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FORMER COUNTY OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Barnsley

3/1883 (E.04.6010)

SE 36491121

4 CHURCH HILL, ROYSTON*4 Church Hill, Royston, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief (Report No. 868)*

O'Neill, R Leeds : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2001, 12pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

The watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a detached house and realignment of a driveway, revealed no deposits or features of archaeological interest. The area of development lay close to the medieval church of St John the Baptist, and the village itself was recorded in the Domesday Book, however, only modern build-up was observed to be impacted by the development and no artefacts were recovered. [Au(abr)]

3/1884 (E.04.6001)

SE 39101070

HIGH STREET, SHAFTON*High Street, Shafton, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Excavation (Draft) (Report No. 860)*

Burgess, A Leeds : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2001, 68pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

Archaeological excavation prior to the proposed residential development of the site confirmed the presence of a 1st-2nd century AD ditched enclosure and identified the remains of internal and external structures and hearths. A combination of geophysical survey and excavation revealed that the small corner enclosure lay within a larger ditch-defined field and was possibly approached via a droveway along the southern side of the field. Artefactual evidence provided sufficient dating information for most of the linear components of the site whilst the environmental remains revealed the disposal of cereal-processing waste on domestic hearths. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PR, RO, UD**Doncaster**

3/1885 (E.04.6300)

SK 66159505

AUSTERFIELD QUARRY*Austerfield Quarry, Austerfield: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation Report*

Parry, J Barnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, 2000, 11pp, figs, refs, colour pls

Work undertaken by: Northern Archaeological Associates

The large-scale topsoil removal of the quarry site was archaeologically monitored. This revealed a number of features although a large majority were associated with tree throw holes. The few features which were noted to be archaeological were associated with a probable Romano-British cropmark which was known to lie on the site. [AIP]

Archaeological periods represented: RO

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3/1886 (E.04.6008)

SE 48690340

BARNBURGH HALL, BARNBURGH***Barnburgh Hall, Barnburgh, South Yorkshire. Earthwork Survey and Building Recording (Report No. 772)***McNaught, R B, Wrathmell, S & Fletcher, M Leeds : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2000,
19pp, figs, refs*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

A programme of earthwork survey and building recording was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site of Barnburgh Hall. A tentative interpretation of the landscape development of Barnburgh Hall, based upon the results of the past evaluation trenching, earthwork trenching, earthwork survey and the building recording suggested the following sequence of events. A settlement of late prehistoric date was established, for which the only evidence comprised negative features. A medieval manor house was established within an undefended curtilage still partially defined by earthwork features 7 and 8, and the south, west and northern sides of the walled garden, and stable block. During the early post-medieval period, the house may have been re-built or remodelled, and a large dovecote constructed within the south-east corner of the manorial enclosure. A new entrance to the enclosure was probably formed, facing the west elevation of the dovecote. During the 18th century, the stables were constructed along the north side of the site. Possibly at the same time, the walled garden was laid out, and feature 1 may have developed as a result of gardening activity. During the early to mid 19th century, following a change in function of the Stable Block (malthouse to stables?), a small platform was constructed which may have served as a tennis court or similar recreation area. Probably during this period the pond to the south of the dovecote was excavated, some of the spoil forming a low earthwork recorded as feature 2. Elements of re-used timber framing was noted within both the dovecote and the stables. The cottages, although of 19th century date, included stonework of 17th century date. Barnburgh Hall itself was suggested as comprising an Elizabethan 'core', with 18th and 19th century modifications. It was entirely plausible that components of the earlier phases of Barnburgh Hall had found their way into the three surviving buildings. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PR, MD, PM, UD

3/1887 (E.04.6700)

SE 48500650

BILHAM BELVEDERE***Bilham Belvedere, an Interim Report***

Croft, D J Doncaster : Doncaster Archaeological Society, 2000,

Work undertaken by: Doncaster Archaeological Society

An ongoing investigation was carried out on an 18th century hunting lodge within a park landscape encompassing 2 hectares. The site was known to have had Mesolithic, Neolithic and Roman finds as well as medieval house platforms and is used as an archaeological study centre. This has become a joint project with Sheffield and York Universities. [Sec(adp)]

3/1888 (E.04.6009)

SE 56300340

CRIMPSALL SLUICE, DONCASTER***Crimpsall Sluice, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief (Report No. 804)***Burgess, A & Howell, J K Leeds : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2000, 18pp, figs, tabs,
refs*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

An archaeological watching brief during flood alleviation groundworks north of the River Don at Crimpsall Sluice, revealed deposits of alluvial material which extended to a depth of three and a half metres. No archaeological deposits were encountered during these excavations. [Au(abr)]

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3/1889 (E.04.6003)

SK 67809875

CROFT ROAD, FINNINGLEY***Croft Road, Finningley, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report***MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd Malton : MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 2000,
17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

The watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping prior to the laying of a hardcore raft as a foundation for temporary works buildings. Only one archaeological feature was revealed, a pit containing several hundred sherds of Romano-British pottery dating to the 2nd century AD. Both the quantity and condition of the pottery suggested that the pit and fill represented a refuse deposit associated with an as yet unlocated settlement site. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO

3/1890 (E.04.6007)

SE 53070878

MURCO SERVICE STATION, LUTTERWORTH DRIVE, ADWICK-LE-STREET***Murco Service Station, Lutterworth Drive, Aldwick-le-Street, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief (Report No. 861)***

