

# (HANGMAN) STONE BAR FARM, MOOR LANE, BIRDWELL, BARNSELEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING APPRAISAL



For: **Mr S Woodruff**

**CS Archaeology**  
November 2018

**On behalf of:** Mr Steven Woodruff,  
Hopewood Cottage,  
Hay Green Lane,  
Birdwell,  
BARNSELY, S70 5XE.

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SE34830032

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*Frontispiece: view of the farmhouse and adjacent stable with loft over*

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## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Sites of Archaeological Significance

Appendix 2: Black and White Photographic Register

Appendix 3: Model Brief for Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal (SYAS 7/2015)

## HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE BARN (BLG. C)

- [1] barn door (east facing)
- [2] Winnowing Door (west facing)
- [3] pitching hole (north facing)
- [4] slit ventilators (first floor level)
- [5] slit ventilators (ground floor level)
- [6] rectangular ventilators
- [7] 'window' opening to the (south facing)
- [8] threshing floor
- [9] pitching hole (inserted, west facing)
- [10] keep hole

## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 (Hangman) Stone Bar Farm is a later Post Medieval farmstead that was historically owned by the Wentworth Estate until the early C20th. This report both assesses the archaeological resource and the potential of the site. The farmstead is a listed building that dates to the early nineteenth century. Today the farmstead consists of six building elements or broad phases of construction arranged in a U-shaped layout. The stables and farmhouse, the barn, two cow houses and a cartshed.
- 1.2 This assessment has been able to trace the farmstead's historic barn and later domestic and agricultural buildings. The present farmstead has been developed organically with frequent remodeling of the buildings.
- 1.3 Areas of archaeological potential within the farmstead are limited. It is felt that the site of the original farmhouse, if present, would be have contemporary with the barn (Blg. C) and it was probably redeveloped within the footprint of the existing farmhouse and stable (Blgs. A & B).

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Mr S Woodruff in responses to further information required by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (Mr A Wiles).
- 2.2 The farmstead is centred on grid reference SE 3483 0032 which lies close to the intersection of the A 61 and the M1 motorway, with Barnsley lying 5.7 kms to the north and Sheffield 13 kms south. The PDA lies in the civil parish of Tankersley within the Administrative region of Barnsley District.
- 2.3 The site comprises of 0.3 hectares (c.0.7 acres) of undeveloped land and Hangman) Stone Bar farmstead (Figure 2), which consists of:
- Buildings A & B, the Stables and Farmhouse;
  - Building C, the three-bayed barn;
  - Building D, the Cow Shed (Mistal) with lofts above;
  - Building E, Lean-to Cartshed;
  - Building F, the Cow House (Mistal).
- 2.4 The study area, as defined by SYAS (Appendix 3), is centred on the PDA in a 1 km radius (Figure 3).

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The aims and objectives are to:
- 1) Assess the likely nature and potential of the buried deposits on this site;
  - 2) Consider the need for further investigation (evaluation), to fully inform on the nature of the buried archaeology present;
  - 3) Understand the significance of the standing buildings on the site;
  - 4) Assess the impact of the development proposal on that significance;
  - 5) Assess the likely impact on the setting of any identified heritage assets.

## 4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

### 4.1 *National Planning Policy Framework 2018: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, chapter 16. Relevant policies are listed below.*

(184) *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value (Some World Heritage Sites are inscribed by UNESCO to be of natural significance rather than cultural significance; and in some cases, they are inscribed for both their natural and cultural significance). These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. (The policies set out in this chapter relate, as applicable, to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-making).*

(185) *Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

(187) *Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:*

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*

(188) *Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible. Proposals affecting heritage assets*

#### PROPOSALS AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS

(189) *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

(190) *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary*

expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict.

(191) Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

(192) In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. Considering potential impacts.

(193) When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designate (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

(194) Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: 56 a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets).

(195) Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

(196) Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

(197) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

(198) Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.



(199) Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (*Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository*). However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

(202) Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

#### 4.2 Unitary Plan Policies

Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Barnsley's Core Strategy, adopted December 2011:

CSP 30. The Historic Environment We will positively encourage the management, conservation and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment and make the most of the heritage assets which define Barnsley's local distinctiveness. Development which affects the historic environment and Barnsley's heritage assets and their settings will be expected to protect or improve: the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas the character and/or appearance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments the character and/or appearance of Listed Buildings (including any locally listed buildings or buildings of archaeological significance) archaeological remains of local or national importance the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens and other historic landscapes including key views from and within these landscapes.

(9.201) *The historic environment and its heritage assets is a valuable resource which, once lost, can never be replaced. As well as designated or statutorily protected assets, there is a large number of non-designated historic assets in the borough. These assets represent the majority of the heritage resource in the area and contribute directly to the local character and distinctiveness of Barnsley being a vital part of the social and cultural identity of the borough. They help provide a sense of continuity and identity, valued by local people as part of the familiar and cherished local scene. We will explore the appropriate conservation, protection or re-use of the heritage assets that contribute to the borough's local distinctiveness, particularly when they are identified as 'at risk'. The heritage assets associated with Barnsley's historic and former industries as well as its notable 18th and 19th Century designed landscapes offer great potential and stimulus for regeneration. As such we will work with local partners, trusts and organisations to ensure this potential for leisure, tourism and economic development is fully realised.*

(9.204) *The government maintains a list of buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest. They make an important contribution to the built environment and are part of our heritage. Listed buildings cannot be replaced so we will always try to protect and conserve them. A successful grant scheme in the borough has helped the refurbishment and improvement of a number of historic and Listed Buildings. In addition we will prepare a list of buildings and structures which are of local interest. Those of higher merit will be submitted to English Heritage to be considered as additions to the schedule of Listed Buildings and given statutory protection.*

*(9.205) Archaeological remains are physical evidence of human activity. In many cases, they only survive hidden under the ground. They are important because they provide us with information about the past and so contribute to national identity, education, leisure and tourism. In Barnsley, they are the only source of knowledge for many periods in our past. Once remains are destroyed, the information they hold is lost forever. They are often vulnerable to damage and destruction.*

*(<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/4084/adopted-core-strategy.pdf>)*

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

5.1.1 This has placed the PDA within its study area and within its historic context of South Yorkshire. This has been achieved through a selection of historic maps, and information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 These sources consist of:

- Plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including historical, pictorial and surveyed maps and including all pre and post-war Ordnance Surveys;
- Trade and business Directories;
- Place and street name evidence;
- Oral history evidence;
- Historical documents and photographs held in local museums, libraries and archives;
- Survey drawings of existing buildings on the site, including foundations and basements;
- Records and information held by the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Team (e.g. listed buildings records);
- Geotechnical data, where available;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SMR) for sites within a 1 km radius around the site (**Figure 3**);
- Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.

5.1.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, including Historic Parks and Gardens;
- SYHER for archaeological sites and interventions within the study area; The SYHER represents the primary repository of known archaeological sites and find spots in the area.
- Sheffield City Council Archives;
- Barnsley and Sheffield Local Studies Libraries;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources;

#### 5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website for Scheduled Monuments together with listings for Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Glebe Farm cartshed/dovecote **[1]** was the only scheduled Monument in the PDA and study area. There were no Listed Parks and Gardens or Historic battlefields listed. A listed building search was carried out using English Heritage's website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.) this revealed 7 listed buildings in the study area **[1, 4, 8, 14, 23, 29 and 30]**, with one the cartshed/dovecote **[1]** in the PDA.

#### 5.1.5 *South Yorkshire Historic Monuments Record (SYHER)*

The SYHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this study, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA, were examined in June 2006 and updated in November 2018, and revealed 17 archaeological

sites [1-16, 43]. These sites formed the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1: **Figure 3**) of the known cultural heritage sites within the study area, a summary of this information can be seen in Table 1.

5.1.6 *Sheffield Archives*

This has been particularly useful for historic maps of the PDA together with information from the Wentworth muniments and occasional papers.

5.1.7 *Barnsley and Sheffield Local Studies Library*

Examination of historic maps, primary and secondary bibliographic sources.

5.1.8 *Published and Documentary Sources*

This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources, from the above repositories, in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence.

5.1.9 *Geotechnical Information*

No geotechnical work has, to date, taken place.

5.1.11 The results of this study have been used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results have enabled the site and its standing buildings to be placed in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

## 5.2 **Building Appraisal**

5.2.1 *Introduction.* A building Appraisal was necessary to enable a detailed understanding of the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings. The buildings (including curtilage structures) and their street or landscape setting have been carefully examined. This work has identified all the features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent historic uses of the site and has established the buildings' contribution to the area's historic character. The appraisal is in the form of a photographic record supplemented by a drawn record, plans and elevations.

Each Building and internal space has been allocated a unique number, associated with its building and floor e.g. the barn's (Blg. C) ground floor threshing floor is C.1. Specific features, principally windows and doors, have also been individually numbered. Each building has a running sequence of feature numbers e.g. building C's barn doorway, which is indicated in the text by square brackets [1].

5.2.2 *Photographic record.* A general and detailed photographic record of the interior and exterior of the buildings has been made where Health and Safety considerations have allowed. General photographs of the interior and exterior of the buildings were taken with a 35mm camera, and detailed photographs and principal elevations were taken with a medium format camera. All photographs are in black and white and contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Where appropriate, perspective control was used. Digital photographs were also taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive.

5.2.3 A *photographic register* detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot was completed for all black and white film (Appendix 2). The position and direction of all black

and white has been recorded on external and internal building plans and has been cross referenced with plate and film/frame numbers (**Figures 8-9**).

- 5.2.4 *Drawn Record*. This consists of a comprehensive series of floor plans and elevation drawings showing features of archaeological/historical significance, which place the layout and feature in context. Existing plans were provided by Mr J Early and are of sufficient detail and accuracy to allow adaptation and use for the archaeological recording. RCHME drawing conventions have been followed as per the brief (Appendix 3).
- 5.2.5 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences have been noted and appropriately illustrated. Typical features of interest include truss arrangements and marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks etc. have been recorded.
- 5.2.6 *Scientific Analysis*. A contingency was made for detailed analyses, should the appraisal and structural watching brief reveal aspects of the building that warrant such investigations. Following completion of the appraisal, scientific analysis is not recommended since all the buildings can be generally dated.
- 5.2.7 *Report Preparation*. This has been carried out in accordance with the Brief for Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal (SYAS, July 2015).
- 5.2.8 The report includes a discussion of the construction sequence, use and settings of the buildings. The report also discusses the information gathered during the archival study, with an analysis of these results. This has allowed an understanding of the building's historical and architectural significance, as well as the farmstead's contribution to the area's historic character.
- 5.2.9 The report will also consider the results of the archival study, to assess the likely buried archaeological potential of the site. The report will assess:
- a) ..... the degree of disturbance caused by existing and previous buildings/structures on the site – areas of disturbance will be recorded on plan;
  - b) ..... the identification of areas of archaeological survival – to be recorded on site plans;
  - c) ..... the importance of the archaeological remains expected to survive on site;
  - d) ..... quality and reliability of the evidence and whether it needs to be supplemented by further archaeological investigations in the form of evaluations.
- 5.2.10 *Record photographs* have been printed at 6" x 4". All photographs have been fully indexed in the archive, together with all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labeled photographic prints. Labelling was carried out in indelible ink on the back of the print included: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name and the address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints and negatives have been mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.
- 5.2.11 The report illustrations have been created at a sufficient scale to be meaningful with the location map at 1:2500. Copies of all historic map extracts have been consulted and reproduced with the PDA outlined (**Figures 4-5**).
- 5.2.12 No geo-technical work has taken place or is anticipated.

5.2.13 Captioned copies of relevant photographs have been produced as part of the report (Plates 1-40), which have been appropriately captioned, and cross referenced with the archive photographs, these have been included in the digital report which will be deposited with Barnsley Museum within 3 months of the report's approval.

### 5.3 Gazetteer of Sites

5.3.1 All of the sites within the PDA and study area have been collated into a gazetteer with full location and description details (Appendix 1). A summary table of this information has been compiled (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with a 10 figure National Grid References and the sources for the collated information. A total of 43 sites of archaeological significance have been found within study area and these are all depicted in (Figures 3).

5.3.2 Of the 43 sites within the study area, eight enjoy statutory protection, and have been classified as Grade II Listed buildings, except St Peter's Church which is a Grade II\*, these are : Glebe Farm Dovecote [1], a Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building; St Peter's Church [4] together with a wall mounted Sundial [23] and Mounting Platform [29]; Tankersley Farmhouse [7]; A timber framed barn [8]; The Mine Welfare Building, Birdwell [14]; Stone Bar Farmhouse [30].

**Table 1:** Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area (for details see Appendix 1).

Site No.	SYSMR No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
01	01137/01 (SM No. 29946)	Building – Dovecote/Cartshed	Post Medieval	Scheduled Monument and Grade II Grade II Listed Building
02	00806/01	Findspot - Roman Coins	Romano-British	Non-statutory
03	00806/02	Find spot - Roman Coins	Romano-British	Non-statutory
04	00152/01 (Listed Building No. 333935)	Building – St Peter's Church	Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building
05	00160/01	Earthwork- Moat	Medieval	Non-statutory
06	00160/02-3	Buildings-Old Rectory (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
07	02181/01 (Listed Building No. 333941)	Building - Tankersley Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
08	02182/01 (Listed Building No.333942)	Building - Timber framed barn	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
09	02317/01	Earthwork - bell pit	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
10	02854/01	Earthwork - bell pit	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
11	02954/01	Deer Park	Medieval	Non-statutory
12	03658/02	Earthwork – dam	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
13	03900/01	Building – Obelisk	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
14	04419/01 (Listed Building No. 469990)	Building - Mine Rescue Station	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
15	04427/01	Building – Memorial	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
16	04682	Battlefield (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
17	-	Railway (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
18	-	Settlement - Church Stile	Medieval?/Post Medieval	Non-statutory
19	-	Building (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
20	-	Railway (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
21	-	Quarry (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
22	-	Quarry (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory

23	(Listed Building No. 333937)	Sundial	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
24	-	Quarry (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
25	-	Well	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
26	-	Trough	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
27	-	Quarry	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
29	(Listed Building No. 333936)	Building - Mounting Platform	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
<b>30</b>	-	<b>Building - Stone Bar Farmhouse with attached Stable and Barn</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	<b>Grade II Listed Building</b>
31	-	Quarries/Pits - The Bell Ground	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
32	-	Building (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
33	-	Building - Pavilion	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
34	-	Building - probable barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
35	-	Building - probable barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
36	-	Quarries - ironstone pits	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
37	-	Cricket Ground	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
38	-	Quarry	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
39	-	Pond	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
40	-	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval/Post Medieval	Non-statutory
41	-	Railway Station	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
42	-	Turnpike Wakefield to Sheffield	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
43	-	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	Non-statutory

## 6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

### 6.2 Geology

6.2.1 The underlying geology of the PDA and study area consists of Carboniferous Coal measures which have been fractured to form the Tankersley Fault. The Tankersley Ironstone Bed lies within the Coal Measure shales and is 0.35m thick and outcrops within the deer park as a broad arc extending close to Tankersley school (west of the study area) to Warren Lane (south of the study area). The Swallow Wood coal seam paralleled the ironstone bed one kilometer to the east.

### 6.3 Topography and Drainage

6.3.1 The farmstead lies is positioned across a gradual south west slope land c.135m AOD.

6.3.2 The PDA drains travels towards the north-east, and flows into the headwaters of Birdwell Dyke. Birdwell Dyke flows into Rockley Dyke and then into the mill pond above Worsborough Mill, which then forms the River Dove.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology that will and could be affected by the ground-works associated with proposed redevelopment of the PDA. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment can represent only a fraction of the PDA's true archaeological resource.

7.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the area of Tankersley (Figure 1). The location of sites taken from the above sources are indicated in Figure 3 using unique reference numbers. These numbers are indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA (NGR SE 3483 0032).

### **7.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)**

7.2.1 There are no confirmed sites within the study area for the Early Prehistoric Period. The Neolithic period (4000-2000 BC) is marked by a more sedentary lifestyle in contrast to the earlier hunter/gather communities. The Neolithic was based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy, with a sense of territory which is evident in collective burials in long barrows. This economy was based on exploiting a mixture of resources from lightly wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. Artefactually we find the use of larger flint tools, the introduction of pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes.

7.2.2 Towards the end of the Neolithic period there was a shift from collective burial in long barrows to single monumental burials in round barrows with grave goods such as elaborately decorated pots, archer's wrist-guards and arrowheads. Similar burials are found across Europe which would appear to testify to the adoption of material culture rather than the influx of migrants.

