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MAP Archaeological Practice



Land off Hemingfield Road
Hemingfield
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.39.23

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment



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Client	Ptarmigan Land North Ltd.
Work Type	Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
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County/LPA	South Yorkshire- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
NGR	SE 39255 01856
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05.39.23

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Non-technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Ptarmigan Land North Ltd. to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the potential impact through construction of a residential development on land north at Hemingfield Road.

Late prehistoric and Romano-British activity and settlement is well documented within the vicinity of the site, particularly around Wombwell Woods, to the north of the site, but also within the village of Hemingfield. Given the prevalence of recorded late prehistoric and Romano-British activity, and the positioning of the site within a wider landscape, the archaeological potential of the site is currently considered to be moderate and of local to regional significance. It is recommended that a Geophysical Survey, followed by Trial Trenching take place across the site in the first instance, in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the potential survival of archaeological features or deposits.

Some encroachment of historic mining within the north-east corner of the site is recorded, and it is possible that the working may have significantly impacted any archaeological activity which may have been present. It is also possible that further, as yet unrecorded, mine workings may be present within the wider site boundary.

It is considered that any development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all known nearby heritage assets.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Ptarmigan Land North Ltd. to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the impact of the erection of a residential development at the site.
- 1.2 The author and editor are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (MCIfA). The report assesses the proposed development and considers its effect on archaeological and built heritage resources (referred to as '*heritage assets*' as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) within and surrounding the site.
- 1.3 Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by primary legislation, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and the National Planning Policy Framework (2023), which sets out the national policy for the consideration of heritage assets within chapter 16.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A and data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in November 2023. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.
- 1.5 All data contained within this report, which is derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, is reproduced with permission from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. All archaeological mapping should be regarded as indicative, not definitive.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located to the north and west of Hemingfield Road and south of the Dearne Valley Parkway (centred at SE 39255 01856, Fig. 1). Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded to the east by further arable land.

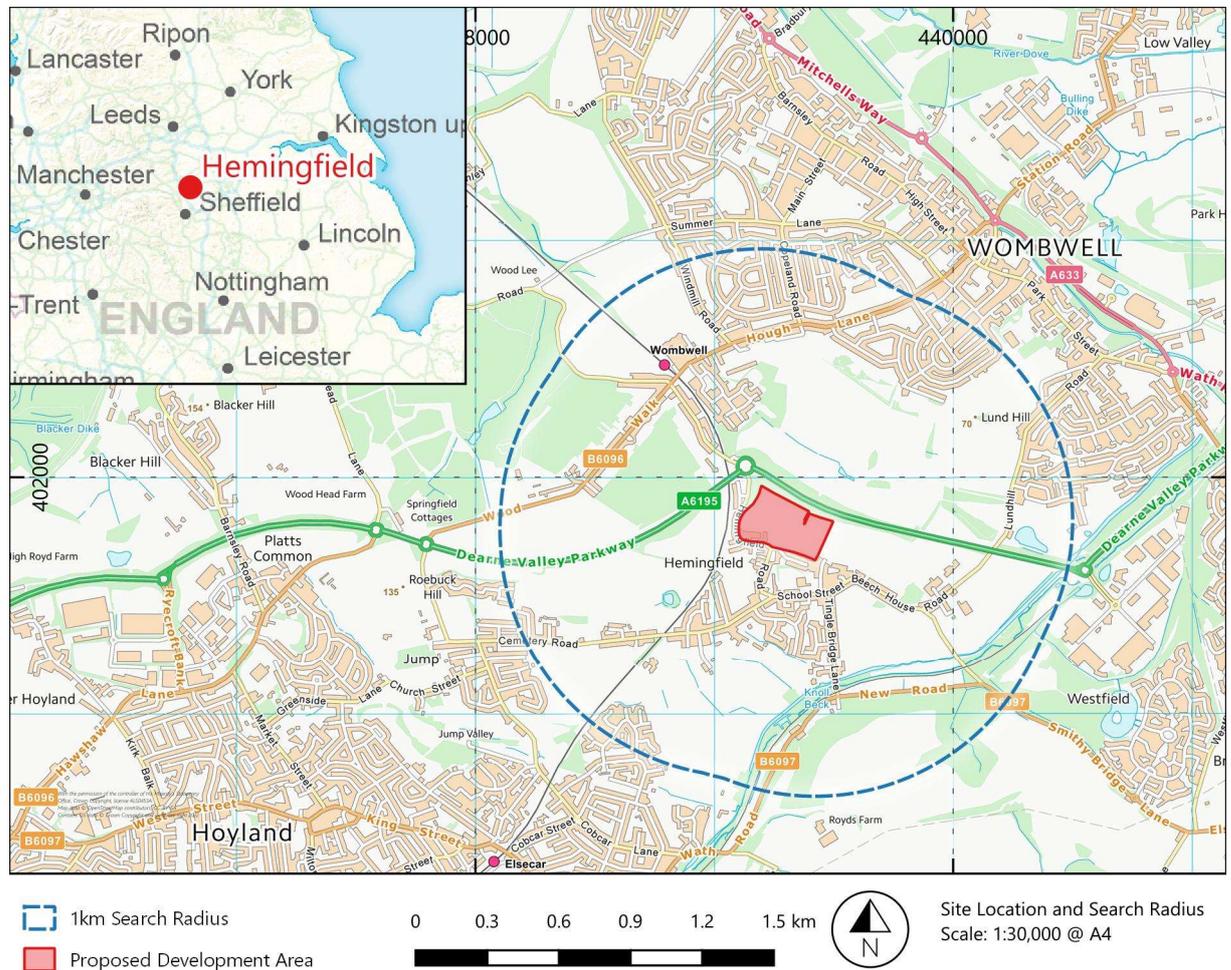


Figure 1. Site Location

- 2.2 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists of Woolley Edge Rock (BGS. 2023). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS although Soilscales (2023) records 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils'.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (CIfA. 2020).

3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact upon them by the proposal, assess the setting and significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character, and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.

3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

4. Policy Context

4.1 Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by primary legislation, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and the National Planning Policy Framework (2023), which sets out the national policy for the consideration of heritage assets within chapter 16.

4.2 A full summary of relevant national legislation is outlined in Appendix 2.

4.3 *Local Policy-Barnsley Local Plan*

4.3.1 The following policies within the Barnsley Local Plan, adopted in 2019, are relevant to the protection of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, and to this application.

- HE1 The Historic Environment
- HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures
- HE6 Archaeology

4.3.2 Policy HE1 States:

- *"We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk. This will be achieved by:-*
 - a. *Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.*
 - These elements and assets include:-
 - i. The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.
 - ii. Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
 - iii. A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.
 - iv. The well-preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
 - v. 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.
 - vi. The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.
 - vii. Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.
 - viii. Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures. The 17th century
 - ix. Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire.
 - x. Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.
 - xi. The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.
 - b. *By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted*

only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.

