised South Yorkshire greywares, suggesting the enclosure originated in the late 1st century AD and continued in use through to the early 3rd century. Pottery recovered from one excavated post-hole is later than that from the enclosure ditch, suggesting the structure it formed part of was constructed in the late 3rd or early 4th century AD.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 398 100

From reports by Louise Martin and Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

BLACKA MOOR NATURE RESERVE, SHEFFIELD

An archaeological desk-top assessment was prepared for the Sheffield Wildlife Trust, in October 2001, and a detailed walkover survey took place in March 2003. A variety of archaeological sites are known in this area, which lies on the edge of the moors to the west of Sheffield. Prehistoric sites noted include several cairns, a possible hill fort with associated hut circles and the remains of a stone circle. Major medieval sites identified were Strawberry Lee monastic grange, and an extensive medieval lead-smelting site at Bole Hill, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Numerous post-medieval features were also identified, including hollow ways, wells, quarries and the Strawberry Lee farm holding. The results will be used to draw up a management plan for the reserve, to ensure the remains are protected from damage.

Grid Reference SK 288 805

From reports by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

LADY CANNING'S PLANTATION, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment of this area was prepared in December 2001, to establish the potential impact of woodland management activities on the archaeology of this plantation, near Ringinglow. The assessment noted several archaeological features within the area, which need to be preserved. These include a short section of a possible Roman road, other early route ways and early coal workings, the latter likely to be a remnant of Deep Sick Mine, dating to the late 18th century.

Grid Reference SK 285 832

From a report by Phil Sidebottom Archaeological Consultancy

QUICKSAW FARM, FULWOOD LANE, SHEFFIELD

An archaeological watching brief was conducted in July 2002, for Mayfield Alpacas, during excavations before the erection of a barn. The site is adjacent to find spots of a polished stone axe and a flint scraper, and a linear earthwork exists in the vicinity. However, no deposits or remains of any significance were revealed.

Grid Reference SK 228 839

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

STUMPERLOWE HALL, FULWOOD, SHEFFIELD

A planning application for residential development led to the production of a desk-top assessment in July 2002 and

Early photograph of Stumperlowe Hall, Sheffield © Picture Sheffield y01871

trial trenching in September 2002, for Chris Rodgers, on behalf of Mr R Brady. According to Joseph Hunter's 'History of Hallamshire' (printed in 1859), Stumperlowe is first mentioned in 1397. By c.1650 a hall had been built here. There is some dispute as to whether the present (listed) hall is the same building, remodelled, or a new hall built in the Victorian period, c. 1844. Because of the uncertainty as to the exact nature and location of earlier buildings at Stumperlowe, an evaluation of the proposal site (a walled garden north of the Hall) was recommended. No archaeological features were discovered and all finds were characteristic of late 19th to early 20th century domestic activity. It seems likely that this area of land was only incorporated into the grounds of Stumperlowe Hall in the 19th century.

Grid Reference SK 307 857

From reports by Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

WYMING BROOK NATURE RESERVE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top survey and subsequent walkover survey were undertaken in May 2001, for the Sheffield Wildlife Trust, of this reserve, which lies above the Rivelin Dams. A number of probable archaeological sites were recorded, seven of which were prehistoric, and the remainder post-medieval. The possible prehistoric sites include a settlement with hut platforms, a double walled enclosure, a promontory fort and a chert-working site (chert is a black form

of quartz that resembles flint). Post-medieval features were predominantly 19th or 20th century, comprising water management features, route ways, quarries, and grouse troughs. The results will be used to draw up a management plan for the reserve, to ensure the remains are protected from damage.

Grid Reference SK 268 868

From a report by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

OAK FARM, TOFTS LANE, SHEFFIELD

Sheffield City Council commissioned a desk-top assessment and walkover survey, pending disposal of the farm, which lies in the Rivelin valley. The work was carried out in August and September 2002. No significant features were discovered during the survey. The farmhouse appears to date to between the 18th and mid 19th centuries. The style of the barn against the north face of the farmhouse suggests it may be an earlier construction.

Grid Reference SK 304 876

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

WOODLAND AT REDMIRES, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and walkover survey were carried out in March 2002, for Sheffield City Council. A braided hollow-way along the southern section of the plantation predates the enclosure of the land and, given the proximity and identical orientation of a supposed Roman road, may be of considerable antiquity. The ruins of three buildings and an abandoned quarry, all of post-medieval date, were also noted. Of particular note was the World War One training area, consisting of earthworks and trenches (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). Such sites are very rare, with only three others surviving in the country as a whole. The results will be used to draw up a management plan for the woodland, to ensure the remains are protected from damage.

Grid Reference SK 252 852

From a report by Phil Sidebottom Archaeological Consultancy

BARNCLIFFE, REDMIRES ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to erect two dwellings in the grounds of this large house led to the excavation of three trial trenches in October 2001, on behalf of Sheffield City Council. This general area has been identified as the possible location of the former settlement of Hallam, from which Hallamshire takes its name. As such, it was thought that this site could contain early medieval settlement evidence. However, the evaluation revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

Grid Reference SK 306 864

From a report by Archaeological Services WYAS

ABBEY FARM, BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to convert a listed barn and outbuildings at Abbey Farm to residential use led to the production of a desk-top assessment in September 2001, for Sheffield City Council. The site lies within the grounds of Beauchief Abbey, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The farm buildings are located in the area of the former Abbey's inner court or precinct. The farm complex relates to the redesign of the Abbey precinct in the post-medieval period.

William Fairbank's survey of July 1761 shows three structures here. Two of these are buildings that are still standing, the third having been previously demolished. It is possible that the buildings, at least in part, are rebuilds of earlier, medieval structures. Sympathetic design of the conversion would ensure that the character of the buildings is maintained, but the scheme could cause damage to important buried deposits under and around the buildings.

Grid Reference SK 333 818

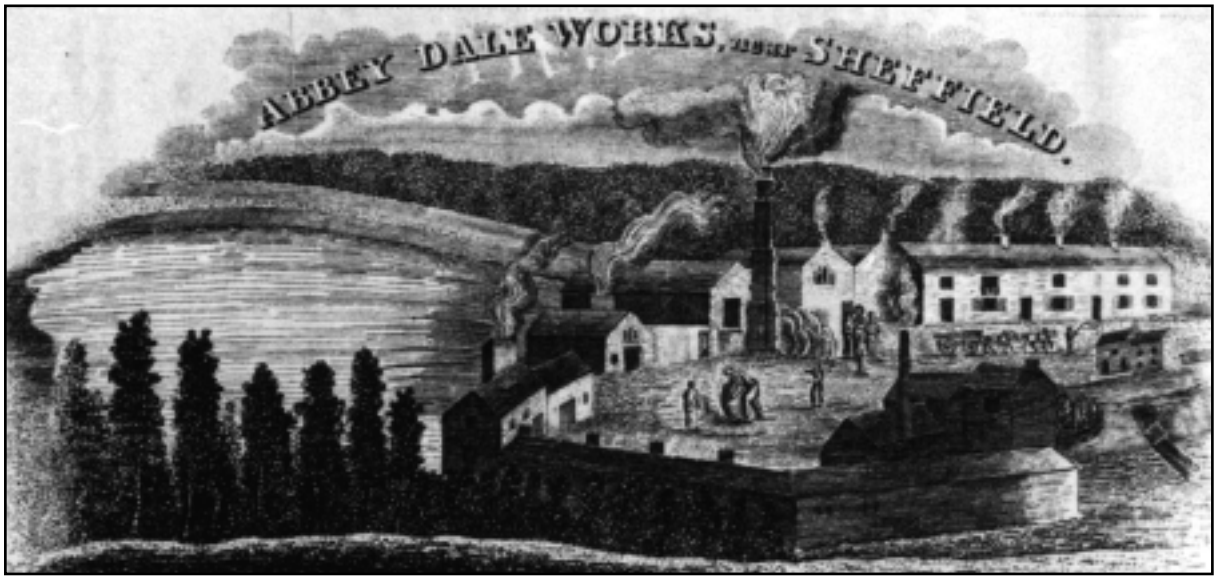
From a report by Colin Merrony, ARCUS

ABBEYDALE INDUSTRIAL HAMLET, SHEFFIELD

A leak in the dam wall led to a watching brief being carried out during repairs, between April and June 2001, for Sheffield City Council. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Industrial Hamlet is a complex of buildings from a water-powered scythe works, dating from at least 1714. The repair works exposed the foundations of the dam wall and adjoining grinding hull. Where demolition was necessary to facilitate repairs, the structures were recorded to enable an accurate rebuild.

Grid Reference SK 326 820

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS



1830s illustration of Abbeydale Works, Sheffield © Picture Sheffield s00027

Little London Wheel circa 1965 - 70 © David Crossley

LITTLE LONDON WORKS, BROADFIELD ROAD, SHEFFIELD

Proposed redevelopment led to the production of a desk-top assessment in May 2001, for Knight Frank. The Little London Wheel, which was in use by 1720, formerly occupied part of the redevelopment site. The wheel, which contained a tilt forge and grinding wheels, was incorporated into the Tyzack family's Little London Works from 1876. It was finally demolished in 1978 and the works closed in 1988.

The area was re-appraised in February 2002 for J F Finnegans. This suggested that the wheel demolished in 1978 was a rebuild, as a plan of 1770 shows it in a different location. The later Little London Steelworks produced saws and scythe blades, as well as files, agricultural machine parts and knives. Both cementation and crucible furnaces were built on the site, to produce the necessary steels for these products.

A series of trial trenches were then dug, to test the identified areas of archaeological interest. No structural remains of the cementation furnaces were identified, but well-preserved remains of the crucible furnace and wheel site were recorded. Preservation in situ of these features was discussed and agreed with the Archaeology Service, facilitated by the fact that ground levels across the site were to be raised as a method of flood defence. A subsequent watching brief on the removal of concrete across the site

revealed the full extent of the crucible furnace, which was found to have 18 melting holes (in three rows of six).

The trial trench designed to test what was thought to be the original wheel site had to be abandoned, because of the depth of modern concrete, and later investigations here were hampered because of flooding by ground water. However, a watching brief kept on the construction of a new bridge across the River Sheaf revealed a wooden culvert that contained a stoneware cup, dated to 1720-1750. The location of this find supports the evidence that the original wheel was sited further to the west than the buildings demolished in the 1970s.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 347 846

From reports by Nansi Rosenberg, E C Harris (Assessment)
Anna Badcock, ARCUS (Appraisal and Evaluation)

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PSALTER LANE, SHEFFIELD

In June 2002 a photographic record of St Andrew's Church was produced for the Reverend Nick Jowett, in advance of proposed alterations to the church interior. The church was built for the United Methodist Church in the early 20th century, in the perpendicular revival style. The proposed alterations included reordering and replacing the stained glass of the east window.

Grid Reference SK 339 856

From a report by Mark Fletcher, Matrix Archaeology

WALKLEY BANK ROAD CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD

Building recording was carried out in November 2001, for T J Elsdon Construction Ltd., prior to the demolition of the chapel. This Methodist chapel had been constructed in 1862, possibly replacing an earlier chapel on the site, and remained a place of worship until at least 1935. The Ordnance Survey map of 1975 identifies the chapel as a 'furniture repository'.

It was built in a restrained classical style and internally the building also showed little sign of decoration, maybe to reflect the Methodist New Connexion's belief in the virtue of austerity. Built to seat a congregation of 260, at a time when Walkley had a number of other Methodist chapels, the building helps to indicate that in the mid-19th century a significant proportion of the population of Walkley must have been chapelgoing dissenters. The reunion of various Methodist churches in 1907 and then 1932, to form the present day Methodist Church, probably led to a rationalisation of chapels in use. No evidence for the use of this building as a chapel was found post-second world war.

Grid Reference SK 332 889

From a report by Mark Fletcher, Matrix Archaeology

STORRS BRIDGE, LOXLEY VALLEY, SHEFFIELD

LRM Ltd. commissioned a desk-top assessment in May 2001, to determine the potential of this development site. The assessment identified a complex history of buildings at the site, focused around a series of water-powered mills and clay extraction/brick making. Three sites were identified as being of significant archaeological importance. Two are water mills, one first mentioned in a rental of 1690 and the other in a lease of 1734. In both cases water management features remain in good order and there is a strong possibility of sub-surface building remains. The third site is the watercourse of the River Loxley, where culverts may incorporate sensitive archaeological remains.

Grid Reference SK 295 898

From a report by Kenneth Aitchison, ARCUS

LOW MATLOCK MILL, LOXLEY VALLEY, SHEFFIELD

The earliest mill on this site was recorded in the early 18th century. Following the Sheffield Flood of 1864, the mill was substantially rebuilt and the site reconfigured. Building recording was undertaken in August 2001, prior to the alteration of the mill buildings, on behalf of Little Matlock Hamlet. The Grade II listed cottages form a linear stepped range, consisting of a two-storey barn, two conjoined three-storey houses, and a further three-storey house. The barn and two central houses are first recorded in 1815 and survived the flood; the other house was added in 1864. They may originally have been built as bunkhouses for the mill workers. The Dam House was constructed sometime between 1898 and 1905. Originally it was a two-story building, but no remains of the first floor survive. The two-storey Counting House dates from the beginning of the 20th century, and was heavily remodelled in the late 20th century. No original fixtures or fittings were found to survive.

Research confirmed the location of the former dam pond, which is considered archaeologically sensitive and will be avoided by development. In October 2001 five trial trenches were excavated, to establish the location of the pond's walls and the method of their construction.

Grid Reference SK 309 894

From reports by Kenneth Aitchison and Sean Bell, ARCUS

WISEWOOD FORGE, LOXLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to build extra care residential housing led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in August 2002, for Axis Architecture and Design Management Ltd. Two sites are known to have stood within the proposal area: Wisewood Rolling Mill and Wisewood Forge, the latter having 16th century origins. Both sites were affected by the 1864 Sheffield Flood and would have been substantially

Archaeological evaluation at Wisewood Forge © SYAS

rebuilt after that date. Both building complexes have since been demolished, but some standing elements survive and significant below-ground evidence could also be expected.

As the scheme would involve new-build on the site of the Forge, survival of deposits in this area needed to be tested. In May 2003 building recording of the remaining structures (essentially the dam wall and wheel pit) took place and three trial trenches were excavated. Late 18th/19th century structures were identified, including a culverted goit, machine bases and a series of timbers (whose purpose could not be established within the confines of the trench) sealed below later floors.

Grid Reference SK 320 895

From reports by Sean Bell, ARCUS (Assessment)
Tim Stevens, AOC Archaeology Group (Evaluation)

MALIN BRIDGE CORN MILL, LOXLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in March 2003, for Mr. Patrick Herbert of Jaguar Estates, as the corn mill, which is a Grade II listed building, was proposed for conversion. The site seems to have developed in four phases, appearing as a simple rectangular structure on maps of 1777 and culminating in buildings arranged around two courtyards by 1900. Only the shell of the main

building survives today. Proposed new build could impact on any below-ground remains for ancillary structures.

Grid Reference SK 325 894

From a report by Oliver Jessop and Christine Ball, ARCUS

HILLFOOT STEELS, WADSLEY BRIDGE, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for residential redevelopment led to a series of archaeological investigations in January 2002, for Campbell Homes Ltd. Originally the Wadsley Bridge file and steelworks, built for Machen, Miller and Machen, the site was later Moss and Gamble's Franklin Works. The surviving buildings, the former sawmill and workshop, were recorded prior to their conversion. Documentary evidence showed that the site also formerly contained cementation and crucible furnaces, built in the mid 19th century. The areas where these furnaces were known to have stood were partly stripped to establish what remains survived.

No intact structural remains of the former cementation furnaces were revealed, suggesting these had been disturbed by subsequent development. However, parts of the crucible furnaces were found to survive in good condition - two rows of 12 melting holes were uncovered. An illustration of the site in 1858 suggests that there would originally have been four such rows. Unfortunately, construction work commenced while discussions were ongoing about preservation *in situ* through a foundation redesign, meaning that little further information about the former steelworks was recovered.

Remains of the crucible furnace at Hillfoot Steels
© SYAS

Grid Reference SK 333 916

From a report by Paul Wheelhouse, Archaeological Services WYAS

NEEPSEND ROLLING MILLS, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Derwent Housing Association Ltd., in September 2002, as part of a proposal to develop the site for housing. The earliest industrial use of the site was

Neepsend Rolling Mill © ARCUS

tanning – probably starting in the late 18th century. By the mid-19th century the site was being developed for steelworking. The 1864 Sheffield Flood affected the Merchant Works at Neepsend, which was probably on this site. The site also includes the former Adelaide Works, incorporated by the later Rolling Mills as it expanded.