### **7.3 Later Prehistoric to Romano-British Periods (2000 BC – 410 AD)**

7.3.1 During the Bronze Age there was an increasing intensity of land use, marked by increasing numbers of burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from an increasing tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories.

7.3.2 During the Iron Age, society developed on tribal lines and the people of the Tankersley were part of the Brigantes whose territory ranged across most of the present North and South Yorkshire. They lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches sometimes on an extensive scale. Defended settlements within the wider region of South



Yorkshire have been discovered at South Kirby and Sutton Common, South Yorkshire which utilised marshy ground in its defensible position.

7.3.3 At the time of the Roman invasion of 43 AD, part of Brigantian territory. In 54 AD, the Romans brought the region under control by establishing advanced forts at Derby, Templeborough and Castleford in order to support Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend its military occupation further north. A fort was established at Doncaster in c. 70 AD, and associated civil settlements, *vici* developed around the forts at Doncaster and Templeborough (Hey 1979, 11-13).

7.3.4 Enclosed settlements from this period are characterised by ditches around settlements, field systems and trackways suggesting intensive use of the landscape by the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods. There are no Romano-British sites within the study area, but from but two finds of coins have been found following excavations around St Peter's church [2 & 3]. These date to around which date to 270 AD and evidence Roman-British activity within the study area.

## 7.4 The Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066)

7.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. To the north of the study area was the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria.

7.4.2 In South Yorkshire the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of thriving agricultural communities.

7.4.3 The place name of Tankersley derives from the personal name *Thancred* and *ley* meaning woodland clearing that suggests clearance of the land during this period. The field name *Whiggow Dish Closes* (Figure 3, field K) to the south-west of the PDA derives from the Old English *wicg* – horse and *edisc* – enclosure (Smith 1961).

7.4.4 Tankersley parish was controlled by three Saxon lords, Ledwin, Ulsi and Elric (Hunter 1828, 300), who held the manors of Wortley, Pilley and Tankersley. Ledwin was the lord of Tankersley with one and a half carucates taxable. The whole manor, one and a half leagues long, and one wide.

7.4.5 Despite the absence of finds or sites from this period there is the potential for discovering evidence of Anglo-Saxon sites within the study area and especially the PDA. Some Medieval manors were sited upon earlier Anglo-Saxon manors. This evidence may take the form of manorial hall often preserved as in the form of potentially substantial timber posts, such as that at Goltho in Lincolnshire (Beresford 1987).

## 7.5 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

7.5.1 There are four medieval sites in the study area: St Peter's Church [4], the moat [5] around the Rectory and Glebe Farm, the deer park [11] and an area of ridge and furrow [43]. Traces of

medieval agriculture are represented by strip fields containing ridge and furrow to the north-west of the study area [40]. A possible medieval settlement at Church Stile [18] is depicted as a rectangular building on the Tithe map of 1840, to the south-west of St Peter's Church.

- 7.5.2 After the Norman conquest the three Saxon manors were amalgamated into the parish of Tankersley under control of minor Norman lords. In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Tankersley is recorded as *Tancreseia*, its value was low and had by the time of the survey had been reduced from twenty shillings at the time of the Norman invasion to seven shillings. Also mentioned in the Domesday Survey is the parish church of St Peter's and a presbyter (residence of a priest). The exact location of the presbyter is unknown. The last of the minor lords was Thomas de Tankersley who in 1290 died and was succeeded by his two daughters Alice and Joan. Alice was married to Richard Le Tyas, and Joan to Hugh de Eland. In 1290 Tyas and Eland were presented to the Rectory, and then in 1304 Eland was granted free warren at Tankersley and Eland (Hunter 1828, 300).

Tankersley Rectory was originally in two medieties, which were consolidated early in the medieval period. During the 13<sup>th</sup> century in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, the rectory is valued at 26 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence (Hunter 1828, 303).

During the 14<sup>th</sup> century the manor at Tankersley and Pilley passed to the lords of Elland and then to the Savile family. The charter rolls of 32<sup>nd</sup> year Edward I (1303-4) granted Hugh de Elland free warren in both Elland and Tankersley. The Saviles were succeeded by William Wentworth (Early of Strafford) during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and from then on, the Wentworth estate overshadowed that of Tankersley (Hey 1975, 109) which fell into rapid decline.

Regionally the mining for iron ore is believed to have developed during the medieval period by monks who worked iron ore deposits where they outcropped. Early extraction of iron stone involved digging either long trenches or bell pits depending on the depth of the ore. A series of holes or shafts was dug to the depth of the mineral layer, and then the ore was extracted in all directions forming a bell shape beneath the surface. When the likelihood of roof collapse was imminent the pit would be abandoned. The excavation of a new shaft would then begin a short distance away. Bell pit mining was the only method then available to reach minerals covered by layers of other rock. After the ore had been extracted it was taken to primitive furnaces called bloomeries, situated near to the bell pit workings and made into wrought iron ([www.huddersfieldgeology.com](http://www.huddersfieldgeology.com)).

## 7.6 The Post-Medieval period (AD 1530-1900)

- 7.6.1 This period is marked by the introduction of mining across large tracts of the study area and is represented by 35 sites. Of these 35 Post Medieval sites, six are listed buildings: Glebe Farm cartshed/dovecote [1], the farm houses at Tankersley [7], and Stone Bar farmstead [30], the Miner's Welfare Station [14] the sundial [23] and mounting platform [29] at St Peter's church. The former rectory [6] is believed to date to 1700 denoted by a date stone in the present rectory wall which was rebuilt in 1864. All these buildings date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the earliest post medieval site is the timber framed barn [8] which has been dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> /early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Sites [18] Church Stile and the ridge and furrow field pattern [40] may have Medieval origins.
- 7.6.2 Tankersley played a significant battle during the civil war [16]. The battle is not recorded on English Heritage's Registered Battlefields, and the exact location is uncertain. Historically, finds of ordnance have been made in felled trees and in fields surrounding St Peter's church. A record of the battle was made by lady Newcastle, in her account the Parliamentarians,

defeated at Seacroft Moor on March 30th, 1643, retreated towards the Parliamentary stronghold of Sheffield and fought a second rearguard action early in April on Tankersley Moor. "The Royalists came on by Moor Lane, which led to the moor, the ground lying between Tankersley and Hoyland Common" (Cauldwell 1982). The royalists were led by Earl Newcastle and many were slain and some taken prisoner. The royalists then re-occupied Sheffield castle before marching to Rotherham (Hey 1979). Whether the moat [5] was a recut during this period of social upheaval is unknown. The moat's survival as such an evident feature in 1772 (Figure 5) is unusual considering the site's abandonment sometime during the later Medieval/early Post Medieval period.

- 7.6.3 The abandonment of Tankersley's medieval manor has been attributed to fashion and construction of manor houses inside parks and away from village settings, became fashionable during the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Hey 1975, 111). Tankersley Old Hall, to the south-east of the study area, was built in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and incorporated an earlier Lodge (Hey 1975, 110). The hall belonged to the Savile family until it was taken over by Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford in early 17<sup>th</sup> century but was eventually overshadowed by the magnificent house and landscaped park at Wentworth Woodhouse, which was the main seat of the Marquises of Rockingham and their successors, the Earl Fitzwilliam. The Old hall fell into decay and was noted in 1750-51 when a Dr. Pocock traveled through the area '*I passed by Tankersley Park, where there is an old ruined mansion house. Here the marquis of Rockingham has red deer, and it is a very fine park*'. The Old hall was dismantled and the process of disemparking began with construction of new cottages within the park boundary. As early as 1723, it is recorded in an end of year rental statement that 'Mr Sampson (made) a new farm out of the Park, and several other parts of the Park'. A series of household vouchers has shown that in 1732 forty acres of land at the east side of the park had been measured and enclosed with quickset hedges. Sampson's farm buildings were (at least partly) constructed with stones from the old hall in the late 1720s and early 1730s. One of the cottages has a date stone of 1729, and a Wentworth voucher refers to work carried out in the park from 21<sup>st</sup> August to 29 September 1732. '*helping to fill Stones for Sampson's Barne, Shifting ye ston's att ye old hall, helping down with ye old Timber*', etc. Another voucher dated 7<sup>th</sup> October 1732 mentions further work in pulling down part of the Old Hall and the process of demolition continued until just one wing of the hall was left standing (Hey 1975, 114).
- 7.6.4 During the 17<sup>th</sup> century a deed authorising the exchange of lands in 1639 in order to straighten the park wall referred to as "Coalpitt Close". A lease of 1653 left the lord the right to 'sett one or more Iron Mills at his lordship's pleasure within the said new Parke'. No mills were ever built but extensive areas of mining were opened up for iron stone.
- 7.6.5 The study area has strong associations with iron stone mining and coal mining. By the 1790s extensive mining operations were being undertaken by John Darwin and Co. and by the 1860s, the Tankersley Park Colliery began to work the underlying coal seams resulting on surface slag heaps, later depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1855. Within the study area consists of a number of bell pits, prominent mounds of rock, the upcast from iron stone mining, which in areas cluster to form the Bell Ground [31] to the south-east of the study area (Figure 2) and a rectangular enclosure of 'dis-used' pits [36]. A railway and a tram road [17] were constructed across the park to connect the colliery with Thorncliffe and Elsecar Railways. South Yorkshire Railway [20] was started in 1851, and connected Aldham Junction near Barnsley with Blackburn junction near Meadowhall. The first passenger service started in September 1854. Birdwell station [41] was constructed during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.6.6 National and regional communications were enormously improved with the establishments of toll roads, the land take for these new direct routes had to be passed by Acts of Parliament. The route for the Leeds to Sheffield turnpike was passed in 1785 after great controversy as to the route not passing through Tankersley Park [11], as far back as 1764 Richard Fenton petitioned Lord Rockingham for the turnpike to go through the park. This more direct route was never agreed to and the route of the turnpike [42], the present A61 detours around the park's eastern wall. It was not until 1966 that the M1 motorway succeeded in bisecting the Medieval park at Tankersley and affected the setting of (Hangman) Stone Bar farmhouse.
- 7.6.7 After the Old Hall had been gradually taken apart in the 1720-30s the land inside the deer park, across the southern half of the study area, was subject to agricultural and industrial developments. The second Marquis of Rockingham experimented with the new Jethro Tull seed drill and in 1753 a few acres of park had been pared and drained and then sown. However, it was the industrial enterprises that brought about the park's final disintegration.
- 7.6.8 Enclosure of Hoyland Common took place after the enclosure Acts of 1794 – 1799 were passed. Large rectangular field enclosures were established with related sites such as sites of field two barns [34 and 35] abutting the enclosure walls together with a well [25] and trough [26] that are also depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855. The Rectangular pond [39] 120m south-west of the PDA, first appears in Fairbanks map of 1772, its position suggests that it may have served as a water reservoir/fish pond for the Rectory Moat [5]. Small to medium sized stone quarries [21, 22, 24, 27 and 38] occur developed to supply local wall construction for the enclosures and for building stone.
- 7.6.9 Tankersley was a source of ironstone which during the 19<sup>th</sup> century supplied Elsecar and Milton Iron works (Hoyland). In Tankersley there were three seams of ironstone and these were exploited from 1795 until 1879. Before 1795 at the southern end of the parish to supply the Chapel (Chapelton) Furnace and a number of seams were mined from 1794 until about 1880 to supply Newton Chambers' Thorncliffe Ironworks. After 1850 shallow mining was extended into the western half of the Deer Park [11], which consisted of shallow bell pits close to the outcrop, the deeper the miners and ironstone were raised by windlass, giving way to pits with horse gins and connected with the main Elsecar-Thorncliffe railway by the tram road [17] (Hey 1975, 114).
- 7.6.10 Highly productive ironstone mining in Tankersley, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, accounted for 1,674,000 tons, which was extracted from six locations (Elliot 1993, 84). There is a memorial to the Oaks Colliery disaster [15] in which 361 people died in two explosions. Additional buildings include the first purpose built Miners rescue station [14] and the sports Pavilion [33] north-east of Bull Wood (Figure 2).
- 7.6.11 In 1869-70 Tankersley featured in the social upheavals of the Thorncliffe Riots, which was a dispute between union and non-union labour. George Dawson notes that at the burial of John Chambers the colliers on strike followed in procession and behaved very well (Elliott 1993, 184).
- 7.6.12 In 1878 Tankersley was listed as a township and a parish in the Wortley district, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The township lay  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile west of Westwood railway station, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  south of Barnsley; and contained Pillely hamlet and Thorncliffe iron-works and collieries. The township extends across 2,420 acres and the real property was assessed at £14,725; of which the majority, £11,571 was in mines, £10 in quarries, and £100 in iron-works. The population in 1851 was 833; in 1861, 1,403 with 259 scattered houses. The increase of population arose from

the opening of a new colliery. Also noted is the rectory in the diocese of York. Value £475 its Patron was Earl Fitzwilliam (Wilson 1872: Tickhill Directory 1852).

7.6.13 The development of Hangman Stone Bar during the Later Post Medieval period was bound with the Wentworth estate and the lord of the manor Earl Fitzwilliam. The success of the farm manifested itself in its enlargement and rebuilding. In June 1932 a tenancy agreement between the landlord, William Charles de Meuron Earl of Fitzwilliam and Tom Ulyott was recorded by CS Archaeology. In this agreement for Stonebar Farm, Tankersley 44 acres was let at £65-5-0, the land is listed as mainly pasture (10 fields) with 3 fields of arable. This certainly fits in with the farm as a dairy concern following the construction of the later Cow-House (Blg. F).

7.6.14 So successful was the Stonebar tenancy that on the 5<sup>th</sup> July Tom Ulyott bought the neighboring Glebe farm for £3900. This proved to be a good move for Tom Ulyott. In 1966 a large section of Stonebar Farm was bought from William Ulyott, by the Ministry of Transport under a compulsory purchase order. William and Dorothy Ulyott continued to live at the farm until it was purchased by the current owner and developer Mr S Woodruff.

## 7.7 Historical Aspect of the PDA

7.7.1 The farmstead was strategically situated on the northern edge of the Wentworth estate. Jeffery's map of 1776 depicts our farmstead 'Hangman Stone Bar' at the junction of two roads that deliberately avoided the more direct line i.e. through the estate. This is a hybrid name from the historical site of the Hangman's stone and the bar or gate of the Turnpike, following the turnpike Act of Parliament of 1759.



Jeffery's map 1767-70

7.7.2 Historically the farmstead would have been highly visible and being maintained by the estate it would have been subject to high investment. At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the PDA was characterised by recently enclosed land and would have represented a highly visible monument in the regional landscape and would have been noticeable from the adjacent turnpike road (later the A61).

## 8 BUILDING APPRAISAL

### 8.1 Introduction and Historical background to the PDA

- 8.1.1 Just when the farmstead was first established is unknown. The farmstead is depicted on the tithe map of 1840 but the barn clearly pre-dates it by 2-300 years. The present extant buildings (A-F) form a 'U' shaped plan. The farmhouse and stable faces south east across the farmyard. The west range (Blgs C-E) face Northeast, across the farmyard and the south range faces northwest again, across the farmyard.
- 8.1.2 This appraisal has been written with individual building so each building has a map regression, external and internal descriptions and a discussion sections.

### 8.2 The Farmhouse (Blg. A)

- 8.2.1 Today the farmstead forms a 'U' shaped in plan, with the farmhouse and stable forming the north range, the Barn (Blg. C) and Cow House and Cartshed (Blgs. D & E) forms the west range and the later Cow House (Blg. F) comprises the south range.
- 8.2.2 The North Range consists of the farmhouse (Blg. A) forms the eastern half of a building range with the Stable forming the western half. This building range appears to have been built in a single phase as evidenced by the similar stone courses, use of the same tooled lintels and sills and very similar roof.
- 8.2.2 Historic England have designated the farmstead as a grade II Listed Building.
- 8.2.2 *'TANKERSLEY SHEFFIELD ROAD SE30SW (west side, off) Birdwell 1/67 Stone Bar Farmhouse with attached stable and barn - II Farmhouse with attached stable and barn. c1800, barn probably early C18. Coursed, rubble sandstone, stone slate roof. 2-storey, 2-bay house with stable under same roof on left and wing to rear; 2-storey barn set across left end of range. House: part-glazed door flanked by 2-light horizontal-sliding sashes, all lintels tooled as voussoirs. 1st-floor windows the same. Brick end stack on right, stone ridge stack at left end of house-part. Stable: 2 stable doors with flanking casements; 9-pane casement to 1st-floor left, boarded hatch on right. Barn: taller and with large quoins. Boarded harr-hung barn doors under wood lintel. Stable door and window on left, slit vent over; steeply-pitched roof. Attached farm buildings on left of barn not of special interest'* Historic England 2018.

### 8.3 The Stables, Blg. B (Figures 8, 11 & 12)

- 8.3.1 *The Stables Blg. B, map regression.*
- 8.3.1.1 The Barn predates all the historic maps, its first depiction is in the Tankersley tithe map of 1840 (**Figure 3**). It is represented as part of an 'L' shaped farmstead with a separate building to the south.
- 8.3.2 *The Stables (Blg. B), exterior elevations.*
- 8.3.2.1 As noted above the Stables appears to have been built at the same time as the adjacent farmhouse (Blg. A). It is a 3-bayed stable with doorways to the front elevation. The front, SSE facing, elevation is built of coursed quarry faced sandstones in continuous coursing lines that extend from the farmhouse (**Plate 1, 2**). Tooled sandstone lintels and sills were originally employed, some of these have been replaced. The square headed lintels were tooled with inclined and vertically set lines, imitating brick work. Today only faint traces of the tooling

can be seen because of the weathering to the relatively soft sandstones. Wooden lintels behind would have taken most of the load. The original sills were treated to diagonally set tooling. The stable's ground floor (**Plate 2, 3**) consists of two stable doorways each with a rectangular 'window' opening, a centrally positioned opening was also built maximizing light and ventilation to the stables. The first floor loft also featured two 'window' openings with the right larger than the left, suggesting the right opening probably served as the pitching hole to facilitate the storage of hay and feed.

8.3.2.2 The rear elevation (**Plate 3, 90**) features a single first floor window with stone lintel and a replaced sill, the window has been removed.

8.3.3 *The Stables, Building B, internal rooms.*

8.3.3.1 Internally the stables is now divided into just two rooms the B.1 & B.2 to the ground and first floor. The ground floor (Room B.1: **Plates 4 & 5, 5,7**) has been stripped of internal fixtures and fittings including the original stone floor. The stone coursed walls are bonded in a cream coloured original lime mortar, the but lower walls have been damp proofed with a modern cement mortar. The timber ceiling is original throughout and has been lightly sand blasted, this has removed historic surface treatments, but would probably have been lime washed throughout. There are three uneven cross-beams which arch their way across the 4.2m room span, then there are two short longitudinal beams at the western end of the stable. No evidence for trap doors, communicating with the first floor loft were apparent. These trapdoors would have allowed for hay to be feed through from the loft. Their absence either indicates there were never any originally or that the floor boards have been replaced.

8.3.3.2 Room B.2: (l 8.2 x 4.2m) formed a continuous loft with a sole access ladder to the eastern corner. The original adder still, inside the building, indicates this was originally fixed to the east wall. Apart from the three openings the principle feature of the room are the two king-post oak trusses (**Figure 12: Plates 6 & 7, 11, 16**). Both were very similar with characteristic twin untrimmed wooden pegs securing the central post to the tie-beam. Each truss featured through butt joint that secured each purlins to the principal rafters (**Plate 8, 14**) and again completed with an untrimmed peg. All the common rafters were like the trusses of oak. The roof had been historically re-felted and covered in a concrete interlocking tile. Originally the roof would have been of stone flagged as indicated by the strength of the oak construction and angle of inclination. Feint carpenter's marks were found to the centre of the tie-beam on the western face of beam and the number sequence from east to west of 'III' and 'IIII' (**Plate 9, 21**).

8.3.4 *The Stables(Blg. B), discussion*

8.3.4.1 It is largely original and retains its original oak roof which is a fine example of the carpenter's craft. The ground floor has historically had its fixtures and fittings removed but traces of the accesses and functions can still be estimated. Presence of the carpenter's marks confirms that the roof was manufactured off site and erected in situ. Also it suggests that the farm house contains the first two trusses of the sequence, but this was not able to be confirmed.

## 8.4 **The Barn, Blg. C (Figures 8,9,11 & 12)**

8.4.1 *The Barn, Building C, map regression*

8.4.1.1 The Barn predates all the historic maps. Its first depiction is in the Tankersley tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). It is represented as part of an 'L' shaped farmstead with a separate building to the south.

8.4.2 *The Barn, Building C, exterior elevations*

- 8.4.2.1 This is undoubtedly the oldest extant building in the farmstead. It is largely in an original condition, though it has been subject to historic modifications. Principally these modifications consist of the annexation of the southern end (ground floor: Rm. C.2) of the Barn to form a cow house or stable with stone staircase to the loft(s) above (C.3).
- 8.4.2.2 The barn is a large 2-story, 3-bayed construction with a stone flagged roof. Externally the NE facing elevation features the double height barn doorway which from the listing description mentions harr hung doors (**Plate 10**, 25). These have been removed and the barn doorway [1] features a new wooden lintel. The walls measure just over 0.5m. The walling is of coursed quarry faced stone with large quoins stones at all corners of the barn. There is a single slit ventilator to the front elevation as well as an inserted doorway and window. These insertions clearly post-date the barn's construction and were probably associated with the construction of the Later Cow House (Blg. F). This can be evidenced by the similar late nineteenth century machine moulded brick work. The doorway left of the front barn door features internal bull-nosed bricks, typical of local 'stairfoot' bricks. The western elevation features an opposing barn door [2] or winnowing door (**Plate 11**, 88) set within coursed sandstone walling there is a window and pitching hole but no external signs of ventilators. Conceivably the window and pitching hole (door) may have been inserted and the ventilators incorporated into the openings, we simply do not know. The northern gable elevation is notable by the steep angle of the roof. There are a series of open and blocked openings (**Plate 12**, 89). At the top of the gable is a rectangular former pitching hole [3], which is now stone blocked. Below this is a narrow, slit ventilator [4] accompanied by a further two slit ventilators at ground floor level. Arrayed across the gable are a series of rectangular ventilators [5] some of which are still open internally. The southern gable elevation is almost totally obscured by the later addition of the Cow House (Blg. D), though a further attic pitching hole [7] was found internally.

8.4.2 *The Barn, Blg. C, interior*

- 8.4.2.1 The internal space is divided into the annexed southern end (Rm. C.2) and untouched the central and northern end (C.1) of the barn. In addition, a loft area now lies above the annexed room C.2.
- 8.4.2.2 Room C.1, (L 8.2m x w.5.08m x ht. 4.5 to tie-beam) features a largely in situ threshing floor [8] and opposing doorways [1 & 2]. CS Archaeology cleaned a small section of the original threshing floor (**Plate 13**, 109) which was defined by large stone imbricate sets. The threshing floor is 3.4m wide and was slightly truncated by the inserted brick south wall (**Plate 14**, 46). The remaining floor appears to be earth though this was obscured. The east wall (**Plate 15**, 40A) is of coursed sandstone, the upper wall has recently been rebuilt in concrete blockwork. The north wall is relatively untouched and features an array of features (described above). These features include the brick blocked pitching hole [3] with its oak lintel (**Plate 16**, 41A) and two slit ventilators [5] at ground floor level a centrally positioned ventilator at first floor level. The array of rectangular [6] ventilators are also evident. The west wall has a taller pitching hole [9] with its plank and 'Z' battened in situ door, which would appear to have been inserted replacing the higher one [3] to the north wall. Below the pitching hole [9] is another brick blocked slit ventilator [5] and lower left is a small keep-hole [10]. There is no ceiling and the exposed roof can be fully viewed. Where the Stables abuts the barn, the roof has been modified to allow the pitch roof to marry up with the older barn roof (**Plate 17**, 47).
- 8.4.2.3 The ground floor of the barn has been annexed to form a separate room C.2 (l. 5.13m, w. 4.34m & ht.2.4m). it is accessed via a doorway from the main barn and an external doorway that has clearly been 'cut' into the original sandstone wall. Unusually there is an internal stone staircase (**Plate 18**, 51) that access the lofts (D.3 & D.4) the remaining room



served as a cow shed as evidenced by the modern hayrack and earthen-ware feeders to the west wall (**Plate 19**, 52). There is a mass concrete floor and the lower walls have been cement rendered and then all the walls heavily lime-washed. There is an exposed pitch pine ceiling, a longitudinal pole with transverse joists that have all been sand-blasted. NB all the original timber to the barn is of oak.

- 8.4.2.4 C.3 represents an inserted loft facilitated by the inserted brick wall between the ground floor rooms (C.1/C.2). It is accessed via the stone staircase which abuts the east wall. The loft allows good views of the roof and also features blocked features to the walls. The oak roof features two through purlin tie-beam trusses, which uses large timbers (**Plate 20**, 113) with the sapwood still in situ. The purlins are notched and presumably pegged to the principal rafters. The tie-beams are c.0.3m<sup>2</sup>. Following a brief distant inspection, no carpenter's marks were evident. The ridge purlin is notched into the end of the principal rafter. The south gable wall features another 'window' [11] in similar position to the pitching hole [3] but it's dimension is squarer and therefore it probably originally served as a 'shuttered' window as evidence by the in situ wooden frame (better viewed from D.3).

## 8.5 The Cow House (Blg D) (Figures 9-11, & 13)

### 8.5.1 *The Cow House, Building D, map regression*

- 8.5.1.1 The Cow House probably dates 1840-1855. Cartographically it may post-date the tithe map of 1840. However, similarities between roofs of the Stables and the Cow House, suggest an earlier date. It is clearly depicted on the 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (**Figure 3**).

### 8.5.2 *The Cow House, Building D, external*

- 8.5.2.1 The north-east elevation features two square headed 'windows' to the first floor with ashlar sandstone lintels and sills. Significantly in terms of dating, the tooling to the ashlar stone features horizontal lines within a smooth border, and contrasts with the Stables (Bl. B) with its diagonal tooling. The ground floor has two stable doorways, however the right-hand door (Room D.2) has been built within a larger opening defined by the timber lintel above and the two large quoin stones (**Plate 21**, 118) which stand out amidst the regular coursed stone work. The other three elevations to building D are generally obscured by later buildings but were recorded with no obvious features to note (**Plates 22-3**, 31, 39).
- 8.5.2.2 Room D.1 (l. 5.35m, w. 4.9m & ht.2.19m to beam) is situated within the later building which most recently served as a Cow Shed. Access is via two doorways the first, with a stable door, is from the farmyard. The second doorway, accesses the former Cart-shed (Blg. E) via the west wall. The feeders (x5) and hayrack are to the north wall with two timber dividers. The floor is mass concrete with a drain to the east wall. The walls of or randomly coursed sandstone which were successively lime-washed. The exposed timber ceiling features two stop-chamfered longitudinal beams and boards with transverse joists, all of which are heavily lime-washed. Inserted into the ceiling is a trap-door that probably served to facilitate the supply of animal feed from the loft above (D.3). Close to the west wall there is the underside of a timber chute (**Plate 24**, 114), which would have fed feed from the loft to the Cart shed (Blg. E).
- 8.5.2.3 Room D.2 (l. 6.37m, w. 5.3m & ht.2.15m) features a row of 6 earthenware feeders encased in concrete, to the west wall, with hayrack above (**Plate 25**, 96). Above the hayrack are two blocked ventilators and a blocked 'window'. There are two iron stall dividers with a concrete floor on top of original sandstone curbs. It would appear the concrete and cement render were applied to the floor and walls as part of a scheme of hygiene. The ceiling is exposed and features 3 stop chamfered transverse beams, longitudinal joists and transverse floorboards. There is a rectangular opening that was inserted into the ceiling, this corresponds to a fully enclosed wooden chute that extends up to apex of the roof (Rm. D.4

below). Room access is via the farmyard via a stable door to the east wall and a further adjacent doorway which access the Later Cow shed (Blg. E).

8.5.2.4 Room D.3 (*l.* 5.36m, *w.* 5.1m & *ht.* 2.15m) is accessed via the stone steps and inserted doorway through the barn's gable wall. Today it is largely obscured by relict items: seed drills and horse harness (**Plate 26**, 75). The floor pine floor measure 0.11m wide. There is an opening in the centre of the floor which may have served as a feed passage? The roof is fully exposed and features a king-post truss (**Plate 27**, 69). The two sets of purlins are butt jointed to the principal rafter and the truss clamped via wooden pegs similar in technique to the Stable roof. The sandstone walls are untreated. To the top of the north wall is a block pitching-hole (**Plate 28**, 76), noted in Room C.2 (above). No other opening was seen but the use of oak timbers in the wall is unexplained.

8.5.2.5 Room D.4 is the large loft is positioned at the southern end of the Cow House (*l.* 6.4m, *w.* 5.31m & *ht.* 2.2m). Lime-washed walls throughout and a 'window' opening to the east wall, overlooking the farmyard. To the centre of the west wall is a slit ventilator (**Plate 29**, 74). As per room D.3 there is a very similar king-post truss [6] to [5] in Rm. D.3. There is a centrally inserted wooden chute (**Plate 30**, 70), it is not known just what this feature served possibly ventilation as it extends to the roof from the ground floor.

## 8.6 The Cart Shed, Blg. E (Figures 8-10)

8.6.1 The Cart Shed, Building E, map regression

8.6.1.1 Cartographically its development can be established to be in two phases. The first Cart shed phase dates between 1840 and 1855 (**Figure 4**), where it appears as a small addition the east elevation of the Cow House (Blg. D). The building is then fully extended, the length of building D, by 1931.

This is a lean-to construction across the west elevation of the Cow House (Blg. D), clearly postdates the Cow House (Blg. D) It has been extensively modified and most recently served as a store room/workshop. The roof covering is concrete tiles as per almost of the other buildings in this report. Historically a portion was partitioned off to create a chill room for the storage of milk.

8.6.2.....Building E, external.

8.6.2.1 ....The west elevation (**Plate 31**, 34) is of coursed sandstone and features a door and window towards the southern end. The north elevation consists of a wide cart doorway, that has subsequently been divided (**Plate 32**, 86), and may not be an original feature. The southern elevation has had a door inserted and is built of random stone (**Plate 33**, 32), evidencing the multi-phase nature of construction.

8.6.2.2....The Cart shed (Blg. E) is in a cluttered condition, with a lack of original features. There's a concrete floor and the roof is exposed and is supported by a couple of half trusses, with two sets of purlins featuring machine cut pine timbers. To the west wall is a 'window' with 'Z' battened shutter and plank and battened door (**Plate 33**, 85), which may be later insertions as suggested by the use of brick jambs. To the east wall is a trap door marking end of the chute seen in room C.1. From the cartographic evidence it can be seen there has been a succession of modifications and enlargements to the building.

## 8.7 The Later Cow shed, Blg. F (Figures 10 & 13)

### 8.7.1 *Building F, map regression*

8.7.1.1 The first phase of construction dates to between 1840 and 1855 and may not have originally been a cart shed.

### 8.7.2 *Building F, exterior elevations*

8.7.2.1 Remaining largely unaltered, the Later Cow House (Mistal), Building F, forms the farmstead's southern building range with a single central doorway to the northwest elevation (**Plate 35**, 27). It is a 4-bayed construction with a gabled roof and cover with modern concrete tiles. It has also been re-fenestrated with double glazed units but the original, stable door survives in situ. The stonework is generally coursed even if it sometimes looks random. The ashlar sandstone lintels are original and smoothly finished and the windows are quined, all indicating it was well constructed. There are a series of inserted earthenware pipes along the front and rear elevations which appear to have facilitated ventilation. On close inspection the walling to the rear elevation shows evidence for being rebuilt, as evidenced by the central section of wall. This central section (**Plate 36**, 30) consists of well course faced stone and is associated with vertical buildings lines suggesting that the original wall was open and supported by the central wall. Alternatively, it could be a relic from an earlier building that was incorporated into this building.

8.7.2.2 Rooms F.1, has been fully internally rendered (**Plate 37**, 99) with the former 'window' converted to create a rectangular recess.

8.7.2.3 Room F.2 has recently served as an incubator room but may have originally served as an office (**Plate 38**, 100).

8.7.2.4 Room F.3, (l. 12.8m, w. 4.9m & ht.2.7m to beam) is a single open cow shed with the stalls arrayed down the south wall. The stalls consist of 5 concrete stall dividers forming six double stalls with a continuous hayrack (**Plate 39**, 104). There is a central drain and the floor is mass concrete with an impressed diamond pattern along the walkway down the north side of the room. The south wall is in rubble sandstone, the remaining walls are all in red brick, rounded bricks are used in the window and door reveals. The roof is exposed and feature three king post trusses using machine cut pine (**Plate 40**, 30). Interestingly the post is secured to the tie-beam by an iron bolt and its characteristic nuts were tightened to the underside of the tie-beams. Internal access is served via a doorway through the west wall and access two rooms most recently used for incubating eggs.

8.7.2.5 The farmstead has undergone frequent adjustments and modifications to its function and internal communications. As far as can be established the farmstead underwent five major phases of investment and redevelopment:

- Phase 5: The Later Cow House (Mistal) Blg. F, and layout modifications to Blgs E & D.
- Phase 4: The Stables and Farmhouse (Blgs. A & B);
- Phase 3: Addition of the Lean-to Cartshed (Blg.E);
- Phase 2: The Cow Shed (Mistal) with lofts above (Blg. D);
- Phase 1: the three-bayed barn (Blg. C);

## 8.8 The farmstead, a summary

- 8.8.1 A summary of the information from the map regression analysis and site inspection has been collated into Table 3 (below). Building significance has been based upon date, surviving extent and architectural/archaeological detail.
- 8.8.2 The first depiction of the farmstead is dates to 1840 (Figure 3) at which time it appears that there was a L-shaped building, comprising of the farmhouse, stables, barn and possibly the Cow-house (Blg. D). Buildings A and B date to 1800. The barn (Blg.C) clearly predates the all associated buildings which structurally abut it. Precisely when the Cow-house (Blg. D) fits into the chronology is not known its roof trusses are similar to those in the stable but the use of pine timber suggests it was a later construction.

Table 3: Stone Bar Farmstead: Building Chronology and Significance

<i>Building</i>	<i>Phase/date of construction</i>	<i>Significance</i>
<b>A farmhouse</b>	<i>c.1800</i>	High
<b>B Stables</b>	<i>c.1800</i>	High
<b>C Barn</b>	<i>c.1700-1750</i>	High
<b>D Cow House</b>	<i>c.1800</i>	Medium
<b>E Cartshed</b>	<i>c.1840-1855</i>	Low
<b>F Cow House</b>	<i>c.1930s</i>	Low

## 9 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 9.1 The farmstead represents a series of buildings that have adapted and changed to reflect the needs of the local economy. That the farmstead was owned by the FitzWilliam family helps account for the quality of the building's construction, from the early barn (Blg. C) to the Later cow shed (Blg. F). It is this quality of construction that has allowed the buildings to be adapted to the changing agricultural farm regimes.
- 8.9 The potential for further archaeological deposits is low. As noted above the potential for an early farmhouse, pre-dating Building A, lying outside the existing footprint of the farmstead is very low. The most likely position would be in the footprint of the farmhouse/stables (Blgs A-B).

## 10 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS

- 10.1 The farmstead has been subject to general updating and improvements which has resulted in a loss of the historic fabric mainly limited to roof coverings.
- 10.2 Further development works will affect the internal arrangements of the historic buildings (B-F). This report has recorded many of the original features within these buildings.
- 10.3 Development works to the barn floor will represent a significant loss of historic threshing floor [8], and the potential of dating its construction.

## 11 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 In order to mitigate the loss of significant in situ historical and architectural features an archaeological watching brief during floor reduction is recommended.

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(SCCAS- Sheffield City Council Archive Service, BLSL - Barnsley Local Studies Library)

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Insurance Document of Glebe Farm by Wharnccliffe Silkstone Colliery Company (SCCAS Ref: NCB/959.

Whites Sheffield District Directory 1871

## 12.2 Cartographic References

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1772 | A Plan of the Enclosed Land and Woods which are the property of Thomas Rawson in the Township of Wentworth and Tankersley (SCCAS Ref WC 17936)    |
| 1840 | The Township of Tankersley and Wortley and the District of Pilley all in the Parish of Tankersley and the County of York                          |
| 1854 | Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 6" map  |
| 1864 | Wortley Union, Plan of the Township of Tankersley in the County of York, from the plan made by Birks and Surtees in 1846, (SCCAS Ref SY/555/C5/1) |
| 1893 | Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 25" map sheets 282/8  |
| 1907 | Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" map sheet 282/8   |
| 1931 | Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" map sheet 282/8   |
| 2000 | Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map sheet 278.  |

## 12.3 Internet Sources

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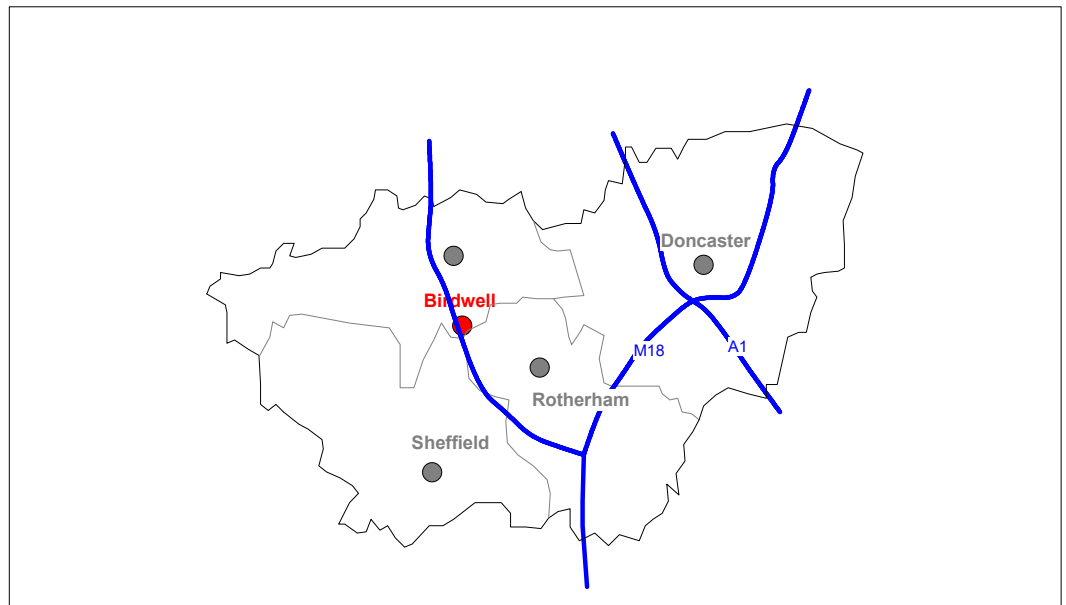
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<http://shropshiremines.org.uk/bmd/index.htm> (British Mining Database)

<http://www.a2a.org.uk>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>


# FIGURES



401

400

399

 see figure 2

4 34

4 35

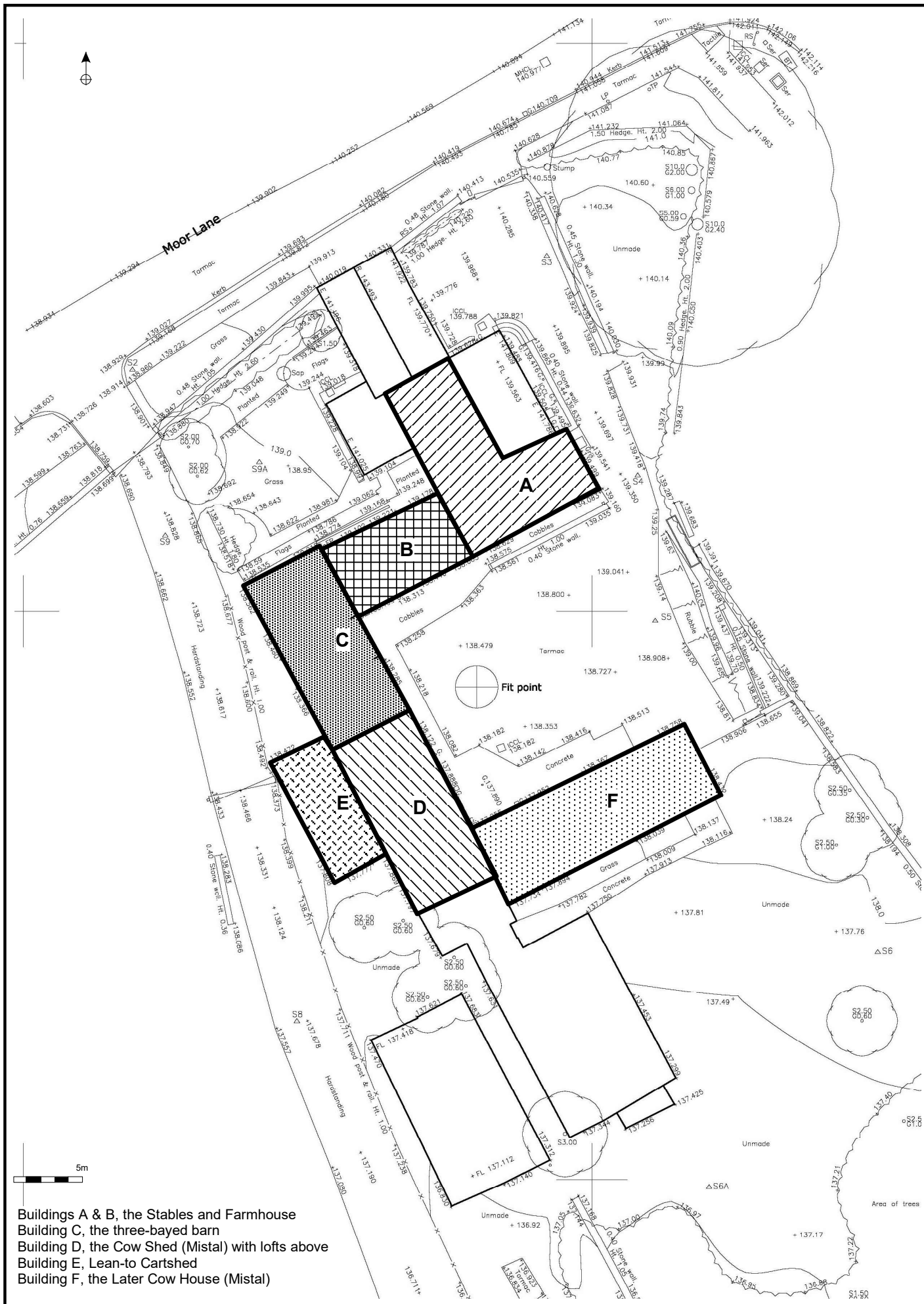
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Figure 1: Location Map

1:25000

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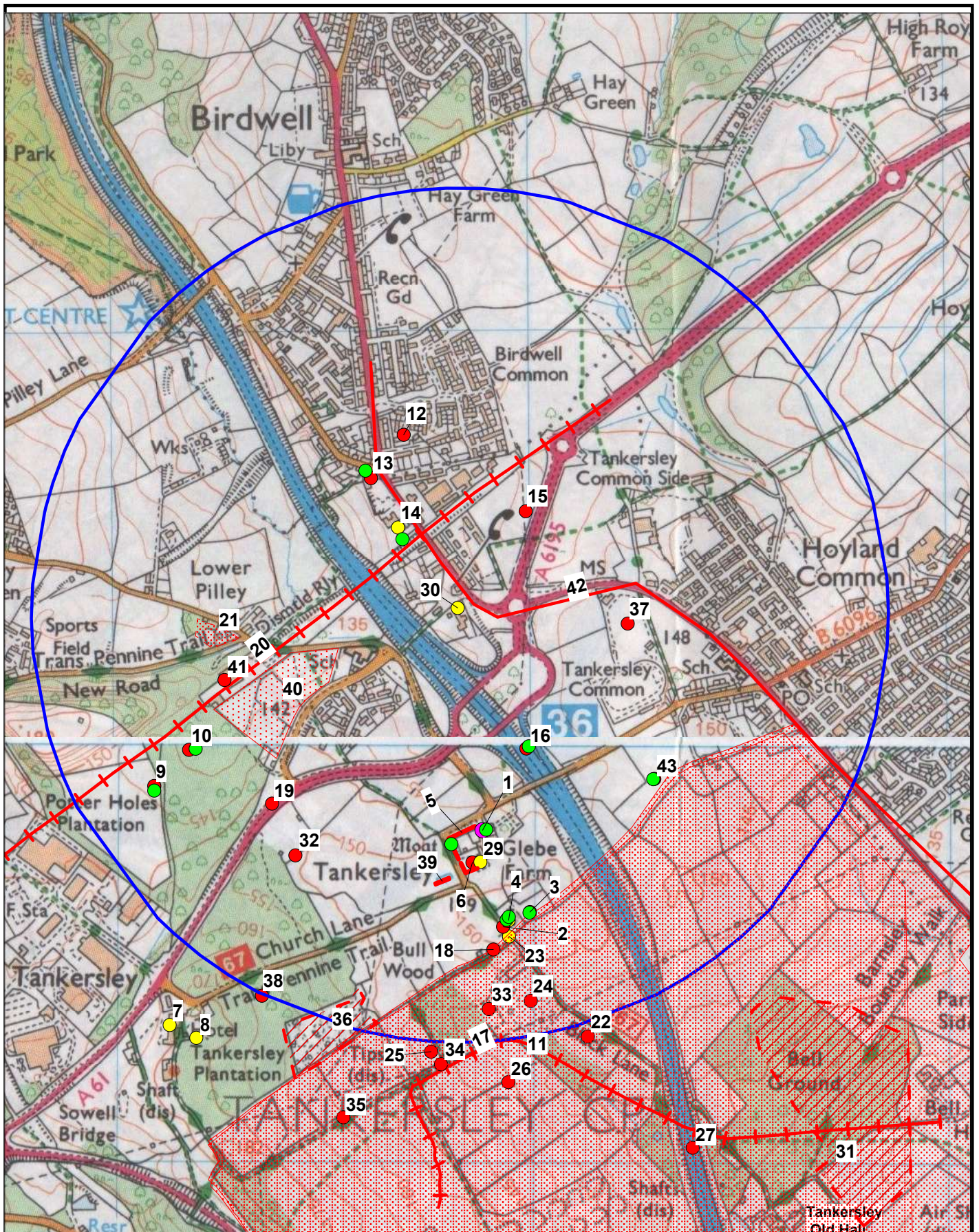


Buildings A & B, the Stables and Farmhouse  
 Building C, the three-bayed barn  
 Building D, the Cow Shed (Mistal) with lofts above  
 Building E, Lean-to Cartshed  
 Building F, the Later Cow House (Mistal)

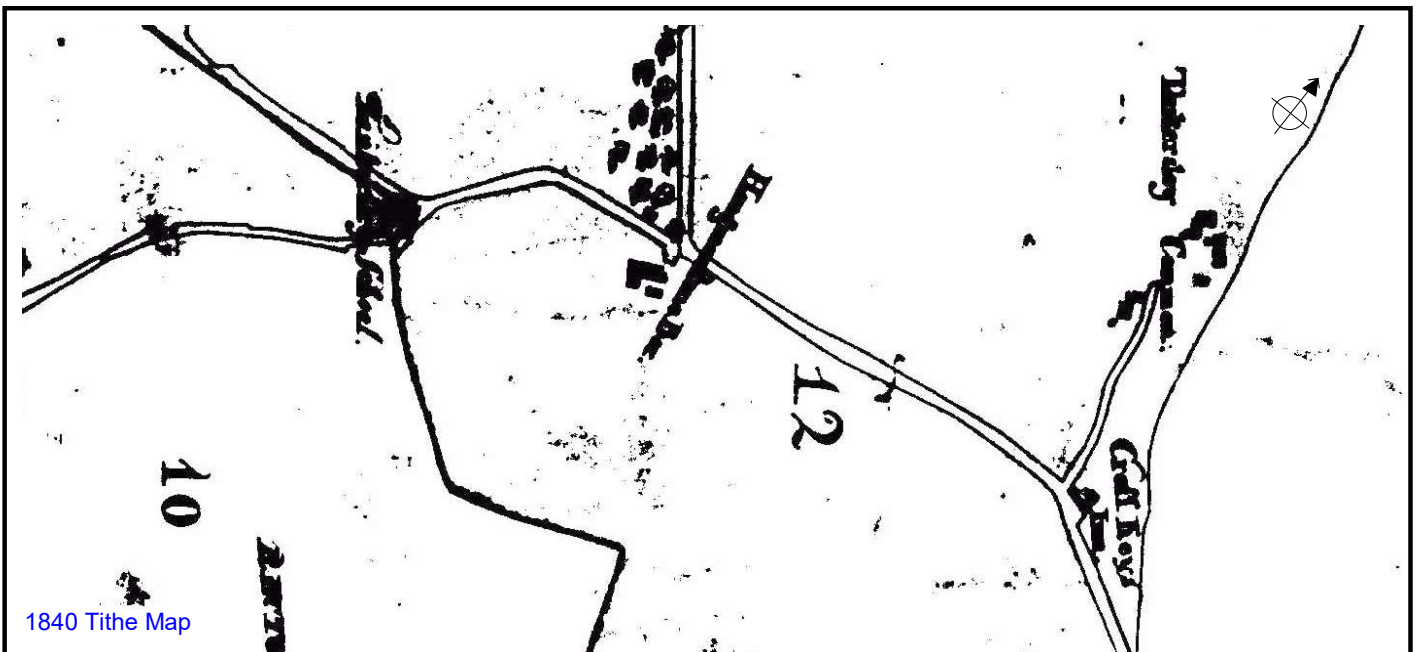
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Figure 2: Site Plan

