ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE

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South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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A review of archaeology in South Yorkshire 2003/2005

Edited by
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South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service is maintained by the Metropolitan Borough Councils of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham and the City Council of Sheffield. During the period covered by this report, the Service was administered by Development Services at Sheffield City Council.

Cover illustration features a photograph of the Brunswick Steel Works crucible furnace, London Road Student Village, overlaid on drawings of clay tobacco pipes from Sheaf Square, Sheffield.

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Review covers the financial years 2003/4 and 2004/5. It includes the results of recent fieldwork and other archaeological investigations carried out in Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield, allowing us to bring the results of new research from across South Yorkshire to the attention of a wide audience.

These years were significant for the Archaeology Service itself for two reasons. Having had a core staff of three for a number of years, leaving us with limited resources to do more than deal with pressing casework, we were delighted to expand to four full-time members of staff in 2003. The new post was created to manage the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR), the database of known archaeological information that guides our work. Without a dedicated member of staff, the SMR had become increasingly out of date, introducing a risk that important archaeology would not be considered during the development process. Now a dedicated officer is in post, we can begin the process of updating the record and turning it into the one-stop-shop of archaeological information that was envisaged when it was first established. All the reports detailed in the Annual Review are held in the SMR and can be viewed by appointment – just contact the Archaeology Service.

The second significant achievement was that we secured funding from English Heritage for an ambitious project to study the historic development of the landscapes (and townscapes) of South Yorkshire – the Historic Environment Characterisation Project. The funding allowed us to create two temporary posts within the Service, starting from August 2004. The project will complement the existing, site-specific information held in the SMR by producing an analysis of the evidence that survives around us for the development of our landscape. The pilot phase of the Characterisation project is discussed in the Research section of this review.

The need for the Archaeology Service to have access to accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date archaeological information is vital. South Yorkshire is experiencing a continued growth in development pressure. In the General section of the Annual Review for 1999/2001 we discussed 93 cases where archaeological work of some sort had taken place; by 2001/3 this had increased to 129; this volume reports 180 cases.

These cases reflect the changing nature of the development pressures on the historic environment of South Yorkshire, as well as the growth in that pressure. For example, this volume is the first to reflect the Government's Building Schools for the Future programme, which aims to rebuild or renew every secondary school in England. As a result, this review contains reports on assessment and recording of several

older schools within Sheffield, which were in the first wave of projects agreed under this scheme. Other longer-term development themes, such as residential conversion of agricultural buildings and regeneration of former colliery sites, continue to be represented.

In addition, the review covers some welcome regeneration of notable heritage sites. The Heritage Lottery Fund has grant aided restoration works of two historic parks and their associated buildings: Cusworth Hall in Doncaster and Stainborough Park in Barnsley. The Archaeology Service has been involved with both projects, advising on the investigations necessary to assist with the restoration process. The end result will be more information about the development and use of these historic landscapes, as well as a more secure future for them.

There were a number of other notable projects within the region, including work on the newly discovery Neolithic wooden trackway on Hatfield Moor. In Barnsley, a previously unknown prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure was discovered at Jump. Work in Doncaster continued to add to our knowledge of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods; the discovery of a possibly Iron Age fence beneath the Roman road at Hallgate being a significant discovery. Work at Templeborough in Rotherham produced tentative evidence that parts of the Roman fort, or at least its associated *vicus* (civilian settlement), survived the construction of the steelworks. In Sheffield, numerous industrial sites were investigated - including the grinding hulls at Wisewood Forge, the Union Grinding Wheel and the Clintock Works, allowing us to see how little the process changed between the 18th and 20th centuries, except for the source of power.

You may already know about some of these results. The Archaeology Service organises an annual Archaeology Day, at which some of the more interesting fieldwork projects and research are introduced to the wider public. In 2003, our Archaeology Day was held on November 15th. The following speakers were kind enough to offer papers: David Dungworth on post-medieval glass and pottery production at Silkstone; Peter Drew on researching the chemical industries of South Yorkshire; Ian Roberts on recent excavations at Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlements in South Yorkshire; Peter Cardwell on the Viking burial from Adwick-le-Street; Anthony Martin on the Doncaster North Bridge relief road scheme; Andy Lines on investigating the lesser-known Sheffield industries; Daryl Garton on the discovery of a 'lost' medieval settlement at Firbeck; Henry Chapman on research at Sutton Common and on Thorne Moors & Hatfield Moors.

In 2004, our Archaeology Day was held on November 13th. The following speakers were kind enough to offer papers: Anna Marshall on the role of the Portable Antiquities Scheme; Oliver Jessop on investigations at Cusworth Park; Andy Lines & Dan Ratcliffe on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project; David Pritchard on the national review of heritage designations and the pilot review of the Darnall Works; Dave Berg on recent work on Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in South

Yorkshire; Gavin Robinson on recent investigations at Station Road, Arksey; Derek Bayliss on research into Little Sheffield; Richard O'Neill on recent investigations at Wisewood Forge.

The Archaeology Service works closely with organisations and individuals involved with heritage matters throughout South Yorkshire, keeping in touch through the South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory & Liaison Panel. In 2003/4 and 2004/5, the following people were members of the Liaison Panel: Derek Bayliss of the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society (Chair); Colin Merrony of Sheffield University's Archaeology Department; Peter Robinson of Doncaster Museum; Karl Noble of Rotherham Museum; Gill Woolrich of Sheffield Museum; David Haigh and Archie Sinclair variously represented Barnsley MBC. In 2004/5, Anna Marshall of the Portable Antiquities Scheme joined us.

The Archaeology Service also reports to a Joint Committee, made up of representatives from our four constituent local authorities. In 2003/4, Councillor Mike Pye of Sheffield City Council chaired the Committee; Councillor John Knight also represented Sheffield City Council. Councillors David Bostwick and Howard Lavender represented Barnsley MBC; Councillors Margaret Ward and Tony Sockett represented Doncaster MBC; Councillors Georgina Boyes and Paul Hill represented Rotherham MBC.

In 2004/5, Councillor Chris Jenkinson took over from Howard Lavender as one of the members representing Barnsley; Councillor Cynthia Ransome took over from Margaret Ward as one of the members representing Doncaster; Councillor Jane Austen took over from Paul Hill as one of the members representing Rotherham; Councillors Trevor Bagshaw and Bryan Lodge took over from John Knight and Mike Pye as the members representing Sheffield.

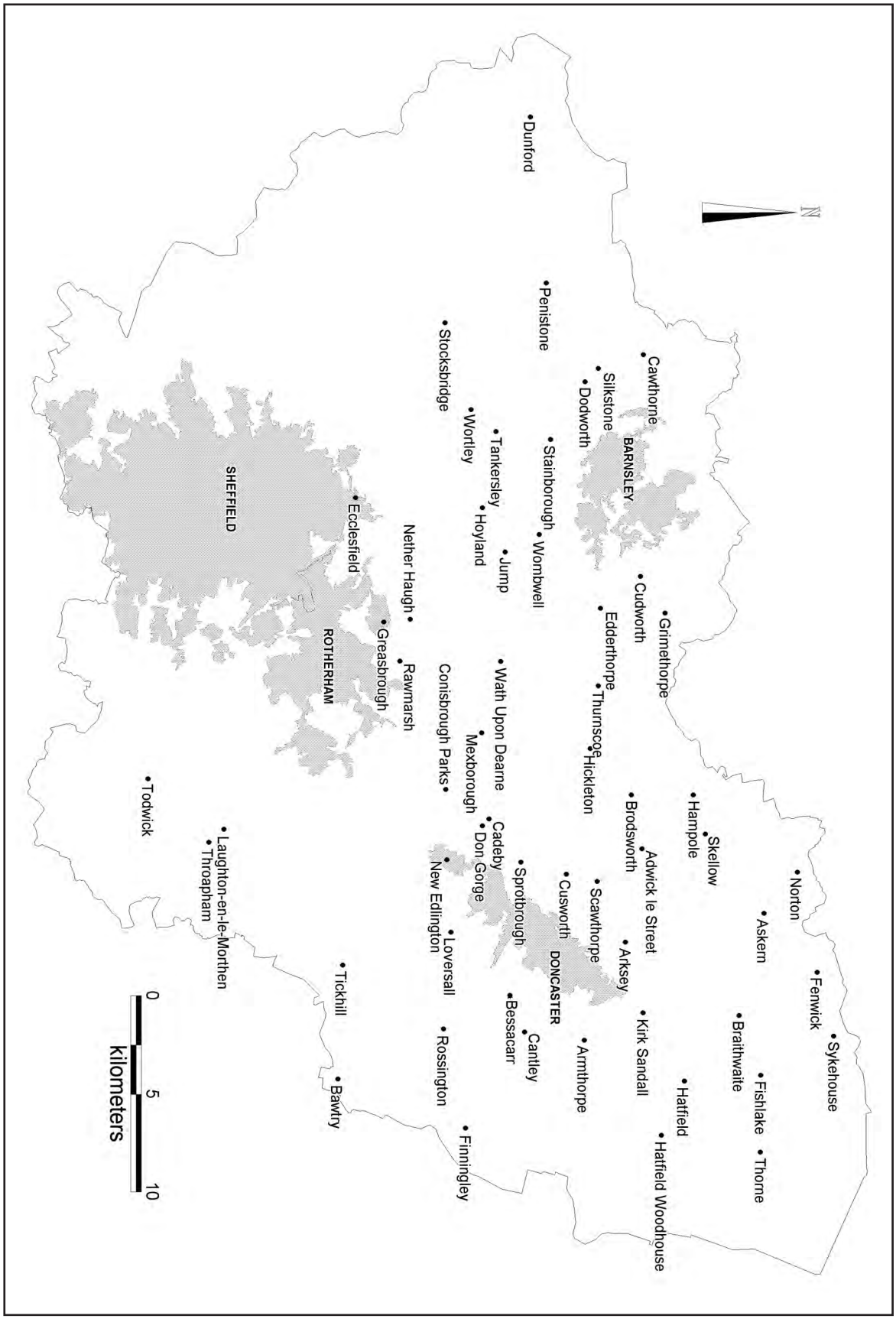
John Turner, from Sheffield City Council's Committee Secretariat, acted as Secretary to both the Panel and the Joint Committee.

Thanks must go to my colleagues Jim McNeil and Roy Sykes for their sterling efforts in keeping on top of the casework; to Louisa Matthews for taking on our SMR and surviving the experience; and to our newest colleagues, Dan Ratcliffe and Andy Lines, for their commitment to our Characterisation project.

Finally, many thanks go to Dave Sainty of *in*Heritage for helping with the compilation of this Annual Review.

Dinah Saich

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service



Map showing the areas referred to in the text.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

CRESWELL CRAGS LIMESTONE HERITAGE AREA

The Creswell Crags Limestone Heritage Area Management Action Plan, commissioned through the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund by English Heritage, outlines an integrated archaeological, palaeontological and access programme for the main limestone vales and gorges within the Heritage Area. The work follows on from a recommendation made in an earlier Conservation Plan (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1998/9*'). In the Heritage Area, which includes areas within Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire, weathering has formed a plateau with rounded hills and dry valleys, cut by a number of sharply defined vales and gorges that contain caves and crags. Several of these caves and rock shelters contain intact deposits from the Pleistocene and Holocene periods; four are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Archaeological exploration of the area began in the mid 19th century and has continued through to the present day. As well as sites with evidence for human occupation there are several caves and rock shelters that contain palaeontological (fossil) material from the Ice Age. These sites had no human input into them, but they are also important as they contain bones from the animals that lived in the area during the Ice Age, including woolly mammoth, reindeer, bison, hyenas, bears, woolly rhinoceroses and wild horses.

The main vales and gorges within the Heritage Area are Roche Abbey Vale, Firbeck Valley, Anston Stones, Lindrick Dale, Red Hill Valley, Thorpe Common and Lob Wells Wood, Ash Tree Gorge, Markland and Hollinhill Grips, Creswell Crags, Elmton and Whaley Valleys, Langwith Vale, and Pleasley Vale.

A field survey was undertaken to identify all caves and rock shelters within the Heritage Area. Predictive modelling was then undertaken to assess the potential for archaeological deposits to be present in sites that have not been excavated. The field survey increased the number of known or potential cave and rock shelter sites from 50 to 163. In the predictive modelling two models were developed, one just covering the caves and one incorporating all the caves and rock shelters. However, the results were very similar, with both models suggesting that the majority of sites, around 75-85%, have the potential to contain archaeological deposits.

The potential for open-air sites (rather than cave sites) was also considered. Those valleys that contain drift geology, which could bury archaeological remains, were identified. This, combined with background archaeological information, has been used to produce a simple model of the potential of each valley to contain open-air sites. The model produced is qualitative rather than quantitative and should be seen as a guide to potential rather than as a predictive model. The vales and gorges with the highest potential were assessed as Thorpe Common and Lob Wells Wood, Elmton and Whaley Valleys, and Langwith Vale. Lesser though still significant potential was identified in Roche Abbey Vale, Ash Tree Gorge, Markland Grips and Pleasley Vale. To take this study further, deposit models would be required for each valley, which would

Roche Abbey designed landscape and limestone crags © ARCUS

use borehole evidence to establish the sequence of deposits in the valley bottoms and identify those that have real potential to contain Ice Age archaeology.

A more general assessment of each vale or gorge was also undertaken, to provide a general overview of the landscape development of the Heritage Area. The results primarily relate to the medieval period onwards, although mention was made of prehistoric sites. The intention of this study was to identify the main historical influences or items of historic interest within each valley (*see table opposite*). The results demonstrate that human impact on the landscape of the Heritage Area has varied greatly. Some gorges have been severely impacted upon by quarrying and construction, while others appear relatively unaffected, except for the loss of tree cover and an increase in open land.

Considered as a group, the gorges represent a valuable amenity resource, comprising a palimpsest of changing human interactions with the landscape through time. To make the most of this resource, there is a need to link management and improvement of the cultural and natural heritage with increased physical, visual and intellectual access opportunities. A Conservation Statement was produced for each vale or gorge, providing a framework for future work. These statements are complemented by Management Action Proposals, comprising recommended actions to conserve, to manage and to enhance the landscape, scientific, recreational and educational value of the vales and gorges.

The project was managed by the Creswell Heritage Trust and implemented by ARCUS, with the support of Groundwork Creswell and the Creswell Heritage Trust.

Report by Dr Glyn Davies, ARCUS

Vale or Gorge	Main historical influences or items of historic interest
Roche Abbey Vale	Rock shelters in Seed Hill Wood Roche Abbey (*Cistercian monastery*), associated designed landscape and ghost stories Nor Wood (*limestone woodland*) Stone Mill and Mill farm (*possible medieval foundations*)
Firbeck Valley	Part of designed parkland, including traces of water features. (*link also to St Leger family; gallops still preserved in field boundary nearby*) Firbeck military airfield
Anston Stones Wood and Lindrick Dale	Rock shelters and caves in Anston Stones Limestone woodland in Anston Stones Railway in Anston Stones Rock shelters and landscaped gardens in Lindrick Dale Site of mill and ponds in Lindrick Dale
Red Hill Valley	Possible Roman fort and road Chesterfield Canal
Thorpe Common and Lob Wells Wood	Moor Mill Farm and remnants of water power features
Ash Tree Gorge	
Markland Grips	Iron Age hillfort Limestone woodland Upper Mill Farm and water features Railway: site of viaduct across valley and Clowne Linear Park
Elmton and Whaley Valley	Medieval settlement/farms and earthworks Scarcliffe Park (medieval earthworks, coppicing) Site of blast furnace Mill ponds
Langwith Vale	Possible medieval site Langwith Wood (*medieval deer park*) Railway cutting
Pleasley Vale	Pleasley Park (*medieval deer park*) Little Matlock Pleasely forges (*sites of*) Pleasley Mills (*quarrying, mill buildings, water power*) Pleasley Colliery and railway

A NEOLITHIC TRACKWAY AND PLATFORM ON HATFIELD MOORS

Introduction

A group of exposed pine poles were identified on the northern side of Lindholme Island in November 2004, by Mick Oliver of the Thorne and Hatfield Moors Conservation Forum. A site visit revealed additional areas of exposed timbers, indicating that the site was a trackway positioned towards the base of the peat and thus presumably of prehistoric date. The full length of the combined exposed areas indicated that the track was perhaps 40m or more long. The site had been exposed by previous peat milling activities, with the exposed areas in a reasonable state of preservation but deteriorating rapidly. Two seasons of excavation were consequently undertaken in 2004 and 2005, to determine the date, character and extent of the track, to assist in its future management as part of the restoration of Hatfield Moors being undertaken by English Nature (now Natural England).

The first phase of excavations, in 2004, was away from the originally identified section, which remained submerged due to the wet conditions on site. Five trenches were excavated across the alignment of the structure, to provide a sample of the site and its environmental context for analysis and to assess variability in preservation. Excavations in 2005 were focused more directly on the northern area of the site, which had been inaccessible in 2004, where the poles appeared to display a different alignment. In addition, trenches were excavated to the north and south of the site to establish the full extent of the surviving archaeology. In conjunction with the archaeological investigations, a programme of borehole gridding across the site provided a four-dimensional stratigraphic model of the changing local landscape through time.

A great variability in preservation was revealed across the site, with some areas having been completely removed by peat milling, whilst other areas were well preserved beneath up to 20cm of *in situ* peat. However, drainage channels relating to peat milling had cut through all areas of the archaeology, dramatically damaging many of the remains.

Archaeological results

Following exposure of the site in excavation, a full length of nearly 50m was identified. The structure was built in a corduroy fashion, whereby poles were originally laid down following the overall alignment of the trackway, over which superstructure poles were laid at right angles, *across* the alignment of the trackway (see photograph on page 147 of colour section). The structure ranged in width from over 3m at its southern terminus to less than 1m at its northern end, narrowing consistently along its route. This narrowing was reflected in a reduction in the diameters of the poles being used. At its northern end, the trackway ran up to a platform of a similar construction, but with poles aligned obliquely to those of the trackway. The alignment of the trackway displays a slight 'dog-leg' as it approaches the platform, reminiscent of the avenue at Avebury. Two bands of birch bark laid directly onto the peat surface marked the junction between the trackway and the platform.

Investigating a section of the Hatfield trackway that has been partly removed by peat milling © SYAS

Analysis of the wood, undertaken by Maisie Taylor, shows that the site was constructed entirely from pine. There was very little identifiable modification of the poles, although the state of preservation of the wood made such identification difficult. A series of radiocarbon dates provides a date range between 2900 BC and 2500 BC, indicating construction in the late Neolithic period. There was no evidence for maintenance or mending.

The palaeo-environmental results

In conjunction with a stratigraphic survey, a combined strategy of palynology (Benjamin Gearey), coleopteran analysis (Nicki Whitehouse) and plant macrofossil analysis (Orni Akeret, Stewart Gardner and John Carrot) provides an environmental context for the site. The results of these analyses, combined with previous work on Hatfield Moors (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'), shows that the landscape had previously been wooded by pine and birch. Rising groundwater levels in this area during the fourth and third millennia BC flooded this northern section of the Moors, probably resulting in the death of the trees in this area. At the time of trackway construction, this had opened up the landscape. The structure was built onto wet muds, at the time when this area was shifting towards ombrotrophy (a nutrient poor peatland). Pools of open water would have existed within the local landscape, alongside the first Sphagnum mosses and other raised mire plants. Shortly

after the construction of the trackway and platform, and contributing to its preservation, raised mire peat grew and enveloped the site.

The stratigraphic survey results allow the local topography at the time of construction to be reconstructed; the trackway extended from an area of raised sand at the northern end of Lindholme Island into the edge of the emerging bog. Oddly, the route of the trackway runs almost parallel to a sand ridge that extended into the bog, indicating that a shorter route from dry land to the platform could have easily been achieved.

Conclusions

The Hatfield trackway and platform were constructed towards the end of the Neolithic period, at a time when the landscape on the northern edge of Hatfield Moors was changing dramatically, with the opening up of the skyline through the loss of trees and the development of new boggy environments. Architectural details of the site indicate that it did not have a pragmatic function. Firstly, the route of the trackway is longer than it needed to be to link the platform to dryland. Secondly, the narrowing of the trackway and its dog-leg plan are unnecessarily elaborate, as is the insertion of birch bark at the junction between the trackway and platform. Rather, the structure appears to reference the changing natural environment. The construction materials of pine and birch reflect the dominant tree coverage, and the narrowing of the trackway may reflect the thinning of woodland on the edge of the emerging bog.

It seems most appropriate to view the Hatfield trackway and platform as a ceremonial structure, responding to and exploiting dramatic changes in the local environment. The form of the trackway provides a dramatic 'forced perspective' when viewed from its southern terminus, which would have made the structure look longer and grander. It also allowed movement along the trackway and access to the platform to be controlled. If the platform is considered to be an area for the acting out of ceremonies, then it would have been easily observed by spectators on the adjacent sand ridge, but be separated from them. Thus, it seems most appropriate that the structure be seen within the broader framework of monumentality towards the end of the Neolithic, as seen elsewhere in Britain.

Report by Henry Chapman and Benjamin Gearey, University of Birmingham

EXCAVATIONS AT SUTTON COMMON

Sutton Common lies approximately 8 miles to the north of Doncaster, just south of Askern. A pair of earthwork enclosures within a former wetland, on the western edge of the Humberhead Levels, has been known about since the beginning of the 19th century. Early investigations at the site (Whiting 1936) revealed that it was constructed during prehistory and showed that there was wet-preservation of organic material. A chequered history followed these investigations, wrought by the combined effects of regional drainage (which significantly lowered the water table, thus threatening the sustainability of the organic remains) and direct damage through bulldozing and ploughing.

The impact of these developments led to a series of investigations throughout the 1980s and 1990s aimed at assessing the state of preservation of the site, whilst obtaining data to examine its dating, phasing and regional context (Parker Pearson and Sydes 1997). The earlier work in the 1930s had indicated at least two phases of construction. The more recent work demonstrated an Iron Age date for the site, through radiocarbon analysis, but many archaeological questions remained unanswered and the sustainability of the site remained uncertain. The importance of Sutton Common within the broader themes of Iron Age studies was, however, clear; it is effectively a fort with wet-preservation.

The importance of the site led to its purchase in 1997 by the Carstairs Countryside Trust, with assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund and English Heritage. At the time of purchase, a programme of investigations began, continuing from work commenced during the English Heritage funded Humber Wetlands Project. The programme started with the survey and three-dimensional modelling of the site (Chapman and Van de Noort 2001) and the installation of monitoring equipment to assess the nature of the burial environment, allowing a three-dimensional model to be developed of which areas were most threatened by de-watering (Chapman and Cheetham 2002, Van de Noort *et al.* 2001, Cheetham 2004). Two phases of evaluation were also undertaken, to test the results of the monitoring and to provide archaeological data for the model (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1998/1999*' and '*1999/2001*').

The results of the monitoring and modelling revealed a spatial variation in the areas that could be sustained through appropriate management of water on the site. Fundamentally, it showed that the preservation of organic material within the larger of the two enclosures was rapidly decreasing and that it was unlikely that any programme of management would be able to guarantee its long-term survival. This was in contrast to the deposits of the smaller enclosure, which appeared to hold greater potential for *in situ* preservation. These results led to English Heritage funding a large-scale excavation of the whole of the interior of the larger enclosure, including sections through its 'defences'. Following the setbacks of foot and mouth, excavations took place during

the summers of 2002 and 2003, combining teams from the Universities of Exeter and Hull. In total, an area of over 20,000m² was excavated.

The subsequent post-excavation analyses have revealed a complete plan of the archaeology of the larger enclosure. The combination of spatial analyses, dendrochronology, radiocarbon dating, palaeo-environmental research and contributions from many specialists has provided a detailed picture of activity at Sutton Common. During the early Holocene, the landscape on this western edge of the Humberhead Levels was re-worked; melt-water channels cut a topography of sandy islands and emerging wetlands. The islands were occupied during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and the Bronze Age, with evidence for lithic tool production. During the early Bronze Age, a mortuary enclosure was constructed on the common.

In the fourth century BC, two of these 'islands', on opposing sides of the infilled channel of the Hampole Beck, formed the base for the construction of a marsh fort. The larger, D-shaped island formed the focus for this activity, being enclosed by a series of elaborate 'defences' including an internal box rampart, an inner ditch, a palisaded bank and an outer, segmented ditch, with further palisades extending out into the surrounding wetlands. Two elaborate entrances, marked by avenues of large, flat-bottomed posts, were constructed; one cut through the western side, providing access from the smaller enclosure via a causeway across the Hampole Beck, the other cut through the eastern side, opening out into the wetlands.

Internally, four-post structures, or granaries dominated the site. There were at least 150 of these structures, ordered in rows and providing empty routeways through the site. Beneath the posts of many of these granaries, deposits of charred grain were recovered. This doesn't appear to reflect *in situ* burning, but rather the deliberate placing of material in the post-holes prior to the erection of the granaries. The arrangement of the granaries indicates a formal organisation of space within the enclosure and the occurrence of charred grain indicates a ceremony associated with their construction. The complete lack of domestic buildings within the interior of the enclosure, reflected by low numbers of finds and an absence of indicators of human occupation from the various environmental analyses, demonstrates that the original function of the site was not as a living space. Indeed, the limited number of finds, which include fragmentary pottery, a quern fragment and a worn antler weaving comb, were all recovered from the eastern ditch terminals, accompanied by animal bones and two human heads. This area also displayed the only use of yew on site and so it appears that this entrance onto the wetlands may have had a ceremonial function.

Dendrochronological dating of the timbers from the site indicates that trees were felled between the winter of 372 BC and 362 BC, indicating a very short period of construction. There were no instances of mending and it appears that the structures had a very short-lived functional life.

The second phase of Iron Age activity, post-dating the 'defences', was a series of 12 small enclosures dating from the

Aerial photograph of Sutton Common showing areas excavated in 2002 © Sutton Common Project

4th to the 2nd century BC. Geoarchaeological analysis has shown that the fills of these enclosure ditches contained ash and pyre debris, implying that these features served as sacred areas for activities relating to funerary rites.

The work has demonstrated that the enclosures on Sutton Common have more significance than was previously considered, particularly in relation to Iron Age studies generally. The conception of the marsh fort did not include settlement. Elaborate 'defences' were constructed to house a large granary. Given that the wetland environment would not have been conducive to grain survival, it appears that any practical interpretation would be naïve. The multi-vallation of the site, the elaborate processional entranceways and the apparent structured deposition of material around the eastern entranceway indicate that the site had great symbolic significance; this is reflected by the later use of the site for funerary rituals. Unlike similar sites elsewhere, the scale of the excavations, the accurate dating provided by dendrochronology and the contextual information provided by environmental analyses give a detailed picture of the intentionality of the original architects of the site. The process of construction may have served to bring disparate groups together, whilst emphasising social organisation. The site was clearly an important place, which was re-emphasised by later generations.

The full results from the excavations will be published this year (Van de Noort *et al*. 2007).

Report by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingam, and Robert Van de Noort, University of Exeter

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THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISATION PROJECT

Introduction

The historic environment is all around us. It is not confined to stately homes or ancient monuments but includes the cities and towns in which we live and work. Through research it is possible to explore the historic processes that shaped the landscape we see around us today. Historic Characterisation is a powerful tool in this research process and its results can be used to inform future decisions on the management and change of the landscape.

Background

In August 2004, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service began a project to characterise and analyse the landscapes covered by the unitary authorities of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. This project has been funded by English Heritage and is due for completion in summer 2008.

Historic Characterisation is a process that has been taking place across the country since 1992 (Fairclough *et al*. 1999; Aldred and Fairclough, 2002). English Heritage has been working on two complementary programmes of research. The first, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), is mainly concerned with rural landscapes. The second, Extensive Urban Survey (EUS), is concerned with the archaeology, historic topography and built form of urban areas. The South Yorkshire project is part of a new wave of research, dealing with large metropolitan areas, that uses an integrated approach to cover rural, urban and industrial landscapes.

South Yorkshire is an area of diverse landscape character including open moorlands, agricultural countryside, rural market towns, medieval villages and the expanding metropolitan centres of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. Industry has been a major force for change throughout the area's history. Some industries, such as coal mining, have made substantial changes to the landscape and settlement pattern whilst others, such as linen weaving, have left more ephemeral traces. The methodology developed for this project (known as Historic Environment Characterisation, or HEC, in order to distinguish it from earlier approaches) allows the varied scales of these activities to be recorded and set in context within the surrounding landscape.

Methodology

The characterisation process begins by identifying physical patterns in the present day landscape from maps, plans and aerial photographs. Boundaries are then drawn around areas with common characteristics; examples might include a large stand of ancient woodland, or an area of countryside with the straight boundaries of parliamentary enclosure. In urban environments each unit may record a different type of housing layout, or a phase of industrial expansion. Each 'HEC unit' is recorded as a digital mapping object in a Geographic Information System (GIS)[1]. This is linked to a detailed database entry that records present day landscape

characteristics, such as land use and physical form, as well as the development of the unit through time.

Analysis of the data recorded by the HEC project is centred on the concept of 'historic legibility'. This measure has been developed specifically for the South Yorkshire project to describe how much of a former landscape survives, and can be 'read' in the present. Examples might be industrial features within an area now dominated by commercial development or preserved field boundaries within a modern housing estate. The extent of this legibility is recorded as being 'significant', 'partial', 'fragmentary' or 'invisible', where none survives.

An initial pilot project was undertaken to get to grips with the large task involved, evaluate the sources of data and test the new methodology. Three pilot areas were chosen with the deliberate aim of testing the flexibility of the approach across the varied landscapes of South Yorkshire. Pilot area 1 took in the enclosed moorlands in the west of the county; area 2 contained the settlements of Adwick-le-Street and Askern, a mixed region of rural and urbanised settlements; and area 3 was part of the medieval urban core of Rotherham. Information gathered from the first of these areas is outlined below, as an example.

Pilot area 1: Land to the west of Penistone, Barnsley

This area is in the rural west of South Yorkshire, where the gritstone moorlands of the Dark Peak meet the enclosed countryside of the upper reaches of the Don Valley. It includes the hamlet of Carlecotes and the villages of Millhouse Green, Thurlstone and Ingbirchworth (*see diagram on page 148 of colour section*).

The west of the study area is an area of upland moorland, a landscape where settlement and agriculture has been largely absent for thousands of years. This has preserved a large number of prehistoric archaeological remains, many visible as earthworks. Consequently, this landscape has been recorded as having 'significant' legibility of ancient farming and settlement.

Moving east, away from the moors, the high ground tends to be characterised by areas of 'surveyed enclosure' (*see page 149 of colour section*). These regular, straight-sided, walled enclosures result from the conversion of moorland to grassland pasture in the late 18th century.

Analysis of the relationship between these character types and other data held in the Sites and Monument Record shows that similar profiles of find-spots can be discerned in both areas of moorland and improved pasture, but that earthwork monuments are generally absent from the latter. This absence is likely to have been determined by the creation and improvement of the permanent pasture, through the laying of drainage ditches or the ploughing and re-seeding of worn out pastures (Bevan 1998, p10 and p76). The characterisation project may help to demonstrate other biases in the survival of the archaeological record, caused by historic landscape change.

Historic legibility: streets of terraced housing in Crookes, Sheffield, (shown in grey) can be seen to follow the enclosed strip fields that were once part of the village's medieval open field (shown on the 1850's Ordnance Survey map).

The picture becomes much more complicated as we reach the land further down the steep-sided valleys. Here, the density of HEC units increases, as does the age of the historic types recorded. This land has been enclosed for longer, with 'piecemeal' enclosure patterns (indicating land enclosed gradually) surrounding settlements that, by comparison with similar settlement patterns of known date elsewhere, were probably nucleated by the 12th century or earlier. Thurlstone, Carlecotes and Ingbirchworth have seen small amounts of expansion in the 20th century, but within each a significant amount of earlier character survives. Thurlstone is particularly notable for terraces of 18th century weavers' cottages, whilst Ingbirchworth contains a number of preserved laithes (combined farm and cow houses). Superimposed on these medieval and post-medieval period landscapes are a number of 19th and 20th century reservoirs, which generally mask all signs of the earlier landscape.

Significant modern extractive landscapes also lie within the study area. The large extractive and building products production complex at Hazlehead has been operated intensively since the sale of the Hazlewood Hall Estate to the Hepworth Iron Company in 1899 (Banks Group, 1999 p.127). There is evidence, however, of earlier industrial activity on

the site, with extraction of coal and clay marked on historic OS mapping, showing the same resources have been utilised on differing scales over a long timescale.

Looking at the patterns of development and change within the pilot area, it is clear that there is an intimate relationship between topography, settlement pattern and land use. Settlement has been focused along the river valleys. This is likely to be due in part to the fertility of this land, but later settlement growth was influenced by the developing water-powered industries. The higher and more marginal land of the pilot area was generally brought into agricultural use later. This 'surveyed enclosure' landscape represents the local expression of a national trend for the enclosure and 'improvement' of common grazing land in the 18th and 19th centuries, through the use of Parliamentary Acts of Enclosure.

The characterisation project is showing that continuity and change within the rural west of South Yorkshire can begin to be understood by this kind of large scale landscape analysis. Whilst highlighting the changes, the project shows the influence past landscapes have had upon areas that might seem thoroughly modern.

Future Work

The pilot phase of this project has now been completed and its main phase is well underway. On completion, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service aim to provide a web resource that will make the results widely available. The landscapes of South Yorkshire have been created through change and will rightly continue to develop. Informed decision-making about the direction that landscape change will take will only be possible if we understand the historic dimensions of the present landscape. The Characterisation project should help us gain this understanding, helping us as a community, to decide which parts of our historic environment we wish to retain. Historic Environment Characterisation is increasingly being used to facilitate sustainable landscape change in this way (Clark *et al.* 2004).

Report by Dan Ratcliffe & Jennifer Marchant, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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1 GIS systems form the framework on which most modern Historic Environment (or Sites and Monument) Records are managed. The system allows geographic data to be stored, displayed and manipulated much more flexibly than with traditional paper mapping. Data from separate sources can be viewed and analysed together according to the geographical location to which it relates, allowing us to deal with larger volumes of information with greater speed and accuracy than has been possible in the past.

ECCLESALL WOODS, SHEFFIELD

A series of walkover surveys of Ecclesall Woods led to proposals for further study of the archaeological features identified, including detailed survey of key features (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). The Friends of Ecclesall Woods then secured a grant from the Local Heritage Initiative to undertake detailed surveys of a hilltop enclosure and associated field system and of approximately 100 Q-pits, under the supervision of a consultant archaeologist.

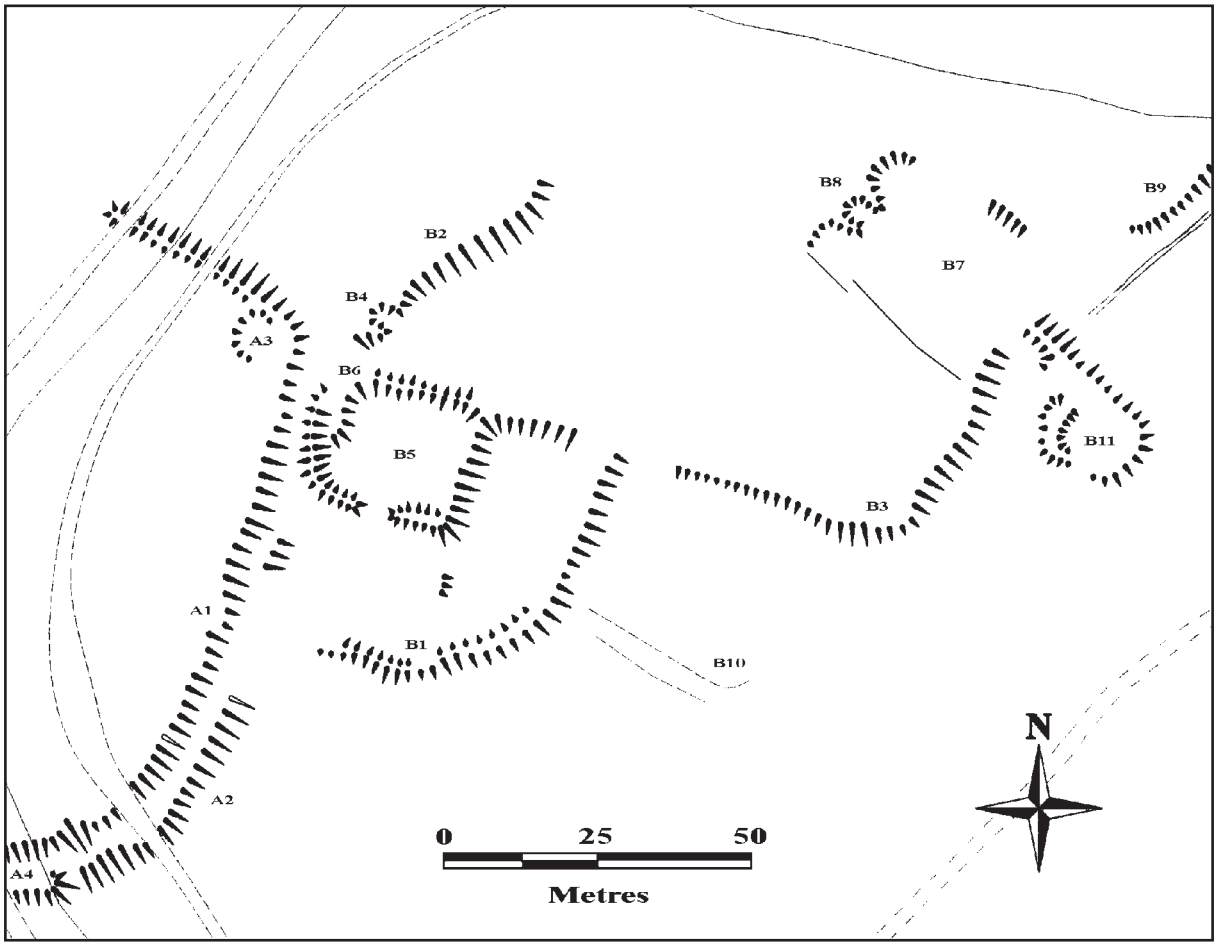
The survey of the hilltop enclosure and field system was carried out in December 2002. Volunteers from the Friends group were trained in recording archaeological earthworks and in the use of a total (survey) station during the course of the work. The hilltop enclosure is located in a prominent position above the Limb Brook. The enclosure, which covers an area of approximately 0.45 hectares, is defined by a continuous earthen bank (A1). There is no bank on the western side of the enclosure. Outside the enclosure is an intermittent counterscarp bank (A2). No archaeological features were identified within the enclosure's interior and no evidence for a ditch associated with the enclosure bank was noted.

