

ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARNBURGH,  
SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

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Author: Shaun Richardson & Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Historic Building Restoration Ltd  
10 Ravens Walk  
Conisbrough  
Doncaster  
South Yorkshire DN12 3QD

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARNBURGH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In April 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Historic Building Restoration Ltd, on behalf of St Peter's District Church Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) during limited groundworks associated with the laying of a new foul drain and water supply in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, Barnburgh, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 4841 0321 centred). The site work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was carried out on 17th-18th April 2018.*

*No archaeological features were encountered during the course of the monitoring, and no articulated human burials were disturbed by the works. Two grave cuts were recorded, one associated with the burial of Harry James, who died May 24th 1864 aged four years, and who is commemorated on a standing headstone.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Historic Building Restoration Ltd, on behalf of St Peter's District Church Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) during limited groundworks associated with the laying of a new foul drain and water supply in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, Barnburgh, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 4841 0321 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). The site work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was carried out on 17th-18th April 2018.

## 2 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 2.1 A faculty for the development was granted by the Diocese of Sheffield on 16th August 2017. One of the conditions relates to archaeology, and this states that "*All excavations in the churchyard and under the boundary wall will be carried out under an archaeological watching brief in accordance with the recommendations of the Diocesan Advisor*".
- 2.2 No guidance regarding these recommendations was received, and so EDAS produced a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) (see Appendix 2). This WSI incorporates the requirements set out in a 'Model Briefing for Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief) [in the] Diocese of Sheffield', produced by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and updated in July 2017. The WSI also included general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (ClfA 2014), by English Heritage and the Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004).

## 3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 In accordance with the WSI, the aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the churchyard drainage work, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features, and any human burials, which might be affected by the scheme. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.2 The watching brief was carried out on the 17th-18th April 2018. A single, broadly north-south aligned trench to accommodate a new water supply and foul pipe drain was cut from the south-west corner of the west tower, running first west and then north-east through the churchyard to, and under, the north churchyard wall to connect to with existing services. The overall length of the drainage trench was 21.00m, and the average width was 0.30m; the average depth of the excavation was between 1.10m-1.20m below ground level (BGL), extending to a maximum of 1.70m BGL at the northern end, so that the pipes could pass beneath the churchyard wall. Two inspection chambers were also excavated along the line of the drain, one (measuring c.1.00m square) close to the tower, and the other (c.2.40m by 1.30m) close to the churchyard wall.
- 3.3 Other works were undertaken inside the church, for example lowering the floor of the tower to match that of the nave, and the removal of some fabric in the west wall of the tower to allow the foul drain and water supply pipe to pass through.

However, the Diocesan faculty made it clear that the archaeological monitoring was to cover only the external work in the churchyard and under the boundary wall.

- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of seven archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1); deposits or layers are identified in the following text by round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a 1:50 scale general site plan (based partly on a plan provided by Ferrey and Mennim Architects). A section of the inspection chamber adjacent to the churchyard wall was also drawn; given the relatively simple nature of the archaeological deposits that were uncovered, this was also done at 1:50 (rather than 1:20) scale. All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres correct to two decimal places; the cut benchmark at the south-east corner of the church (height 58.35m AOD) was used to calculate levels. A general digital photographic record was also made. A very small assemblage of disarticulated human bone was recovered, but this was re-deposited in the excavated trench prior to backfilling. The archive for the project was subsequently deposited with Doncaster Archives (EDAS site code BAR 18).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 St Peter's Church is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 5th June 1968 (National Heritage List for England 1151675). The listed building description reads as follows:

*“Church. C11-C12 lower tower, arcade of c1200, otherwise C14 and C15; restored 1869. Ashlar limestone, lead roofs. 3-stage west tower, 2-bay aisled nave with south porch, 2-bay chancel with north chapel. Decorated and Perpendicular tracery; embattled throughout. Tower: offset angle buttresses to earlier lower part. Recessed west window has 2 ogee-headed lights beneath segmental arch. Small round-headed window on south side. Offset beneath 2nd stage, clock on east side. C15 upper stage with offset and string course beneath transomed, 2-light belfry openings with continuous hoodmould. String course with corner gargoyles; parapet with pinnacled corner turrets. Recessed spirelet with crockets and weathervane. Nave: chamfered plinth, offset angle buttresses to aisle. Porch to bay 1 with pointed arch flanked by diagonal buttresses, chamfered transverse arches within. Decorated 3-light window to bay 2. String course beneath parapet. Clerestorey has square-headed windows of 2 cusped lights; parapet as aisle, east pinnacles. North aisle has blocked, quoined doorway to west of 2, pointed-arched, 3-light windows. North clerestorey windows of 3 pointed lights. Chancel: lower. Hooded priest's door flanked by restored 3-light window with reticulated tracery. Angle buttresses flank C19, 5-light, east window with geometrical tracery, east pinnacles. North chapel has blocked doorway with 4-centred arch and hoodmould; 2 windows to east as north aisle, hoodmoulds. Renewed pinnacles.*