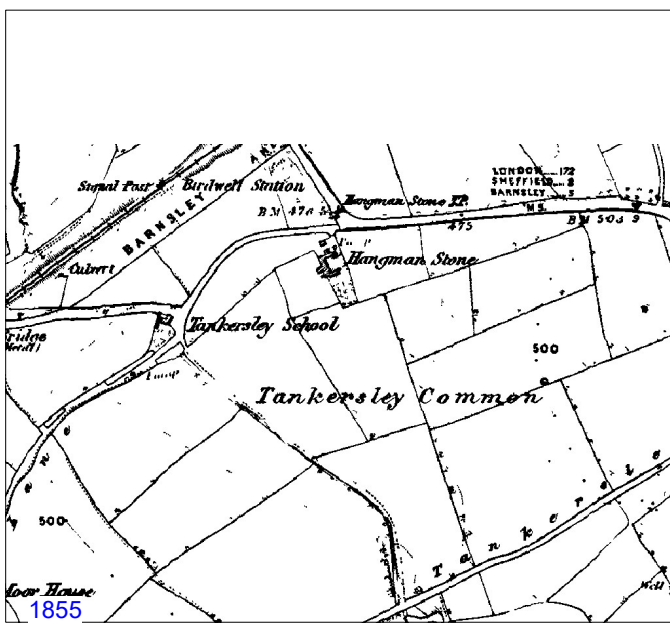
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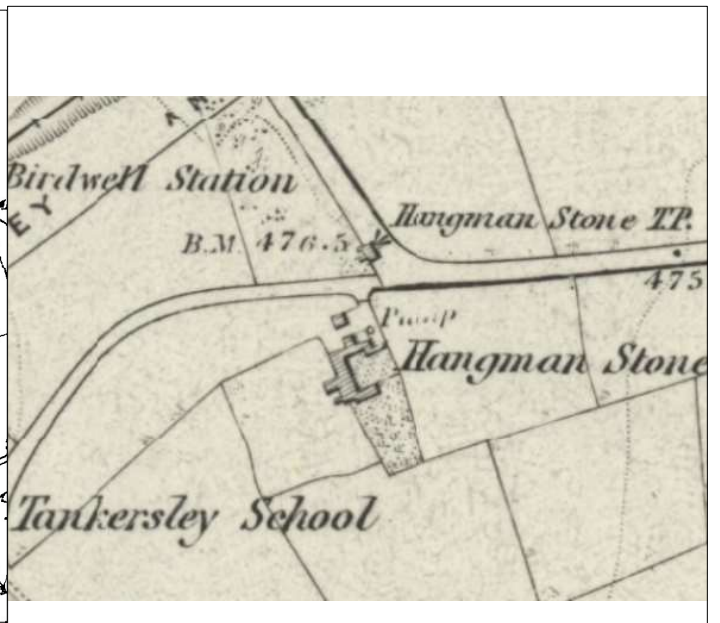
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1840 Tithe Map



1855



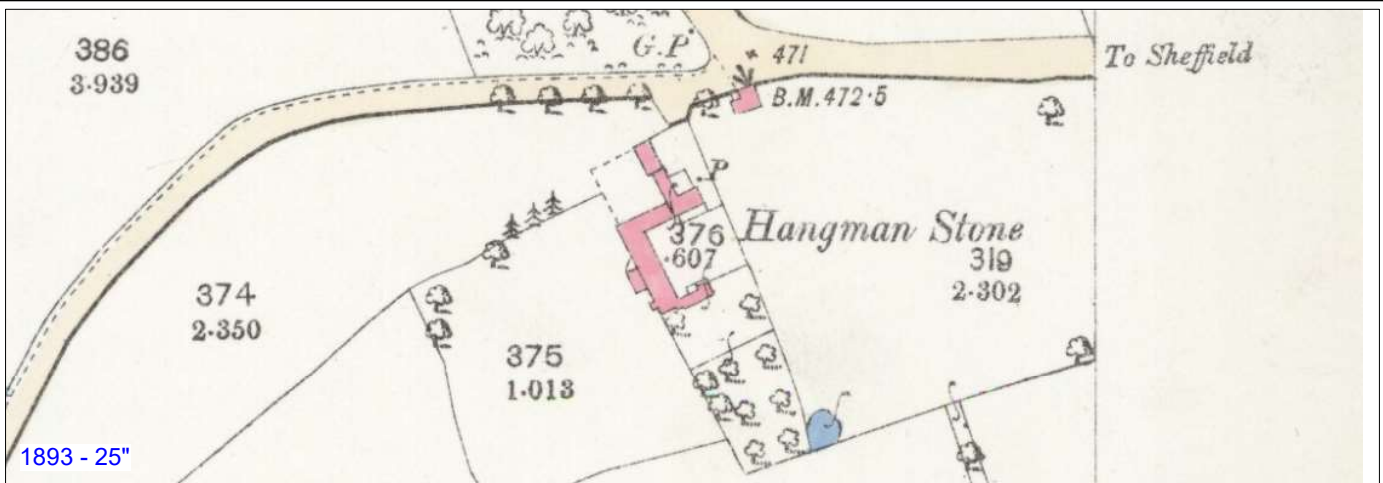
1864

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Figure 4: Historic Maps

not to scale

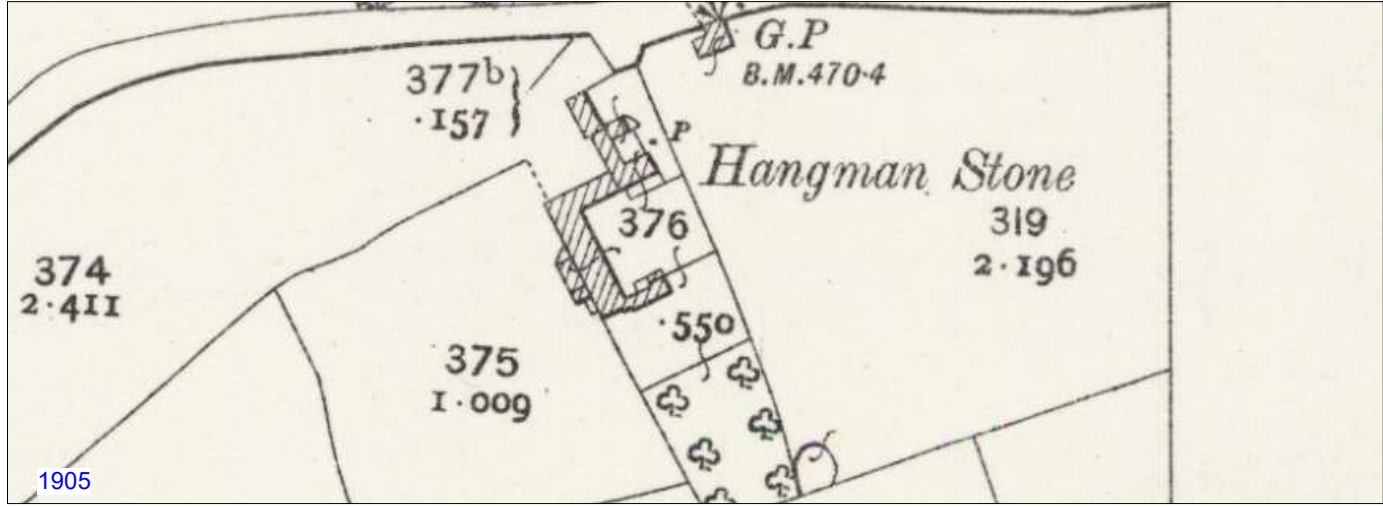
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1893 - 25"



1893/4



1905

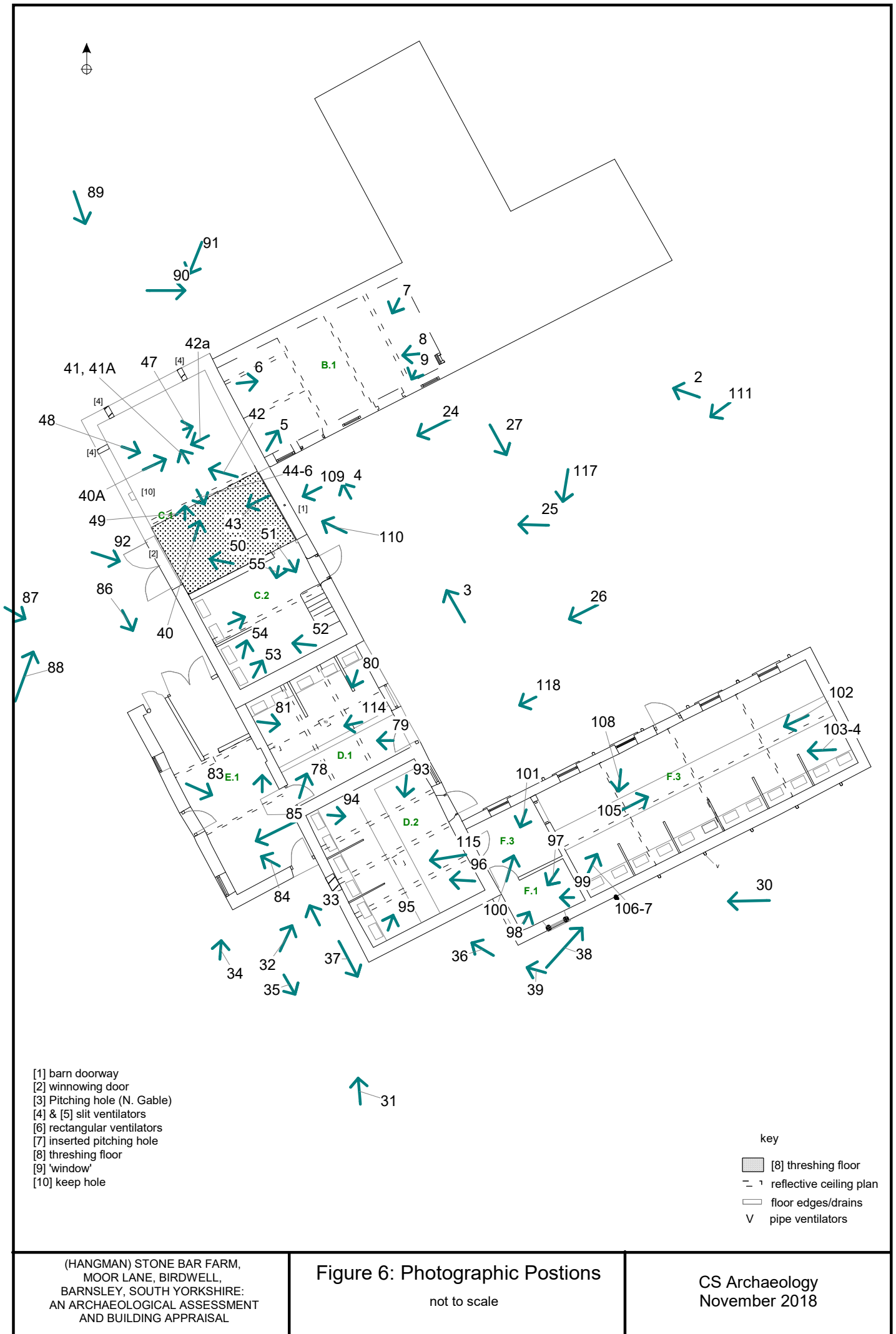


1931

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Figure 5: Historic Maps  
not to scale

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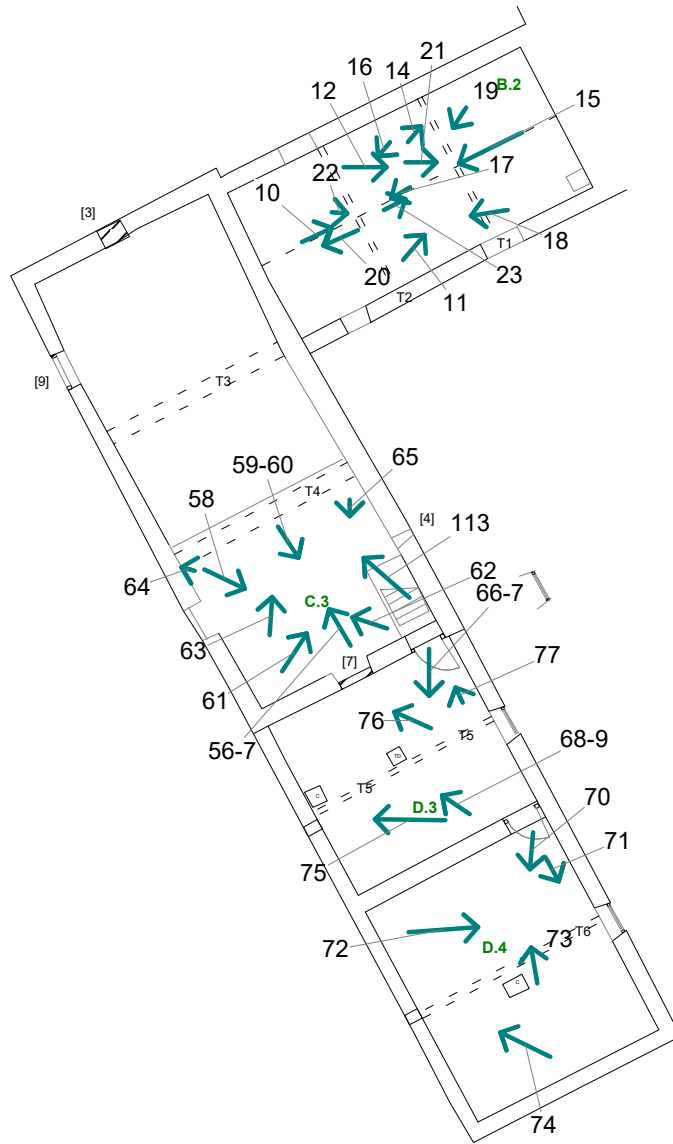


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Figure 6: Photographic Postions

not to scale

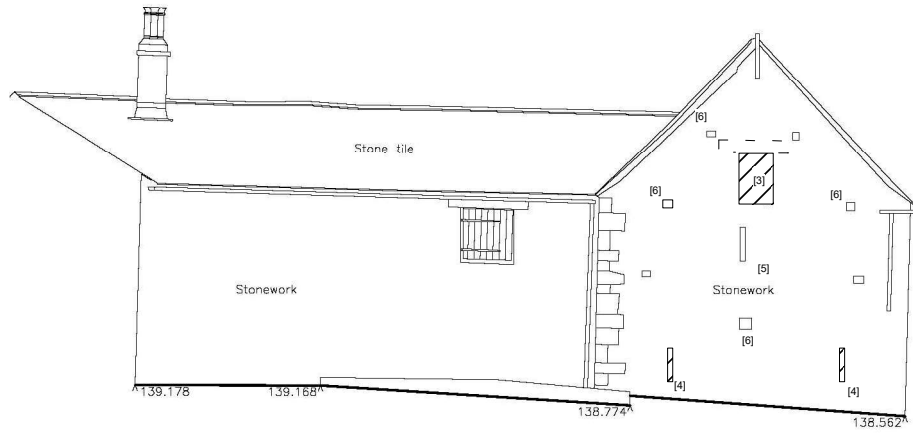
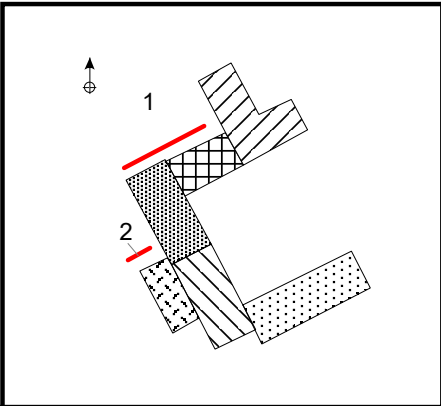
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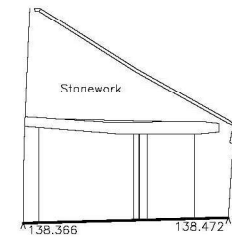
- [1] barn doorway
- [2] winnowing door
- [3] Pitching hole (N. Gable)
- [4] & [5] slit ventilators
- [6] rectangular ventilators
- [7] inserted pitching hole
- [8] threshing floor
- [9] 'window'
- [10] keep hole

key

- [8] threshing floor
- reflective ceiling plan
- floor edges/drains
- pipe ventilators