The adjacent field system comprises a series of linear earthworks that define at least one curvilinear enclosure (B1 to B3), two rectilinear enclosures (B5 and B7) and two possible platforms (B6 and B11). The western boundary of enclosure B5 is built over the counterscarp of the hilltop enclosure, indicating that it is later in date. Both the hilltop enclosure and the field system have been disturbed by later activity, including charcoal burning (A3), quarrying (A4) and white coal production (B4 and B8).

The hilltop enclosure is comparable in form to known hilltop enclosures elsewhere in England, although it is comparatively small in size (Raymond 1988). These enclosures were constructed and used during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and are usually interpreted as stock enclosures or sites where agricultural produce was stored. Such enclosures tend to be surrounded by a single bank and ditch and may be open on one side, like the example in Ecclesall Woods.

The adjacent fields appear to form part of an irregular aggregate field system – meaning a collection of fields that are irregular in shape and size and are gathered around a focal point, usually a settlement (Ebbatson 1989). Evidence from other areas of the country suggests, again, that such systems began to be developed in the Bronze Age and continued into the Iron Age and possibly Roman periods.

A rapid survey of the Q-pits followed, between January and September 2003. Q-pits are the remnants of white coal hearths, used for drying wood to be used in lead smelting; they date from between the late 16th and mid 18th centuries. The term Q-pit may originate from the shape of the surviving earthwork feature. The majority of the features surveyed consisted of a single circular or sub-circular pit, between 3 and 5m across, associated with a bank of upcast earth with a dip or



Survey of hilltop enclosure and field system, Ecclesall Woods © ASE Ltd

interruption at its lowest point. The rapid survey undertaken allowed the Q-pits in Ecclesall Woods to be classified according to complexity and form, differentiating between this typical form and tongued, leated and double forms. How the hearths functioned is still not clear and detailed investigation of a sample of the different forms is recommended.

From reports by John Pouncett, ASE Ltd

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FURTHER FIELDWORK IN THE PORTER VALLEY, SHEFFIELD

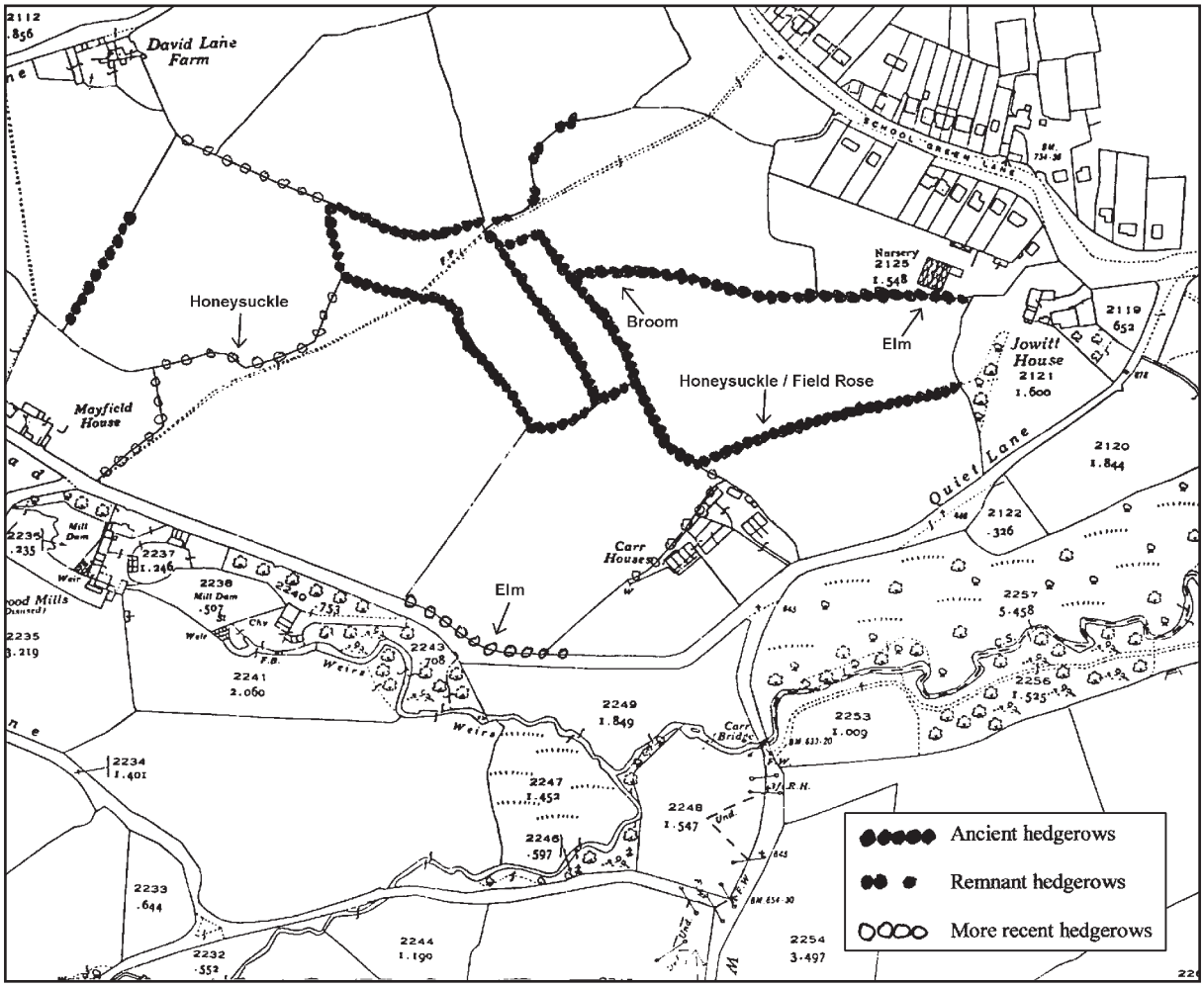
Archaeological survey of the Porter and adjoining Mayfield valleys began in 2001, when funding from the Local Heritage Initiative allowed a walkover survey to be commissioned (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). The Friends of the Porter Valley, who had secured that funding, have since gone on to undertake more survey work themselves, to supplement the walkover results. In the spring and summer of 2003, a plant survey was undertaken, recording both native and non-native species; this ecological survey related the presence of certain plants to past and current farming activities.

There have been enormous changes in farming since the 1945 Agricultural Act, at which time the valley would have looked very different from today. At that time there were many more farms, machinery was horse-drawn and most enterprises were mixed holdings, with far more arable than there is now. At that time, a third of the area was under arable cultivation, for oats, barley, potatoes and turnips. Recently, only two fields have been under arable cultivation, for barley and potatoes. Today farming is largely based on livestock, rearing sheep, cattle and, since 2003, alpacas.

Pre-war most of the farms had a dairy herd, grazing on unimproved pasture and fed hay in winter. Earlier, farmers used everything they could lay their hands on to get their livestock through the winter. Until the early 19th century, even holly leaves were used and landowners planted holly trees and encouraged their growth in thickets, known as holly haggs. The trees were then coppiced and the lopped vegetation given as winter fodder. The survey identified 11 possible holly haggs. It is difficult to be certain that any are of certainly ancient origin, but they are close to marginal farmland, making them probable candidates.

Most hedgerows in the valley were planted following the Enclosure Awards at the end of the 18th century. The enclosure hedges are straight and composed of hawthorn, plus the occasional woody plant, such as elder, that has colonised since. The walkover survey suggested irregular fields north of Quiet Lane might be older and a detailed survey of the hedgerow plants confirmed this. Most of the hedges in this area are species-rich and include: hawthorn, hazel, holly, elder, dog rose, blackthorn, rowan, wych elm, field rose, honeysuckle, broom and cotoneaster (a bird sown hybrid). 'Hooper's Law' states that the age of a hedge can be calculated by counting the number of species in a 30m length. This gives a date range of 500-700 years for these hedges. The hedges are no longer managed and are becoming tall and gappy; eventually, they will turn into strips of trees.

Subsequently, volunteers from the Friends and from ARTEAMUS fieldwalked a field known as Oven Croft, which lies within the area of old enclosures mentioned above. The place name could indicate the former site of a furnace or kiln. The field is usually used



Ancient and more recent hedgerows on the north side of the Mayfield Valley © FoPV

as pasture, but in autumn 2004 it was ploughed and reseeded. Fieldwalking was carried out immediately after the field had been ploughed and rolled.

Finds of all types were relatively evenly scattered, with a slight increase at the downslope end of the area. Two pieces of flint were recovered, only one of which showed signs of having been worked. The earliest pottery found was from the medieval period. Small sherds of both Coal Measures white (13th-14th centuries) and Coal Measures purple ware (15th-16th centuries) were found. Waste from a medieval bole hearth was also recovered, in the form of solidified runs of lead slag adhering to pieces of clay hearth lining. The field lies about 700m south east of a Bole Hill, which may be the source of this material. Other industrial remains included a fragment from a cementation furnace, a number of pieces of crucible and associated steel slag and pieces of cinder from a forge hearth; these were probably imported during the manuring process, rather than indicating local industrial activity.

From reports by Oliver Gilbert and Peter Bayliss, Friends of the Porter Valley

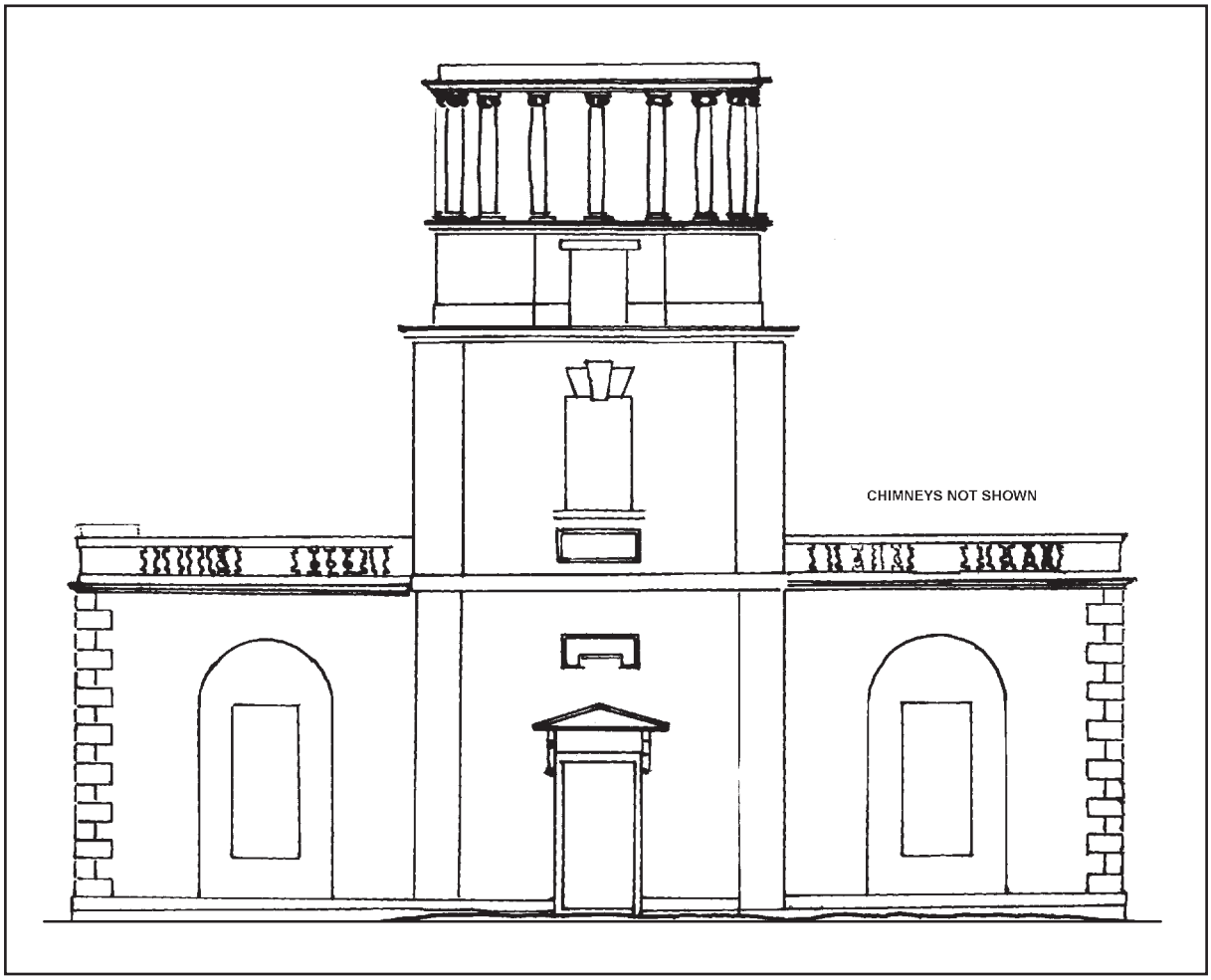
DONCASTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH

Further research on Bilham Belvedere

Bilham Belvedere, also known as Prospect House and the Summer House, is a now ruinous building situated, appropriately, in Summer House Plantation, approximately a kilometre north of Hickleton. It was formerly part of the Bilham estate, was purchased by the trustees of the Thelluson Trust in around 1811, and is now in the ownership of Brodsworth Estates. Its history and dating is unclear. Hunter (1828) is no help when referring to Thomas Selwood, d.1758 "Bilham was his principle residence and he may be said to have made it what it is, with the exception of its beautiful prospect-house, by building and planting". However, its latest phase is known to have been completed by W N W Hewitt (Miller 1804). Deeds relating to Bilham from 1711 to 1811 are apparently held in the archives of the Yorkshire Archaeology Society and may shed some light.

An excavation of the interior of Bilham Belvedere, funded and supported by the owners Mr and Mrs Williams, was completed by Doncaster Archaeological Society in 1999 (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1998/9*'). Much of the material recovered was fallen masonry and brick from the construction, which was stored after recording. Some of the masonry had an obvious place in the remaining structure, including component parts of balustrades surrounding the wings and apsidal entrance. There were also half columns

Recovered masonry, tile and brick from the belvedere on display © Mel Timmins

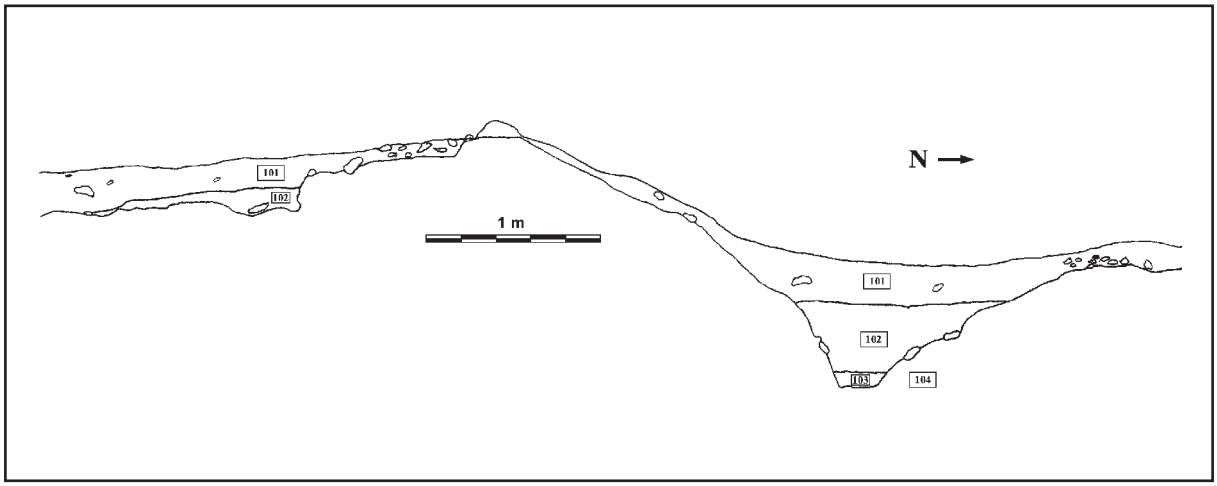


South east view of Bilham Belvedere: reconstruction with reference to recovered masonry

similar to one remaining in the Venetian window in the north wing. However, other material, such as columns with bases and ionic capitals, ashlar with 135º returns, cornices with a similar return and smaller curved sections of cornice, seemed incongruous.

Plans for the final and grandest phase of the building were exhibited at the Royal Academy in the early 1800s, but unfortunately no drawings are known to exist. In the hope that some reasoned thinking would produce a realistic visual reconstruction, Graciela Williams and Donal McGarry, both architects, brought their expertise to bear upon the problem. In autumn 2000 Mr McGarry produced a set of reconstruction drawings based on the surviving structure and the material recovered.

Once Mr McGarry's suggestion of a superstructure to the tower with an octagonal form, incorporating the stone with 135º returns, was considered other puzzling aspects of the building became clearer. The circular lining to the tower and limestone reinforcing to the undercroft were now an obvious



East facing section of trench at Scabba Wood © Doug Croft

necessity to bear the weight of the superstructure.

I am convinced that Mr McGarry's interpretation is close to the reality. It accounts for all the recovered masonry and the suggested form of "cupola", with an octagonal lower part and circular upper, is a form known in the period (D McGarry pers com). However, some aspects remain unresolved. Access to the cupola was certainly from the apse, since the staircase obviously reached that level, but the detail is not known. Roofing arrangements also remain unclear. One piece of lead sheeting, approximately 1m in width, was recovered and is certainly from part of the roof, possibly one of the wings. Several local sandstone roofing slates were also found. As both lead and tiles were a useful, re-usable commodity it is a surprise that any remain.

Excavations at Scabba Wood

Scabba Wood has been woodland since the 16th century and probably much longer, although its boundaries have changed over time. It lies about a kilometre south east of Sprotbrough and, along with the adjacent Pot Ridings Wood, contains several earthworks within its boundaries. Those of Scabba Wood were mapped in a walk over survey by Chadwick and Robbins (1998). The general area is rich in multi-period archaeology, ranging from the Neolithic to the industrial.

In the winter of 2002/03 the owner of the wood, Mr Morris, noticed a ditch and bank that seemed to persist for some 500m or so, running in an east-west direction. Being a member of Doncaster Archaeological Society, he invited Society members to investigate and establish a date for the feature. It was mapped using a hand held GPS and shown to correlate with a feature recorded by Chadwick and Robbins.

In spring 2003, volunteers cleared the previous year's undergrowth and marked out a trench in a suitable location, to put a section across the features. During the clearance, a solitary flake of worked flint was found in the disturbed topsoil. The chosen trench location was in close proximity to a fault

in the geology that runs approximately north-south through the wood. Several large stones, with one example upright, are grouped adjacent to the site.

The trench was excavated in May 2003 and was extended to incorporate the area surrounding one of the larger stones mentioned above. The area was taken down to natural, but the bank was left as a result of time constraints. There were no finds within the excavation and the rock-cut ditch revealed no obvious indications as to date. Samuel Grover's (1711) map of the area[1] shows 3 field boundaries on a similar alignment and position; if the ditch and bank are one of the boundaries shown on Grover's map then they were certainly in existence in 1711 and quite possibly some considerable time before that.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr and Mrs Williams, the owners of Bilham Belvedere, for their interest and support, to Mr McGarry for permission to reproduce his drawings of the building and to all the volunteers from Doncaster Archaeological Society for their help on site. Thanks are also due to Mr Morris, the owner of Scabba Wood, and the members of the excavation team at Doncaster Archaeological Society.

Report by Doug Croft

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[1] Samuel Grover's 1711 map is held in the Doncaster Archives at Balby

SOUTH YORKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society was founded in 1933, by people from the University of Sheffield and local industry in Sheffield, as the Society for the Preservation of Old Sheffield Tools and Machinery. They realised that traditional local trades, such as cutlery, were changing fast and set to work to preserve what they could, physically or by record. The Society has a continuous history since then, despite changes of name. We believe that it is the oldest group in the world for industrial history and industrial preservation in a local area. Its record of achievement includes securing the survival of Abbeydale Works and Shepherd Wheel as historic industrial sites; preserving Wortley Top Forge and three smaller sites; and many years of lectures, visits, recording, research and publications.

On its 70th anniversary in 2003 we were glad to welcome Sir Neil Cossons, then Chairman of English Heritage, who gave a special guest lecture, *What future for the industrial past?*, at the University of Sheffield to mark the occasion. We also had an exhibition at Kelham Island Museum to show different aspects of our history and work.

The third issue of the Society's *Journal* was issued in 2004. The first article, by Professor Francis Evans, discussed aspects of the history of Abbeydale Works, drawing on his observations during the major repair work there. Other articles were about the organisation of Samuel Walker & Co., the Rotherham ironmasters, during the late 18th century; coal mining at the Holmes, Rotherham; the early Sheffield rate books as a historical source; and Barlow knives.

The death of Francis Evans at the end of 2005 was a sad loss to us. Until his retirement he was Professor of the History of Technology at Sheffield Hallam University, where his unconventional inaugural lecture used models to demonstrate the structure and load bearing properties of bridges. He was a great enthusiast and a believer in the explanatory power of demonstrations and experiments. His many interests included the contribution of the monasteries to the development of technology and industry; medieval ironmaking; guns through the ages; and the work of Henry Maudslay in developing modern machine tools. He served the Society as Secretary and as President, and was involved for many years in the management of Wortley Top Forge.

Before the steam locomotive came into general use there were many miles of horse drawn railways (also known as tramroads or waggonways) connecting collieries, quarries and other industrial sites with canals and waterways. The longest example in South Yorkshire was the Silkstone Railway, built in 1809, which linked collieries around Silkstone with the head of the Barnsley Canal at Barnby. These transport links greatly widened the market for the high quality coal from the Silkstone seam and changed the economy and landscape of the area. Later the Railway was extended by cable inclines up to Silkstone Common and down to further

collieries beyond. Unusually, almost all of the 1809 line is a public bridleway, and in places the stone sleepers that supported the rails are still in place. Silkstone's local history society, the Roggins Group, has done a great deal to raise interest in the Railway, including a replica waggon at Silkstone Cross, a new footpath to the foot of the first incline, a display at a former passing loop north of the village, plaques and a leaflet. Members of the Society's Field Recording Group have contributed with fieldwork and research on the Railway and surrounding collieries. We also found traces of a post-World War 2 cable tramway to bring coal down Banks Bottom to Norcroft Bridge. Harold Taylor, with Jim Ritchie of the Roggins Group, is now making a historical and archaeological study of Barnby Canal Basin and its limekilns.

Stone sleepers of Silkstone Railway, built 1809

Douglas Oldham continued his research into the history of Cyclops and River Don steelworks, particularly about their production of armour plate. Harold Taylor identified further surviving nail forges, at Bromley, Howbrook, Hoylandswaine and Staincross, though the nail forge owned by the Society at Hoylandswaine is still the only one we know with a surviving hearth and bellows. Graham Hague advised Rotherham Museums about the background of a portrait of the 18th century ironmaster Samuel Walker, suggesting that the viewpoint was looking upstream from Chantry Bridge, Rotherham, towards Rotherham Forge and Potteries. Alan Webb carried out a detailed survey of the remains of the 1743 Wortley Tin Mill. Derek Bayliss did a study of the development of Little Sheffield, just south of the city centre, as parts of it began to be cleared for redevelopment, and drew on it for talks and a walk round the area. The BBC's 'Making History' programme interviewed him about the early 20thC industrialist T W (Tommy) Ward, well known for dismantling ships and other large structures, and the elephant Lizzie that the firm employed for haulage around Sheffield in World War 1. The Society also undertook work towards a revised edition of '*Water Power on the Sheffield Rivers*', edited by David Crossley and first published in 1989.

The Field Recording Group monitor planning applications for historic industrial sites and advise Albert Kirton, who represents the Society on Sheffield's Conservation Advisory Group. Important cases included several in the Kelham

Island area, which was an early example of an industrial conservation area but has gradually lost most of its industry; the crucible steelworks, listed Grade II*, at Well Meadow; Butchers Wheel, Arundel Street; the CEAG Lamps works and Cudworth bleach works in Barnsley; and Guest & Chrimes and the Kiveton Park Colliery site in Rotherham. In Doncaster, the Group secured the recording before demolition of a very early (1787), but much altered, cotton spinning workshop off Wood Street, which was built by associates of Edmund Cartwright, the inventor of the first practical power loom for weaving broad fabrics.

Work on the new park at Deep Pit, Manor, Sheffield, uncovered substantial remains of a double (back-to-back) row of coke ovens. Graham Hague was involved in their identification and found the ovens recorded on maps of 1840-50, along with the shafts, ponds and tramroads of the associated colliery. The City Council subsequently commissioned further excavation and recording of the ovens, before the remains were reburied (see report in the General Section). There are two sets of beehive coke ovens at Dronfield, Derbyshire, but nationally very few survive.

The South Yorkshire Trades Historical Trust, which manages the Society's properties, began work on a Conservation Statement and Plan for Wortley Top Forge. The Forge was opened without charge as part of the national Heritage Open Days for the first time in September 2004. Harold Taylor wrote a note outlining possible areas for further research into the social history of the Forge and its workers. A talk with slides was prepared on the history of the Forge, and Gordon Parkinson or Derek Bayliss will be glad to present it to local groups in the area. The first stage of conservation work was completed on the Nail Forge at Hoylandswaine, Barnsley. The second stage, which includes making the roof weatherproof and providing permanent displays about the Nail Forge's history, will follow when we can find funding. The conservation architect Andrew Shepherd prepared a report for us on our Bower Spring site in Sheffield, where the scheduled remains of a cementation steel furnace of 1828 adjoin the line of the final stage of the Inner Relief Road.

The Society offers a winter lecture programme in Sheffield and Barnsley, and an annual joint lecture with Rotherham Local History Council. In 2004-5 the programme included a talk to mark the 140th anniversary of the Great Sheffield Flood, which followed the bursting of the Dale Dike Dam in the Loxley valley in 1864. In summer we lead walks to show aspects of the area's industrial archaeology and history to a wider audience; these have become regular features of Sheffield Environment Weeks in May and Rotherham Walking Festival in July. In 2003 they included walks from Hillfoot along the upper Don to Oughtibridge, from Wickersley down the Dalton Brook and into Rotherham, along the Moss Valley; in 2004 they included walks from Rotherham to Treeton and the glass cone at Catcliffe, and from Deep Pit down the Kirk Bridge Dike.

Report by Derek Bayliss

GENERAL PROJECTS

REDHOUSE PARK, ADWICK LE STREET, DONCASTER

Archaeological investigations on earlier phases of development of this retail park were reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'and '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'. These revealed a series of Romano-British enclosures, part of a wider landscape of fields and trackways. Further excavation was carried out in October and November 2004, for Babtie Group. Excavation focused on a sub-rectangular enclosure that was found to contain a series of pits and postholes and a gulley, possibly indicating the site of a round-house. A narrow ditch to the west of the enclosure, paralleling its shape, may demarcate a trackway. Further west a four post rectangular structure approximately 2m across was identified. Nearby another structure of similar size was marked by beam slots. Artefacts recovered from the enclosure, assumed to be a settlement site, included sherds of Romano-British Greyware pottery, the stamped rim and spout of a *mortarium* (mixing bowl), a fragment of a beehive quernstone and a fine Roman brooch.

Grid Reference SE 526 089

From a report by Tim Upson-Smith, Northamptonshire Archaeology

STATION ROAD, ARKSEY, DONCASTER

A proposal for residential development within this historic settlement led to the production of a desk-top assessment in

An animal skeleton from excavations at Station Road, Arksey © NAA

June 2003, for Swan Homes Ltd. As the village has its origins in the late Saxon period, the site was considered to have good archaeological potential.

The resulting trial trench evaluation revealed a series of features of medieval date, including shallow gullies, pits and postholes. Most of these features could be dated to the 12th to the 14th centuries, but some Torksey ware from the 10th or 11th century was also recovered. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from a very large ditch at the southern end of the site, along with later material, suggesting some activity in the vicinity during the Roman period.

Slag was found in both medieval and later contexts, hinting at metalworking in this area over a long period.

Grid Reference SE 580 068

From reports by C G Cumberpatch and Rowan May, ARCUS (Assessment)

Gavin Robinson, Northern Archaeological Associates (Evaluation)

THE OLD VICARAGE, ARKSEY, DONCASTER

A watching brief during topsoil stripping was carried out for Mr Simon Hunter in advance of the erection of a single storey garage. The site lies in the historic core of the settlement and adjoins the parish church of All Saints, suggesting a high potential for medieval remains.

The only feature identified was a stone lined well, but as no finds were recovered, this feature could not be dated securely. Its method of construction implies a pre-modern date.

Grid Reference SE 579 069

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

RIVER DON, ARKSEY INGS, DONCASTER

The Environment Agency intend to create a single pond and twelve small seasonal pools, to supplement flood prevention works. As the site lies close to the River Don and could contain former palaeo-channels and associated remains, a series of trial holes were excavated in September 2003. This evaluation revealed no archaeological features.

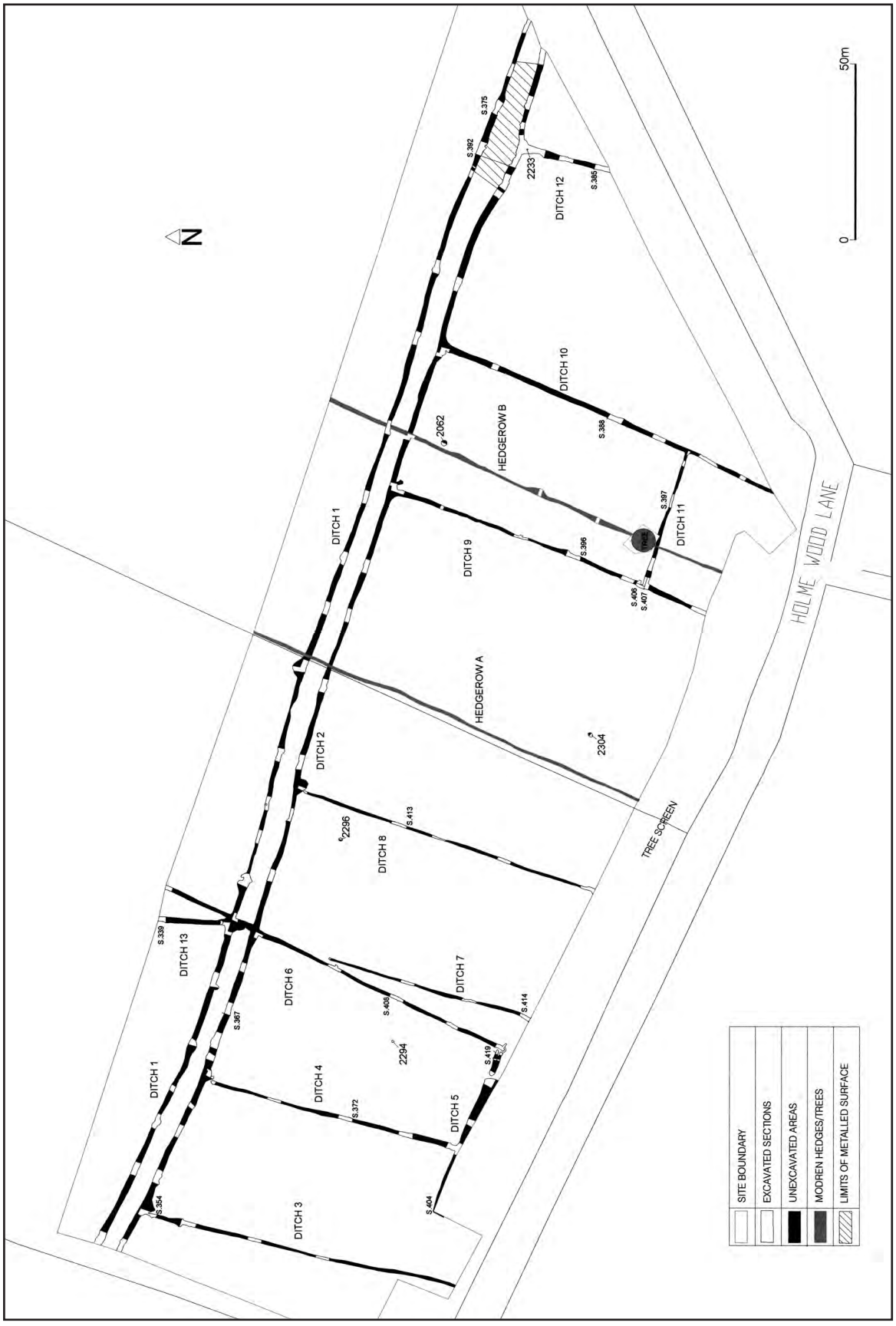
Grid Reference SE 590 059

From a report by Tim Allen, ARCUS

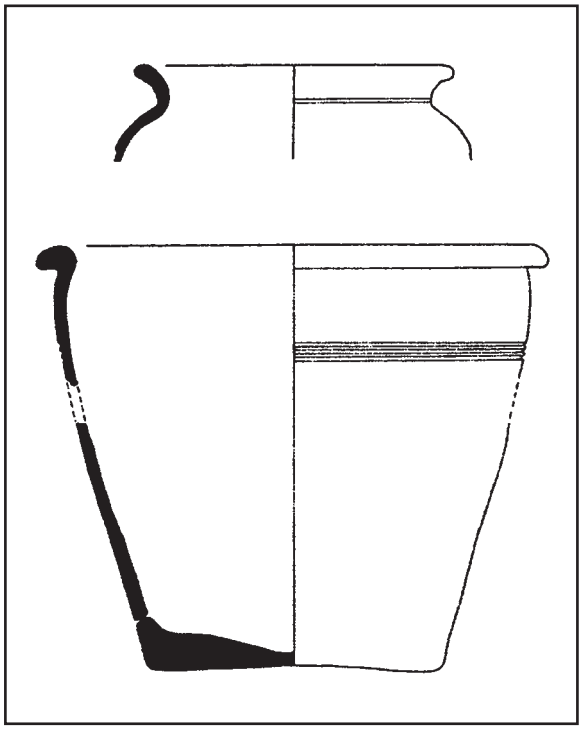
WEST MOOR PARK, ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER

Archaeological investigations on earlier phases of development of this industrial/business park were reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'. These revealed the extensive remains of a landscape of fields and trackways, of Iron Age and Romano-British date. Between August 2002 and April 2003 evaluation and excavation took place on the most easterly plot (West Moor Park east) for Highbridge Developments Ltd., in advance of construction of a warehouse for Next PLC. A series of ditches typical of Roman-British "brickwork" field systems were identified, with access to fields being provided by a trackway. Dating evidence from Greyware pottery suggests this regime of formal land division occurred in the mid 2nd or early 3rd century AD. Later use of the area was evident from two pits; radiocarbon dating of carbonised oak samples gave a date for these between the 11th and 12th centuries AD. As no evidence for settlement was identified, the pits presumably relate to continuing agricultural use of the land. Evidence for earlier activity in the area was provided by twelve flint artefacts, some of which were typically late Neolithic.

In March 2004, trial trenching took place on the most westerly plot (West Moor Park II), on behalf of Priority Sites Ltd. These revealed numerous ditches, representing field boundaries and a probable trackway. Nine of the features contained pottery, the majority Roman in date. The quantity of pottery recovered ties in with the presence of a



Plan of excavations at West Moor Park East, Armthorpe © AS - WYAS



Roman pottery from West Moor Park, Armthorpe

settlement enclosure a little way to the north (excavated in 2002). Further work will be required in this area.

Between November and December 2004, geophysical survey (gradiometer) and trial trenching was carried out for IKEA Properties Investments Ltd., on land at the northern edge of the park. Features were expected on the area of higher ground, but none were revealed; they may have been removed by recent construction activity. No features were found in the more low lying area of the site, but this was close to the edge of the wetland of West Moor.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 640 050

From reports by James Gidman, Marina Rose, Luigi Signorelli, Alistair Webb & Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

ARMTHORPE QUARRY, DONCASTER

An application to extend an existing quarry led to a desk-based assessment in January 2005, for RMC (UK) Ltd. No archaeological remains are recorded within the proposal area, but Romano-British field systems are visible as cropmarks nearby, suggesting the site has some archaeological potential. Geophysical survey and/or trial trenching would be required to determine the extent of such remains.

Grid Reference SE 665 050

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

ANCIENT WOODLANDS, BARNSLEY

Four local authority owned ancient woodlands in Barnsley were considered as part of the project *Fuelling a Revolution: the Woods that Founded the Steel County* (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*' and '*Number 11*'). A desk-based assessment was prepared in December 2003, to consider existing archaeological information for these woods.

Cliffe Wood (SE 361 068) has been heavily affected by post-medieval transport routes, such as the canal and railway, but has some archaeological potential in the form of mining remains (bell pits) and boundary banks of unknown date.

Bell Bank (SE 350 031)and Woolley Bank (SE 353 032) woods previously

consisted of a mixture of arable fields and strips of woodland, with parts only recently converted to woodland. A boundary bank in Bell Bank Wood indicates there is some potential for archaeological remains to survive.

Newbiggin Wood (SK 343 984) lies close to Thorncliffe Wood, previously recorded as part of the project, and there may be a continuation of archaeological sites from the latter. The wood contains a high concentration of bell pits, mounds, embankments and trackways.

From a report by Daniel Lee,
Archaeological Services WYAS

WESTGATE, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in October 2003, for Barnsley Development Agency, in relation to proposed redevelopment of a surface car park and surrounding buildings. The site is located near the medieval centre of Barnsley. The oldest surviving building within the site is a former non-conformist chapel, dating from c.1780, but a medieval tithe barn stood on the site until it was demolished in the mid 20th century. From the 19th century this area was developed for houses, shops and inns. Survival of deposits from the 15th to the 19th centuries can be expected, but the intensity of the later development makes it unlikely that many earlier remains will survive.

Grid Reference SE 342 065

From a report by Jane Richardson,
Archaeological Services WYAS

MANDELA SQUARE, BARNSLEY

Proposals to redevelop this area led to a desk-top assessment being prepared in March 2005, for Estell Warren Ltd. The site lies on the fringe of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Barnsley and appears to have remained as fields until the early 19th century. By the end of the 19th century, the area had been developed. One of the buildings constructed was the Civic Hall, built in 1877. This building survives and is Grade II listed. The other buildings on the site were demolished in the 1970s/80s and the area grassed over to form the present square. Any below ground remains are likely to relate to the 19th century phase of activity.