- c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*
- d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*
- e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.*
- f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.*

4.3.3 Policy HS2 States:

Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.

This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.

For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

4.4 Policy HE6 states:

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

- a. Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;*
- b. An assessment of the significance of the remains;*
- c. and Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*

Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-

- a. Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed),*
- b. whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;*
- c. Analysis of the information gathered;*
- d. Interpretation of the results gained;*
- e. Public dissemination of the results; and*
- f. Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service*

5. Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey, and the Historic Environment Records, Regional, National and International Designations; and secondly by consideration of previous archaeological excavations, evaluations and watching briefs. It covered an area of 1km from the site.

5.2 The following data sources were available for use during the assessment

- National Heritage List for England
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
- National Archives
- Conservation Area Appraisals
- Aerial Photographs & National Mapping Programme data
- Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, Battlefields, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- Historical documents and photographs

5.3 *Assessment of Heritage Assets*

5.3.1 A Heritage Asset is described in the National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2 Glossary as:

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

Heritage Assets include buildings, structures, landscapes, parks, battlefields, towns, villages, factories and earthworks, on the UNESCO World Heritage List, National Heritage List for England and cropmarks, monuments and events on Historic Environment Records. Built heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, historical associations or events, places and structures of architectural interest. Buried heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, past archaeological investigations, aerial photographic cropmarks, areas of earthworks and geophysical or LIDAR anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

5.4 *Heritage Assets: Types and Significance*

5.4.1 Heritage assets are assessed in terms of significance and of designation. Designated heritage assets are listed as internationally, nationally and regionally important including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. Some buried or built heritage described as non-designated heritage assets may be of national significance but has not been designated due to its current use or have not been fully assessed in the past

Table 1: Sensitivity and Significance of Archaeological and Historical Monuments

Level of Sensitivity/ Importance	Significance & Monument Type
Very High	Monuments of international significance including Built and buried World Heritage Sites (Including nominated sites)
High	Monuments of national and regional significance including Scheduled Monuments (buried or standing, or non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments) Listed Buildings Registered Parks & Gardens Registered Battlefields Conservation Areas
Moderate	Monuments of regional significance including those of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity, or historical associations.
Low	Sites of local significance which are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
Negligible	Sites with no archaeological or historical significance including areas of modern quarrying or disturbance
Undetermined	The significance of the archaeological and historical record has not been ascertained. It should be noted that further archaeological investigation has the potential to change the significance and therefore the sensitivity of such sites.

5.5 *Criteria for Assessing Impacts*

5.5.1 The site may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area, in the vicinity. Heritage assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England advice notes. A critical resource for this report is: *'The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic*

Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3' (Historic England 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

Table 2. Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
Major	<p>Very significant effect: major change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>When the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.</p>
Moderate	<p>Significant effect: moderate change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>Development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Effect on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.</p>
Slight	<p>Slight effect: small discernible change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>Integrity of regionally and nationally important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p>

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
	The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.
Negligible	Very slight or no effect: no discernible change from baseline conditions The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings, or historic landscapes.

6. Results

6.1 *Wider Archaeological Background*

6.1.1 Prehistoric activity is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, particularly at Wombwell Woods to the north-west of the site. Flints of Mesolithic date was recovered from land to the west of the woodland (Historic England Monument Number 52441), whilst implements have also been recovered from an outcrop within the woods (Historic England Monument Number 52441).

6.1.2 Iron Age and Romano-British activity is well recognised within Wombwell Woods, an area of which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004796). The complex, which comprises settlement features, enclosures, a trackway and field systems, is visible as earthworks (Historic England 2023) and can clearly be discerned in LiDAR data.

6.1.3 Archaeological work has also been carried out in advance of opencast mining on land to the west of Wombwell Woods. A Geophysical Survey covering an area of 12ha identified anomalies '*indicative of infilled archaeological ditches, forming enclosures that may be part of a more extensive 'ladder settlement'*' (WYAS. 2001). A series of ditches on a different alignment were also identified which were on a different alignment to the '*ladder settlement*' and may therefore represent a different phase of activity. Subsequent Trial Trenching (Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2001) confirmed the presence of Romano-British enclosures, akin to those identified in the results of the Geophysical Survey. Earlier activity was inferred by the presence of pits dating to the late Neolithic and the Iron Age (Ibid).

6.1.4 Archaeological work including Geophysical Survey, Watching Briefs and Trial Trenching was carried out in advance of the construction of the Dearne Valley Parkway. Trial Trenching, carried out to the south of Wombwell Woods, and approximately 320m west of the site, targeted features which had been identified in the Geophysical Survey. Features which were interpreted as field boundaries, which did not conform to the current field system, were identified. Although no dating evidence was available, given the prevalence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the vicinity, it is likely that these features are comparable (WYAS. 1995)

6.1.5 Archaeological features, including pits, gullies and a ditch, of potential late prehistoric or Romano-British date have also been identified at School Street, approximately 250m south of the site. Although no datable material was recovered from the features, their stratigraphic relationships and the nature of their fills was suggestive of potential late prehistoric or Romano-British origin (ASWYAS. 2007).

6.2 *Historical Background*

6.2.1 The area has historically been associated with coal mining with Hemingfield Colliery being established during the 19th century. The colliery, which is now designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1465079, is also referred to in early documents as Low Elsecar Colliery. Shaft sinking commenced in 1842, although ingress of water prompted the investment in a Cornish pumping engine (Historic England. 2023). The Barnsley seam was reached by 1847 and the colliery was connected to the South Yorkshire Railway, via the Elsecar branch, by 1850 (hemingfieldcolliery.org. 2023). The colliery fell out of use in the early 20th century and was taken over as a mine pumping station, to facilitate flood prevention of nearby workings (Historic England. 2023). The station continued to be utilised until 1989, and the site taken over by a conservation group in 2014 (Ibid).

6.2.2 Lundhill Farm, to the east of the site, is depicted on cartographic sources dating to the mid-19th century, although farm buildings (which include a cartshed, dovecote and barn) are designated as Grade II Listed Buildings (NHLE 1151171 and 1286996) date to the mid to late 18th century.

6.2.3 The site has consisted of agricultural land since at least the mid-19th century at which time it consisted of two parcels of land. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a small hamlet labelled as 'Hill Top'. Hemingfield is depicted to the east of the site, as a small and somewhat dispersed village. Woodland associated with Wombwell Wood is depicted to the north-west and the Dearne and Dova Canal to the south. A colliery is depicted to the south of the canal, albeit at a small scale.