Elevation 1



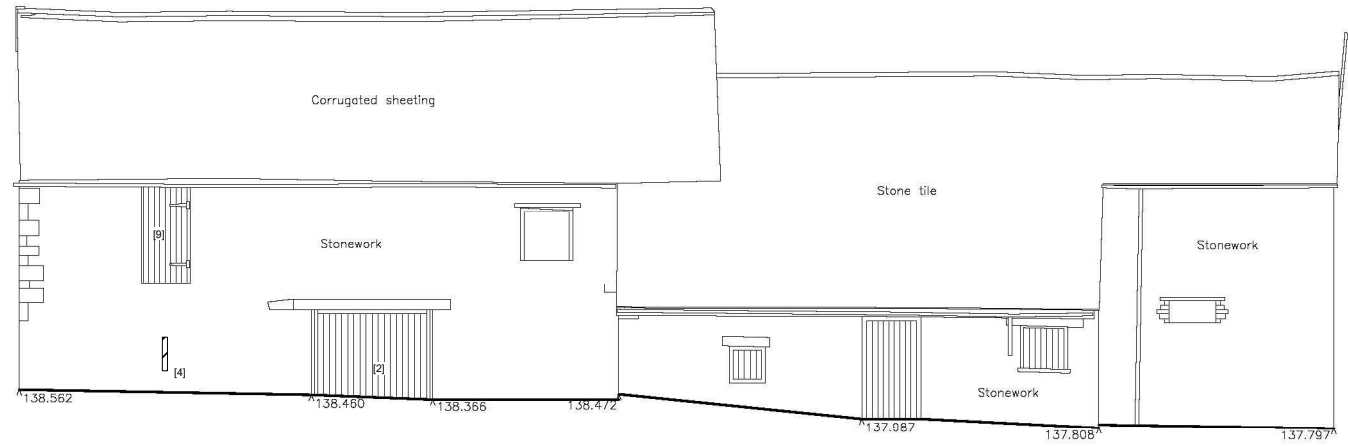
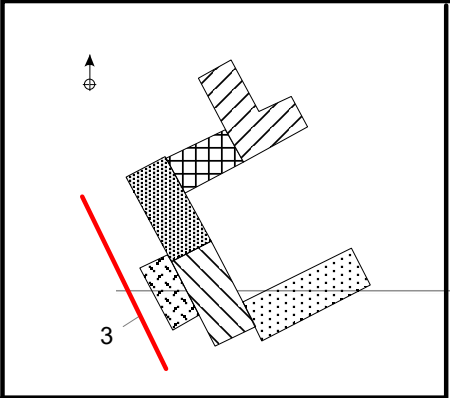
Elevation 2

- [1] barn doorway
- [2] winnowing door
- [3] Pitching hole (N. Gable)
- [4] & [5] slit ventilators
- [6] rectangular ventilators
- [7] inserted pitching hole
- [8] threshing floor
- [9] 'window'
- [10] keep hole



Figure 8: Building  
 Elevations 1 & 2

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Elevation 3

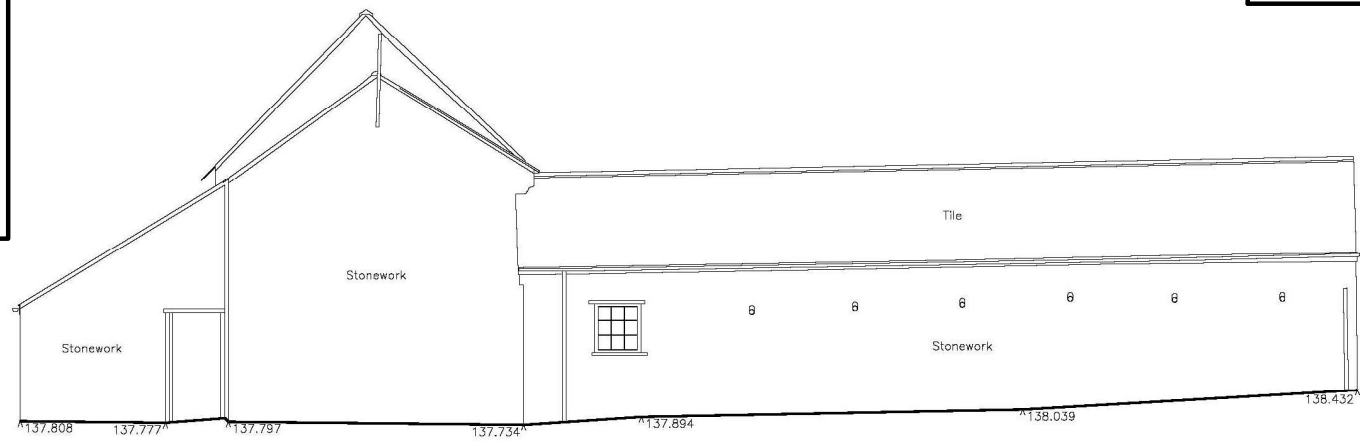
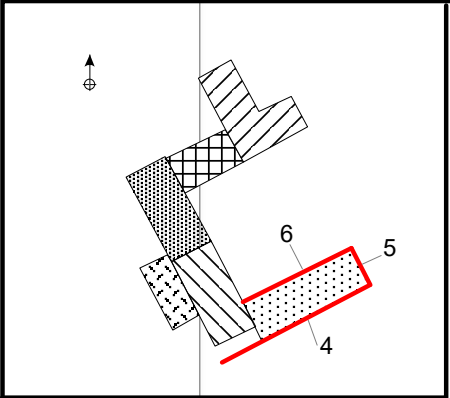


- [1] barn doorway
- [2] winnowing door
- [3] Pitching hole (N. Gable)
- [4] & [5] slit ventilators
- [6] rectangular ventilators
- [7] inserted pitching hole
- [8] threshing floor
- [9] 'window' –
- [10] keep hole

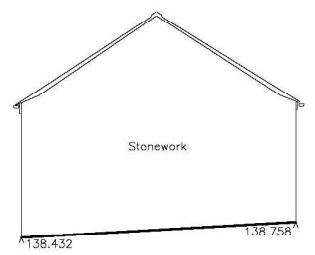
Figure 9: Building  
 Elevation 3



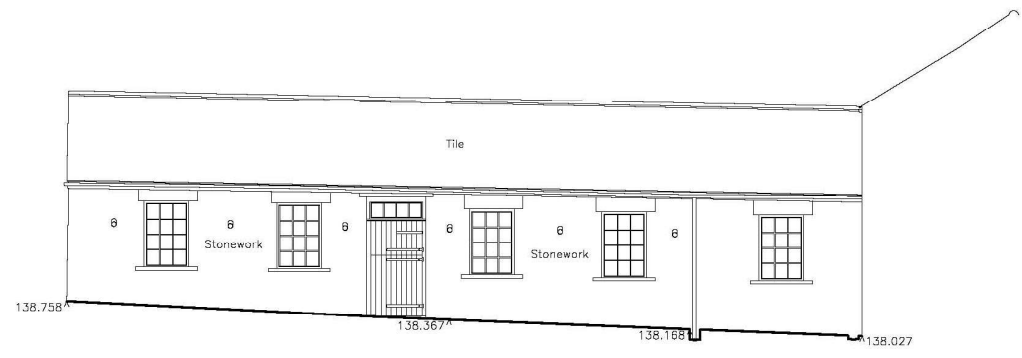
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Elevation 4



Elevation 5



Elevation 6



Figure 10: Building Elevations 4-6

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Elevation 7



Elevation 8

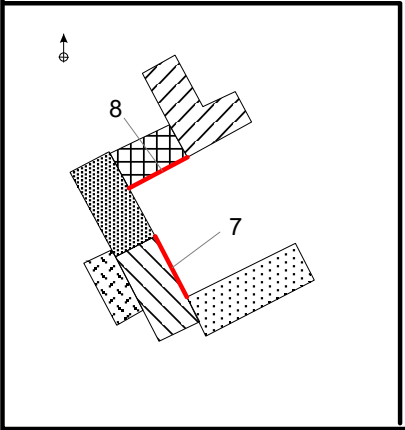
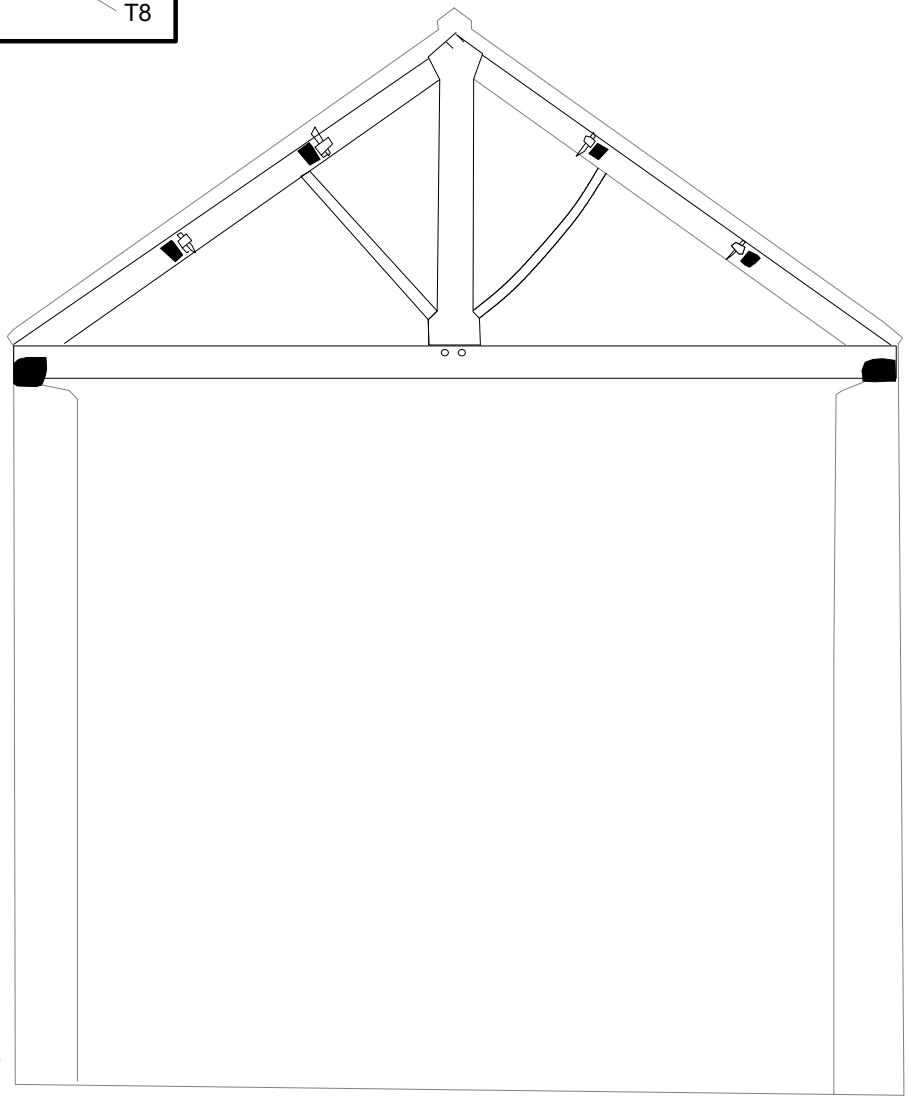
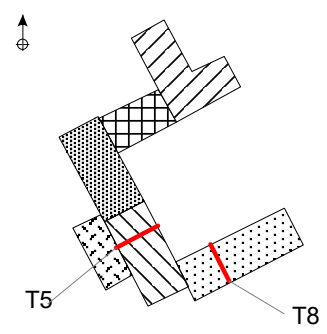
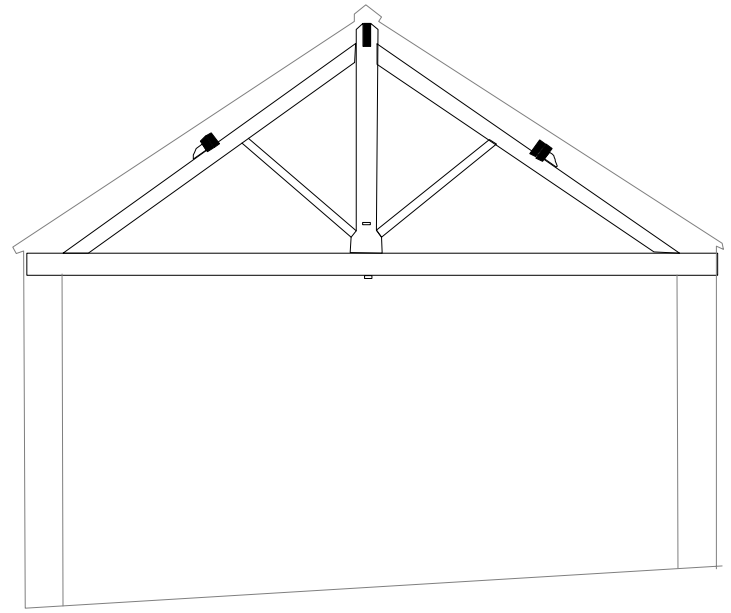


Figure 11: Building  
Elevations 7-8

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Truss 5 (Blg. D)



Truss 8 (Blg. F)

scale 1:200

Figure 13: Roof Trusses  
5 & 8

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(Hangman) Stone Bar Farm, Moor Lane, Birdwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal

# PLATES

(Hangman) Stone Bar Farm, Moor Lane, Birdwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal



**Plate 1, 2:** View of the farmhouse (Bldg.A) and attached Stable with loft over (Bldg.B), from the south east



**Plate 2, 3,** view of the Stable with Loft over (Bldg.B), from the south south-east



**Plate 3, 90:** General view of the rear elevation with opening to the first floor, from the west



**Plate 4,5:** Rm B.1, General view of the ground floor, from the west south west



**Plate 5,7:** Rm. B.1, General view of the ground floor, from the northeast



**Plate 6, 11:** *Rm. B.2*, View of the roof truss ('III'), from the southwest



**Plate 7, 16:** View of the roof truss [T2] ('IIII'), from the north east



**Plate 8, 14:** Rm.B.2 detail of the tenoned and pegged purlins and the principle rafter of the king-post roof truss, from the NNE



**Plate 9, 21:** Rm. B.2, detail of feint carpenter's mark 'IIII' to the tie-beam and strut, from the west



**Plate 10, 25:** Oblique view of the barn's front elevation, from the south east





Plate 11, 88: General view of the rear elevation, from the southwest



Plate 12, 89: view of the barn's gable wall, from the north.



Plate 13, 109: C.1, view of the Barn's door thresh and threshing floor, from the east northeast



Plate 14, 46: C.1, view of the roof T3, from the north northwest



**Plate 15, 40A:** C.1, View of the Barn's east wall (full height), from the west southwest



**Plate 16, 41A:** C.1, north gable wall (full height), from the south southeast



**Plate 17, 47:** View of the roof junction blds. B & C, from the west



**Plate 18, 51:** *roomC.2*, general view with inserted stone staircase, from the north northwest



**Plate 19, 52:** *C.2, general view, from the east southeast*



**Plate 20, 113:** *C.3, View of the barn's roof, from the southeast*



Plate 21, 118: detail of the northeast elevation, from the northeast



Plate 22, 37: Obscured view of the Cow House's gable elevation, from the south southwest



Plate 23, 39: View of the Cow House's gable elevation, from the southeast



**Plate 24, 114:** D.1, view of the ceiling, from the east



**Plate 25, 96:** D.2, view of the hayrack, stalls to the west wall, from the east



**Plate 26, 75:** D.3, general obscured view, from the east



Plate 27, 69: D.3, View of the roof and truss [T5], from the southeast



Plate 28, 76: D.3, Full height view of the north wall (former external barn wall), from the east





**Plate 29, 74:** D.4, general view of the end loft, from the southeast



**Plate 30, 70:** General view of the end loft with its central, fully enclosed wooden chute?, from the north northwest



**Plate 31, 34:** Oblique view of the west elevation of the Cartshed, from the south



**Plate 32, 86:** View of the front gable cart doorway, from the north northwest



**Plate 33, 32:** General view, from the southwest



**Plate 34, 85:** View of the west wall, from the northeast



**Plate 35, 27:** General view of the later Cow House (Mistal), from the northwest



**Plate 36, 30:** Oblique view of the rear wall of the later Cow House, west end with older in situ walling, from the east southeast



**Plate 37, 99:** Rm. F.1, General view, from the east



Plate 38, 100: General view, from the southwest



Plate 39, 108: F.3, general view of the roof, from the east



Plate 40, 104 : general view of the roof, from the east

(Hangman) Stone Bar Farm, Moor Lane, Birdwell, Barnsley, S70 5TY, South Yorkshire: An  
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# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1

## Sites and Monuments within the Study Area

**Site No.** 01 **SMR\_No:** 01137/01 (SM No. 29946: LB No. 333944)

**Type:** Building - Dovecote **NGR:** SK 34888 99799

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**

Dovecote. Dated 'RGDD / 1735'. Coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roof. Square, 3 storeys, single cell. Large quoins. Farmyard front has moulded, quoined segmental archway to ground floor and 20-pane casement to 2nd floor in square-faced surround covered by spiked iron cage. Continuous ledge beneath eaves. Shaped kneelers, ashlar gable copings. Rear: inserted ground-floor doorway; 2-light, square-faced mullioned window to 2nd floor. Left return: external stone steps to 1st-floor doorway which has square-faced surround with keystone and date stone over. Double-chamfered single-light window in gable. Interior not inspected. Attached farm buildings not of special interest.