Grid Reference SE 346 064

From a report by Antony Brown,
Jason Dodds and Jane Richardson,
Archaeological Services WYAS

BARNSLEY TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE, BARNSLEY

Proposed redevelopment of the bus and train station area led to a desk-top assessment in May 2004, for ARUP. The site is located on the fringe of the medieval and early post-medieval settlement of Barnsley. The railway and station were here by 1850. By the mid or late 19th century a railway foundry, under the ownership of Qualter Hall and Co. Ltd., and a timber yard had joined the station on the site. Remains of the

former foundry may survive and warrant further investigation.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 346 064

From a report by Jason Dodds and Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

BARNSLEY MARKETS, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2003, for Barnsley Development Agency, ahead of proposed development of the market area. The earliest known activity on the site is post-medieval, when weekly markets outgrew the Market Place and stall holders took over parts of this area. However, 20th century development is likely to have caused extensive damage to any earlier remains.

Grid Reference SE 346 063

From a report by Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

SMITHIES LANE, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2004, for Earth Tech Morrison, for the site of a proposed flood relief scheme on the eastern side of the River Dearne. At the very northern end of the scheme, remains associated with the Burton Smithies corn mill may survive. Although it had medieval origins, the mill is likely to have seen subsequent rebuilding as it continued in use until the 19th century, by when it was producing textiles. Towards the northern end of the proposed scheme, Monk Bretton paper mill was in operation until at least the late 18th century, but this site may have been affected by the construction of the Barnsley Coal Railway in 1870. At the southern end of the scheme, the weir and goit for Barnsley Old Mill (flax and paper) may be affected by works. More details of the proposed scheme are required to fully assess the likely impact on these former mills.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 350 075

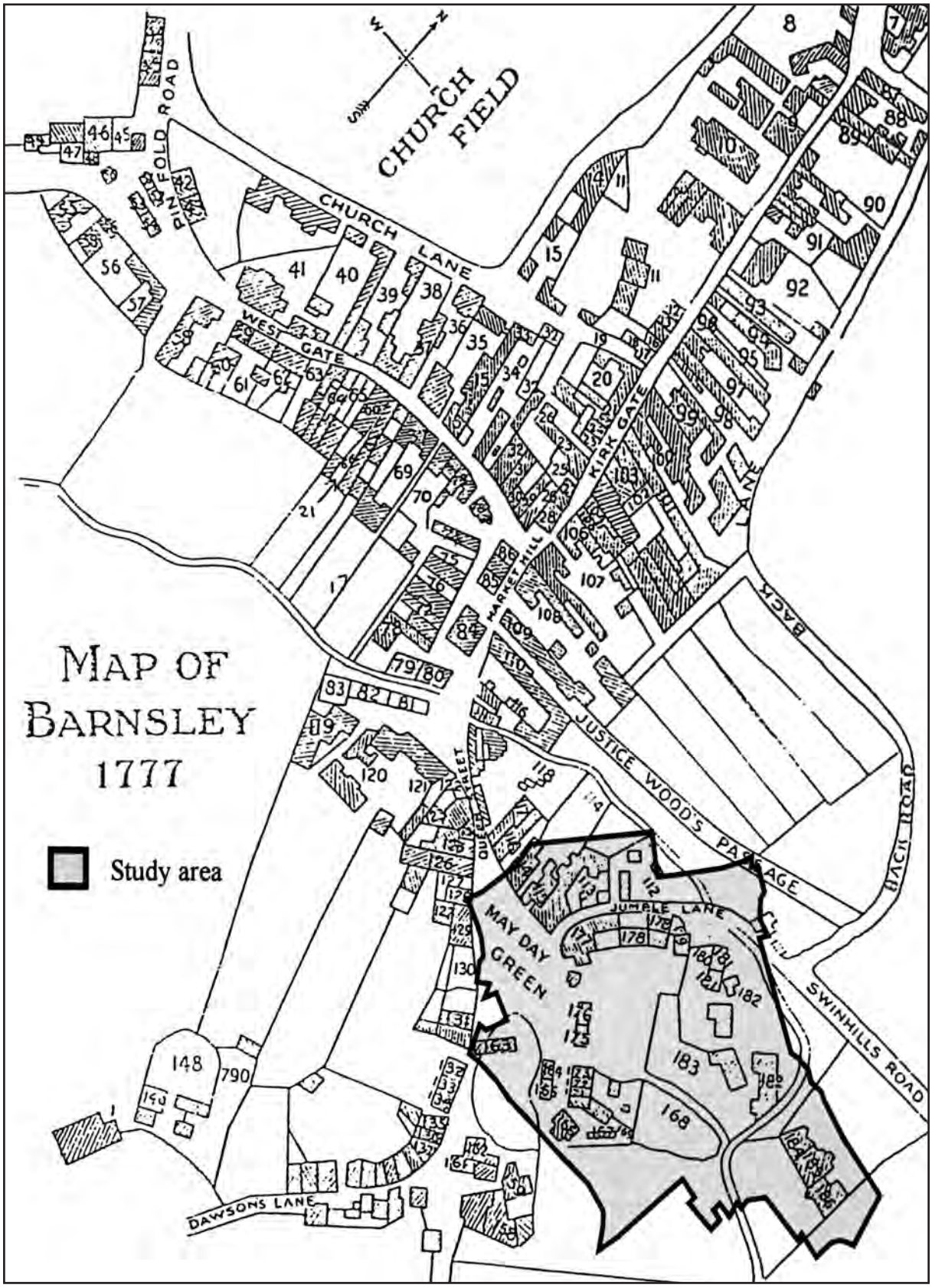
From a report by Oliver Cooper, Northern Archaeological Associates

CANAL STREET, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in December 2004 for Osprey Commercial Properties Ltd., in relation to proposed residential redevelopment. Coal mining is documented in the Barnsley area from the 13th century. The shallow Barnsley seam runs close to the site, giving some potential for early mining remains. The Barnsley Canal, built in the 1790s, passed through the eastern edge of the site. In the 19th century this was connected to the nearby Honeywell Colliery by a tramway that also passed through the site. Given this industrial archaeological potential, further investigation will be required.

Grid Reference SE 346 072

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS



Barnsley Markets area superimposed on a 1777 map of Barnsley © AS - WYAS

POWDER MILL LANE, WORSBROUGH DALE, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Earth-Tech Morrison in November 2004, for the site of a proposed flood remediation scheme. The only potential archaeological impact identified was in relation to the late 19th century Edmund's Main Colliery, which had closed by 1905. A watching brief on subsequent geotechnical test pits was proposed, to investigate the extent of any colliery remains.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 362 033

From a report by Mary Lakin, Northern Archaeological Associates

NEW HALL FARM, ARDSLEY, BARNSLEY

A proposal to renovate and convert farm buildings for residential use led to an archaeological assessment and building appraisal for Chris Carr Associates, in March 2004 and January 2005. The earliest recorded evidence of a settlement at New Hall Farm is from Thomas Jeffry's map of 1777, but it is difficult to determine the exact arrangement of buildings because of the map's small scale.

Of the buildings designated for renovation, one is a cruck barn that may have 17th century origins. Some of the other buildings functioned as a mill in the 20th century, with wheel scars still evident on the stonework. The high potential for sub-surface remains led to a recommendation for further archaeological investigation.

Grid Reference SE 394 051

From a report by Chris Scurfield and Diana Sproat, AOC Archaeology Group

LAND ADJACENT TO BAWTRY HALL, DONCASTER

A proposal for residential development led to building appraisal and trial trenching in August 2003, on behalf of CG Property. The standing buildings on the site are brick built and post-date the mid 18th century. They originally functioned as a gatehouse, coach house and stable blocks for Bawtry Hall. Five trial trenches were excavated, which revealed the remains of a cobbled surface, a garden path, postholes and a single pit. The small quantity of pottery that was recovered from these features dates from the 13th to the 18th centuries.

Grid Reference SK 650 929

From a report by Gavin Glover, Robin Taylor-Wilson and Alan Telford, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

HIGH STREET, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

An earlier desk-top assessment, reported in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*', suggested that

this site had a low archaeological potential despite its proximity to the historic parish church. Four sample trenches were subsequently excavated to test the site and the remains of three known 19th century houses were revealed. No earlier archaeological features were recorded.

Grid Reference SK 651 931

From a report by Tony Sumpter, Archaeological Consultant

WHARF FARM, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

A proposal to construct a residential property and garage led to excavation of two trial trenches on behalf of Mr and Mrs Knights. Despite the site's proximity to the medieval centre of Bawtry no archaeological features were exposed during the excavations.

Grid Reference SK 653 930

From a report by Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

GOODISON BOULEVARD, BESSACARR, DONCASTER

In May 2004 a desk-top assessment was prepared for Bellway Homes, in relation to a proposal to redevelop the site for residential and commercial use. The site is located to the south of Cantley, east of Bessacarr and north of Rossington Bridge, all areas known for Roman pottery kiln sites. The area was held by Kirkstall Abbey during the medieval period and appears to have been fields or commons at the time, remaining undeveloped until the construction of South Cantley School in the late 20th century.

As it is feasible that sub-surface remains associated with Roman period pottery kilns survive here, a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out in October 2004. This identified no definite archaeological anomalies.

Grid Reference SE 619 008

From reports by Rowan May, ARCUS (Assessment)

N Barker, Met Surveys (Geophysics)

HERMITAGE FARM, BRAITHWAITE, DONCASTER

Two evaluation trenches were excavated in October 2004 for Mr and Mrs Sleath, in advance of site development. The farm lies within the centre of Braithwaite, which may have originated as a squatter settlement on common land in the 17th century.

It was hoped the evaluation would reveal evidence to shed light on the origins of the settlement, but no archaeologically significant features were exposed.

Grid Reference SE 619 124

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

BRODSWORTH HALL GARDENS, BRODSWORTH, DONCASTER

A photographic record was made of the former generator house, one of the ancillary buildings to the Hall, prior to the erection of glasshouses, workshop space/stores and the formation of an area of hard standing. The generator house was built around 1913 but was used for a relatively short period, as mains electricity was introduced to the Hall in 1940.

Grid Reference SE 505 071

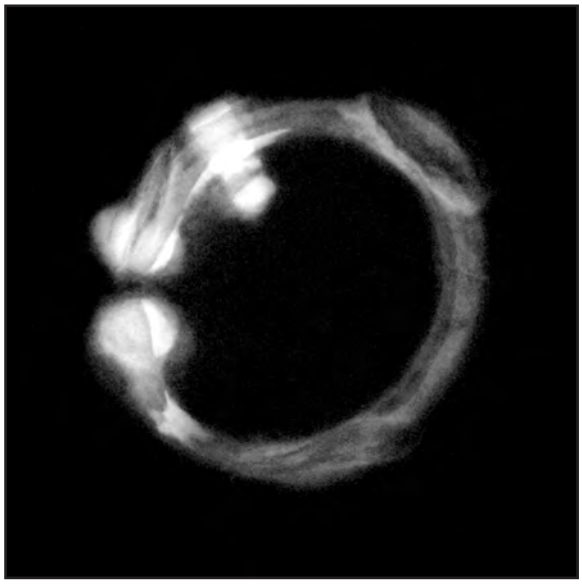
From a report by Roy Sykes,
South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, CADEBY, DONCASTER

In February 2005 a watching brief took place on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust during excavation of a trench through the churchyard, for an electricity cable. The church was built in 1856 as a chapel of ease; the architect was George Gilbert Scott. Little of archaeological interest was revealed, except a deposit of clay that may be the platform on which the church was built.

Grid Reference SE 515 001

From a report by Ed Dennison,
Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd



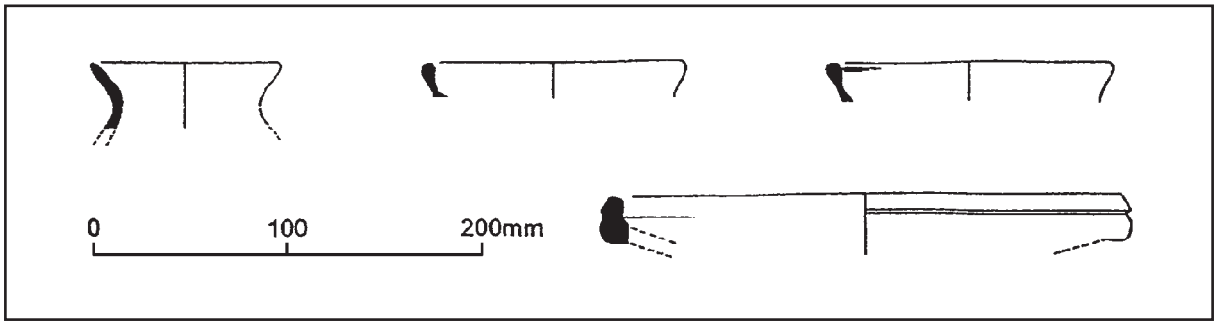
X-ray of the pennanular brooch from Priory School, Cantley

PRIORY SCHOOL, CANTLEY, DONCASTER

Excavation of four trial trenches in August 2003 followed a geophysical survey discussed in '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11'*. Two linear features, a pit and a post hole were revealed. These were dated to the 3rd century AD by associated pottery and a penannular brooch. The pottery sherds were in local fabrics, from the kilns at Cantley. Identification of the type of pennanular brooch was dependent upon x-ray, which revealed that it had knob terminals without a collar. If the terminals are ribbed, which may be determined during conservation, it may be a Fowler (1960) A2 type.

Grid Reference SE 613 013

From a report by Jane Richardson and Luigi Signorelli, Archaeological Services WYAS



Pottery forms, Priory School, Cantley © AS - WYAS

STANHOPE AVENUE, CAWTHORNE, BARNSLEY

A proposal for residential development led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in March 2005, on behalf of Auburn Ainsley and Partners. The site lies outside the historic core of the village and no archaeological finds are recorded in the vicinity. The site has also been disturbed by some previous development, suggesting the potential for archaeological remains is low.

Grid Reference SE 288 080

From a report by Anthony Brown, Archaeological Services WYAS

CANNON HALL, CAWTHORNE, BARNSLEY

Following the accidental discovery of a brick built underground structure in the grounds of the Hall (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'), Barnsley MBC commissioned formal recording, prior to consolidation of the structure. The recording took place in August 2003 and the results support the earlier interpretation of the structure as a soakaway chamber for an early form of flush toilet (*see diagram overleaf*).

Grid Reference SE 275 083

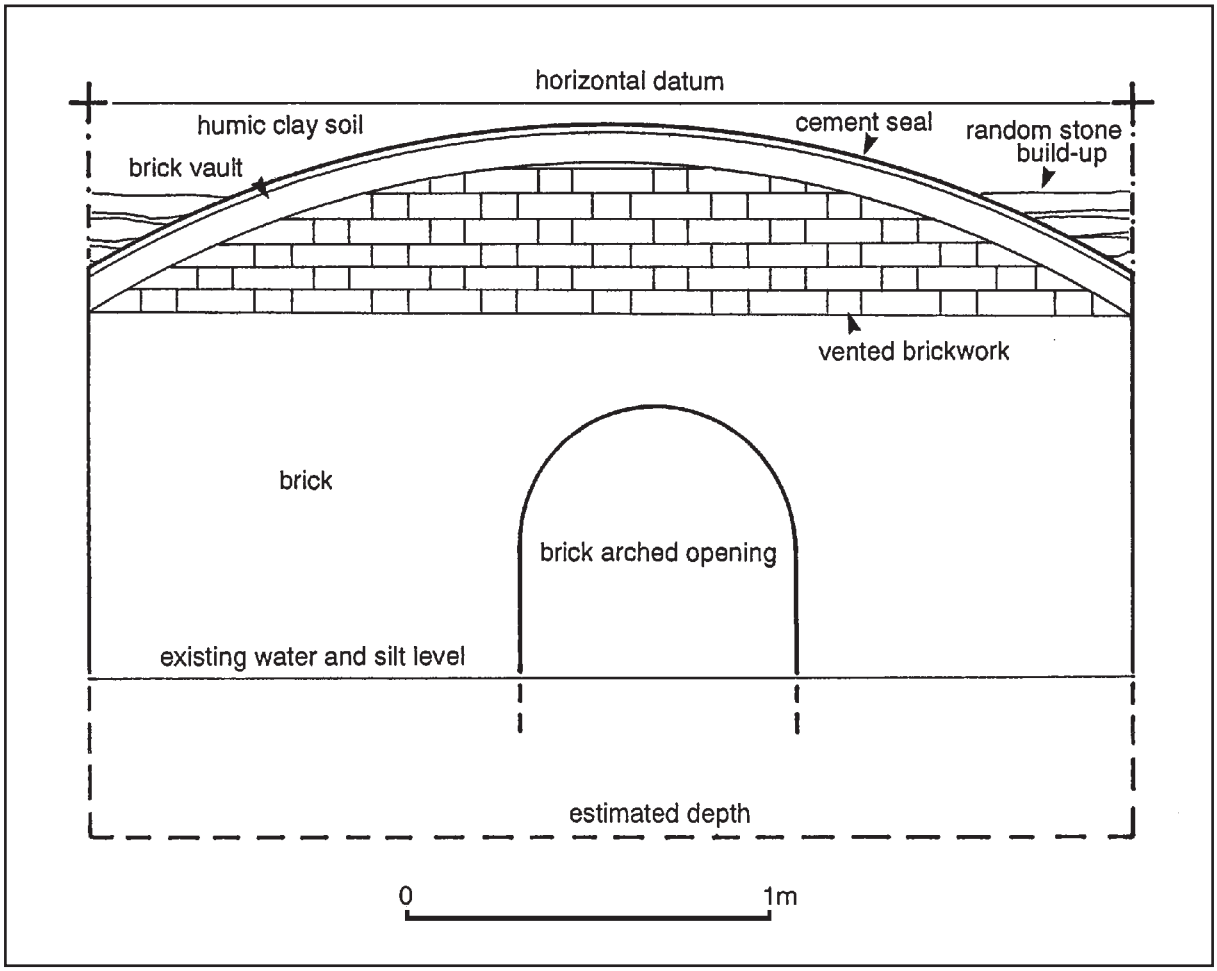
From a report by D Berg, Archaeological Services WYAS

FIRSBY HALL FARM, CONISBROUGH PARKS, DONCASTER

A watching brief during excavation of the foundations for a new barn took place in July 2003, on behalf of Mr P Brabham. Earlier research has demonstrated that Firsby was almost certainly the site of a medieval pottery industry (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). Significant quantities of medieval pottery were recovered during the construction works, although no evidence of a kiln structure was revealed. A rare ceramic field drain was also recovered, its fabric implying a date from the 13th or 14th centuries (*see diagram on page 57*).

Grid Reference SK 494 960

From a report by Daniel Lee, Archaeological Services WYAS



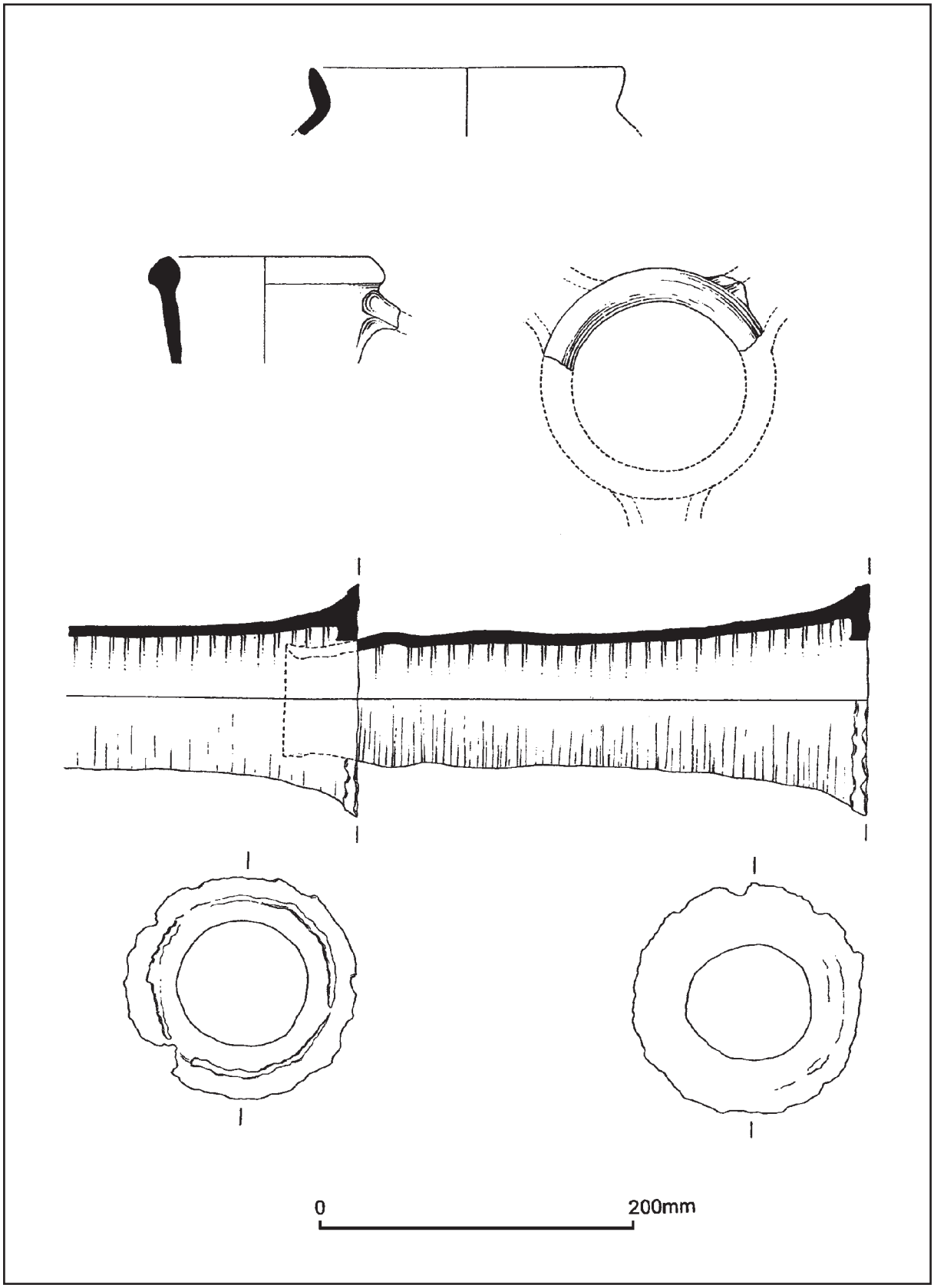
Section of the late 18th or early 19th century waste collection chamber, Cannon Hall

CUDWORTH BYPASS AND WEST GREEN LINK, CUDWORTH, BARNSLEY

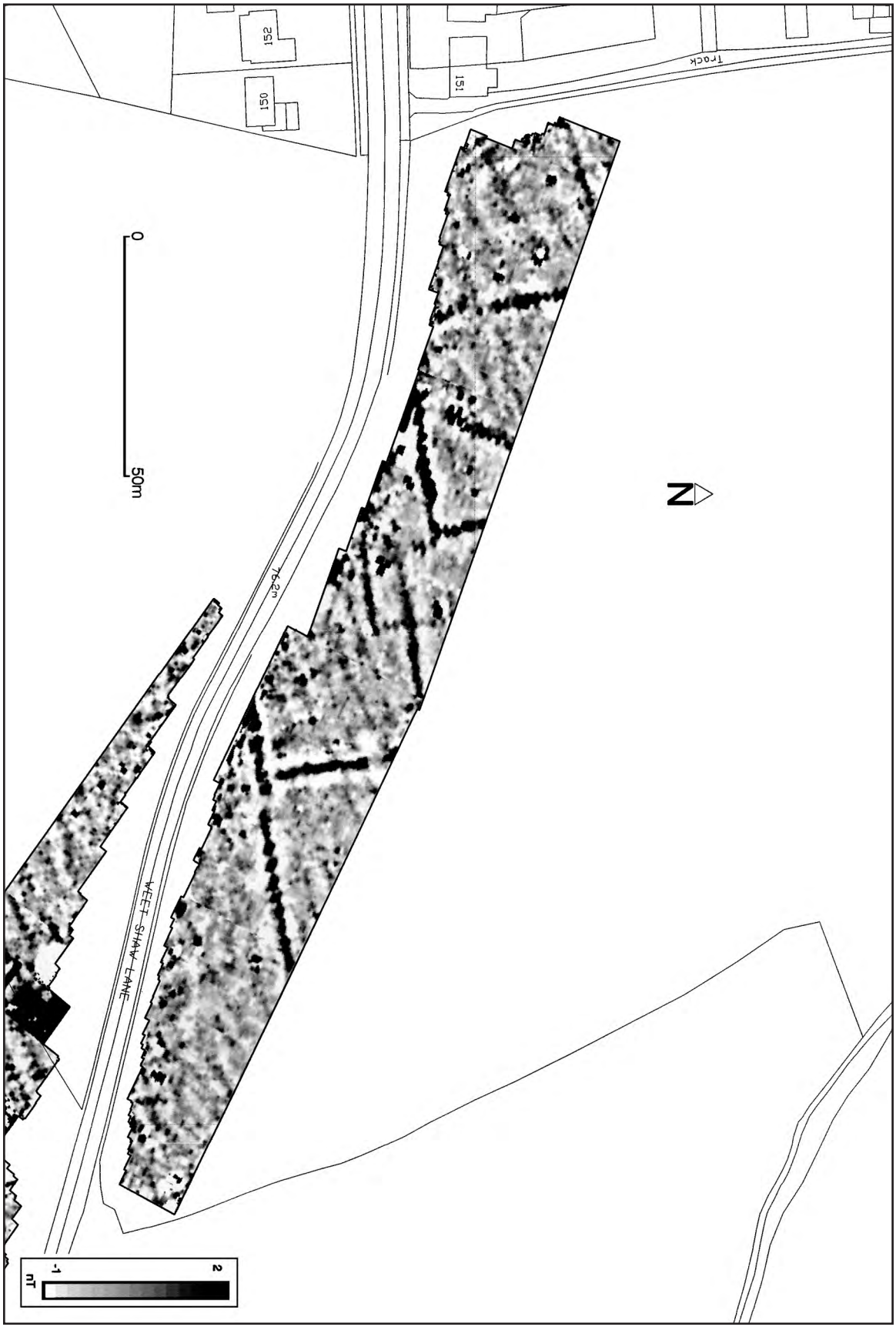
Further archaeological works comprising geophysical survey, earthwork survey, borehole survey and building recording were carried out along the route of the Cudworth by-pass, on behalf of Barnsley MBC (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). The geophysical survey (magnetometer) revealed several buried features, probably the remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing and infilled ditches that may have formed part of a Romano-British field system (*see diagram on page 58*). The earthwork survey recorded the profiles of two sunken trackways. The borehole survey confirmed the location of the infilled Aire & Calder Canal. The building recording focused on the remains of the 19th century Midland Bleachworks, which comprised a stable block, warehouse, chimney, dwelling and two reservoirs.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 385 097

From reports by T P Schofield, A Webb, A C Swann and T S Harrison, Archaeological Services WYAS



Medieval pottery and drain forms from Firsby Hall Farm © AS - WYAS



Geophysical survey plot showing Romano-British field boundaries, Cudworth bypass and West Green Link © AS - WYAS

CUSWORTH HALL AND PARK, CUSWORTH, DONCASTER

Archaeological evaluation and building recording took place between October and December 2003, for Doncaster MBC, as part of the park restoration scheme (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*' and '*Number 11*'). The restoration of the lakes allowed investigation of the ornamental Rock Arch and Cascade and of the Middle Lake Bridge. These were all features of the landscape scheme designed by Richard Woods, between 1760 and 1765.

The Rock Arch is a grotto at the end of the Upper Lake, within an artificial mound designed to give the appearance of a natural hillock. It was constructed with undressed limestone boulders; a blocked feature at the rear may have been a niche for a statue. The Cascade is an ornamental waterfall between the Upper and Middle lakes. The recording suggests that it was originally much wider than the present feature, having been encroached upon by vegetation. The bridge at the lower end of Middle Lake no longer survives as a feature, but substantial stone remains were identified. Four large corner sockets for the upper element of the structure were identified, along with a shallow stone foundation for a low parapet wall or a balustrade on the ramp leading up to the bridge.

Proposed alterations to ancillary buildings led to investigation of the yard area adjacent to the Bothy, a barn later used as stables. It was found to have a poorly constructed cobbled floor, indicating this was a low status area. Further trial trenching was carried out within the park in March 2004, of an area proposed for clay extraction and the formation of reed beds. Two gullies were located, one of which contained a sherd of medieval pottery and hence is thought to be part of a medieval land drainage system. The second gulley provided no dating evidence.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 548 038

From reports by Oliver Jessop and Kathy Speight, ARCUS

HIGH STREET/BARNSLEY ROAD, DODWORTH, BARNSLEY

A series of archaeological investigations were carried out between May and July 2003, for Dransfield Properties Ltd., prior to the construction of a supermarket. The initial desk-top assessment considered the site to be of low archaeological potential and excavation of trial trenches revealed only remains of a late 19th century farm building. However, a watching brief during groundworks identified a cellar contemporary with the adjacent Dodworth Hall (1641) and an earlier well.

Grid Reference SE 316 053

From a report by Tony Sumpter, Archaeological Consultant

HIGH STREET, DODWORTH, BARNSLEY

A desk-based assessment was carried out in October 2003 for Firth Partnership, prior to redevelopment of the site of the former Mechanics Institute. The immediate area has evidence of settlement from at least the medieval period. Early maps suggest a structure may have been present on the site in the latter part of the 18th century, although the site appears to have been open ground between at least 1807 and 1893, when the Mechanics Institute was built. However, the assessment concluded construction and demolition of the Institute was likely to have removed evidence for any earlier occupation of this site.

Grid Reference SE 316 052

From a report by Jason Dodds, Archaeological Services WYAS

CAPITOL PARK, DODWORTH, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment, building appraisal and geophysical survey were carried out in 2004, for Sterling Capitol Estates Ltd., ahead of redevelopment of this site. Initial research indicated that the archaeological impact would be limited to the removal of hedgerows, damage to evidence for former coal quarrying and demolition of two locally important farm building complexes (Lane Head Farm north and south).

Lane Head Farm (north) comprises a derelict farmhouse with an attached barn containing elements that could predate the 17th century. Lane Head Farm (south) probably originated as a late 18th/early 19th century weaver's cottage and includes the remains of a stone vaulted loomshop cellar. Geophysical (magnetometer) survey confirmed the presence of probable mining pits and a trackway from the 17th or 18th century. Further investigation of these sub-surface remains will be required.

Grid Reference SE 318 060

From reports by Northern Archaeological Associates (Assessment & Building appraisal) GSB Prospection Ltd. (Geophysics)

ELECTRICITY CABLE ROUTE, DON GORGE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for PDM Associates in August 2004, for the route of a proposed 11Kv electricity cable. Two areas along the route were considered to have archaeological significance: Pot Ridings Wood and Levitt Hagg Wood. At Pot Ridings Wood the works may impact on archaeological remains related to prehistoric and Roman activity, known from earlier finds. At Levitt Hagg Wood there is potential for the works to disturb buried quarry tramlines and other remains associated with former limestone quarrying. Given the identified potential, there will be a need for further archaeological fieldwork in relation to the scheme.

Grid Reference SE 533 011

From a report by R D Gardner, Pre-Construct Archaeology

NEARCLIFF QUARRY, DON GORGE, DONCASTER

A plan to reclaim limestone waste and landscape the faces of this former quarry led to a rapid archaeological survey of the site, on behalf of Taylor Woodhouse Holdings Ltd. The survey identified a number of fissures and related features in the limestone, which have the potential to contain very early archaeological finds; the remains of Ice Age fauna were recovered from similar fissures during works near by, in the 19th century. As such, monitoring of site operations is recommended.

Grid Reference SK 528 998

From a report by Dr Glyn Davies, ARCUS

SPROTBROUGH ROAD, DONCASTER

A proposed residential development led to a desk-top assessment, prepared in September 2003 for Prorun Ltd. The Roman road from Doncaster to Tadcaster runs immediately to the north-east of the development area and it is feasible that Roman period roadside settlement or burial areas may lie within the site. Furthermore, the medieval Chapel of Ancres and the Hospital of St. Edmund may have stood close to the site, giving a potential for remains of ancillary buildings or graveyard areas. Further investigation will be required to determine if such remains are present.

Grid Reference SE 565 041

From a report by Jason Dodds, Archaeological Services WYAS

CAVENDISH COURT OFFICE DEVELOPMENT, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in June 2004, for Swan Homes Limited, who proposed to demolish a number of buildings in order to construct two office blocks. The site lies close to the line of the Roman Road that led from Doncaster to Rossington Bridge. However, the assessment concluded that no potential impact is likely to result from the development other than the demolition of a 19th century cart shed and associated cottage.

Grid Reference SE 581 031

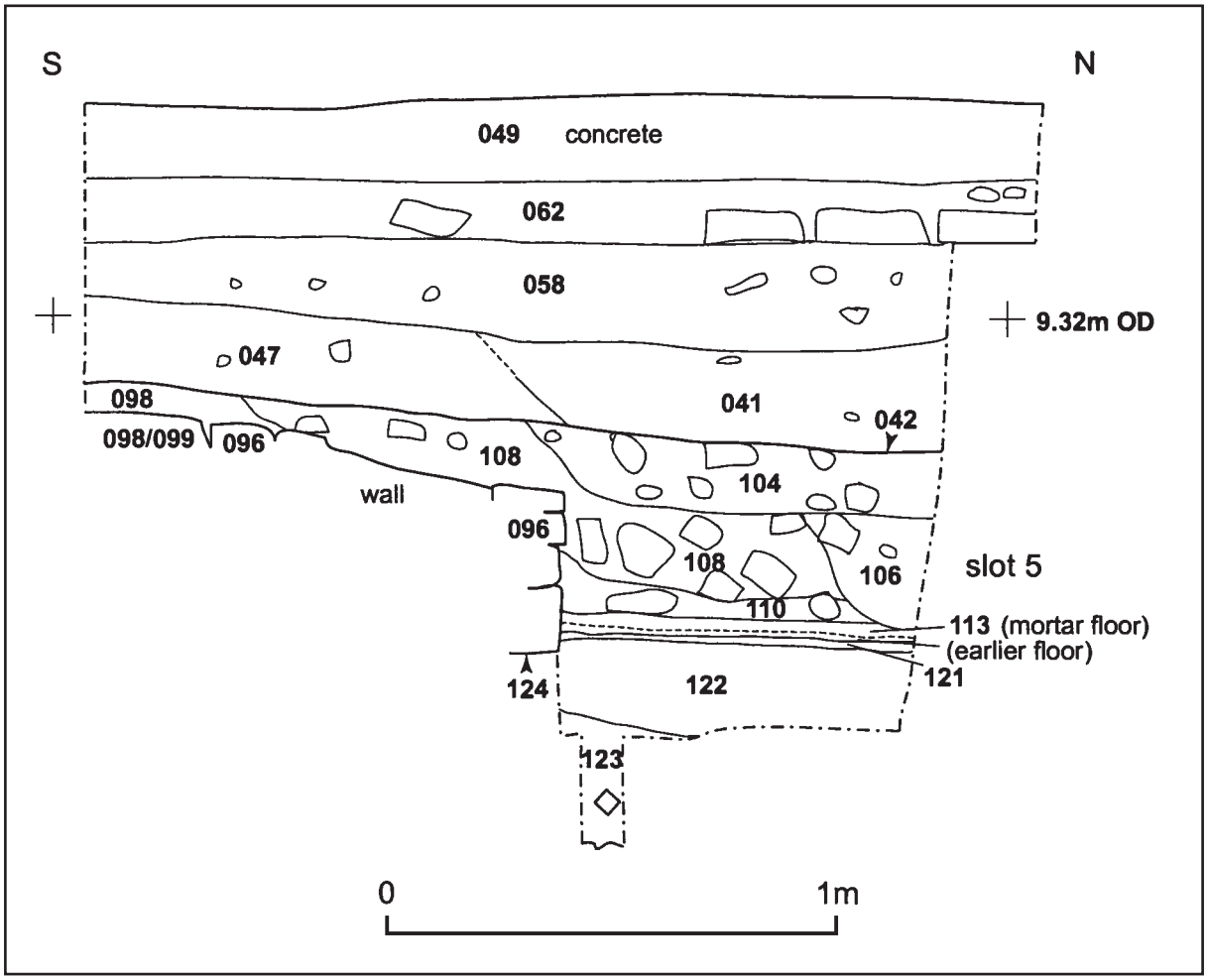
From a report by R Fraser, Northern Archaeological Associates

ST GEORGE'S MINSTER, DONCASTER

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of cable trenches and post holes, for the erection of floodlights, in January 2005, for Doncaster MBC. The Minster stands in an area with high archaeological potential for Roman and medieval remains. However, the excavations were limited in extent and no archaeological features or finds were observed.

Grid Reference SE 573 036

From a report by Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS



Section drawing of excavation at Doncaster College © AS - WYAS

DONCASTER COLLEGE, CHURCH VIEW, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment and trial trenching were carried out between September 2003 and June 2004 on behalf of Building Link Design, ahead of partial rebuilding and refurbishment of the college. The area lies close to the old course of the River Cheswold and between the site of the Roman fort at Danum, a possible Anglo-Saxon burgh and the Norman castle. As there has been relatively little post-medieval development of the site, the assessment suggested significant sub-surface archaeological remains could survive.

The evaluation produced evidence of Roman activity; finds included building materials such as *Bessales* (small bricks), *Tegulae & Imbrices* (roof tiles) and *Tubuli* (box flue tiles) that imply a high status building with a hypocaust stood nearby. No early medieval artefacts were discovered, suggesting that the immediate area was then left undeveloped until c.1200, when the castle was demolished. However, the

remains of a later building with substantial stone walls, a mortar floor and an external cobbled area, were found. The late 13th/early 14th century date of this structure may link it to the Franciscan Friary, which was established to the north of the river in 1284.

Grid Reference SE 573 036

From reports by Chris Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist (Assessment)
Jane Richardson and Paula Whittaker, Archaeological Services WYAS (Evaluation)

DONCASTER WATERFRONT PROJECT, DONCASTER

Trial trenching was carried out between January and March 2004 as part of a series of investigations on the site of the Waterfront project (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire, Number 11*'). The excavations revealed post holes, stake holes and beam slots from waterfront structures on the northern bank of the River Don, dated by associated pottery to the 13th/14th century.