*Interior: moulded, pointed tower arch. Double-chamfered arcades on cylindrical piers with octagonal capitals; broachstopped base to north. Quadrant-moulded chancel arch. Gothic Revival arcade to north chapel with twin-shafted pier. Piscinas to nave and north chapel, reliquary niche to north aisle. Nave, south aisle and chancel roofs C15 with cambered tie beams and bosses. Nave has octagonal font with billets round base. Restoration date plaque: 1869 for John Hartop of Barnburgh Hall. Good Romanesque cross shaft near north aisle pier has acanthus*

*carving and figures in high relief (Ryder, p103). Medieval parclose screen encloses chapel in south aisle, similar screen at east end of north aisle. North chapel has excellent early C14 wooden effigy of knight with heart in hands; now set within buttressed and canopied tomb to Sir Percival Cresacre (d.1477) with much Latin inscription. Wall monument to Vincent family on south wall of chapel, Thomas Vincent (d.1667), also brass to Anna Cresacre (d.1577) the ward and later daughter-in-law of Sir Thomas More. Brass in chancel to Alice (d.1716) wife of G. Mompesson.*

*Rev. W. J. Parker, The Cresacre Treasure: The Church and Village of Barnburgh, undated booklet.*

*P. F. Ryder, Saxon Churches in South Yorkshire, South Yorkshire County Council Archaeology Monograph, No 2, 1982".*

- 4.2 A history of the church, and a description of its setting and internal fittings, is also provided by a booklet published by St Peter's District Church Council. This booklet notes that the churchyard appears to have been enclosed around the year 1410, apparently with financial assistance from Ackworth Church, and that the north-east section was raised after the removal of wrought-iron railings during the Second World War (St Peter's District Church Council undated 8-9).

## **5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 3)**

- 5.1 The main drainage trench was set on a slight north-east/south-west alignment, but for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south. As noted above, the average depth of excavation along the 21.00m long trench was between 1.10m-1.20m BGL (giving an average reduced height of between 56.89m AOD and 56.53m AOD); the northern inspection chamber adjacent to the churchyard wall reached a maximum depth of 1.70m BGL (55.93m AOD). The drainage trench left the west wall of the tower at a right angle for 1.20m and then angled sharply to the north-west for 2.00m to meet the first, southern, inspection chamber. This inspection chamber measured c.1.00m square, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m BGL (56.89m AOD) (see plate 1). The trench then ran north towards the churchyard wall, to meet the second inspection chamber (see plate 2). This second inspection chamber measured 2.40m north-south by 1.30m east-west (see plate 3).
- 5.2 At the south-west end of the drainage trench, the footings of the tower were seen to comprise a further two courses of dressed stone below that which was initially visible, extending to 57.38m AOD (see plate 4). Below the lowest course of dressed stone, the wall face stepped out on average 0.08m and then continued as rubble footings, beyond the base of the trench (56.89m AOD). In the second inspection chamber at the north end of the drainage trench, the churchyard wall was seen to extend to 1.30m BGL (56.33m BGL), some 0.20m short of the base of the north face of the wall against the adjacent pavement. Below ground level, the face of the wall was rough, and battered outwards c.0.10m from top to bottom.
- 5.3 The deposits encountered in all parts of the drainage trench and inspection pits were very similar. A mid-to-dark brown sandy silt topsoil (001) extended on average to 0.20m BGL, and overlay a mid-brown compacted sandy clay (002) with infrequent inclusions of angular sandstone pieces (up to 0.15m across), containing a very small quantity of disarticulated human bone. For the majority of the drainage trench, the sandy clay (002) formed the lowest visible deposit. However, in the northern inspection chamber, it was observed to extend to c.1.40m BGL

(56.23m AOD), and to overlie a firm orange-brown sandy clay (003) with very frequent inclusions of angular sandstone pieces up to 0.50m long. This continued below the base of the inspection chamber (55.93m AOD).

- 5.4 Two probable grave cuts were observed within the southern half of the drainage trench, both aligned east-west and both 0.70m wide. The northern cut [004] was associated with the burial of Harry James, who died May 24th 1864 aged four years, and who is commemorated on a standing headstone located just to the west of the trench (see plate 5). The second grave cut [006] was located 1.10m to the south of the first, but this was not associated with any remaining headstone. Both grave cuts commenced at c.0.50m BGL and continued below the base of the drainage trench. Both were backfilled with a loose deposit of mid-brown sandy clay (005 and 007 respectively), and no articulated burials were visible.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 No archaeological features were encountered during the course of the monitoring work, and no articulated human burials were disturbed by the drainage excavations. Two grave cuts were recorded, one associated with the burial of Harry James, who died May 24th 1864 aged four years, and who is commemorated on a standing headstone.