**Source1** SYSMR

**Source2** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk))

**Site No.** 02 **SMR\_No:** 00806/01

**Type:** Findspot - Roman **NGR:** SK 34936 99569

**Period:** Romano-British

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Roman Coins, one of Victorius, was found in 1881 during enlargement of the church yard

**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 03 **SMR\_No:** 00806/02

**Type:** Find spot - Roman **NGR:** SK 35000 99601

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Roman Coins, one of Victorius, was found in 1881 during enlargement of the church yard.

**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 04 **SMR\_No:** 00152/01 (Listed Building No. 333935)

**Type:** Building - Church **NGR:** SK 34949 99581

**Period:** Medieval

**Status:** Grade II\* Listed Building

**Description:**

Church. 14th and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, north aisle wall rebuilt 1881. Ashlar sandstone, rubble walling to chancel; nave roof not visible, 19<sup>th</sup> century tiles to chancel. West tower, 3-bay nave with north aisle and south porch, 2-bay chancel with north organ chamber and vestry. Decorated; reticulated tracery. Tower: chamfered plinth, north-east vice in the form of a large buttress. 1881 datestone beneath 3-light west window with hoodmould. Round-headed slit windows beneath louvred 2-light belfry openings with rounded arches; square-headed belfry window on west. String course beneath embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. Nave: chamfered plinth. Rebuilt south porch has iron gates by Lutyens, 1901 (Brinknam p15), in quadrant-moulded ogee arch; gable copings with cross. Porch within has cavetto-moulded south door and medieval stones in side walls. Flanking 3-light windows have restored tracery and hoodmoulds. Sundial dated 1789 at south-west corner. Three C16-C17 two-light mullioned windows (that on right altered) beneath string course and embattled parapet. Rebuilt north wall with square-headed windows having cusped ogee lights, clerestorey with two 3-light windows, parapets as south. Chancel: blocked ogee-arched priest's door flanked by 2-light windows with quadrant-moulded surrounds to ogee lights beneath square head. C19 organ chamber has buttresses flanking plate tracery window beneath gable; lean-to vestry. C14 east window of 3 lights has head-carved hoodmould beneath gable with shaped kneelers, copings and cross. Interior: tall double-chamfered tower arch. North aisle has broach-stopped bases to cylindrical piers with moulded capitals (1 round, 1 octagonal); eastern respond with restored (?) waterleaf decoration; double-chamfered arches. Tall, pointed and double-chamfered chancel arch on moulded brackets. Painted-arched rood-stair door. C19 roofs and fittings. Monuments: cross slab with book and chalice to Thomas Toptyll (d1482) - near priest's door; other incised slabs include one to Richard Wortley (d1435). Eastern window on south side of nave probably by Morris and Co. in the style of Burne-Jones is in memory of Ellen Walker (d1879). S. Brinkman, *The Parish and Church of St. Peter, Tankersley, in the Diocese of Sheffield*, 1983 [2].



**Source1** SYSMR

**Source2** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk)).

**Site No.** 05 **SMR\_No:** 00160/01  
**Type:** Earthwork- Moat **NGR:** SK 34806 99779  
**Period:** Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:**  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 06 **SMR\_No:** 00160/02-3  
**Type:** Buildings-Old Rectory **NGR:** SK 34896 99672  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:**  
Site of the Rectory potential identified by parch marks during the summer of 1976.  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 07 **SMR\_No:** 02181/01 (Listed Building No. 333941)  
**Type:** Building - Tankersley **NGR:** SK 34133 99336  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**  
Farmhouse and farm buildings now 2 dwellings. Late C17, earlier core, later alterations. Some internal timber-framing, rubble and ashlar sandstone, stone slate eaves courses to Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, house and farm buildings in 40 metre long range, double wing to rear left. House on left: 3 bays. Large quoins, chamfered plinth. Quoined, bolection-moulded door surround with projecting keystone, C20 part-glazed door. 4-light double-chamfered mullioned window on left has wooden casement with glazing bars, 3-light casement over, 2 small casements above door. 4-light open-hall window on right has architrave set on 5 brackets, transom and king-mullion, casements to lower lights, uppers blocked; 2-light dormer inserted above has chamfered surround, kneelers and gable copings. Brick ridge stack opposite door and at right end of house-part. Farm building on right: ragged joint with rubble walling to right. 1st bay, now part of house, has door with inserted casement on each floor to left, casement on right with loft door over. Stable doors on right, slatted casements, boarded hatch to 1st floor, slit vents. Rear: truncated wing on left now with 20<sup>th</sup> century windows. Wing on right retains some double-chamfered openings, 2 with dripstones. Left return: bonded, chamfered doorway on right has keyed lintel; drip mould drops to left over 3-light casement, later 3-light casement over. Interior: evidence of timber framing in partition wall between main range and truncated rear wing; another truss with post visible from loft set close to this partition within the wing. Principal-rafter roof trusses. P. F. Ryder, notes in South Yorkshire Ancient Monuments and Sites [2].

**Source1** SYSMR

**Source2** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk))

**Site No.** 08 **SMR\_No:** 02182/01 (Listed Building No.333942)  
**Type:** Building - Timber framed **NGR:** SK 3422099315  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**  
Farm building approximately 80 metres to east of Tankersley Farmhouse. Farm building now grain store. C16 or early C17, later walling. Timber-framed, rubble sandstone, sheet asbestos roof. Single storey, 4 bays. Large quoins. Central 2 bays, open-fronted and with C20 brick pier, bay 1 on left obscured by adjoining building (not of special interest), bay 4 has plain walling. Interior: 6 wall posts visible, left end posts absent; some braces to the tie beams; principal-rafter trusses with curving struts, double purlins and diagonally-set ridge. Unusually low timber-framed structure, probably a cowhouse originally.

**Source1** SYSMR

**Source2** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk))

**Site No.** 09 **SMR\_No:** 02317/01  
**Type:** Earthwork - bell pit **NGR:** SK 34099 99911  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:** -  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 10 **SMR\_No:** 02854/01  
**Type:** Earthwork - bell pit **NGR:** SK 34183 99997  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:** -  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 11 **SMR\_No:** 02954/01  
**Type:** Deer Park **NGR:** SK 34989 99251  
**Period:** Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:** Tankersley Deer park together with the Wortley represents one of two parks in the parish of Tankersley established during the Medieval period. Origins of the park not known in detail but most deer parks created during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. All deer belonged to the king, royal licences had to be obtained for hunting. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was improved but its hall which had been relocated from the site of Glebe farm was abandoned in favour of Wentworth Woodhouse chief seat of the Marquis of Rockingham and his successors the Earls Fitzwilliam. The park was then used for agriculture and partly for iron and coal mining.

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855.

**Source2** Hey 1975

**Site No.** 12 **SMR\_No:** 03658/02  
**Type:** Earthwork - dam **NGR:** SE 34704 00751  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:**  
Old Clack Mill dam  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 13 **SMR\_No:** 03900/01  
**Type:** Building - Obelisk **NGR:** SE 34624 00647  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:**  
Folly with an inscribed date stone set to the north elevation "Wentworth Castle 3 miles 1775"  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 14 **SMR\_No:** 04419/01 (Listed Building No. 469990)  
**Type:** Building - Mine Rescue **NGR:** SE 34689 00528  
**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**  
The first purpose built Miners rescue station. Built in 1902 with minor late 20th century alterations. Built for the West Yorkshire Coal Mine Owners Association. Red brick with ashlar dressings and slate hipped roof and single brick stack. 2 storey. Street front has doorway to left with panel door, overlight and ashlar lintel. To right 3-light cross casement window and beyond modern casement window replacing former square bay window. Above two 3-light cross casement windows, that to left in half-timbered gable above, to right 2 small casement windows in rendered section, originally half-timbered. To rear courtyard with single and 2 storey outbuildings around 3 sides of the yard, for the storage of mines rescue equipment and transport. This building was the first purpose built Coal Mines Rescue Station to be built in England and it is listed for its important historical associations with the Coal Mining Industry.

**Source1** SYSMR

**Source2** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk))

**Site No.** 15 **SMR\_No:** 04427/01  
**Type:** Building - Memorial **NGR:** SE 34996 00565  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:**  
Oaks Colliery Memorial  
**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 16 **SMR\_No:**04682  
**Type:** Battlefield (Site of) **NGR:** SE 34994 00565  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Tankersley Moor putative battlefield. This battlefield was referred to in the writings of the Duchess of Newcastle . The battle is said to have been a Royalist Victory at which 'many were slain and some taken prisoners' The exact whereabouts of the battle is unknown. Tankersley moor does not seem to be marked on either the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map or Jefferys 18<sup>th</sup> century map of Yorkshire. It has been speculated that the site may lie close to the junction 36 of the M1. A sealed Knot article reports the finding of "cannon balls in a field near Tankersley Lane in 1917, and a musket ball in a tree cut down in 1876, and are still held in St Peters (Site 4). The church guide of St Peters suggests the battle took place approximately over ground between the church and Hoyland Common [1].

**Source1** SYSMR

**Site No.** 17 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Railway and tram road (Site of) **NGR:** SK 34867 99263 (centre on)  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description** A railway and tram road were constructed across the park linking Tankersley Park Colliery with the Thorncliffe and Elsecar Railway.

**Source1** 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 18 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Settlement – (Site of) **NGR:** SK 34912 99511  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Situated to the northwest of the road were a series of 7 enclosures, orientated north-west to south-east, the central two enclosures contained a well and buildings aligned south-west/north-east

**Source1** 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855.

**Site No.** 19 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Building (Site of) **NGR:** SK 34382 99866  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Moor House" situated to the east of Moor Lane depicted as late as the OS map of 1893

**Source1** 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 20 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Railway (Site of) **NGR:** SE 34462 00289  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

South Yorkshire Railway (Sheffield Branch), work started in 1851, as a single lane connecting Aldham Junction near Barnsley with Blackburn junction near Meadowhall. The first passenger service started in September 1854.

**Source1** 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Source 2** [http://www.spick.co.uk/railways\\_one.htm](http://www.spick.co.uk/railways_one.htm)

**Site No.** 21 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Quarry (Site of) **NGR:** SE 34252 00276  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Lidget Quarry (Sandstone)"

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 22 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Quarry (Site of) **NGR:** SK 35138 99301  
**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Large "Ironstone Pit" oval in shape with an area of 0.88ha (2.2 acres)

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 23

**SMR\_No:** (Listed Building No. 333937)

**Type:** Sundial

**NGR:** SK 349499560

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**

Sundial. Mid 18th century, dial dated 1745. Ashlar sandstone. Single step to square abacus retaining dated dial now without gnomon.

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Source2** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk))

**Site No.** 24

**SMR\_No:** -

**Type:** Quarry (Site of)

**NGR:** SK 35001 99387

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Extensive area east of Bull Wood, 0.83 Ha.

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855.

**Site No.** 25

**SMR\_No:** -

**Type:** Well

**NGR:** SK 34761 99267

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Paddock Well"

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855.

**Site No.** 26

**SMR\_No:** -

**Type:** Trough

**NGR:** SK 34946 99192

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Trough"

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 27

**SMR\_No:** -

**Type:** Quarry

**NGR:** SK 35388 99031

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Ironstone Pit", 1.3ha

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 29

**SMR\_No:** (Listed Building No. 333936)

**Type:** Building - Mounting Platform **NGR:** SK 34945 99563

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**

Mounting platform. Probably late C18. Sandstone. Plan is keyhole shape. Five steps to circular platform with chamfered edge overhanging wallstone plinth. Included for group value [1].

**Source1** English Heritage ([lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://online.english-heritage.org.uk)).

**Site No.** 30

**SMR\_No:** (Listed Building No. 333934)

**Type:** Building - Stone Bar **NGR:** SE 34831 00334

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** Grade II Listed Building

**Description:**

Farmhouse with attached stable and barn. 18th century, barn probably early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Coursed, rubble sandstone, stone slate roof. 2-storey, 2-bay house with stable under same roof on left and wing to rear; 2-storey barn set across left end of range. House: part-glazed door flanked by 2-light horizontal-sliding sashes, all lintels tooled as voussoirs. 1st-floor windows the same. Brick end stack on right, stone ridge stack at left end of house-part. Stable: 2 stable doors with flanking casements; 9-pane casement to 1st-floor left, boarded hatch on right. Barn: taller and with large quoins. Boarded harr-hung barn doors under wood lintel. Stable door and window on left, slit vent over; steeply-pitched roof. Attached farm buildings

on left of barn not of special interest [1]. Historically the farmstead was known as Hangmans's Stone (OS 1893) [2].

**Source1** English Heritage (Ibonline.english-heritage.org.uk)

**Source2** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893

**Site No.** 31 **SMR\_No:** -

**Type:** Quarries/Pits - The **NGR:** SK 35678 99275

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

This quarry site is was historically amalgamated with Swallow Wood ironstone quarry and was in operation until 1852 possible 1858, but by 1865 was referred to "Bell Ground, former Ironstone pits (Elliott 1998, 96).

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 32 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Building (Site of) **NGR:** SK 34437 99741

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Site of "Tankersley Grange" constructed between 1855 and 1893, still extant in 1931.

**Source1** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893.

**Site No.** 33 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Building - Pavilion **NGR:** SK 34900 99368

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

This represents a complex of sites associated with the "Miners Welfare Recreation Ground" centred on the "Miners Pavilion" with a Bowling Green and Tennis Court to the north.

**Source1** 3rd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1831

**Site No.** 34 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Building - probable **NGR:** SK 34784 99237

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Probable field barn set in the corner of a large enclosure field adjacent to Bull Wood constructed between 1855 and 1893.

**Source1** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893

**Site No.** 35 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Building - probable **NGR:** SK 34549 99111

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Probable site of a field barn represented by a rectangular building set into the corner of an large enclosure field.

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 36 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Quarries - ironstone pits **NGR:** SK 34518 99314

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

Enclosed by a large irregular enclosure 5.3 Ha (2.14 acres) abutting and north of the site of the deer park enclosure wall (Site 11).

**Source1** 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

**Site No.** 37 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Cricket Ground **NGR:** SE 35270 00293

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Status:** significant but non-statutory

**Description:**

"Cricket Ground".

**Source1** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893

**Site No.** 38 **SMR\_No:** -

**Type:** Quarry **NGR:** SK 34555 99404  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Description:**  
"Old Quarry"  
**Source1** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893.

**Site No.** 39 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Pond **NGR:** SK 34790 99677  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Description:**  
Pond  
**Source1** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893

**Site No.** 40 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Ridge and Furrow **NGR:** SE 34402 00107  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Period:** Medieval/Post Medieval  
**Description:**  
Ridge and furrow field systems bisected by stone-filled field drains revealed by geophysical survey.  
**Source1** WYAS 1998 (Report No. 653).

**Site No.** 41 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Station **NGR:** SE 34270 00164  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Description:**  
Birdwell station constructed between 1855 and 1893.  
**Source1** 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893.