Large nails and clenchbolts from one trench may indicate boat building nearby, or possibly revetment using re-used boat timbers. Residual pottery from the 11th century and a single Roman sherd may indicate that evidence for earlier activity exists beneath unexcavated alluvial layers.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 575 036

From a report by Antony Brown, Archaeological Services WYAS

BLOCK 9 PRINCEGATE, THE WATERGATE CENTRE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for NMG Ltd., in July 2003, as part of a proposal to redevelop part of the Waterdale Centre, which was constructed in the 1960s. Construction of the centre is likely to have impacted on sub-surface remains, but there is potential for some limited survival. The site lies in an area of Roman and medieval activity, the latter possibly relating to small-scale pottery manufacture between the 11th and 13th centuries. The site was developed for terraced housing during the 19th and 20th centuries but these structures may have caused little damage to earlier deposits.

Grid Reference SE 576 030

From a report by Chris Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist

LAND OFF PRIORY WALK, DONCASTER

A watching brief took place during the excavation of two geotechnical pits in September 2004, for G Raynor, in relation to the construction of a new retail unit and flats. The excavations exposed a stone structure associated with two deposits of domestic waste. One was dated to the 15th/16th century by a sherd of Coal Measures Whiteware pottery and was sealed by a layer of demolition material. Further deposits, related to a second demolition

episode, were dated to the late 17th century by pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The results will be used to help develop a suitable foundation design that will minimise archaeological damage.

Grid Reference SE 575 032

From a report by Alex Brett, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

10 - 14A HALLGATE, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations were carried out between August 2003 and September 2004 for J D Wetherspoon PLC, on a site designated for redevelopment. The site lies on the outskirts of Roman and medieval Doncaster, with Hallgate itself following a major Roman road from Bawtry to York. A Roman cemetery has been located on the south side of the road, directly opposite the proposal site. In the early medieval period this area was the focus of a thriving pottery industry. Kilns from the 11th – 13th centuries have been found to the east and south of the site. In the later medieval and post-medieval periods the area was a poor suburb of Doncaster and it was not until the late 18th/early 19th century that significant building occurred, with the replacement of cottages by three-story townhouses, numbers 13 – 14 Hallgate. An appraisal of the standing buildings found few surviving historical elements, due primarily to extensive fire damage followed by further deterioration as a result of exposure to the elements.

Four trial trenches, excavated between July and September 2004, found extensive evidence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. In addition, a wattle fence and a ditch, sealed by the Roman road, offer tentative evidence of prehistoric use. The Roman road was evident through seven phases of cemented cobbles, with associated Late Saxon and medieval pottery implying continuity of use into medieval times. Two medieval clay lined pits may have been used for mortar production or tanning. A further series of pits/post holes were also of medieval date, but their purpose remains unclear. Almost 600 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, dating from the late 1st to the 4th centuries. Over 200 sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered, with a date range from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The impact of any detailed redevelopment proposal on these significant remains will need to be carefully considered by the Archaeology Service.

Grid Reference SE 577 032

From reports by Christine Ball and Rowan May, ARCUS (Assessment)

Inspire Design Consultancy (Building appraisal)

Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS (Evaluation)

DONCASTER RACECOURSE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2004, for Doncaster Racecourse Management Ltd., in relation to a proposal for development in the north-western sector of the

racecourse. The 1960s Yorkshire Stand and 19th century stable staff accommodation will both be demolished. The latter may warrant a photographic record. The development area does not contain any known archaeological sites, but it does lie between the Roman fort and Romano-British pottery kilns at Cantley and parts of a probable Romano-British field system have been identified elsewhere on the racecourse. This suggests a relatively high potential for earlier archaeological remains.

Grid Reference SE 594 031

From a report by A Boucher, Archaeological Investigations Ltd

WHEATLEY HALL ROAD, DONCASTER

An application for development of commercial, industrial and warehouse units on a site formerly used by Dupont led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in February 2004. The northern part of the site has been subject to development from the 1930s onwards and little archaeology is likely to survive here. A large quantity of Roman pottery was found during construction and this, allied to nearby finds of Roman coins, suggests there is good potential in the undisturbed southern part of the site. However, this part of the site is unlikely to be affected by the development.

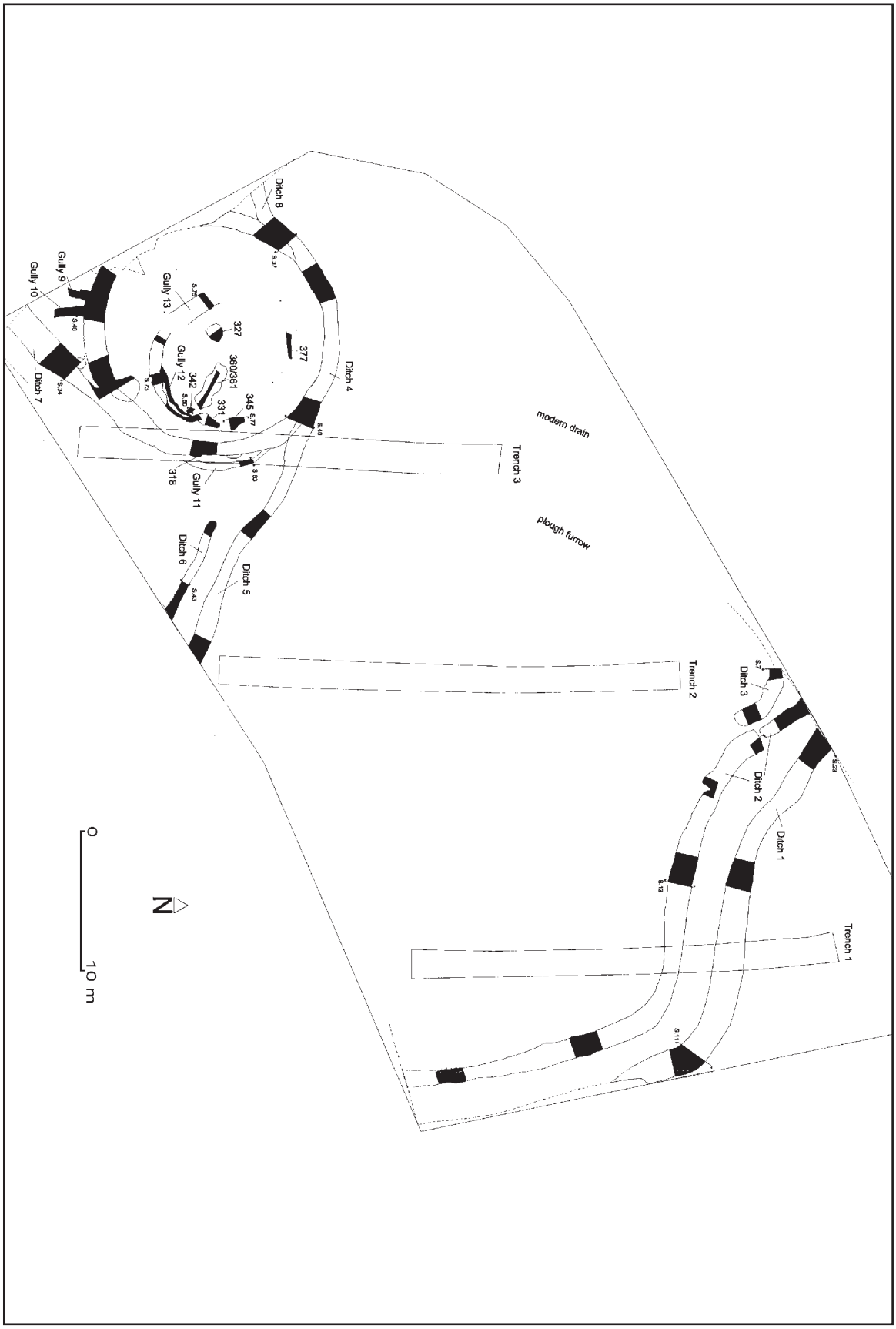
Grid Reference SE 584 050

From a report by RPS Consultants

CATESBY BUSINESS PARK, BALBY CARR, DONCASTER

Further evaluation of this large development site took place immediately west of the site of earlier investigations (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). The work was carried out between May 2003 and July 2004, for CPM, in advance of the construction of a motorcycle showroom. Trial trenching found the remains of a number of ditches. Artefacts recovered included a few sherds of pottery, fragments of daub and a piece of glass bangle. The latter is unusual for its colouration; dark purple glass bangles are typical of 1st century BC La Tene continental production and are rare in Britain. Detailed excavation followed. Features exposed comprised ditched trackways and a circular enclosure containing a possible roundhouse and hearth. Artefacts recovered included numerous sherds of later prehistoric pottery, fragments of daub, fragments of quern stone, waterlogged wood and a large quantity of animal bone, some displaying butchery marks. The evidence indicates this was an area of late Iron Age settlement despite the low lying nature of the site (palaeo-environmental evidence indicates an area dominated by alder carr).

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) in October 2004 looked at a site further west, proposed for use by IKEA. The work was undertaken for RPS Planning Transport and Environment. The survey identified anomalies thought to reflect the presence of enclosures/field



Site plan of Iron Age settlement, Balby Carr © AS - WYAS

boundaries, but the magnetic responses were weak and discontinuous. Trial trench evaluation took place between December 2004 and January 2005, but found no archaeological evidence. This implies that the Iron Age settlement previously identified was fairly localised. A single excavated ditch feature contained recent ceramic material, but map evidence implies it was a pre-enclosure boundary ditch, possibly relating to a former deer park around nearby Loversall Hall or the moated site of Draw Dikes.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 582 005

From reports by Jane Richardson, Marina Rose, Alistair Webb and Antony Brown, Archaeological Services WYAS

POTTERIC CARR NATURE RESERVE, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations took place between April and December 2004 for Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, of the area of a proposed extension to Potteric Carr Nature Reserve. Aerial photographs indicate significant numbers of Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and enclosures to the west and the north of the site, but limited evidence for their continuation within the site. However, the site does contain the course of an ancient water channel, which has a high potential for palaeo-environmental evidence. Test pitting and a watching brief during soil stripping of the first reed bed cell to be constructed found no significant evidence for archaeological features. A number of pre-Holocene glacial features were identified; these were attributed to meltwater processes.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 600 977

From reports by David Rawson, Humber Field Archaeology (Assessment)
Alison Deegan, Air Photo Mapping (Aerial photography)
Sean Bell, ARCUS (Evaluation & Watching brief)

WHITE ROSE WAY, DONCASTER

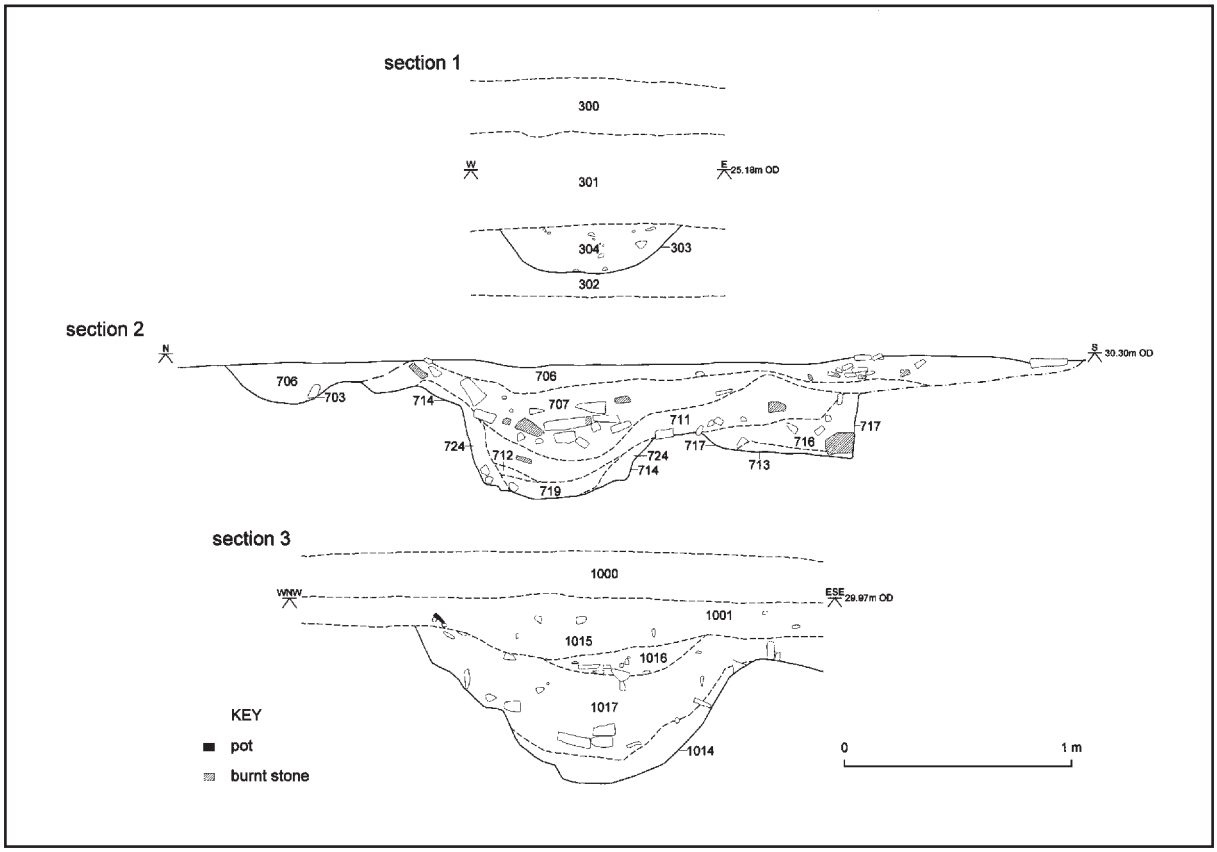
An archaeological assessment was prepared for Mouchel Consulting Limited in June 2003, in relation to proposed dualling of the carriageway of the A6182. Three known archaeological sites were identified as likely to be affected by the proposals, although it was acknowledged that impact would be slight. Two of the sites were Romano-British enclosures and the third was Division Drain, the main drainage ditch of the area, which has been present since at least 1616.

Grid Reference from SK 588 994 to SE 591 015

From a report by BHWB Limited

BAWTRY ROAD BUS CORRIDOR, DONCASTER

A desk-based assessment was prepared for Doncaster MBC in January 2004, with regard to a proposed bus corridor along the Bawtry Road. Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and Roman pottery kilns have been found in



Section drawings through Romano-British ditches, York Road, Scawthorpe © NAA

the vicinity and relatively limited recent development gives potential for survival of sub-surface archaeological remains.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 595 026

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

YORK ROAD PARK AND RIDE, SCAWTHORPE, DONCASTER

A series of archaeological investigations were carried out in relation to the construction of a proposed park and ride car park, between September 2003 and October 2004, on behalf of ARUP. An initial desk-top assessment was followed by geophysical survey (magnetometer) and trial trenching. The geophysical survey revealed the distinctive shape of a double ditched trackway and an associated enclosure. The trial trenches confirmed the presence of these features and revealed a possible double pit alignment.

The enclosure is assumed to be Romano-British in date, as much Greyware pottery was recovered from the ditches. Three coins were also found, their condition precluding absolute dating, but thought to be 3rd or 4th century AD in date. The presence of nails and joiners' dogs indicates the presence of former timber structures, whilst slag pieces from one trench may indicate that there was a smithy nearby. No dating evidence for

Exterior of Carlecotes Hall, Dunford © AS - WYAS

the suspected pit alignment was recovered, but it is assumed to be prehistoric in date. Further fieldwork will need to be carried out before any construction work takes place.

Grid Reference SE 547 063

From reports by John Buglass & Mike Bishop, Northern Archaeological Associates (Assessment & Evaluation)
A Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)

CARLECOTES HALL, DUNFORD, BARNSLEY

Building recording of two barns took place in July 2003, prior to their residential conversion. The work was carried out for Nuttall Yarwood and Partners. Documentary evidence shows settlement at Carlecotes was established in the late medieval period and the Hall dates to the 17th century. However, although one barn contains a date stone of 1696, this was found to have been re-used. Both buildings were probably purpose built in the second half of the 19th century.

Grid Reference SE 178 033

From a report by A C Swann, Archaeological Services WYAS

ST MARY'S CHURCH, ECCLESFIELD, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was carried out in June 2003, for Graham Holland Associates, during installation of a new kitchen and toilets in the south west corner of the

church and the laying of a sewer pipe through the churchyard. The present church is known to have been in existence by the 12th century and a cross shaft now within the church may indicate a church here as early as the 8th or 9th century. However, no archaeological remains were revealed during these works.

Grid Reference SK 353 942

From a report by Dr C J Crowe, AAA Archaeological Advisors

LOW FARM, EDDERTHORPE, BARNSLEY

Building recording took place in September/October 2003, for Newton Wright Construction Ltd., ahead of conversion of the farm buildings to dwellings. The farmhouse was demolished in the 1980s but appears to have been built in 1633 (according to a date stone); it was of a size comparable with other middle yeomanry houses in this part of Yorkshire.

The site was either converted to a farmyard, or an existing farm was 'improved' in the later 18th century and most of the buildings date from this period. Some earlier fragments were identified in two buildings.

Grid Reference SE 411 058

From a report by S Richardson and E Dennison, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

EDLINGTON SCHOOL, EDLINGTON, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment and geophysical survey (magnetometer) were carried out in July 2004 and January 2005, for Andrew Martin Associates, ahead of development of new school buildings. The school site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, being within a few hundred metres of the Romano-British settlement at Edlington Wood – a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However, the geophysical survey identified no definite archaeological anomalies. It is thought this may be the effect of disturbance caused by levelling of the area with modern material containing ferrous debris.

Grid Reference SK 542 977

From reports by Rowan May, ARCUS (Assessment)
N Barker, Met Surveys (Geophysics)

EDLINGTON WOOD HOUSE, EDLINGTON, DONCASTER

A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the installation of a telephone mast in November 2003, for Orange PCS Ltd. Edlington Wood contains surviving Romano-British earthworks and numerous artefacts have been found in the vicinity, but no archaeological features or artefacts were revealed during this work.

Grid Reference SK 547 984

From a report by Stephen Toase and David Weston, Archaeological Services WYAS

Interior of the barn at Low Farm, Edderthorpe © EDAS

MANOR FARM, FENWICK, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal was undertaken in November 2004, for Chris Carr Associates, in advance of the conversion of the standing buildings and the erection of a new building. The present farm buildings are 18th/19th century and represent multi-phase construction, with the second phase of building being somewhere between 1802 and 1866. The buildings from this phase included a dovecote, only two walls of which survive. However, there is potential for remains of contemporary structures and earlier, medieval, structures to survive below ground.

Grid Reference SE 600 162

From a report by Chris Scurfield, AOC Archaeology Group

FINNINGLEY AIRPORT, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) of open areas within the site was carried out in October 2003, for Scott Wilson and Kirkpatrick Ltd., ahead of redevelopment of this former RAF base as a commercial airport. The airport lies close to sites that have produced evidence for Romano-British settlement and pottery production. However, the survey revealed no anomalies of probable archaeological origin. In January 2004 a number of trial trenches were excavated, to test the results, but these confirmed that any evidence for earlier remains had been destroyed by the construction of the airfield.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 660 986

From reports by A Webb & Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

FINNINGLEY QUARRY, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

A geo-archaeological survey was carried out for Lafarge Quarries in 2003, ahead of a proposed northern extension of quarry workings. An earlier assessment and trial trench evaluation had demonstrated that part of the site was low-lying and had potential to contain buried waterlogged deposits (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). However, when auger and borehole sampling was carried out in these low-lying areas, no preserved organic sediments were identified.

Grid Reference SK 687 985

From a report by Dr Benjamin Geary and Dr Henry Chapman, WAERC

WROOT ROAD QUARRY, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

A field walking survey in October and geophysical survey (magnetometer) in November 2003 were carried out in an area outlined for quarrying, for Yorkshire Aggregates Limited. Field walking produced very few finds. Only three prehistoric struck flints and some sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were

recovered. Similar results came from the geophysical survey, which identified no anomalies of archaeological significance.

Grid Reference SE 691 004

From reports by A Mundin & D J Sabin, Thames Valley Archaeological Services

LAND OFF GATEHOUSE LANE, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out in September 2004, for Persimmon Homes (South Yorkshire) Ltd., ahead of residential redevelopment. Most of the anomalies identified related to recent use of the site as a sports ground, but a few weak signals on the west of the site were thought to reflect buried ditches and pits. However, a series of trial trenches, excavated in January 2005, found nothing of archaeological significance.

Grid Reference SK 657 996

From reports by David Bunn & Chris Clay, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

TOWER MILL, FISHLAKE, DONCASTER

A programme of building recording was undertaken in June 2003, in advance of the conversion of this listed windmill into a dwelling. The work was carried out for Robin Ashley Architects. Tower Mill (or Nabbe's Mill) was a brick built windmill, used for milling corn, constructed in about 1830. It had fallen out of use by 1934, when the cap was replaced with a concrete roof. Additional recording was undertaken in August after the removal of debris from the interior revealed two displaced millstones.

Grid Reference SE 651 130

From a report by Mark Fletcher, Matrix Archaeology

ST MARY'S CHURCH, GREASBROUGH, ROTHERHAM

Archaeological evaluation took place in January 2004, for Byrom Clark Roberts, to assess the impact of a proposed disabled access ramp. The trenches revealed sandstone foundations relating to a building predating the present 19th century church. Whilst no associated artefacts were found, it seems likely that the foundations relate to a known earlier church, which was demolished when the present church was built in 1826-8.

Grid Reference SK 418 939

From a report by S A Savage, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

GRIMETHORPE HALL, GRIMETHORPE, BARNSLEY

Proposed residential development led to the production of a desk-top assessment in May 2003, for Ben Bailey Homes. Much of the former grounds of the late

17th century hall are now farmland, but some garden features can be expected to survive. It is also possible that earlier settlement remains are concealed sub-surface, as there is evidence of late prehistoric and/or Romano-British activity in the vicinity.

An archaeological building appraisal of Grimethorpe Hall was subsequently carried out in July 2004, for Shield Trading Limited. The building is listed Grade II* but is disused and has been vandalised. The information gathered will help inform decisions on proposed conversion works. The hall appears to have been constructed with brick elevations on three fronts and a sandstone elevation to the rear. However, the appraisal suggests the rear stonework represents a phase of rebuilding in the 18th century. The 19th century saw a reorganisation of the interior, including the construction of a separate servants' stair (*see plan on page 150 of colour section*).

Grid Reference SE 410 096

From reports by Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS (Assessment)

Oliver Jessop, ARCUS (Building appraisal)

HAZEL LANE QUARRY, HAMPOLE, DONCASTER

A series of investigations that revealed evidence for Romano-British occupation, including a probable bathhouse, have been carried out in advance of proposed extensions to this quarry (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). Continuing expansion plans led to a geophysical survey of Areas F and G, in April 2003, followed by trial trenching in August 2003, on behalf of Catplant Ltd.

The geophysical survey identified a continuation of some ditches found previously. Excavation exposed ditches, gullies and pits. The recovery of artefacts decreased significantly as distance from the previously documented building (within Area D) increased and it may be that the features in Areas F and G represent part of an adjoining field system.

Grid Reference SE 498 123

From reports by M J and A C K Roseveare, ArchaeoPhysica Ltd (Geophysics)

Andy Taylor, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Evaluation)

WOODHOUSE LANE, HATFIELD, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in May 2004 for Gravelworth (Builders) Ltd., ahead of the construction of eight houses. Prehistoric artefacts have been found within one kilometre of the site and the presence of Romano-British field systems in the vicinity suggests some potential for related sub-surface remains. Further work may be required to establish the site's archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SE 650 079

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

HATFIELD REGENERATION LINK ROAD, HATFIELD, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Waystone Ltd., in July 2004, ahead of the development of a link road from the M18 to Hatfield Main Colliery. This suggested there would be little impact on archaeological sites, other than the removal of several sections of hedgerow forming part of a post-medieval field system. This was substantiated by the results of a fieldwalking exercise in October, in which no archaeological artefacts were recovered. A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was undertaken in November and similarly found little evidence for archaeological activity, but it was noted that extensive modern debris scatters made interpretation tentative. A subsequent borehole survey found no deposits with palaeo-environmental potential.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 660 108

From reports by Mary Lakin and Roger Simpson, Northern Archaeological Associates (Assessment & Fieldwalking)

J Gater and E Wood, GSB Prospection Ltd (Geophysics)

Dr Malcolm Lillie, WAERC (Boreholes)

LOW GROUNDS FARM, HATFIELD, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in June 2003, for Geoplan, of land proposed for a sand and gravel quarry. No archaeological sites are recorded in this area, suggesting it has a relatively low potential. Geophysical surveys (magnetometer) were carried out in May and September 2004, to test for evidence of archaeological activity. These identified several magnetic responses that were likely to represent recent field drains and redundant boundaries. However, there were also some anomalies suggestive of earlier ditch systems. This led to a series of trial trenches being excavated in January 2005, but the only archaeological features encountered were a pair of undated parallel gullies.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 676 063

From reports by Dan Slatcher, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (Assessment)

D Shiel, GSB Prospection (Geophysics),

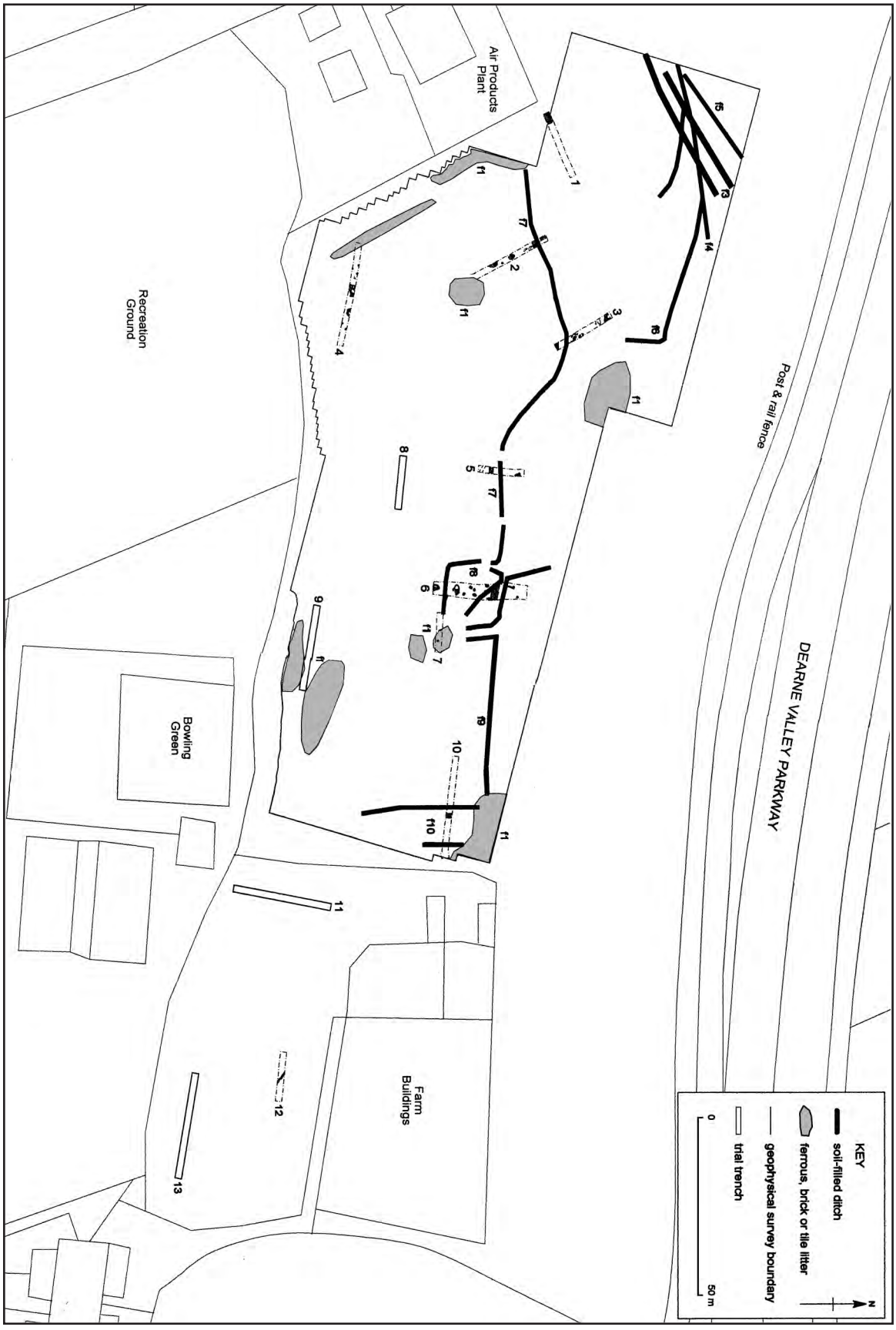
Anne Foard-Colby and Tim Upson-Smith, Northamptonshire Archaeology (Evaluation)

BRICK HILL CARR COMMON, HATFIELD WOODHOUSE, DONCASTER

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out in November 2003, for MGH Recycling Ltd., in advance of the construction of fishing ponds and an irrigation lagoon. The site lies in an area rich in archaeological evidence, with known remains in the vicinity of Iron Age and/or Romano-British date. However, no anomalies of an archaeological nature were identified during the survey.

Grid Reference SE 670 072

From a report by Alistair Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS



Geophysical survey plot and proposed trench location plan, Roebuck Hill, Jump © NAA

LAND OFF HAWSHAW LANE, HOYLAND, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in March 2005, for Geoff Melvin Ltd., in respect of proposed residential development. No finds of archaeological interest are known within the site. Although the site lies on a ridge of land known as Hoyland Lowe or Law, a place name typically referring to burial mounds, there are no references to such mounds at Hoyland. Overall, the archaeological potential of this area of land appears low.

Grid Reference SE 364 011

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

LAND OFF CHURCH STREET, JUMP, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in August 2003, for Bryan J Frewin and Associates, as part of a proposal to build residential properties. Jump is a recent settlement, developed in the 19th century to the north of the colliery known as Jump Pit. Prior to the establishment of the village this area was part of Hemingfield common. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows part of the site as quarries, presumably for sandstone, but the upper part of the site does not seem to have been previously disturbed and has some archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SE 378 010

From a report by C G Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist

ROEBUCK HILL, JUMP, BARNSLEY

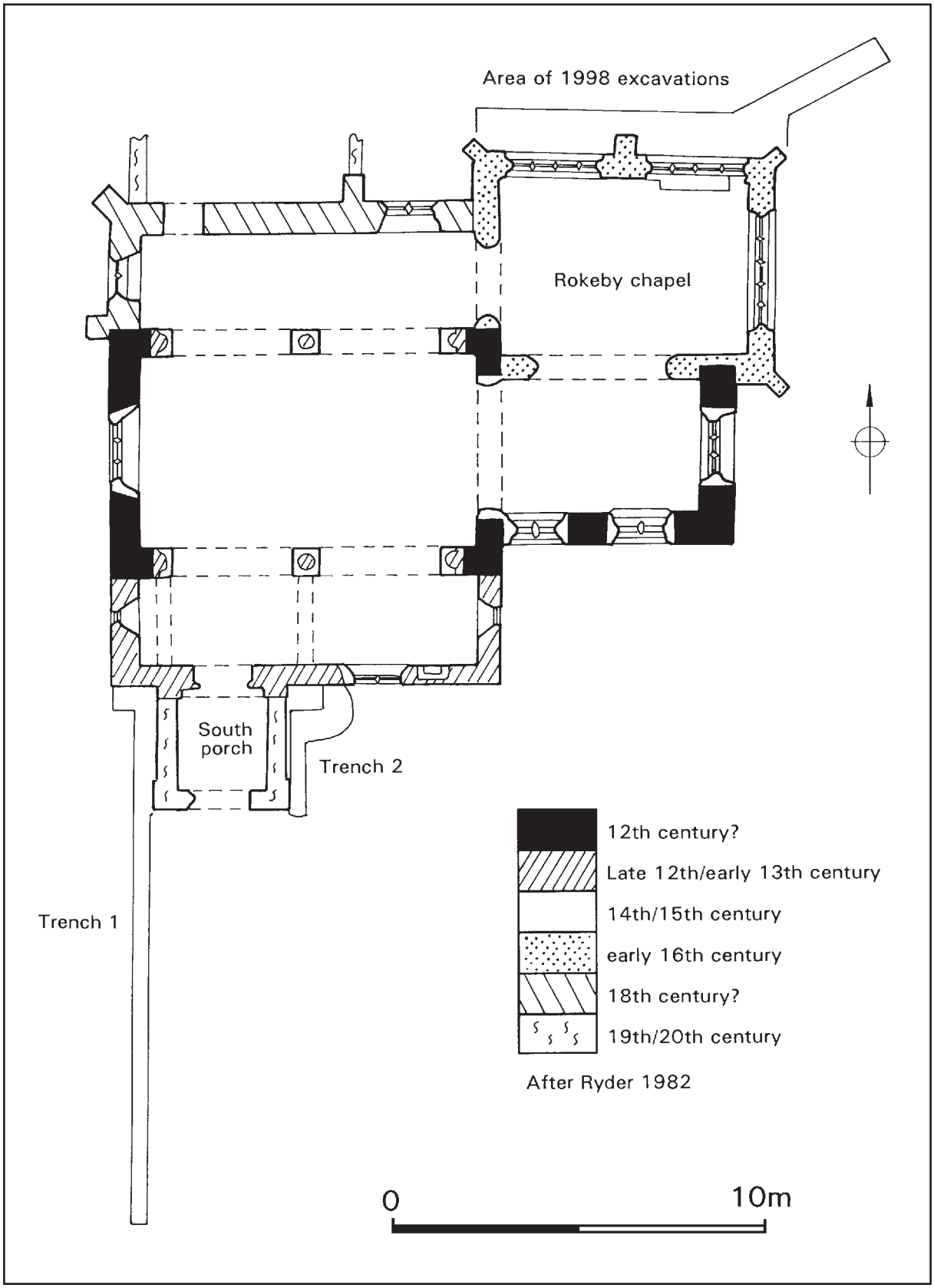
A desk-top assessment was prepared in October 2003 and geophysical survey (magnetometer) took place in January 2004. The work was carried out for Persimmon Homes in advance of proposed residential development. No known remains are recorded within the site, but it has remained undeveloped and many archaeological sites are present in the vicinity – in particular, there is a concentration of prehistoric/Romano-British earthworks and cropmarks around Wombwell Wood, immediately to the north. The geophysical survey found evidence for a number of former ditches, including a square enclosure and trackways. Further fieldwork to investigate these remains will be required before construction commences.

Grid Reference SE 379 016

From reports by P G Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates (Assessment)
M J Noel, Geoquest (Geophysics)

ST OSWALD'S CHURCH, KIRK SANDALL, DONCASTER

A watching brief was carried out during excavation of drainage trenches in March 2004, for the Churches Conservation Trust. The church is considered to be Anglo-Saxon in origin, although most of the building is later. Earlier drainage work was found to have destroyed any archaeological deposits



Phase plan of St Oswald's Church, Kirk Sandall © EDAS

beside the south porch, although the excavation of the trenches did reveal a previously hidden chamfered plinth forming the base of the 19th century porch. The relationship between the porch and the adjoining 12th or early 13th century aisle was not clear – probably the result of rebuilding when the porch was added c.1864.

Grid Reference SE 609 081

From a report by Ed Dennison,
Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

LAND AT SANDALL GRANGE, KIRK SANDALL, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in June 2003, for Grantham, Brundell and Farran Ltd., of the site for a proposed lagoon. No significant features are recorded in the vicinity, suggesting the site may have little archaeological potential. A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out in October 2003; no anomalies of an archaeological nature were found.

Grid Reference SE 635 080

From a report by Helen Fenwick,
Dr Malcom Lillie and Dr Henry Chapman,
WAERC (Assessment)
M Whittingham and M Branston,
Met Surveys (Geophysics)

RECTORY FARM, LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, ROTHERHAM

Proposals for new housing led to the production of a desk-top assessment in February 2005, for Wortley Construction Ltd. The site lies in what would have been the core of the medieval village. The Saxon and medieval settlement here may have been of some importance; it was the centre of a pre-Conquest manor of the Earl of Mercia and was later an administrative centre for the honour of Tickhill. Its high status is reflected in the quality of the church and the presence of a motte and bailey castle. Little modern development has taken place here, so the site can be considered to have a high archaeological potential. Further investigation will need to be carried out to establish whether significant remains survive.

Grid Reference SK 518 882

From a report by V Brown and A Thomas,
Archaeological Services WYAS

ST KATHERINE'S CHURCH, LOVERSALL, DONCASTER

A rapid record was made following the discovery of archaeological remains during the cutting of a grave, in June 2002. Finds comprised a large quantity of Roman pottery, bone, worked antler, *Tegulae & Imbrices* (roof tiles) and possible sandstone floor tiles. The pottery included Greyware, Black Burnished ware and Dales ware, suggestive of a late 2nd

to 4th century AD date. The worked antler appears to indicate comb manufacture.

The remains of a limestone wall could be seen within the cut. The presence of high status building materials and pottery could indicate the presence of a previously unknown Roman building, such as a villa.

Grid Reference SK 575 987

From a report by Peter Robinson, Doncaster Museum Service

LOVERSALL FARM, LOVERSALL, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in March 2004, for Ms J Lee, ahead of conversion of standing buildings. The assessment found the buildings to be of relatively little importance. However, as the area in and around the village is known to have been intensively occupied from the Iron Age to the present day, a watching brief was maintained during subsequent groundworks. No archaeological remains were observed during this work.

Grid Reference SK 574 987

From reports by C G Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist (Assessment), R D Gardner, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) (Watching brief)

CLIFF STREET, MEXBOROUGH, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in January 2004, for Freeman Associates, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The site has been in industrial use for 200 years, initially incorporating a pottery and later an iron foundry and glass bottle manufactory. The standing buildings, which are currently vacant, may be 19th century in date. The lack of major site development in the modern period suggests that sub-surface elements of the foundry may survive intact. The standing buildings warrant a detailed appraisal, to identify the survival of historic features that could be retained in any redevelopment scheme.