Rose, M Leeds : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2000, 11pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

The watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the building of new forecourt services. Although Roman pottery and human remains were uncovered during the building of the housing estate surrounding the garage no archaeological features or remains of archaeological significance were found during the course of the watching brief. [Au(abr)]

Rotherham

3/1891 (E.04.6006)

SK 49829011

FORMER THURCROFT COLLIERY, NEW ORCHARD LANE, THURCROFT***Integrated Landfill, Coal Recovery and Site Reclamation Works, Former Thurcroft Colliery, New Orchard Lane, Thurcroft. Archaeological Observation and Recording***

Dennison, E Beverley : Ed Dennison Archaeological Services, 2000, 16pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

The watching brief was undertaken at the western edge of the former colliery site during the construction of part of a new access road. Despite difficult site conditions, the watching brief was able to demonstrate that no buried archaeological deposits were disturbed by the construction of the access road and its drainage works, in the area of New Orchard Lane. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

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3/1892 (E.04.6004)

SK 44089614

GREEN LANE, RAWMARSH*An Archaeological Watching Brief at Green Lane, Rawmarsh, South Yorkshire (Report No. 516b.1)*

Wagner, P Sheffield : ARCUS, 2000, 11pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: ARCUS

The watching brief identified features of 19th or 20th century date. These included brick structures and service trenches. Some fragments of unglazed pottery and kiln furniture (kiln props) associated with pottery production were retrieved from the made ground in Zone A. However, there was no evidence for the source of the material incorporated in the made ground and no structural evidence was encountered. Excavations by the Rotherham Archaeological Society in 1964 had identified a clay pit and stratified layers of dumped pottery, ranging from medieval to post-medieval in date. More recent archaeological evaluation about 120m to the south-east of the current site had recovered 298 sherds of pottery (mainly late 18th and early 19th century in date), which had included unfinished wares, wasters, kiln furniture and fragments of kiln structure. These were thought to have been derived from either the Low Pottery or the Top Pottery, although other potteries were known to have existed in the Rawmarsh area. The pottery from the watching brief was likely to have derived from the same source as that recovered in 1999. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: LPA, PM

3/1893 (E.04.6005)

SK 41109140

RECLAMATION OF FORMER UES HEADQUARTERS, SHEFFIELD ROAD, ROTHERHAM*Templeborough Regeneration Project, Reclamation of Former UES Headquarters, Sheffield Road, Rotherham. Archaeological Watching Brief (Report No. 00/16)*

Allen, T Sheffield : Landward Archaeology Ltd, 2000, 43pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Landward Archaeology Ltd

The watching brief was undertaken during the removal of steel slag and foundations and the incorporation of clean material to original levels to allow for industrial redevelopment at the site. On the basis of previous archaeological investigation it was thought that the site included the line of the Roman Road approach to the west gate of Templeborough Roman Fort. The Roman road was not found in the watching brief area. No other significant archaeological remains were encountered during this watching brief. No material culture of Romano-British date was recovered during this watching brief. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, MO**Sheffield**

3/1894 (E.04.6013)

SK 35608670

LAND OFF SHOREHAM STREET, SHEFFIELD*Land off Shoreham Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief (Report No. 850)*

O'Neill, R Leeds : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2000, 15pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

An archaeological watching brief undertaken during the construction of a BBC Broadcast Centre, identified only the truncated remains of cellarage for buildings previously demolished on the site. Cellarage observed to the north-west of the site appeared to extend back to a stone culvert which channelled the Porter Brook along the western side of the development site. Unstratified pottery,

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presumably from the infilling of the cellars, was 18th-20th century in date. There was no evidence for previous buildings on the site utilising water power from the Porter Brook. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

3/1895 (E.04.6015)

SK 35009000

PARKBANK WOOD, SHEFFIELD

An Archaeological Survey of Parkbank Wood, Sheffield, with Special Reference to Q-Pits

Clayton, C : Carl Clayton, 2000, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Carl Clayton

Parkbank Wood was an area of ancient woodland in south-west Sheffield. A walk over survey had recorded the remains of 15 Q-pits, believed to have been used for the production of whitecoal for lead smelting in the 16th and 17th centuries. Other features found in the wood included about 30 platforms (some of which were charcoal hearths), paths and tracks, woodland boundary ditches, banks and the remains of quarrying. The documentary evidence for lead smelting and other industrial uses of woods in this area was considered. It was proposed that the production of whitecoal, charcoal and the growing of timber were important economic activities which would have left their mark on the landscape. Attention was drawn to the importance of the archaeological landscape of which Parkbank formed a part. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, UD

3/1896 (E.04.6000)

SK 35388752

SHEFFIELD CATHEDRAL

Data Structure Report Excavation of Skeletons from Sheffield Cathedral

Symonds, J & Sayer, D : Sheffield : ARCUS, 2001, 26pp, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: ARCUS

Human remains were discovered during site investigation work by Ove Arup to locate a geological fault within the car part at the rear of Sheffield Cathedral. ARCUS was employed to excavate and record these remains. The excavation revealed the remains of at least 11 individuals with five grave cuts associated with a large amount of preserved coffin furniture. This excavation, as a preliminary to further archaeological work, revealed that the site was of particular interest. The potential of this excavation could be further compounded by the comparison of this material within that of other recent local excavations such as Carver Street Methodist Chapel in Sheffield. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM