

ST HELEN'S CHURCH,  
TREETON, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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

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Author: Ed Dennison

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18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

St Helen's Church PCC  
c/o The Rectory  
Church Lane  
Treeton  
Rotherham S60 5PZ

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ST HELEN'S CHURCH, TREETON, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

**CONTENTS**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	SITE LOCATION.....	1
3	OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	1
4	RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF .....	3
5	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	4
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	5
7	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5

**Appendices**

- 1 List of Excavated Contexts
- 2 Listed Building Description
- 3 SYAS Project Brief

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In August 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Helen's Church PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a new soakaway at St Helen's Church, Treeton, South Yorkshire (NGR SK43248771). The new drainage works were being undertaken as part of a programme of restoration to the church.

Although the area of excavation was relatively small, only 2.0m by 1.6m, the remains of seven human burials (103, 106, 109, 112, 115, 118 and 121) were uncovered, all aligned east-west and, apart from skeleton 115, all of adults. The density of burials, with several intercutting others, is not unexpected, given the age of the churchyard. The grave cuts indicated that they had all probably been buried in coffins, but no remains of these survived. In accordance with accepted practice, the burials were not "chased" beyond the limits of excavation, and the majority of the bones were carefully removed and rebagged for later reburial elsewhere by the church authorities.

In the absence of any coffin furniture or other dating evidence, the age of the skeletons cannot be determined. The burials ranged in depth from 0.70m to 0.95m below existing ground level and, apart from the lowest burials, all the skeletons were in a good condition. It is probable that the slightly higher burials are of 17th or 18th century date, while the lowest burials could well be 15th century or earlier.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Helen's Church PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a new soakaway at St Helen's Church, Treeton, South Yorkshire (NGR SK43248771).
- 1.2 The new drainage works were being undertaken as part of a programme of restoration to the church, but the requirement for archaeological recording was not specifically itemised on the Diocesan Faculty. However, advice from the Diocesan Archaeologist was that a watching brief should be maintained, and a general brief for the work was produced by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) (see Appendix 3).

## 2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 St Helen's church lies in the centre of the village of Treeton, some 8km to the east of Sheffield and 5km to the south of Rotherham in South Yorkshire (at NGR SK43248771) (see figure 1). The 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" map (sheet 295) shows that the church lies in the centre of the village, in the area between Church Lane and Front Street (the B6067 Catcliffe to Aughton road) in a prominent hilltop location (see figure 2). The church is not aligned precisely east-west, rather east-north-east/west-south-west.

## 3 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### The Village

- 3.1 The village is first documented in the 11th century Domesday Book as *Tretone*. However, the name is probably Anglian in origin, stemming from *treow* and *tun* and meaning a "farmstead built with posts" (Mills 1991, 334). The parish was part of a larger, earlier estate held by Wulfric Spott (Hey 1986, 16-17) and the Domesday Book notes that before the Norman Conquest Treeton comprised two manors held by Ulfketill and Morcar (Faull & Stinson 1986, 308).
- 3.2 By the 11th century Treeton formed part of the extensive landholdings of the Count of Mortain and the land was tenanted to Richard de Surdeval, a local and important landowner. The subsequent manorial history of the parish and township has not been researched in any detail although Hunter and Fisher have produced brief accounts. They both note that the manor passed from Richard de Surdeval to the Paynel and Lutterel families, under whom it was held by the Lovetots and Furnivals. By 1298 the latter had become the lords of the by now single manor, and they sub-let it to the Bernaks and Pierreponts. Subsequent owners included the Talbot and Shrewsbury families (Hunter 1869, 491-497; Fisher 1968, 11).
- 3.3 The Domesday Book also notes the presence of a church at Treeton (Faull & Stinson 1986, 308), which was the only one to be recorded for the surrounding region at this date. This, together with its prominent hilltop location and proximity to the Roman road leading to Templeborough, implies an early foundation; it is also possible that the dedication to St Helen might suggest an earlier temple (Clarke 1994, 46).