## 7 REFERENCES

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

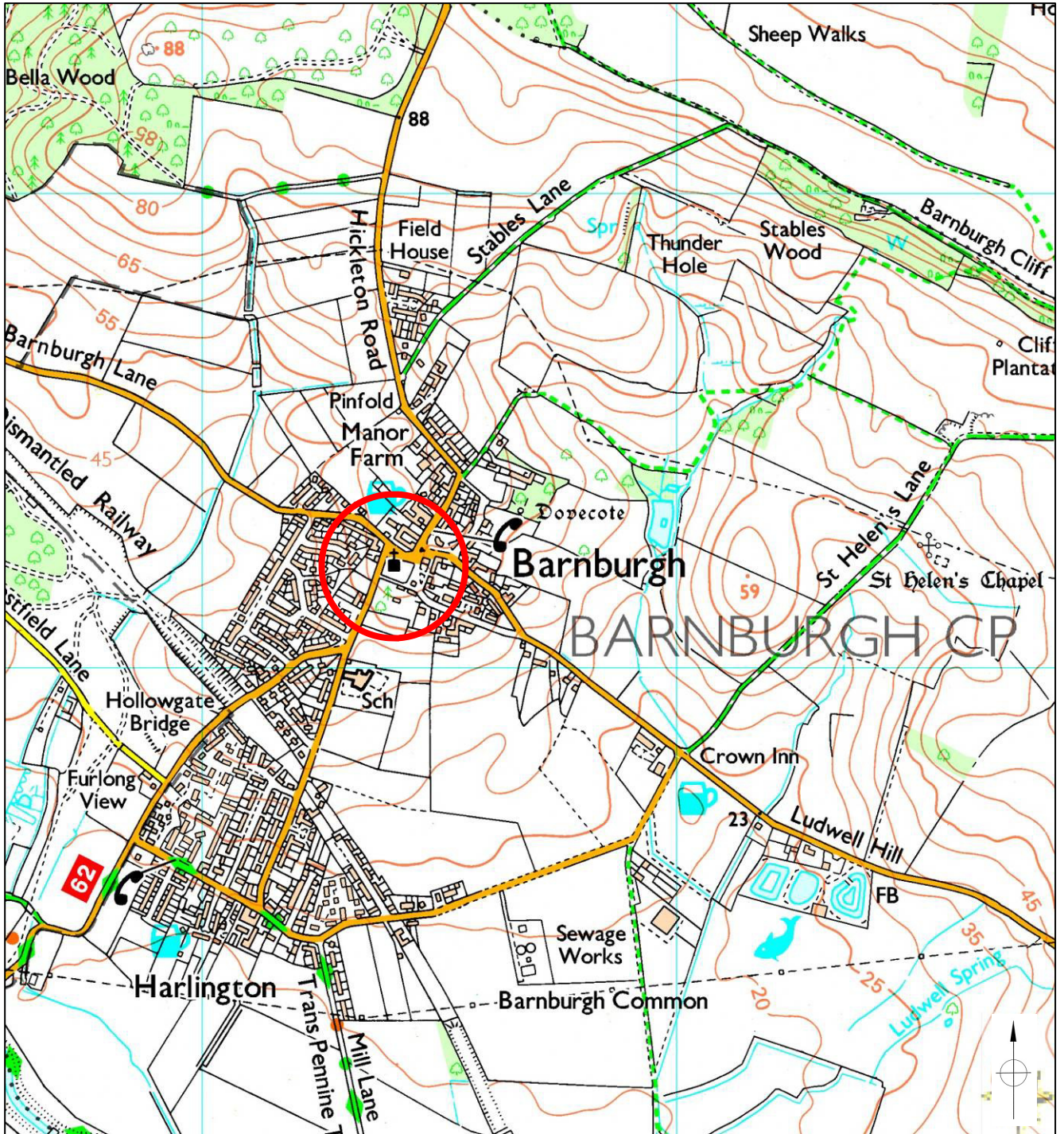
EH/CoE (English Heritage/Church of England) 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

St Peter's District Church Council (undated) *St Peter's Church, Barnburgh: The 'Cat and Man' Church*

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Historic Building Restoration Ltd, who also undertook the drainage works. EDAS would like to thank them for their help and co-operation in carrying out the work. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, and the final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.

