

**THE JAPANESE GARDEN,  
HESLEY HALL SCHOOL, STRIPE ROAD, TICKHILL:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD**



**On behalf of The Hesley Group**

Planning Application Ref. 14/01999/FUL

**CS Archaeology**  
February 2015

**On behalf of:** The Helsey Group  
Helsey Hall School  
Stripe Road  
Tickhill  
Doncaster  
South Yorkshire  
DN11 9HH

**National Grid Reference:** SK 618 957

**Project Number:** 148

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**Planning Ref:** 14/01999/FUL

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- 11, 14: the pagoda general internal view
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## 0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report is in response to a request for information to inform a future planning condition by Doncaster Borough Council and is in association with the proposed demolition of the Japanese garden.
- 0.2 This report represents a basic archaeological building record (English Heritage, Level 1) of the garden with a view to future management issues. The record also includes a rapid background research into the buildings.
- 0.3 The Japanese garden was created in c. 2007, features a modern pagoda and incorporates an early 20<sup>th</sup> century tower.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Hesley Hall is located between the South Yorkshire villages of Rossington (2.5kms north), and Tickhill (3kms to the southwest). Historically, Hesley Hall belonged to the County of Nottinghamshire, and still lies 0.5kms east of Stripe Road (**Figure 1**). The Japanese garden lies 25m north northwest of Hesley Hall's rear elevations (**Figure 2**).

1.2 This report is designed to meet a condition of planning consent (Planning Ref 14/01999/FUL), inform any future planning decisions, and record the buildings prior to redevelopment.

*Prior to the demolition of the buildings on the site a permanent historical record of the buildings shall be undertaken. Such a record shall include an archival study, a photographic survey, and a final report, all to a level of detail to be agreed with the local planning authority. The final record shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in accordance with a timetable agreed before hand with the local planning authority.*

*REASON:*

*To ensure that an appropriate, sufficient, and permanent record is made of the structures to be demolished in accordance with para. 141 of the NPPF.*

1.3 There are two buildings in the Japanese garden: a brick tower and a brick and timber pagoda. The tower is situated towards the southern end of the garden and the pagoda towards the northwest corner (**Figure 2**).

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and written descriptions historic buildings within the garden.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 This has been carried out according to English Heritage's Level 1 Building recording. Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end in itself but contributing to a wider aim. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.

Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

A Level 1 record will typically consist of: drawings sometimes photography, and sometimes a written account (English Heritage 2003).

3.2 Photographs were taken with a digital and medium format camera. The photographic positions are depicted in **Figure 4**.

- 3.3 A fully indexed photographic archive will be deposited with Doncaster Archives, King Edwards Rd. Balby.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An early reference to Hesley Hall can be found in Edward Miller's *The History and Antiquities of Doncaster and its Vicinity*, 1804. '*The mansion was built about forty years ago by Francis Willoughby, Esq. brother to the late Lord Middleton, and is at present occupied by Colonel Gooch. The situation is rather low, but the house, with a pleasant lawn to the front, has a good effect from the road between Doncaster and Blyth.*' (Web Source 1).
- 4.2 At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Hesley Hall was the home of Benjamin Whitaker, the eldest of twelve children, Joseph and Eliza Whitaker, all born at Palermo where the family had trading interests. Hesley Hall had one of the largest households in the area in 1901 with its indoor staff consisting of a chaplain, butler, housekeeper, two footmen and six maids. The outdoor staff included a coachman, groom, gardener, farm bailiff, gamekeeper and several farm workers. Benjamin Whitaker was formerly a Lieutenant in the West York Yeomanry Cavalry and was a JP in both Nottinghamshire and the West Riding. He served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1893 and was also Deputy Lieutenant of that County. He died in 1922 aged 83. His wife Caroline died in 1941 when Sir Albert Whitaker inherited the Hesley Estate. The Hall later became a School for Crippled Children and then a Special School (*ibid*).
- 4.3 In terms of statutory designations the hall its self is not listed but the attached chapel which lies to the southwest is. It was built in 1891 by Benjamin Ingham Whitaker in memory of Eliza Sophia. It was built of red brick with ashlar dressings, graduated slate roof (web source 2).
- 4.4 Cartographic sources indicate that there was considerable change to the hall during the recent historic periods. During the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century details of the development of the grounds indicates that the tower was built between 1902 and 1921 (**Figure 3**).
- 4.5 Electricity had been developed in America with the manufacture of incandescent lights by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in 1882. In Britain Cragside, in Northumberland, was the first house to be lit electrically, using Sir Joseph Swan's 'electric lamps' (web source 3). Power from their own generators. Often the generator was driven by steam, supplying direct current for lighting. But it wasn't until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that electrical products came onto the market e.g. the vacuum cleaner in 1808 and the refrigerator in 1913.
- 4.6 By 1930 most towns and cities had electricity but it was rare in the country side. Hesley Hall probably took advantage of the improved light technology by building its own generator.

