



New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

ARCUS report 1267b.2(2)

June 2009

Client: Morgan Ashurst Plc

Archaeological Evaluation



New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley

Grid Reference: SE 3445 0927

Archaeological Evaluation

Assessment Report No. 1267b.2(2)

© ARCUS 2009

Reporting: Richard Jackson

Project manager: Richard O'Neill

Project supervisor: Richard Jackson

Illustrations: Chris Swales

Client: Morgan Ashurst Plc

Client address: Pavilion Court, Green Lane, Garforth, Leeds, L25 2AF

Location of archive: Weston Park Museum, Sheffield

Planning reference: Pre-determination of planning application

Copyright Declaration:

ARCUS give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although ARCUS retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project (or named part thereof) and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of ARCUS being obtained. ARCUS accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify ARCUS for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. ARCUS accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Richard Jackson <i>Project Supervisor</i>	Richard O'Neill MIFA <i>Project Manager</i>

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	Arcus2-58721	
Project title	New Lodge, Barnsley	
Short description of the project	<p>In March 2009, ARCUS were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a site at SE 3445 0927 (NGR). The evaluation was required for pre-determination of a planning application for redevelopment at the site. The scope of works consisted of a total of five evaluation trenches distributed around the proposal area to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The specific aims were to assess the truncation of the archaeological record caused by development in the 1960s, and to locate and assess the date of the moated feature within the proposal area.</p> <p>The evaluation established that the damage caused by development in the 1960s was considerable along the northeast edge of the proposal area. The excavations targeted on the moated feature provided ceramic artefacts dating to the 18th-19th centuries.</p>	
Project dates	16-03-09 to 31-03-09	
Previous/future work	Desk-based assessment/undetermined	
Monument type and period	Former Manor House- Post medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Post medieval ceramic	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Athersley	
Site address	New Lodge, 27 Wensley Road Athersley, Barnsley, S71 3	
Site co-ordinates	SE 3445 0927	
Site area	5152m ²	
Height OD	93.91-91.34m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	SYAS	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	R. Jackson	
Project manager	R. O'Neill	
Sponsor or funding body	Morgan Ashurst Plc	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	Weston Park/pending	Ceramic
Paper	Weston Park	Report, context sheets, plans, sections,
Digital	SMR	Pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Evaluation, New Lodge, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.	
Report no	1267b.2(2)	
Author	R. Jackson	
Date	June 2009	

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY FORM	2
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	4
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Scope of Report	6
1.2 Site Location	6
1.3 Archaeological Background	6
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Aims and Objectives.....	6
2.2 Evaluation Methodology.....	7
2.3 Fieldwork Programme	8
3 RESULTS	8
3.1 Evaluation Results.....	8
3.1.1 Trench 1.....	8
3.1.2 Trench 2.....	8
3.1.3 Trench 3.....	9
3.1.4 Trench 4	11
3.1.5 Trench 5	12
3.2 Summary of Artefactual and Environmental Data	13
3.3 Reliability of Results.....	13
4 CONCLUSION	13
4.1 Summary and Discussion	13
4.2 Recommendations for Further Work	14
5 ARCHIVE	14
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	14
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	15
8 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	16
9 APPENDICES	21
APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CONTENTS	22
APPENDIX 2: ANIMAL BONE	23
APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC ASSESSMENT	25
APPENDIX 4: DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	27
APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	28
APPENDIX 6: GLASS	33
APPENDIX 7: LEATHER	35
APPENDIX 8: METAL AND SLAG	40

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

Illustrations

- 1 Site location map
- 2 Site plan showing trench locations and site of “moated feature”
- 3 Trench 1 plan and section
- 4 Trench 2 plan and sections
- 5 Trench 3 plan and sections
- 6 Trench 4 plans and section
- 7 Trench 4: Section 4a
- 8 Trench 5 plan and section
- 9 Plan showing areas of Archaeological interest

Plates

- 1 General shot of Trench 1, viewed facing northeast.
- 2 General shot of Trench 2, viewed facing southwest.
- 3 General shot of Trench 3, viewed facing northwest.
- 4 Structures [313]-[315], viewed facing east.
- 5 Burnt patch [312], viewed facing southwest/vertical.
- 6 General shot of Trench 4, viewed facing southwest.
- 7 Slot into lower ditch deposits, viewed facing northeast.
- 8 General shot of trench 5, viewed facing southwest.
- 9 Sandstone floor [507], viewed facing northwest.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2009, ARCUS were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a site at SE 3445 0927 (NGR). The evaluation was required for pre-determination of a planning application for redevelopment at the site. The scope of works consisted of a total of five evaluation trenches distributed around the proposal area to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The specific aims were to assess the truncation of the archaeological record caused by development in the 1960s, and to locate and assess the date of the moated feature within the proposal area.

The evaluation established that the damage caused by development in the 1960s was considerable along the northeast edge of the proposal area. The excavations targeted on the moated feature provided ceramic artefacts dating to the 18th-19th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on a site at New Lodge, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. This was required by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) as a pre-determination condition of planning consent on an application for redevelopment at the site. The evaluation was undertaken in line with Barnsley County Council UDP policy BE3, and with the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG16 (1990). A project design was prepared for the work (ARCUS 2009), based on a brief provided by SYAS. ARCUS were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Plc to undertake the assessment. The site was partially obscured by builder's compounds situated at the west and southeast edges of the proposal area.

1.2 Site Location

The site (centred on NGR SE 3445 0927), is located within the small settlement of New Lodge, Athersley (**Illustration 1**). The site comprised a landscaped playing field surrounded by housing. The original stone-built Lodge from which the current place-name derives is located to the south of the proposal area.

The underlying geology consists of Westphalian 'A' coal measures.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The land under investigation was originally part of the estates belonging to Monk Bretton Priory in the Medieval period, and may have been the location of a monastic grange or farm. Details pertaining to this phase of occupation are naturally sparse. In 1540 William Blythman purchased a large amount of land from the priory's estates, including 'the grange of New Laithes, with chapel, sheepcote, laithe and divers closes, pastures, meadows and appurtenances, worth £ 13s 4d per year' (Wilkinson 1883). Blythman was one of the commissioners appointed to dissolve the priory's lands following the Act of Dissolution in 1536, and chose New Laithes as the location of his family seat. Blythman died in 1544, but the New Laithes house stayed in the family until the late 17th/early 18th century, when it was ceded by marriage to Charles King esquire. King's granddaughters sold the house and lands to John Carr *circa* 1769. This change in ownership instigated a phase of demolition and redevelopment, signified by the re-naming of the site as New Lodge. This phase of construction resulted in the current standing building (grade II listed). John Carr was an architect of some standing, having been responsible for Leeds General Infirmary (1768-71) and Harewood House (1759-71).

The "moated feature", first depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey, is not mentioned in previous documentary sources pertaining to the site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, nature and significance of surviving archaeological remains within the area affected by the development.

The specific aims were:

- to assess the survival of a moat or pond feature and damage caused by 20th century development;
- to assess the survival of outbuildings associated with the New Lodge complex shown on 1854, 1891 and 1931 OS maps;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
- to provide data to inform SYAS as to the requirement for further archaeological mitigation for the site;
- to determine if earlier archaeological features survive under the former buildings.

2.2 Evaluation Methodology

All site work was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in the project design (ARCUS 2009). This was based on a brief issued by SYAS, IfA guidelines (2008a), health and safety regulations (SCAUM 2007) and current industry best practice.

The proposed scope of the initial evaluation consisted of four trenches, measuring between 10 and 15m in length (see table 1). It was necessary to adjust the location of Trench 1 by a few metres to the northeast to make accommodations for the storage compound located at the west edge of the proposal area (**Illustration 2**). The intended location of Trench 4 was obscured by the builder's compound on the southeast edge of the proposal area. Trenches were located to examine the following:

Trench 1	A 10m x 2m trench located to investigate an area known to be occupied by outbuildings associated with the New Lodge estate.
Trench 2	A 15m x 2m trench parallel to Trench 1 located to investigate an area occupied by the 20 th -century residential buildings of Langsett Court and access road for the community centre.
Trench 3	A 15m x 3m trench located to investigate the north-eastern part of the moated feature.
Trench 4	A 15m x 3m trench located to investigate the south-eastern limit of the moated feature, including an area enclosed by the feature.
Trench 5	A 6m x 3m trench located to investigate the area enclosed by the moated feature.

Table 1: Trench rationale

The evaluation was undertaken to characterise the existing resource. All features exposed were investigated and sample excavated, to establish their date, nature and extent, and recorded. All excavation, by machine and hand, was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to archaeological deposits or features which appeared worthy of preservation *in situ* or more detailed investigation. Trenches were opened using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, monitored at all times by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was stockpiled separately to the subsoil. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon, or at undisturbed natural where no archaeology was present. Where archaeology was present, the trenches were then cleaned by hand and recorded, with all features identified sample

excavated by hand, as outlined in the project design.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all features and deposits within the excavated areas. The trenches and all features were planned by hand and geo-referenced using GPS and Total Station instruments as appropriate. Artefactual material and soil samples were collected following an explicit strategy, and all retained finds and samples have been assessed, catalogued and prepared for long-term storage, following IfA (2008b) and UKIC (1990) guidelines. The recording and finds collection was undertaken following the strategy agreed in the project design.

Following excavation and recording, the trenches were backfilled with separate subsoil and topsoil. The backfill was levelled but not consolidated.

2.3 Fieldwork Programme

The project was managed by Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was undertaken between 16-03-09 and 31-03-09, by Richard Jackson, Tim Cobbold and Phil Roberts.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Evaluation Results

The initial excavated area totalled 140m². Following a monitoring visit from SYAS, an additional trench was requested to assess the island in the centre of the "moated feature". This trench was designated Trench 5, and measured approximately 6m x 3m.

3.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located near the west corner of the proposal area, and orientated northeast-southwest (**Illustration 3**). Preliminary mechanical excavation removed the topsoil [1001] to a depth of 0.2m. The underlying context [1002] comprised a mottled orange-brown clay deposit, which contained frequent inclusions of red brick fragments, concrete and unmodified shattered sandstone. Context [1002] measured 0.55m in thickness. This context was interpreted as demolition rubble, which was backfilled and consolidated following the demolition of the properties in the 1960s. The underlying deposit of clean orange sand [1003] was interpreted as a bedding layer for the rubble [1002], to facilitate a close interface between the two contexts, and to reduce the chance of sub-surface erosion following backfilling. Excavation through [1003] established that the context sealed the underlying clay natural [1004]. There was no evidence of archaeological structures or features cut into the underlying natural [1004]. The damage to the stratigraphical sequence by the development and demolition in the 1960s was judged to be extensive, if not total (**Plate 1**). No ceramic artefacts were present in the excavated deposits.

3.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located parallel to the northwest edge of the proposal area, and was orientated northeast-southwest. Preliminary mechanical excavation removed the deposit of topsoil [2001] to a depth of 0.3m. At this point, a live electrical cable [2011] was exposed towards the northeast end of the trench (**Plate 2**). Mechanical excavation was therefore curtailed at this end of the trench. The underlying deposit [2002] comprised a thin band of black silt which measured 0.1m in thickness and was extensive across the trench at this depth. The remaining stratigraphy of the trench was characterised by thicker deposits of rubble made ground interposed with thin

laminations of silt (**Illustration 4**). This sequence continued down to the interface with natural [2013]. The overlying made-ground deposits were removed with a mechanical excavator, exposing an irregular linear cut [2012] into the natural. The cut continued along the base of the trench for approximately 8m, before angling northwards for a further 2m before progressing beyond the limit of excavation. Hand excavation established that the cut [2012] was backfilled with [2005], the lowest deposit of the made ground sequence observed and recorded in section. No ceramic artefacts were recovered from the excavated deposits.

3.1.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located near the north corner of the proposal area, and orientated northwest-southeast (**Plate 3**). Preliminary mechanical excavation removed the overlying topsoil [300] to a depth of 0.2-0.36m. A fragment of animal bone was recovered from the topsoil [300] for subsequent analysis (**Appendix 2**). Two sherds of pottery were also recovered from the topsoil, both dating from the 19th to 20th century (**Appendix 3**). Continued excavation exposed a set of stone structures at the extreme northwest end of the trench (**Illustration 5**). The structures were all constructed from sandstone, and linear in plan. The structures were arranged in a parallel manner, all orientated east-west. Structure [313] was situated at the northeast corner of the trench. Despite the limited physical extent visible within the trench, the structure was interpreted as the preserved remains of the access road for New Lodge. The adjacent structures [314] and [315] comprised similar linear sandstone structures, measuring 0.25m and 0.4 in width respectively. The distance between the two linear structures measured 0.7m (**Plate 4**). The structures only survived *in situ* for one course of roughly shaped sandstone constituents, and there was no evidence of any bonding material in the excavated section. The structures were subsequently interpreted as the surviving remains of the foundation course for a side passage for pedestrian access accompanying the main access route for wheeled vehicles. These structures were bedded into a mixed deposit of natural sandstone and clay [319]. The deposit between [314] and [315] comprised a mid-brown soft silt sand. As this deposit was discrete and could be clearly differentiated from the underlying natural and the overlying made ground [301], a separate context number [316] was ascribed. Unfortunately no dateable artefacts were forthcoming from [316]. Although no discernable demolition cut was evident for [314]-[316], the interruption in the even distribution of clay inclusions within the overlying context [310], coupled with the introduction of a crude metalled surface [326] over the demolished remains of [314]-[315], suggests that a late demolition of the linear structures occurred after the construction of the “moated feature”.

The stratigraphical sequence of the trench can therefore be summarized as a series of landscaping events originating from the construction of the cart track and associated passageway. Once the access to the site was fixed, an intensive landscaping exercise was undertaken, presumably to gentrify the site in advance of the instatement of a more formalised garden environment. This process is represented by context [325], a mixed context of grey-brown clay silt with occasional mottles of yellow clay. This context was sharply differentiated from the underlying clay natural [319], but did not continue to the northwest beneath the built structures [314] and [315].

The landscaping event was preceded by clearance of existing trees and foliage, as shown by the preservation of two distinct patches of *in situ* burning which were sealed by the overlying landscaping deposit [325]. The burnt patches were ascribed context numbers [312] (**Plate 5**) and [322]. Subsequent hand-excavation of these

features established that [312] and [322] measured no more than 0.05m in thickness. Due to the shapes of these features and the characteristic burning pattern, both [312] and [322] were interpreted as the *in situ* remains of burnt trees. Both of these features were encountered at a similar height OD, and both were subsequently sealed *in situ*. This is where the main difference between [312] and [322] became apparent; although [312] was simply covered over by the general landscaping deposit [325], the same result was achieved in a slightly different manner with feature [322]. In this instance, two distinct deposits of red shale [317] and grey silt mixed with sandstone rubble [318] were deliberately deposited over the remains of [322]. These deposits were interpreted as a means to eradicate the irregularities in the ground that would have been created as a consequence of tree removal. This suggests consideration was given to the methodology of landscaping, as these deposits were less compressive and therefore likely to decrease the risk of post-depositional settling. The only stratified glass artefact recovered from Trench 3 originated from context [318], and was removed from site for subsequent analysis (**Appendix 6**). Once in place, these deposits were then landscaped over with [325].

This combination of features represents the first phase of landscaping following the construction of the access route to the New Lodge building at the rear of the site. Aside from the artefacts recovered from the topsoil, context [318] was the only other deposit in Trench 3 from which ceramic was recovered. The ceramic evidence from this context comprised 5 sherds of Whiteware of similar date to the ceramic recovered from the topsoil.

The initial landscaping deposit was subsequently sealed in place by a substantial deposit [310]. This context comprised a heavy mixture of clay and sandstone rubble, and was differentiated from the underlying deposit on the basis of the concentration of clay clasts as observed in section. The interface between [325] and [310] was indistinct and irregular. This context was interpreted as evidence of a final landscaping and levelling event, which would have been undertaken immediately before the excavation of the moated feature.