## The Church

- 3.4 The church is mentioned by Pevsner, who notes that it is “a confusing building” essentially dating to the late 12th and early 13th centuries (Pevsner 1959, 523-4), and by Ryder in his study of South Yorkshire churches (Ryder 1982, 99). The church is also listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Grade I (see Appendix 2). An archaeological assessment of proposed repairs to the church was also produced by EDAS in 1998 (Dennison 1998).
- 3.5 St Helen’s church comprises a 3-stage south-west tower, a 3-bay nave with 2-bay aisles, a 3-bay chancel with a 2-bay south chapel, a south porch, and 19th and 20th century additions in the north-west corner. The church is built of locally obtained Coal Measures Sandstone with Magnesian Limestone used for the majority of the window dressings, arcades, piers and plinths etc. It is clear from the varied fenestration and wall fabrics that the church has a complex evolution; the earliest surviving fabric dates from the early 12th century while the southern Brampton chapel represents the last phase of major rebuilding which took place in the 16th century (see figure 3).
- 3.6 The church also exhibits a range of 19th century restorations. In 1832-33 a vestry was built in the north-west corner of the church and Charles Hadfield, who had the care of the fabric between 1866 and 1897, undertook various works including the restoration of the chancel, the strengthening of the tower, and the re-opening of the west door. Other works carried out at this time included the removal of galleries and the high pews, and the erection of screens and an alabaster pulpit, while the original stalls and screen of the Brampton chapel were “put in order” in 1892 (Welsh 1975, 48; Hadfield 1910, 73-76). The locally-produced church guide also notes that a large part of the south wall of the south aisle was rebuilt in 1892.
- 3.7 More recent works include the restoration of the chancel and Brampton chapel roofs in 1947 and 1964, and the installation of a low pressure warm water heating system in 1991. In 1973 a new vestry was added to the north-west side of the north aisle, with access into the church via an original low and narrow doorway. It is also clear that there has been a long-running programme of stone replacement and other remedial conservation works.
- 3.8 The church has also been the subject of a student dissertation (Sabin 1992) and a composite ground plan has been produced. The resulting report includes a detailed description of the existing fabric (*ibid*, 12-27) and a chronological evolution of the building (*ibid*, 28-34). The description is generally accurate, and many important structural elements are noted, including evidence for the raising of the chancel walls and the subsequent rebuilding of the east wall, the extending of the nave to the west and the widening of the south aisle, the presence of a former roof line on the east side of the tower, the incorporation of a 12th century child’s coffin in the west wall of the south porch, and the apparent insertion of the door in the west end of the nave. The construction of the 16th century Brampton chapel also resulted in the slighting of two former windows in the south wall of the chancel and the truncation of the 14th century sedilia.
- 3.9 The phasing as indicated by Sabin also appears to be appropriate (see figure 3), although perhaps slightly complex; Pevsner and the Listed Building description consider the base of the tower to be 12th century rather than late 13th century, therefore suggesting that the tower was an integral part of the earliest structure. There are also some apparent discrepancies in the proposed chronological development: although the presence of a 12th century chancel is likely there

appears to be little structural evidence for one, the chancel and sanctuary appear to be of a single build rather than two, and the 13th century priest's door in the north wall appears to be in its original rather than a re-located position.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological work carried out for the watching brief followed the SYAS brief (see Appendix 3), and more general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999). The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of the soakaway, to recover information relating to any archaeological features or deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed by its excavation.
- 4.2 The archaeological recording took place over two days, on 15th and 18th August 2008. The work was focused on a single soakaway pit measuring 2.00m by 1.60m located on the south side of the church outside the late 15th century south porch, on the edge of an existing path (see figure 4). A 0.60m depth of modern deposits was initially removed by a mechanical mini-excavator on the first day, in very poor wet weather conditions, until the first graves were uncovered. All subsequent excavation was then undertaken by hand on the second day to a depth of 1.20m until natural deposits were shown to be present. There were also a few drainage trenches dug from the pit to the church, but these were only shallow and so were not required to be monitored as part of the watching brief.
- 4.3 The position the soakaway pit was marked on a general site plan, and more detailed drawings were made as necessary. Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 24 archaeological contexts were recorded, and these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. A photographic record of the work was also maintained using colour digital prints. Levels on the exposed deposits and features were taken in relation to the existing ground level adjacent to the excavated soakaway pit.
- 4.4 With the agreement of the PCC, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, will be deposited with Clifton Park Museum in Rotherham (site code SHT 08). No artefacts were retained from the watching brief. Some articulated human bone was left *in situ* in the excavated pit, but the majority of articulated and disarticulated bone disturbed by the works was bagged and handed to the church authorities for subsequent reburial elsewhere in the churchyard.

## 5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 4)

- 5.1 The upper deposits within the soakaway pit comprised the existing concrete and the kerbing (100) of the path, totalling 0.34m in depth. Below this was a layer of mid reddish-brown sandy loam (101), interpreted as graveyard soil. This deposit extended through the depth of the pit, as far as the natural (123) which was a friable reddish brown sandy clay located at c.1.20m below the existing ground level.
- 5.2 Within the graveyard soil (101), a total of seven *in situ* partial articulated supine inhumations were uncovered and recorded. At the base of the pit, at a depth of 0.95m below existing ground level, were two articulated east-west aligned adult

skeletons (118) and (121) (see plate 1). Skeleton 118 to the south consisted of a supine inhumation which extended beyond the southern and eastern edges of the pit; the left arm was present and was seen to be laying flat to the side. Skeleton 121 to the north also extended beyond the northern and eastern limits of the pit, and its right arm was flexed with the hand placed over the pelvis. The grave fills (117 and 120 respectively) were composed of mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent disarticulated bone. Both skeletons lay in definable grave cuts (119 - 1.80m long by 0.42m wide, and 122 - 1.60m long by 0.42m wide respectively), and were probably originally placed in coffins which had since degraded. At this depth, the moisture content was high and the bones were severely softened, and so had to be removed with their soil matrix for reburial. In accordance with best practice, the burials were not "chased" beyond the limits of the excavation (EH/CoE 2005, 33).

- 5.3 Above these burials, at a depth of 0.86m below the existing ground level, was a further partial inhumation (115) which extended mostly beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. The fragile remains consisted of the partially preserved lower limbs of a toddler or infant. The grave fill (114) was also a reddish-brown silty sand defined by a well defined cut (116) 0.40m long by 0.22m wide within the pit.
- 5.4 Above this at an average depth of 0.70m below existing ground level were the remains of three inter-cutting graves and an isolated grave to the south. These remains were much better preserved. The grave (104) to the south contained the left arm of an adult (103) but the remainder of the skeleton lay beyond the edges of the pit; this skeleton was left *in situ*. The fill (102) of the grave consisted of reddish brown sandy loamy silt, with occasional small pebbles and occasional disarticulated bone, and there was no evidence for any coffin.
- 5.5 Of the three inter-cut graves (see plate 2), the earliest example was an adult skeleton (112), which had been truncated by later graves and comprised largely of spinal remains, the sacrum and elements of the right femur and pelvis within the excavated area. The grave fill (111) was a reddish-brown silty sand contained within a cut (113) measuring 1.20m long by 0.12m wide. This grave had then been cut by another grave (110), 1.26m long and 0.40m wide, which contained the chest, pelvis, and elements of the right leg and foot of an adult skeleton (109) and a fill of reddish-brown silty sand (108). Finally, the most recent grave disturbed by the soakaway pit was 0.70m below existing ground level. This grave (107) extended largely beyond the trench to the west and the exposed remains consisted only of a pair of feet (106) in a reddish-brown silty sand (105).

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Although relatively small, the excavation of the soakaway pit uncovered the remains of seven human burials (103, 106, 109, 112, 115, 118 and 121), all aligned east-west and, apart from skeleton 115, all of adults. The density of burials, with several intercutting others, is not unexpected, given the age of the churchyard. The grave cuts indicated that they had all probably been buried in coffins, but no remains of these survived. In accordance with accepted practice, the burials were not "chased" beyond the limits of excavation and, apart from burial 103, the bones were carefully removed and rebagged for later reburial elsewhere by the church authorities.
- 6.2 In the absence of any coffin furniture or other dating evidence, the age of the skeletons cannot be determined. The burials ranged in depth from 0.70m to 0.95m

below existing ground level and, apart from the lowest burials, all the skeletons were in a good condition. It is probable that the slightly higher burials are of 17th or 18th century date, while the lowest burials could well be 15th century or earlier.

## 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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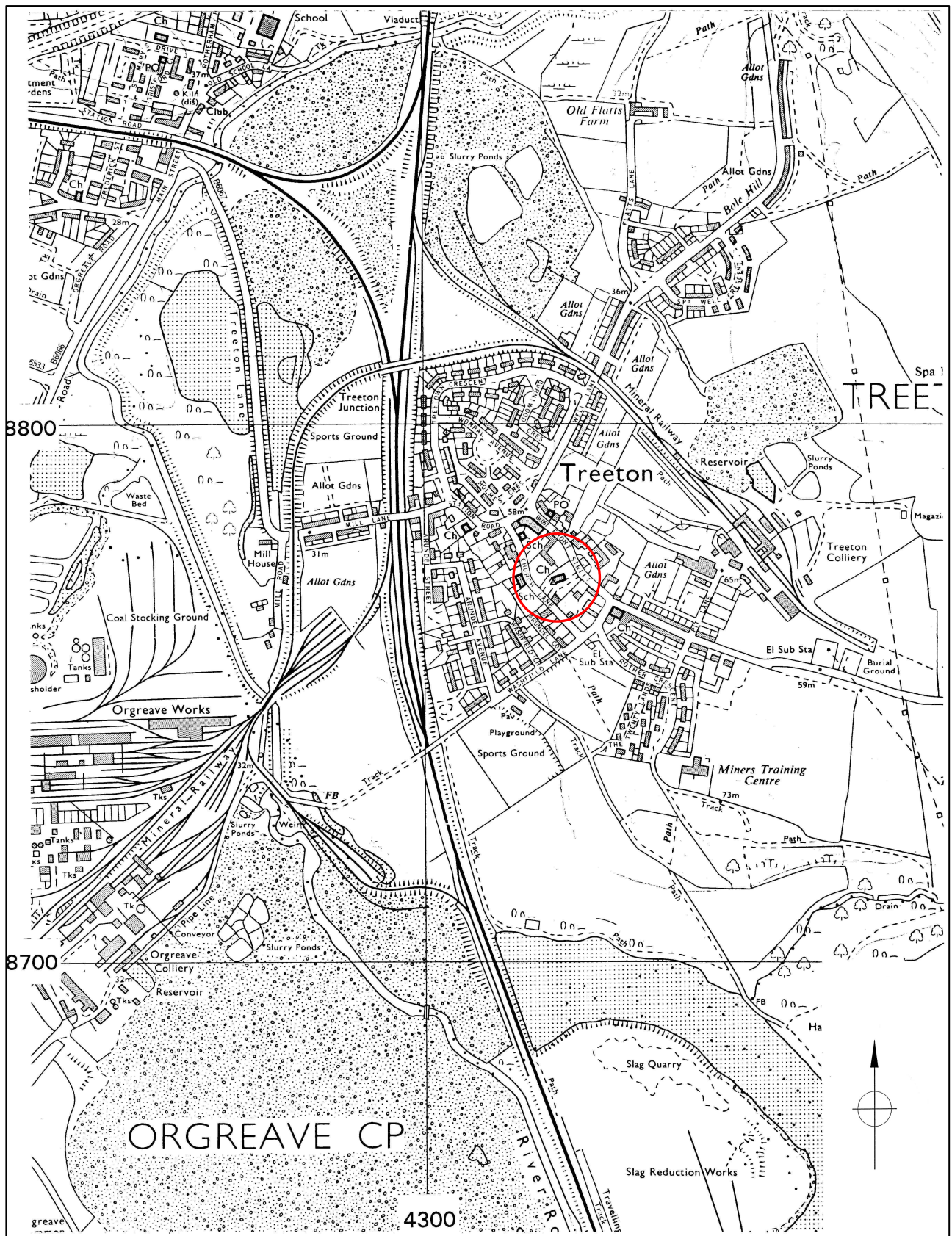
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Welsh, S 1975 *Biographical Notes and a List of Principal Works of Various Architects* (unpublished mss in Sheffield Library)

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The archaeological watching brief at St Helen's Church was commissioned by the PCC. EDAS would like to thank Mr Chris Leverton of the PCC and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the archaeological recording.