## 5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The Japanese garden is a modern landscape feature and dates to c. 2007. It features a large central pond, a walk round path, bridge and a staged area around the base of the tower.
- 5.2 **The Tower**, is situated at the southern end of the garden. It is a square (2.55m<sup>2</sup>) tower, featuring weathered orange bricks in a garden bond (alternating headers and stretchers). Its height to the eaves is 5.73m and to first floor 2.24m with the top of the roof an estimated 6.74m (**Figure 5**). The bricks are relatively thin ( / 0.235m x w 0.106m x ht 0.058m), and no maker's marks were available to identify the source. The bricks were bonded in lime mortar with inclusions of rounded gravel and lime and charcoal fragments.
- 5.3 There is a projecting pyramidal roof (**Plate 1, 16**) that features ogee carved joists to the eaves. The slate roof is not graduated and the four side ridges do not feature ridge pieces. It was probably not originally ridged. The eaves do feature bracket scars from guttering and to the northwest elevation are further vertical bracket scars and a tell tale discolouration of the brickwork from the presence of a cast iron down comer (**Plates 2, 7 & 5, 3**).
- 5.4 The tower has two arch headed doorways, the first [1] is at ground floor level of the northeast elevation (**Plates 2-4**) and the second [2] is at first floor level in the northwest elevation (**Plate 5, 3**). Each doorway features a stone thresh and moulded door frames. Doorway [1] is fitted with a modern door with a mural of a peacock marked 'May & Dawn 2007'. There are no other openings to the exterior of the building i.e. the southwest and southeast walls are blank.
- 5.5 Bolted to the tower's east and north corners are two electrical brackets each with its white insulator still in situ (**Plates 2-4**).
- 5.6 Internally the survey was limited to the ground floor and a glimpse of the first floor and attic, but this was sufficient to characterise the building.
- 5.7 The ground floor consisted of a concrete floor, and exposed brick walls with a corbelled course beneath the ceiling (**Plate 6, 18**). The main feature of the room was a concrete ceiling supported by a cast iron beam (**Plate 7, 19**), which evidences the support of a considerable weight. NB no pipes or internal cabling were evident, indicating that the room only ever functioned as a storeroom possibly for fuel.
- 5.8 The first floor was largely obscured but similar exposed brick walls were a feature as was the exposed beam and boarded ceiling that featured an access hatch to the attic (**Plate 8, 8**).
- 5.9 At the base of the southwest elevation the brick foundation course was visible (**Plate 9, 20**).
- 5.10 Looking at the building's design and from the evidence cited above, it would appear the tower served as electrical generating tower. No evidence for the generator was visible, and it can be assumed that it was historically removed probably when the National grid was established after the electricity (Supply) Act of 1926. Evidence for the generator may be visible during the clearing out and demolition. The originally detached location and strength of the first floor and external restricted access to the first floor via the doorway [2] suggests it was built an

electrical generation tower during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The tower's height was necessary in order to house the generator and the associated cables sufficiently high so that the electrification of pedestrians and animals could be avoided. Furthermore, its construction between 1902 and 1921 also indicates a potentially early date for the electrification of a South Yorkshire Country house. The presence of two power line brackets suggests that not only the Hall had a power supply but possibly the farm as well.

- 5.11 **The Pagoda**, is a single storey, brick building, rectangular in plan (l 5.19m x w 3.54m). In keeping with the garden theme, it has an oriental style splayed and hipped roof with decorative finials at the end of a short ridge (**Figure 5**). The eaves feature exposed joists similar in style to the tower (**Plate 10, 6**), so the two buildings compliment each other. The modern orange bricks (l 0.215m x w 0.108m x ht 0.08m) are bonded with cement mortar and are made from well ground clay and are larger than the tower's bricks. To the external lower wall is a moulded brick string course interrupted only by the doorways. The front tripartite doorway is built of two large oak posts morticed and pegged into a continual oak lintel. The stone set floor is a continuation of the external pathways. Access through the pagoda is via two opposing open doorways in the east and west walls and there is an open window overlooking the garden and pond (**Plate 11, 14**) to the south wall. The pagoda also features a simple bench at its northern end. The internal walls were originally decorated with Japanese themed motifs but these have deteriorated (**Plate 12, 11**). The ceiling is pine boarded throughout.

## 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The tower dates to the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was probably built to house the Hall's electrical generator.
- 6.2 In around 2007 the area was made into a Japanese garden and the 'old electrical generator' was retained as part of the overall design.



## 7 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

7.1 The buildings in the Japanese garden represented by the electrical generator tower and the pagoda represent the changing use and function of the Hesley Hall. The tower dates to the end of the Hall' service in private ownership and to the Pagoda when the hall serves as a centre for young people and adults with autism and other complex needs.

7.2 A summary of the information has been collated into Table 1 (below). Building significance has been based upon date, surviving extent, designation and architectural/archaeological detail.

Table 1: The farmstead's building chronology and significance

Building/Type	Date of construction	Significance
Tower	1906-1921	local
Pagoda	2007	negligible

## 8 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 No further work is recommended.

## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings A guide to good recording practice* (Internet Source 2).

### 9.2 Web Sources

1. <http://www.tickhillhistorysociety.org.uk>
2. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.
3. <http://www.buildingconservation.com/>

### 9.2 Cartographic Sources

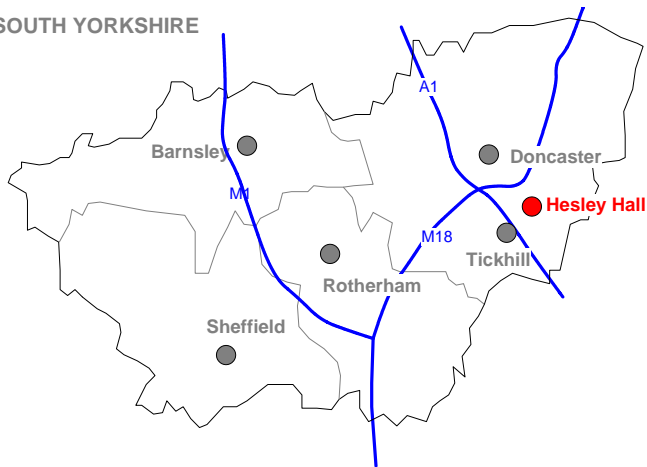
1902 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map  
1921 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map  
2006 1:25000 Explorer Ordnance Survey Map  
2015 Digital Ordnance Survey Map

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to The Hesley Group for commissioning this report and to Mr M Stables (John Hill Associates) and Mr D Gomerson (Hesley Group) for arranging access to the hall and gardens.

# FIGURES

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

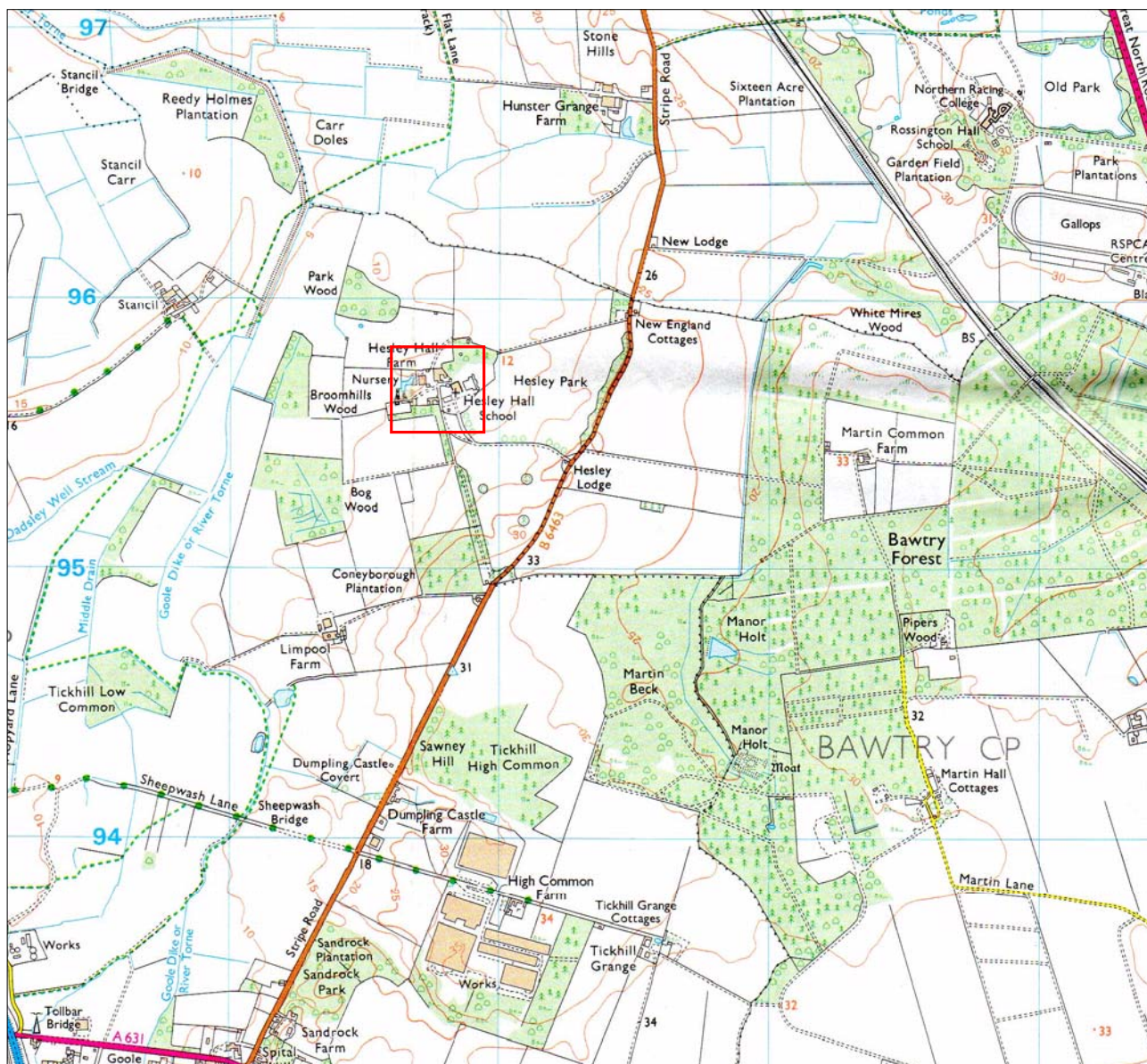


4 61

4 62

4 63

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3 96

3 95

3 94

see Figure 2

The Japanese Garden, Hesley Hall,  
Stripe Road, Tickhill:  
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 1: Location Map

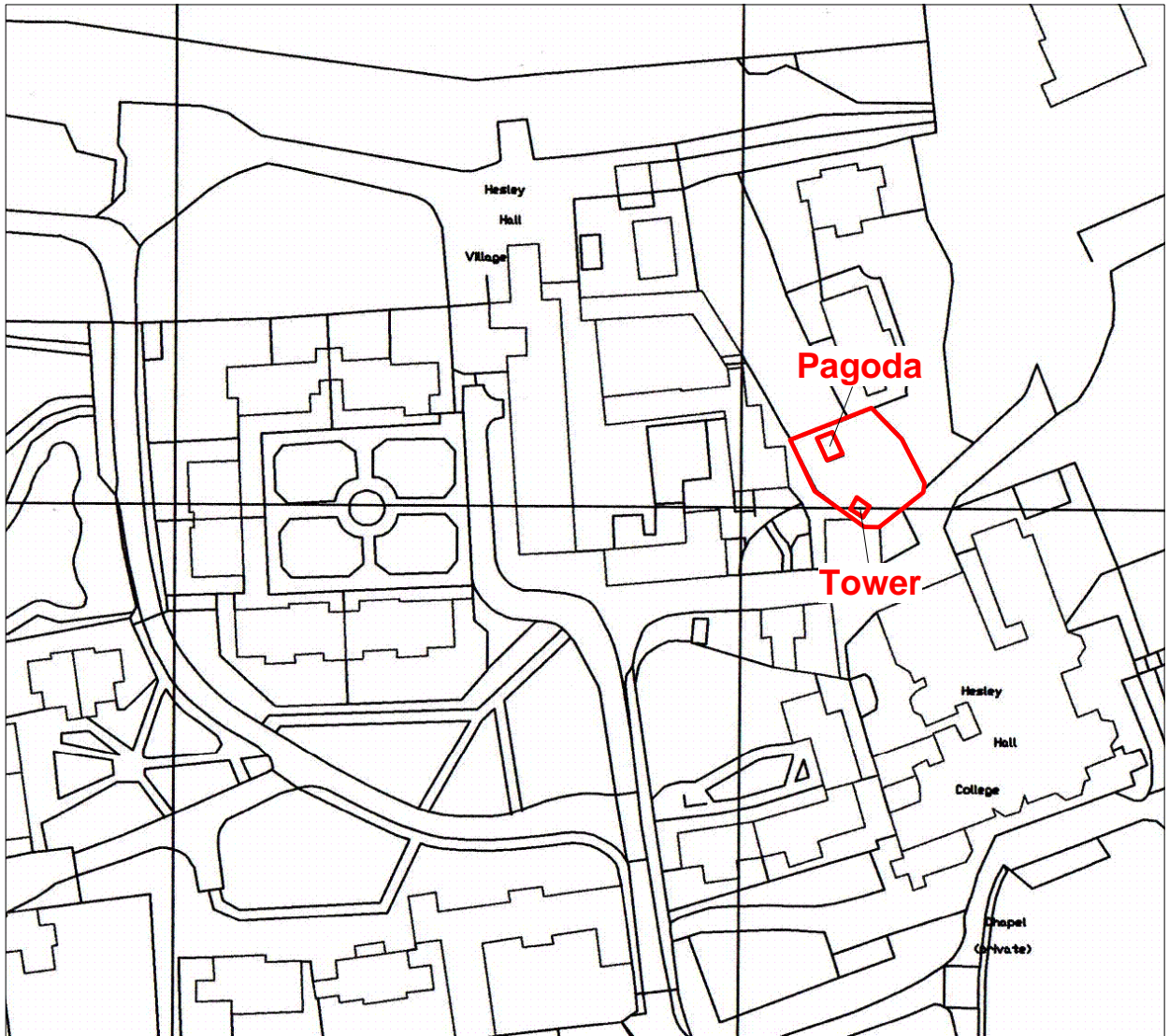
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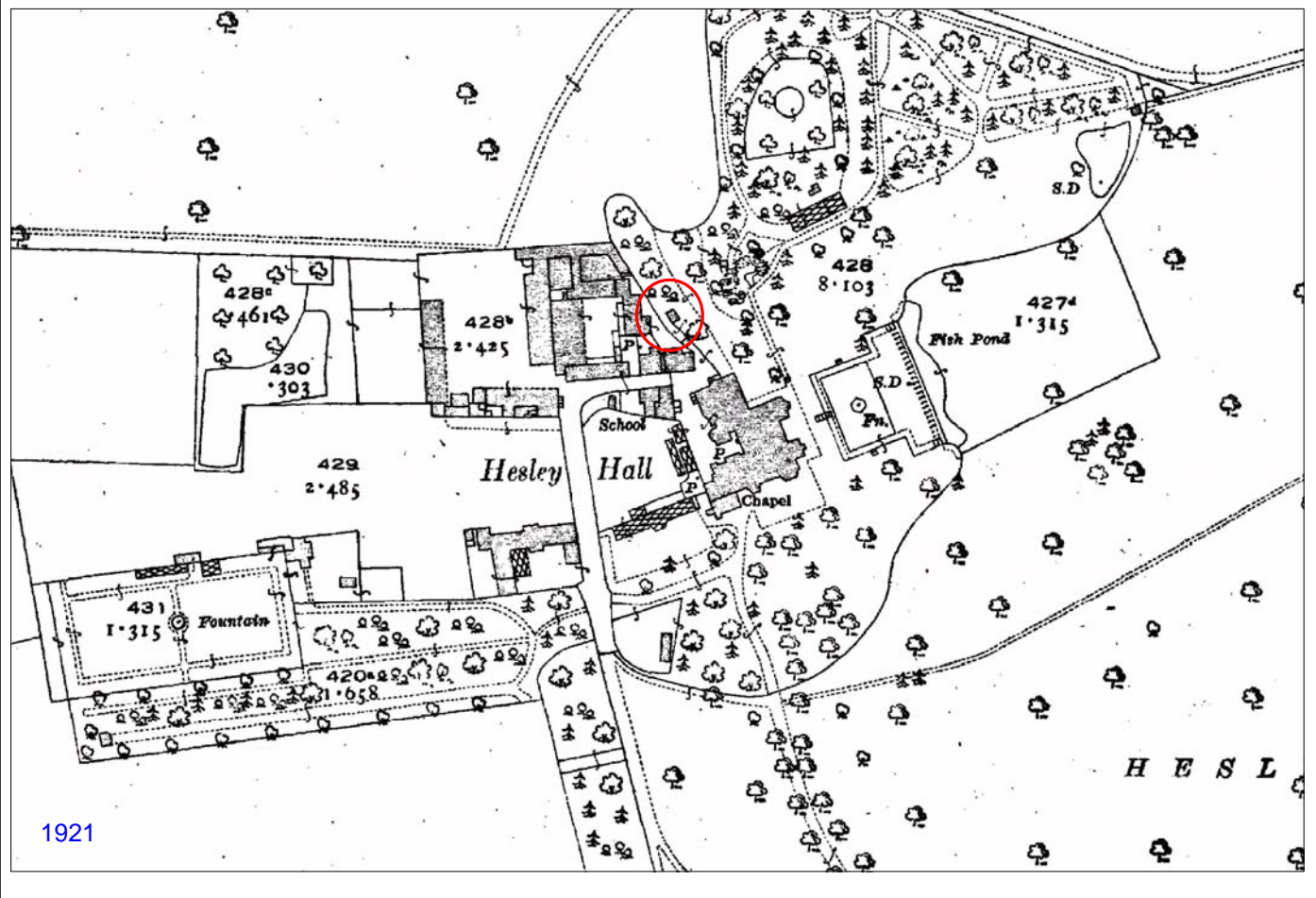
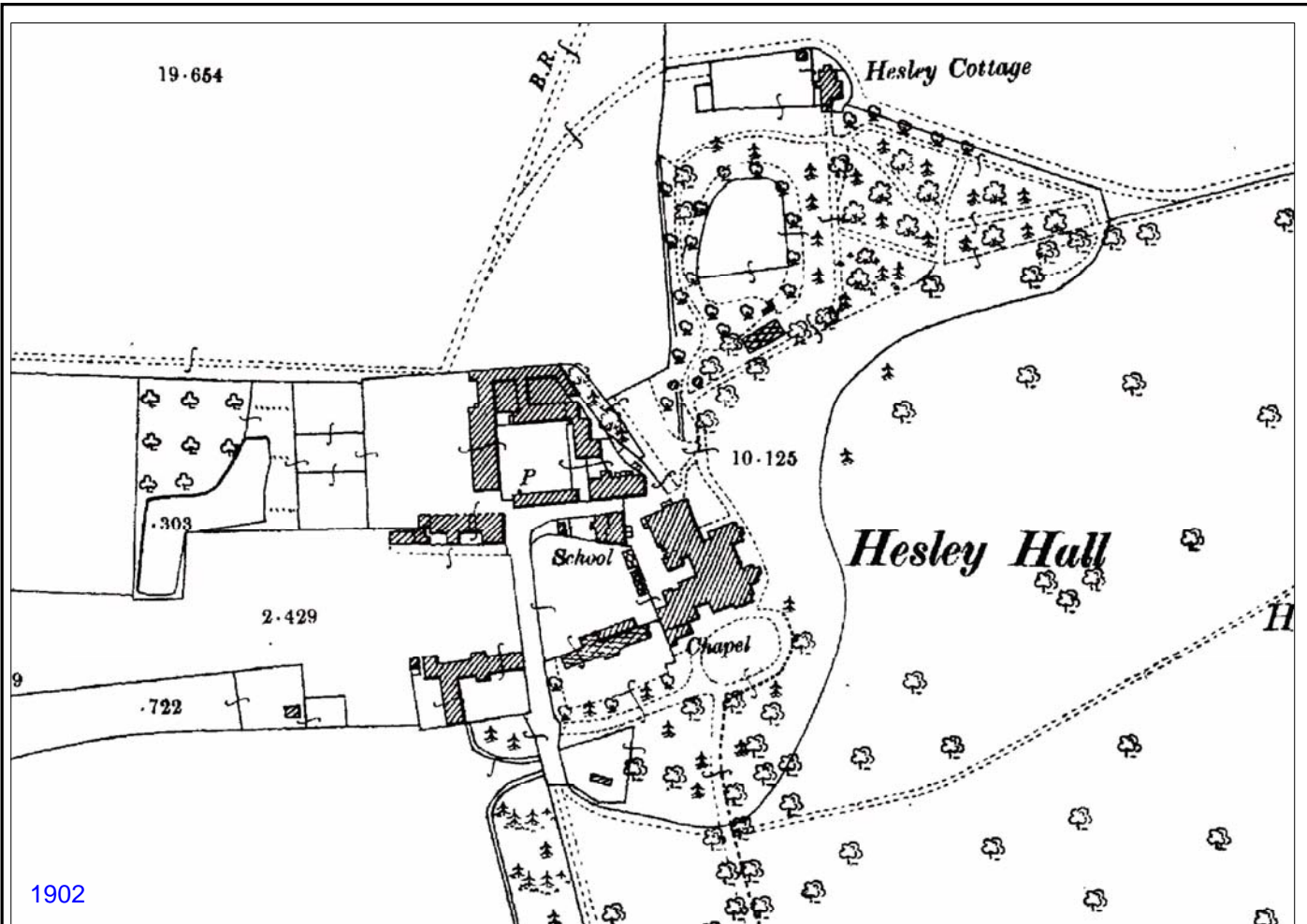
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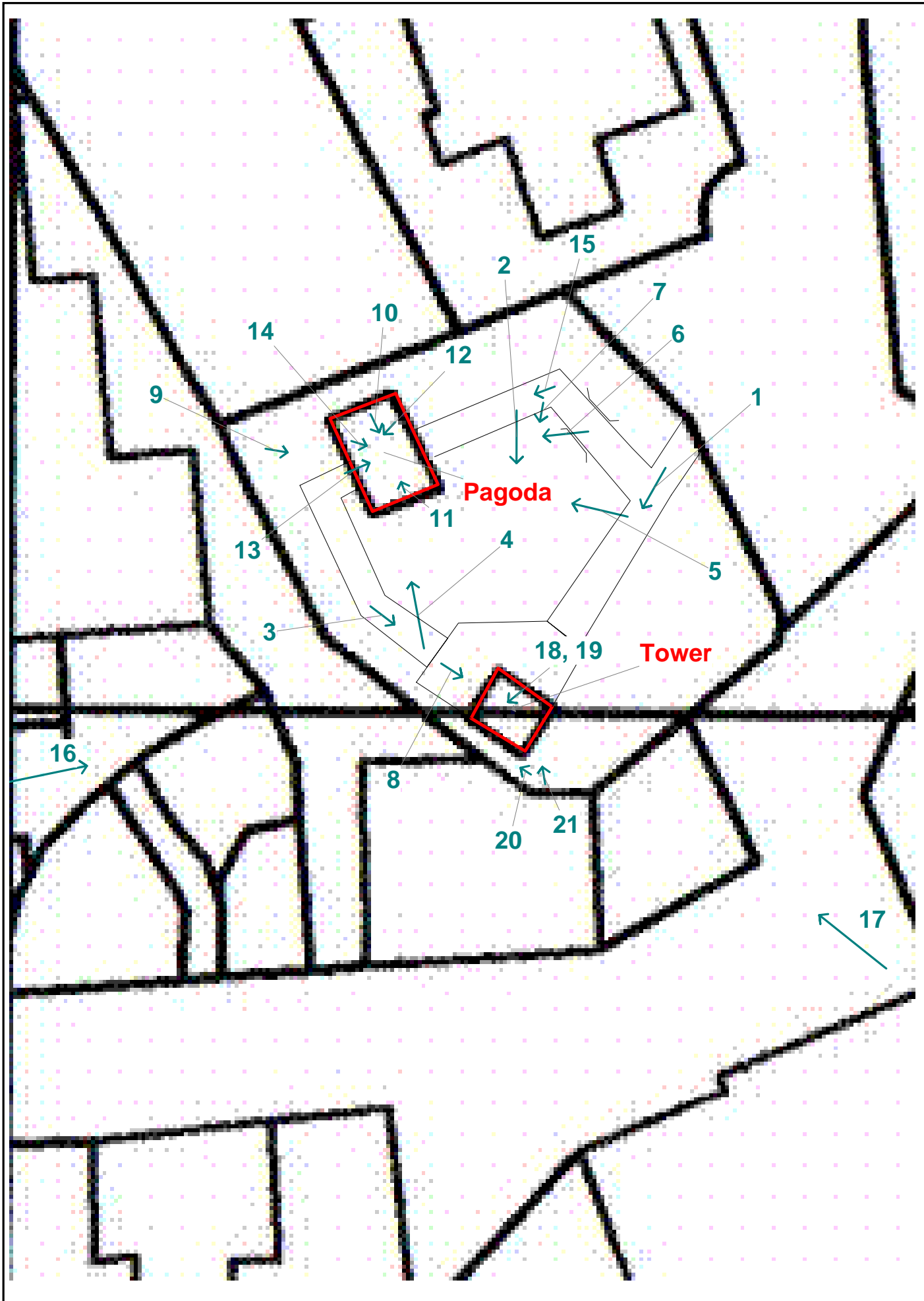




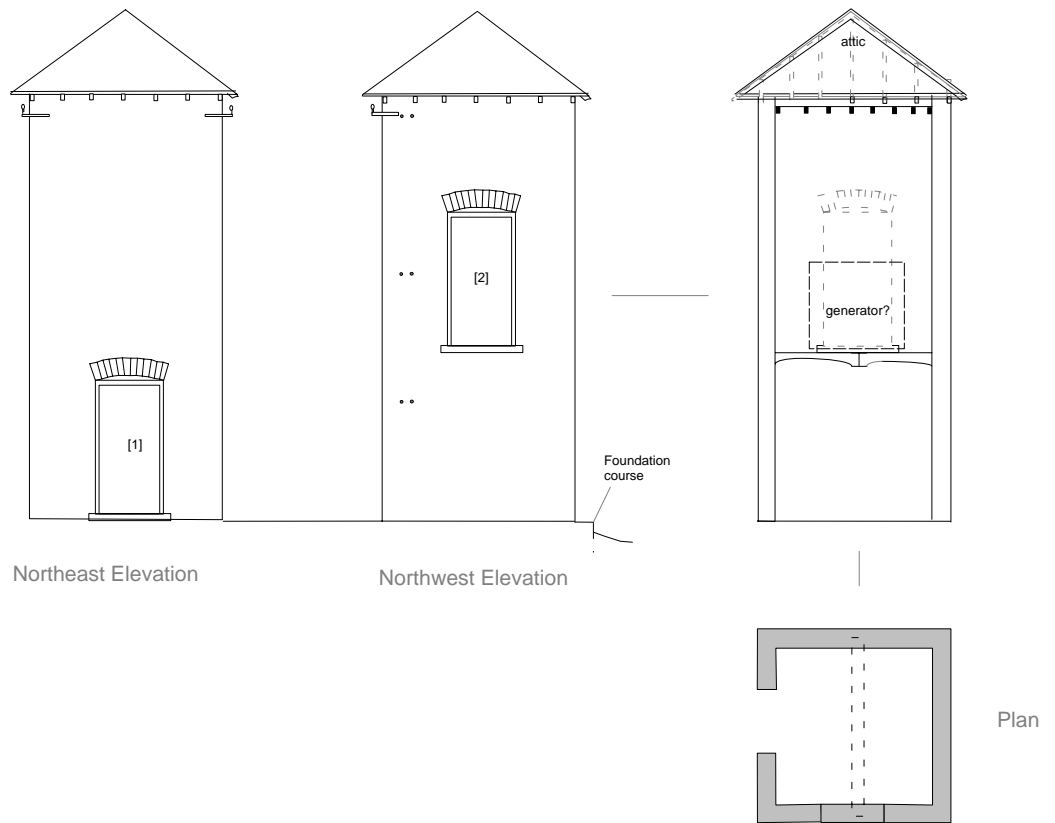
The Japanese Garden, Hesley Hall,  
 Stripe Road, Tickhill:  
 An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 3: Historic Maps  
 scale 1:1250