Grid Reference SK 471 997

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

LAND OFF CHURCH STREET, MEXBOROUGH, DONCASTER

A watching brief took place during groundworks for a single residential building within the town's historic core. The work was done in March 2005, on behalf of Mrs J Dickison. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Grid Reference SE 619 117

From a report by Jennifer Kitch, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

ELECTRICITY CABLE ROUTE, NORTON TO ASKERN, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for PDM Associates, in July 2004, of the proposed route of a new cable trench. The route crosses an extensive landscape of Iron Age/Romano-British cropmarks. However, as it will predominantly follow the course of medieval and later roads, little archaeological impact was anticipated. A watching brief was carried out during the groundworks, between September and December 2004, but it revealed few features of archaeological interest, except a post-medieval stone lined drain and track.

Grid Reference SE 530 130 to 545 140

From a report by G Tann, Lindsey Archaeological Services

NORTON PRIORY, NORTON, DONCASTER

Very little is known about the history of the former Norton Priory, although it has been suggested it was a Cistercian foundation. After the dissolution the land became used for farming. The first map of the area is the 1814 Enclosure award, which shows two building complexes on the site.

Priory Farm is the western complex. A rapid appraisal of the site was prepared for Chris Read, in November 2003, ahead of conversion of farm buildings to residential use and the erection of two new stable blocks. This was followed by a programme of building recording and evaluation of the areas of new build in November/December 2003. The buildings appear to have developed from an 18th century farm; the trenches only revealed some compacted/cobbled surfaces and a few artefacts that all appeared to date from that period. A watching brief was maintained during excavation of service trenches and footings, in August 2004, but no earlier features were observed.

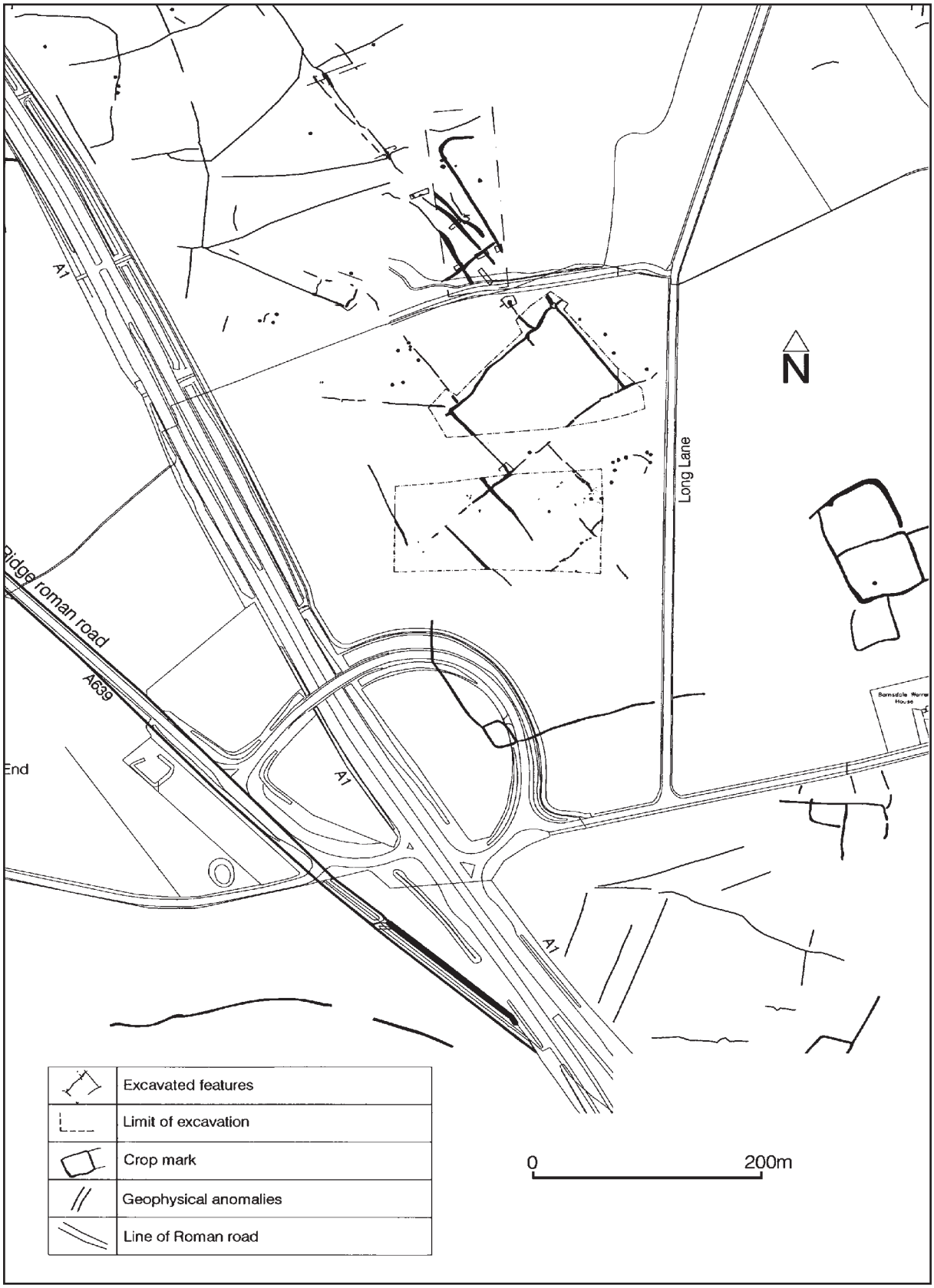
In September 2004, building recording was carried out for C and E Metcalfe at Norton Priory Farm, the eastern complex. The work was done ahead of proposed conversion of the buildings for residential use. This recorded a phased development, with the earliest buildings being the barn and dovecote, which were probably built in the 18th century; the barn has triangular air vents that are characteristic of this period. Evidence of re-use of materials was noted, including worked stone blocks and timbers; these may have come from the medieval priory.

Grid References SE 540 158 and SE 545 158

From reports by Oliver Jessop, Rowan May, Anna Badcock, Sean Bell and Mark Douglas, ARCUS

BARNSDALE BAR QUARRY, NORTON, DONCASTER

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) was carried out in October 2003 of land proposed for an extension to the existing quarry. The work was done for Darrington Quarries Ltd. The survey



Cropmarks and excavated features at Barnsdale Bar Quarry © AS - WYAS

identified linear anomalies representing the continuation of enclosure and field ditches seen in previous work (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'). Fieldwalking took place in February and trial trenches were excavated in May/June 2004, targeting the identified anomalies. This work confirmed the presence of buried ditches that defined a system of fields and enclosures.

Detailed excavation followed, in October 2004. The earliest remains found were a flint assemblage and carbonised hazelnut shells that have been radiocarbon dated to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic. Pottery recovered included a probable Iron Age sherd and Romano-British pottery sherds, dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. The overall results imply two distinct phases of activity on the site, with no evidence of continuity between the two.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 511 139

From reports by A Webb, J Gidman and I Roberts, Archaeological Services WYAS

NORTON BARN, NORTON, DONCASTER

A record of this large derelict barn was made in April 2003, for Philip Rickinson Associates Ltd., before it was converted to residential use. The barn stands within the historic core of the village and is shown on the 1814 Enclosure award map. It is part of a farm complex that conforms with a layout typical of the mid 18th century. However, it is stylistically unlike any other barn or building in the village, suggesting it has earlier origins. Unfortunately the timbers within the barn were unsuitable for dendrochronology (*see diagram overleaf*).

Grid Reference SE 545 153

From a report by Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

LAND OFF HUDDERSFIELD ROAD, PENISTONE, BARNSLEY

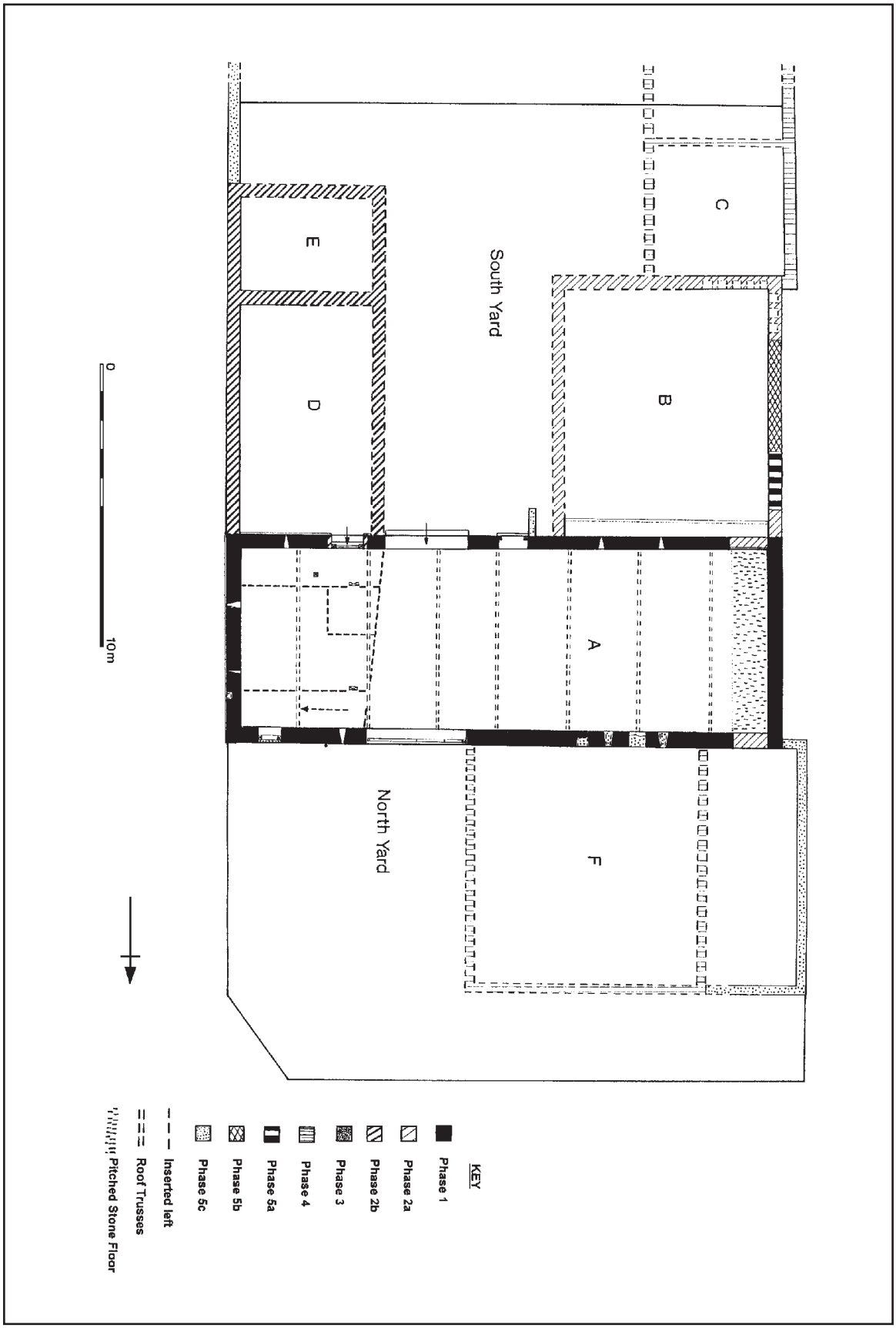
A desk-top assessment was prepared for Michael Titman Associates, in October 2004, ahead of demolition of a bungalow and its replacement with a new building. The site is close to the site of the Nether or Copster Mill, which was first documented in 1566 and stayed in use until 1958. The site lies across the line of the goit supplying water to the mill pond. However, a watching brief during groundworks, in March 2005, revealed little of archaeological interest.

Grid Reference SE 243 037

From reports by Chris Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist (Assessment)
Paul Major, Archaeological Services WYAS (Watching brief)

THURLSTONE BRIDGE, PENISTONE, BARNSLEY

A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a sewer overflow facility, in March 2004. The work was carried



Phase plan of Norton Barn, Norton © ARCUS

Inscribed stone from a rubble deposit at Thurlstone Bridge © NAA

out for Earth Tech Morrison on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services. Thurlstone Corn Mill formerly stood here. Its date of construction is not known, but it is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map c.1850. The building was demolished c. 1960. Two conduits and some walls associated with the mill were exposed during the groundworks and recorded. One exposed stone had the initials IB or JB carved into it.

Grid Reference SE 235 034

From a report by D Bartlett and O Cooper, Northern Archaeological Associates

RAWMARSH DAIRY, RAWMARSH, ROTHERHAM

In October 2003 a desk-top assessment and an evaluation were carried out for Whelmar Homes Ltd., prior to redevelopment of the former dairy site on Claypit Lane. In the 19th century this was the site of Meadow Works. The earliest known record of the works is from 1836, when reference is made to the manufacture of pottery, although the works changed its use shortly after that date - to the manufacture of firebricks, tiles and pipes. The works closed in 1904.

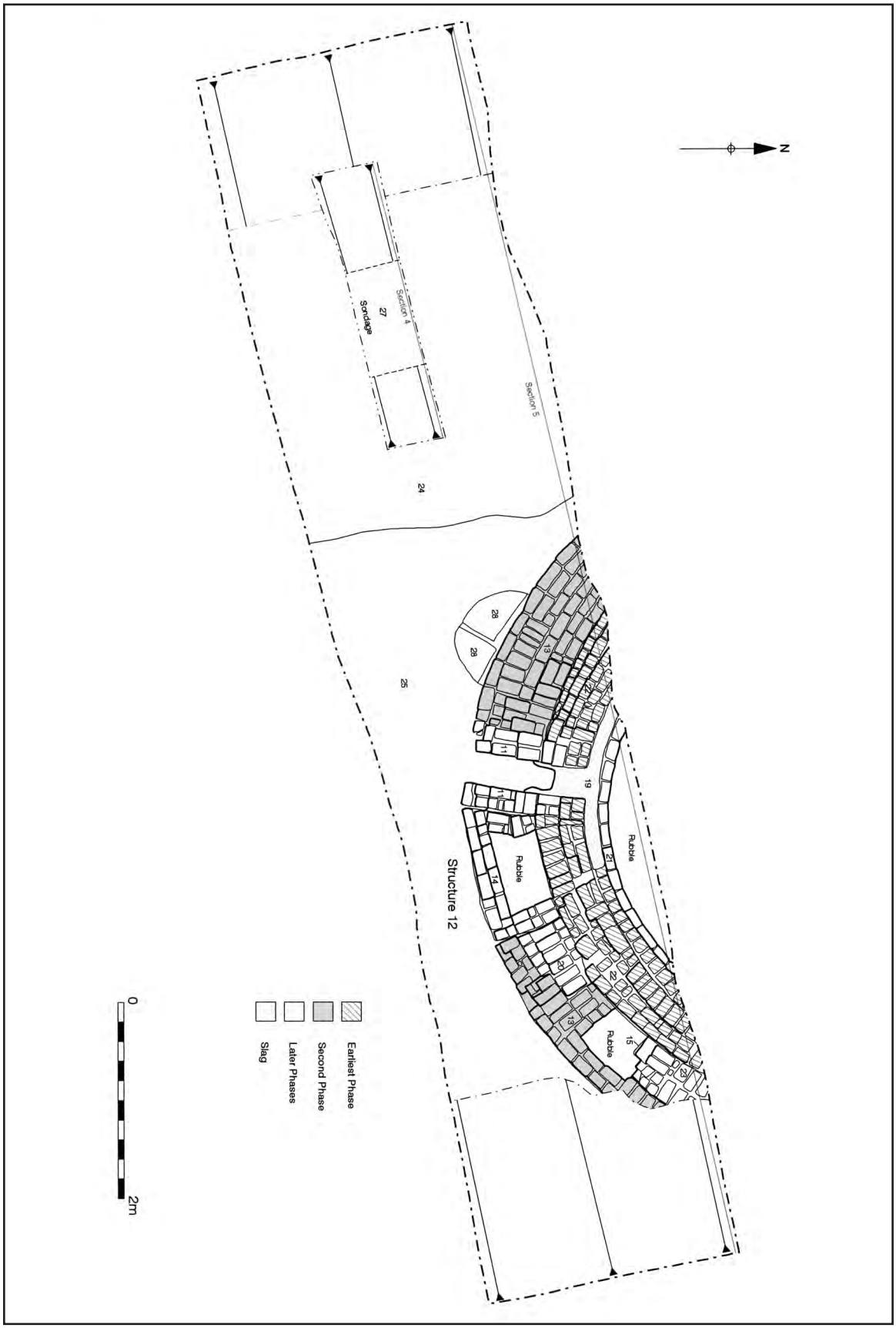
Trial trenching exposed the remains of several buildings thought to be part of the Meadow Works. Amongst these was the base of a 19th century bottle kiln, which may initially have been used for firing pottery but was later converted into a kiln for firing bricks, tiles, sanitary pipes and chimney pots. More detailed excavation took place between November and December 2003 and this work identified another kiln of similar date and form. Given the good condition of the kiln remains, the Archaeology Service negotiated preservation *in situ* and the remains were reburied under a protective layer of sand (*see diagram overleaf*).

Grid Reference SK 444 965

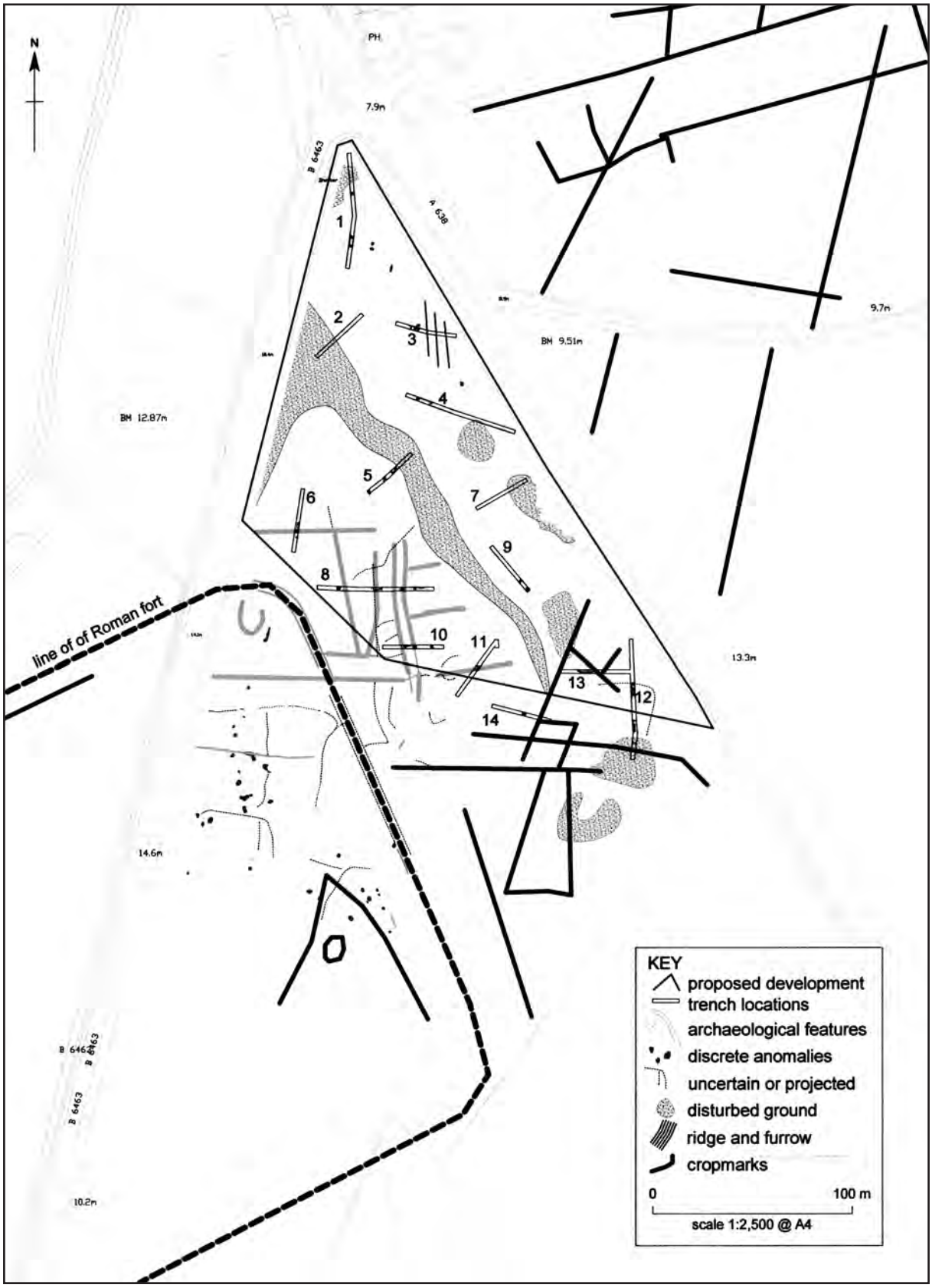
From reports by Helen Clough, Pre-Construct Archaeology

LAND AT PARROT'S CORNER, ROSSINGTON, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment and geophysical survey (magnetometer) were carried out in June 2003 for ARUP, on the proposed site of a park and ride car park. The original south west corner of the site would have included part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Rossington Roman fort, but a re-design of the plan avoided this. The geophysical survey located the corner of the fort, with linear/rectilinear features implying a larger enclosed area outside it.



Evaluation trench with kiln remains, former Rawmarsh Dairy © PCA North



Plan of archaeological features and trial trench locations, Parrots Corner © NAA

In August 2003 a series of trial trenches were excavated, focusing on some of the identified anomalies. One ditch, found to be present in more than one trench, is thought likely to be a Roman military *fossa fastigata* or outwork ditch, protecting the north-eastern side of the fortress. The fieldwork also confirmed the presence of buried ditches from at least one field system. Relatively few artefacts were found, but amongst those of archaeological interest were a few lithics, including a fine Neolithic flint end scraper, and some sherds of Romano-British pottery. The Archaeology Service is now discussing the scope of further fieldwork in advance of any construction taking place (*see plan overleaf*).

Grid Reference SK 630 993

From reports by John Buglass, Scott Jacobson and Mike Bishop, Northern Archaeological Associates (Assessment & Evaluation)

T P Schofield, Archaeological Services WYAS (Geophysics)

ANCIENT WOODLANDS, ROTHERHAM

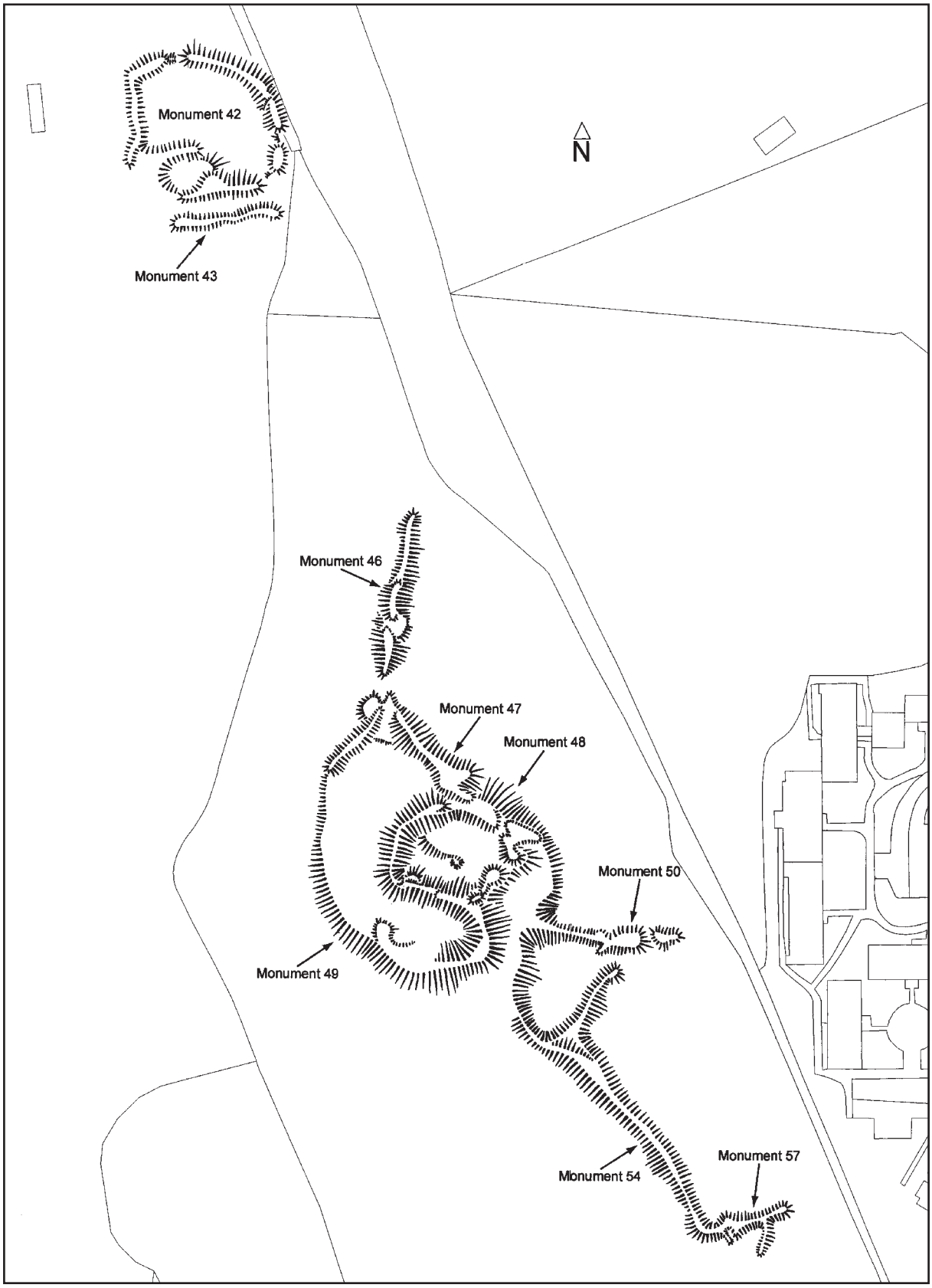
Following an earlier study of Canklow Woods, Rotherham MBC commissioned a rapid survey of additional ancient woodlands: Grange Park Woods, Treeton Wood and Wath & Boyd Royd Woods, as part of the project *Fuelling a Revolution: the Woods that Founded the Steel County* (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*' and '*Number 11*'). These further surveys were carried out between April and May 2003. The work led to detailed surveys of certain archaeological features identified in Grange Park Woods, Treeton Wood and Canklow Wood, between November and December 2004.

Grange Park Woods (Centred at SK 394 938) – boundaries associated with the medieval Kimberworth deer park were identified, along with a post-medieval incline to a former sandstone quarry in Barber Wood and a series of ponds and dams in Gallery Bottom that may be medieval in date, but more probably relate to 18th century landscaping around nearby Thundercliffe Grange.

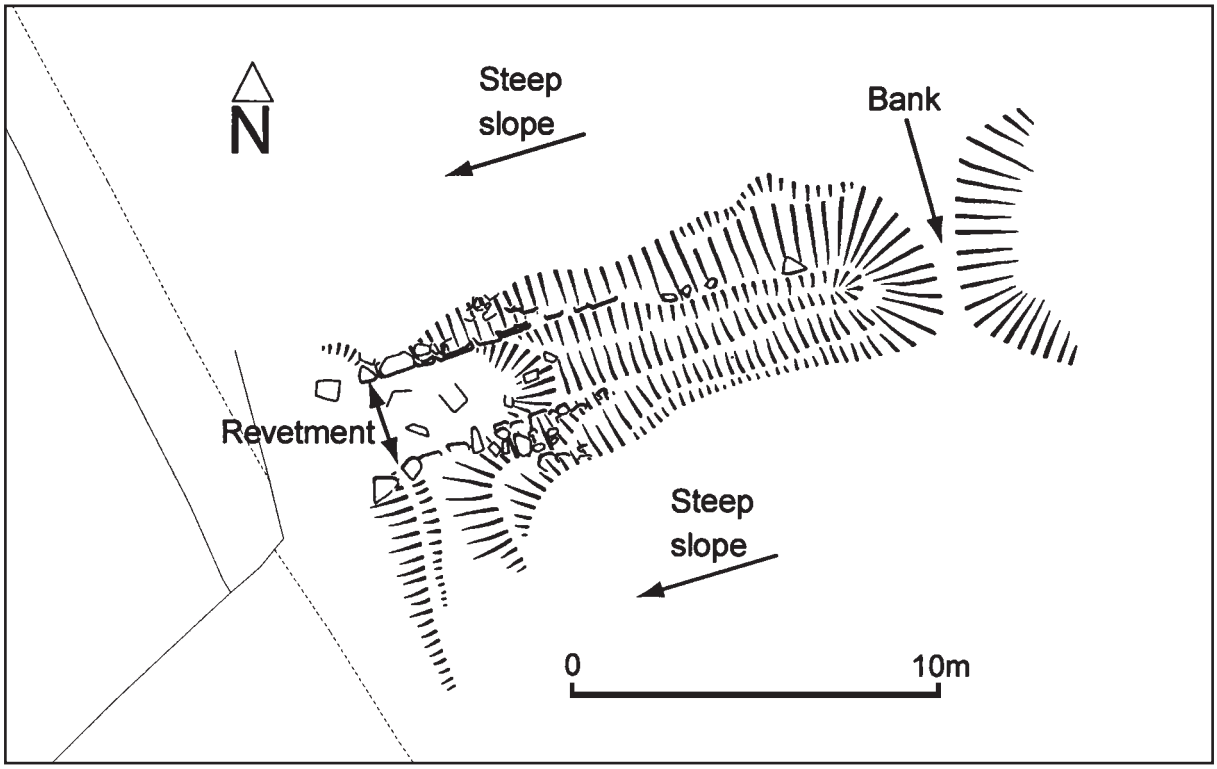
Treeton Wood (SK 445 870) – a complex series of terraces were recorded that probably relate to cultivation that predates the woodland. Although they could be earlier, they are thought most likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date.

Canklow Wood (SK 431 905) – earthwork remains of a rectilinear field system of Iron Age/Romano-British date survive as a series of banked terraces and enclosures. A double-banked trackway was also examined; previously considered to be Iron Age/Romano-British in date, it seems more likely to be medieval or post-medieval and to relate to nearby sandstone quarrying.

Wath & Boyd Royd Woods (Centred at SK 435 991) – part of the Roman Ridge passes through Wath Wood and consists of a substantial bank and ditch; erosion of the earthwork by walkers and cyclists crossing the earthwork was noted. Two terraces identified may relate to earlier Iron Age or Romano-British agriculture, but could relate to later woodland management. An extensive double bank and ditch forms the boundary to Boyd



Surveyed features in Canklow Woods, Rotherham © AS - WYAS



Post-medieval reveted incline, Barber Wood © AS - WYAS

Royd Wood and probably represents a woodland boundary of medieval or later date; remains of ridge and furrow within the woodland indicates a phase of medieval cultivation predating the woodland.

From reports by Daniel Lee and Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

M1 CORRIDOR, JUNCTIONS 31 TO 33, ROTHERHAM

A desk-based assessment was prepared in April 2003, for Hyder Consulting, in relation to proposed widening of the M1 motorway between junctions 31 and 33. Only two known sites were identified within the study area: an area of medieval ridge & furrow and an 18th century dovecote. The proposed works are not expected to have a significant impact on either. There is some potential for as yet unknown remains to be present, but the assessment concluded that this area is likely to have been severely affected by construction of the existing motorway.

RPS Planning, Transport and Environment Ltd. commissioned archaeological evaluation of land to the south of the M1 motorway between junctions 32 and 33, in advance of road improvement works. In August 2004, test pitting and augering took place across an area where ground levels were to be reduced and a couple of trial trenches were excavated within the proposed works compound. The site lies close to the medieval moat known as Blue Man's Bower, but no significant archaeological evidence was recovered.

Parts of the site were found to be covered with hardcore from the construction of the nearby motorway.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 440 892

From reports by Babtie (Assessment) Marina Rose (Evaluation), Archaeological Services WYAS

TEMPLEBOROUGH GATEWAY, ROTHERHAM

A watching brief was carried out in November 2003 during geotechnical investigations on land near the Magna Centre. The work was commissioned by White Young Green Environmental to provide information that would guide the design of future development. Area 1 lies close to the findspot of a possible Bronze Age canoe, discovered in 1963, whilst Area 2 includes the site of Templeborough Roman fort. No archaeological features or finds were found in Area 1 but results from Area 2 indicated that whilst previous groundworks have removed a great deal of the fort, significant archaeological potential survives in some areas, notably along the southern edge of the plot. The watching brief led to the recovery of pottery, ceramic building material and fragments of worked stone. The pottery assemblage was mainly second century AD and included sherds of amphora, Black-Burnished ware, Samian ware, Oxidised ware and Greyware. Ceramic building material was dominated by Roman forms/fabrics and included bricks, *tegulae & imbrices* (roof tiles), ridge tiles and *tubuli* (box flue tiles). The worked stone was comparable with stone previously recovered from the fort and associated buildings.

The results were considered in a desk-top assessment prepared in July 2004, in relation to plans to demolish the present steelwork buildings and construct a hotel, fifteen buildings and car parks in Area 2. Further archaeological evaluation is recommended, to better understand the potential impact of planned works.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 413 916

From reports by Jim Parry & Mary Lakin, Northern Archaeological Associates

TEMPLEBOROUGH FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME, ROTHERHAM

A proposed flood alleviation scheme led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in May 2004 for Rotherham MBC, covering the area along the River Don from the Firth Rixson Rings site to Rotherham Weir in the town centre. Known archaeology from the vicinity includes finds from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, but features predominantly date to the area's later industrialisation. The proposed work will affect areas of river wall, two locks and a bridge that may warrant further recording before works start. Excavation to form a flood compensation area could disturb earlier land surfaces, buried beneath later alluvial and industrial deposits; further investigation could be warranted.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 420 920

From a report by ARCUS for WSP Environmental Ltd

WESTGATE, ROTHERHAM

A desk-top assessment and buildings appraisal were prepared for Rotherham MBC between July and August 2004, in relation to proposed redevelopment of a large area on the edge of the town centre. The northern part of the site lies within the boundaries of the medieval town of Rotherham, with expansion into the southern part taking place in the 19th century. If sub-surface archaeological remains exist they are likely to relate primarily to the industrial heritage of the town, including iron foundries, stove grate manufactories, malt kilns, an oil mill and brass foundries – all known to have been present here. If earlier remains survive they would relate to the medieval town mill and market place and to medieval/early post-medieval domestic and commercial properties. Most of the standing buildings of interest relate to the 19th and early 20th century expansion and gentrification of the town centre, or the industrial development of the Westgate area. The appraisal considered 128 standing buildings in total, of which 66 are potentially worthy of further recording. Five buildings were identified as being of particular interest and worthy of detailed recording if a redevelopment scheme impacts on them. These are: a non-conformist chapel and adjoining school on Chapel Lane, the Alma Tavern and adjoining former public house on Westgate and Imperial Building on Church Street. The first two of these buildings are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 428 924

From a report by Rowan May and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

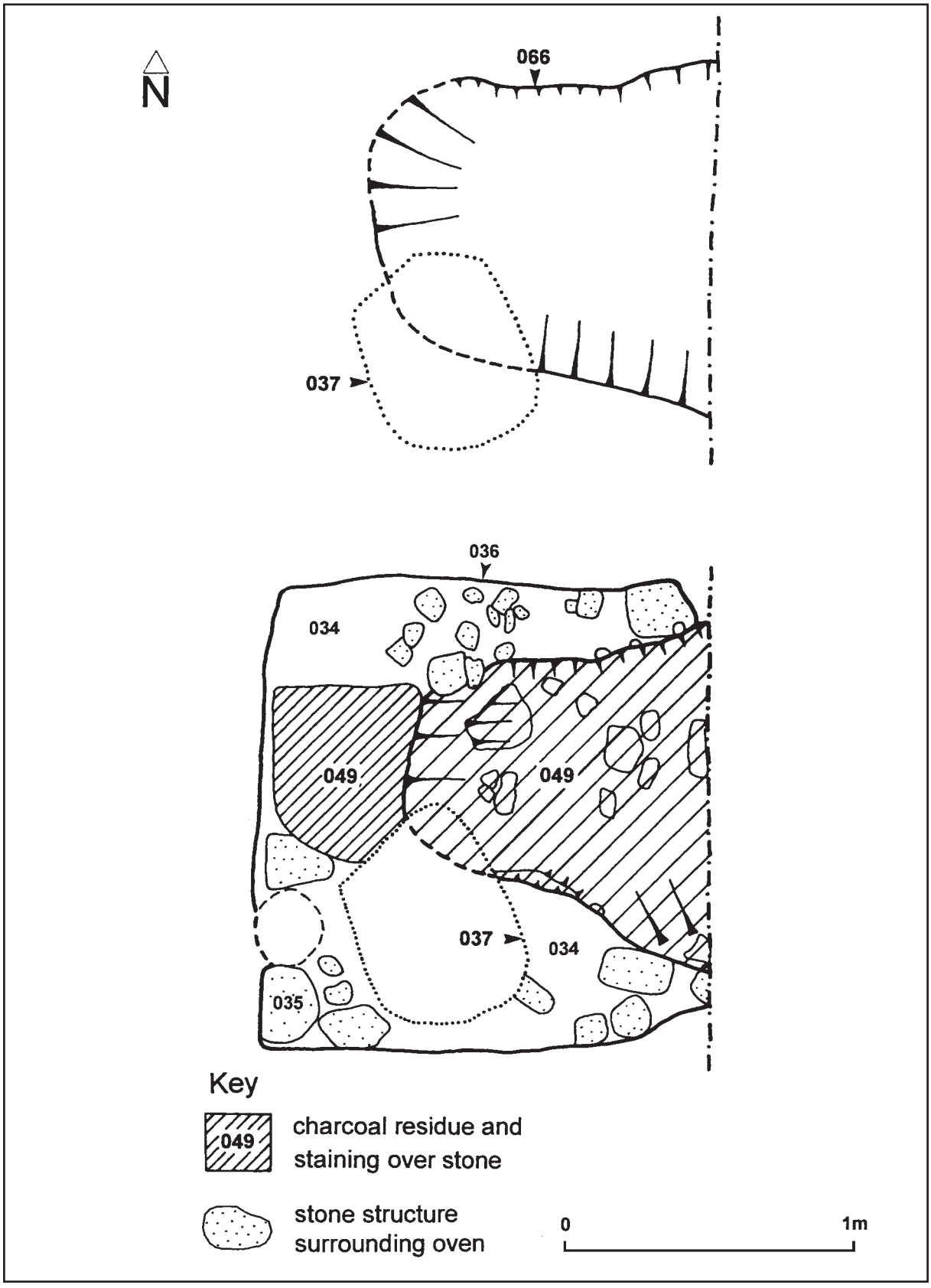
SPEED'S BUILDING, 18 HIGH STREET AND 14-15 VICARAGE LANE, ROTHERHAM

Photographic recording of the building was carried out in December 2003, for Phoenix Enterprises, ahead of part demolition and extension for retail and domestic use. The site was originally occupied by three residential plots, one of which was the vicarage for the nearby Parish Church of All Saints. Fragmentary remains of these buildings could be identified, dating from the 18th century, but no evidence for any earlier structures was found. However, evaluation trenches excavated in March 2004 found remains dating from the 13th or 14th century to the early 20th century.