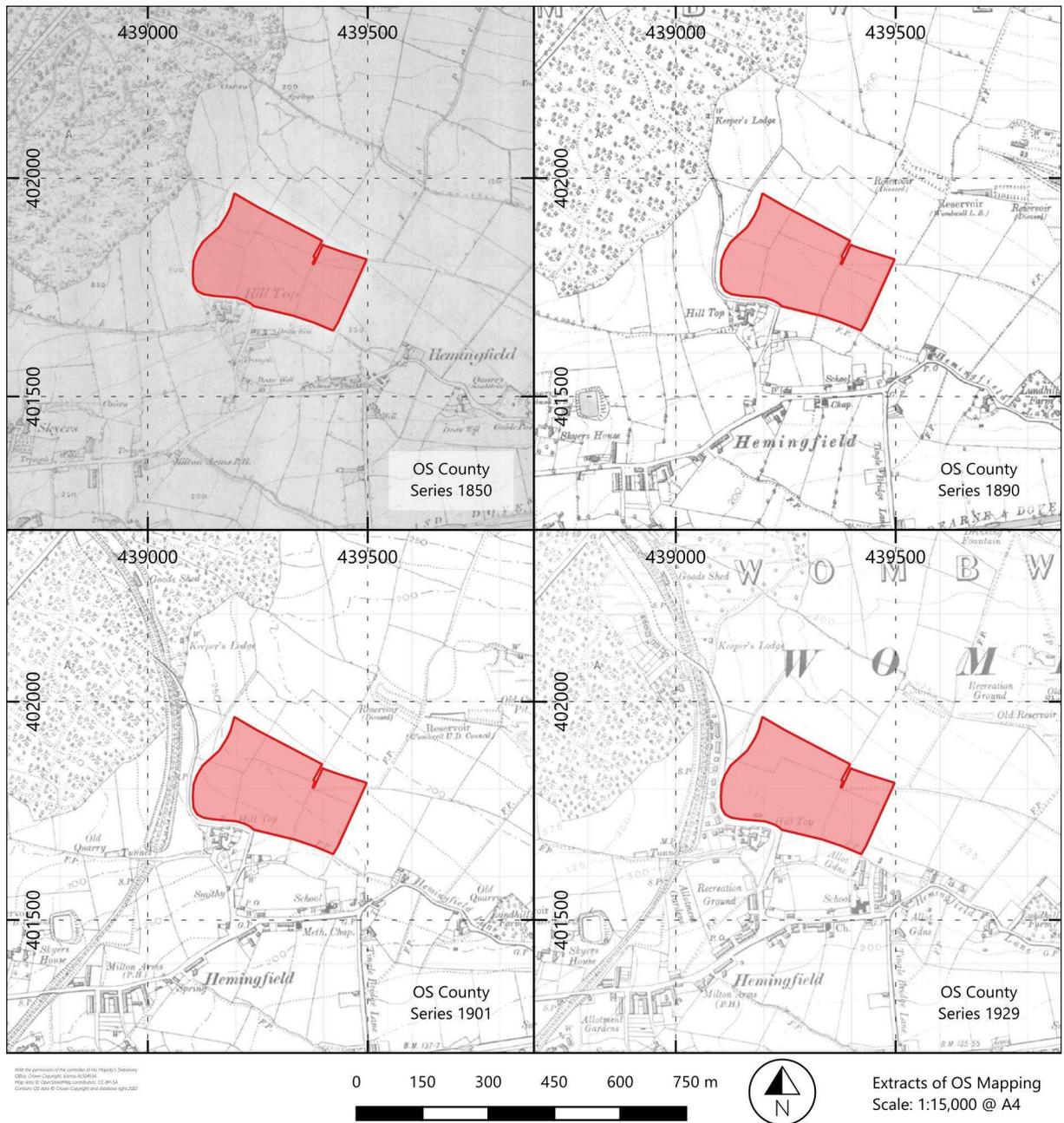


Figure 3. Extracts of OS 1:10,560 County Series 1850-1929.

6.3.1 By the 1960's Hill Top is no longer depicted as a separate entity, having become absorbed into Hemingfield and by the 1997 edition National Grid map, a larger structure is depicted within the site boundary, later labelled as 'Hill Top Farm'.

6.5.2 The data is displayed in tables 3-6 and figures 6-9. No assets are recorded which date to the early medieval periods. Although no records have been definitively assigned to the Romano-British period, the continuity of late prehistoric sites into the Romano-British period is considered likely.

6.6 *Late Prehistoric- Romano-British*

6.6.1 The HER records four non-designated heritage assets of late prehistoric or Romano-British date as being present within the vicinity of the site. The majority relate to Iron Age or Romano-British settlement within, and in the immediate vicinity of Wombwell Wood; although a record is also held of features identified during archaeological work at School Street in Hemingfield. Two undated records are also present in the data, which describe an undated cremation and an enclosure within the immediate vicinity of the woodland and the aforementioned archaeological activity. It is therefore likely that the undated feature may be contemporary with recorded late prehistoric or Romano-British activity.

6.7 *Medieval*

6.7.1 A single record of Medieval ridge and furrow falls within the search radius, with geophysical survey having highlighted the agricultural regime on land at Cemetery Road in Hemingfield.

6.8 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

6.8.1 Two Grade II Listed Buildings are located within 1km of the site, the northernmost and southernmost chapels at Wombwell Cemetery (NHLE 1151173 & 1286977). These buildings are discussed in more detail in paragraph 7.3.

6.8.2 Four Post-Medieval or modern non-designated assets within the search area include lime kilns of presumed 17th century date, located to the west of the site, and bell pits located within Wombwell Wood.

6.8.3 Five archaeological events including Geophysical Surveys, Trial Trenching and Watching Briefs have taken place within the vicinity of the site.

6.8.4 The site falls within Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) zone HSY7034 (field between Hemingfield and Elsecar) which is defined as:

Ancient piecemeal enclosure at the edge of the township. Much more irregular than the parliamentary enclosures to the north but may have had some boundaries straightened since

the medieval period. Hemingfield was only a dispersed collection of farms up to the 19th century although Smith (1961, 103) dates its first documentation to 1276. This indicates the land may have been farmed, but not as part of a townfield system, in the medieval period. Within this polygon there has been some boundary loss in the 20th century. There is partial legibility of the former landscape as some boundaries remain.

6.9 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

6.9.1 Archaeological activity dating predominantly to the Iron Age or Romano-British period is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, including at School Street some 250m south of the site. As such, at the time of writing, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate and of local to regional significance.