**Site No.** 42 **SMR\_No:** -  
**Type:** Road **NGR:** SE 35093 00350  
**Status:** significant but non-statutory  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Description:**  
Wakefield to Sheffield Turnpike the under control of the Wakefield and Sheffield Trust. The Parliamentary Act to create the turnpike was eventually passed in 1785.  
**Source1** National Archives, Catalogue Reference: NRA 41253, Record Ref: TC 362-5, 404-412, 450-2

**Site No.** 43 **SMR\_No:** 04819  
**Type:** Ridge and Furrow **NGR:** SE 35299 99919  
**Status:** non-statutory  
**Period:** Medieval  
**Description:**  
Medieval ridge and furrow within Tankersley  
**Source1** SYSMR

## APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

### 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER @ 400

No.	Plate No.	Neg. No.	Location	Description	From
1		1/36-35	Ext	General view of the farmstead	NNE
2	1	1/34	Ext.A/B	View of the farmhouse (Blg.A) and attached Stable with loft over (Blg.B)	SE
3	2	1/33-32	Ext.B	View of the Stable with Loft over (Blg.B)	SSE
4		1/31	Ext.B	Detail of the doorway	SE
5	7	1/30	B.1	General view of the ground floor	WSW
6		1/29	B.1	General view of the ground floor	W
7	5	1/28	B.1	General view of the ground floor	NE
8		1/27	B.1	General view of the ground floor	E
9		1/26	B.1	Detail of the ceiling	N
10		1/25		General view of the Loft	W
11	6	1/24-3	B.2	View of the roof truss [T1] ('III')	SW
12		1/22	B.2	View of the roof truss [T1] ('III')	W
13					
14	7	1/21	B.2	Detail of the tenoned and pegged purlins and the principle rafter of the king-post roof truss	NNE
15		1/20	B.2	General view towards the part rebuilt 'east' wall	NE
16	6	1/19-8	B.2	View of the roof truss [T2] ('III')	NE
17		1/17-6	B.2	View of the roof truss [T2] ('III')	NE
18		1/15	B.2	General view	E
19		1/14	B.2	General view	N
20		1/13	B.2	General view of the part rebuilt 'east' wall	NE
21	9	1/12-11	B.2	Detail of feint carpenter's mark 'III' to the tie-beam and strutt	W
22		1/10-9	B.2	View of the roof truss ('III')	SW
23		1/8	B.2	General view of the loft's eastern end	SW
24		1/7	C,Ext.	General view of the Barns front Elevation	NE
25		1/6	C,Ext.	Oblique view of the Barns front Elevation	SE
26		1/5	D. Ext.	General view of the Cow House (Mistal) with Loft above	NE
27	35	¼	F Ext.	General view of the later Cow House (Mistal)	NW
28		1/3	F Ext.	View of the gable elevation of the later Cow House	N
29		1/2	F Ext.	Oblique view of the rear wall of the later Cow House	ESE
30	36	1/1, 2/36	F Ext.	Oblique view of the rear wall of the later Cow House, west end with older in situ walling	ESE
31	22	2/35	D Ext	Obscured view of the Cow House's gable elevation	SSW
32	33	2/34	D/E Ext.	General view	SW
33		2/33	E Ext	View of the +doorway	SSE
34	31	2/32	E Ext.	Oblique view of the west elevation of the Cartshed	S
35		2/31	Ext	View of the chicken sheds	NNW
36		2/30	D Ext	View of the Cow House's gable elevation within the temporary wood shed	SE
37		2/29		View of the chicken sheds	NNW

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38		2/28	D Ext.	Oblique view of the rear wall of the later Cow House	SW
39	23	2/27	D Ext.	View of the Cow House's gable elevation	SE
40		2/26, 4/10	C.1	View of the Barn's east wall	SW
40A	15	4/10	C.1	View of the Barn's east wall (full height)	WSW
41		2/2	C.1	North gable wall	SSE
41A	16	4/11	C.1	North gable wall (full height)	SSE
42		2/24	C.1	General view	SE
42A		2/24	C.1	General view	SE
43		2/23	C.1	General view of the west wall	ENE
44-6		1/22 -20	C.1	View of the inserted brick south wall and roof	NNW
46	14	2/19-8	C.1	View of the roof T3	NNW
47	17	2/17-6	C.1	View of the roof junction blgs. B & C	W
48		2/15-4	C.1	View of the barn doorway	NW
49		2/13-2	C.1	View of the tie-beam truss and roof	NNW
50		2/11	C.1	View of the winnowing doorway to the west wall	ENE
51	18	2/10	C.2	General view with inserted stone staircase	NNW
52	19	2/9	C.2	General view	ESE
53		2/8	C.2	General view with inserted stone staircase	SW
54		2/7	C.2	General view of the brick north wall	S
55		2/6	C.2	View of the ceiling	N
56		2/5	C.3	View of the barn roof from the loft	SSE
57		2/4	C.3	General view down from the loft to the ground floor (C.1)	SSE
58		2/3	C.3	Oblique view of the south 'gable' stone wall	NW
59		2/2	C.3	View of the south 'gable' stone wall	NNW
60		2/1	C.3	Detail of the pitching hole of the south 'gable' stone wall	NNW
61		3/36-5	C.3	View of the east wall	SW
62		3/34	C.3	View of the west wall with rectangular shuttered window	SE
63		3/33	C.3	View of the roof (T4)	S
64		3/32	C.3	Detail of the truss/wall plate	ESE
65		3/31	C.3	Oblique view of the pitching hole of the south 'gable' stone wall	N
66		3/30	D.3	General view with horse equipment	NNW
67		3/29	D.3	View of the roof (T5)	N
68		3/28	D.3	General view of the north wall	SE
69	27	3/27	D.3	View of the roof and truss [T5]	SE
70	30	3/26	D.4	General view of the end loft with its central wooden chute?	NNW
71		3/25	D.4	General view of the end loft with its central wooden chute and roof	SSE
72		3/24	D.4	General view of the end loft with its central wooden chute?	NW
73		3/23	D.4	General view of the end loft	S
74	29	3/22	D.4	General view of the end loft	SE
75	26	3/21	D.3	General obscured view	E
76	28	3/20	D.3	Full height view of the north wall (former external barn wall)	E
77		3/19	D.3	View of the door	SSE
78		3/18-6	D.1	General view	SW
79		3/15	D.1	General view	SE
80		3/14	D.1	View of the west wall with chute and doorway into the lean-to Cartshed	NE



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81		3/13	D.1	General view	NW
82		3/12-1	D.1	General view	S
83		3/10	E.1	General view	NW
84		3/9	E.1	General view	
85	34	3/8	E.1	View of the west wall	NE
86	32	3/7	E Ext	View of the front gable cart doorway	NNW
87		3/6	C/E	General view	NW
88	11	3/5	C	General view of the rear elevation	SW
89	12	¾	C	View of the gable wall	N
90	3	3/3	B	General view of the rear elevation with opening to the first floor	W
91		3/2	C	Oblique view of the gable wall	NE
92		3/1	C	View of the 'winnowing' door	W
93	11	4/36-5	D.3	General view	N
94	12	4/34	D.3	General view	NW
95		4/33	D.3	General view	S
96	25	4/32	D.3	General view of the hay rack to the west wall	NE
97		4/31	E.2	General view	N
98		4/30	E.2	General view	S
99	37	4/29	E.2	General view	E
100	38	4/28	E.1	General view	SW
101		4/27	E.1	General view	N
102		4/26	E.3	View of the former Cow Shed	SW
103		4/25	E.3	General view	E
104	40	4/24	E.3	General view of the roof	E
105		4/23	E.3	General view	W
106		4/22	E.3	General view	SW
107		4/21	E.3	General view of the roof	SW
108	39	4/20	E.3	General view with the concrete stall dividers	SW
109	13	4/19-7	C	View of the Barn's door thresh and threshing floor	ENE
110		4/16-5	C	Oblique view of the Barn's door thresh and threshing floor	SE
111		4/14-3	Ext	View of the farmyard	NE
112		4/12	Ext.	View of the farmstead from Moor Lane	NW
113	20	4/8-7	C.3	View of the barn's roof	SE
114	24	4/6-5	D.1	View of the ceiling	E
115		4/4	E.1	Oblique view of the chute door to the east wall	S
116		4/3	E.2	View of the ceiling	E
117		4/2	D/F, Ext.	View into the corner between the Cow sheds (Blgs. D&F)	NNE
118	21	4/1	D Ext.	Detail of the NE elevation	NE



## **MODEL BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING APPRAISAL**

### **1 SUMMARY**

1.1 In advance of the proposed development, a detailed assessment of the archaeological importance of the site and an appraisal of the special historic interest of the building(s) are required; the results will be used to inform the design process and may act as supporting information to the Local Planning Authority. This combined assessment/building appraisal is required as the site may contain standing and buried features of importance that need to be considered at both the planning and development stages.

### **2 PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT/APPRaisal**

2.1 The assessment and appraisal will give:

1. An assessment of the likely nature and potential of the buried deposits on this site;
2. Consideration to the need for further investigation (evaluation), to fully inform on the nature of the buried archaeology present;
3. An understanding of the significance of the standing buildings on the site;
4. An assessment of the impact of the development proposal on that significance;
5. An assessment of the likely impact on the setting of any identified heritage assets.

### **3 ARCHIVAL STUDY**

3.1 Sources to be consulted, in order to complete the assessment/appraisal, are listed below (any constraints on source availability should be noted in the subsequent report):

- a) The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for the appropriate area around the site (not less than 1km in rural and 500m in urban areas).
- b) All relevant historical documents and photographs held in local libraries and archives, including:
  - i. Local Studies Libraries and Archives of the South Yorkshire local authorities (and including Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and/or former West Riding Archives, as appropriate);
  - ii. The Historic England Archive, and other national/regional archives, as appropriate, e.g. the National Archives, Kew;

- iii. Specialist archives e.g. The Railways Archive, The Methodist Archives and Research Centre, The National Gas Archive, etc., as appropriate.

NB For metal trades sites, the Hawley Collection at Kelham Island Industrial Museum, Sheffield, must be consulted; where mining remains are indicated/expected, the archives of South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service must be consulted.

- c) Archival plans and maps of the site and its environs, including:
  - i. historical, pictorial and surveyed maps and plans;
  - ii. Ordnance Survey maps at appropriate scales, from first edition to the present day.<sup>1</sup>
- d) Relevant archaeological archives and related information held by Local Authority and other museums.<sup>2</sup>
- e) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- f) Trade and Business Directories.
- g) Place name evidence.
- h) Oral history evidence.
- i) Records and information held by the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Officer (e.g. listed building records).
- j) Visual inspection of the site.
- k) Geotechnical data (if available).
- l) Survey drawings of any existing/former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
- m) Historic and modern aerial photographs, including obliques & verticals held by the Historic England Archive (HEA).<sup>3</sup>

3.2 The results of this study will be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the standing buildings. The results will be used to put the site and standing buildings in context and establish their archaeological and historical significance.

#### **4 NATURE OF APPRAISAL**

4.1 The building appraisal is necessary to enable a detailed understanding to be gained of the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings. The buildings (including curtilage structures) and their street or landscape setting should be carefully examined. This work will identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site and establish the buildings'

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<sup>1</sup> The largest mapped scale must be used. This is likely to be 1:10,560 for first edition sheets and 1:2500 for later mapping; for urban areas, town plans at 1:1056 must be consulted, where these were produced.

<sup>2</sup> There may be a charge for consulting the museum; contact the museum curator for details.

<sup>3</sup> As a minimum, a coversearch will be obtained from the HEA and appropriate photographs identified and analysed. Where important historic information is shown, this needs to be included in the report. Where cropmark evidence is present, rectification of the data should be undertaken. For the areas of the Lower Wharfedale and Magnesian Limestone NMP studies, only photos post-dating these studies need to be consulted – to allow any additional data to be rectified; SYAS can provide an A4 printout of data from these projects; the transcribed data itself, in digital format, will need to be purchased from the Historic England Archive.

contribution to the area's historic character. It is anticipated that the appraisal will take the form of a photographic record supplemented by a drawn record.

4.2 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor (see 9.1 below) prior to the work being carried out.

4.3 A contingency is to be allowed for specialist assessment of any relevant material identified on site e.g. paper records or artefacts relating to the use of the building being appraised,. The contractor must advise the monitor if such archive material, is found to be present. The monitor will then discuss the removal of this material off site, to an appropriate archive store, with the site owners. Information gathered from such evidence will be used by the contractor to supplement the results of their previous research.

## **5 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING**

5.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building complex. All photographs will normally be on black and white film; where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decoration, 35mm colour slide photography will be used.

5.2 Digital photography can only be used to supplement the photographic record; it must not form any part of the primary archive.

5.3 General photographs of the interior & exterior of the building(s), the site and its setting are required. Detailed photographs of identified features of interest are also required. Photographs are to be taken with 35mm or Medium Format cameras.

5.4 All detailed photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale.

5.5 Where appropriate, perspective control will be used.

5.6 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will be completed.

5.7 The location and direction of each photograph will be noted on site and floor plans of each building.

## **6 DRAWN RECORD**

6.1 It is anticipated that the drawn record will equate to floor plans, showing features of archaeological/historical significance, to put those features fully in context. Existing plans – for example those submitted with a planning application – may be suitable for adaptation and use. However, a contingency must be allowed for undertaking this element of work, in case such plans are not of a suitable standard. English Heritage drawing conventions<sup>4</sup>, will be followed. The scale to be used for drawings will be discussed and agreed with the Local Authority monitor.

6.2 A contingency will be allowed for at least two drawn sections through the building(s) to be produced.

6.3 Sketch illustrations that will assist in interpreting the buildings are also required, e.g. phase plans giving, where possible, the use of the rooms and spaces within the building; isometric views, etc.

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<sup>4</sup> See English Heritage 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings guide to good recording practice*. Swindon: English Heritage.

6.4 Any evidence for construction techniques and sequences will be noted and appropriately illustrated. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

## **7 SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS**

7.1 A contingency allowance will be made for detailed analyses, should the appraisal reveal aspects of the building that warrant such an approach. The need for analysis of paint, mortar, etc. and dendrochronological dating of timbers will need to be considered.

## **8 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

8.1 The archaeological contractor will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations while on site.

## **9 MONITORING**

9.1 Where the buildings are Listed or within a Conservation Area, it is anticipated that the Local Authority's designated Conservation Officer will be responsible for monitoring the work of the archaeological contractor during the building appraisal. In all other cases, the work will be monitored by the designated officer from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

9.2 The contractor must give the local authority monitor a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of site work in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

9.3 The need for contingency work to be undertaken must be discussed with and agreed in writing by the monitor whilst the assessment/appraisal work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary during the work, are also to be discussed with and agreed in writing by the monitor.

## **10 REPORT PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION**

10.1 All record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 6" x 4" (or equivalent for medium format); but will be of larger size, where necessary, to show significant detail.

10.2 A fully indexed field archive will be compiled, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archive-stable sleeves.

10.3 A written report is to be produced. A non-technical summary outlining the results is to be included at the start of the report. The report will go on to detail who undertook the assessment/appraisal, when the work was done, where the site/building is located, what research was undertaken and why the work was required.

10.4 The report will present the results of the archival study carried out to assess the buried archaeological potential of the site, including:

- The identification of areas of disturbance caused by existing and previous buildings/structures on the site will be discussed; areas of disturbance will be

recorded on a site plan (former and existing basements, foundations, services, etc.).

- The identification of areas of archaeological survival/potential site will be discussed and recorded on a site plan.
- The significance of the archaeological remains expected to survive on site will be discussed.
- The quality and reliability of the evidence and whether it needs to be supplemented by site evaluation will be discussed.

10.5 The report will present the results of the building appraisal, including:

- A synthesis of the information gathered during the archival study;
- A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the building(s);
- An analysis of the building's historical significance;
- An analysis of the building's contribution to the area's historic character.
- An assessment of the impact of the development proposal on the identified significance.

10.6 The impact of the development proposal on the setting of all identified heritage assets will be discussed.

10.7 The report illustrations should include, as a minimum:

- a location map at not less than 1:2500;
- a site plan at not less than 1:500;
- Annotated floor plans;
- copies of all historic map extracts consulted (where possible), with the buildings/site clearly visible and outlined;
- copies of any borehole logs consulted;
- copies of photographs and slides, used to illustrate key points made;
- the photographic record plans;
- reproductions of any record and sketch drawings made.

10.8 A complete set of scanned black and white photographs and colour slides (excluding duplications), scanned at 300 dpi, are to be appended to the digital report, referenced as necessary.

10.9 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

10.10 All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative.

10.11 Referencing for all sources, including web-based sources, must use the Harvard referencing system unless the author has a formal preferred house style.

**Bibliographic references should always include relevant page numbers.**

10.12 Where included, web-based sources must be suitable to the topic and academically acceptable. Secondary or derivative sources are generally not acceptable.

## **11 SUBMISSION OF REPORT**

11.1 A printed and bound copy of the report is to be supplied direct to SYAS, for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

11.2 A digital copy of the report must also be supplied to SYAS, for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

11.3 For buildings that are Listed or in a Conservation Area, a digital copy of the report must be submitted to the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Officer.

## **12 SUBMISSION AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

12.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate Local Authority archive within a reasonable timeframe.

12.2 The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to Archives, or will licence Archives to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence will allow Archives to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

12.3 Following deposition, a copy of the acceptance letter (or equivalent) from the archive will be copied to SYAS.

## **13 PUBLICITY**

13.1 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*.

13.2 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.

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

## **14 Further Work**

14.1 The archaeological contractor should be aware that this work is being undertaken at an early stage in the development process. As such, the assessment/appraisal may lead on to further fieldwork, in due course, both in the form of archaeological investigation and detailed building recording.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service  
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