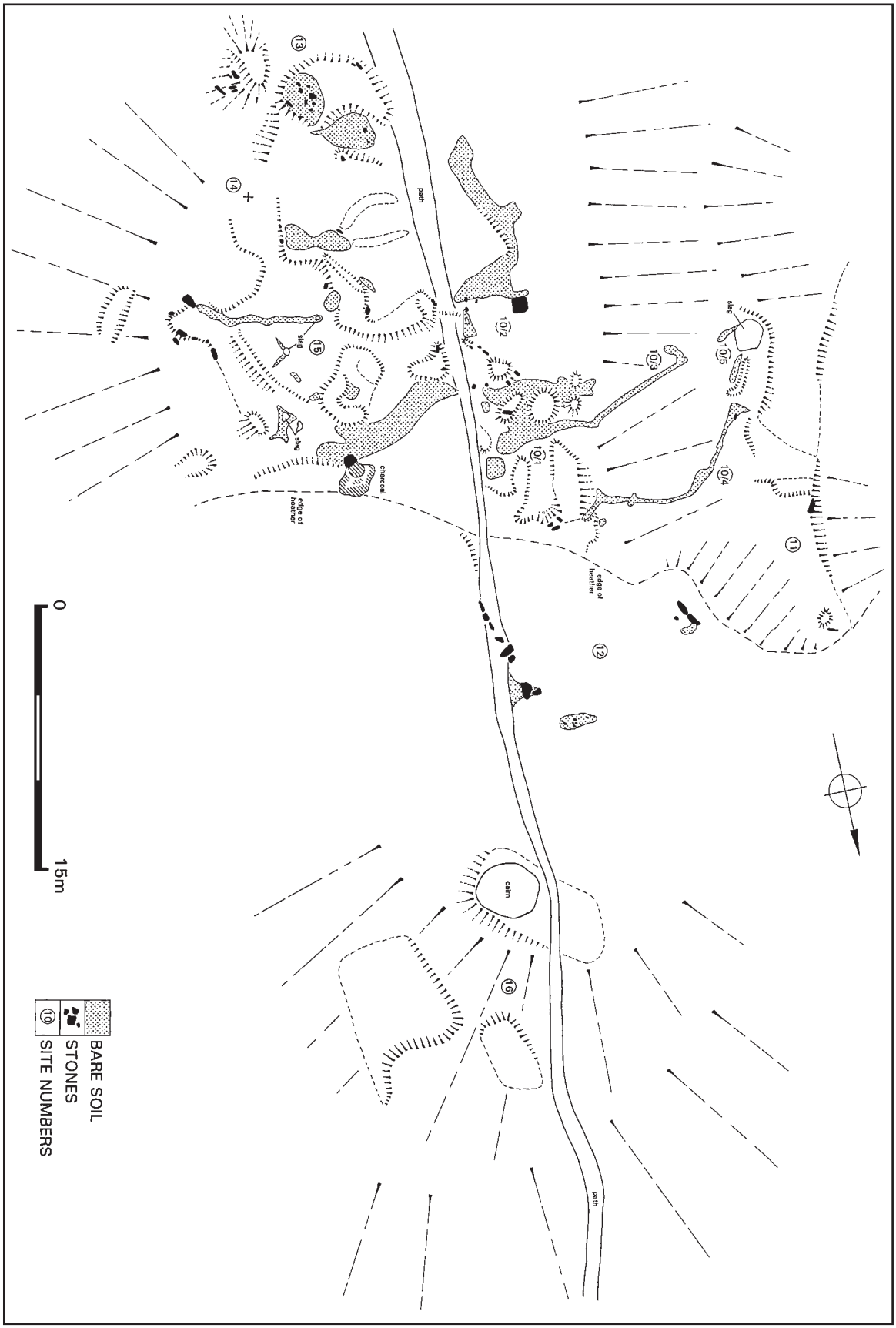
In one trench a deposit containing medieval pottery was cut into by a 14th/15th century stone-built oven. This contained carbonised rye, wheat, hulled barley and broad bean, giving some indication of the crops grown during its lifetime. Domestic ovens were often placed outside to minimise the fire risks; this one may have been located in the backyard of 18 High Street or of 14/15 Vicarage Row. A second trench revealed layers contemporary with the oven, including a cobbled surface that may have been the interior floor of a late medieval dwelling. Post-medieval activity in this area was indicated by post-holes, small pits and an 18th/19th coal cellar.

Grid Reference SK 428 928

From reports by A C Swann, C G Lee and P Whittaker, Archaeological Services WYAS



Plans of the late medieval oven at the former Speed's building, Rotherham © AS - WYAS



Survey of features at Blacka Moor © EDAS

CARL WARK, SHEFFIELD

Carl Wark is a defended hilltop overlooking Burbage Moor that may be Iron Age in origin; there is also some evidence for re-occupation during the post Roman period, which is unusual in this area of England. A watching brief and photographic record was maintained during works to restore a footpath crossing the tor. However, no archaeological features or finds were recovered during observation of the works.

Grid Reference SK 259 815

From reports by Alice Ullathorne and Jim Rylatt, Peak District National Park Authority

BLACKA MOOR NATURE RESERVE, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier archaeological works (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*') a further survey of Bole Hill was conducted between March and May 2003. This work was carried out to inform the alignment of a proposed footpath. Thirty three archaeological sites have been recorded on Bole Hill, the majority probably associated with early post-medieval lead smelting. An unofficial footpath and several secondary paths run along the hill, some of these crossing or lying adjacent to archaeological features, including the main bole smelting site and a hollow way. It is difficult to identify an alternative route that does not interfere with archaeological sites and the solution may be formalising an existing route and protecting against erosion by laying a geotextile membrane. An alternative would be excavating those sites threatened by erosion.

Grid Reference SK 291 800

From a report by E Dennison and S Richardson, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier archaeological works (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*'), a watching brief was maintained on groundworks for the new residential development, between November 2000 and March 2003. The watching brief confirmed earlier conclusions that the site had been extensively disturbed by recent construction. The only archaeological feature observed was a small post-medieval mine, thought to have been an exploratory mine dug in search of ganister, which is used in the manufacture of fire bricks.

Grid Reference SK 287 860

From a report by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

WISEWOOD FORGE, LOXLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD

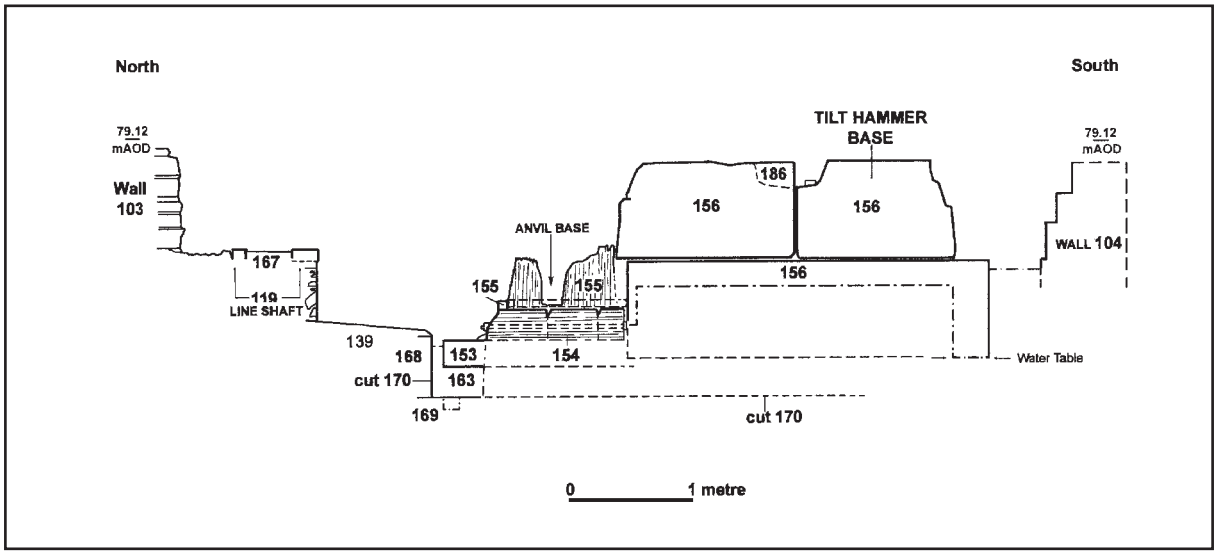
Following an earlier evaluation that demonstrated significant archaeological remains survived (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'), Aviva

Grinding troughs at Wisewood Forge

Lifestyle Ltd. commissioned an archaeological excavation and watching brief during redevelopment of the forge site. The work took place between May and July 2003. Two buildings of the former forge, to the north of the wheelpit, provided the focal points for excavation. The northern building was found to be late 18th century in date and to have originally contained a grinding hull. Six stone troughs survived intact and traces of others suggested the building originally contained ten. The size of the troughs and of most of the recovered grindstones suggests the hull ground smaller edge tools, although documentary evidence records the forge as being used to grind scythes; this may have happened elsewhere on the site. The building appears to have changed use in the 19th century, when a floor of stone flags and sets was laid over the earlier structures.

The southern building may originally have been a wheel house, transferring power from the wheel to the grinding hull, but by the mid 19th century it housed a tilt hammer and anvil. This building is known to have been seriously damaged by the Sheffield Flood of 1864, but it was not clear whether the excavated features pre or post dated this episode. Dendrochronological dating of the timbers that formed the base of the anvil may answer this question. A later extension to the building and the addition of new line shafting may relate to the conversion to steam power in the late 19th century.

The watching brief was carried out during wider landscaping and groundworks and revealed several structures of interest. These included the southern wheel pit wall, which contained a bricked-up wheel arch and



Section through the forging hammer, Wisewood Forge © ARCUS

gearing fixtures, and a double brick-arched culvert, designed to take water from the wheel pit to the dam for the Wisewood Rolling Mill. At least three *in situ* anvils for steam hammers were identified, from the forge's later use, and numerous recovered artefacts, such as a variety of tongs, appear to relate to this later phase. The watching brief also recovered six forged 'crusher balls', used for crushing concrete; these were often made by forges as a fill-in when no orders were available.

Grid Reference SK 319 894

From a report by Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

PARK AND RIDE SCHEME, MALIN BRIDGE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in March 2005 in relation to a proposed park and ride scheme; the work was commissioned by ARUP on behalf of the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive. The site lies adjacent to the River Loxley, next to the La Plata Works, but never appears to have had an industrial use. A row of cottages was built here in the late 19th century, but these were demolished in the late 20th century. Given the limited groundworks required for the proposed car park and the limited archaeological potential of the site, no further work is recommended.

Grid Reference SK 327 894

From a report by Oliver Cooper, Northern Archaeological Associates

UNITED CRANES SITE, CLAY WHEELS LANE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Mascot Management, in August 2004, in relation to a proposed redevelopment scheme. The site lies next to the River Don, but underwent little development

until the 20th century, when the Niagara Steel Forge was constructed. The only significant features identified relate to a goit that crosses the site and a related sluice gate, weir and bridge. These are probably associated with the late 18th century conversion of the nearby Wadsley Bridge paper mill to a tilt mill (Niagara Works) and the recutting of the head goit to provide a more consistent flow of water for the two new wheels. Several sections of the channel survive in fairly good condition.

Grid Reference SK 328 913

From a report by Deborah Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

TOTLEY BROOK ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to build a new water main led to the production of a desk-top assessment in September 2003, for Earth Tech Morrison. The proposed groundworks could impact on sub-surface remains of the former Wash Mill smelting mill (1653), a mid 18th century lead rolling mill and, possibly, a mid 18th century lead smelting cupola. Some associated construction works could affect the site of the Nether Mill smelting mill, which was in existence by at least 1676. A mitigation strategy of watching briefs during topsoil stripping and deep excavation was recommended.

Grid Reference SK 319 804

From a report by Paul Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates

LAND ADJACENT YO BEAUCHIEF ABBEY HOUSE, SHEFFIELD

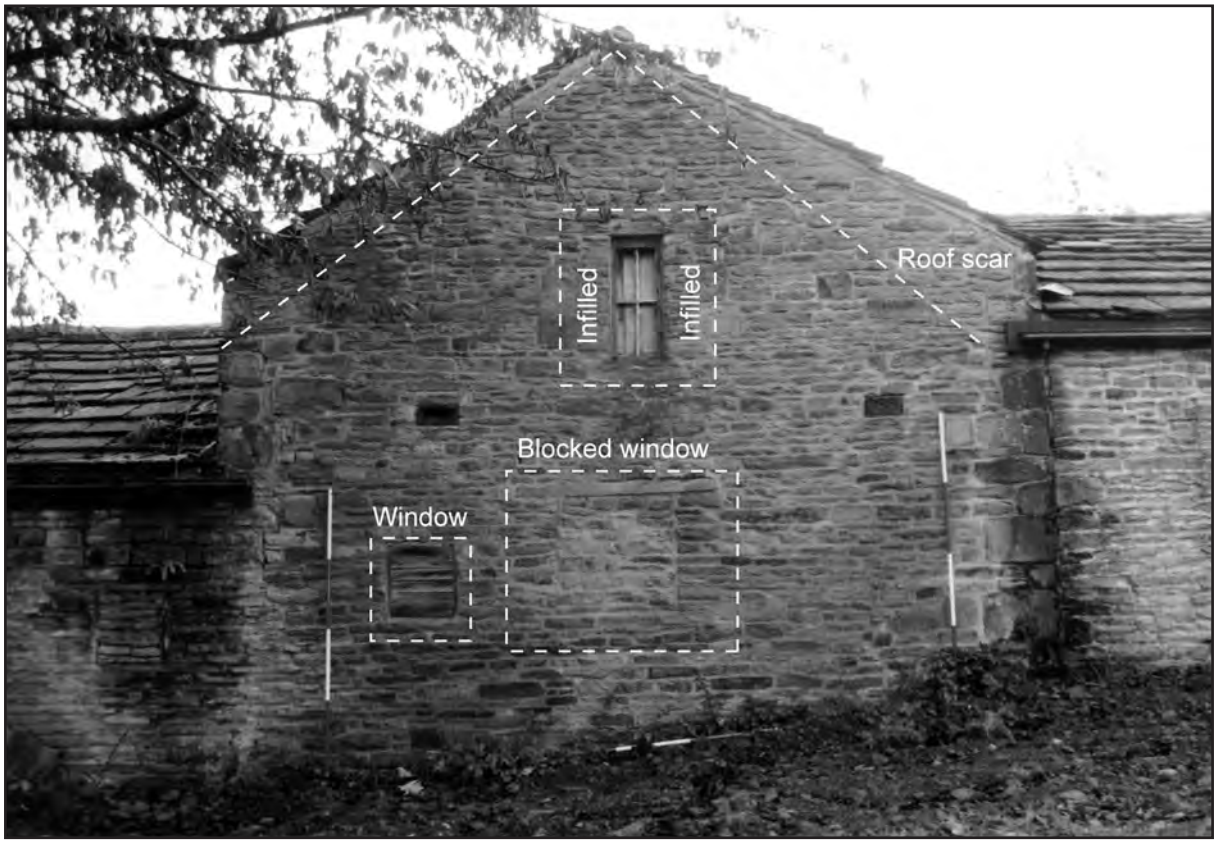
An application to build a new house led to the production of a desk-top assessment in January 2004, for Mr John Fleetham. Archive research suggests that the development may be close to a medieval track running up from a ford across Abbey Brook. Medieval buildings may have stood close to the site, as it is near the northern end of the causeway to the Abbey, constructed in the 14th century. Two trial trenches and a test pit were excavated in February 2004. These showed that the proposal area remained in use as a field until it was incorporated into the garden of Beauchief Abbey House in the early 20th century.

Grid Reference SK 332 820

From reports by Colin Merrony, TSA

ABBEY FARM, BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, SHEFFIELD

Following an initial assessment (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11'*), Sheffield City Council commissioned further archaeological investigation, to determine the potential impact of residential conversion of these farm buildings, which stand within the former precinct of Beauchief Abbey. A survey of the buildings between September and November 2003 identified some potentially medieval fabric, notably the western gable of the south barn and the northern end of the



The west gable of the south barn at Abbey Farm © ARCUS

main range. The walling in these areas is noticeably different to all other styles of masonry on the site. The remainder of the buildings date from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

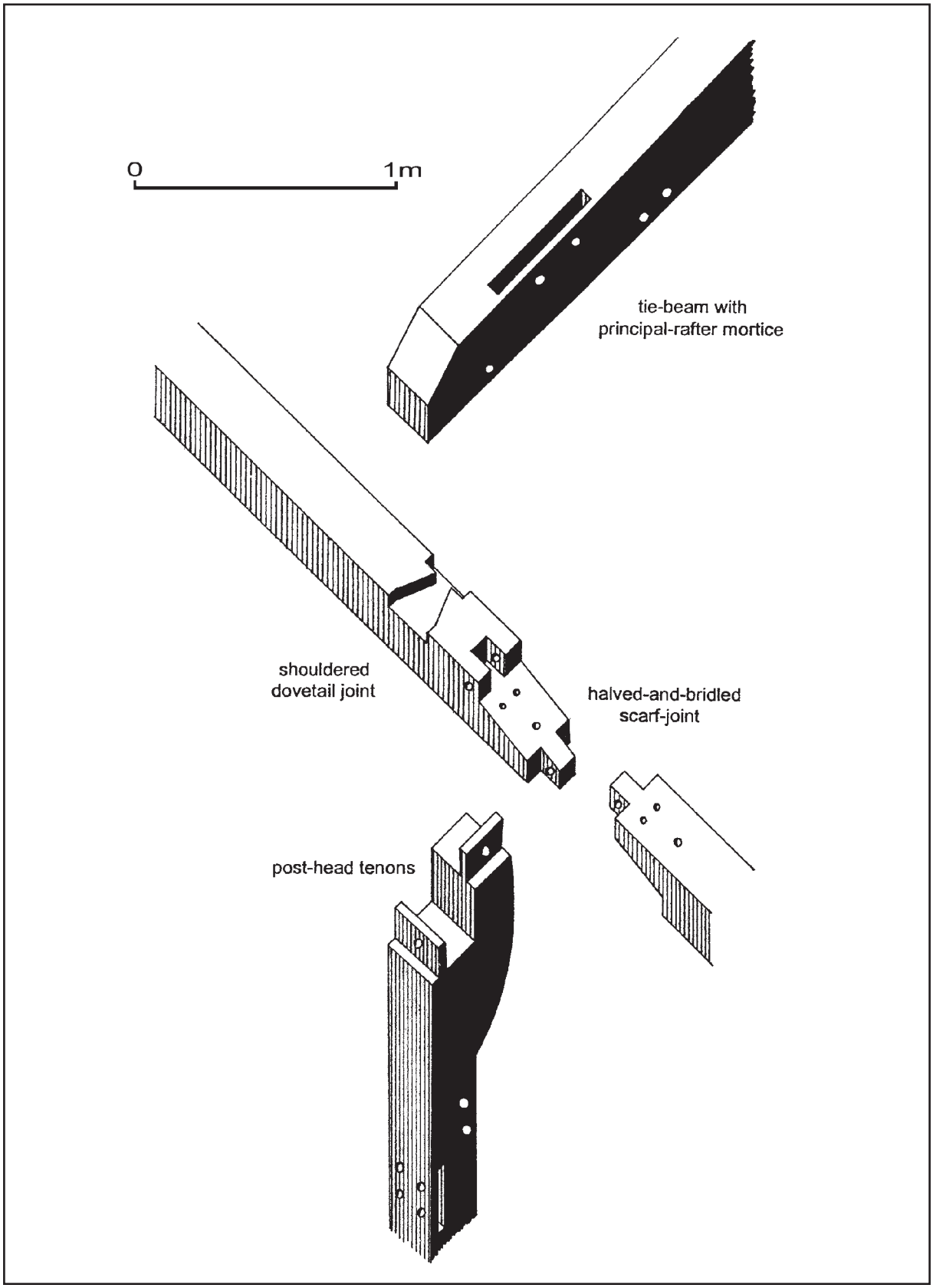
A series of trial trenches and test pits were also dug, to determine the survival of early deposits. No evidence was found for the barn that formerly stood on the east side of the complex, probably as a result of levelling in the 20th century that reduced the slope of the courtyard. However, a stone drain containing 13th/14th century pottery was found in the south-west corner of the main barn and elsewhere ground levels have clearly been raised, suggesting that early deposits will survive on certain parts of the site.

Grid Reference SK 333 818

From reports by Oliver Jessop and Colin Merrony, ARCUS

ASH HOUSE FARM, MYRTLE ROAD, SHEFFIELD

Building recording of the farmhouse and associated barns took place in August 2004, for the Duke of Norfolk's Estate. A watching brief was subsequently maintained during demolition, as the site was cleared for residential development. The farmhouse dated from the late 18th, but it had been heavily altered and extended leaving few original features.



Ash House Farm: post assembly details © AS - WYAS

The two barns were timber-framed, although many of the timbers were in a poor state of repair. Whilst the timberwork in both barns was of the same design, using the same joints, the dimensions of the barns differed: one barn was constructed in three bays, the other in five. The barns were clad in stone, but the presence of stud-mortices in the wall plates suggests the structures were originally fully framed in timber. Dendrochronological dating of the timbers gives a felling date of winter 1663 or early spring 1664. As green wood was used in the construction, the barns must have been constructed shortly after this date. This 17th century date fits in with archive evidence that Sheffield deer park, within which the farm site falls, began to be broken up for agriculture after the Earls of Arundel & Surrey inherited the estate through marriage in 1616.

Grid Reference SK 361 849

From a report by Andy Swann, Archaeological Services WYAS

SILVERDALE SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in March 2005 for Sheffield City Council, in association with proposed redevelopment of the school site as part of the "Building Schools for the Future" project. Silverdale School was constructed in 1956 on what had been fields adjacent to the suburb of Bents Green. No known archaeological sites or finds are recorded within the proposal area and the site has seen extensive landscaping to create a series of terraces across the sloping site. Redevelopment of the site raises few archaeological concerns.

Grid Reference SK 314 839

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

HIGH STORRS SECONDARY SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in March 2005 for Sheffield City Council, in association with proposed redevelopment of the school site as part of the "Building Schools for the Future" project. The main school building is listed Grade II and was not considered in the assessment.

High Storrs School opened in 1933 and was built on playing fields constructed for use by the Central School, on Leopold Street. Prior to that the site was fields, possibly belonging to the adjoining Storrs (or High Storrs) Farm. This place name is first recorded in 1441 and the farm may well have originated in the medieval period; a cruck-built barn stood on the farm site until it was demolished in 1966. However, redevelopment of the school site appears to raise few archaeological concerns.

Grid Reference SK 317 846

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY STUDENT VILLAGE, BROOMHILL, SHEFFIELD

Proposals to rebuild a number of Sheffield University student halls of residence led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in 2004, for Faulkner Browns. Much of the proposal area lay within Crookesmoor common and so remained undeveloped until relatively late. The town racecourse was sited here; the last race was held in 1781, prior to the enclosure of the common. The enclosure award map of 1791 shows Endcliffe Grange within the proposal area. At that date it was probably a farm, but by 1850 a substantial new house had been built, taking on the name. This was part of an extensive villa suburb developing on the former common and farmland.

The first of the buildings to be constructed for University use was Halifax Hall, built around the former Endcliffe House for use as a Hall of Residence for Women c.1930. By 1968 Sorby and Earnshaw Halls had been constructed on the site of Endcliffe Grange, retaining much of its ornamental grounds. Ranmoor House was built at about the same time, within the grounds of Tapton Hall.

The substantial nature of this phase of development suggests that little below-ground archaeological evidence will survive. Any remains are likely to relate to the 19th century development, such as brick kilns, building foundations and garden features. The buildings to be demolished are themselves of some interest and a programme of building recording is recommended.

Grid Reference SK 328 862

From a report by R May and T Roberts, ARCUS

SCHOOL ROAD METHODIST CHAPEL, CROOKES, SHEFFIELD

Between January and June 2003 a building record was made of the former chapel, before and during alterations for conversion to residential use; the work was carried out for M Richardson. The chapel opened in 1836 and was built to serve the growing population of the village of Crookes. The original structure was a simple rectangular building with some classical detailing. In 1843, a smaller building was constructed to the rear of the chapel, to act as a school.

In 1870 the school building was demolished and a large extension was added to the main chapel building. This allowed the main hall to be extended and meeting/school rooms to be added. The floor of the main hall was also raised at this time, to allow a boiler heating system to be added. This necessitated the removal of the original gallery seating in the hall, evidence for which was found as rows of blocked joist holes, when the (inserted) hall floor was removed during the redevelopment. A narrow porch was added to the main frontage in 1886.

After a new, larger chapel (Wesley Hall) was built nearby in 1907-8 the chapel building was used as a school. It became a Roman Catholic church, Our Lady of

School Road Methodist Chapel, Crookes © SCC

the Miraculous Medal, in 1957; the interior was re-ordered by the architect John Rochford in 1977. The building remained in use as a church until shortly before the recording programme.

Grid Reference SK 329 874

From a report by Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

ST PETER'S CHURCH, MACHON BANK, SHEFFIELD

In April 2003 a building record was made of St Peter's Church, prior to its demolition; the work was done for the Diocese of Sheffield. St Peter's was built in 1893-5, to replace a temporary mission church opened by the Vicar of St Andrew's in Sharrow. Such mission churches reflected the church authorities' concern that not enough was being done to encourage church attendance in poorer areas of the city.

St Peter's was designed in the Early English style by local architect Joseph Norton. It was a very large structure, displaying the confidence of its builders that there was a demand for a place of worship amongst the growing urban population. In the early 20th century, congregations were regularly over 400, but by the end of the 20th century the congregation had declined. The large size of the structure exacerbated the problems of keeping it in use and in December 2001 the church was declared redundant (*see photograph overleaf*).

Grid Reference SK 346 848

From a report by S Richardson and E Dennison, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

St Peter's Church, Machon Bank © EDAS

LAND AT BRAMALL LANE & CHERRY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in June 2004 for Magellan Residential, ahead of plans to redevelop the site. In the 18th century the proposal area was occupied by White House farmhouse, owned by the Bramall family. By the late 18th century a file manufactory had been built adjacent to the White House. The file works were demolished by 1850 and in 1889 the site was occupied by the Anchor Brewery of Henry Tomlinson Ltd. By the end of the 20th century the site had been predominantly cleared, but there is some potential for survival of sub-surface remains relating to earlier domestic and industrial use.

Grid Reference SK 353 858

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

BRAMALL LANE FOOTBALL GROUND, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to construct a leisure facility and hotel at the ground led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in July 2004, for Robert Turley Associates Ltd. During the medieval and post-medieval periods the site is likely to have

The Murray Building, London Road Student Village © ARCUS

been fields associated with the hamlet of Little Sheffield. The land was leased from the Duke of Norfolk in 1855, by Sheffield United Cricket Club. By the 1880s a pavilion stood at the southern end of the cricket ground. In 1889 Sheffield United Football Club was formed and also played at the ground. The site was damaged during WWII and then saw much rebuilding. The pavilion was demolished in the 1970s, after cricket stopped being played at the ground. Archaeological potential is generally considered to be low, although remains of the pavilion and some earlier terraced seating may survive.

Grid Reference SK 353 859

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

LONDON ROAD STUDENT VILLAGE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in July 2003, for Axis Architecture and Design Ltd., in advance of redevelopment of the site of T C Harrison's car showroom for student accommodation. A further assessment was prepared in November 2003, for an adjoining area covered by Hall's Bodyworks, for Unite Group PLC. The proposal area was part of the hamlet of Little Sheffield from the medieval period and remained relatively undeveloped until the current street layout was established in the early 19th century. The area developed as a mix of residential and industrial premises and

whilst the majority of these have since been demolished, some historic buildings remain.

Between May and June 2004 building recording was carried out on the Murray Building and on nos. 81-85 London Road, prior to their conversion and refurbishment. The work was undertaken for Unite Group PLC. The Murray Building exhibits a variety of phases of construction/alteration from c. 1830 to the closure of the works, which produced surgical instruments, in 2003. Extensive rebuilding had taken place in the mid 20th century, interpreted as strengthening to protect the works from bomb damage during WWII. Nos. 81-85 form a mid-19th century brick terrace, latterly used as retail premises. Multiple layers of wallpaper were recorded in the upper rooms, a testament to their original domestic use. Samples were taken of each layer of wallpaper (*see photographs on page 151 of colour section*).

Following a series of trial trenches that revealed significant industrial remains, a detailed excavation took place in April – June 2004. As well as back-to-back and terraced housing, the work examined industrial premises including the Eclipse Cutlery Works, Highfield Steel and Wire Works, and the Brunswick Steel Works. Remains of the latter included a 10-hole crucible furnace that was reburied and preserved *in situ* within the development scheme, following negotiations between the developer and the Archaeology Service (*see cover photograph*). A variety of finds were recovered, including substantial quantities of 19th century domestic pottery. However, some late medieval and early post-medieval ceramics hint at earlier activity in the area. Other artefacts related to the production of crucible steel, bone working for handles, and shell working for buttons.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 349 861 (T C Harrison) and SK 351 862 (Hall's Bodyworks)

From reports by Rowan May, Oliver Jessop, Mark Douglas & Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

SHEFFIELD SKI VILLAGE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for White Young Green in August 2004 as part of a proposal to expand and improve the facilities at the Parkwood Springs site. Much of the area has been affected by quarrying and landfill activities in the recent past. However, a few small areas along the ridge top may have some archaeological potential; evidence for prehistoric activity has been found at similar ridge top locations in Sheffield. The ridge's prominence is highlighted by the presence of a WWII heavy anti-aircraft gun/rocket emplacement, positioned a short distance outside the proposal area.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 347 891

From a report by Anna Badcock and Christine Ball, ARCUS

NEEPSEND ROLLING MILLS, SHEFFIELD

Further archaeological research took place between March 2003 and March 2005 (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'), for Derwent Housing

The crucible furnace remains, Neepsend Rolling Mills

Association and Harrison Construction. This included detailed recording of the crucible furnace, identified in the earlier phase of work, and trial trenching.

The furnace appears to have been constructed in the late 19th century and predates the Rolling Mills. Originally the furnace had five melting holes. Before it went out of use, the furnace was converted to gas. Three of the melting holes were replaced during the conversion; the remaining two melting holes appear to have gone out of use at the same time. Preservation *in situ* of the remains had been agreed, but the riverside wall, which had a number of blocked openings for the furnace's basement level, was rebuilt without archaeological supervision (*see plan on page 152 of colour section*).

Trial trenching took place between March and April 2003. Remains of structures relating to 19th century saw manufacture at the former Adelaide Works were identified, as well as evidence for steel rolling within the Mills themselves. Recovered artefacts including saw blades and crucibles, although no structural remains of a crucible furnace were found in the trial trench positioned to look for such a structure. At the northern end of the site, two small pits were identified in an area where a tannery is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, although their use for tanning could not be confirmed.

Grid Reference SK 349 884

From reports by Oliver Jessop, Sean Bell, Steve Baker and Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

The former Cardigan Tavern at the Lancaster Complex, Ball Street, Sheffield © SCC

THE LANCASTER COMPLEX, BALL STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for residential redevelopment led to the production of a desk-top assessment and buildings appraisal for Davis Langdon and Everest, in May 2003. Largely rural until at least the mid 19th century, the site was then developed as the Lion Steel Works (later the Ball Street Works, specialising in shovel & spade manufacture).

A small area on the corner of Ball Street and Lancaster Street was occupied by housing and a pub, the Cardigan tavern. These buildings are still standing and are worthy of detailed recording. The works site is currently covered by modern industrial buildings, but blocked openings in the riverside wall suggest that the basement level of the earlier works may survive sub-surface.

Grid Reference SK 349 883

From a report by Oliver Jessop and Rowan May, ARCUS

LION WORKS, NEEPSEND, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and buildings appraisal were carried out in July 2004 for Tatlow Stancer Architects, in relation to proposed redevelopment of the site. This area was largely rural until industrial development was spurred by the construction of the nearby Ball Street footbridge, in 1856. Initially the site

comprised separate works: the Lion Works (steel) - the main branch of the firm of John Bedford & Sons, the Ball Bridge Works (engineering) and the Norfolk Saw Mill. The other works were later amalgamated into John Bedford and Sons Ltd., who specialised in the manufacture of specialist steels and files.

Standing buildings range in date from the late 19th century to the late 20th century and include a standing crucible stack. Detailed recording of selected buildings is recommended, along with a programme of trial trenching to establish the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains.

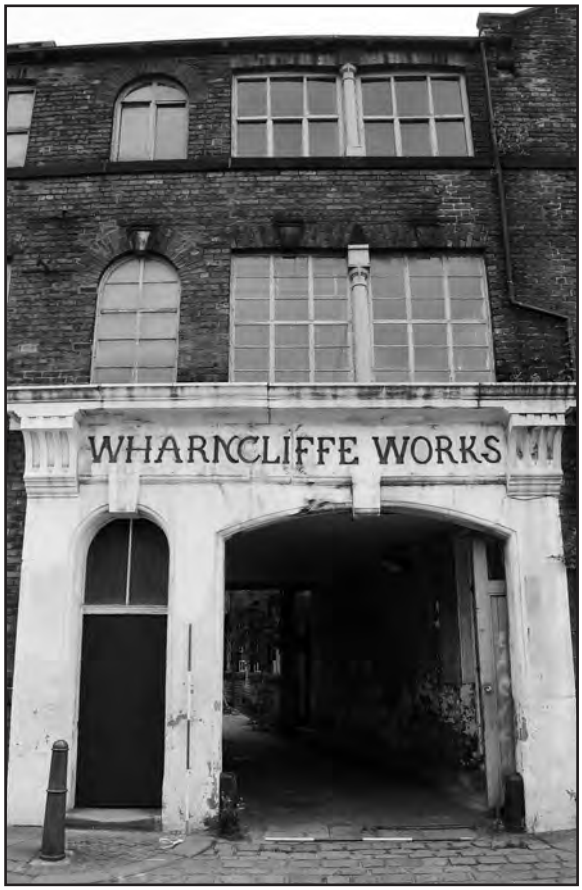
Grid Reference SK 350 883

From a report by Mark Douglas and Rowan May, ARCUS

WHARNCLIFFE WORKS, SHEFFIELD

Building appraisal took place in July 2004, for Monaghans Ltd., in relation to a proposed redevelopment scheme, incorporating part demolition and part refurbishment. The site lies within Kelham Island Conservation Area. The Wharncliffe Works were established by Steel and Garland in 1861, for the manufacture of stoves, grates and fenders.

Many of the original buildings survive, including warehouses, packaging rooms, offices, showrooms and assembly areas in the south and east ranges. In contrast, those areas associated with the foundry and hot working process, in the north range and



Frontage of the Wharncliffe Works, Sheffield

former courtyard buildings, have been extensively altered or removed.

Grid Reference SK 348 882

From a report by Oliver Jessop and Mark Douglas, ARCUS

CORNISH STREET GARAGE, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for residential development led to the production of a desk-top assessment in April 2004, for Axis Architecture. The first development of the area was in the early 19th century, when

the Don Brewery was built. The brewery remained active until 1916 but by 1968 the majority of the brewery buildings had been demolished. Little archaeological study has been conducted into Sheffield's early brewing industry and this site has potential for the survival of related sub-surface archaeological remains.

Grid Reference SK 348 882

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

DAISY SPRING WORKS, GREEN LANE, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for residential development led to the production of a desk-top assessment, for AJJ Developments, in March 2004. The area was developed as back-to-back housing and commercial properties in the early/mid 19th century, but all of the original buildings had been demolished by 1976. The engineering works built after that date is still standing and the only visible archaeological features on the site are the sandstone kerbs and stone setts of former street entrances. However, there is potential for earlier remains to survive under the existing works buildings and its adjoining yard.

Grid Reference SK 349 881

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, GREEN LANE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal was undertaken during March 2004 for Forth Estates Ltd., in advance of a redevelopment proposal incorporating part demolition and part refurbishment. The site lies within Kelham Island Conservation Area. By 1851 the site had been developed with back-to-back housing, cottages, and some industrial use. Williams Brothers had been in existence since 1870 and probably became established on this site when they took over the premises of a brass caster, who had constructed a crucible furnace here prior to 1868. Documentary evidence indicates expansion of the Williams Brothers works throughout the later 19th century, as they took over other small businesses and adjoining properties.

Standing buildings within the works at the time of the survey included early 19th century back-to-back houses and a 19th century beerhouse/dwelling that had been incorporated and re-used, as well as purpose built industrial ranges, such as a possible grinding hull and the mid 19th century melting shop. The piecemeal development and reuse of earlier buildings is a characteristic of Sheffield metal trade sites.

Grid Reference SK 350 881

From a report by Mark Fletcher, Matrix Archaeology

RICHARDSON'S CUTLERY WORKS, ALMA STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for H J Banks and Co. Ltd. in November 2004, ahead of proposed mixed use redevelopment. The earliest development here was a silk mill, constructed in the

Williams Brothers, Fastener Works, Green Lane, Sheffield © SCC

mid 18th century. This was later converted into a cotton mill, before the site was acquired for the Sheffield Union Workhouse c.1828.