The rolling mill complex, comprising a mixture of 19th century and 20th century buildings, was proposed for part demolition, with only the office building on the street frontage being retained. The first phase of building recording (on the buildings to be demolished) revealed the well-preserved remains of a small crucible furnace at the very northern end of the site. Fortunately, this lay within an area proposed for landscaping. The Archaeology Service advised that the feature needed to be protected during demolition, so that it could be retained as a feature within the planned open space, with interpretation. Investigation of sub-surface remains of both the tannery and steelworks will also be required, once demolition has taken place.

Grid Reference SK 349 884

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

RIVERSIDE EXCHANGE, SHEFFIELD

Continued evaluation of this site, on behalf of Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd., led to the excavation of an

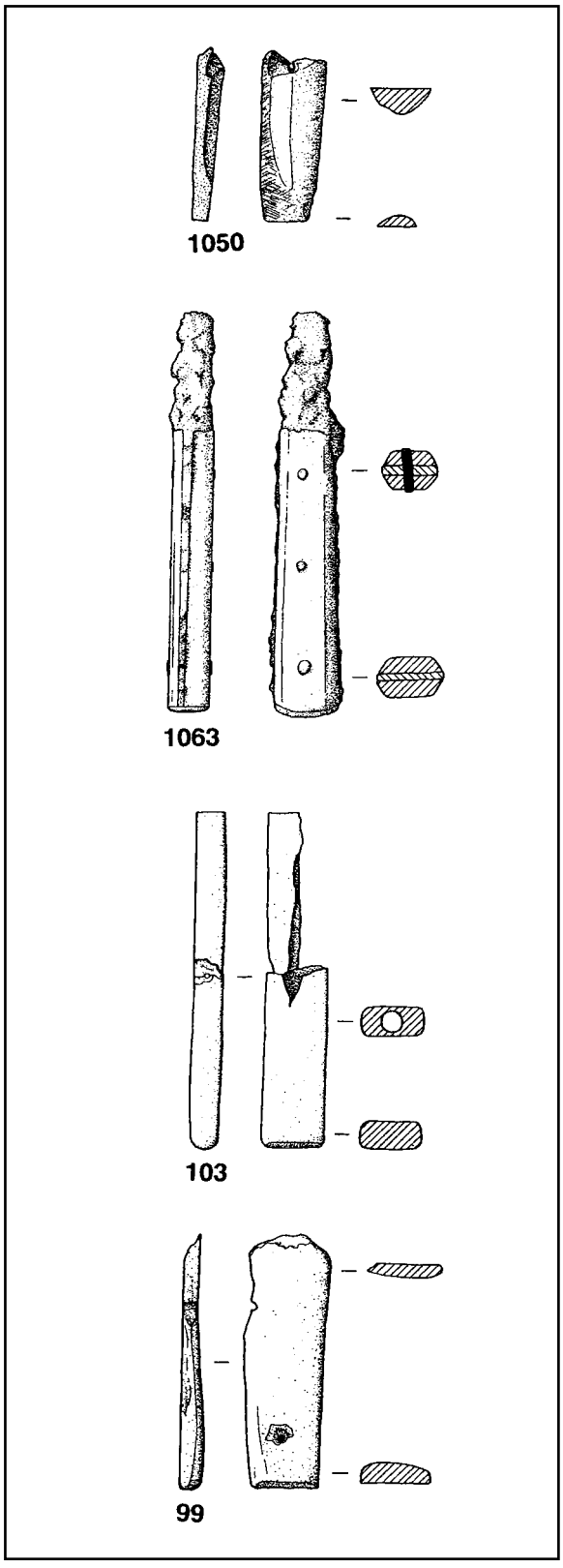
evaluation trench in April 2001. The trench was excavated to assess the preservation of deposits relating to Bridge Street Spindle Works. It revealed an area heavily disturbed by late 19th and 20th century construction. Exposed features comprised backfilled cellars and the brickwork of two rooms, one of which had a stone floor stained by copper residue. Artefacts recovered included 19th century pottery and worked antler/bone, used for making cutlery handles.

Grid Reference SK355 879

From a report by Andy Lines, ARCUS

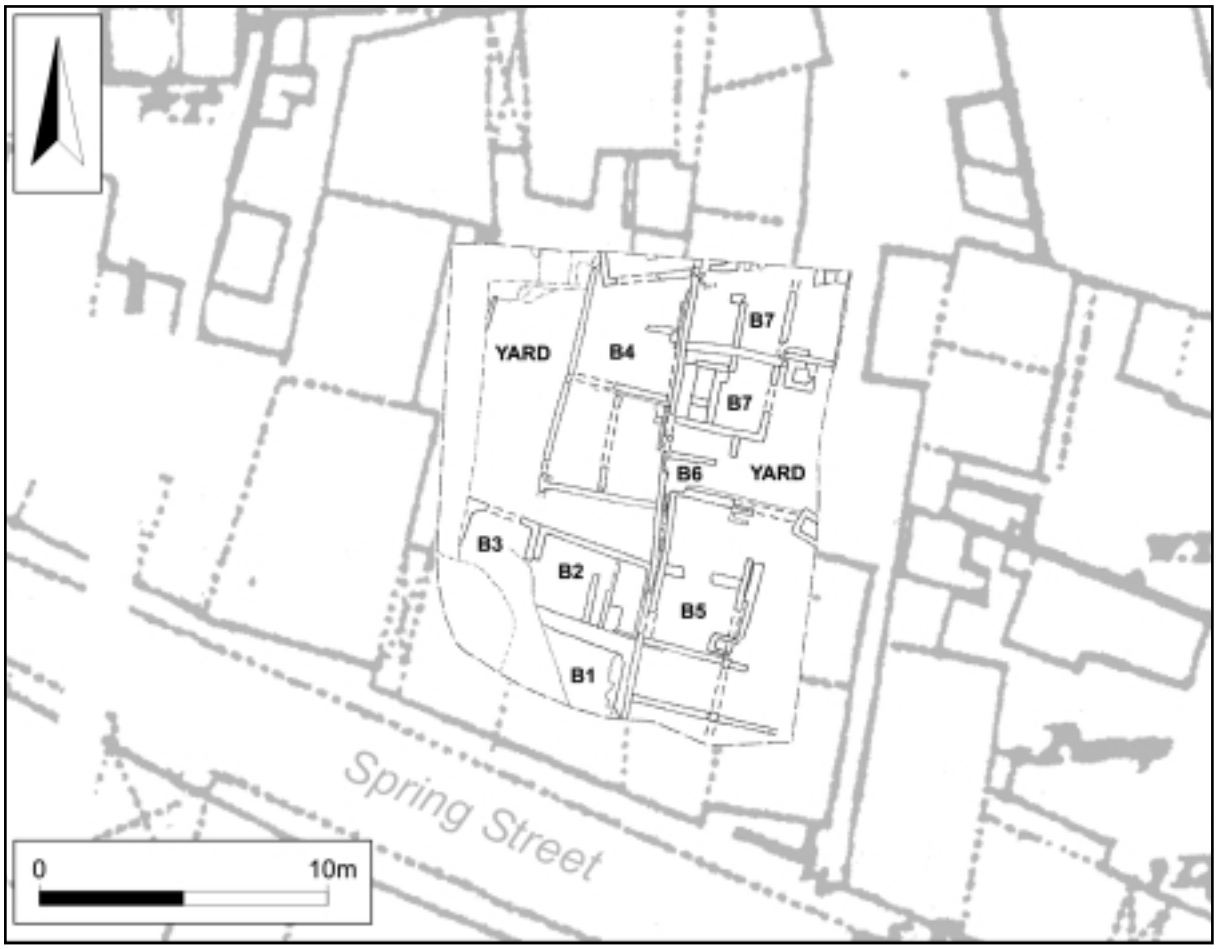
WEST BAR AND LOVE STREET, SHEFFIELD

In September 2001 a series of trenches were excavated on the site of proposed family law courts, for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Gleesons. The site lies between the historic core of the city and the industrial area along the riverside towards Kelham Island and was thought likely to contain evidence relating to the growth and industrialisation of the city from the 17th/18th centuries. Much of the site had been destroyed by modern development, but some features of interest were recorded. In particular, a large series of dumping layers, containing 18th and 19th century pottery and other domestic debris, was found. It is thought that this material was used to level the site for construction, when the city expanded into this area, but it was not clear whether this infilling was required because of a natural



Scales and knife fragments recovered from excavations at West Bar / Love Street

© Northamptonshire Archaeology



West Bar and Love Street excavation plan superimposed on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map
© Northamptonshire Archaeology

hollow, or because of earlier quarrying. One possible 18th century building, associated with a couple of small pits of similar date, was also revealed.

A small area excavation followed, in January 2002, that concentrated on the area of the 18th century building. The remains of cobbled surfaces and 18th/19th century buildings were uncovered. The artefactual evidence implies that the latter were workshops associated with a variety of small-scale trades. Amongst the finds were pieces of worked bone or antler, probably associated with the cutlery industry.

Grid Reference SK 354 878

From reports by Eleanor Ramsey, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Evaluation)

Simon Carlyle, Iain Snoden and Tora Hylton, Northamptonshire Archaeology (Excavation)

37 - 59 WEST BAR, SHEFFIELD

Between April 2002 and January 2003 Building Link Design commissioned a series of archaeological investigations

ahead of the erection of offices, retail premises and flats on this site. A desk-top assessment showed that the site lay on the edge of the historic core of Sheffield, with at least part of the site remaining as open ground until the 18th century. The modern street plan for the area had been established by 1790. Later maps show the area occupied by a series of courts – assumed to be a mix of houses and workshops. Part of the site, along the West Bar frontage, had been disturbed by the construction of a National Coal Board Mechanisation Training Centre, but the rear of the site appeared to have seen little modern development.

Four trenches were excavated on the rear half of the site, exposing cobbled surfaces that probably relate to the courts visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. There was also evidence for earlier structures beneath these. Numerous finds of pottery sherds, animal bone and some glass fragments were made; the pottery assembly was dominated by 18th century material. Further work will be required to fully investigate these remains.

Grid Reference SK 354 876

From reports by CG Cumberpatch Archaeological Consultant (Assessemnt)
Sean Bell, ARCUS (Evaluation)

121 - 125 ROCKINGHAM STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to construct apartments with a basement car park led to archaeological investigations in March 2003, for Axis Architecture on behalf of Conceptua Ltd. The 1896 Goad fire insurance plan shows the site occupied by an Edge Tool Works and a Carriage Works. The work included building recording of the remaining standing elements: the façade along Rockingham Street and the boundary wall between nos. 119 and 121. In addition, the layout of the former buildings on the site was reconstructed using maps and photographs taken before the site was partly cleared. Trial trenches were dug to establish whether features of interest survived below-ground. These showed that the 19th century edge tool works had been lost to subsequent remodeling of the site. Limited remains of 19th century date were identified in the area of the carriage works, but these were of little archaeological interest.

Grid Reference SK 350 872

From a report by Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

CAMPO LANE AND VICAR LANE, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief on geotechnical investigations took place in February 2002, for Waterman Environmental. The results were put in context by a later desk-top assessment. The site lies very close to the cathedral and, during the medieval period, it lay within the church's glebe land. There was a vicarage here from 1736 and a Charity School for Girls was built in 1786. In the 19th century, the area had been occupied by various businesses including a printer's, which survived into

the 20th century. Test pits and boreholes exposed several structural features, suggesting that cellars and foundations of earlier buildings are preserved, at least to some extent. The majority of the structural remains were identified as belonging to non-domestic 19th century buildings, but a structure observed in one test pit appeared to date to the late 18th century. The site clearly warrants further investigation in advance of redevelopment.

Grid Reference SK 353 875

From reports by Rowan May and Sean Bell, ARCUS

SHEFFIELD CATHEDRAL, SHEFFIELD

The Cathedral Development Campaign plans to construct a Community Resources Centre to the north-west of the Cathedral, redeveloping the Cathedral Hall and the north-western car park. A geotechnical survey of the car park, in December 1999, exposed human remains. These remains were then archaeologically recorded, on behalf of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Remains of eleven individuals were found, within five shallow grave cuts, and were retained for further analysis.

In April 2002 a desk-top assessment was prepared, to examine the area of the proposed development. As the discovery of burials indicated, the area was part of the churchyard and no structures were visible on any maps from 1771 to 1945. In terms of the standing buildings, the most serious impact will be on the Cathedral Hall, but this was constructed in the 1960s and has minimal archaeological significance. The evidence suggests that the main archaeological impact will be on burials.

Grid Reference SK 354 875

From reports by James Symonds, Duncan Sayer, Tim Cooper and Rowan May, ARCUS

CAIRNS CHAMBERS, 20 CHURCH STREET, SHEFFIELD

An archaeological building appraisal and desk-top assessment was undertaken for Magna Holdings, in December 2001. Cairns Chambers was built in 1894-96 as office premises for solicitors. It was named after Hugh McAlmont Cairns, Lord Chancellor in 1868 and 1874-1880.

In 1922 the buildings were taken over by the Sheffield Coal Company, and then by the District Bank Ltd. in 1938. The Vicar Lane elevation was extensively blast damage during the Second World War and is now rendered. The Church Street elevation remains relatively unchanged from its original build. Some original internal fittings also remain.

Grid Reference SK 353 874

From a report by J Prudhoe, Archaeological Services WYAS

1870s Architects Plan of Firth College, Central Schools and School Board offices, Leopold Street
© Picture Sheffield s06509

EDUCATION BUILDINGS, LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD

Axis Architecture and Design Management Ltd., commissioned a desk-top assessment of the Grade II listed School Board Offices, Central School and Firth College buildings, in September 2002. This education complex was the principal part of a scheme prepared in the 1870s, to widen the congested, narrow streets off West Street/Church Street, which led to the creation of Leopold Street. Firth College was the first building to be opened (by Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son), in 1879. The Central Board School and the School Board offices were opened in 1880 and extended between 1894 and 1899. Later buildings were added to the complex in the 20th century.

Firth College was amalgamated with the nearby Medical School and the Technical School in 1897, to form the University College of Sheffield, relocating to Western Bank in 1905. By 1970 none of the buildings were in use for teaching; they were used as offices for the city's Education Department until 2001. Detailed building recording of the complex will be required before any alterations take place.

Grid Reference SK 352 874

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

ANGEL STREET CAR PARK, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was carried out during geotechnical test pitting at the above

site, in December 2001. The work was carried out for Buro Four Project Services. As the site lies within the core of the medieval and post-medieval town, there was a strong possibility that deposits of interest would be identified here. In particular, it has been suggested that the eastern edge of the castle defences ran through the development site. However, test pitting revealed that natural bedrock lay very close to the present ground surface, indicating that the site had been heavily truncated by repeated development. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Grid Reference SK 356 876

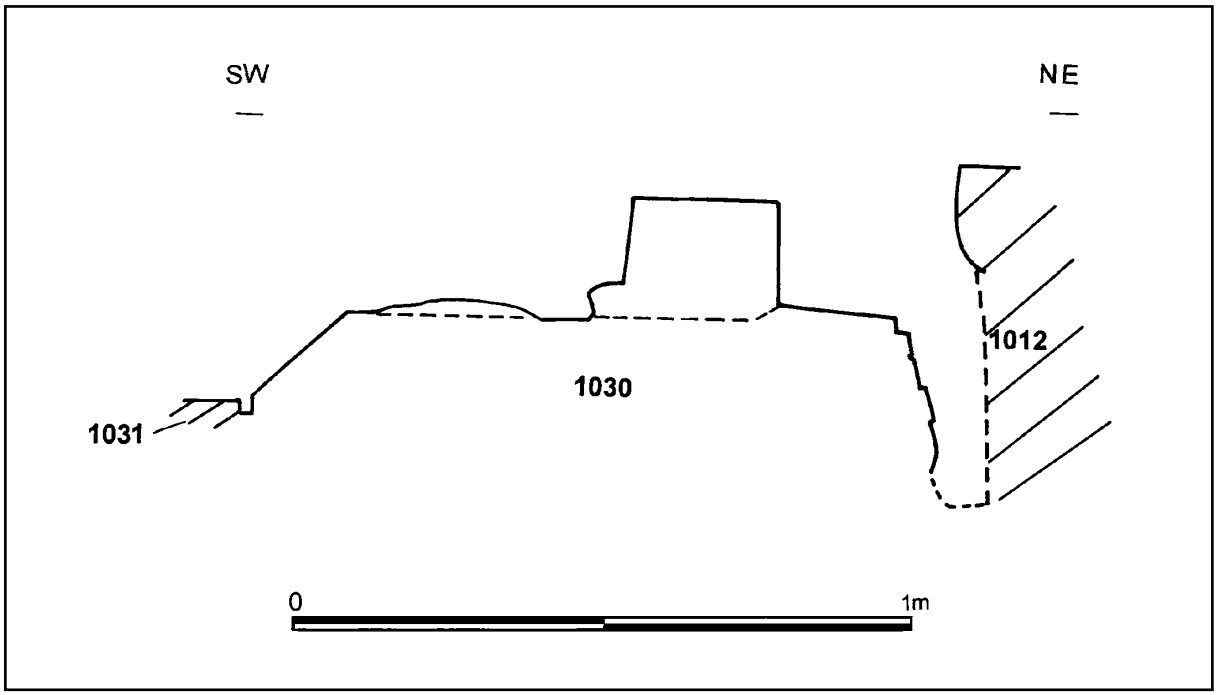
From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

CASTLE MARKET, SHEFFIELD

Following evaluation of the lower loading bay in 1999, which revealed the well-preserved castle moat (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'), the Archaeology Service advised that more detailed consideration of the survival of the castle's remains was required, as part of an ongoing masterplanning process. In the first instance, Sheffield City Council commissioned an assessment of information on archaeological investigations during the construction of the market (in the 1920s and 1950s/60s) that had recently came to light in the City Museum. This confirmed that well-preserved castle remains could be expected to survive under the 1920s market building (*see diagram on page 132 of the colour section*). In addition, the upper loading bay was identified as being within what was the castle complex and as an area that might not have been disturbed by the market's construction. On the Archaeology Service's advice, the City Council then commissioned an evaluation of the upper loading bay. This work confirmed the scale and importance of Sheffield's medieval castle and the extent of its survival.