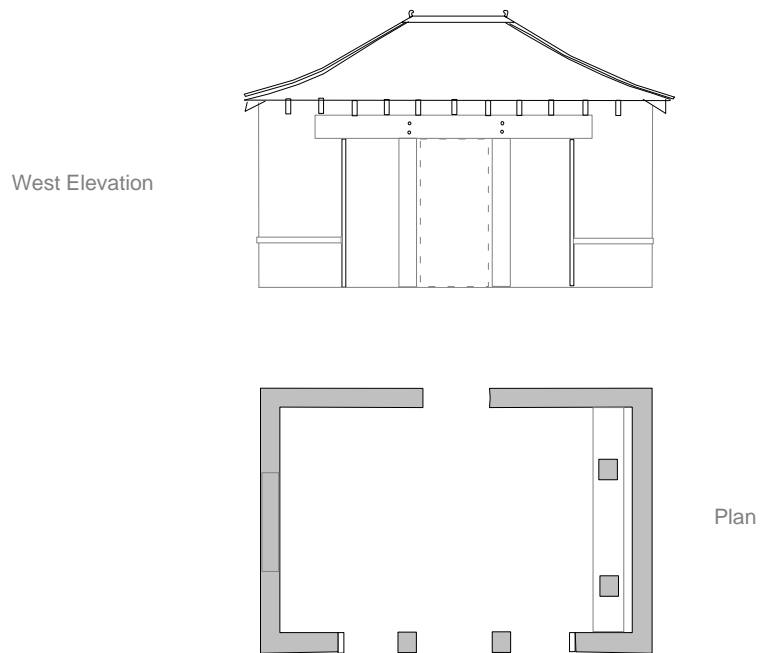
CS Archaeology  
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### The Tower



