

# **The Orchard Open Space, Off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief**



**On behalf of  
Cawthorne Parish Council**

**CS Archaeology**

May 2011

**On behalf of:** Mr F Johnston  
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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SE 2862 0805

**Project Number:** 77

**Oasis Reference:** csarchae1-100589

**Fieldwork, Report and illustrations:** Chris Scurfield

**Timing:** Fieldwork April 2011  
Report May 2011

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Frontispiece: view of the boreholes

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## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the development of a children's play area within a Proposed Development Area (PDA) within the Orchard Open Space, off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne. An archaeological condition was attached to the planning application (No. 2010/0777) by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for an archaeological watching brief during the ground works.
- 1.2 The watching brief consisted of monitoring the excavation of a series of 46 boreholes which revealed a consistent plough soil across the PDA.
- 1.3 No significant archaeology was revealed.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The settlement of Cawthorne is situated towards the north-east of South Yorkshire (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The field work for this project took place between the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of April 2011 and was organised in response to a condition on planning application (No. 2010/0777), to build a children's play area (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is situated at the eastern end of The Orchard and comprises of an area of 0.1 hectares centred on National Grid Reference SE 2862 0805 (Plate 1).
- 2.4 Historically the PDA formed part of an orchard from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 3). The 1851 Ordnance Survey map of the PDA depicts it as a series of diagonal divisions studded by trees, within a long strip field which probably formed Cawthorne's historic town fields.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The village is situated 4 miles north-west of Barnsley and 4.5 miles north-west of Penistone. The PDA (Figure 1) lies within the historic core of the village of Cawthorne, 80m north of All Saint's Church. Since at least the Medieval Period the village of Cawthorne lay within its own parish in the wapentake of Staincross, in the liberty of Pontefract.
- 3.2 It is chronicled that William the Conqueror devastated the villages of the north and passed through the area on his way to Chester. The origins of Cawthorne can be traced back to the late Anglo-Saxon period. By 1086 the Domesday Book records the village of *Calthorne* and mentions a church in the village.
- 3.3 The present All Saints Church dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and lies at the centre of the historic settlement. An Anglo-Saxon Church is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and an Anglo-Saxon churchyard cross was discovered close to the foundations of the present building, now incorporated in to the Church wall (Hey 1979, 35). During the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods, the church would have been a focus for settlement and remains testifying to this may be present in the PDA.
- 3.4 No known previous archaeological interventions have occurred within the PDA. In 2007 an archaeological evaluation (CS Archaeology 2007) within the walled garden of Red House, 160m west of the PDA (Figure 2) also featured negative results for significant archaeology.

## 4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work are to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This watching brief has been carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SYAS in February 2011 (Appendix 1).
- 5.2 General colour digital shots of the works were taken. These have been used to illustrate the report and are listed in Appendix 2.
- 5.3 Mr A Lines (SYAS) was informed of the date of the excavations, progress and the final results of the works.

## 6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The watching brief entailed monitoring the excavation of 46 boreholes which corresponded to the structural supports of the proposed play equipment (Figure 4).
- 6.2 After inspecting all the boreholes the stratigraphy of the PDA was revealed by an examination of the bore hole sides and up cast (Plate 2). In addition some associated trenches, which correlate with the larger 'A' framed swing, were also excavated (e.g. Plates 3 & 4: Figure 5). This consisted of 0.3m of dark brown topsoil, which overlay mid brown subsoil that was typically 0.12m depth with a natural clay substrate typically 0.46m below the surface.
- 6.3 The up-cast from the boreholes was inspected and scanned for artefacts. There was a notable absence of any significant pottery, suggesting that the PDA was some distance from medieval settlement.
- 6.4 There was no indication of significant archaeology within or adjacent to the PDA. The negative result of this watching brief is significant and indicates a low intensity of historic occupation. However it must be appreciated that because of the limited visibility of the excavations archaeology within the PDA cannot be completely ruled out.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 This watching brief has confirmed that the PDA retains no significant archaeological deposits and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.
- 7.2 Historic land use of the PDA involves arable agriculture which has developed a relatively deep well drained soil.
- 7.3 No further archaeological mitigation is recommended.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

CS Archaeology, 2007, *Archaeological Building Recording, Evaluation And Watching Brief In The Walled Garden, Red House, Church Street, Cawthorne, South Yorkshire*, an unpublished client report

Hey D, 1979, *The Making of South Yorkshire*, Moorland Publishing Company.

SYAS, 2010, Brief for Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief) at the Orchard Open Space, off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne, and unpublished curators report.

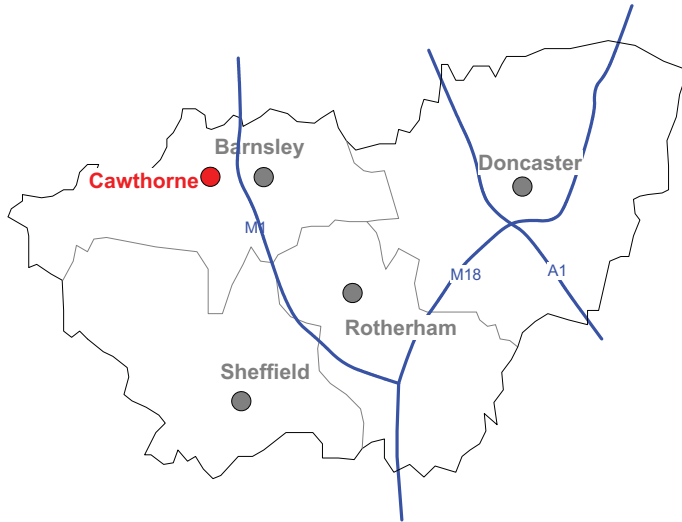
## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr Johnston for commissioning this report and facilitating access to the excavations and to Mr A Lines of the SYAS for highlighting the archaeological potential of the PDA.

# FIGURES



South Yorkshire



scale 1:1250



see Figure 2


The Orchard Open Space,  
Off Orchard Terrace,  
Cawthorne, Barnsley,  
South Yorkshire