Context [310] was subsequently truncated by cut [309] of the moated feature. The cut as observed in section was shallow and gently sloping in profile. The length in section of [309] measured 8.45m, and the depth at the centre of the profile measured approximately 0.6m. The northwest end of the feature in section was considerably damaged by the later insertion of a metal pipe, and the majority of the primary fill [308] had been truncated and replaced with subsequent and more recent backfill. Deposit [308] is characterised as the primary fill due to its location at the base of the sequence following the creation of cut [309]. This is the only fill present in the section which could be characterised as an *in situ* fill generated in a low-energy depositional environment, i.e. standing or slow-moving water.

The remainder of the upper fills in the section were the product of deliberate truncation of the existing primary fill [308] and structured backfilling in order to prepare the ground for another phase of development. This phase was characterised by the truncation of the primary fill [308] by cut [307]. Despite the broad and comparatively shallow profile of [307], the boundary created between underlying fill [308] and overlying backfill [304]/[305] was highly irregular. This was interpreted as the result of a rapid episode of dredging immediately followed by the introduction of comparatively firm and dry clay backfill into the relatively plastic and moist environment of a dredged negative feature. The precise chronological sequencing of these later phase deposits is problematic due to the similar nature of backfills [304]/[306] and the irregularity of associated cut [307]. However, given the fact that [304]

and [306] serve the same purpose, i.e. the stabilisation of soft ground for subsequent development, both of these deposits can be interpreted as contemporary. Deposit [306] was the most substantial of all, measuring 0.6m in thickness. The deposit appeared to be comparatively level in the southwest-facing section, but tapered away to virtually nothing in the corresponding northwest-facing section. This deposit contained fragments of 20th-century roofing tile. These later backfill deposits were interpreted as the preparation for, and possibly also the demolition of, the community centre constructed on the northeast area of the site between 1962 and 1973 (Holderness and May 2009).

3.1.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was originally located at the south end of the proposal area, but had to be re-located due to the presence of a temporary storage compound over the majority of the moated area. The revised trench location was at the southwest of the proposal area, and the trench was orientated northeast-southwest (**Illustrations 6-7**).

Preliminary mechanical excavation proceeded to a depth of 0.7m (**Plate 6**). This entailed the removal of the uppermost recent disturbed fills of the “moated feature”, which had clearly undergone sporadic truncation in the 20th century. Mechanical excavation ceased at the point where modern truncation ceased to have an impact upon the underlying deposits. A sample slot was excavated by hand through the lower sealed organic deposits (**Plate 7**).

Excavation through the lower deposits of the ditch fill exposed an alternating series of light grey clay lenses and black organic peat-like deposits containing quantities of wood of various sizes. Any substantial pieces or fragments were allocated small find numbers and removed accordingly for further assessment. The majority of these samples have been deemed unsuitable for further work and a dendrochronological assessment of the largest wood sample found the wood to be unsuitable for further work (**Appendix 4**).

The excavated ditch section was substantial; the primary cut [401] measured approximately 10m in width, although a precise measurement was not possible due to the truncation of the southwest profile by dumping during the 20th century. Although the ditch was clearly visible from a depth of 0.3m below ground surface, all of the upper fills [417, 413, 414 and 416] were interpreted as recent, if not modern, attempts at landscaping over the moated feature. The lack of deliberate truncation and backfilling with heavy clay in this area of the moated feature is accounted for by the fact that this segment of the feature has remained undeveloped up until this juncture.

The lower fills of the ditch cut were increasingly lamellar, i.e. thin and level, in nature, and were sampled for subsequent environmental assessment. The substantial quantity of preserved wooden remains further supported the argument that the lower portion of the ditch was significantly better preserved than the upper portion. Although much of the wood appeared to be laid in a similar direction, absolutely no evidence of worked wood intended for deliberate deposition within the feature could be found. The wood is likely to have fallen into the feature over a period of many years as natural wastage and possible coppicing occurred from the surrounding trees. Preserved fragments of leather were also recovered from ditch fill contexts [404], [405] and [407]. These leather fragments were recovered for subsequent specialist analysis (**Appendix 7**), although the spot dates for the leather did not conflict with the ceramic evidence.