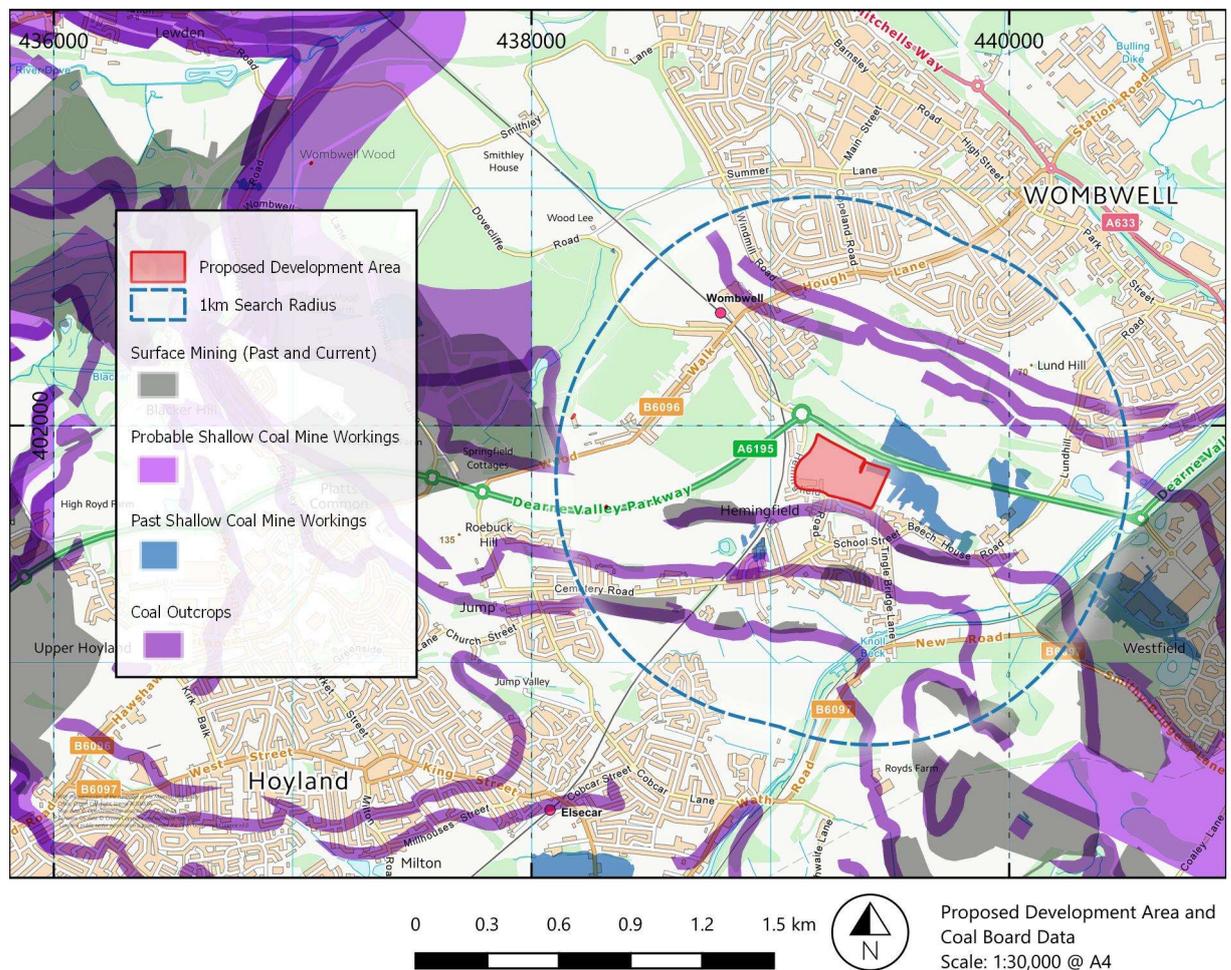


Figure 5. Proposed Development Area and Coal Board Data

6.9.2 A small encroachment of mine workings are recorded within the north-eastern corner of the site boundary. Further information can be found in the Ground Investigation reports associated with the application, although given the nature of the works it is they have had a significant impact on any

archaeological features therein, this is considered negligible given the small area impacted. It should be noted that unrecorded mine workings may be present within the wider site boundary.

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England Guidance on the Setting of Historical Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition) December 2017) states that:

Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation... its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance." Assessing the setting takes into consideration the heritage asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as:

'...the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (NPPF 2019, Annex 2 Glossary).'

7.1 Seven designated heritage assets are located within 1km of the site boundary, including five Grade II and one Grade II* Listed Buildings, and one Scheduled Monument. Due to the location of the site, all designated assets are screened in their entirety by intervening built form, predominantly modern residential development at Briery Meadows, Garden Grove, and Beech House Road. Grade II listed buildings at Lundhill Farm, which are the closest assets to the site, are further screened by mature vegetation and dwellings on Lundhill Farm Mews.

8. Impact of Development

8.1 Any development on the site has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological deposits which may be present. With the implementation of appropriate archaeological evaluation, and if necessary mitigation, the development could have a slight beneficial effect through refer the increased knowledge of any archaeological resource, should such a resource exist.

8.2 Development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.1 The results of the Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment have shown that features associated potential with Iron Age or Romano-British are recorded within 200m of the site boundary, and as such the potential for comparable archaeological activity to be present within the site boundary should not be dismissed.
- 9.2 Development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all nearby heritage assets.
- 9.3 It is recommended that an evaluation by Geophysical Survey, to be followed by Trial Trenching, is carried out in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the archaeological potential of the site, and the need for any archaeological mitigation.

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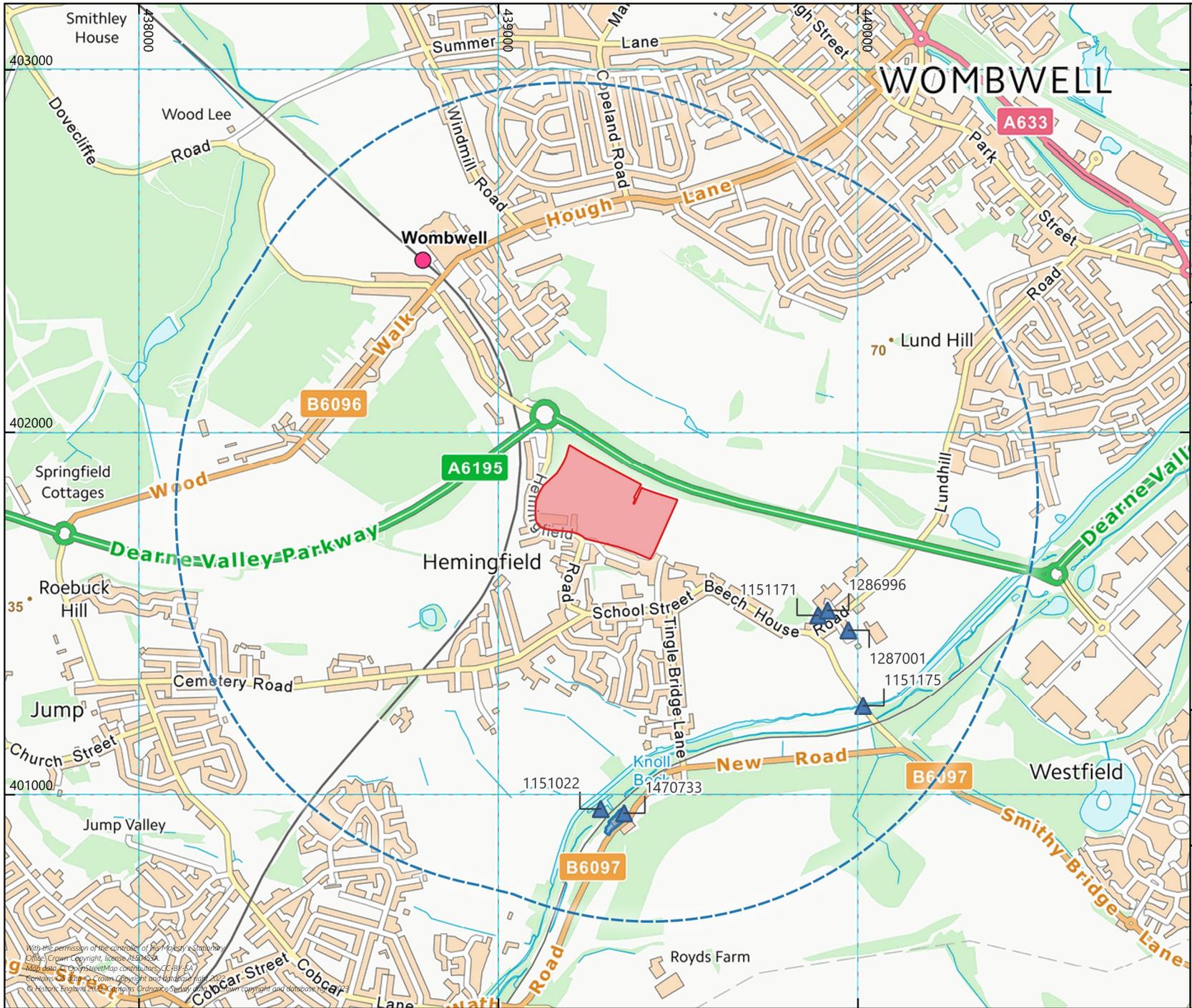
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Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monument