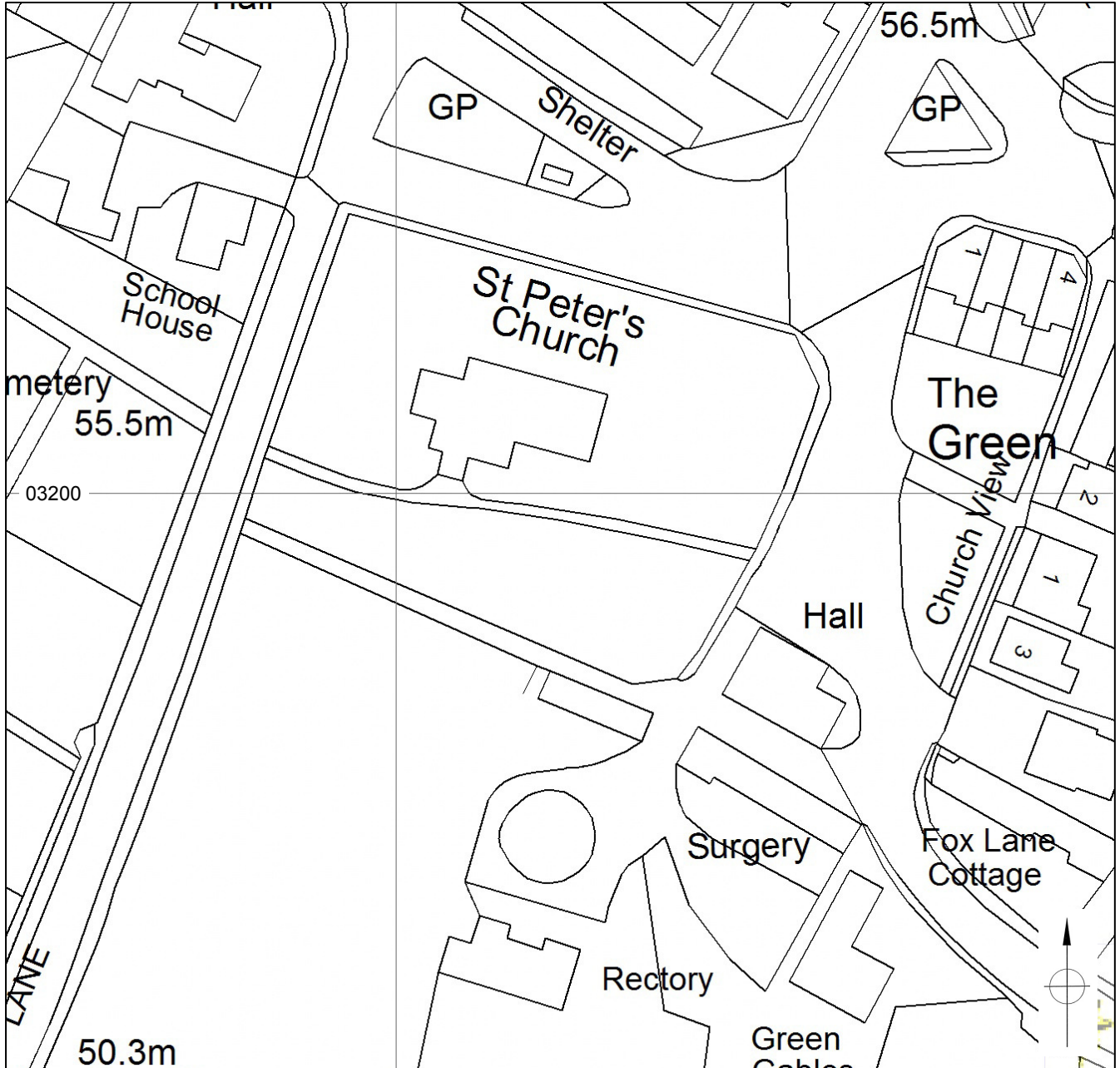




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PROJECT	
ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARNBURGH	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	JUN 2018
EDAS	FIGURE
	1

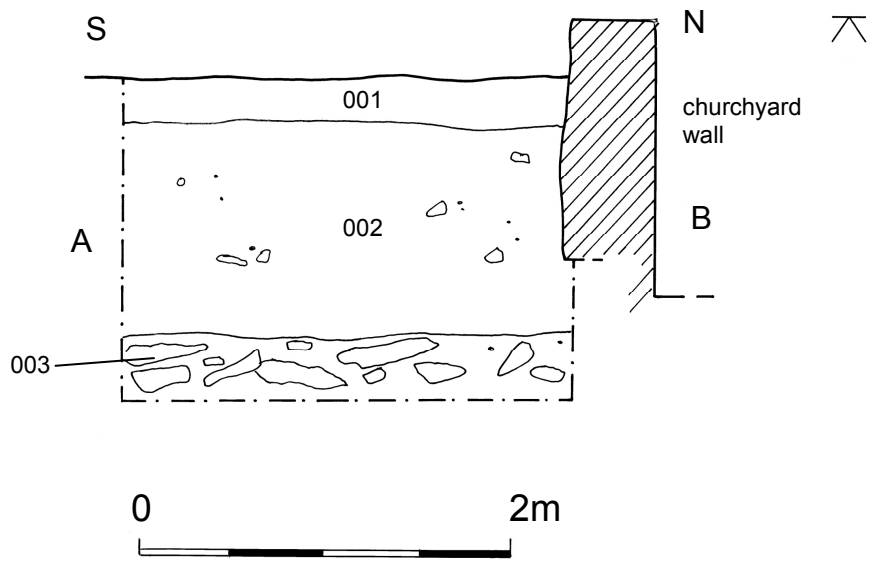
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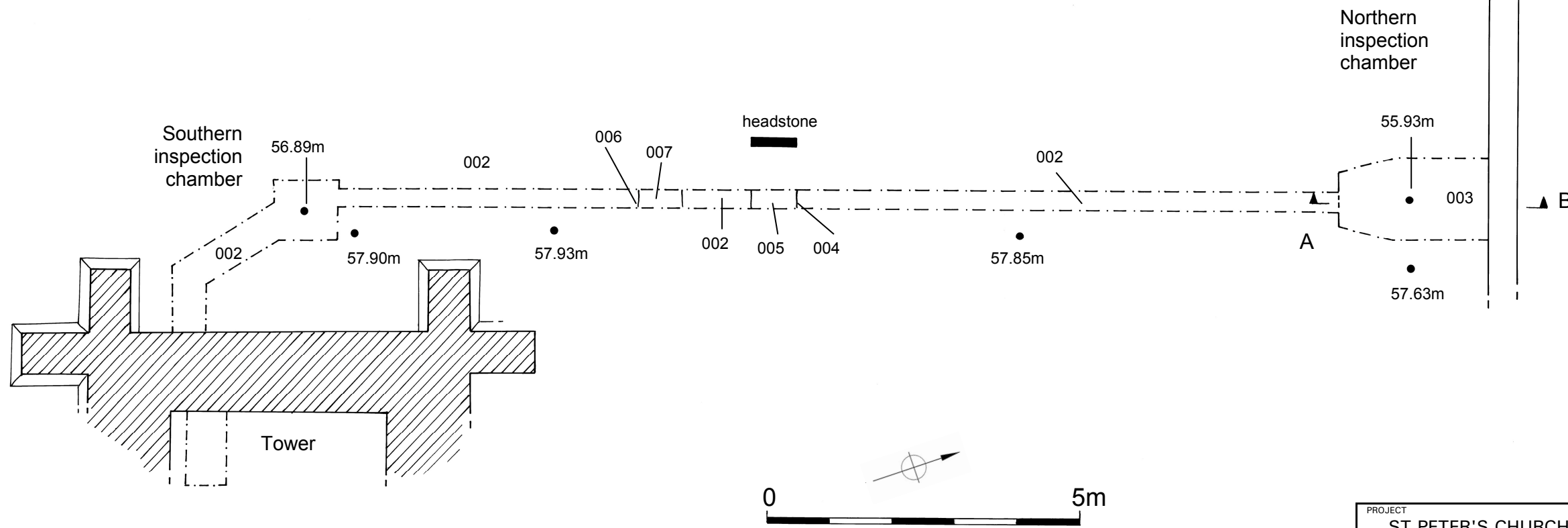
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PROJECT	
ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARNBURGH	
TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	JUN 2018
EDAS	FIGURE
	2

58.00m AOD



Section A-B through northern inspection chamber



Site plan

PROJECT ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARNBURGH	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE APR 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 3



Plate 1: Drainage trench and inspection chamber adjacent to tower, looking NE.



Plate 2: General view of drainage trench, central section, looking NE.



Plate 3: Inspection chamber, adjacent to churchyard wall, looking E.



Plate 4: Tower footings in drainage trench, looking E.



Plate 5: Headstone for Harry James (d.24th May 1864), looking W.

APPENDIX 1  
LIST OF CONTEXTS

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
001	Mid-to-dark brown sandy silt topsoil. Average depth 0.20m.	Drainage trench
002	Mid brown compacted sandy clay with infrequent inclusions of angular sandstone pieces (up to 0.15m across), containing a very small quantity of disarticulated human bone. At least 0.90m deep.	Drainage trench
003	Firm orange-brown sandy clay with very frequent inclusions of angular sandstone pieces up to 0.50m long. At least 0.20m deep. Natural deposit.	North inspection chamber adjacent to churchyard wall
004	Grave cut, east-west aligned, 0.70m wide, 19th century.	Drainage trench
005	Fill of grave cut 004 - as 002 but loose and friable.	Drainage trench
006	Grave cut, east-west aligned, 0.70m wide, 19th century.	Drainage trench
007	Fill of grave cut 006 - as 002 but loose and friable.	Drainage trench

APPENDIX 2  
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



# EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARNBURGH, DONCASTER, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during limited groundworks associated with the laying of a new foul drain and water supply in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, Barnburgh, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 4841 0321 centred). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of the organisation undertaking the work, Historic Building Restoration Ltd.

## 2 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 2.1 A faculty for the development was approved by the Diocese of Sheffield on 16th August 2016. One of the conditions relates to archaeology, and this states that "*All excavations in the churchyard and under the boundary wall will be carried out under an archaeological watching brief in accordance with the recommendations of the Diocesan Advisor*". No guidance has been received regarding these recommendations, and so the archaeological investigations will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, which incorporates the requirements of the 'Model Briefing for Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief) [in the] Diocese of Sheffield', produced by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and updated in July 2017 (see attached appendix).

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 3.1 St Peter's Church is a Grade 1 Listed Building, first listed on 5th June 1968. The listed building description reads as follows:

*"Church. C11-C12 lower tower, arcade of c1200, otherwise C14 and C15; restored 1869. Ashlar limestone, lead roofs. 3-stage west tower, 2-bay aisled nave with south porch, 2-bay chancel with north chapel. Decorated and Perpendicular tracery; embattled throughout. Tower: offset angle buttresses to earlier lower part. Recessed west window has 2 ogee-headed lights beneath segmental arch. Small round-headed window on south side. Offset beneath 2nd stage, clock on east side. C15 upper stage with offset and string course beneath transomed, 2-light belfry openings with continuous hoodmould. String course with corner gargoyles; parapet with pinnacled corner turrets. Recessed spirelet with crockets and weathervane. Nave: chamfered plinth, offset angle buttresses to aisle. Porch to bay 1 with pointed arch flanked by diagonal buttresses, chamfered transverse arches within. Decorated 3-light window to bay 2. String course beneath parapet. Clerestorey has square-headed windows of 2 cusped lights; parapet as aisle, east pinnacles. North aisle has blocked, quoined doorway to west of 2, pointed-arched, 3-light windows. North clerestorey windows of 3 pointed lights. Chancel: lower. Hooded priest's door flanked by restored 3-light window with reticulated tracery. Angle buttresses flank C19, 5-light, east window with geometrical tracery, east pinnacles. North chapel has blocked doorway with 4-centred arch and hoodmould; 2 windows to east as north aisle, hoodmoulds. Renewed pinnacles.*