Figure 1: Location Map

CS Archaeology  
May 2011



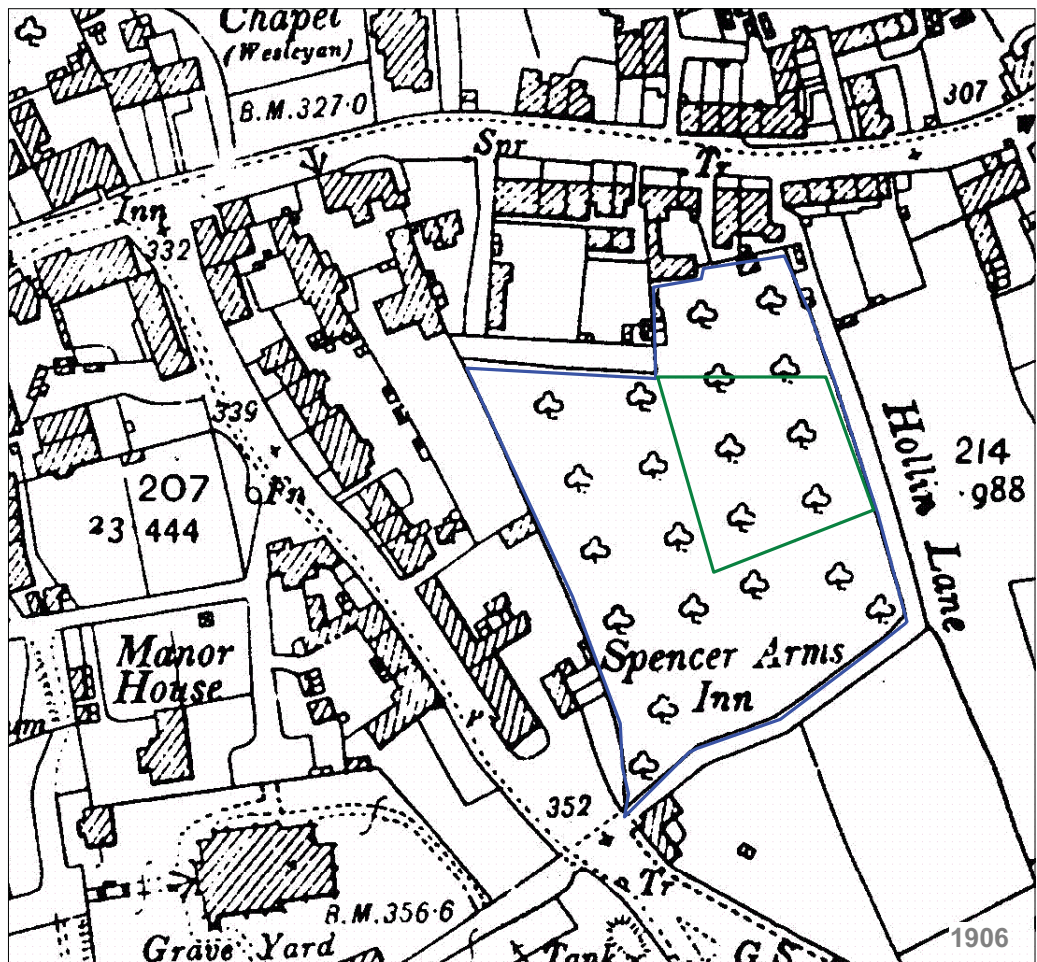
scale 1:1250

 PDA boundary (0.1 Ha)

The Orchard Open Space,  
Off Orchard Terrace,  
Cawthorne, Barnsley,  
South Yorkshire

Figure 2: Location Map  
of the PDA

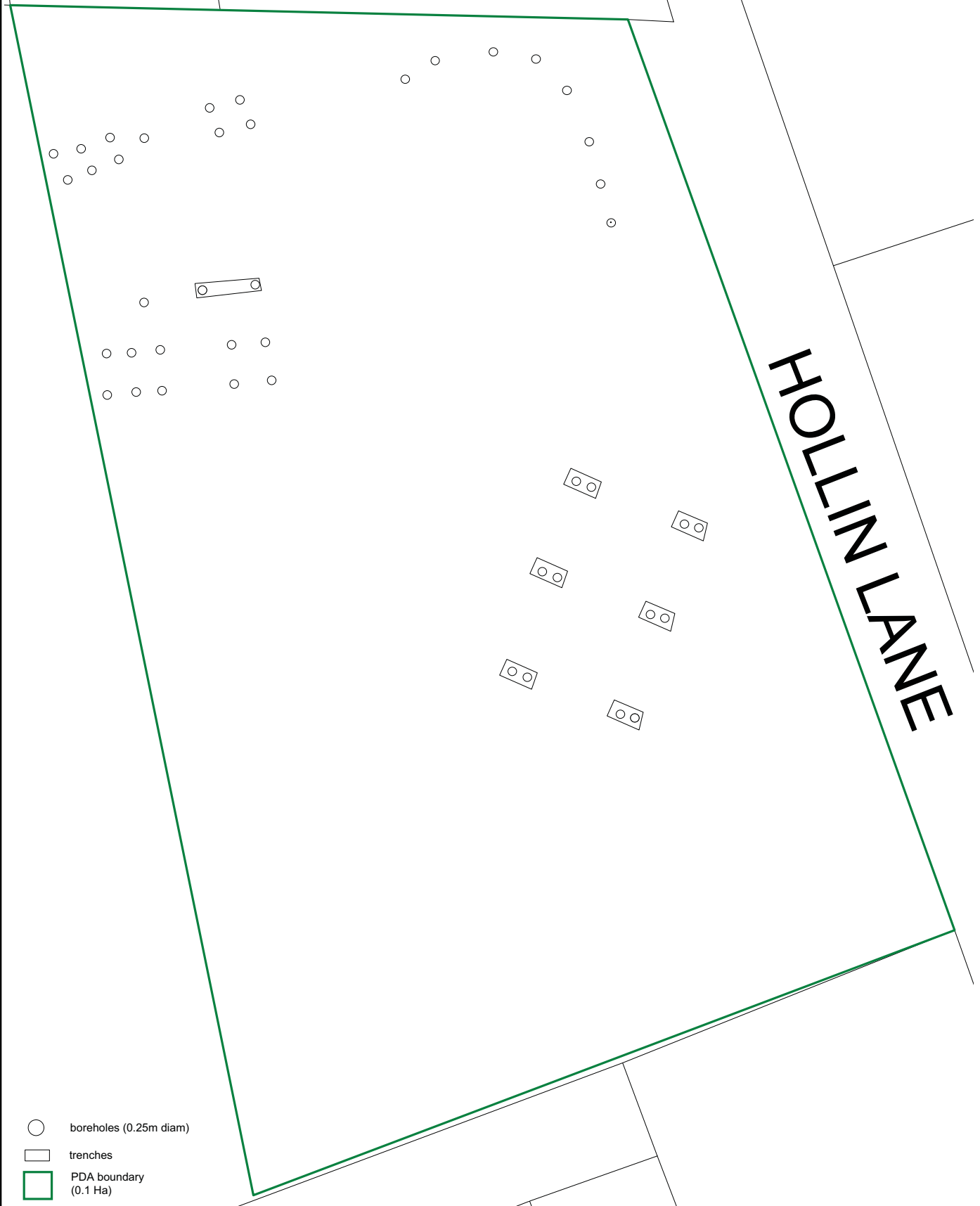
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The Orchard Open Space,  
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Cawthorne, Barnsley,  
South Yorkshire