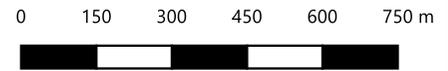
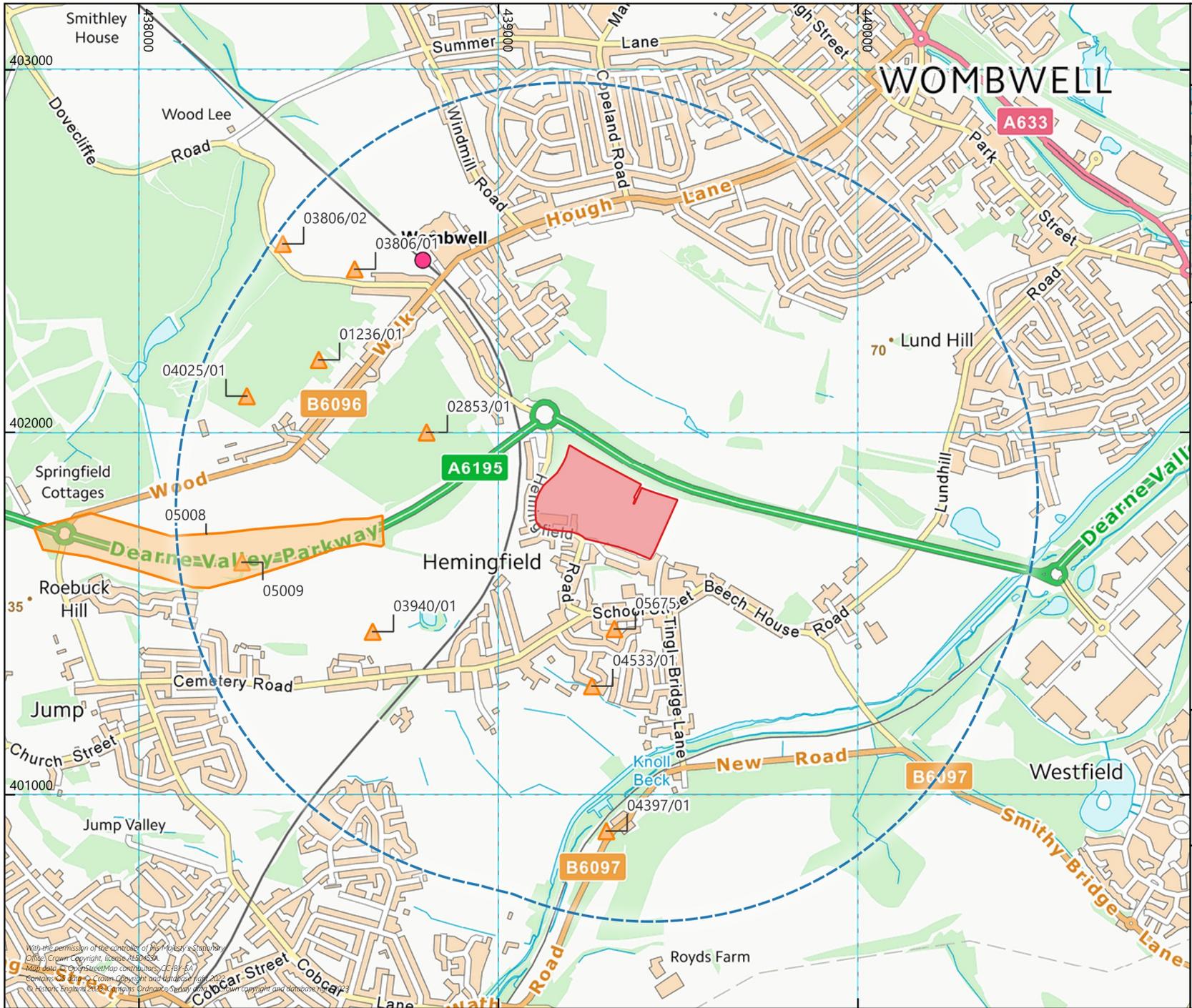


Figure 6
Designated Heritage Assets
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4

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Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius
- Asset Point
- Asset Polygon