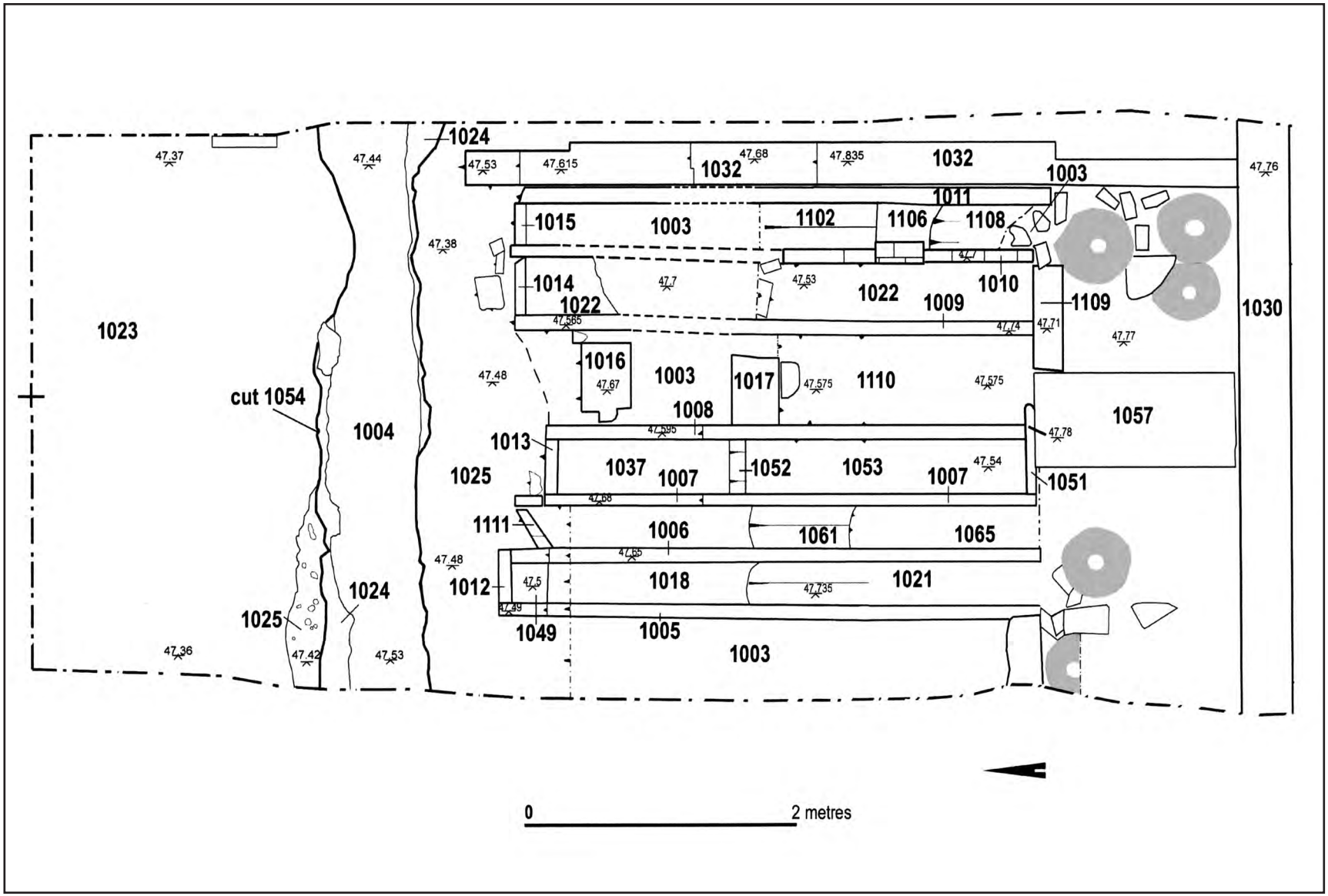
Latterly the site formed part of the Globe Steel Works, before being cleared for modern industrial use. As a result, the majority of the standing buildings are of little archaeological interest, but there is a high potential for earlier remains to survive as sub-surface features.

Grid Reference SK 352 880

From a report by Jenny Emmett, Wardell Armstrong

KELHAM RIVERSIDE, ALMA STREET, SHEFFIELD

A series of archaeological investigations took place between April and October 2003 for Axis Architecture and Design Ltd., ahead of proposed residential development. A desk-top assessment revealed potential for survival of archaeological deposits relating to 19th century industry, including the Union Grinding Wheel (1817), the Kelham Rolling Mills (pre 1853), and the Ashberry Cutlery Works (1829). A building appraisal identified several structures of interest including a 19th century engine house with octagonal chimney and the substantial sandstone



Plan of the grinding troughs, Union Grinding Wheel, Kelham Riverside © ARCUS

boundary wall of the mid 19th century "Highways Yard".

An archaeological evaluation trench tested part of the Phase 1 development area and confirmed the presence of well-preserved remains of the Union Grinding Wheel; two groups of grinding troughs were identified. Much of the material recovered was 19th century in date, except the items of discarded cutlery, which appeared to date to the 1950s - when the grinding hulls were last in use. Further investigative work will be needed in advance of any redevelopment commencing.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 353 881

From reports by Rowan May, Sean Bell and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

45 MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to construct a new residential block on the riverside frontage led to the production of a desk-top assessment for J Moffatt, in February 2005. The site lies within Kelham Island Conservation Area. The site was first developed in the 1840s as a silver and gold refinery, but was converted into the Eagle Steelworks, owned by W K and C Peace, by the mid 1860s.

The riverside range of the 19th century works has since been demolished and the site is currently covered by a modern industrial unit. There is little evidence for the use of the original riverside range but, given the potential for steelwork features such as furnaces, as well as the potential for remains associated with the refinery, further investigative work is recommended.

Grid Reference SK 352 882

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

17-39 MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal were prepared for Riverdale Construction Ltd. in March 2004, in relation to a proposal for redevelopment. The site is within the Kelham Island Conservation Area.

In the late 19th century, the Times Steel Works was built on the western part of the site. This small steel works contained a crucible shop and grinding hull and although the buildings have been demolished, sub-surface remains could be present.

The standing buildings on the eastern part of the site date to the end of the 19th century and were substantially altered c.1929 when they became the works for Beatson's Electric Motors. Before the 19th century development, this land was on the edge of the suburb of Bridgehouses and included yards to the rear of the Hope & Anchor pub.

Grid Reference SK 353 882

From a report by Oliver Jessop and Rowan May, ARCUS

SHEFFIELD INNER RELIEF ROAD, SHEFFIELD

In June and July 2003 further archaeological evaluations were carried out at a number of sites along the proposed route of the northern section of the Sheffield Inner Relief Road, which will run from Shalesmoor to the Wicker (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). The work confirmed that the scheme will affect a wide range of structures associated with the complex mix of residential and industrial properties that developed in this part of Sheffield in the 19th century, as well as some earlier features.

At the site of the Soho Wheels several structures were identified relating to the former grinding workshops, which were constructed between 1802 and 1805. Recovered metalwork included a significant number of scissor blades.

At the former Greyhound PH the remains of outbuildings at the rear of the pub were identified (the street frontage buildings having been lost when Gibraltar Street was widened at the turn of the 20th century). Finds were predominantly 19th/20th pottery with a few sherds from the 18th century.

At Russell Roller Mills a floor associated with the late 19th century mills was found to overlie an earlier brick structure of unknown purpose. Pottery associated with this structure suggests it could be 18th century in date.

At the Brunswick Street Lime Kilns a flue and possible chimney base were identified that did not match with the expected lime kiln structures; it may represent a local style or adaptation later in the life of the kilns. Finds were principally 19th century in date.

At Star Corn Mills a series of structures were identified that probably belong to the late 19th century corn mill, but these had been heavily truncated by later activity.

At Union Buildings, which was a block of workers' housing constructed in the early 19th century, deep levels of modern material were found, which hampered the evaluation. It is probable that only the cellars of the buildings survive.

At the site of the Gaiety Palace music hall a complex series of structures were identified, indicating a great degree of re-building and modification in the 19th century, probably following the construction of Corporation Street. Underlying deposits contained a sherd of medieval Coal Measures pottery and sherds of 17th/18th century Tin Glazed Earthenware. Fragments of green-stained crucibles were also found, their colouration implying copper working; these are a relatively rare find in Sheffield.

At Steelhouse Lane an infilled cellar and other structures were exposed that probably relate to back-to-back housing and an associated shop/pub. Finds ranged in date from the mid 18th to the 19th century.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 355 880

From reports by Sean Bell, ARCUS

RIVERSIDE EXCHANGE, SHEFFIELD

Further archaeological works were carried out as part of the ongoing redevelopment at Riverside Exchange, for Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd. (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1996/1998*', '*1999/2001*' and '*Number 11*'). A watching brief on remediation groundworks between January and April 2003 led to detailed excavation where significant remains were identified. These included two areas of tanning pits. One is a tanyard shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. Eight rectangular tanning pits were recorded; two were constructed out of oak planks, the remainder out of pine.

The other tanning complex contained a variety of pits, including one made from a buried barrel and another from a buried wooden bucket – the others being stone lined. This tanyard could have its origins in the 17th century (*see plan overleaf*). Later, the complex was adapted for metallurgical purposes, probably copper working. In the late 18th century there was a substantial rebuild, possibly associated with the construction of a crucible furnace, but too little of this structure survived for a conclusive identification. The early 19th century saw a further rebuild and the construction of a series of small workshops, before the site was incorporated into a larger foundry.

The final phase of fieldwork on this complex site took place between September and November 2003. The cementation furnaces identified by earlier fieldwork were re-cleaned and recorded, prior to their reburial and preservation *in situ*. A watching brief was maintained throughout the process.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 355 878

From reports by Andrew Lines and Peter Marshall, ARCUS

37-59 WEST BAR, SHEFFIELD

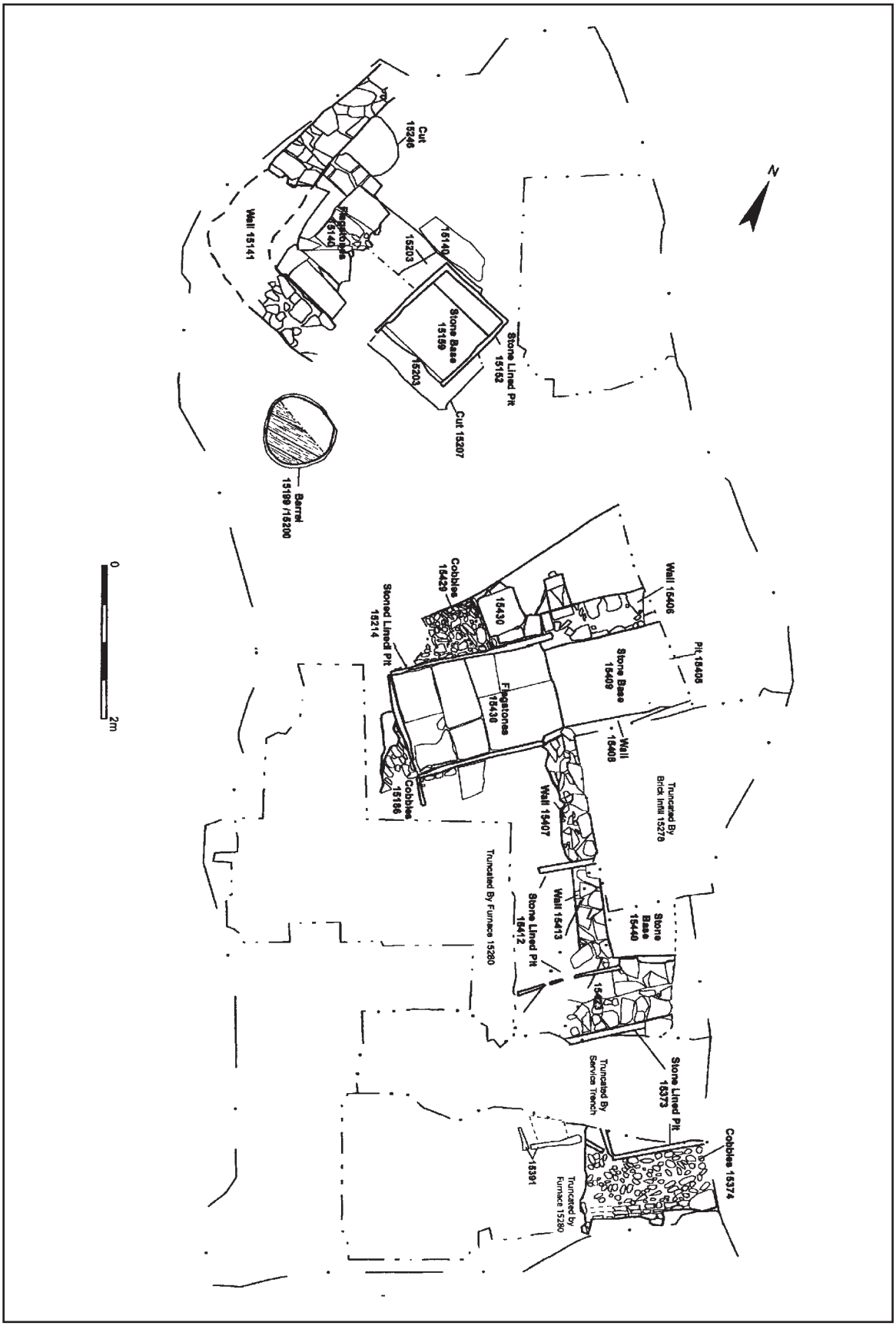
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical investigations, in May 2004, following earlier investigation on the site (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). They revealed further evidence of cobbled surfaces, foundations from a possible pump house and in-filled cellars. The latter contained mid to late 19th century pottery and glass, implying domestic habitation, as well as large quantities of oyster shell thought to relate to the manufacture of buttons or knife handles. Further investigation of these remains will be required.

Grid Reference SK 354 876

From a report by Owen Raybould, ARCUS

STEPHENSON BLAKE TYPE FOUNDRY, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal were prepared in August 2004, for the Hunshelf Group, prior to part alteration and part demolition for redevelopment as student flats. The site was first developed in the late 18th



Plan of the possible 17th century tanyard, Riverside Exchange © ARCUS

century. The core of the works that remain was constructed by 1850. Further development through the late 19th century and early 20th century saw replacement of adjoining back-to-back housing and the Kenyon cutlery works with buildings for the type foundry. Some limited internal evidence of working practices remains and a programme of detailed building recording is recommended. There is also potential for survival of sub-surface archaeology relating to both domestic and industrial activity.

Grid Reference SK 347 876

From a report by Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

161-189 UPPER ALLEN STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal were prepared for PCP Architects Ltd., in October 2004, in relation to proposed redevelopment. The site was first developed in the late 18th century and by 1850 contained back-to-back and terrace housing, workshops and a timber yard. The majority of the housing was demolished in the 20th century and the site taken over by a metal working company. Only three historic buildings remain standing: two terraced houses and a mid 19th century works building. There is potential for sub-surface archaeology relating to both domestic and industrial activity.

Grid Reference SK 347 877

From a report by Tegwen Roberts and Rowan May, ARCUS

CORNHILL WORKS, EDWARD STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to construct student residential accommodation led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in June 2003 for J F Finnegan Ltd. The site was formerly occupied by a series of 19th century industrial buildings, belonging to the Cornhill Works and Cambridge Works. One (listed) range survives and will be retained within the scheme. The potential for sub-surface remains from this industrial phase led to a subsequent excavation, in August 2003.

The retaining wall between the upper and lower levels of the site was recorded as part of this mitigation phase. It incorporates a viewing platform associated with a garden, laid out here in the 18th century. Parts of the wall are made up of large worked ashlar blocks and other reused worked stone; it has been suggested that these originated from Sheffield Castle. The listed building was also recorded.

The retaining wall collapsed in October 2003, during building works, and a scheme of archaeological recording was carried out during removal of the resultant debris. Approximately 160 stone fragments were recovered and 57 of these exhibited techniques of working indicative of former use. These were from two categories: large gritstone machine bases from an industrial site and blocks from an 18th century Neo-classical building. No earlier fragments

were identified. Re-use of the stone within the redevelopment scheme is proposed.

Grid Reference SK 347 876

From reports by Christine Ball, Rowan May, Oliver Jessop and Mark Douglas, ARCUS

JOHN WATTS WORKS, LAMBERT STREET, SHEFFIELD

Proposed redevelopment incorporating part demolition and part alteration led to an appraisal of the standing buildings and their machinery between November 2003 and May 2004, for Westside Development Company Ltd. The complex incorporates Grade II listed buildings and represents three centuries of development. Lambert Street was laid out early in the 18th century and by 1774 had a substantial number of small businesses including six cutlers, a file maker, a razor maker, a scissor maker, and three button makers. By 1852 the area was occupied by a series of small buildings arranged around five courtyards. At this time the area was one of the poorest in the town and the houses around the courtyards had a population of 160 in 20 houses. Many of the residents were of Irish origin, leading to conjecture that they may have come to work on the construction of the Woodhead railway tunnel.

By 1872 John Watts had started to relocate his clasp manufactory onto the site, by purchasing one of the courtyards. This started a trend that was to continue into the 20th century, as other courtyards were purchased and absorbed into the expanding works complex. The works still retains diverse elements, incorporating furniture manufacture and storage, cutlery manufacture, and metal grinding/polishing. Standing buildings include the remains of two sets of former cottages incorporated within the works complex, one still with a slate roof that has become encased by a 20th century factory. The works also contained numerous machines, which were photographed prior to their removal. They included presses, guillotines, lathes, saws, stamps and furnaces.

Photograph of a cottage incorporated into the John Watts Works

Grid Reference SK 352 877

From reports by Oliver Jessop, Tegwen Roberts and Rowan May, ARCUS

LAND OFF TENTER STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment prepared in May 2004 led to a trial trench excavation and watching brief during January 2005. The work was undertaken for Axis Architecture and Design, in relation to a proposal for office and residential redevelopment. The site was originally developed in the early 18th century and formed part of an area known as "the Crofts", which comprised a mix of back-to-back housing, pubs, shops and industrial works. The Central Steel Works and works of Wade, Wingfield and Rowbotham were sited here in the 19th century, but both were demolished by the mid 20th century.

Although the later construction of a garage was expected to have caused much disturbance, some earlier remains were anticipated along the street frontage. Excavation here exposed 19th century cellaring, some associated with the works as well as with the original West Bar Police Station. Pottery from the site was largely of 18th/19th century date, but some sherds of late 17th century date offer tentative evidence of earlier activity in the area.

Grid Reference SK 351 876

From reports by Rowan May and Richard Jackson, ARCUS

28-58 BAILEY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in August 2004 for Harrison Construction, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The site currently contains disused industrial buildings, dating from the 1940s. These buildings were constructed after residential courts were cleared in the 1930s, as part of a wider programme of slum clearance within the city. By that time, part of the site was already in industrial use – the Uniformity Steel Works of J Rimmer & Sons are recorded in trade directories by 1912. Bailey Street is shown as 'intended' on a Fairbank plan of 1771 and was laid out across an area known as Bailey Fields, a remnant of the former open fields to the west of Sheffield. The nature of the earliest development along the new street is not clear, as little documentary evidence for this period survives.

Grid Reference SK 351 875

From a report by Chris Fenton-Thomas, On Site Archaeology

JESSOP HOSPITAL, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was carried out for the University of Sheffield during demolition of a former laundry block, in June 2004. The area is shown partly covered by a reservoir and associated conduit on 18th century plans – part of the town's water supply system. However, no archaeologically significant deposits were identified.

Grid Reference SK 344 873

From a report by Andrew Lines, ARCUS

ST GEORGE'S CLOSE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in January 2005 for Opal Property Group, in relation to a proposal for residential redevelopment. This area developed between the mid 18th century and the mid 19th century and incorporated a mix of back-to-back housing and small scale workshops. The latter half of the 19th century saw the development of some larger scale works involved in casting and cutlery manufacture. After these buildings were cleared, a large social housing development was constructed here, in the 1960s and 70s. The potential for surviving sub-surface archaeology is considered to be low.

Grid Reference SK 345 876

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

MORTON'S, 98-104 WEST STREET, SHEFFIELD

A series of archaeological investigations took place here between March 2002 and September 2003. The initial stage of work was a building record, made to inform decisions on reuse of these listed buildings. This was supplemented by a desk-top assessment, prepared for English Land and Estates Ltd. The Morton's buildings were constructed, as the Central Works, by the 1830s and contained a number of workshops rented out to people working in cutlery and related industries. The works had expanded to incorporate the adjoining Albert Steel Works by 1893.

An evaluation took place in May 2003, for Axis Architecture and Design, on the site of former rear ranges. The site of the Albert Works was found to have been heavily disturbed, but preservation elsewhere was good. Finds included fragments of copper-working crucibles, bone and mother of pearl from cutlery handle manufacture and metalwork. Of particular interest was the large number of half-finished iron tuning forks, an industry hitherto unknown on the site. Further excavation was carried out in July, for Declan Reddy Associates. A buried soil was identified that contained residual medieval (12th to 15th century) pottery along with 18th to early 19th century pottery. Foundations from the 19th and 20th century cutlery works were the next phase, followed by substantial dump deposits of raw materials and waste debris from manufacturing at the works.

A watching brief was maintained in August and September, during the demolition of the remaining buildings (except for their street frontages,) to record additional details of interest. This revealed several cellars, one of which contained dumps of manufacturing waste that included a large number of scissors and several large fragments of elephant tusk, in poor condition.

Grid Reference SK 350 872

From reports by John Samuels Archaeological Services (Building recording)

Joan Unwin, Christine Ball, Glyn Davies and Richard O'Neill, ARCUS (Assessment, Evaluation & Excavation)

LAND OFF WEST STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in May 2004, for Race Cottam Associates Ltd., in relation to a proposed mixed use redevelopment of land between Rockingham Street and Rockingham Lane. The site lay on the outskirts of Sheffield until the early 19th century when it came into the ownership of the Trustees of Carver Street Methodist Chapel. Early structures included two preacher's houses, a chapel keeper's house, a Sunday school, stables and a graveyard. Standing buildings of interest include the surviving Sunday school building and chapel keeper's house, whilst sub-surface archaeology is likely to relate to the disused graveyard.

Grid Reference SK 350 872

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

FLOCKTON COURT, WESTFIELD TERRACE, SHEFFIELD

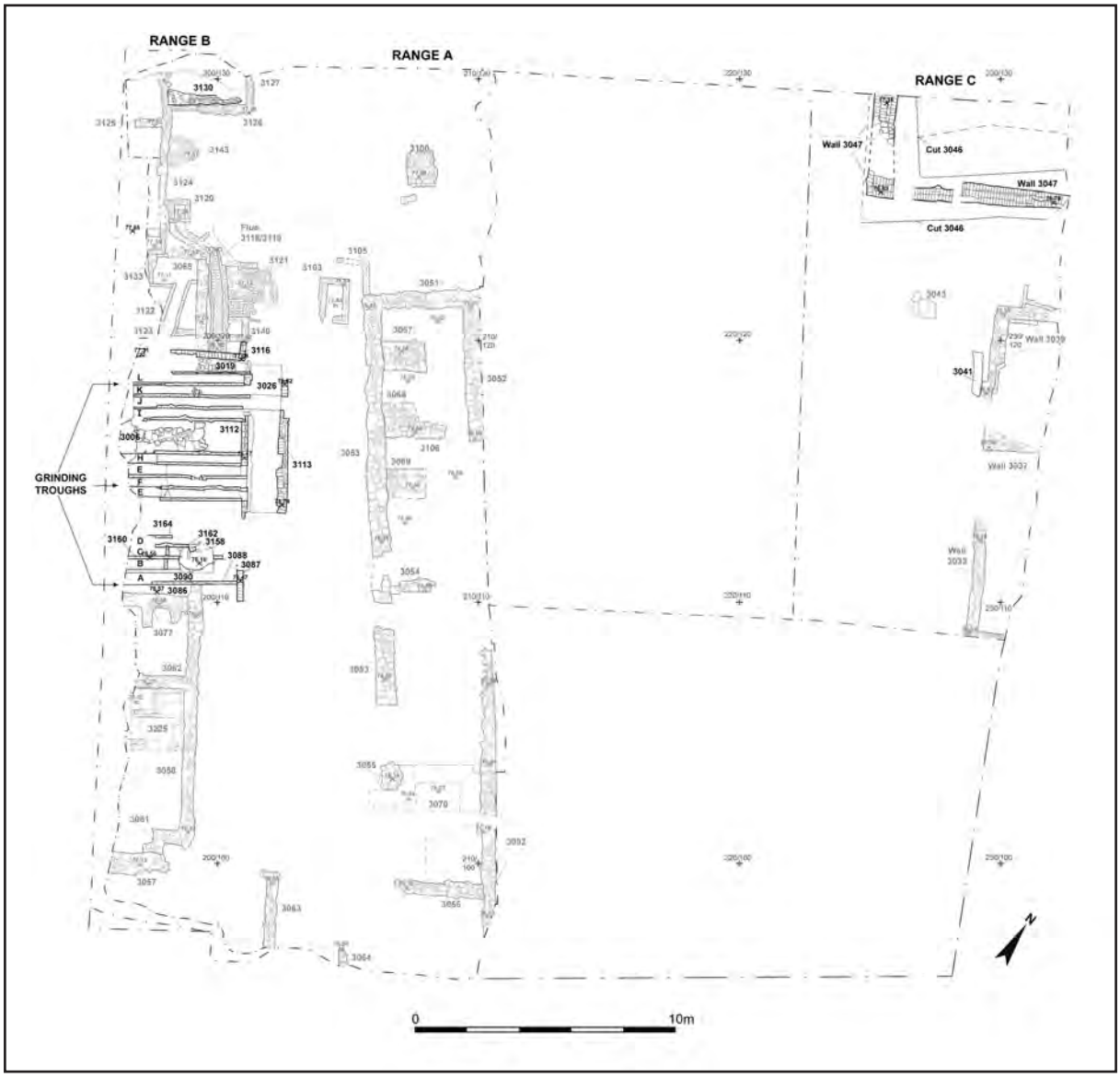
In July 2003 a desk-top assessment was prepared for Yorkshire Community Housing, ahead of proposed redevelopment of the site for residential and retail use. The site is currently covered by late 20th century flats. These were built on an area that had witnessed industrial development since the early 19th century. By the mid 19th century the area contained many small manufactories and shops, but by 1890 many of these had been replaced by larger works that included the Western Works (cutlery), Rockingham Works (cutlery and electroplate) and Hibernia Works (edge tools). Whilst construction of the flats will have damaged much evidence for early industrial activity, parts of the central courtyard have witnessed little recent development and may retain sub-surface archaeology.

Grid Reference SK 349 871

From a report by Jane McComish, York Archaeological Trust

LAND OFF WELLINGTON STREET, SHEFFIELD

A series of archaeological investigations took place between March 2003 and July 2004 for Opal Property Group Ltd., ahead of proposed residential redevelopment of the site. An initial desk-top assessment confirmed that the Washington Cutlery Works covered much of the site in the 19th century, with part being occupied by the Clintock Cutlery Works, smaller workshops and domestic properties. The only surviving building is a mid 20th century block, used as offices, that was originally sited in the courtyard of the Washington Works. Trial trench evaluation demonstrated that there had been substantial disturbance of the Washington Works, but that remains of the Clintock Works were well preserved. Further excavation and a watching brief during groundworks followed, exposing a series of grinding troughs and a flue and associated chimney base. Most of the table blades recovered were stainless steel and the large quantity of xylonite



Plan of excavations at Wellington Street, Sheffield. The earlier phase is shown in grey © ARCUS

(or similar plastic) handle blanks and part-worked handles found suggest the material dates to the 1950s; the works closed in the 1970s.

Grid Reference SK 348 868

From reports by Joan Unwin, Glyn Davies, Anna Badcock, Rowan May and Andrew Lines, ARCUS

KENDAL WORKS, CARVER STREET, SHEFFIELD

In April and May 2004 a programme of building recording was carried out for Monaghans, ahead of conversion of the listed works to a café bar and associated offices. The Kendal Works is a 19th century industrial complex, probably constructed as a purpose-

Rear of the Kendal Works, with scissor forge in the foreground © ARCUS

built cutlery works. It comprises office/warehouse buildings and narrow workshop ranges around a central courtyard. Within the courtyard is a small scissor forge constructed in the 20th century.

The site has been extensively altered over the last 10 years and few original features survive, except an ornate steel safe and an early 20th century circular saw.

Grid Reference SK 351 872

From a report by Tegwen Roberts and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

LAND OFF CARVER STREET, SHEFFIELD

A series of archaeological investigations were carried out between June 2002 and March 2005 ahead of mixed use redevelopment of the site. Desk-top assessments were prepared initially, for Building Design Partnership and Sheffield City Council. These found no evidence for occupation of the site prior to the 18th century. By the late 18th century the modern street plan had been established and the area developed with domestic and commercial premises. Industrial use in the 19th century included the Globe

Cutlery Works and Crescent Pearl Works. Although some parts of the site have seen substantial modern development, with the construction of the NUM building c. 1989, other areas have only been used for car parking since the site was cleared.

A watching brief was subsequently maintained on the excavation of six geotechnical trial pits, for Cre8 Management Ltd. These encountered possible cellars and recovered knife blanks, thought to relate to manufacture by the Globe Cutlery Works. Two evaluation trenches were excavated in March 2005, in an area of surface car parking. Pre-19th century activity was located in one area, where a buried soil and a truncated pit were recorded. In one trench, foundations from a late 18th/early 19th century building were identified. In the second trench, cellars of later 19th/early 20th century date were identified, presumed to be part of the Globe Cutlery Works. Finds recovered included pottery, glassware and debris relating to pocket knife manufacture, implying both domestic and small scale industrial activity co-existed on the site.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 351 872

From reports by Sean Bell, Christine Ball, Anna Badcock and Steve Baker, ARCUS

LEOPOLD SQUARE, SHEFFIELD

Following an initial assessment (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'), recording of four buildings within the former education complex took place in September 2004, for Ask Property Developments Ltd. and Gleeson Homes. The buildings are to be converted to mixed use, including a hotel and café/bars. The former Welfare Office, which is to be demolished, is the most recent building in the complex. It dates from the late 1930s and was designed in a functional Art Deco style by local architect W G Davies. The other three buildings, which are listed, were built between 1894 and 1899 during a second phase of building on the site. These are: Bow Building, originally the infant school; Holly Building, originally a teacher training college; and an extension to the original Central School Building. The buildings retain many original features, some, such as the ventilation/heating system, indicative of architectural innovation and others having some social significance. Amongst the latter are structural elements that reflect the division of boys and girls within educational establishments in late Victorian England.

Grid Reference SK 352 873

From reports by Mark Douglas and Tegwen Roberts, ARCUS

CHALLENGE WORKS, 94 ARUNDEL STREET & 47 EYRE LANE, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for redevelopment incorporating part demolition and part conversion led to a building appraisal for M and P Gillott, in October 2003. The site stands within the Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area. Land here was acquired by Thomas Mottram, an edge tool manufacturer, in 1807. By the

The Sterling Works with the Butcher Works in the foreground © AS - WYAS

mid 19th century, the site of the present works was part of a much larger complex that surrounded the detached house in which Mottram lived, now 92a Arundel Street. In 1880 ownership passed to Louis Osbaldiston, who erected a substantial office/warehouse building, this forming the heart of what became known as Challenge Works. Nothing remains of Mottram's original buildings above ground, although some additions from the 1820s remain. Sub-surface remains may include elements relating to a crucible steel furnace, a steam engine and machine bases.

Grid Reference SK 354 867

From a report by A Woodhead, Structural Perspectives

STERLING WORKS, 74-76 ARUNDEL STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal was carried out in November 2004, for AMCO Developments, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site, which lies within the Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area. The northernmost buildings, east of Froggatt Lane, date from the early 19th century. Initially the buildings on this part of the site may have been domestic, but small scale workshop use, relating to the cutlery industry, became predominant. Later phases of development saw the addition of the Arundel Street frontage, in the second half of the 19th century,

reflecting the growth of Sheffield's tool manufactory from small scale origins to international suppliers. The works were last used by C W Fletcher & Sons, engineers. The buildings on this part of the site are to be retained and converted, except the modern block in the central courtyard, which is to be demolished.

Grid Reference SK 354 868

From a report by Antonia Thomas, Archaeological Services WYAS

BUTCHER'S WHEEL, 72 ARUNDEL STREET, SHEFFIELD

The Butcher's Wheel is a Grade II* listed former cutlery factory that evolved throughout the 19th century to become a major exporter of edge tools, particularly to the USA. The complex is one of the largest and least altered examples of a cutlery works within Sheffield and as such has been much studied. In December 2004, J F Finnegan commissioned a review of previous research, to establish whether enough information on the buildings was available to inform their conversion proposals. The review found photographic and survey evidence for the majority of the site but also highlighted significant areas for which records were sparse. Additional photographic and drawn surveys are recommended, to allow a detailed understanding of the building complex to be developed.

Grid Reference SK 354 868

From a report by Oliver Jessop and Stephen Duckworth, ARCUS

58-60 ARUNDEL STREET & 118-138 CHARLES STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in August 2004, for J F Finnegan, in relation to a proposal for office development. The proposal area is within an area of 18th century expansion and throughout the 19th century saw development of domestic, workshop and factory premises. At the time of the assessment, most of the site comprised car parking, but a single block of standing buildings (a small 19th century works) survived. Further work is recommended, including recording of the works buildings and investigation of sub-surface remains.

Grid Reference SK 355 868

From a report by Christine Ball and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for DB Real Estate, in June 2004, ahead of proposed redevelopment of The Moor. The earliest known activity on the site relates to the late medieval Sheffield deer park; the boundary of the park crossed this area and it is feasible that sub-surface remains survive. Development in the 18th century included the building of Holy Green Works, which specialised in metal gilt and plated buttons. Early 19th century industrial development included the Sykes Wheel cutlery factory, Albion Foundry, Duke Place Electro Plate and

Pewter hallmarks from Gibson Pewter Works © ARCUS

Ecclesall Brewery. Other places of interest include the sites of two 19th century churches or chapels and the Ecclesall Bazaar. There was substantial redevelopment of the area in the 1950s and 1960s, to create the present shopping district. Much of this building work will have destroyed any earlier remains, but there is still potential for sub-surface remains in those areas that saw less intensive development.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 351 867

From a report by Daniel Lee, Archaeological Services WYAS

ST MARY'S GATE, SHEFFIELD

Archaeological investigations took place between May 2003 and February 2004 for AMCO Strata Ltd. and CALA Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd., ahead of proposed housing and office redevelopment. An initial desk-top assessment confirmed that the Bridgefield Works, steel manufactures, occupied the site from 1784. At this time there was also a house, known as Bridgefield House, present on the site. The works were demolished between 1884 and 1890 and replaced by new streets of housing. The excavation of evaluation trenches on the phase 1 part of the site revealed no structural remains from the Bridgefield Works, but did reveal remains associated with the later houses.

Grid Reference SK 348 864

From reports by Paula Whittaker and Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

GIBSON PEWTER WORKS, ST MARY'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to redevelop these derelict buildings led to a desk-top assessment and buildings appraisal in August 2004, on behalf of AXIS Architecture. The site

developed during the mid 19th century and was initially used for cutlery manufacture. It was later used for silver and electro-plating, during which time it became known as Oak Works. In the mid 20th century, the works were subdivided into diverse smaller manufacturing units, before becoming a pewter works in 1974. The standing buildings on the site reflect the expansion of the works throughout the 19th century, but had been cleared of internal fixings by the time of the assessment, reducing their archaeological interest.

Grid Reference SK 353 864

From a report by Oliver Jessop and Stephen Duckworth, ARCUS

SHEAF VALLEY DEVELOPMENT, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared in May 2003 and supplemented in October 2004 for Sheffield City Council, ahead of proposed redesign and redevelopment of the area around the train and bus stations. Most of the area was probably within agricultural or meadow land during the medieval period, but there may be potential for some late medieval remains associated with the Old Queen's Head pub, which lies immediately north-west of the site and has origins as a 15th century banqueting house. In the 18th century the southern part of the site was the location of the Pond Tilt, set up by George Marriott and Partners; the forge closed in the 19th century to allow construction of the Midland Station. The northern part of the site also saw development in the late 18th century, with a series of workshops, a small colliery and the construction of Bamforth Dam - to help power Ponds Forge. The workshops and colliery were replaced in the early 19th century by the Sheaf Island Works and Grinding Wheel. Whilst nothing of these post-medieval industries remains above ground, development is likely to impact upon buried archaeological features.

An initial trial trench was excavated between May and June 2004, for Interserve Project Services, to test for remains of the former tilt forge. This identified well-preserved remains and led to more detailed excavation between August and October. The trench revealed remains of the New Tilt Forge, built 1793-4. These included the edge of the dam, part of the wheel pit and a corner of the building. By 1832 the tilt had been extended to the south of the wheel pit and a variety of structures were recorded that are assumed to relate to this phase of development. A valuation of 1836 records the building being used as a grinding and sawmill. Evidence of button manufacturing, in the form of button blanks, may suggest a variety of small trades were using the powered facilities for their production processes. The works were closed in 1855-6 and it appears that demolition occurred relatively quickly – certainly by 1860. Large quantities of made ground were then introduced, to level the site up as part of the station redevelopment.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 357 869

From reports by Jane Richardson, Paula Whittaker and Daniel Lee, Archaeological Services WYAS

Excavations at Sheaf Square, Sheffield © AS - WYAS

CARMEL HOUSE, FARGATE & 2-8a NORFOLK ROW, SHEFFIELD

In May 2003 a desk-top assessment was prepared for Hermes Property Unit Trust, in relation to a redevelopment proposal that would include retention of the Fargate façade and much of the properties along Norfolk Row, but demolition of all other structures. A building appraisal was carried out in October 2003, at the request of English Heritage. Carmel House was built c.1890 but later use had destroyed or obscured many original features. Exceptions to this included ornate ceiling plaster mouldings on the first and third floors and wainscot panelling within a cellar.

This area was within the medieval town of Sheffield, but the extensive cellarage of Carmel House is likely to have destroyed any earlier deposits. Yard areas and alleys to the rear of the properties on Norfolk Row have a higher potential and in January 2005 evaluation trenches were excavated here. The yard was found to have been lowered during the 19th century, but along Pepper Alley an early 19th century cobbled surface was found. It was concluded that there may be limited potential for early remains to survive in some areas of the site (*see elevation drawing overleaf*).