*Interior: moulded, pointed tower arch. Double-chamfered arcades on cylindrical piers with octagonal capitals; broachstopped base to north. Quadrant-moulded chancel arch. Gothic Revival arcade to north chapel with twin-shafted pier.*

*Piscinas to nave and north chapel, reliquary niche to north aisle. Nave, south aisle and chancel roofs C15 with cambered tie beams and bosses. Nave has octagonal font with billets round base. Restoration date plaque: 1869 for John Hartop of Barnburgh Hall. Good Romanesque cross shaft near north aisle pier has acanthus carving and figures in high relief (Ryder, p103). Medieval parclose screen encloses chapel in south aisle, similar screen at east end of north aisle. North chapel has excellent early C14 wooden effigy of knight with heart in hands; now set within buttressed and canopied tomb to Sir Percival Cresacre (d.1477) with much Latin inscription. Wall monument to Vincent family on south wall of chapel, Thomas Vincent (d.1667), also brass to Anna Cresacre (d.1577) the ward and later daughter-in-law of Sir Thomas More. Brass in chancel to Alice (d.1716) wife of G. Mompesson.*

*Rev. W. J. Parker, The Cresacre Treasure: The Church and Village of Barnburgh, undated booklet.*

*P. F. Ryder, Saxon Churches in South Yorkshire, South Yorkshire County Council Archaeology Monograph, No 2, 1982".*

## **4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 4.1 The proposed works involve the excavation of a trench to accommodate a new water supply pipe and foul water drain, running from the south-west corner of the west tower, first west and then north-east through the churchyard to, and under, the north churchyard wall to connect to with existing supplies (see attached figure). The overall length of the drainage run is c.23m, and the depth of excavation will be at least 600mm deep, extending deeper at the north-east end so that it can pass under the churchyard wall. The width of the trench is unknown but it is likely to be c.500mm. Two inspection chambers will also be dug along the line of the drain, one close to the tower and the other close to the churchyard wall - the dimensions of these inspection chambers is not clear from the architect's plans.
- 4.2 Other works will be undertaken inside the church, for example lowering the floor of the tower to match that of the nave, and the removal of some fabric in the west wall of the tower to allow the foul drain and water supply pipe to pass through, but the Diocesan faculty makes it clear that the archaeological monitoring only covers the external work in the churchyard and under the boundary wall.

## **5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **Aims of the Project**

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits, and any human burials, which might be affected by the proposed excavations.

### **On-site Fieldwork**

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance is published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014).

- 5.3 The churchyard excavations will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If a mechanical excavator is to be used, it should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 5.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. A general site plan of the area of the excavations will be produced at 1:50 or 1:100 scale, as well as larger scale hand-drawn plans of any exposed archaeological features at 1:20 scale (all as appropriate). Trench sections, sections of linear and discrete features, and human burials will be drawn at 1:10 scale as appropriate. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 5.6 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.7 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital photographic record will also be kept.
- 5.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.9 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the client and the local archaeological curators. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be

discussed with the developer in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 5.10 If articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be screened from view and recorded. If the remains are likely to be disturbed by the works, the remains will be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials will not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.
- 5.11 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the client in advance of the project commencing.

## **Reporting**

### *Project archive*

- 5.12 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated, marked (if appropriate), and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 5.13 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance and the requirements of the recipient museum (Donaster Museum Service). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. With the exception of human remains and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act) (see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will also be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.
- 5.14 Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, the site archive will be deposited with any finds with Doncaster Museum Service. However, this decision may be revised after discussions with the museum, for example, if no archaeological remains or artefacts are recovered.

### *Reporting*

- 5.15 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by English Heritage (1991); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.
- 5.16 Within four weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
  - Site code/project number;
  - Dates for fieldwork visits;
  - National grid reference;
  - A location plan, with scale;
  - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
  - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
  - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the archaeological investigations, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 5.17 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC, the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

### **Other Considerations**

#### *Attendance*

- 5.18 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.

#### *Health and Safety*

- 5.19 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the Main Contractor.

- 5.20 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

*Insurance*

- 5.21 The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (expected to be £5,000,000).