### The Pagoda



# PLATES





**Plate 1, 16:** the tower, distant view from in front of the former farmhouse, looking east



**Plate 2, 7:** the tower, general view, looking south



**Plate 3, 1:** the tower, view of the northeast elevation, looking southwest



**Plate 4, 2:** the tower, general view of the tower's eastern corner, looking west



**Plate 5, 3:** the tower, general view of the northwest elevation, looking southeast



**Plate 6, 8:** the tower, view of the second floor doorway to the northwest elevation, looking southeast



**Plate 7, 20:** the tower, view of the brick foundation plinth, looking northwest



**Plate 8, 18:** the tower, internal view of the tower's ground floor, looking west



Plate 9, 19: the tower, detail of the ceiling, looking west



Plate 10, 6: the pagoda, general view of the front northeast elevation, looking west



Plate 11, 14: the pagoda general internal view, looking southeast



Plate 12, 11: the pagoda, internal view, looking north northwest

# APPENDICES



**PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
BUILDING RECORD: THE JAPANESE GARDEN,  
HESLEY HALL SCHOOL, STRIPE ROAD, TICKHILL**

**Planning Application Ref. 14/01999/FUL**

**CS Archaeology**

February 2015

## **0 SUMMARY**

- 0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a condition of planning consent (Ref. 14/01999/FUL) for the redevelopment of the Japanese Garden.
- 0.1 This PD proposes that an archaeological building record is undertaken to record all buildings within the Japanese Garden.
- 0.2 The results from this building record will provide a permanent, publically accessed archive and will mitigate the architectural/archaeological resource by 'preservation by record'.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* The Japanese Garden, Hesley Hall School
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Tickhill, Doncaster, Doncaster
- 1.1.3 *Status:* Listed Building (Curtilage of the Chapel attached the Hall)
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SK 618 957
- 1.1.5 *Area of site (metres sq):* 287

### 1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Hesley Hall has historically been in North Nottinghamshire until 1927 following the creation of Doncaster's Metropolitan Borough.
- 1.2.2 An early reference to Hesley Hall can be found in Edward Miller's *The History and Antiquities of Doncaster and its Vicinity*, 1804. 'The mansion was built about forty years ago by Francis Willoughby, Esq. brother to the late Lord Middleton, and is at present occupied by Colonel Gooch. The situation is rather low, but the house, with a pleasant lawn to the front, has a good effect from the road between Doncaster and Blyth.'
- 1.2.3 At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Hesley Hall was the home of Benjamin Whitaker, the eldest of twelve children, Joseph and Eliza Whitaker, all born at Palermo where the family had trading interests. Hesley Hall had one of the largest households in the area in 1901 with its indoor staff consisting of a chaplain, butler, housekeeper, two footmen and six maids. The outdoor staff included a coachman, groom, gardener, farm bailiff, gamekeeper and several farm workers. Benjamin Whitaker was formerly a Lieutenant in the West York Yeomanry Cavalry and was a JP in both Nottinghamshire and the West Riding. He served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1893 and was also Deputy Lieutenant of that County. He died in 1922 aged 83. His wife Caroline died in 1941 when Sir Albert Whitaker inherited the Hesley Estate. The Hall later became a School for Crippled Children and then a Special School.
- 1.2.4 In terms of statutory designations the hall itself is not Listed but the attached chapel which lies to the southwest is. It was built in 1891 by Benjamin Ingham Whitaker in memory of Eliza Sophia. It was built of red brick with ashlar dressings, graduated slate roof.
- 1.2.5 No previous archaeological work is known to have taken place within the PDA<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This PD has been written in response to a condition of planning consent by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Ref. 14/01999/FUL) to redevelop the garden for facility extensions.