Grid Reference SK 354 872

From reports by Rowan May, Oliver Jessop, Tegwen Roberts and Sean Bell, ARCUS

Elevation of Carmel House, Fargate, Sheffield © ARCUS

SHUDE HILL RAMP, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was maintained on groundworks during the construction of a new pedestrian ramp, part of the Castlegate development. The work was undertaken in September 2003 for Carillion PLC. The site lies within the confines of medieval Sheffield and close to the suspected location of the outer bailey of Sheffield Castle. However, groundworks were limited in extent and no significant archaeological deposits were exposed.

Grid Reference SK 358 875

From a report by Tim Allen, ARCUS

BROAD STREET/PARK SQUARE CAR PARK, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Watkin Jones, in August 2004, in relation to a proposed development of student flats. Broad Street was part of the medieval road through the deer park to Sheffield Manor. By the end of the 16th century the hunting park had begun to be exploited for its coal reserves and there was an associated coal yard at the foot of Broad Street. In the later 18th century the area was developed with domestic, retail and workshop premises. From the early 19th century industrialisation saw larger scale development of works with steel cementation furnaces and crucible furnaces and, at the Howard Works,

cutlers. Currently used as a temporary car park, the site has good potential for survival of sub-surface remains relating to earlier industrial use.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 361 875

From a report by Christine Ball and Rowan May, ARCUS

HANCOCK & LANT, BLONK STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for redevelopment led to the production of a desk-top assessment and a buildings assessment in November 2003, for Amberstone Developments Ltd. The site is adjacent to Lady's Bridge, which was a medieval river crossing, and contains two listed buildings, Castle House, constructed in 1900, and an earlier crucible chimney stack. An appraisal of the crucible stack in July 2004 examined the adjoining cellar. This identified walls that appeared to be contemporary with the stack and may relate to its original function, but no evidence for the former melting holes was revealed.

Grid Reference SK 358 877

From reports by Anna Badcock, Rowan May and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

LAND OFF BLONK STREET, SHEFFIELD

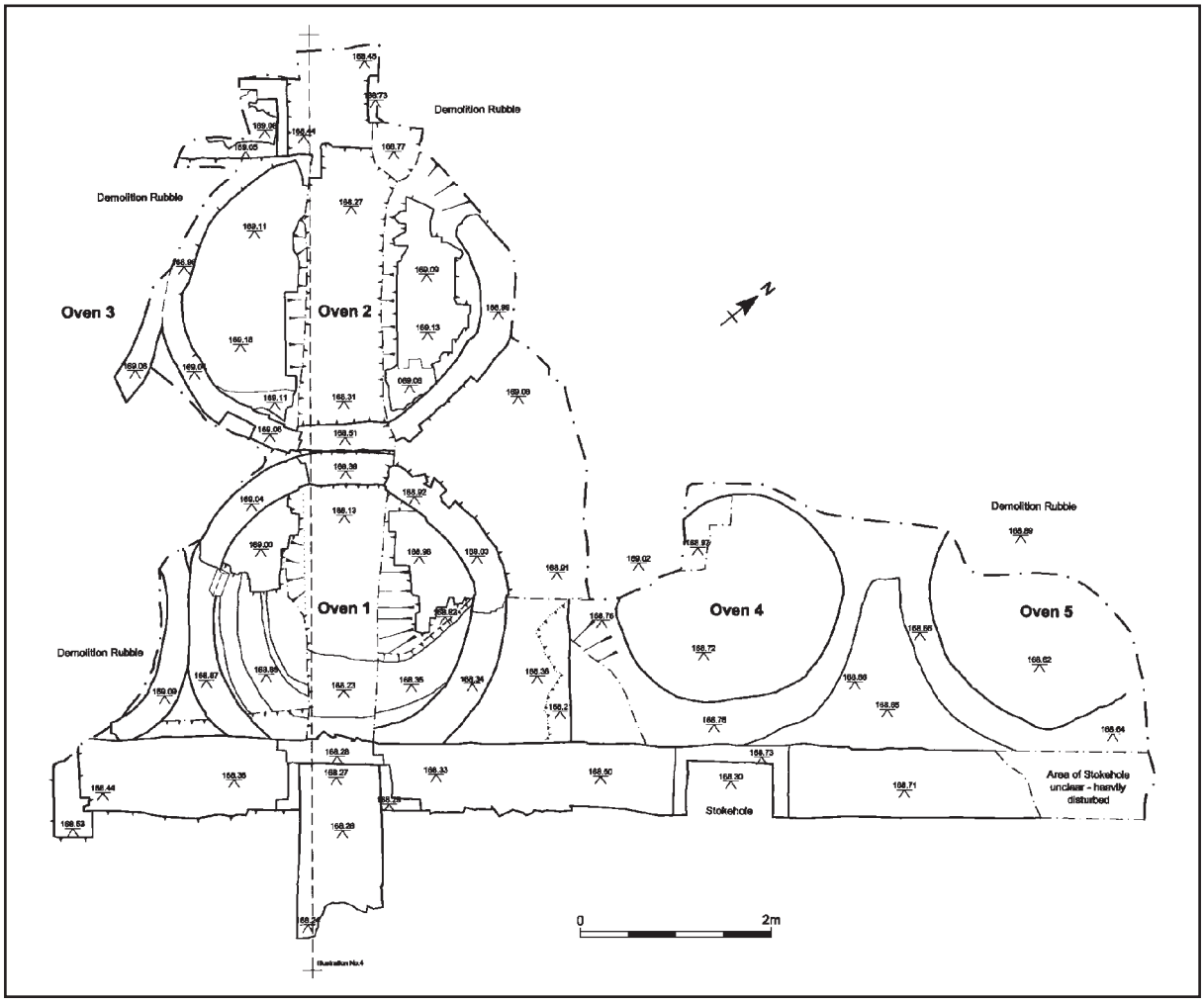
A proposal for residential and commercial redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment for Building Design Partnership Ltd., in November 2004. The site is close to the former medieval river crossing at Lady's Bridge, but the only early development here appears to have been the construction of the goit for the nearby Wicker cutlers' wheel, built by at least the 16th century. The first development in the early 19th century was the construction of Castle Grinding Wheels. Further development throughout the 19th century saw the construction of several steelworks including Samuel Osborne's Clyde Steel Works, which had cementation and crucible furnaces, and the Dannemora Steelworks, which had numerous crucible furnaces. Both steelworks continued in use until the 1970s, with the buildings being demolished in the 1980s and 90s. Later use as a surface car park will have caused little disturbance, suggesting the site has good potential for sub-surface industrial remains.

Grid Reference SK 358 878

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

SAVILLE HOUSE, SAVILLE STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Urban Property Services Ltd. in October 2004, in relation to a proposed redevelopment scheme. During the medieval and post-medieval periods the study area was outside the town centre of Sheffield, but the proximity of 16th – 18th century water-powered mills could indicate the presence of some archaeology pre-dating the industrial revolution. Since the 19th century the area has seen a variety of industrial uses



Plan of the Deep Pit coke ovens © ARCUS

including a brewery and associated public house, the Union Forge and the Don Steel Works. The Union Forge may be of particular note as it was possibly the last Sheffield forge to use steam powered hammers. Other than Saville House, the study area has been derelict land since the late 20th century and it is likely that sub-surface remains of the steel works still exist.

Grid Reference SK 361 881

From a report by Jane McComish, York Archaeological Trust

DEEP PIT PARK, SHEFFIELD

Site clearance during works to create a new park revealed the remains of a series of coke ovens, leading to a programme of limited investigation in January 2005, for Green Estates Ltd. Three coke ovens had been fully exposed, and a further five partly exposed, out of a larger complex that may have originally contained at least thirty two ovens. Variations in construction were noted that suggest there were at least two phases. The bricks used in the ovens at the south

east end of the complex were made from refractory clays, unlike the bricks used at the north east end. Refractory clay began to be used in this area in the 1820s, suggesting that part of the complex predates this. The first recorded use of a beehive-type oven, such as these, for producing coke is in 1759, but it is likely that the coke ovens at Deep Pit date from the early years of the 19th century. The coke ovens were disused by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition in 1853.

Archive evidence indicates that there was a horse-drawn wagonway at the site, which would have been used to transport the coke away from the site. A number of flanged rails were recovered from backfill that may have come from this feature.

Grid Reference SK 376 856

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

LONGLEY PARK, SHEFFIELD

Archaeological excavation and a watching brief were carried out during May and August 2003, for AA Projects, on the site of the proposed Longley Park Sixth Form College. Archive evidence indicates there was a house here by at least the 17th century; Brushes Farm was bought in 1708 by the Booth family, who went on to turn 'The Brushes' into a large residence. The site later became Firth Park Secondary School and then Firth Park Grammar School, before it was closed in 2000 and demolished in 2003.

Excavation suggested the earliest activity on the site may date to the late 17th century/early 18th century. A substantial stone wall foundation from this phase was revealed, cut by the foundations for a later rectangular building that is shown on a map of 1785, forming the western side of the Brush House complex. Four rooms of this building were revealed, although preservation was patchy, making it unclear whether the building was one phase of construction. One room contained a firebox whose lower fill contained fragments of a clay pipe dating to c. 1870 to 1890, shortly before the building was demolished to make way for a new house, known to have been constructed by Charles Kayser in 1888-90.

Grid Reference SK 362 913

From a report by James Gidman, Archaeological Services WYAS

FLOWER ESTATE, HIGH WINCOBANK, SHEFFIELD

An initial desk-top assessment, prepared in June 2003, led to a trial trench evaluation in November 2003, for Sheffield City Council. The 'five roads' part of the Flower Estate had already been demolished in advance of a new residential scheme. The site lies close to the Iron Age hillfort within Wincobank Wood, suggesting it has some prehistoric potential. By the late 18th century, this land was connected to the former Wincobank Hall, which stood on the northern part of the site until the 1920s, when the site was cleared for housing.

The evaluation demonstrated that much of the site had seen substantial disturbance, but there was limited survival of earlier remains in certain areas. Stone walls constructed with re-used worked stone may represent structures associated with Wincobank Hall and deposits nearby included fragments from wine bottles dated between 1650 and 1680 and several sherds of 18th century pottery, as well as more recent material. This area of the site may warrant more detailed investigation.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 377 912

From reports by Rowan May and Sean Bell, ARCUS

HINDE HOUSE SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment and building record were prepared in January 2005, for Aedas Architects Ltd., prior to demolition of the school and its rebuilding. No archaeological remains are recorded in the vicinity, suggesting the site can be considered to have a low archaeological potential. The school buildings represent several phases of construction from 1924 onwards. Built to serve the growing population of the adjoining Flower Estate, they can be considered a typical example of purpose built educational buildings of the time. Their design emphasised an austere and functional environment, with clearly segregated zones for boys and girls.

Grid Reference SK 373 915

From reports by Mark Stenton and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

MGM GRAND, MEADOWHALL, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for development of a casino, hotel and car parking complex led to the production a desk-top assessment in October 2004, for Environ. The site was within an undeveloped rural area until the late 19th century, when the Sheffield Tube Works were built, which is likely to have destroyed any early archaeology. In the early 20th century the works expanded and Wincobank Rolling Mills occupied part of the site. The works were demolished in the late 1980s to make way for Meadowhall shopping centre, since when the proposal area has been used for car parking. Evidence for the later industrial use can be expected to survive below ground.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 393 914

From a report by Daniel Lee, Archaeological Services WYAS

SCOWERDONS, WEAKLAND & NEWSTEAD ESTATES, SHEFFIELD

Proposals to demolish and rebuild these housing estates led to the production of desk-top assessments in February 2004, for AA Design Ltd. This area around Hackenthorpe was historically in Derbyshire, but was included in Sheffield in 1967. The estates were built by c.1970 on what had been farm land, acquired by Sheffield City Council in the 1950s. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters have been found close to both

Newstead and Weakland estates; a Bronze Age palstave has been found near Newstead. This suggests there is some limited archaeological potential for preservation of prehistoric archaeology within the grassed areas between existing housing blocks. Prehistoric finds have also been found close to the Scowerdons estate, but the substantial terracing of land involved in the estate's construction makes survival of sub-surface remains unlikely.

Grid References SK 407 841 (Scowerdons) SK 407 831 (Weakland) SK 405 829 (Newstead)

From reports by Rowan May, ARCUS

SILKSTONE GOLF CLUB, SILKSTONE, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared in January and February 2004 for Thorpe Trees and Silkstone Golf Club, in advance of a scheme for expansion and tree planting. The area contains little evidence of early activity, but does contain extensive remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, one area of which is likely to be affected by the proposal.

Grid Reference SE 303 059

From a report by Chris Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist

INGS LANE, SKELLOW, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment of the line of a new rising main was produced in September 2004, for Earth Tech Morrison. The assessment identified seven potential archaeological sites that would be affected by the scheme. These included early prehistoric settlement and funerary remains, Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and evidence for medieval cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. The report recommended further investigative work in advance of construction.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 532 095

From a report by Greg Speed, Northern Archaeological Associates

LAND AT MELTON ROAD, SPROTBROUGH, DONCASTER

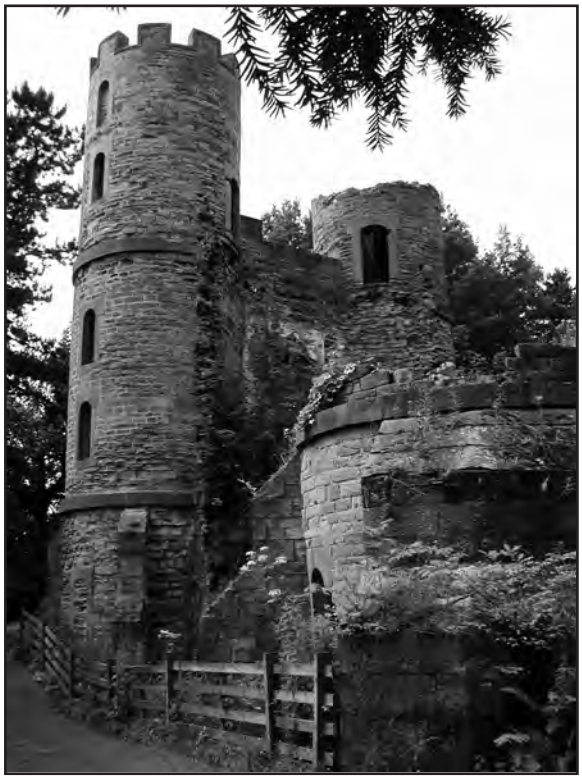
An application for residential development led to a desk-top assessment in July 2004, for Mrs M Chambers. The land is close to a Neolithic long barrow, known as King Hengist Rein, that is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However, as the development area contained a quarry in the 19th century the likelihood of archaeology surviving is slight.

Grid Reference SE 526 021

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

STAINBOROUGH PARK, STAINBOROUGH, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Purcell Miller Tritton in July 2004, in advance of a programme of landscape



Stainborough Castle folly © SYAS

and architectural restoration. Stainborough Park is an estate of c. 200 hectares that contains Wentworth Castle, once the residence of the Earls of Stafford and now occupied by the Northern College. The estate contains many 18th century features, such as the folly of Stainborough Castle, two stone obelisks, an ice house, a farm and pool. The estate contains twenty six listed buildings and two Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Three areas of the site are considered to be particularly archaeologically sensitive: Stainborough Castle, which may have been sited on an Iron Age hill fort, and Wentworth Castle and the Home Farm complex, both of which may overlie late medieval structures.

In February 2005 a series of evaluation trenches were excavated within the walls of Stainborough Castle, and a fabric survey of its walls was conducted. No evidence of Iron Age activity was found beneath the construction levels of the folly. The survey of the standing structure identified two phases of construction, with re-use of elements of an earlier timber-framed building, and localised survival of decorated plasterwork.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 320 032

From reports by I Roberts, Marina Rose and Jon Prudhoe
Archaeological Services WYAS

STOCKSBRIDGE STEELWORKS, STOCKSBRIDGE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-top assessment was prepared for RSK ENSR Environment Ltd. in July 2004, in relation to proposed redevelopment of the site. Stocksbridge Steelworks were established in 1840 by Samuel Fox, on the site of a late 18th century cotton mill and earlier fulling mill. The site developed significantly in the 1860s, including the construction of crucible and Bessemer furnaces, for producing steel, and rolling mills to make the steel into rods, rails and billets. The Stocksbridge Railway opened in 1877 and by 1880 a new Tyre Plant and Spring Shop were established, producing railway products for a worldwide market. The works were instrumental in drawing a workforce to the area and the construction of workers' houses and facilities led to the creation of Stocksbridge as a settlement. The proposed redevelopment will affect some surviving 19th century buildings

and could impact on earlier sub-surface deposits, making building appraisal and evaluation necessary.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 270 987

From a report by Rowan May and Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

TURPIN FARM, SYKEHOUSE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment and building appraisal were undertaken in October 2004, for Ben Bailey Homes, in relation to proposed redevelopment of the site. Sykehouse may have been a settlement since the early 15th century and Turpin Farm lies within the core of the village. The majority of the farm buildings date from the 19th and 20th century, other than a brick barn and the main body of the farmhouse, which are 18th century in date. Earlier remains could survive sub-surface.

Grid Reference SE 630 169

From a report by Antonia Thomas, Archaeological Services WYAS

THE OLD GEORGE INN, SYKEHOUSE, DONCASTER

An archaeological assessment and building appraisal of the former pub site were prepared for Mr Martin Hunton in February 2005, with regard to a proposal to demolish the buildings to make way for a residential development. The main building is a late 18th century brick farmhouse in origin, converted to an inn between 1822 and 1853, but several major episodes of rebuilding and renovation have occurred. The building is now of little archaeological interest.

Grid Reference SE 630 169

From a report by Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultant

LAND OFF JUNCTION 36 (M1), TANKERSLEY, BARNSLEY

A desk-top assessment was prepared for H J Banks & Company, in December 2004, with regard to a proposal for a surface mine. The majority of the site lies within the boundaries of Tankersley medieval deer park, which was subject to intensive mining activities from the 18th to the 20th century and now contains little of archaeological interest. The southern part of the site contains a woodland area known as Bell Ground, within which are earthwork remains of spoil heaps from ironstone mining and possible traces of the deer park boundary. Further investigation of this area will be required.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 356 994

From a report by Tanya James, AC Archaeology

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THORNE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Cundall Johnston and Partners in October 2003, with regard to the

proposed development of a new academic centre to the east of the school. The medieval motte and bailey castle known as Peel Hill lies immediately to the west of the school and earthworks that are thought to be part of the bailey ditch lie within the south-western corner of the site. This area should not be affected by the proposals, but suggests associated medieval remains could be present elsewhere.

In February 2004 a geophysical survey (magnetometer) produced linear anomalies thought to represent ridge and furrow ploughing and former field boundaries. These results were then tested by a series of trial trenches, which confirmed the presence of plough furrows and boundary ditches. Also uncovered were two pits, a ditch and a possible dew pond. The pottery from these suggests they are 17th – 18th century in date.

Grid Reference SE 692 135

From reports by Robin Taylor-Wilson and Gavin Glover, Pre-Construct Archaeology

CHURCH HALL, STONEGATE, THORNE, DONCASTER

An archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a single storey extension was undertaken in January 2005, for Thorne Moorends Regeneration Partnership. The hall lies directly opposite the 12th century church of St Nicholas and close to the medieval motte & bailey castle of Peel Hill. However, no archaeologically significant deposits were encountered during the watching brief, which recorded a modern tiled and cobbled floor from a now demolished building.

Grid Reference SE 689 132

From a report by Jennifer Kitch, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

ELM HOUSE, STONEGATE, THORNE, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared in November 2004 for the Building Design Practice, for a potential redevelopment site within the historic core of Thorne. Stonegate appears to have been one of the principal medieval streets leading to the church and nearby castle and a medieval jetton or trading token, with a trefoil design, has been found in the garden of Elm House.

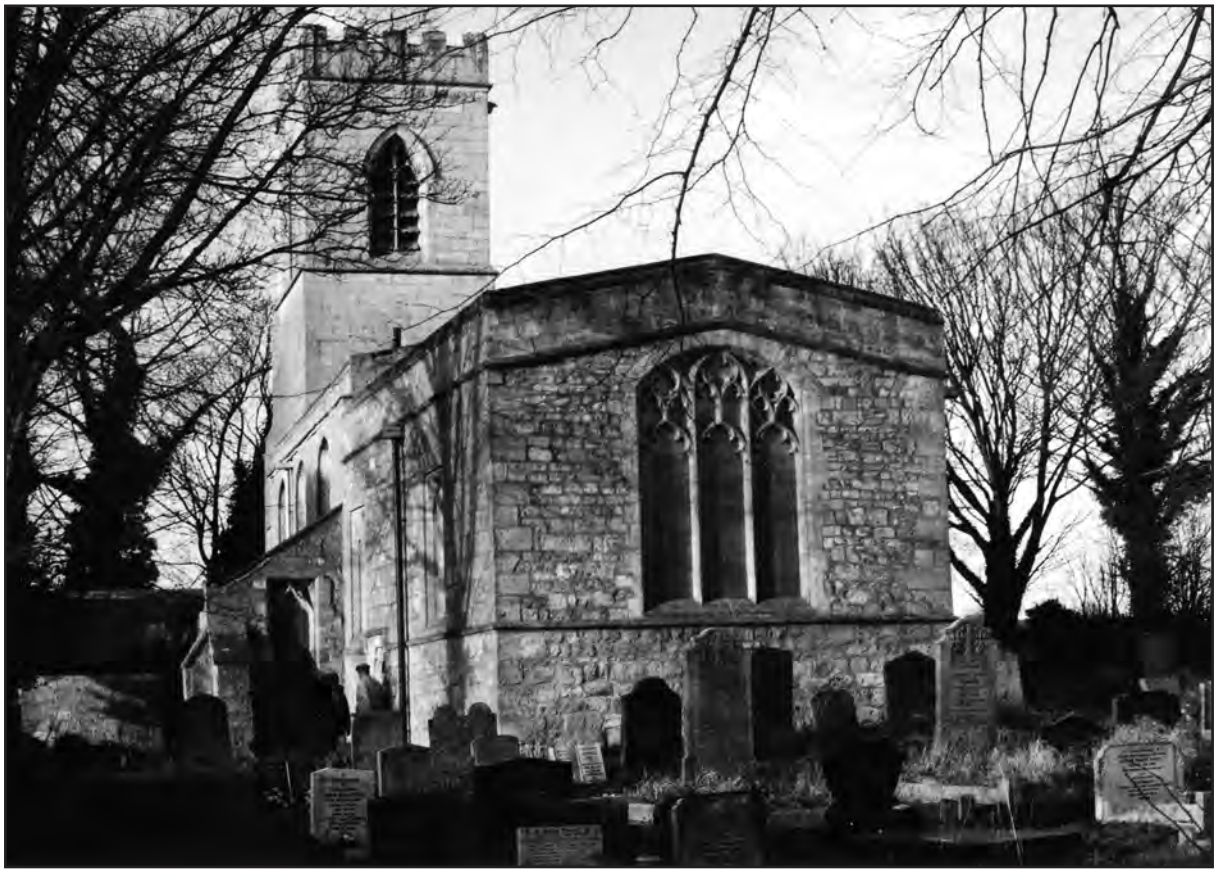
Elm House itself was constructed in the late 19th century. Having been converted to a residential home in the 20th century, it is now empty. Further investigation of the site is recommended.

Grid reference SE 690 130

From a report by Chris Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist

PRIORY COTTAGE, THORNE, DONCASTER

A single trial trench was excavated in September 2003, for Mr and Mrs Richardson, prior to construction of a



St John the Baptist Church, Throapham

single storey extension. The site lies on the raised sandy island on which Thorne was established, but outside the known historic focus of settlement.

No archaeological features were discovered, but the recovery of a flint borer/scraper from the topsoil, of possible Bronze Age date, suggests some prehistoric activity in the area – unless the flint was brought in with garden soil from elsewhere.

Grid Reference SE 687 135

From a report by Louise Martin, Archaeological Services WYAS

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH, THROAPHAM, ROTHERHAM

In February 2005 a watching brief took place, on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust, during excavation of a trench for an electricity cable through the churchyard. The church is considered to have Anglo-Saxon origins, although most of the fabric is later. However, the work revealed no archaeologically significant material.

Grid Reference SK 523 876

From a report by Ed Dennison and Kate Dennett, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

LOW GRANGE FARM, THURNSCOE, BARNSLEY

In May 2003 a desk-top assessment was prepared for Fairway Homes Developments Ltd., in relation to a proposal to build fifty two houses here. Low Grange Farm was originally a medieval farm complex associated with Roche Abbey, meaning that significant belowground remains could be expected here.

In November 2003 a series of trial trenches were excavated that confirmed the archaeological potential of the site. The excavations revealed evidence of a barn, stables, granary and dovecote associated with the surviving 17th century farmhouse, as well as remains of an agricultural building from the medieval grange. Pottery dating back to the 12th century was recovered, suggesting occupation of the site dates from that period. However, the small quantity of finds recovered suggests the area examined lies away from the main grange complex. A large quantity of 19th century pottery was recovered, including fragments of kiln furniture and wasters, thought to have been imported to the site as hardcore from a nearby kiln site. This material is likely to have come from one of the Don potteries c. 1840 - 1890.

Grid Reference SE 454 060

From reports by Chris Cumberpatch, Freelance Archaeologist (Assessment)
Douglas Gordon and John Buglass, Northern Archaeological Associates (Evaluation)

ASHVILLE, TICKHILL, DONCASTER

A proposal to redevelop this site led to a trial trench evaluation in July 2003, for Mr P Turner. The site lies close to Tickhill Friary, founded in the 13th century, but no archaeologically significant features or deposits were exposed.

Grid Reference SK 585 928

From a report by Simon Mortimer, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

STONEBRIDGE HOUSE, TICKHILL, DONCASTER

A desk-top assessment was prepared for Building Link Design in February 2005, in relation to new housing to be built within the Tickhill Conservation Area. No finds or features of archaeological significance are recorded within the site, which lies just outside the medieval core of the town. Stonebridge House itself was built in the 1970s. A previously unrecorded 19th century ornamental arch was found on the northern perimeter of the site and it was recommended that this be incorporated in the site redevelopment.

Grid Reference SK 590 928

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

Nineteenth century ornamental brick arch, Stonebridge House © ARCUS

THE DORCHIE, TICKHILL, DONCASTER

A watching brief took place during groundworks for new development in March 2005, for Mr Tom Lynskey. The site lies outside the medieval core of Tickhill but is in the area believed to have been occupied by the earlier (abandoned) village of Dadsley. A single ditch and wall were exposed during the works, but the absence of finds other than a single sherd of medieval pottery, from an unstratified deposit, gives no conclusive date for these features.

Grid Reference SK 590 941

From a report by Dr Ben Chan, ARCUS

HESLEY HALL, TICKHILL, DONCASTER

Following an earlier desk-top assessment (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*') a series of trial trenches were excavated and a watching brief maintained on initial groundworks. This work took place between May 2002 and March 2005. Although the area has been suggested as the site of a deserted medieval village, no archaeological remains were discovered other than elements relating to the present 19th century hall.

Grid Reference SK 618 956

From a report by Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS

ST PETER AND ST PAUL'S CHURCH, TODWICK, ROTHERHAM

In September 2003 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during geotechnical test pitting associated with the construction of a new church hall. The work was undertaken on behalf of the Reverend David Bliss. An earlier geophysical survey (in 1997) had recorded a number of anomalies immediately to the east of the present site and it was suggested these may relate to medieval field systems. However, no evidence for any human activity was seen in the test pits.

Grid Reference SE 497 841

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

MANVERS LAKESIDE, WATH UPON DEARNE, ROTHERHAM

Planned regeneration of the former colliery site led to the preparation of a desk-top assessment in August 2004, for Express Park Developments. The long-standing wet nature of the area suggests it only came into regular agricultural use in the post-medieval period, making earlier sites unlikely. Wath Main Colliery opened in 1876 and expanded to cover much of the site before its closure in 1986. The colliery is likely to have damaged any earlier sub-surface remains, so that the only archaeological potential probably relates to the colliery itself. Much of the site is covered by dumped spoil from mining activities.

Part of the site was formerly a railway marshalling yard, opened in 1907. The Wath Concentration Yard, as it was known, was built here as Wath was at the centre of the South Yorkshire coalfield. The yard enabled wagons to be sorted centrally, rather than at individual pits. The sorting was done by gravity, as wagons passed over a 'hump' or summit. Two 'humps' were built, to allow both western and eastern traffic to be dealt with. The yard closed in the 1980s; it is not known if any remains survive.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 433 016

From a report by Anna Badcock, ARCUS

NETHER HAUGH, WENTWORTH, ROTHERHAM

A proposal to replace a length of gas main led to a desk-top assessment in July 2003 and a watching brief in August/September 2003, for Transco. Two known archaeological sites were thought likely to be affected by the proposal: a cropmark enclosure and the Roman Ridge earthwork.

The enclosure was located during the watching brief and its surrounding ditch sectioned in two places. Several sherds of 3rd century Roman pottery were found, including Nene Valley coated ware and a sherd of amphora. The watching brief also identified a single undated ditch, running alongside the route of the Roman Ridge, the latter having been previously disturbed in this locality. No other archaeological features or finds were identified.

Grid Reference from SK 418 971 to SK 421 965

From reports by Geoff Tann and Richard Pullen, Lindsey Archaeological Services

WOODHEAD OPENCAST SITE, WOMBWELL, BARNSLEY

April and May 2004 saw an archaeological strip and record exercise for H J Banks and Co. Ltd., as part of the ongoing investigation in advance of opencast coal extraction (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001*' and '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11*'). One of the first phases of work carried out on the site was a geophysical and trial trench evaluation of a field on the west side of Wombwell Lane, which was to be used for soil storage. This work revealed an enclosure of late Iron Age/ Romano-British date that was left *in situ*, with soil being mounded over it. The present phase of work saw the removal of part of this mound, to allow additional coal extraction. Although this area was close to the known enclosure few archaeological features were identified.

Grid Reference SE 370 027

From a report by Daniel Lee, Archaeological Services WYAS

HERMIT HILL FARM, WORTLEY, BARNSLEY

Building recording of two barns took place in October 2003, prior to their conversion to form two dwellings. The

The earlier barn, Hermit Hill Farm, Wortley

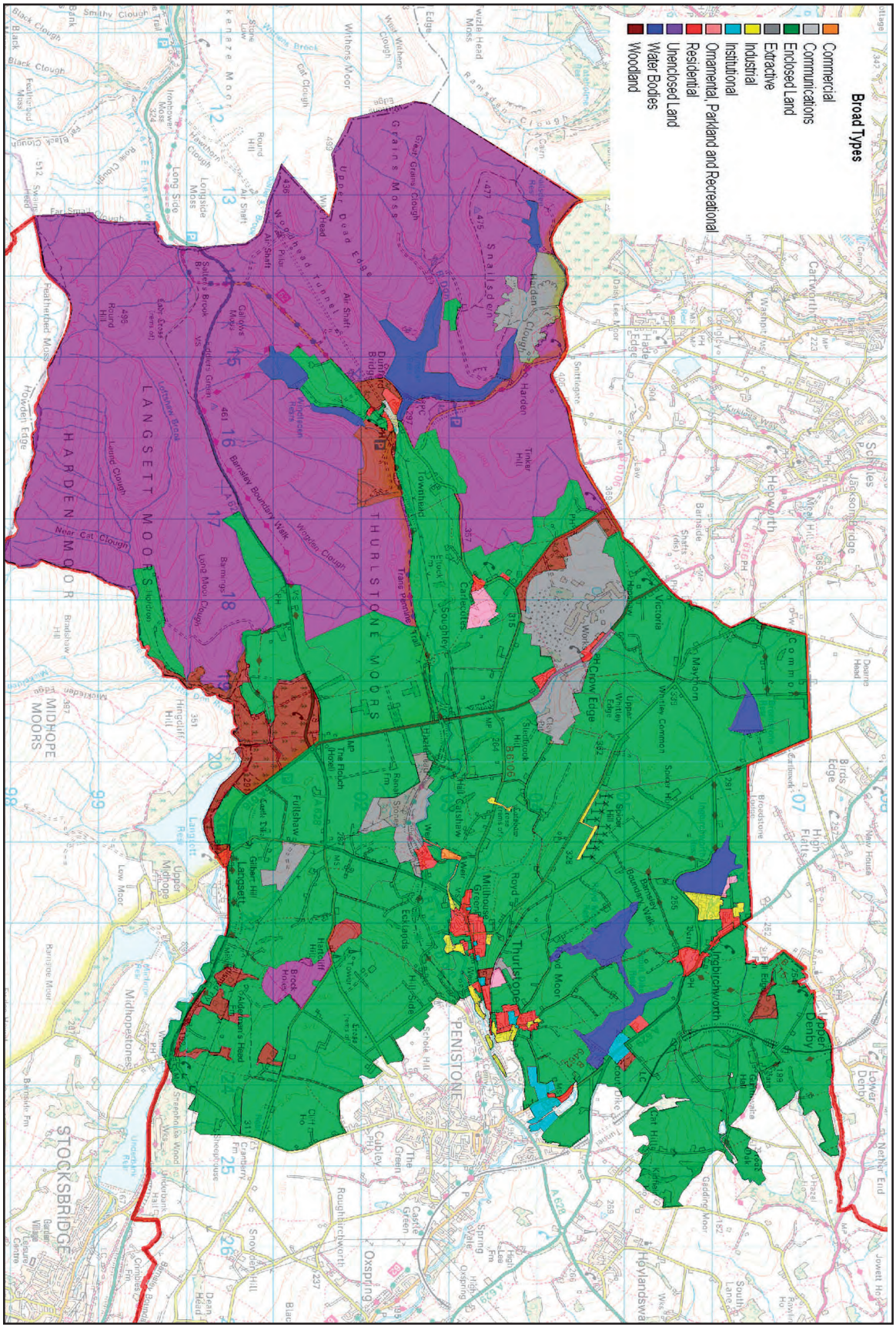
work was carried out for Chris Carr Associates. One barn probably dates from the mid 19th century, but the other is earlier. Although it has been encased in stone, it contains structural timber framing dating to the 16th/17th century, although much of the original timber work was removed when the barn was reclad. A surviving mortice joint suggest there may originally have been an aisle on the western elevation.

Grid Reference SE 322 008

From a report by J Prudhoe,
Archaeological Services WYAS

COLOUR SECTION

Recording an excavated section of the Hatfield trackway, towards its southern end; the section has been cut through by a drainage channel

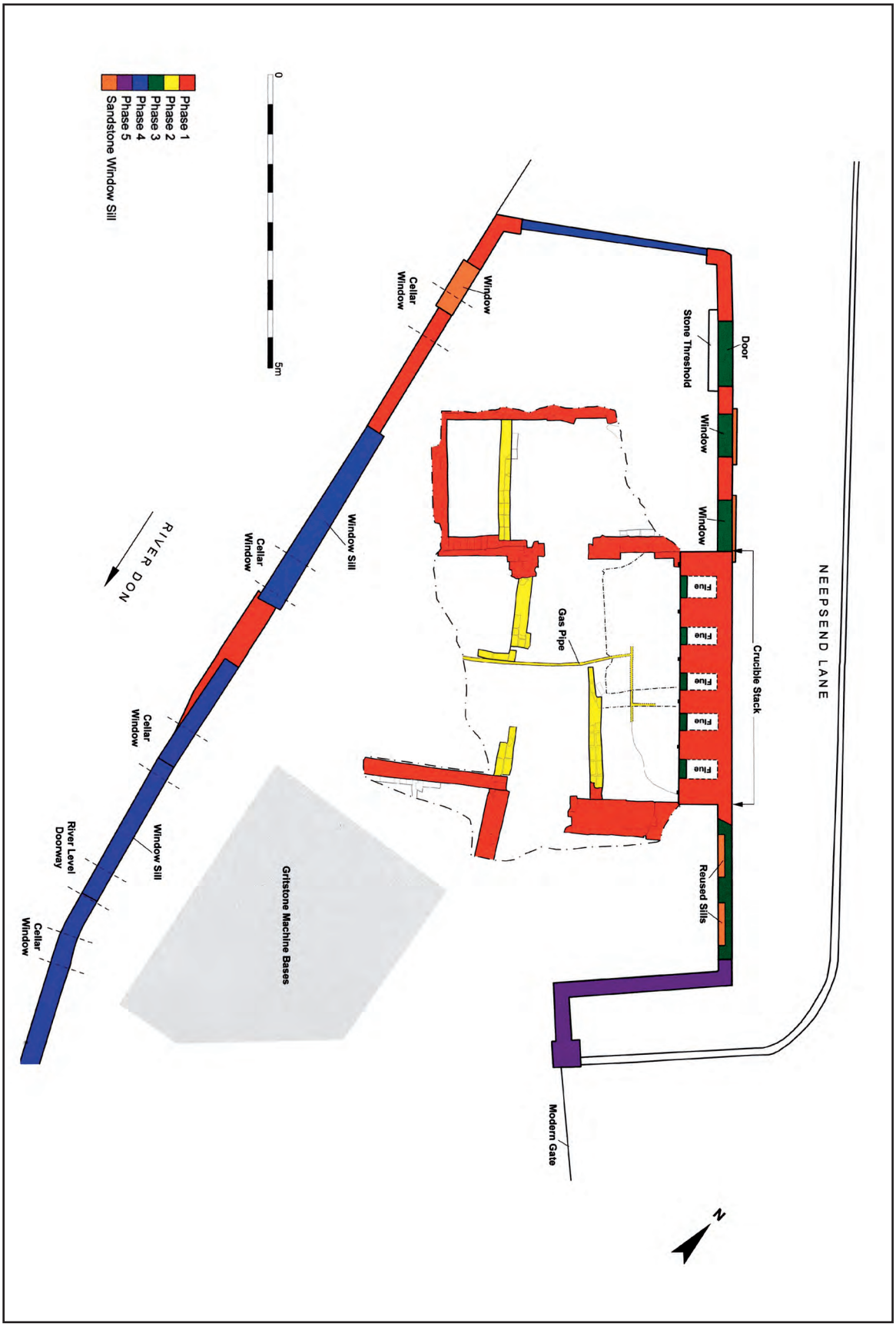


Pilot Area 1: HEC units on land to the west of Penistone, Barnsley © SYAS

Surveyed enclosures on Thurlstone Common, Barnsley

Ground floor phased plan of Grimethorpe Hall © ARCUS

Wallpaper samples from Nos. 81-85 London Road, Sheffield © ARCUS



Phase plan of the crucible furnace at Neepsend Rolling Mills © ARCUS

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