The first phase of silting preserved within the ditch cut was represented in the excavated section by contexts [425-427], [420-421] and [423]. As these contexts were

truncated by re-cut [410], they only remained *in situ* at the edge of the original northeast bank, or inside edge, of the moated feature. Re-cut [410] was nearly vertical, and continued to a depth of 2.2m below current ground level. As this re-cut eradicated any previous evidence of the fills in the centre of the ditch and their relationship with the original cut profile, it must be assumed that the profile of the re-cut [410] in the central section of the ditch was similar to the profile of the original cut [402]. The ditch then began silting again, as shown by deposits [407-409] and [403-404]. Small amounts of residual slag were recovered from contexts [403] and [407] for subsequent analysis (**Appendix 8**). These deposits alternated in colour and texture between black peaty contexts rich in humus and wood, and fine grey clay deposits. As these deposits were considerably more extensive than the remaining primary fills a range of samples were taken for environmental assessment (**Appendix 5**). A column sample was also taken from the centre of the ditch.

Despite the high quality of preservation in the bottom metre of the ditch fills, very little ceramic evidence was recovered from the excavated contexts. The few recovered shreds comprised unremarkable white wares and coarser utilitarian wares such as Brown Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Courseware. The majority of the ceramic recovered from Trench 4 was ascribed date ranges from the late 19th century to the early 20th century (**Appendix 2**), although some of the ceramic recovered from context [407] was dated to the late 18th- early 19th century. These dates are consistent with the assumption that the moated feature was constructed in the late 18th century and used into the 19th century.

3.1.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (**Plate 8**) was located between Trenches 3 and 4, and orientated approximately southwest-northeast (**Illustration 8**). Preliminary mechanical excavation removed topsoil [500] to a depth of 0.06m, and continued down through underlying context [501], which comprised an extensive deposit of made ground measuring 0.7m in thickness. The deposit was grey-brown with a sandy-silt texture. The deposit contained occasional inclusions of brick fragments, modern glass, plastic and tarmac. This deposit was interpreted as the backfill of cut [503], which had been lined with red sand [502] before final backfilling with [501]. The made ground sequence in Trench 5 was markedly different to the sequence of made ground deposits excavated in Trench 3, but bore strong similarities to those which were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. This episode of truncation and backfilling is probably related to the insertion of concrete foundation [502], located in the west corner of Trench 5 at a depth of 0.1m below current ground surface. This phase of activity was most likely contemporary with the construction of the Langsett Court dwellings in the 1960s.

Structure [507] comprised a neatly laid arrangement of irregular sandstone slabs at a depth of 0.7-0.85m below current ground level (**Plate 9**). The sandstone pavement appeared to be on the same alignment as the surrounding moated feature, and continued into the southeast-facing section beyond the limit of excavation.

No artefacts were recovered from the excavation of structure [507]. Unusually for such a structure, the slabs had been laid directly into the underlying natural clay deposit [506] without any attempt to prepare the underlying surface with the instatement of a bedding layer. The only artefacts recovered from Trench 5 comprised various types of Whiteware which were dated to the late 19th-early 20th century.

3.2 Summary of Artefactual and Environmental Data

The specialist reports are to be found in the appendix.

3.3 Reliability of Results

The excavation was undertaken in the last two weeks of March 2009, during a week of unseasonably warm weather followed by a week of intermittent rain. Although these conditions affected the contrast between made ground deposits in Trench 3, the net effect over the rest of the site during the period of excavation was negligible. The excavated section of the moated feature in Trench 3 was a very close match for the location as depicted on contemporary OS maps. This close fit leads to a high degree of confidence in the reliability of the results for this evaluation.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary and Discussion

The results from Trench 1 and Trench 2 established the high degree of damage to the stratigraphical sequence entailed in the construction of the community centre in the 1960s undertaken along the northwest edge of the proposal area.

The results from Trench 3 showed that the same type of damage occurred to the northeast edge of the moated feature, also during the construction of the Wakefield Road community centre during the 1960s, but to a slightly lesser degree; even though truncation of the moated feature had occurred there was still sufficient evidence remaining to establish the original profile of the moated feature in this area and the methodology employed in the construction of the feature.