## **6 REFERENCES**

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards

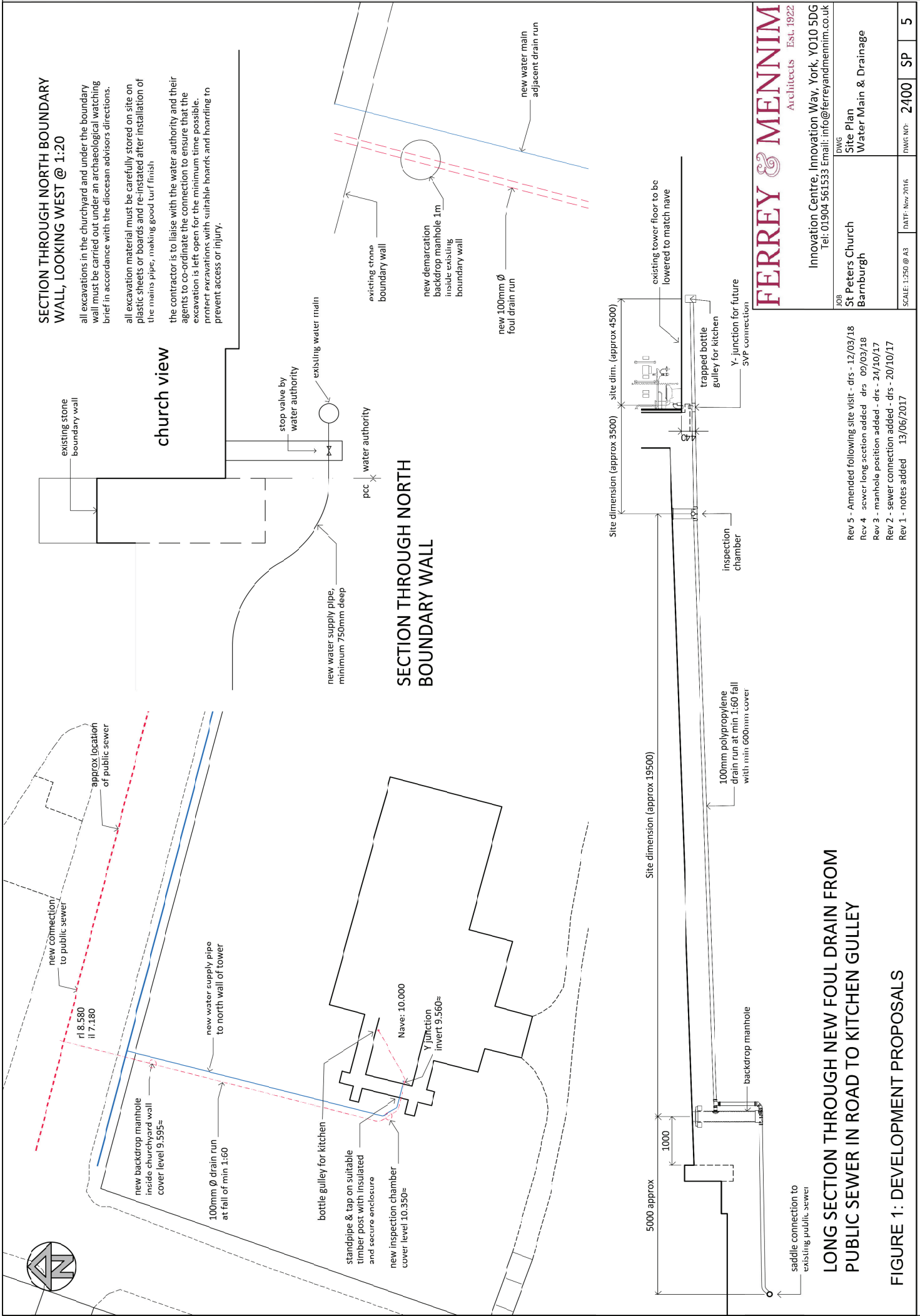
ClfA (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

EH/CoE (English Heritage/Church of England) 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

Ed Dennison, EDAS  
13th April 2018



**SECTION THROUGH NORTH BOUNDARY WALL, LOOKING WEST @ 1:20**

all excavations in the churchyard and under the boundary wall must be carried out under an archaeological watching brief in accordance with the diocesan advisors directions.  
 all excavation material must be carefully stored on site on plastic sheets or boards and re-instated after installation of the mains pipe, making good turf finish  
 the contractor is to liaise with the water authority and their agents to co-ordinate the connection to ensure that the excavation is left open for the minimum time possible, protect excavations with suitable boards and hoarding to prevent access or injury.

**church view**

**SECTION THROUGH NORTH BOUNDARY WALL**

**LONG SECTION THROUGH NEW FOUL DRAIN FROM PUBLIC SEWER IN ROAD TO KITCHEN GULLEY**

**FERREY & MENNIM**  
 Architects Est. 1922

Innovation Centre, Innovation Way, York, YO10 5DG  
 Tel: 01904 561533 Email: info@ferreyandmennim.co.uk

JOB	St Peters Church Barnburgh	DWG	Site Plan Water Main & Drainage
SCALE: 1:250 @ A3	DATE: Nov 2016	DWG NO:	2400 SP
			5

- Rev 5 - Amended following site visit - drs - 12/03/18
- Rev 4 - sewer long section added - drs - 09/03/18
- Rev 3 - manhole position added - drs - 24/10/17
- Rev 2 - sewer connection added - drs - 20/10/17
- Rev 1 - notes added - 13/06/2017



## **Model Briefing for Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief) Diocese of Sheffield**

### **1. Summary**

1.1 Where provided, an accompanying planning report outlines the known or suspected archaeological implications of development on the development site.