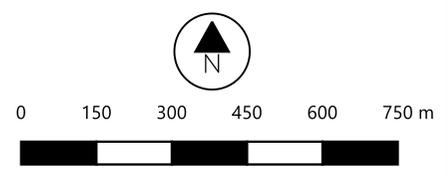
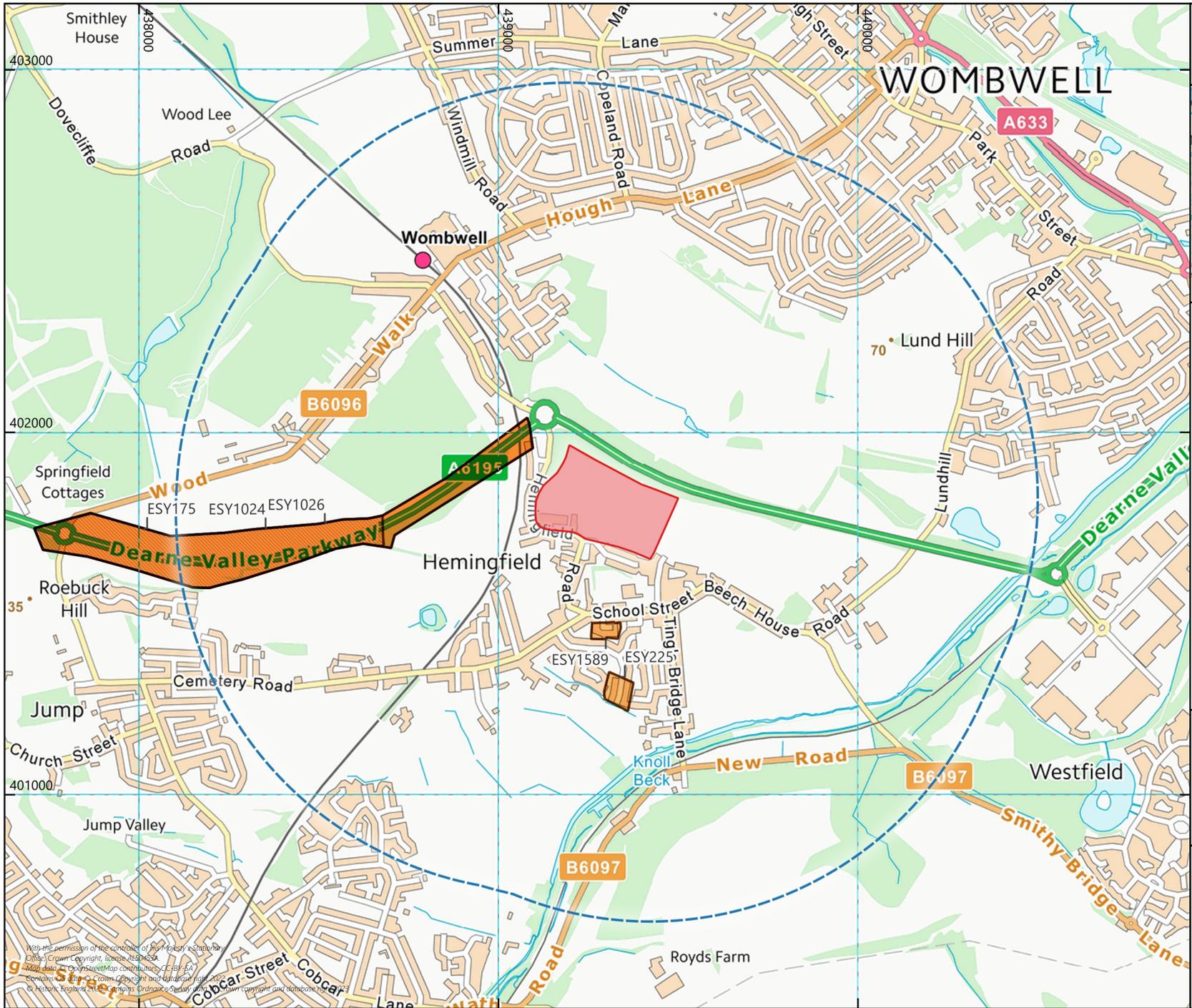


Figure 7
Non-designated Heritage Assets
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4

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Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius
- Events by Type
- Evaluation
- Watching Brief

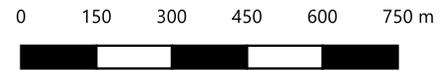


Figure 8
Archaeological Events
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A-271123

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Plates



Plate 1: General view of site, facing south



Plate 2: General view of site, facing north-east



Plate 3: *General view of site, facing north*



Plate 4: *General view of site, facing south-west*

Appendix 1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -6).

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets within the vicinity of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade	Impact
1151022		<p>Canal basin with its associated culvert and canal lining</p> <p>MATERIALS: tooled, coursed, squared stone with ashlar dressings and large, round-edged coping stones; some brickwork to the culvert; later iron railings around the basin survive only in part.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION: the basin is rectangular, but with an arm extending from each corner. At the time of inspection in September 1987 it was empty of water and silted up. The basin lies parallel to the canal on its south-east side, being formerly linked via a narrow channel, spanned by a tow path bridge: the channel was infilled, and the bridge removed before 1987, leaving the curved corners of the channel surmounted by monolithic coping stones exposed along with a short stretch of stone lining along the adjacent canal bank. The arms that extend from the north-west and north-east corners of the basin are parallel to the canal, those to the south-west and south-east corners are at right-angles to the canal, these latter being where barges docked for loading. At the ends of the southern two arms are paired overflow channels that are set below the coping, with rectangular sluices set at a lower level (the sluices and winding gear removed at the time of inspection in 1987). These overflow channels and sluices empty into the culverted course of the beck which runs along this side of the basin. The culvert is stone-lined, being segmentally arched, and bottomed. At its south-west end (the entrance) is a small segmental archway below a brick retaining wall, the water being channelled into this by later, stone-coped retaining walls. At the north end of the culvert (the exit) there is a large, skewed, segmental archway with rock-faced voussoirs and spandrels. The stone retaining wall above the parapet is rebuilt.</p>		Negligible
1470733	SE 39349 00950	<p>Pump House Cottage, Wath Road,</p> <p>Former colliery pumping engine house, 1843 for the 5th Earl Fitzwilliam under the direction of Benjamin Biram. Converted to domestic use in 1934 as part of a mine pumping station which operated between 1920 and 1989.</p>	II*	Negligible