The excavations undertaken in Trench 4 provided valuable information on the depositional sequence and baseline preservation of the moated feature in a previously undeveloped area. This trench also yielded the only dateable evidence from a secure context within the fill of the moated feature itself. The ceramic has been assessed by a specialist, and has been dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

This information supports the interpretation that the moated feature was constructed in the late 18th century, and therefore was most likely to be the result of landscaping instigated by the reconstruction of New Lodge as the Carr family home. As Mr Carr was an architect of considerable experience and reputation, it seems entirely appropriate that the incoming occupier decided to remove established trees in favour of a gentrified folly to add to the aesthetic quality of his property. The sandstone structure exposed in Trench 5 supports this interpretation; pavement structure [507] was too uneven and insufficiently bedded to function as a load-bearing surface or construction platform. Instead, it is perhaps best viewed as an additional embellishment of the picturesque landscape created at the request of John Carr in the 18th century. There is currently no evidence to suggest that the 18th century landscaping centred on a pre-existing feature which was re-cut and renovated for incorporation into a landscaping scheme.

An illustration has been produced to demonstrate the sectors of the proposal area in which archaeology may be impacted upon (**Illustration 9**). Approximate heights OD are included with the caveat that the height data relating to the moated feature is derived from the results of Trench 3 and Trench 4. The top height describes the uppermost level of the moat fill which may be encountered, while the base height refers to the lowest point in the moat profile as established during the evaluation. The

locations of the relevant trenches are also shown. The height of archaeology expected in the central island is based on the height of the sandstone floor excavated in Trench 5. In addition to the moated feature, the expected location of the vehicular and pedestrian access route past the moat to the house at the rear of site is also depicted. This data was extrapolated from the location of structures [313], [314] and [315] in Trench 3, in conjunction with historic map data.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

Based on the results of the evaluation, the following further work is recommended:

- A design solution avoiding impact to archaeological features and deposits, and archaeological mitigation of any features to be affected by the development.

5 ARCHIVE

The project archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum under an accession number (pending). The archive will be prepared by ARCUS staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and with UKIC guidelines (1990). In addition, copies of this report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to acknowledge the invaluable input of Colin Merrony during the preliminary stages of this project, and of Kate Faulkes from the Stronger Neighbourhoods Initiative for New Lodge and Athersley.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Department of Environment. 1990. *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*.
- English Heritage. 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. English Heritage: Swindon.
- Fike, R. 1987, *The bottle book*, Gibbs M. Smith Inc., Salt Lake City.
- Frank S. 1982, *Glass and Archaeology*, Academic Press, London.
- Holderness, H. and May, R. 2009. *Archaeological Desk-Based Appraisal, New Lodge, Barnsley*. Unpublished ARCUS report 1267.1(1).
- IfA. 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Institute for Archaeologists.
- IfA. 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Institute for Archaeologists.
- Jones O.R. 1986, *Cylindrical English wine and beer bottles 1735-1850*, Minister of Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada
- Kozieradzka, I. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation by Trial Trenching at New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire*. Unpublished ARCUS report 1267b.1(1).
- SCAUM. 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*. Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.
- Society for Historical Archaeology 2008, *Historic Glass bottle Identification and Information Website*, Society for Historical Archaeology and Bureau of Land Management. <http://www.sah.org/bottle/index.htm>.
- Swann, J 1982 *Shoes* (London: B T Batsford Ltd).
- UKIC. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute of Conservation: London.

8 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



Plate 1 – General shot of Trench 1, viewed facing northeast.



Plate 2 – General shot of Trench 2, viewed facing southwest.



Plate 3 – General shot of Trench 3, viewed facing northwest.



Plate 4 –Structures [313]-[315], viewed facing east.



Plate 5 – Burnt patch [312], viewed facing southwest/vertical.



Plate 6 – General shot of Trench 4, viewed facing southwest.



Plate 7 – Slot into lower ditch deposits, viewed facing northeast.



Plate 8 – General shot of trench 5, viewed facing southwest.