Two trenches were opened. One exposed extensive castle remains and evidence for refurbishment of the structure during its lifetime (*see photograph on page 133 of colour section*). A large stone wall was revealed, with a doorway leading to a robbed out staircase, which would have led to an undercroft or cellar within the building. At some later point a buttress was added to the outside of the wall and a cobbled surface was added to the external yard. Demolition layers included fragments of glazed and decorated floor tiles and window glass and window leads. Most of the pottery from this trench was post-medieval and probably post-dates the destruction of the castle in the mid 17th century.

The second trench contained numerous features that probably relate to the castle, but which were less easy to interpret. Two small pits were discovered, one of which contained a sherd of shell-tempered pottery that could date from the late 12th century through to the 15th century. These pits were sealed by a layer containing pottery dating to the 13th – 15th centuries. The pits must, therefore, relate to the castle's early history,



Section drawing through Sheffield Castle buttress © ARCUS

perhaps even to the original 12th century wooden castle. Other remains identified included two stone structures that probably represent the remains of buildings that stood overlooking the steep drop down to the River Don. Demolition layers were not present in this trench, indicating a greater degree of later disturbance.

Grid Reference SK 358 877

From reports by Glyn Davies, ARCUS

E-CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT, SHEAF STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in June 2002, for GMI Teesland Ltd., as part of a proposal to redevelop the bus station. The site includes The Old Queen's Head, which was constructed around the turn of the 16th century and is one of the oldest buildings in Sheffield.

Originally an area of low lying meadows and ponds supplying water to nearby wheels, this area became intensively developed with the expansion of industry in the 18th and 19th centuries. The site is known to have contained steel works, an iron works and a cutlery works, but these were all cleared in the late 20th century. As subsequent development has been limited, the bus station retains a high potential for industrial archaeology, as well as limited potential for earlier remains.

Grid Reference SK 357 872

From a report by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

SUFFOLK HOUSE, SUFFOLK ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken in relation to a scheme to redevelop the site as a multi-storey car park, for Midland Mainline Ltd. The investigations included an initial desk-top assessment in July 2001, and excavations between September 2001 and January 2002.

In 1834 Thomas Turner and Sons moved into the newly built Suffolk Works here. These contained a crucible furnace, steam-powered grinding wheels, file and knife manufacturing and saw shops. The business was sold in 1893, to Mr A Hobson, who began a programme of expansion. In 1918 the company was floated on the stock exchange but was declared bankrupt in 1932 and bought by Viners. Shortly after 1953 its buildings were demolished and a builder's merchants established on the site.

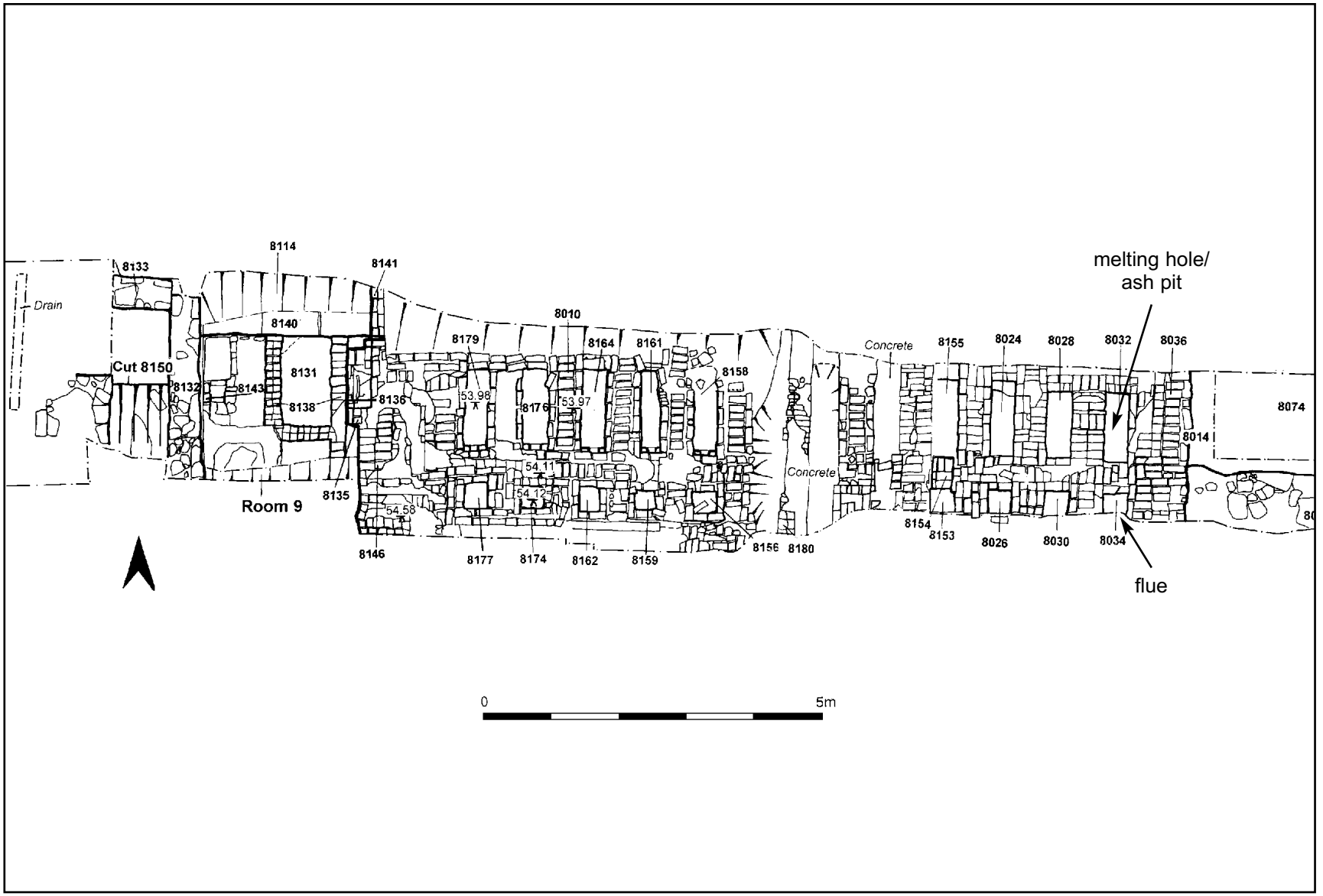
Seven trenches were opened to examine the degree of survival across the site. The site had been levelled up before the works were built, probably because the site lies adjacent to the Porter Brook. Numerous fragments of pottery were recovered from foundation rubble, which confirmed construction here in the early 19th century. Grinding workshops were identified on the northern edge of the site and thousands of pieces of metalwork were recovered from this area. The finds were mostly damaged table knives and machine parts and relate to the primary 'rough grinding' stage, which must have taken place at ground level. Little evidence for final processes, such as handle fitting, was recovered, suggesting these were carried out on the upper floors of the building.

Suffolk Works crucible furnace during excavation © SYAS

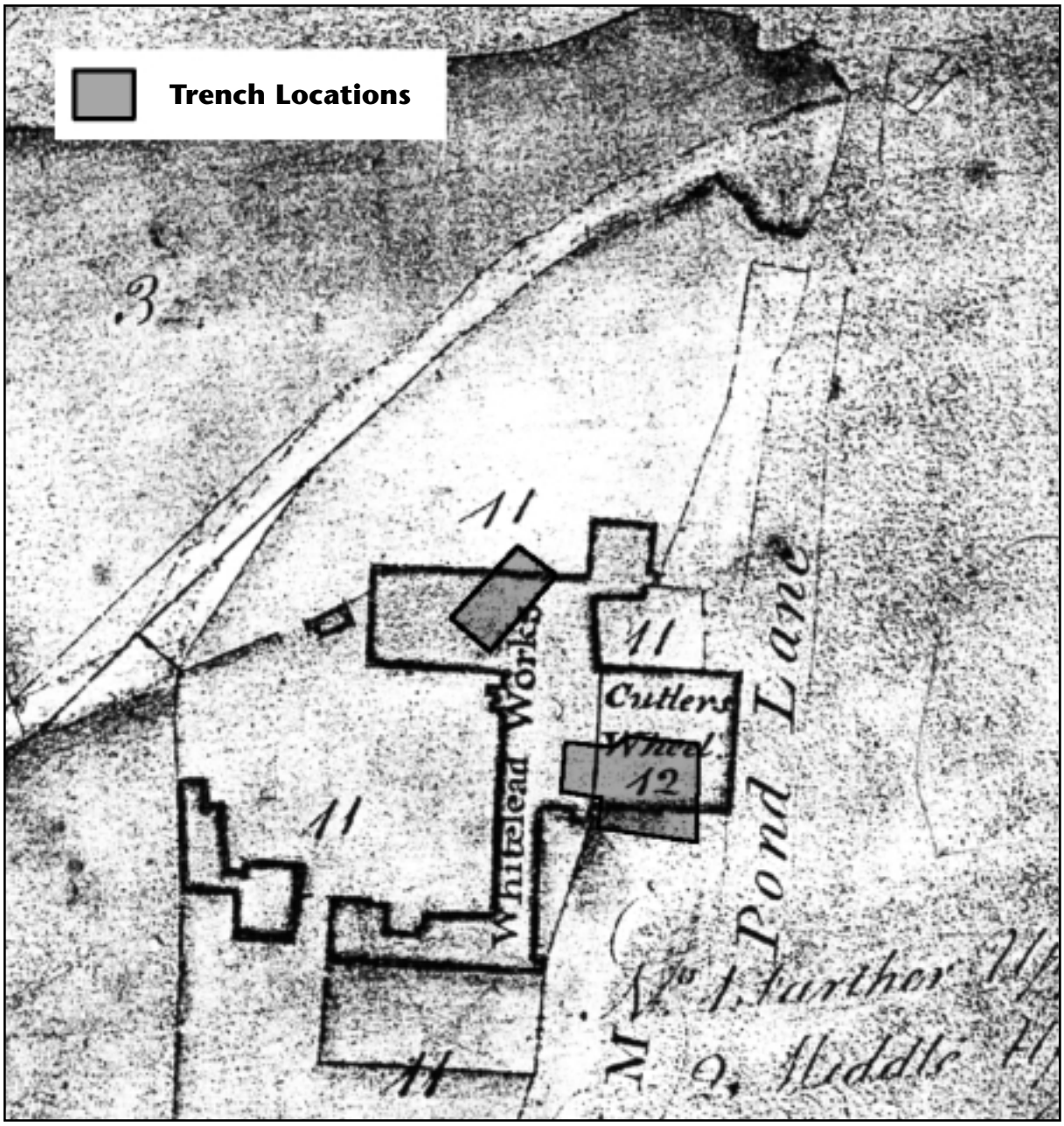
On the southern side of the site, evidence for a 12-hole crucible furnace was uncovered. This furnace would have been used for converting blister steel (from a cementation furnace) into high quality crucible steel. Truncation of the site meant that the melting shop floor had been removed, but the surviving ash pits and flues gave a good impression of the workings of the furnace and of the processes carried out above.

Grid Reference SK 357 869

From reports by C G Cumberpatch, Archaeological Consultant (Assessment)
Sean Bell and Richard O'Neill, ARCUS (Evaluation and Excavation)



Plan of the Suffolk Works crucible furnace © ARCUS



Trench locations superimposed on a 1760 map of the Leadmill, Shoreham Street © ARCUS

LEADMILL, SHOREHAM STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2000, to consider the impact of redevelopment on the former Leadmill bus depot. The assessment, which was carried out for Paul Sheen Associates, confirmed that this was the site of a water-powered cutlers wheel, built in 1732-33. By 1759, part of the site was in use as a white lead works and this use continued until 1903. By 1924 the site had been redeveloped as a tram depot.

A trial trench evaluation followed, in December 2000. This found that cellaring had disturbed much of the site, but surviving archaeological structures were present alongside Leadmill Road. Excavation of this area of identified potential took place in 2001 and revealed substantial sandstone foundations from the first phase of the Lead Works c. 1759. The excavation demonstrated how the works then developed over time. Brick replaced the earlier sandstone structures and the former wheelpit became the location of a chimney and associated flues. The production debris recovered dates to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Documentary evidence indicates that the trench was located in the 'red lead house' and the debris sampled was a conglomerate of red and white lead oxides. Amongst the finds were a number of pottery vessels of unusual form. These were cylindrical, or of an inverted cone form, and were glazed on their internal surfaces. Analyses of the residues from a sample of these jars showed the residue contained lead and, in one case, lead oxide. However, the exact role of the jars in the production process is unclear.

Grid Reference SK 356 867

From reports by Andy Lines, ARCUS

3 - 19 NURSERY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in September 2002, for Axis Architecture and Design Management Ltd., following the grant of planning permission for the erection of flats on this site. The assessment highlighted the possibility of archaeological remains surviving on this site, given its proximity to the River Don and Lady's Bridge – one of the main entrance points into the medieval town of Sheffield. Buildings on the Nursery Street frontage seemed likely to have caused damage, so evaluation was directed to their rear.

Ongoing excavation of the probable clay pipe kiln, Nursery Street, Sheffield © SYAS

The trial trench revealed a stone building of post-medieval date, assumed to be one of two structures shown on a plan of 1806. Further excavation work was clearly required and the rear of the site was, therefore, opened up to investigate the remains more fully. This second phase of work demonstrated that the remains were of late 18th century/early 19th century date. Substantial evidence for clay pipe manufacture was revealed, although little actual kiln fabric was identified. The associated clay pipes dated from the late Georgian period, between c.1780 and 1820 (*see photograph on page 134 of colour section*). A second room in the building contained fragments from non-steel making crucibles - residual copper and zinc suggesting they were used for

brass founding. No evidence for earlier remains were revealed and it seems likely that this land was only reclaimed from the river in the late 17th/early 18th century.

Grid Reference SK 357 878

From reports by Sean Bell and Andy Lines, ARCUS

INNER RELIEF ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was maintained on the construction of Stage 1B of the proposed Inner Relief Road, between March and June 1999, for Sheffield City Council. This part of the road scheme, which impacted on the area between the Wicker and the Parkway, was thought likely to affect remains of industrial archaeological interest. Most of the features revealed were cellars, from the 18th and 19th centuries. However, the remains of the Blonk Goit, which fed the nearby Wicker Wheel, were also noted. The Wheel is mentioned in rentals from 1581.

Acceptance of the draft route of the Northern Section of the Relief Road, which will run from Shalesmoor to the Wicker, led to a series of investigations on behalf of Sheffield City Council. A desk-top assessment was prepared, in June 2001 and amended in April 2002, following alterations to the scheme. This identified over 100 sites on the line of, or adjacent to, the proposed route, including the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bower Spring cementation furnace and the listed Wicker Railway Viaduct (*see plan on page 135 of colour section*). Given the potential for important remains to be affected during construction, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service recommended evaluation and more detailed building appraisal of key sites.

In December 2002 the standing buildings of the Crucible Works, Soho Foundry, Soho Wheels, Wicker Viaduct, Brunswick Road lime kilns, Wicker Ironworks, Wicker Railway Station and 195 – 213 Gibraltar Street were appraised, to establish in more detail the significance of the buildings and any internal fittings/features. Only the Crucible Works was identified as a building that might warrant retention. In all the other cases, the appraisal suggested that recording prior to demolition would be adequate as mitigation for damage caused by the proposed scheme. Following discussion with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the proposed route was altered to allow the Crucible Works to stay.

In March 2003 evaluation trenches were excavated at three sites: Bower Spring, Millsands, and Wicker Iron Works. The trenches at Bower Spring Steelworks and the Wicker Ironworks were limited by the presence of buildings in active use and although structural remains were found, the features added little to our understanding of these sites. At Millsands, the evaluation trench confirmed the presence of a cementation furnace (constructed in the mid-late 19th century and one of a series of 5 shown on historic Ordnance

Exterior of the Wicker Ironworks on the route of the Inner Relief Road, Sheffield © Matrix Archaeology

Survey maps) of a standard design. The results of this additional work confirmed that extensive industrial archaeological remains can be expected along the proposed line of the relief road and that detailed excavation and recording will be required in advance of construction.

Centred on Grid Reference SK 359 879 (Stage 1B) and SK 355 880 (northern section)

From reports by Anna Badcock (Stage 1B), Kenneth Aitchison (Assessment) and Sean Bell (Evaluation), ARCUS

Mark Fletcher, Matrix Archaeology (Building Appraisal)

BERNARD ROAD INCINERATOR, SHEFFIELD

Building recording was commissioned in December 2002, by Onyx Sheffield Ltd., following an earlier desk-top assessment, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'. The survey comprised photographic recording and documentary research. The buildings were to be demolished to make way for a new Energy Recovery Facility on the site.

The building was built in 1924 and was used by the city of Sheffield Cleansing

Department to repair, garage and charge battery-powered waste vehicles for the city. The exterior of the building largely remained as built and traces of earlier structural features were noted adjacent to the canal that forms the northern boundary to the site.

Grid Reference SK 368 879

From a report by Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

MANOR LODGE, SHEFFIELD

A geophysical survey (resistivity) was carried out here, for Sheffield Wildlife Trust, following an application for an extension to the modern Mason's House and construction of parking areas. The survey was carried out in June 2001.

The house stands within the grounds of Manor Lodge, the remains of the medieval hunting lodge and later house of the Earl's of Shrewsbury (and later the Dukes of Norfolk), which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. No anomalies of probable archaeological origin were identified. These results were tested by trial trenching in March 2002. No archaeological features or finds were found, substantiating the geophysical survey results.

Grid Reference SK 376 865

From reports by A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

GRANGE FARM, NORTON, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment of Grange Farm was carried out in January 2002, for Hallam Land Management Ltd., in relation to proposed renovation and conversion works. The farmhouse contains timber cruck framing and is thought to date to the 16th or 17th centuries; the frame was probably clad in stone in the later 17th century. The other farm buildings are later; in particular, a large barn was added early in the 19th century. The buildings are in a very poor state of repair and major structural works would be needed in relation to any renovation scheme. As such, detailed recording work is recommended.

Grid reference SK 369 822

From a report by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

CARBROOK RAVINE NATURE RESERVE, SHEFFIELD

In May 2001 an archaeological desk-top assessment and a walkover survey was undertaken, for Sheffield Wildlife Trust. The reserve lies north-east of Woodthorpe Estate, on the eastern edge of Sheffield, and takes its name from the Car Brook, which flows here through a steeply sloping wooded valley. Known archaeological sites identified within the survey area include the boundary of Sheffield's medieval deer park, a possible 18th century mill (to the south of

Bowden Housesteads Wood), a 19th century footbridge across the brook and the site of demolished terraced housing, to the east of Castlebeck Avenue. The results will be used to draw up a management plan for the reserve, to ensure the remains are protected from damage.

Grid Reference SK 395 861

From a report by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

FORGEMASTERS SPORTS AND SOCIAL CLUB, SHIRECLIFFE ROAD, SHEFFIELD

An evaluation was carried out in July 2001, for John Mowlem and Co. plc, on the proposed site of a football academy for Sheffield United Football Club. A possible hillfort, first recorded in 1893, survived as an earthwork within woodland here until the construction of the sports facility in the 1920s. At that time, 2nd century AD pottery was recovered.

The first stage of the evaluation was a geophysical survey (magnetometer), which identified only discrete magnetic anomalies rather than evidence for linear infilled ditches. These anomalies were then investigated by trial trenching, but no features associated with the possible hillfort were identified. The only archaeological features identified were remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing. This evidence suggests that the hillfort was located elsewhere on the site, probably to the west, beneath the tennis courts.

Grid Reference SK 355 900

From reports by A Webb and R O'Neill, Archaeological Services WYAS

JENKIN ROAD, WINCOBANK, SHEFFIELD

Between September and November 2001, three exploratory trenches were excavated on the site of proposed new housing, for E A Moore Builders Ltd. and a watching brief was then maintained on the groundworks for the scheme. The site lies on the projected route of the Roman Ridge and evaluation in 1995, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1995-1996*', found the remains of a substantial Roman period ditch that was assumed to relate to the Ridge. These trenches and the watching brief, however, revealed no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Grid Reference SK 383 912

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

ROTABROACH WORKS, SAVILE STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to partly demolish the Rotabroach Works and develop the site as a car showroom, led to a watching brief being kept on geotechnical test pits, in December 2001, for Ward McHugh, on behalf of Autoworld Ltd.

The former Don Mill or Upper Walk Mill used to stand here and it was hoped that the watching brief would provide information on below-ground survival of any related remains. Of the 5 test pits opened, four contained buried structures. One test pit also revealed large sandstone machine bases.

A more detailed assessment of the proposed development, including recording of those buildings to be demolished was carried out in February 2002. The Upper Wheel was first mentioned in a lease of 1780 and at that date was a grinding wheel. By the time the Ordnance Survey mapped the area in 1851, there had been a change of use, and the site is shown as a corn mill. This use was relatively short lived and by 1864 the mill site had been incorporated into the Don Steel Works. The Rotabroach workshops, which are to be retained, were built between 1894 and 1905 along the eastern site boundary.

The building recording identified that part of the street frontage office range was a remnant of the original frontage of the Don Steel Works, built between 1832 and 1851. Between 1860 and 1890, the office range was extended by the addition of a substantial new block, with decorative gables to break-up the long façade. A watching brief was subsequently kept on the demolition of this range, which allowed additional details to be recorded.

Grid Reference SK 362 882

From a report by Mark Fletcher, Matrix Archaeology

VULCAN FOUNDRY, ATTERCLIFFE ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A record of these buildings was made prior to their part demolition and part alteration between April and May 2002. The work was carried out for Dixon Dawson Architects, on behalf of Harratts Group Ltd., in relation to a scheme to redevelop the site as a car showroom. A large quantity of documentary material recovered from the site was deposited with Sheffield Archives.

The foundry is first shown, as the Vulcan Iron Works, on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map. Trade directories show that the foundry belonged to George Oxley and Sons, formerly part of Oxley Brothers (who had a foundry on Mowbray Street). The adjoining Pond Hill Steel Works was built at the same time, possibly for the same owners. The 20th century saw substantial changes, with the amalgamation of the two sites.

The building recording identified that the surviving buildings were a mix of 19th and 20th century date. The office buildings on the street frontage dated to the late 19th century, with the majority of the foundry buildings to the rear being later, except for the rear range on the River Don frontage, which was probably contemporary with the offices. The rear range housed the blast furnaces that produced the steel for castings.

Grid Reference SK 364 882

From a report by J Prudhoe, A C Swann and D Berg, Archaeological Services WYAS

Blast furnace at Vulcan Foundry, Sheffield
© AS - WYAS

DARNALL WORKS, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in September 2002, for Race Cottam Associates Ltd., as part of a masterplanning exercise. The first industrial activity on the site was a glass works, which was present by 1793. The glasscone was possibly converted into a cementation furnace, after 1835, for the new steelworks being developed by Sanderson Brothers and Company. Any evidence for such a conversion would be unique and, as such, the remains here could be considered to be of national importance. The standing buildings include a large crucible shop and a row of four interconnecting crucible shops, built shortly after 1871, which are scheduled as an Ancient Monument. (These were recently surveyed by English Heritage – see Research section). There is also potential for survival of subsurface remains relating to other elements of the steelworks, which have been demolished, including a gas-fired crucible shop that was built shortly after 1873. The site as a whole has a high potential to provide evidence relating to the development of the glass and steel industries of Sheffield.

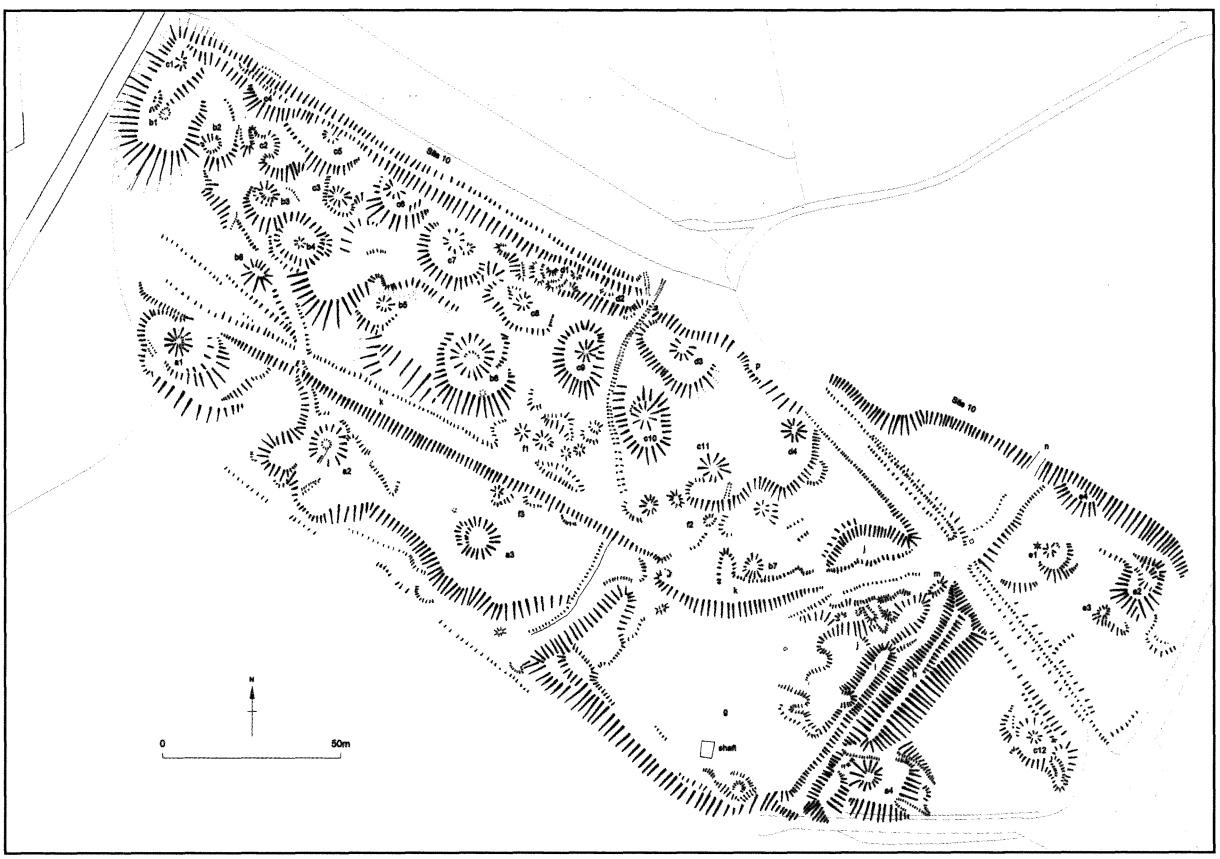
Grid Reference SK 384 885

From reports by Anna Badcock, ARCUS

WOODLANDS SURVEY LEVEL 3, SHEFFIELD

A rapid archaeological survey was carried out on 21 areas of council-owned ancient woodland as part of the project *Fuelling the Revolution: The Woods that Founded the Steel Country* (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). This identified 13 archaeological sites in 6 woodlands where a detailed (level 3) archaeological survey was deemed necessary. These level 3 surveys were conducted between February and July 2001. Features recorded were allocated one of three grades, according to importance, with Level I being of special importance and warranting high protection.

At Buck Wood a group of prospection pits and associated features and a charcoal-burning platform were surveyed. These were considered to be



Archaeological survey plan of Thorncliffe Woods © Northern Archaeological Associated

typical of Sheffield's post-medieval woodland heritage. The sites were assigned a Level II in importance.

At Carr, Ashes and Coneygree Woods a Q-pit (for producing white coal) and a dam, both post-medieval, were surveyed. These were assigned a Level II in importance.

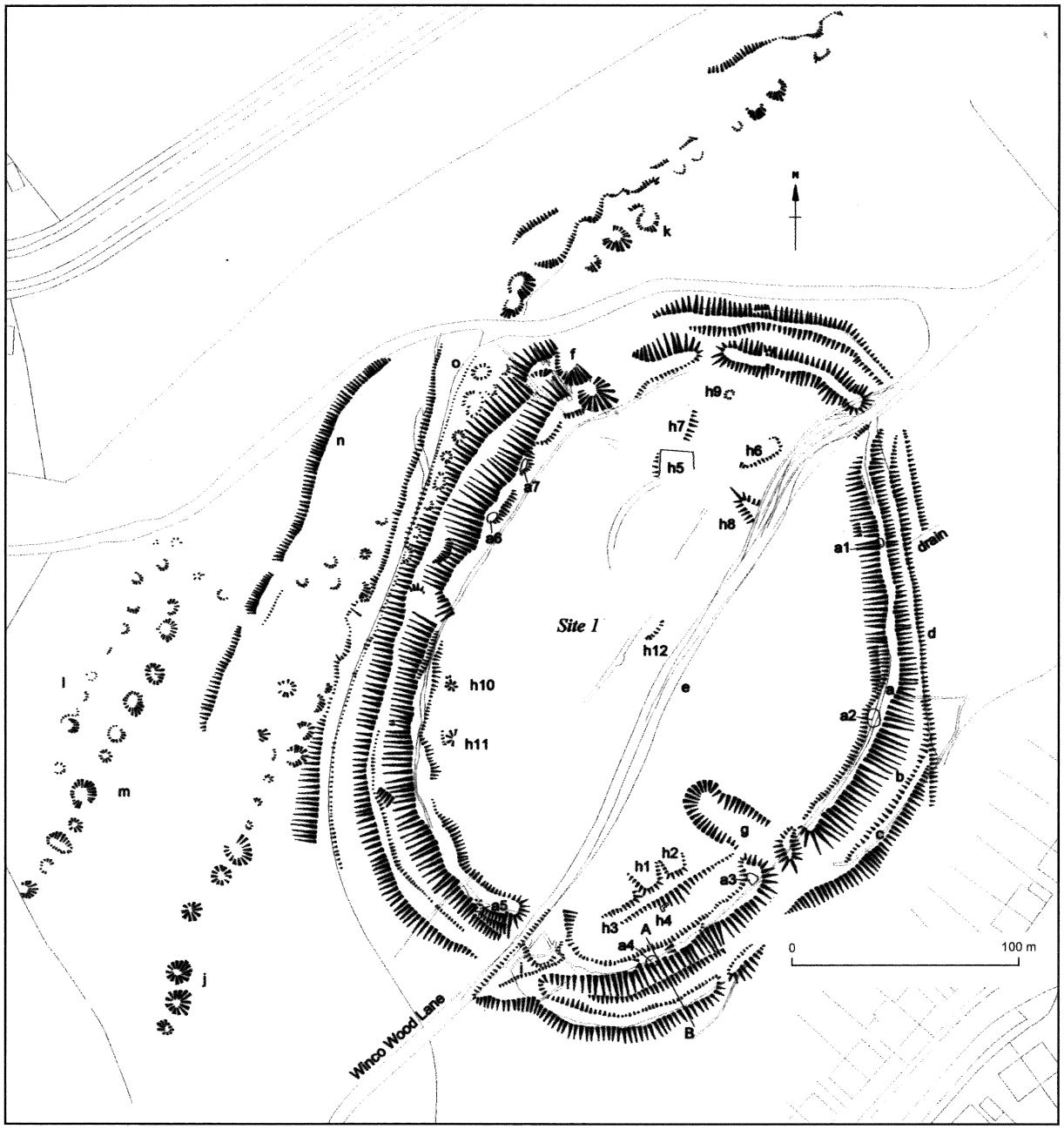
At Glen Howe Park Wood a moated site and some cultivation terraces, both post-medieval, were surveyed. These were assigned a Level II in importance.

At Thorncliffe Wood an area of bell-pits (from mining), a platform, a tramway and a haulway were surveyed. These were all post-medieval and were assigned a Level II in importance.

At Wheata Wood, Prior Royd and Birkin Royd a medieval hollow-way, a Romano-British field system and an undated linear earthwork were surveyed. Most of these were classed as Level II, except features associated with the Romano-British field system, which is part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument and were assigned a Level I in importance.

At Wincobank Wood, the hillfort and an area of prospection pits were surveyed. The Iron Age hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and so was assigned a Level I in importance. The survey noted that the hillfort is being damaged by erosion from footpaths and from use of off-road vehicles.

From a report by John Pouncett, Northern Archaeological Associates



Archaeological survey plan of Wincobank Wood © Northern Archaeological Associated

ESY193

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, SILKSTONE, BARNSLEY

The Reverend Simon Moor commissioned an archaeological watching brief during ground works for drainage at the west end of the church. The church is 12th century in origin, was remodelled in the 15th century and then partly rebuilt in the 19th century. As such, the site has potential to contain archaeological remains covering a large time span. The work was carried out in June 2001 and the

only features exposed were foundations that were then left undisturbed.