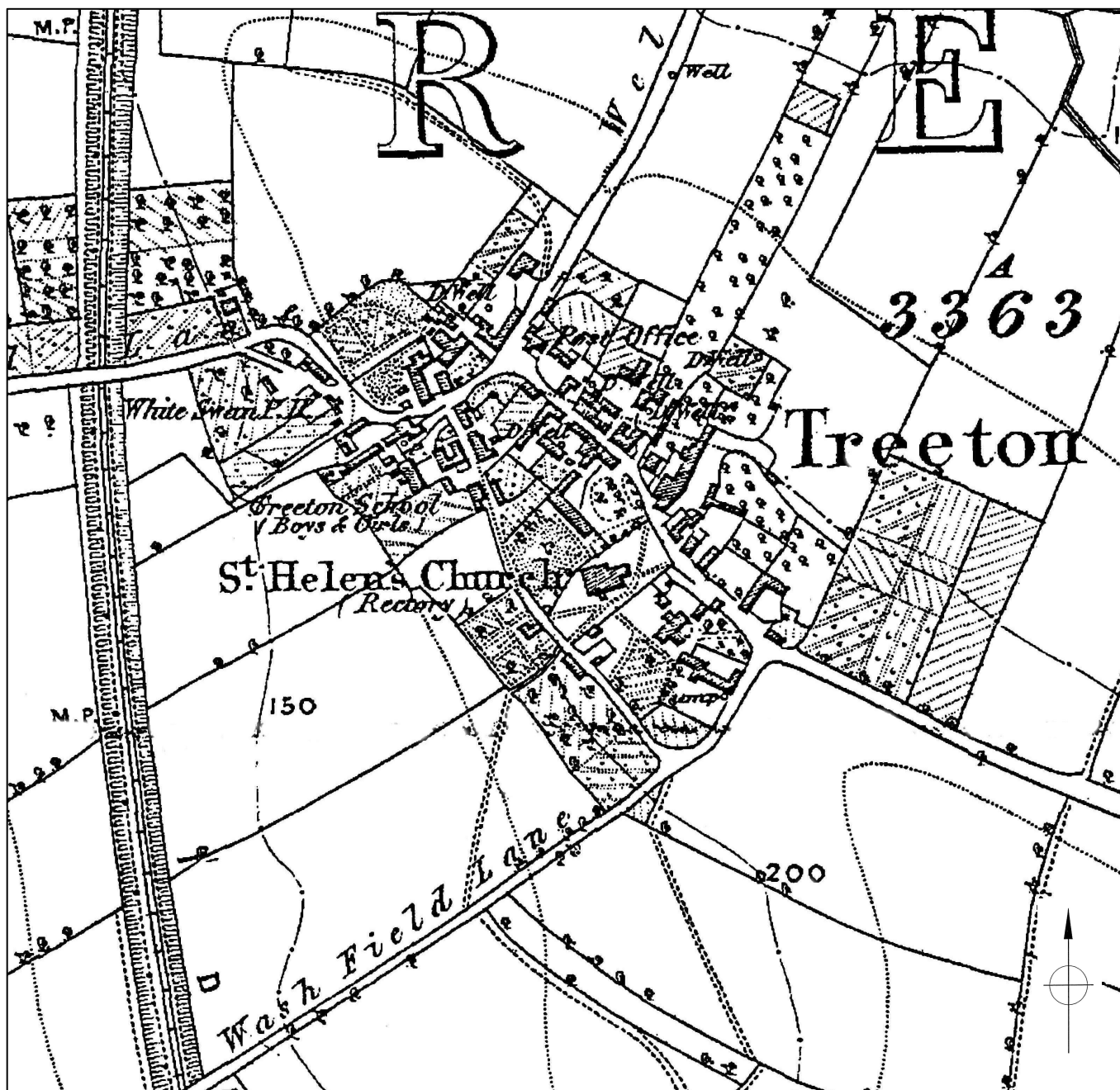
8.2 The on-site recording was undertaken by Tim Robinson and Bernie McClusky of On Site Archaeology of York (OSA08WB17) on behalf of EDAS, with Nick Pearson acting as project manager during the site work. Tim Robinson produced a draft report and compiled the site archive. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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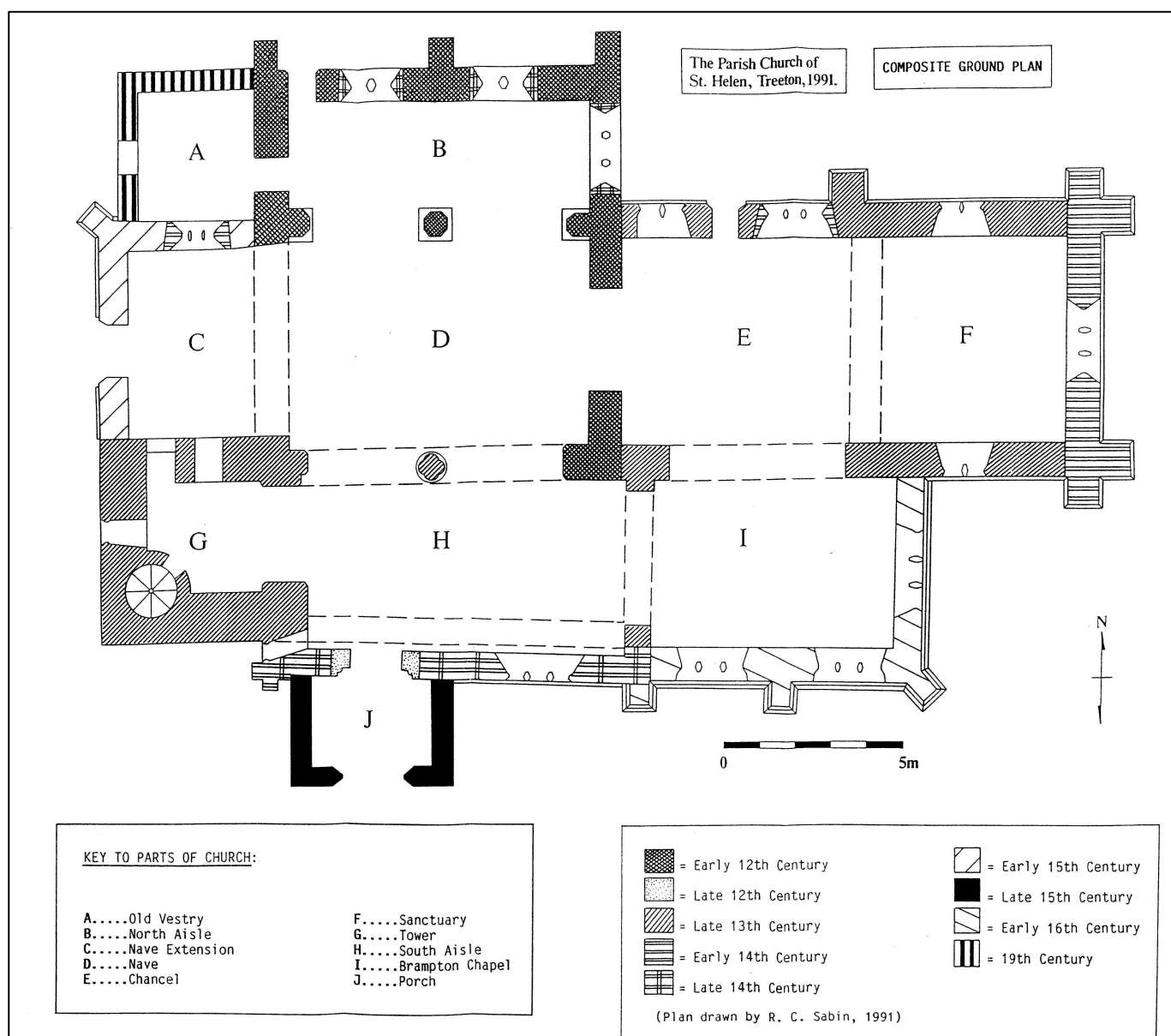
PROJECT	
ST HELEN'S CHURCH, TREETON	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	NOV 2008
EDAS	FIGURE
	1





Source:  
Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map sheet 295.

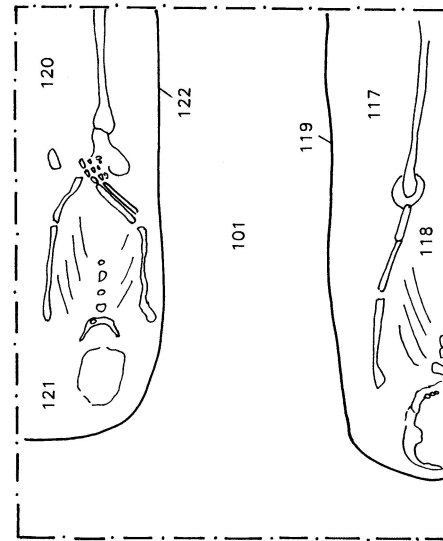
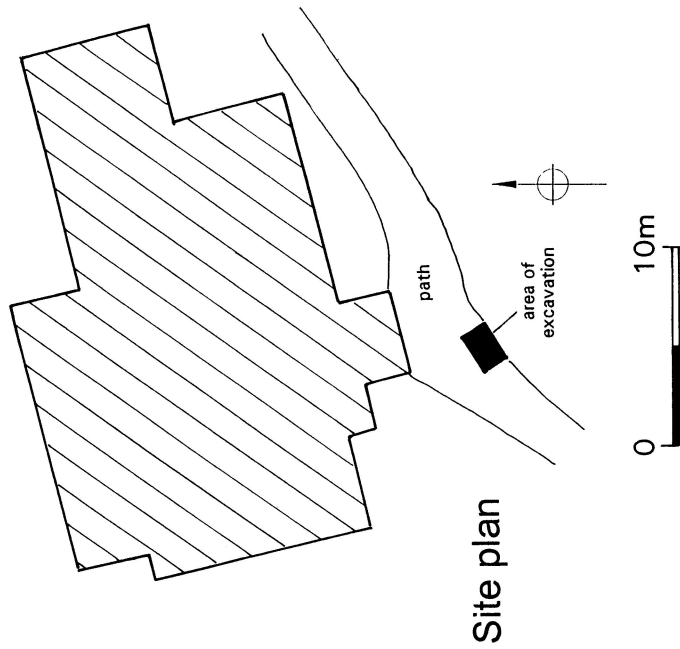
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TITLE	
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SCALE	DATE
NTS	NOV 2008
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



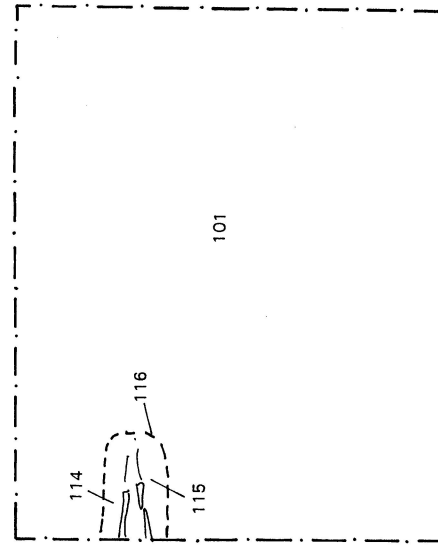
Source: Sabin 1992.

PROJECT	
ST HELEN'S CHURCH, TREETON	
TITLE	
PHASED GROUND PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	NOV 2008
EDAS	FIGURE
	3

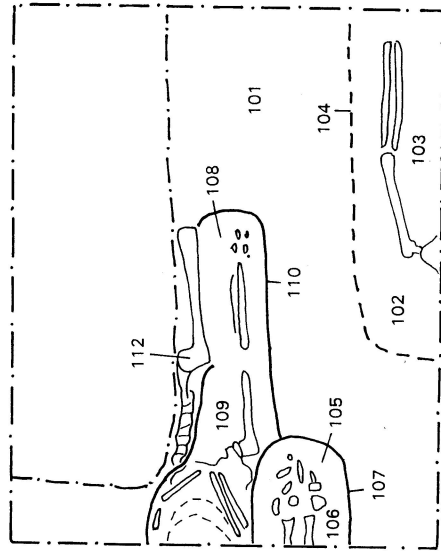




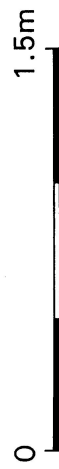
Lowest level burials (c.0.95m BGL)



Mid level burials (0.86m BGL)



Highest level burials (c.0.7m BGL)



PROJECT	ST HELEN'S CHURCH, TREETON		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2008
	EDAS	FIGURE	4



Plate 1: Skeletons 118 and 121 in base of excavated pit (east to left).



Plate 2: Intercutting skeletons 109, 106 and 112 (east to left).

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

- 100 Concrete of path and kerbing, 0.34m thick.
- 101 Graveyard soil - mid reddish-brown sandy loam over 1.20m deep.
- 102 Fill of grave 104 - reddish-brown sandy loamy silt with occasional small pebbles and disarticulated human bone.
- 103 Skeleton in grave 104 - only left arm exposed in excavation, in good condition.
- 104 Grave cut - east-west, steep sided, concave side and flat base, 1.30m long x 0.38m wide x 0.20m deep in side of excavation.
- 105 Fill of grave 107 - mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent human bone.
- 106 Skeleton in grave 107 - only feet exposed in excavation, in good condition.
- 107 Grave cut - east-west, steep sided, concave side and flat base, 0.40m long x 0.30m wide x 0.20m deep in side of excavation.
- 108 Fill of grave 110 - mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent human bone.
- 109 Adult skeleton in grave 110 - chest, pelvis, and elements of the right leg and foot exposed in excavation, in good condition.
- 110 Grave cut - east-west, steep sided, concave side and flat base, 1.26m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m deep, mostly within excavation.
- 111 Fill of grave 113 - mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent human bone.
- 112 Adult skeleton in grave 113 - spinal remains, the sacrum and elements of the right femur and pelvis, in good condition.
- 113 Grave cut - east-west, steep sided, concave side and flat base, 1.20m long x 0.12m wide x 0.20m deep.
- 114 Fill of grave 116 - mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent human bone.
- 115 Infant skeleton in grave 116 - lower limbs only, in a fragile condition.
- 116 Grave cut - east-west, steep sided, concave side and flat base, 0.40m long x 0.22m wide x 0.20m deep.
- 117 Fill of grave 119 - mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent human bone.
- 118 Adult skeleton in grave 119 - skull, chest and left side exposed in excavation, in a fragile condition.
- 119 Grave cut - east-west, moderate sided, concave side and flat base, 1.80m long x 0.42m wide x 0.20m deep.
- 120 Fill of grave 122 - mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and frequent human bone.
- 121 Adult skeleton in grave 122 - only left hand and feet not exposed, right arm flexed with hand placed over the pelvis
- 122 Grave cut - east-west, moderate sided, concave side and flat base, 1.60m long x 0.42m wide x 0.20m deep.
- 123 Natural deposits - friable reddish brown sandy clay.

## **APPENDIX 2**



## APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Location : CHURCH OF ST HELEN, CHURCH LANE (north east side), TREETON, ROTHERHAM,  
SOUTH YORKSHIRE

IoE number : 335724

Date listed : 29 MARCH 1968

Date of last amendment : 29 MARCH 1968

Grade : 1

SK04NW

TREETON

CHURCH LANE  
(north-east side)

7/88

Church of St Helen

GV

I

Church. C12 north arcade and lower part of tower, otherwise late C13 and early C14 with C15 additions of south chapel, south porch, west bay of nave and clerestorey, present roofs and upper stage of tower. Restored 1869 and 1892, C19 vestry extended 1973. Rubble and ashlar sandstone, some limestone dressings and ashlar limestone upper stage to tower; lead roofs. 3-stage south-west tower; 3-bay nave with 2-bay aisles, south porch and north-west vestry additions; 3-bay chancel with 2-bay south chapel. Tower: rubble walling to lower stages; lancet west window, string course with 3 slit windows set in-line above; clock on east side. Weathered string course beneath Perpendicular upper stage with transomed 2-light belfry openings, string course with water spouts beneath embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. Nave: gabled porch has renewed pointed doorway, older hoodmould, cuboid apex finial. South door within has single order of shafts with waterleaf capitals and moulded segmental arch. Bay to right has buttress to right of renewed 3-light window with reticulated tracery; string course beneath coped parapet with pinnacles. North aisle: two 2-light windows in double-chamfered surrounds, east window with trefoil-headed light. West end of nave has diagonal buttress to left; chamfered plinth and wave-moulded band interrupted by west door; 3-light, Tudor-arched, west window has hoodmould with carved-head stops. Square-headed clerestorey windows of 2 cusped lights; embattled parapet with corner pinnacles. Chancel: chamfered plinth and band; angle buttresses. Central buttress to north side with, to its west, a renewed 3-light window with reticulated tracery, pointed priest's door and early 2-light window with trefoil-headed lights and small hoodmould. Similar early windows to each side of easternmost bay. Moulded copings to parapet embattled at east end above 3-light window with reticulated tracery. South chapel with chamfered plinth, wave-moulded band, diagonal buttress and buttress between two 3-light, square-headed windows with cusped lights. Parapet as aisle. Interior: north arcade has one octagonal pier with moulded capital; round arches with single step. Other arches double-chamfered and pointed, south aisle on quatrefoil pier with foliate-carved capital and nailhead motif to abacus. Blocked doorway in north side of tower has shouldered lintel. Erect effigy of knight built into nave west wall, medieval grave slab against east wall behind pulpit. C14 sedilia with half-arch at west end interrupted by opening to south chapel. Trefoil-headed piscina, restored. Good roofs throughout, moulded and with cambered tie beams and carved bosses; in chancel, arch braces spring from carved angels. Fittings: C17 panelling forms dado to nave and aisles, carved dates from c1630. C16 bench ends to pew in nave with 2 tiers of traceried panels, back rail with Latin inscription. Screen to south chapel partly C17, records restoration in memory of Rev. Watkins, 1892; another early pew within south chapel.

Source: Images of England website ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk))

## APPENDIX 3

## **APPENDIX 3: SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE BRIEF**

### **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING (Watching Brief)**

#### **1 BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The 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 nature or state of preservation.
- 1.3 Archaeological monitoring (often referred to as a 'Watching Brief') is required to ensure that remains that are affected can be recorded and/or retrieved.
- 1.4 All archaeological work will be monitored by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

#### **2 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff numbers, their relative experience and their responsibilities in carrying out the work should be submitted to SYAS in advance of work starting. Staff c.v.'s should be included, unless already supplied to SYAS in previous project specifications.
- 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 associated with the construction of foundations, service trenches, etc., 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, the archaeological contractor must be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate, hand excavate, sample and record these features and finds.
- 2.6 Any human remains which are revealed must initially be left *in situ* and, if removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice (formerly Home Office), Diocesan and other regulations, as appropriate.
- 2.7 All finds that are 'treasure' (in terms of the Treasure Act 1997) 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 by contractors or plant operators, they must immediately 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 archaeological 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.



### **3 ARCHIVE**

- 3.1 Upon completion of fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and all finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated and properly stored.
- 3.2 A field archive will be compiled, comprising all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs.
- 3.3 The field archive should be deposited with the appropriate museum or other archive (specified in the accompanying planning report). The archaeological contractor must contact the archive at the beginning of the project to arrange this and then to discuss conservation issues identified during the project.

### **4 REPORT & PUBLICITY**

- 4.1 A report will be produced to include the following:
- background information
  - a summary of the works carried out
  - a description and interpretation the findings
  - an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found
- 4.2 All excavated areas must be accurately mapped with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads, and all archaeological features should be illustrated with appropriately scaled plans and sections. The report should be appropriately illustrated, including all of the following (unless agreed otherwise):
- a detailed location map
  - a site plan showing all identified features of archaeological interest
  - if possible, phase plans should be produced
  - detailed plans and sections of features
  - a selection of scanned photographs of work in progress
  - select artefact illustrations
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 Acceptable digital formats are text (Word and ASCII); images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).
- 4.5 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.
- 4.6 Provision must 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.
- 4.7 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service  
29th July 2008