1.2 There is reason to believe that archaeological remains may be disturbed in the course of the proposed development, though little is known of their character, extent and state of preservation.

1.3 Archaeological monitoring (often referred to as a 'Watching Brief') is required to ensure that remains that are to be affected by works will be recorded and/or retrieved.

1.4 All archaeological work to comply with:

- [Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east](#)
- Relevant [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists](#) (CIfA) regulations, standards and guidelines documents
- Relevant Historic England's (HE) best practice guidance documents

1.5 All archaeological work will be monitored by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

### **2. Fieldwork Methodology**

2.1 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff numbers, their roles and relevant experience will be provided to SYAS. Staff CVs will be submitted (unless already supplied to SYAS in previous project specifications). Any sub-contracted specialists will be subject to the same provisions.

2.2 Reasonable prior notice (at least 14 days) of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to SYAS, to arrange monitoring visits.

2.3 Access to the site must be afforded to the developer's nominated archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.



2.4 All groundworks, including those associated with the construction of foundations, service trenches, must be undertaken under archaeological supervision, to allow for the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered.

2.5 Where structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, sufficient time will be allowed for the archaeological contractor to clean, assess and, where appropriate, hand excavate, sample and record these features and finds.

2.6 Any human remains that are revealed must initially be left *in situ* and, if removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice, Diocesan and other regulations, as appropriate.

2.7 All finds that are 'treasure' (in terms of the Treasure Act 1996) will be reported to the Coroner and appropriate procedures then followed.

2.8 Heavy plant or excavators must not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeological contractor on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

2.9 Where archaeological remains are observed or suspected by contractors or plant operators, they must immediately cease work and notify the archaeological contractor.

2.10 If it becomes clear during the monitoring that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive on the site, the contractor should discuss their work with the monitor. A joint decision will be made on reducing the work to an intermittent watching brief or ceasing observation of groundworks.

2.11 The archaeological contractor to submit a copy of the report to SYAS to be incorporated into the [County Sites & Monuments Records \(SMR\) and Historic Environment Records \(HER\)](#)

### **3. Post-excavation Guidelines**

3.1 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples must be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.

3.2 All finds are to be treated in accordance with current HE's best practice, including [Investigative Conservation](#). Finds are to be cleaned and marked according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/ material guidelines.

3.3 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the UKIC's document [Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage](#) and the ClfA's [Standard And Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives](#).

## 4. Reporting

4.1 The evaluation will result in a report including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate), methods, detailed results, discussion and conclusions.

4.2 Illustrations to be included are:

- a detailed location map
- a detailed site plan showing all trenches, as excavated
- all trench plans and trench sections
- detailed plans of relevant features, as excavated
- detailed sections of all features, as excavated
- an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features recorded
- selection of photographs of work in progress
- select artefact illustrations and/or photographs

4.3 The results of assessment of all find categories, by appropriate specialists, will be included in the evaluation report.

4.4 The results of assessment of palaeo-environmental, industrial and other samples, by appropriate specialists, will be included in the evaluation report.

4.5 The results of any scientific dating undertaken will be included in the evaluation report.

4.6 The evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible, and consider the results in their local and regional context.

4.7 A recommendation on whether further investigation or preservation is considered appropriate will first be discussed with SYAS and then be clearly expressed in the report.

4.8 The evaluation report will include a detailed context index and an index to the archive.

4.9 A printed and bound copy of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A digital copy of the report must also be supplied to SYAS and to the EH Science Advisor.

4.10 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

4.11 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies.

4.12 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

4.13 Where further fieldwork is not to be undertaken and further analysis is completed, contingency will be made for the preparation and submission of a separate report.

## 5. Deposition of Archive and Finds

5.1 Arrangements for the deposition of the finds and site archive will be made with the relevant museum service **in advance of commencement of fieldwork**. The relevant service can be found via the [Archaeological Collections Areas Database and Map](#) on the ADS website.

5.2 [Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber](#) has created a uniform region-wide approach to the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives. The resulting formal process requires the completion and submission of forms to the relevant museum service at the project initiation, mid-point review and completion stages (template forms are available for download from the SYAS website).

5.3 The archaeological contractor will contact the museum's archaeological curator or collections manager to discuss archaeological archiving requirements at the initial stage of preparation of the project design. Following agreement with the client, details of archiving arrangements will be incorporated into the project design. This will include confirmation that a budget to cover the museum's deposition charge has been allowed for.

5.4 The museum services do not accept digital archives; digital archiving will need to be discussed with ADS (or equivalent service) and appropriate costs allowed for.

5.5 Reports are to be submitted to South Yorkshire Archaeological Service so that it may be incorporated into the County Heritage Environment/Sites and Monuments Record

5.6 Archiving is expected to be carried out as specified, in a timely manner, unless further fieldwork is undertaken and it is agreed that the archives can be amalgamated. On completion, confirmation of deposition will be supplied to SYAS.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service  
Revised May 2014 (updated July 2017)