		<p>MATERIALS: finely dressed, horizontally tooled sandstone ashlar; a 1934 red brick extension and flat concrete roofing.</p> <p>PLAN: the engine house is single celled of two storeys, now with an inserted domestic staircase and room divisions. The brick extension on the south-east side provides an additional room to each floor and includes the current entrance to the building.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: the south-west wall of the building is the bob wall of the engine house: the wall that supported the beam of the steam engine. This is built of very massive, very tightly jointed stone blocks, the wall being over a metre thick. To its centre there is a tall, narrow, bricked-up aperture facing the top of the pumping shaft immediately to the south-west. Attached to the head of the wall are the backstays of the reinforced concrete headframe above the pumping shaft.</p> <p>The other three walls beyond the sides of the bob wall are built of smaller, but still well-dressed and tightly laid, stone blocks. The north-west wall has a large, tall arched opening that would have allowed the insertion and removal of the large cylinder for the steam engine. This is blocked with matching stonework that was later cut into to form a large ground-floor opening with an exposed steel I-beam lintel. To the left, north-east, at both ground and first floor, there are smaller domestic window openings that also have I-beam lintels. At the time of the site inspection (2019), the large inserted ground floor opening was infilled with blockwork. The south-east wall is largely covered by the brick extension, but includes one inserted window to both floors, again with exposed I-beam lintels. The door and window openings in the brick extension also have I-beam lintels. The northeast wall is now blind, but the stonework suggests that this wall may originally have had a large tall central window to light the interior and the steam engine.</p> <p>INTERIOR: C20 inserted stairs, partitions and wall-linings potentially concealing original features.</p> <p>NOTE: the associated pumping shaft and concrete headframe, along with the rest of the former Hemingfield Colliery and the ground beneath the engine house are all included within a Scheduled Monument.</p>		
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1151171	SE 39889 01495	<p>Barn and attached cowhouse with hayloft approximately 50 metres to west of Lundhill Farmhouse.</p> <p>Barn and cowhouse. Late C18. Coursed, squared sandstone, Welsh slate roof with stone slate to eaves. L-shape plan. Mostly 2 storeys. Barn: quoins. 2 large cart entrances with quoined surrounds and depressed 3-centred arches with projecting keystones. Central ground- floor door in square-faced surround with ashlar-dressed pitching hole above. Moulded kneelers and gable copings to left end. Cowhouse block to right has 6 irregularly spaced doors all with heavy ashlar surrounds. Door to left and 3rd from left both with round-arched lintels. Door to right set beneath stone steps and landing to square-headed doorway. 1st floor: circular pitching hole to left of centre flanked by square loft openings with projecting sills and square-faced surrounds. To left of steps, 2 casements, one set above the other, both in square-faced surrounds. Stone slates to left end. Evidence of demolished horse- engine house to rear right corner of barn. Included for group value. Low roadside buildings attached to front left of barn not of special interest.</p>	II	Negligible
1286996	SE 39916 01509	<p>Farm building approximately 20 metres to west of Lundhill Farmhouse.</p> <p>Cartshed and dovecote now partly used as pigsty. Mid C18. Coursed, squared sandstone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Plinth, large quoins. Ashlar piers and impost band to three 3-centred archways with projecting keystones. All now part-blocked, central archway with door, outer archways with windows. Three 2-light square-faced mullioned windows to 1st floor all with projecting sills and lintels cut to resemble voussoirs, damaged casements with glazing bars. Moulded sill band to 2nd floor linking 2-light windows to outer bays, moulded deep sills break forward from band, plain lintels, (mullion to right window partly missing). Moulded eaves cornice. Fragmentary remains of kneelers and gable copings, gable walls and roof in poor condition. Right return: 2nd-floor sill band continues, central window as front. Interior: plain walls to upper floor, standard king-post truss. Said to have been lined with wood nesting boxes.</p>	II	Negligible
1287001	SE 39973 01454	<p>Cartshed at Beech House farm approximately 50 metres to east of farmhouse.</p>	II	Negligible

		Cartshed. Early C19. Coursed, squared, and dressed sandstone, sheet asbestos roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays with lean-to at downhill end. Asymmetrical arcade of 5 basket-arched openings. To left, 3 arches with chamfered rectangular-section piers built up in 2 stones with skewback springers above (the 2 arches to left deformed). Wallstone pier to right with, beyond, 2 more arches on central quoined pier, the left opening rebated. Square openings above each arch have flush sills and plain lintels, 3 openings retain casements. Attached farm buildings not of special interest.		
1151175	SE 40014 01246	Smithy Bridge Bridge. c1800. Coursed, squared sandstone, tooled-ashlar voussoirs. Single span. Rusticated elliptical arch with band-rusticated ashlar soffit. Swept batter to flanking abutment walls which also curve in alignment with approach roads. Projecting end-piers linked by cambered band beneath parapet wall. Weathered copings, some replaced by concrete. Crosses the Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal constructed following an act of 1793 and opened in 1804 but now largely infilled. Charles Hadfield, <i>The Canals of Yorkshire, and North-East England</i> , vol2, 1973, pp280-290.	II	Negligible
1465079	SE 39322 00913	The former Hemingfield Colliery Dating to the mid-C19, an early example of a well-capitalised pithead, prefiguring the larger complexes that were built in subsequent decades and came to characterise the industry at its peak in the late C19 and early C20; * Survival: in addition to the standing buildings, pieces of C19 and early C20 machinery and other rarely surviving features remain on site; * Potential: features of the upstanding structures together with archaeological remains retain good potential for aiding our understanding of mid-C19 mining technology and the experimentation of the notable mining engineer Benjamin Biram; * Group value: with the Grade II*-listed former Cornish Pumping Engine House also at the colliery, the immediately adjacent Grade II-listed canal basin, and with the more distant, but directly associated Grade II*-listed Elsecar Central Workshops.	Scheduled Monument	Negligible

Table 4: Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
01236/01	SE 3850 0220	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Strip Lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley Banks and enclosures at the southeast edge of Wombwell Wood.	Prehistoric
02853/01	SE 3880 0200	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in Wombwell Wood Bell pits situated in Wombwell Wood.	Post-Medieval
03806/01	SE 3860 0245	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Wombwell Faint traces of an enclosure visible in a cultivated field adjacent to Wombwell wood.	Prehistoric
03806/02	SE 3840 0252	Enclosure of Unknown Date, Wombwell Faint traces of second enclosure visible on two aerial photographs to the west of PIN 3806/01.	Undated
03940/01	SE 3865 0145	Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell Off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield. Probably early 19th century. L-plan wall to orchard, built of cut and squared rubble to north and west of back to south and east. 2 openings in 5 arms. 36 bee boles in all, on N & W sides, each about 2ft squared and capped with stone slabs. Originally used to shelter straw beehives (skeps) but unusual, as boles face N not S. Perhaps the largest collection of boles in England? Last examined 1976, then in poor state of repair.	Post-medieval
04025/01	SE 3830 0210	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, nr Wombwell Wood Enclosure adjacent to Wombwell Wood. Enclosure adjacent to Wombwell Wood.	Prehistoric
04397/01	SE 3930 0090	Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether Sunk in 1842-3 for Earl Fitzwilliam. Stone engine house with a gabled roof, flat-roofed stone building now a house. Small concrete headgears for recent use as pumping pit. Row of 8 cottages across the lane. Formally known as 'Elsecar Low Pit', though known locally as 'Bicycle Wheel Pit' due to the configuration of the two pulley wheels. Worked using the pillar and stall method. Contained a pump house, a winder house, and an engine house, with a series of buildings along the canal bank.	Post-medieval
04533/01	SE 3926 0130	Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield The geophysical report picked up magnetic readings that could possibly infer the presence of medieval ridge and furrow. These could be seen to concentrate in the eastern edge of the survey and were not visible in the western part of the survey, due to the areas of high resistance in the coal measures.	Medieval
05008	SE 3819 0169	Site of Lime Kilns, Roebuck Hill	Post-medieval