Grid Reference SE 291 059

From a report by I Roberts, Archaeological Services WYAS

THE GARDENS, SPROTBROUGH, DONCASTER

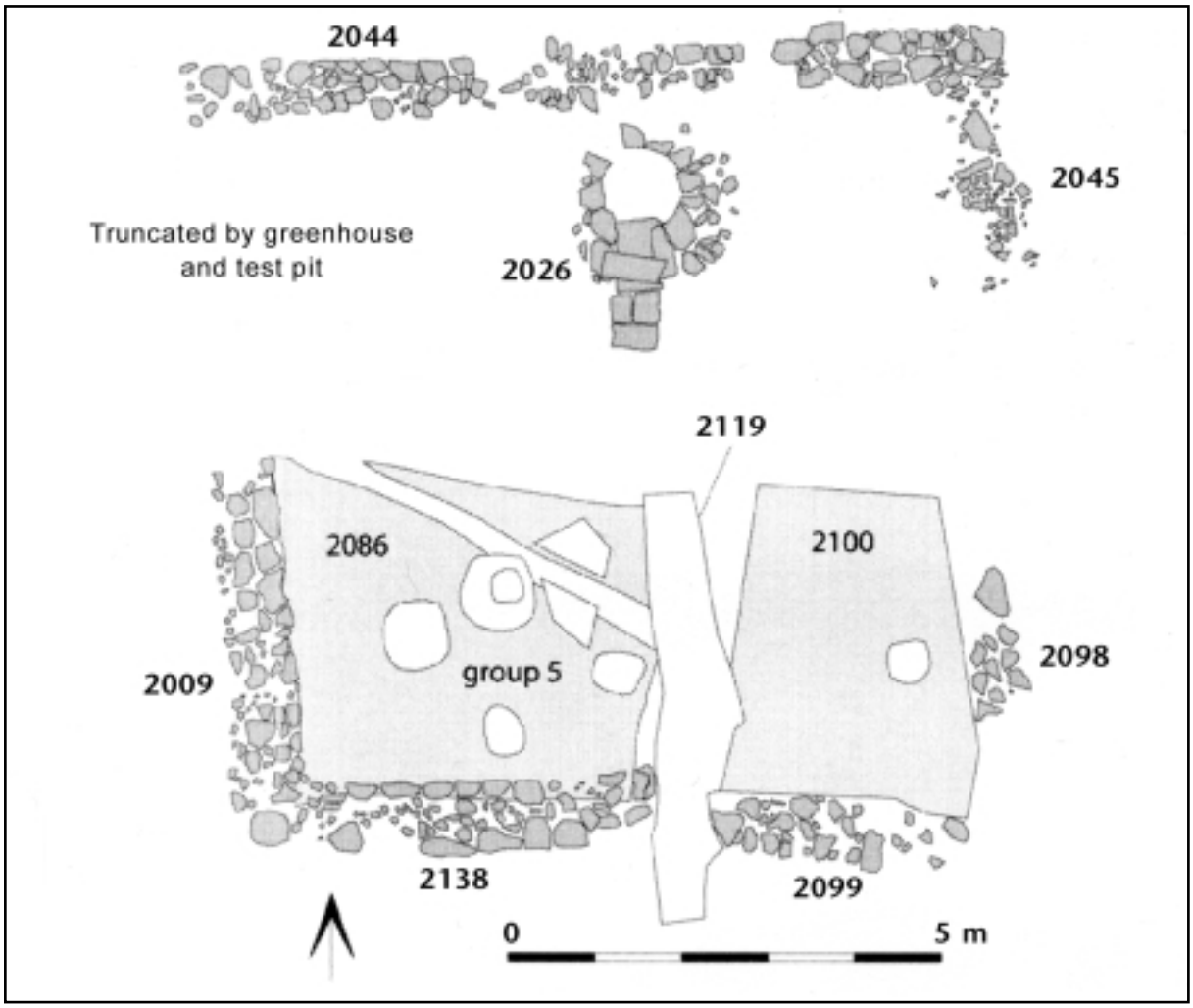
Proposals for residential development by Bryant Homes Yorkshire led to an evaluation in March 2001. The site lay within the kitchen gardens of the former Sprotbrough Hall and an earlier desk-top assessment (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*') had indicated that part of the site had good potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

Trial trenching revealed numerous garden features from the 18th/19th century, associated with Sprotbrough Hall. These included the remains of an ornamental canal, as well as evidence for tree alignments and greenhouses. One trench revealed a well and L-shaped section of limestone wall, both dated to the late medieval period by associated pottery. A second trench revealed a ditch containing two sherds of unabraded pottery from 10th/11th century Torksey Ware vessels, implying a settlement of that date in the vicinity. Torksey Ware is known from only three other sites in South Yorkshire (Bawtry, Todwick and Doncaster).

Further excavations and a watching brief on construction were carried out between July 2001 and January 2002. These identified seven phases of activity on the site. Pre- 8th century use was evident from a series of post-holes thought to be from a small, non-residential building; a series of gulleys nearby may indicate further buildings. Between the 8th and 11th centuries a (now buried) soil layer developed, showing the site was no longer in active use. The layer contained two 8th – 9th century coins (*see photographs on page 134 of colour section*) and a polyhedral-headed dress pin of similar age was also found, but in a different context.

The third phase saw construction of a stone-built building, which the associated pottery shows was occupied between the mid 12th and early 13th centuries. Its substantial construction suggests that it was an important building. A stone-lined well (seen in the evaluation) was located within the building, but it is not clear if they were contemporary. A number of scattered features mark the 4th phase and are thought to relate to building work on the nearby church. This can be dated to the 14th and 15th centuries by associated pottery. The fifth phase, in the mid to late 17th century, saw light industrial use of the area. This took the form of stone surfaces, stone tanks, troughs, pits, culverts and hearths. Industries are thought to have included lime burning or malting and sheepskin preparation. This phase came to an abrupt end in about 1680, which obviously relates to the construction of Sprotbrough Hall and the laying out of its parkland and gardens from about 1685. Later phases were represented by dumping and levelling layers.

Prior to these excavations there was virtually nothing known about the



Detail of the medieval building, well, and post holes from Sprotbrough Gardens © OnSite Archaeology

development of the village. The discoveries of artefacts from the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods have confirmed what had been suggested by the 'burh' place-name; there was a high status settlement here in the centuries before the Norman Conquest.

The development scheme also included conversion of the adjacent stable block, to form twelve dwellings. The stables, a Grade II listed building, were originally attached to Sprotbrough Hall. Thought to have been built in 1743, the stables comprise a main wing with two storey pavilions at either end, a central two-storey entrance archway and two side wings to the east and west. As the proposed development would entail substantial alterations of the interior, a record of the building was made before works began.

Grid Reference SE 540 017

From reports by E C Harris (Evaluation)
Chris Fenton-Thomas, On Site Archaeology (Excavation)
MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (Building Recording)

HATFIELD MAIN COLLIERY, STAINFORTH, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Coalpower Ltd., in October 2002, ahead of proposed demolition of all colliery buildings, except the pithead complex. The Hatfield Main Colliery Company started work on the site in 1911. Because of delays caused by the war, the Barnsley coal bed was only reached on the 14th August 1916, at a depth of 857 yards. Full coal production began in 1921-22, following the completion of the shafts, which were built using a new technique of piling and cementation (known as the Francoise process). The colliery was nationalised in 1947 and was then merged with the nearby Thorne Colliery. The National Coal Board closed the collieries, on economic grounds, in 1993. Extraction recommenced in 1994, after the Hatfield Coal Company Ltd bought the colliery. The site was acquired by Coalpower Ltd. in 2001.

Ten of the original 1920s surface buildings and associated structures currently remain. These include offices and workshops, as well as the No.1 and No.2 headgear and the winding engine houses, which are not proposed for demolition. Later buildings on the site include the pithead baths, canteen and medical centre, which were built in 1934 by the Miners Welfare Fund, to accommodate 2,800 men. A basic record of the site was made by the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1994, but a more detailed record of key structures will be required prior to any demolition.

The proposed scheme will also affect former spoil heaps and adjoining areas that have not seen previous development. The assessment concluded that the proposal would have no direct effect on any known sites of archaeological importance, but that there was potential for prehistoric and Romano-British evidence in this locality. Further investigation will be required.

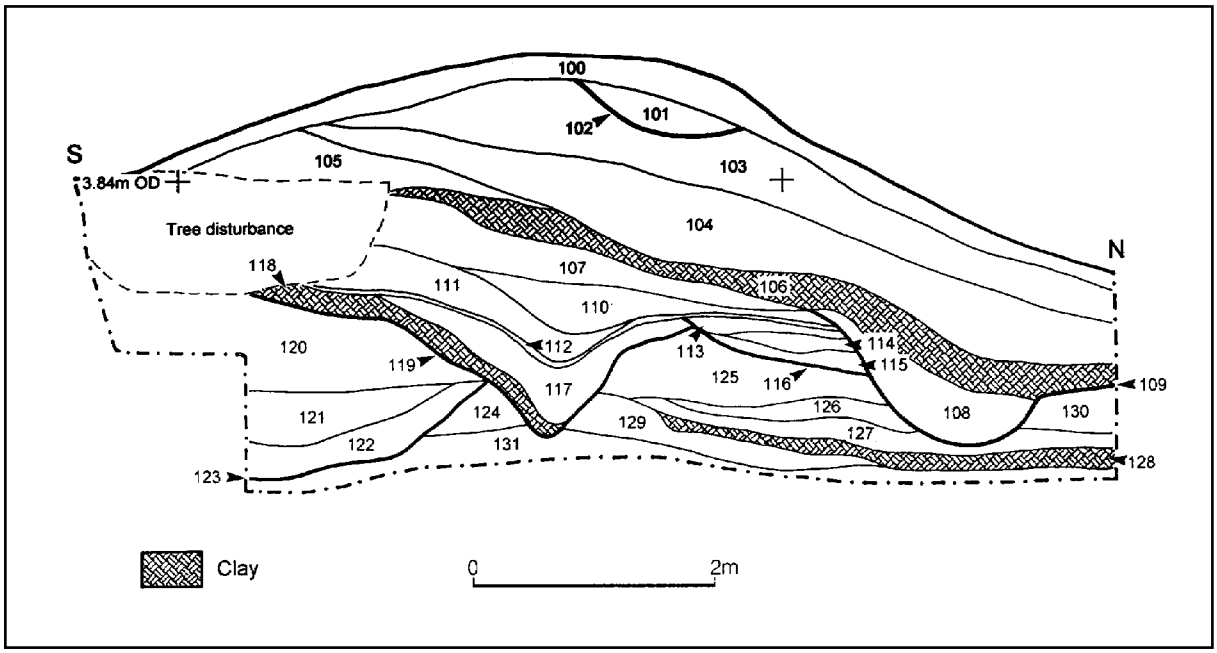
Grid Reference SE 653 113

From a report by Mary Lakin,
Northern Archaeological Associates

SWINTON POTTERY, SWINTON, ROTHERHAM

In January 2002 an excavation took place in advance of the construction of a conservatory at Strawberry Cottage, for Mr R Newell. The cottage was originally part of the southern range of the Swinton Pottery, established in 1740 and in use as a pottery until 1865. The area around the cottage is scheduled as an Ancient Monument, as the remains are considered to be of national importance.

Three trenches were excavated, two of which produced a series of dump deposits containing kiln furniture such as saggar fragments, stacking rings, cones and spacing bars, as well as pottery sherds dating from the late 18th century through to the 20th century. The pottery recovered represents the early and middle periods of production at the site and includes a number of previously unrecognised types. The third trench contained the remains of two



A section drawing through Sykehouse Barrier Bank © AS - WYAS

sandstone walls, running east-west, which are assumed to be external walls of a now demolished range of buildings.

Grid Reference SK 441 988

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

SYKEHOUSE BARRIER BANK, SYKEHOUSE, DONCASTER

Archaeological investigation of several sites on and near the barrier bank took place between July 2001 and August 2002. The work was carried out for W S Atkins Heritage, on behalf of the Environment Agency, during works to improve flood defences. The barrier bank is a poorly understood earthwork that has had no previous archaeological investigation and may originate from between the 14th and 17th centuries.

Archaeological watching briefs were carried out during improvement works to the bank in November and December 2001 and between June and August 2002. A cross-section through the bank revealed that it was the latest in a succession of boundaries on the site, the earliest of which were a succession of small ditches, on slightly different alignments. Unfortunately, a lack of finds made it impossible to date the various phases of construction. A later cross-section, through a kink in the bank, indicated only one phase of construction. The kink may, therefore, represent rebuilding – perhaps after flood damage to the original structure. Again, no finds were recovered.

In April 2002 a geophysical survey (magnetometer) took place at Topham Farm, on the site of a proposed borrow pit, which was to provide clay for the improvement works. A number of anomalies were identified, but a modern

Archaeologists working at Topham Farm, Sykehouse © SYAS

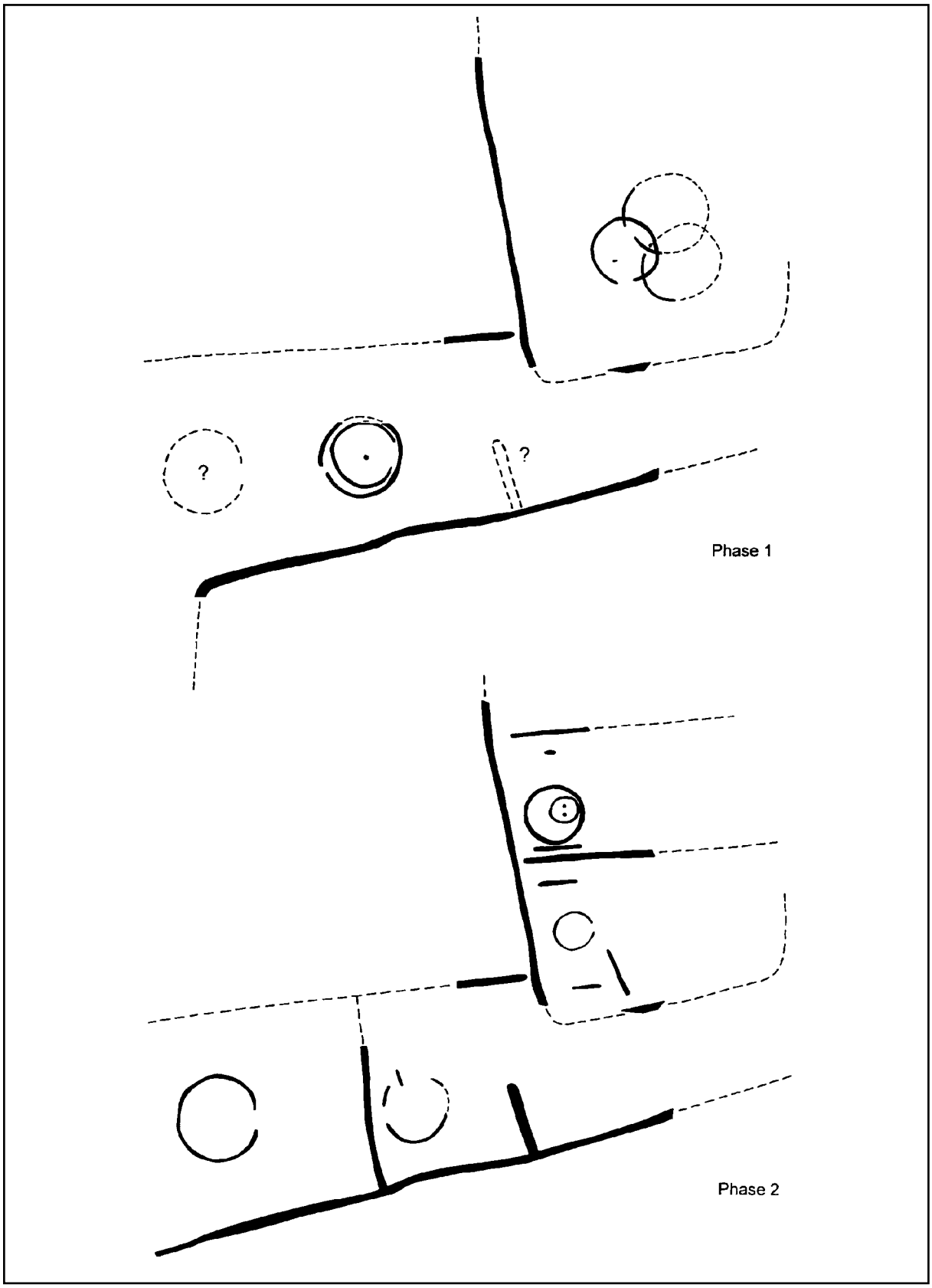
ploughed-out field boundary was not detected, suggesting that magnetic responses were being masked. The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, therefore, recommended a programme of trial trenching.