Figure 3: Historic Maps  
of the PDA

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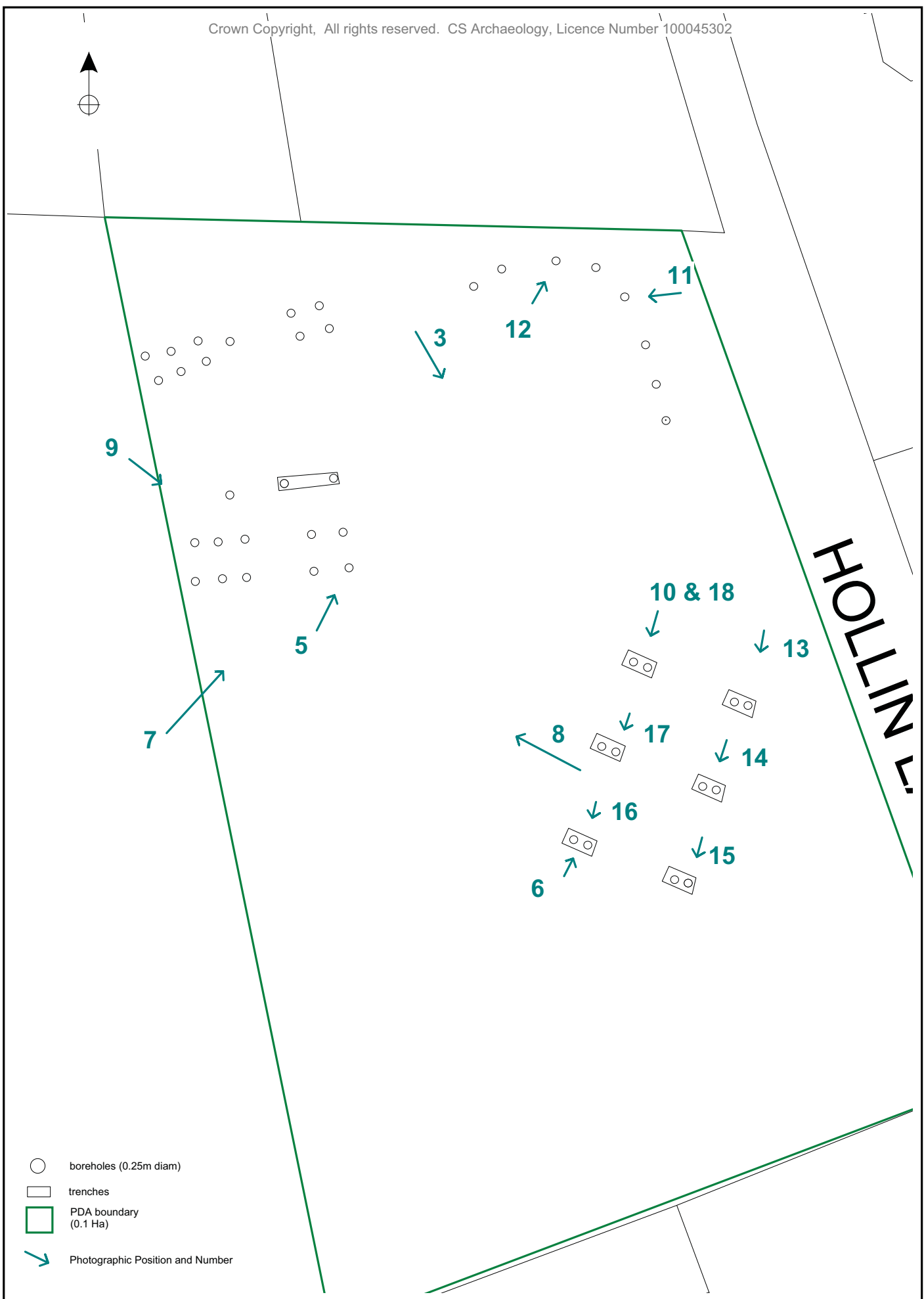






The Orchard Open Space,  
Off Orchard Terrace,  
Cawthorne, Barnsley,  
South Yorkshire

Figure 4: The PDA with Impacts

scale 1:200

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-  boreholes (0.25m diam)
-  trenches
-  PDA boundary (0.1 Ha)
-  Photographic Position and Number

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South Yorkshire

Figure 5: The PDA with  
Photographic Positions  
*scale 1:200*

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# PLATES

*The Orchard Open Space, Off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire:  
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**Plate 1, 1:** Pre-excavation view of the PDA, looking southeast



**Plate 2, 5:** Working view of the borer , looking northeast

*The Orchard Open Space, Off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Watching Brief*



**Plate 3, 10:** Working view of the borer , looking southwest



**Plate 4, 10:** Post excavation view, looking southwest



**Plate 5, 7:** General view, looking northeast



# APPENDICES



## **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING (Watching Brief) at The Orchard Open Space, Off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne**

### **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 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  
Prepared: February 2011

## **PLANNING RECOMMENDATION REPORT**

**Planning application number:** 2010/0777

**Proposed development:** Formation of childrens play area including play equipment, surfacing and seating

**Location:** The Orchard Open Space, Off Orchard Terrace, Cawthorne, S75 4HN

**NGR:** SE28600805

**Current land use:** grassland

### **Reasons for archaeological comments**

This application has potential archaeological implications. Cawthorne is an historic settlement of some importance with the Domesday survey of 1086 recording a church in the village. It is uncertain whether Cawthorne's or Silkstone's church was the mother church for the wapentake of Staincross. However, the inclusion of a church at Cawthorne and the omission at Silkstone may indicate that Cawthorne was primary and thus an important location within the wapentake. The application area is situated immediately adjacent to the historic core of the village and may originally have formed part of the medieval crofts. A remnant of the former crofts layout may be indicated by the footpath shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1855 which runs parallel to the other, still extant, narrow enclosures. The area has been depicted as an orchard since the mid 19th century and may have been one of the many orchards mentioned in the Spencer Stanhope Muniments as existing in the area from the 17th century onwards. This lack of development within the application area increases the potential for remains dating to the medieval period or earlier to exist but there may have been some disturbance caused by tree roots. Any groundworks associated with the development could, therefore, destroy finds and features of archaeological importance. As such, a scheme of archaeological work is required to ensure any remains present on this site are recorded, as mitigation. When further details about the nature of the impact caused by the proposed development are known, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be devised.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) recommends that the necessary archaeological investigation is secured by attaching the condition given in the covering letter.

For further information on these recommendations, please contact SYAS.

See also **Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment** (DCLG 2010).

A brief for any archaeological investigations will be written and the resulting work monitored by SYAS.

### **Archive deposition**

Deposition of any field archive resulting from this work must be discussed and agreed with Weston Park Museum, Sheffield prior to the commencement of the project.

Date: 29/7/2010

## Appendix 2: Photographic Index

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER of digital photographs (indexed by photographic position No.)

Photo. Position	Plate	Description	From
1	<b>1</b>	Pre-excavation view of the PDA	NW
2		View of the tracked mini-borer (0.25. diam. bit)	-
3		Pre-excavation view of the PDA	NW
4		Pre-excavation view of the PDA	W
5	<b>2</b>	Working view of the borer	SW
6		Post excavation view	SW
7	<b>5</b>	Working view of the bore hole operation	SW
8		General view	SE
9		General view	NW
10	<b>3</b>	View of the trench which was subject to twin boreholes for the 'A' frame of the swings	NW
11		Working view of the excavations	E
12		Working view of the excavations	SW
13		General view (de turf)	NE
14		General view	NE
15		General view	NE
16		General view	NE
17		General view	NE
18	<b>4</b>	Post excavation view	SW