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<sup>1</sup> No checks have been made with SYAS HER

- 1.3.2 This PD represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to record the existing buildings and provide a historical context for the architectural/archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies ENV26, which states that an appropriate, sufficient, and permanent record is made of the remaining historic buildings. This is also in line with the National Planning Framework (NPPF 12).

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To record the architectural and archaeological resource in order to achieve a better understanding of the significance of the historic buildings within its historic context.
- 2.2 To provide a permanent record of the demolition which will be made available for public dissemination, via the archive which will be deposited with Doncaster Archives and or Mr M Thomas (DMBC).

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary research

- 3.1.1 A review of readily available sources will provide background information for the building record.
- 3.1.2 This assessment will be based on the following information:
- site visit with an examination of the building;
  - Doncaster Archives at Balby, Doncaster
  - published documentary and cartographic sources.

### 3.2 Written Record

- 3.2.1 CS Archaeology will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the farm.

### 3.3 Drawn Record

- 3.3.1 The drawn record will be based upon existing survey plans and elevations which will be adapted and annotated and will comprise of:
- floor plan;
  - elevation drawings;
- 3.3.2 Drawings will be made at an either an appropriate or floating scale, which maximises the drawing size for clarity. The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction will be

made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and any material introduced during the late 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

- 3.3.3 *Scope of the Record.* All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal will be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:
- roof trusses;
  - roof line scars;
  - joist holes;
  - mason's and/or carpenter's marks, apotropaic marks and graffiti.

This list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone type and size;
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings;
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

- 3.3.3 *Dimensional accuracy* will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

- 3.3.4 *Drawing method.* The survey will be use recently prepared plans, cross sections and elevations. Additional architectural and detail will be appended, in accordance with national guidelines<sup>2</sup>, drawings executed on site will be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, CS Archaeology will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. This will enable a well-modelled and clear drawing to be produced; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*.

### 3.4 Photographic Record

- 3.4.1 The Photographic record will be primarily by black and white photography with digital will be taken for each view point.

- 3.4.2 *External photographs* will be made of all elevations of each historic building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding or appending structures. A general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the barn within its setting.

- 3.4.2 *Internal photographs* will be made, general views will be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.
- 3.4.3 *Detailed photographs*, In addition, detailed record shots will be made of all individual elements. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 3.4.4 *Equipment*. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using a tripod. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions.
- 3.4.5 *Film stock*. All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford Delta 400 Pro. For colour slide Sensia 400 will be used.
- 3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6" x 4" on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced.
- 3.4.7 *Documentation*, a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot will accompany the photographic record. The positions and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer.

### **3.5 Site Monitoring**

- 3.5.1 DMBC will be notified at least one week in advance of the site works and the start of the building record, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.

### **3.6 Health and Safety**

- 3.6.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety.

### **3.7 Post –Survey Work and Report Preparation**

- 3.7.1 Once the recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the results and the archive will be created. The report will be undertaken in accordance with Understanding Historic Buildings (English Heritage 2006). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.7.2 The report will include a phased interpretation of the buildings, if possible.
- 3.7.3 The report will feature a detailed photographic index to supplement the archive.
- 3.7.4 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, and will seek to place them in their local and regional context.
- 3.7.5 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix to the final report.

### **3.8 Report Submission**

3.8.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard (if required) and digital formats to:

- The Client; The Hesley Group
- DMBC and SYAS.

### **3.9 Submission and Deposition of the Archive**

3.9.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Doncaster Archives.

### **3.10 Publicity**

3.10.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an on-line OASIS form will be completed for the project.

### **3.11 References**

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

Any comments on this PD please address to Chris Scurfield at:

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## Appendix 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Monochrome Medium Format (Delta 400 professional) and Colour Digital (18MP)

NB Archive to be deposited with Doncaster Archives

Photo. Position	Plate	Building	Description	Looking
1	3	A – Tower	View of the northeast elevation	SW
2	4	A	General view of the tower's eastern corner	W
3	5	A	View of the northwest elevation	SE
4	-	B- Pagoda	General view	N
5	-	B	General view	WNW
6	10	B	General internal view	W
7	2	B	General view	S
8	6	B	View of the second floor doorway to the northwest elevation	SE
9	-	B	Oblique view of the west elevation	E
10	-	B	Internal view	SSE
11	12	B	Internal view	NNW
12	-	B	Internal view	WSW
13	-	B	Internal view	ENE
14	11	B	Internal view	SE
15	-	B	View of the front northeast elevation	WSW
16	1	A	Distant view from in front of the former farmhouse	E
17	-	A	Distant view from the rear of the hall	NW
18	8	A	Internal view of the tower's ground floor	W
19	9	A	Detail of the ceiling	W
20	7	A	View of the brick foundation plinth	NW
21	-	A	Skywards view of the tower's southern corner	N