In June 2002 seven trenches were excavated - the results leading rapidly to an area excavation. Ten circular gulleys that indicate the position of roundhouses were found, along with a series of enclosures. Some of these features were inter-cut, suggesting that houses were rebuilt at roughly the same locations on several occasions. At least two main phases of occupation were represented. Finds recovered include a large quantity of quartz-tempered and shell-tempered pottery from the Iron Age, which is rare in South and West Yorkshire. Roman occupation was indicated by a quantity of local greywares, dating from the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, and high status samian ware, which is not common on rural Romano-British settlements such as this. Another unusual feature was the numerous fragments of fired clay or briquetage recovered, implying salt production by the occupants of the settlement, at some point during its life. Radiocarbon dates from recovered charcoal range between 170BC and AD180. Overall the evidence from the site indicates a settlement occupied from the 2nd century BC to the early 3rd century AD.

Grid References SE 654 182 & SE 658 183 (Barrier Bank) and SE 621 171 (Topham Farm)

From reports by W S Atkins Heritage (Assessment)

Bernard McCluskey, Jason Dodds and J Bonsall, Archaeological Services WYAS (Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation)



Phase plan of the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Sykehouse © AS - WYAS

THREE HORSESHOES PUBLIC HOUSE, SYKEHOUSE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Maxwell Homes Ltd., in advance of redevelopment into residential units. The assessment was prepared in May 2002 and was followed by excavation of three trial trenches in July 2002. The pub building, which dates from the 19th century, lies close to the probable medieval core of the settlement at Sykehouse. However, no features or finds were discovered that predated the 19th century.

Grid Reference SE 632 171

From reports by Rowan May and Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

COMMON ROAD, THORNE, DONCASTER

Proposed construction of warehouses led to a desk-top assessment in August 2002 and an auger survey in November 2002, for Helios Properties Ltd. The majority of known archaeology in the vicinity is medieval in date and relates to the development of the nearby town of Thorne. It was felt that the lack of evidence for archaeology within this site might reflect its relatively undisturbed nature. The auger survey was designed to identify any areas of higher ground within the generally low-lying site, which could have attracted early settlement, and establish the palaeo-environmental potential of surrounding waterlogged deposits. However, the programme of coring that was undertaken produced no evidence for archaeological remains and no further work was, therefore, undertaken.

Grid Reference SE 684 149

From reports by Bullen Consultants (Assessment)
John Carrott, Paleoecology Research Services (Evaluation)

ELLISON STREET, THORNE, DONCASTER

As the site was proposed for erection of flats and car parking, a desk-top assessment was prepared for Redwall Developments Ltd. This was followed by an evaluation in March 2002. The assessment found that the earliest evidence for occupation came from the Enclosure award map of 1825, which showed rectangular plots orientated east-west and occupied by a number of small buildings. By 1956 these buildings had been replaced by terraced housing on a north-south axis. Three trial trenches were excavated, but the results indicated that any early structures had been disturbed by later development.

Grid Reference SE 689 133

From reports by Sean Bell, ARCUS

CAPITOL PARK, THORNE, DONCASTER

Planned redevelopment of this site led to a desk-top assessment in April 2002 and trial excavation in May 2002, for C B Hillier

Parker Ltd., on behalf of Dixons Motors Plc. The site was crossed by the Boating Dike, which could have been a focus of human activity. Originally a natural channel, it was used as a canal in the 17th/18th centuries. Trial trenching established that the Boating Dike was originally 15-20 metres wide, having been considerably narrowed subsequently. Prior to the 17th century, the area was low-lying marshland and unsuitable for settlement.

Grid Reference SE 676 134

From reports by Jim Rylatt, Pre-Construct Archaeology

QUEEN STREET, THORNE, DONCASTER

In June 2001 trial trench evaluation was carried out for AA Design, on behalf of Hallam Housing Society, prior to the construction of eight flats. Four trenches were opened, to establish what date occupation of this site commenced; the site is on the edge of the historic core of Thorne. A brick-lined well, brick walls and brick floors, a cobbled surface and a series of pits with animal burials were uncovered. The majority of these features relate to 19th/20th century occupation of the site, but others were found to contain pottery of 16th to 18th century dates (along with a few sherds of residual medieval pottery). This evidence suggests that the site wasn't developed until around the 17th century, with the construction of a house fronting onto Queen Street.

Grid Reference SE 685 132

From a report by Jim Rylatt, Pre-Construct Archaeology

THORPE MARSH POWER STATION, THORPE IN BALNE, DONCASTER

During September and October 2001, a desk-top assessment was prepared on behalf of H J Banks, as part of a proposal to develop the former power station site. The power station was constructed in 1963 and was, at that time, the largest and most efficient generation unit possible. The complex included a power hall, two gas turbines, and six cooling towers. The station was closed in 1994 and was photographically recorded by the RCHME shortly afterwards (prior to partial demolition). The proposed redevelopment area includes the former coal storage compound, the railway sidings, and other ancillary features. Given the level of ground disturbance caused by their construction, the potential impact of the proposed scheme was considered to be low.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 590 095

From a report by Tanya Cottrell, AC Archaeology

GLEBE FARMHOUSE, TRUMFLEET, THORPE IN BALNE, DONCASTER

In October 2001 building recording took place at the request of Mr K Wierzbicki, in advance of alterations and refurbishments. The farmhouse was constructed in two main phases. A two-storey house was built here early in the 18th century. In the early 19th century,

Glebe Farmhouse, Trumfleet. Northern elevation showing blocking in earlier gable © AS - WYAS

a two-storey extension was attached at right-angles to its east face. Later in the 19th century, the first floor and attic of the original building were converted and given external access, possibly as accommodation for servants or farm workers. Before the end of the 19th century this external access was blocked and the first floor rooms reinstated into the household; the attic was turned to a storage use.

Grid Reference SE 600 125

From a report by A C Swann, Archaeological Services WYAS

CHESTERFIELD CANAL, THORPE SALVIN, ROTHERHAM

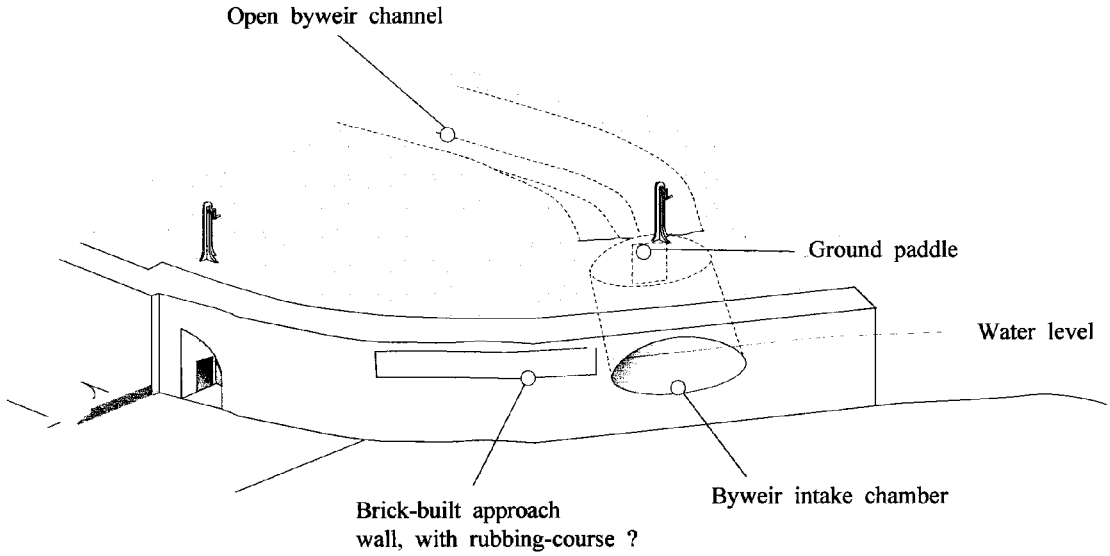
A desk-top assessment was carried out in September 2002 for the Chesterfield Canal Partnership ahead of possible canal restoration works. The study area was a corridor 250 metres either side of the original canal route, because of the need to consider re-routing options. The assessment recorded archaeological remains from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods, including significant sites such as the medieval moated site of Blue Man's Bower, mills at Bedgreave and Whiston, and the now blocked Norwood Tunnel. These will need to be considered by any future proposals.

Lock on Chesterfield Canal before restoration © SYAS

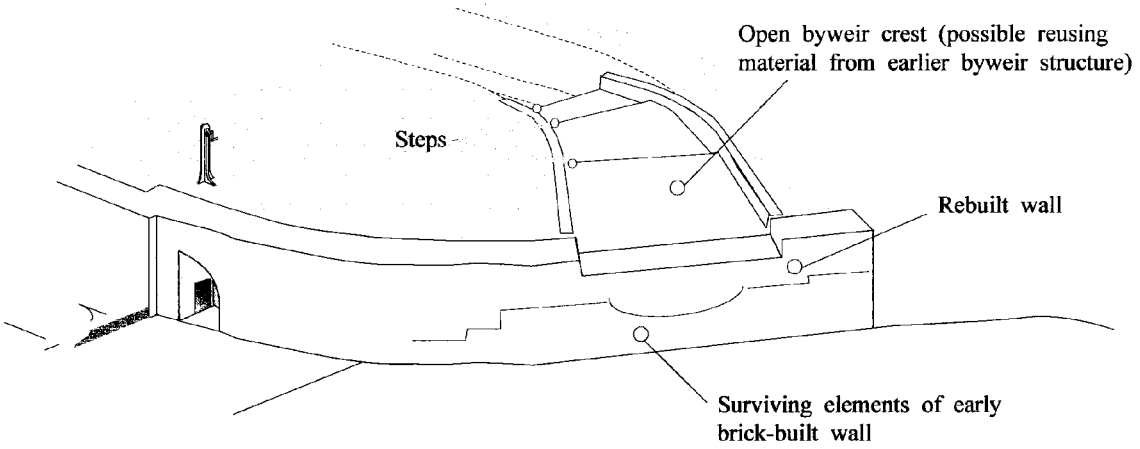
An archaeological survey and watching brief began in August 2001 and continued until 2003, during restoration of the Thorpe Salvin and Turnerwood lock flight. The work was carried out for British Waterways. A photographic record and drawn record was made of each of the locks and any associated structures likely to be affected during restoration.

Chesterfield Canal was begun in 1771, with James Brindley serving as principal engineer. The work was continued after Brindley's death, by his brother-in-law Hugh Henshall, and was completed in 1777. The canal linked Chesterfield, and the towns of Worksop and Retford, to the River Trent. The principal trade of the canal was in coal, but other minerals – including limestone – were also important. Like other canals, it suffered from competition from the railways and when the roof of the Norwood Tunnel collapsed in 1907, it was considered uneconomic to repair it. By the late 1960s this section of the canal had fallen out of use, but the formation of the Chesterfield Canal Society in 1976 has led to renewed interest and restoration works.

The restoration of the Thorpe Salvin and Turnerwood locks was a rare opportunity to examine an entire flight of locks in detail. The work suggested that the byweir system may warrant further research. There was evidence that the Thorpe locks originally had a form of



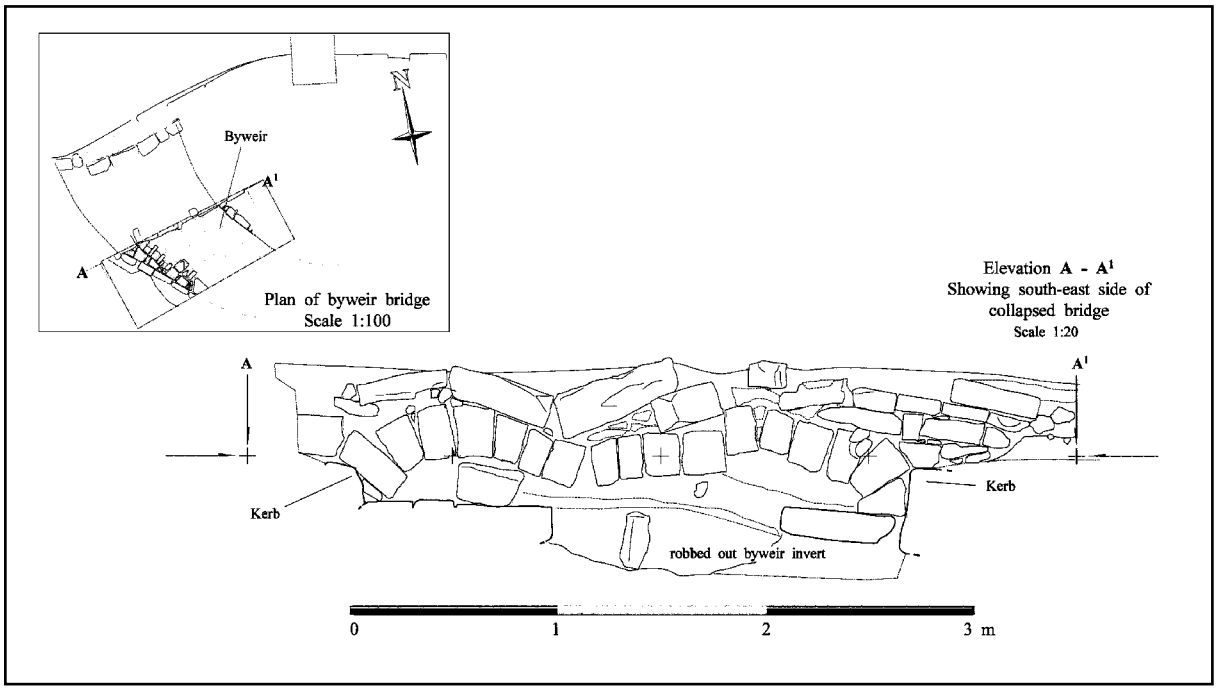
Possible layout of early byweirs.



Layout of existing byweir crest

Suggested reconstruction of an early bywier intake arrangement for locks within the Thorpe group

© Mike Coxah - British Waterways



Plan and elevation of collapsed bywier bridge © Mike Coxah - British Waterways

ground paddle controlling system, allowing water into an earlier form of byweir chanel. Unfortunately, there were no surviving fittings to give an indication of how this type of byweir would have worked. Further work may also be warranted on the timber anchorage system for the lock walls; because of the nature of the restoration scheme, this could not be investigated in detail.

Grid Reference SK 533 816 to 548 812

From reports by Mike Coxah and Lynne Gardner, British Waterways

NETHERTHORPE, THORPE SALVIN, ROTHERHAM

In October and November 2001, a watching brief was carried out for Yorkshire Electricity, during relocation of supports to an overhead power line. The line passes close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Netherthorpe Moat. Moated sites were built throughout the medieval period and pottery as late as the 16th century has been recovered from the Netherthorpe site. The area where the works took place had been recorded as containing earthworks that were thought to relate to early building foundations. However, no significant features or finds were observed.

Grid Reference SK 573 806

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

HESLEY HALL, TICKHILL, DONCASTER

In August 2001, a desk-top assessment was commissioned by Building Link

Design, on behalf of the Hesley Group, in advance of development in the grounds of Hesley Hall. The hall lies within an area known to contain evidence for later prehistoric and early Roman activity. It has also been suggested that the hall was built on the site of a deserted medieval village. The present hall was built in 1884 on the site of an 18th century predecessor, but no ground plan for this is available. As a result, it is unclear to what extent the later construction incorporated or destroyed traces of previous buildings. Archaeological monitoring during construction is recommended.

Grid Reference SK 618 956

From a report by C G Cumberpatch, Archaeological Consultant

THE MANORIAL BARN, WHISTON, ROTHERHAM

The barn, currently a village hall and museum, is timber-framed and may be the earliest surviving timber-framed building in the region. Its age is uncertain, although a tree-ring date taken in 1980 suggested a thirteenth-century origin. To supplement this, further dendrochronological analysis was carried out in January 2002.

Seventeen of the samples taken were suitable for dating, nine of which seemed to derive from the barn's original timbers. These were dated as being felled between AD 1233 and AD 1252, confirming the barn was built in the 13th century. Samples from timbers inserted at a later date indicate remodelling of the building between AD1640 and AD1645.

Grid Reference SK 447 901

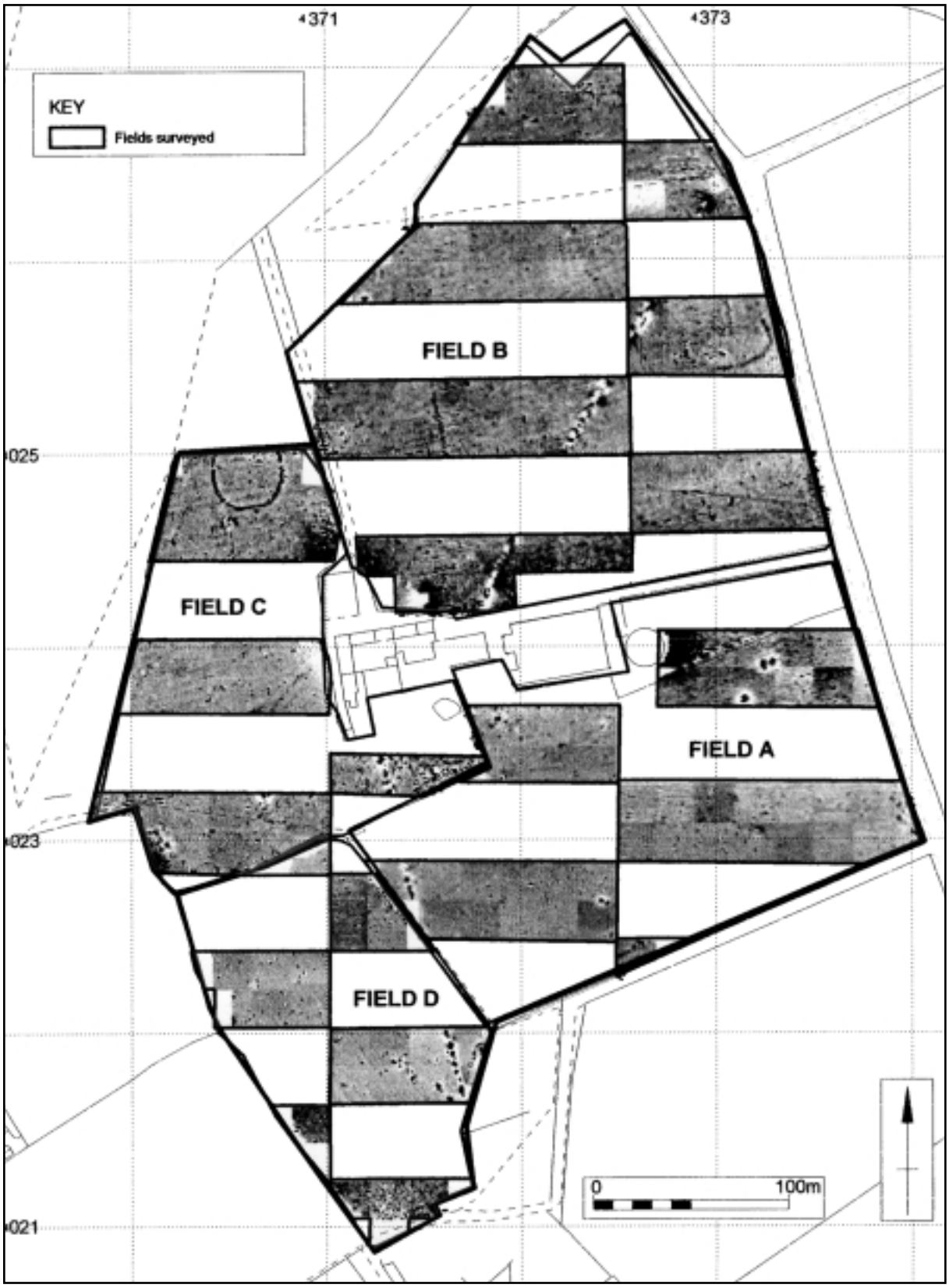
From a report by Ian Tyers, ARCUS

WOODHEAD OPENCAST SITE, WOMBWELL, BARNSLEY

Archaeological investigation was carried out between May 2001 and February 2002 for Entec UK Ltd., on behalf of Banks and Company Ltd., in relation to applications to extend the Woodhead Opencast coal site.

Following on from an earlier geophysical survey, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*', a series of test pits were dug in May 2001 that found only two flint artefacts and a single sherd of medieval pottery. In June 2001 a series of trial trenches were excavated, targeted on geophysical anomalies. These trenches confirmed the presence of a series of Romano-British enclosures. Pottery finds were limited but included a probable late Neolithic impressed ware sherd, a possible Iron Age sherd, and some Romano-British sherds dating to the 1st to 3rd/4th centuries AD. As this part of the site was to be used to store spoil from the opencast excavation, a strategy of *in situ* preservation was agreed.

In relation to a further application to extend the opencast workings, geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out on adjacent land in November 2001. This revealed two archaeological anomalies, one of which



Geophysical survey plot of Woodhead opencast site showing the earlier prehistoric enclosure in field C

© Northamptonshire Archaeology

was suggested to be a prehistoric enclosure. In February 2002, these anomalies were tested by trial trenching. A sub-circular ditched enclosure, in a prominent hilltop position, was revealed. Elsewhere, a series of ditches and gulleys (believed to be the remnants of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement) were found, along with the remains of two post-medieval kilns. Slag deposits in the kilns suggest that they were used for iron-ore roasting. A lack of dateable artefacts meant that the enclosure could not be dated but its morphology suggested a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

The three areas of interest identified in the evaluation were then investigated further, in advance of extraction commencing. A number of pits and post-holes were revealed in the circular enclosure, but no dating evidence was recovered, leaving the exact date and purpose of this enclosure still unclear. One further iron-ore roasting kiln was also revealed.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 375 025

From reports by Paul Wheelhouse, Archaeological Services WYAS (Test pitting) Andy Mudd and Tam Webster, P Masters and Christopher Jones, Northamptonshire Archaeology (Evaluation, Geophysics & Excavation)

CARR HOUSE FARM, HOWBROOK, WORTLEY, BARNSLEY

In August 2002, a programme of building recording was undertaken for Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd., in advance of residential redevelopment of the farm and surrounding land. The two-storey farmhouse was built between 1840 and 1851 and had two 20th century extensions. It had been modernised and rendered, leaving little historic detail evident. The adjoining stone barn was mainly 19th century, but contained some re-used 17th century elements. As this building had not been modernised it retained interesting vernacular features.

Grid Reference SK 328 986

From a report by David Rawson, On Site Archaeology

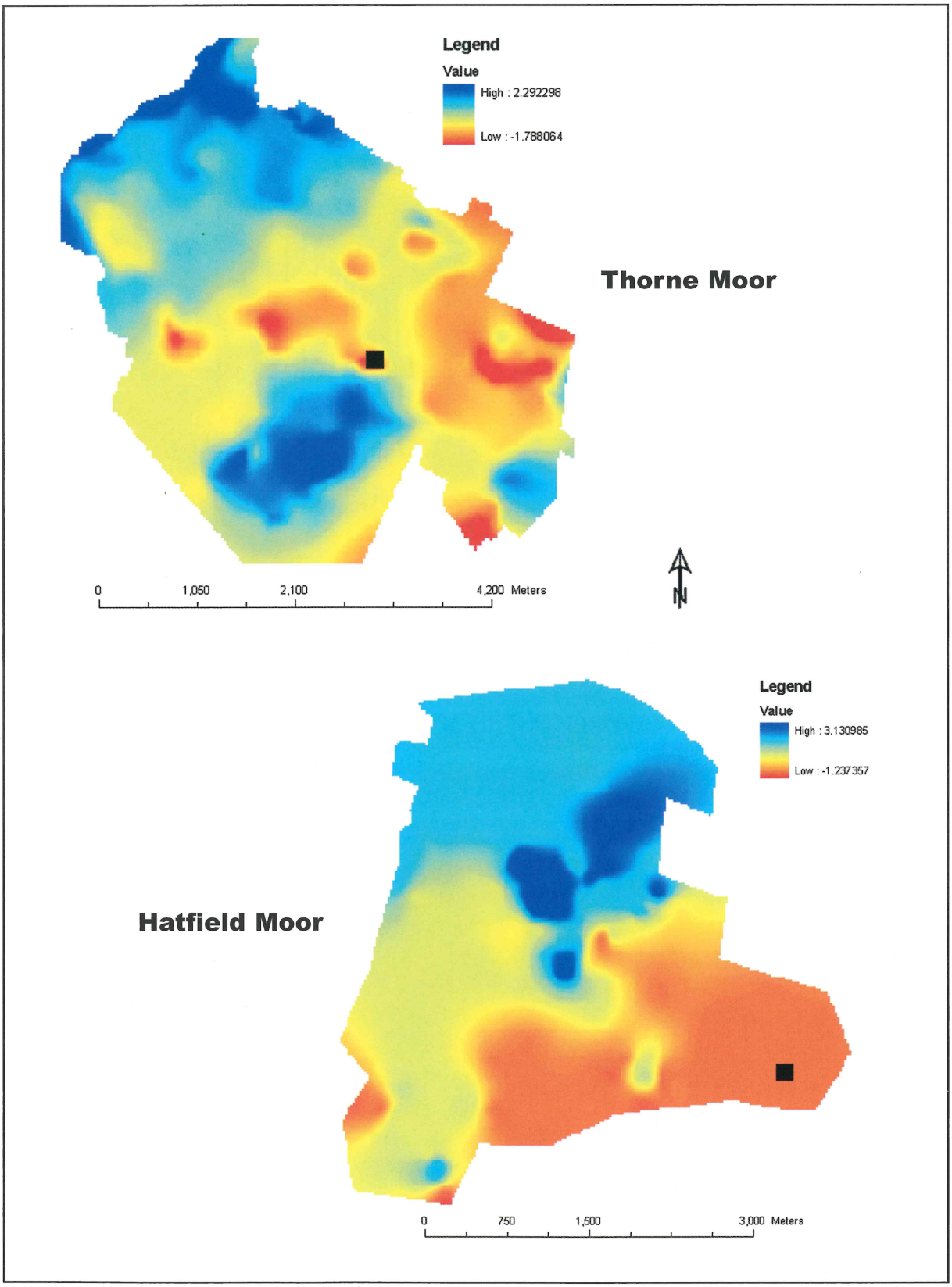
WHARNCLIFFE HEATH NATURE RESERVE, WORTLEY, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2002 and a walkover survey undertaken in January 2003, for Sheffield Wildlife Action Partnership. The assessment recorded fifty-four known sites within the study area. The most important of these was the area of quern manufacture at Wharncliffe Rocks, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). A further fifty sites were identified during the subsequent walkover survey. The majority of these were found in the woodland area and were post-medieval. However, three sites of Iron Age/Romano-British quern manufacture and a possible Bronze Age ring cairn were found in the heathland area.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 298 977

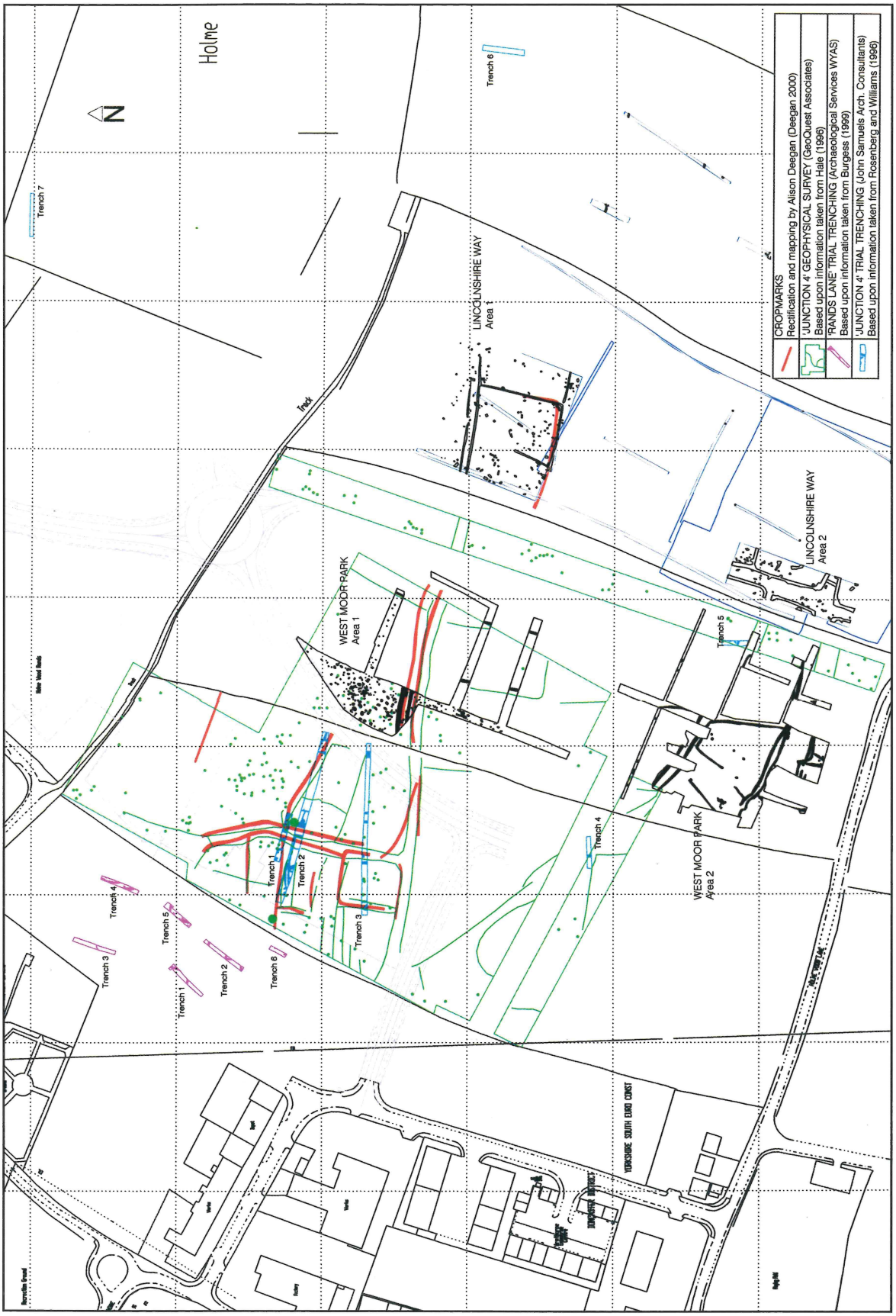
From reports by Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Ltd.

COLOUR SECTION

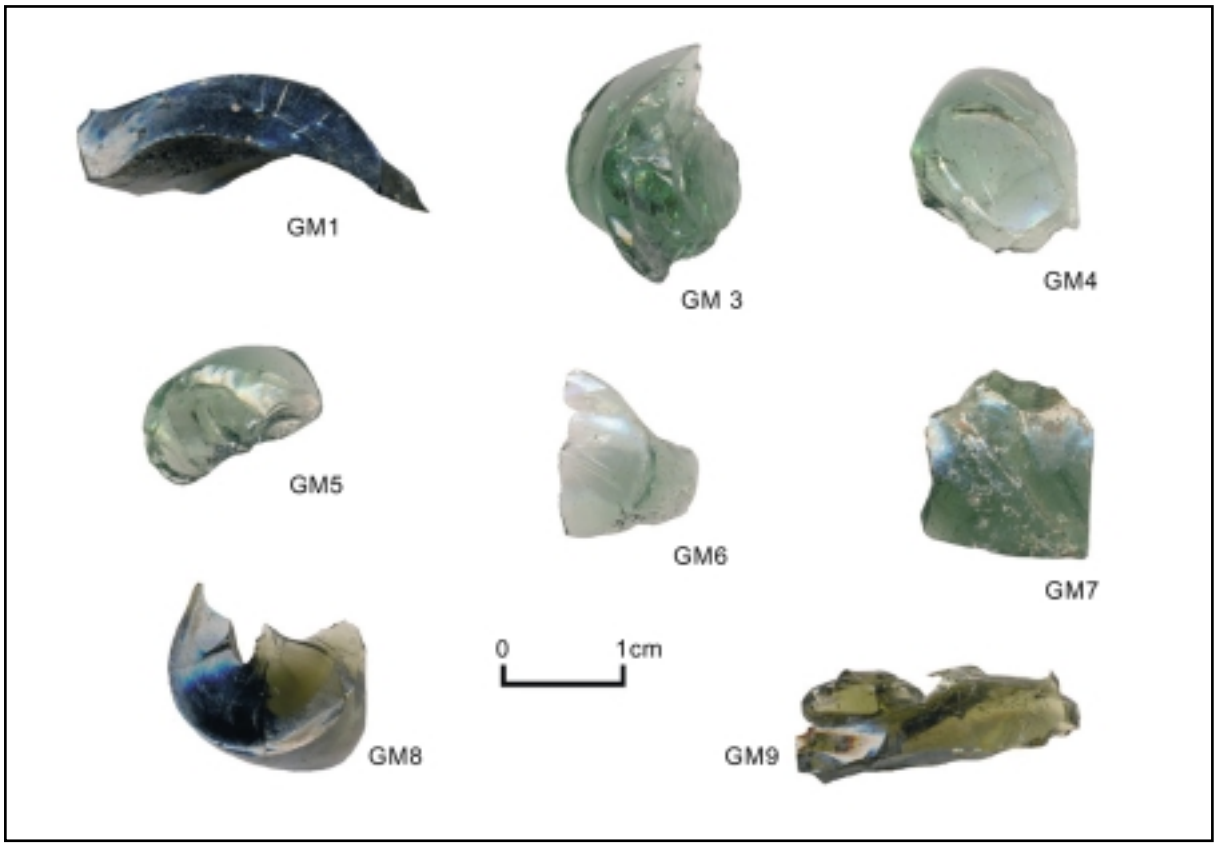


Location of sample sites on Thorne Moor (top) and Hatfield Moor (bottom) in relation to the underlying topography/depth of peat © WAERC

Test melt at Swinden Technology Centre © SYAS

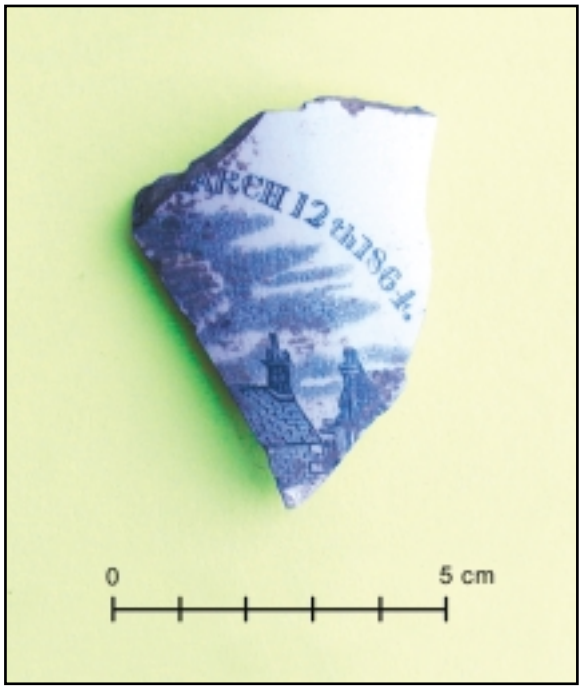


Plan of West Moor Park, Armthorpe, showing previous and current archaeological investigations © AS - WYAS



A selection of moils from the glass-working debris recovered at Silkstone glasshouse © Hugh Willmott

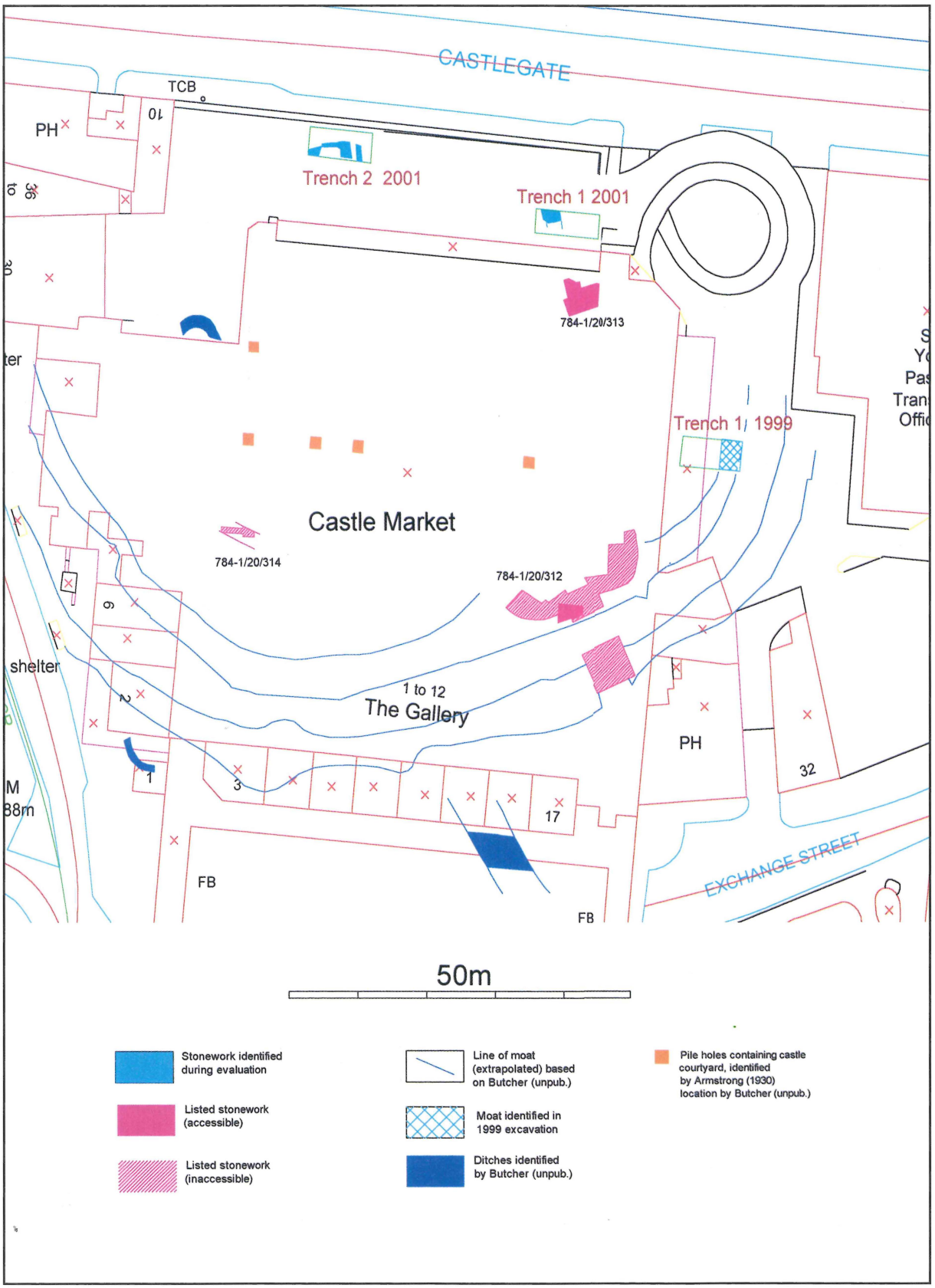
Sheffield Flood commemorative plate found at Wellgate, Conisbrough © ARCUS



Sheffield Flood commemorative pottery found at Denaby Main © SYAS

The base and firemouths of one of the kilns excavated at Denaby Main © UMAU

Machining Shop, Guest and Chrimes, Rotherham © SYAS

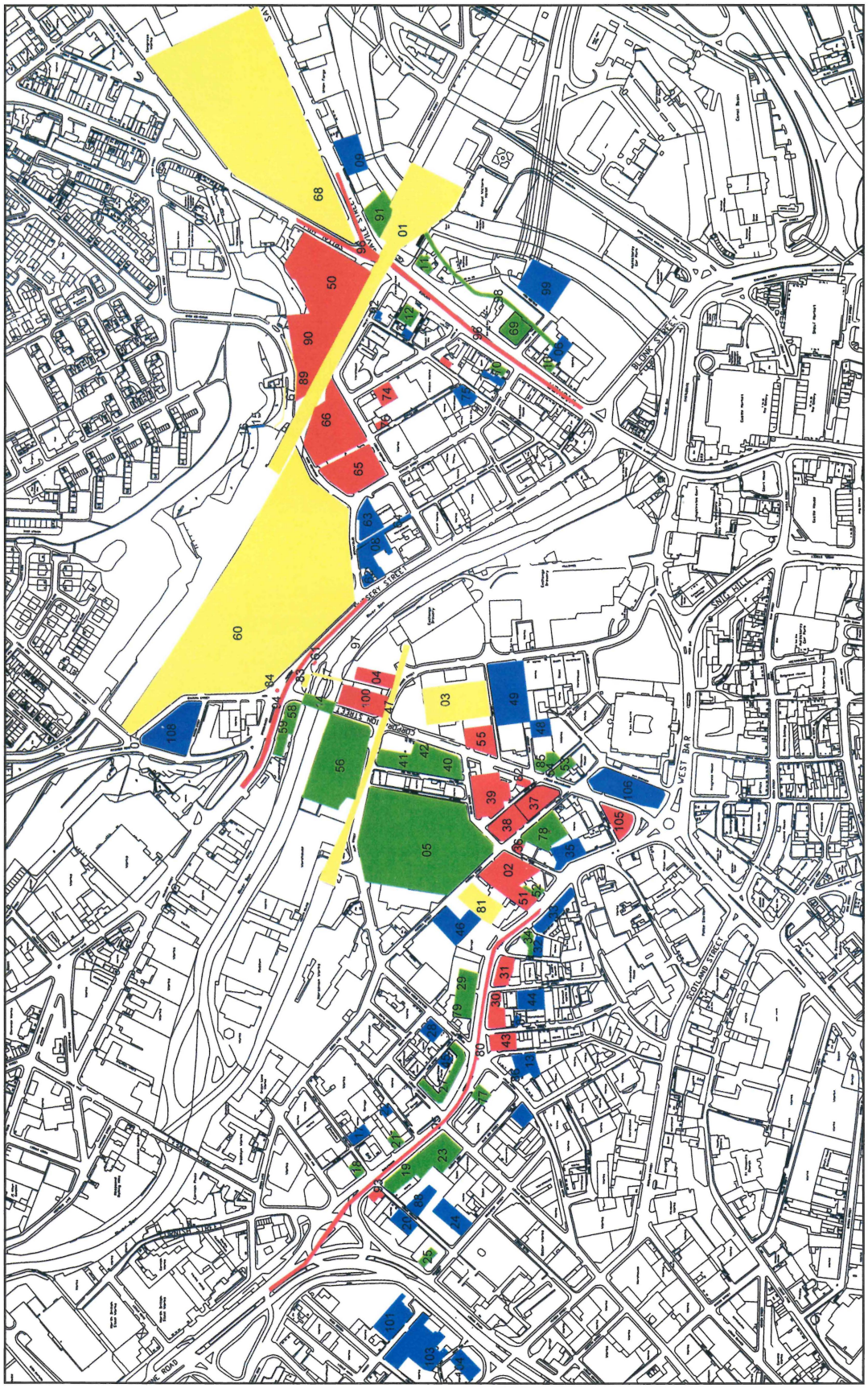


Location plan showing known remains of Sheffield Castle © ARCUS

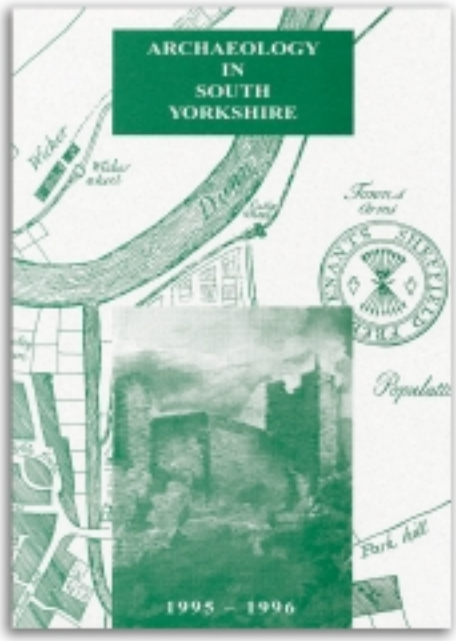
Archaeological recording at Sheffield Castle © SYAS

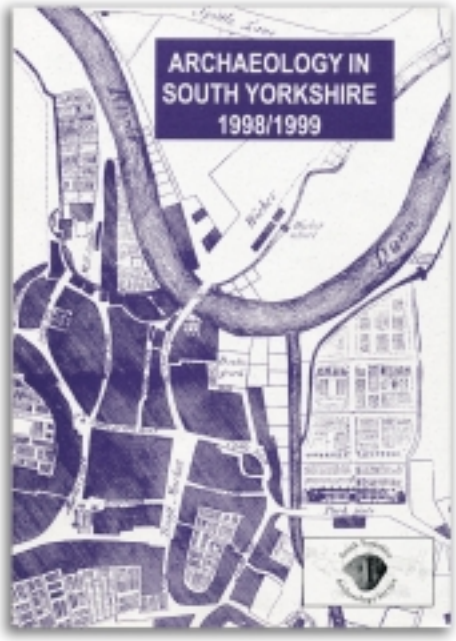
Selection of clay pipes and other finds recovered from excavations at Nursery Street, Sheffield © ARCUS

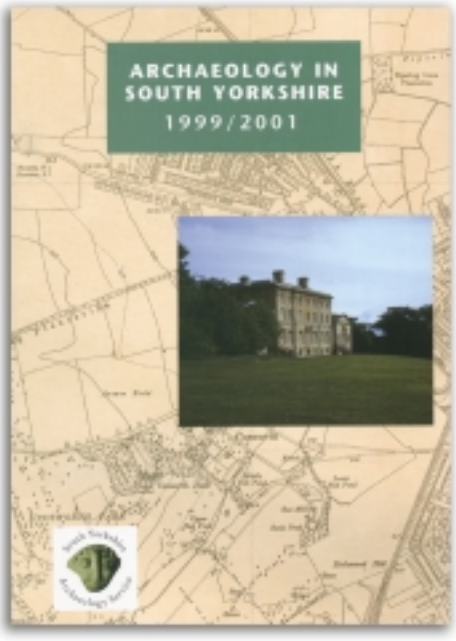
Saxon coins recovered from Sprotbrough Gardens © OnSite



Impact of Sheffield's Inner Relief Road Scheme on identified archaeological sites







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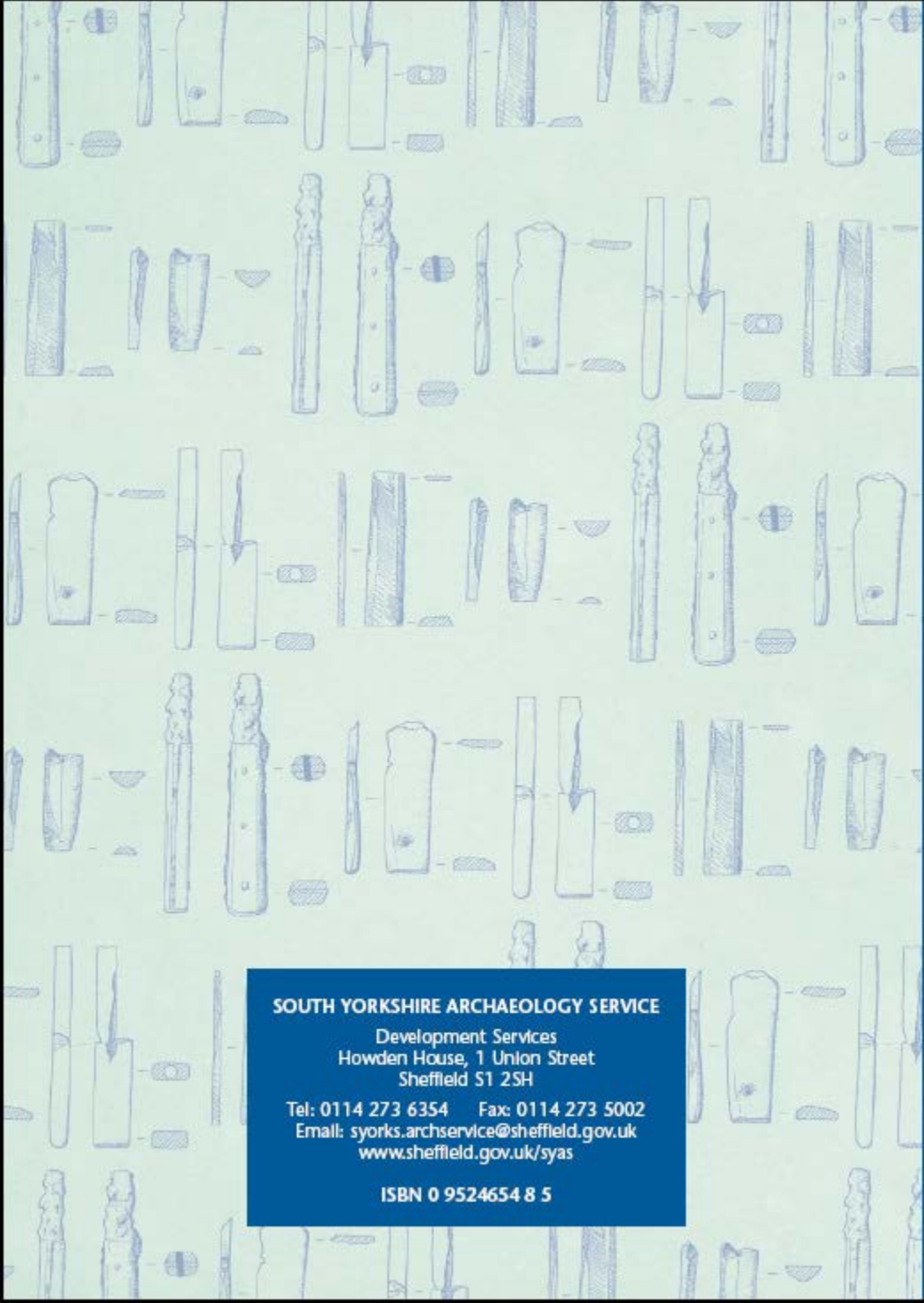

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