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
		Lime kilns found during a watching brief on the new road. 17th century pottery within one of the kilns.	
05009	SE 3828 0164	Undated Cremation, Roebuck Hill Single undated cremation that was possibly within a fabric bag that has degraded. A watching brief also indicated another possible cremation nearby.	Undated
05675	SE 3932 0145	Possible late prehistoric to Romano-British ditches, pits, and gullies, Hemingfield Trial trenching in 2007 identified a number of pits, ditches, and gullies. Though no datable evidence was recovered, stratigraphy and soil colour suggest a late Iron Age to Romano-British date.	Prehistoric

Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets (events) within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
ESY1024	SE 3879 0180	Dearne Town Link Road Magnetic Survey A magnetic susceptibility survey located several anomalies. Survey of Wombwell wood showed possible industrial features.	Geophysical Survey
ESY1026	SE 3879 0180	Trial trenches between Roebuck Hill and Wombwell Wood. Targeted on anomalies from geophysics. Linear features identified as field boundaries of a field system not aligned with current system. No dating evidence.	Trial Trenching
ESY1589	SE 3929 0146	Archaeological Evaluation of Land off School Street, Hemingfield Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 29 School Street revealed limited archaeological remains. The 5 trial trenches revealed two post-medieval land drains and three sides of a brick-built structure. In trenches 4 and 5, two pits, two gullies and a ditch were uncovered that contained no dating evidence. However, the stratigraphic relationships, colour of soil and lack of dating evidence would circumstantially suggest a later prehistoric to Romano-British date for these.	Trial Trenching
ESY175	SE 38195 01697	Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief A watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS in July 1996 as part of the Dearne Towns Link Road development. The watching brief produced evidence for a multi-functional spanning a number of periods including 4 ?17th century lime kilns, bonfire pits, a possible funeral pyre relating to a single cremation on the brow of the hill. There were also a number of trackways and ditches, which could suggest an agricultural function for the site.	Watching Brief

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
ESY225	SE 39335 01285	Resistivity Survey at Cemetery Road, Hemingfield In August 1992 a resistivity survey was conducted on land off Cemetery Road. The results indicated the presence of possible medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.	Geophysical Survey

Table 6. Non-designated Heritage Assets – Historic Environment Characterisation records within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6931	SE 3793 0205	Area of regular straight sided enclosure which was probably part of the Wombwell parliamentary enclosure award of 1767 (date from English 1985, 160). The land was marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map. There is no legibility of the former common. There has been some boundary loss and the modern roads curving through the area interrupt the former field pattern. Polygon contains archaeological remains of prehistoric and late Iron Age/ Roman remains near to the village of Jump	Enclosed Land
HSY6950	SE 3699 0314	Ancient woodland containing earthworks thought to be Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures. Evidence of earlier activity in the area comes from Mesolithic flint finds and a Neolithic/ Bronze Age hengiform monument. (see SY SMR records). Post-medieval activities are indicated by stone quarries and bell pits and the remains of the route of the Wharnccliffe Branch railway which served local collieries. Good earthwork survival gives significant legibility of the previous landscape.	Woodland
HSY7034	SE 3908 0107	Ancient piecemeal enclosure at the edge of the township. Much more irregular than the parliamentary enclosures to the north but may have had some boundaries straightened since the medieval period. Hemingfield was only a dispersed collection of farms up to the 19th century although Smith (1961, 103) dates its first documentation to 1276. This indicates the land may have been farmed, but not as part of a townfield system, in the medieval period. Within this polygon there has been some boundary loss in the 20th century. There is partial legibility of the former landscape as some boundaries remain.	Enclosed Land
HSY7091	SE 3903 0150	Quest Avenue, Hemingfield Inter war housing, shown on 1938 maps, built broadly within former enclosure boundaries giving fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape. Date of enclosures uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY7093	SE 3985 0257	Chapel Fields, Wombwell Planned housing estate built by 1931 mapping, includes public baths built for the new estate. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former open town field. The place name Chapel Fields survives onto 1907 mapping. This open field was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of this enclosed landscape as the housing fits within some field boundaries. The route of a footpath is also fossilised in the property boundary southwest of Wombwell Infants school. This path cut across the surveyed enclosures indicating it predated the enclosure of the town field.	Residential
HSY7097	SE 3961 0286	Oakfield Junior School and the Gables School, Wombwell School and Adult education centre shown on 1989 maps. From 1931 this area had been used as a football ground. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former medieval open field. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former enclosed landscape.	Institutional
HSY7104	SE 3973 0199	Lundhill Colliery and Miners Welfare Site of Lundhill Colliery, which was in worked between 1855 and 1869 and was used as a pumping station until 1988 (Gill 2007a). The mine was built on an area of piecemeal enclosure of the former open town field. There is no legibility of the former mine in the current golf course but there is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape. A Miners Welfare Recreation ground is marked within this polygon between 1931 and 1937 maps.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7105	SE 3981 0224	Wombwell Golf Course Golf course built on an area of fairly regular enclosure of the former open town field. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7106	SE 4019 0213	Former open fields, Wombwell Piecemeal enclosures probably on the edge of the medieval town field. There has been some boundary loss, particularly where the A6195 has cut through fields. There is no legibility of the former open field. Within this polygon are surviving earthworks from railway lines associated with Lundhill Colliery.	Enclosed Land
HSY7108	SE 3886 0253	Core of Wombwell main The settlement at Wombwell Main was built by 1893 mapping. It housed the work force at the nearby Wombwell Main Colliery (HSY7107). Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former medieval open field. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		award (date from English 1985). The terraced houses of the original settlement had been knocked down by 1989 and they have now been replaced by small detached properties.	
HSY7109	SE 3856 0222	Housing within Wombwell Wood Inter war string settlement running along the roads leading south and west of Wombwell Main. Most of this settlement is first seen on 1937 maps with some slightly earlier. Built on land that was part of Wombwell Wood, an ancient woodland that contains a number of remains of Iron age/Roman field systems (see HSY6950). There is no legibility of the former landscape.	Residential
HSY7113	SE 3908 0182	Hemingfield Road Short terraces with some other housing styles mixed in. First seen on 1931 maps. Built along the route of the railway line running through Hemingfield and Wombwell Main. There is no legibility of the previous enclosures. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7115	SE 3921 0160	Briery Meadows Private housing estate. There is no legibility of the previous enclosures. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7116	SE 3920 0167	Hill Top, Hemingfield Private housing estate built on one of the areas of dispersed farmsteads in Hemingfield. There is no legibility of these earlier buildings. The date of the farm is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103).	Residential
HSY7117	SE 3909 0154	Hemingfield Miners Welfare Recreation Ground Miners' welfare first shown on 1931 maps, built within former enclosure boundaries giving fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape. Date of enclosures uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7153	SE 3936 0268	Hough Lane Terraced housing that connects Wombwell Main to Wombwell itself. Some of this housing had been built by 1905 with the rest was certainly in place by 1931 but was probably built earlier. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former open town field. The place name Chapel Fields survives onto 1907 mapping. This open field	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape as the housing runs along the road.	
HSY7154	SE 3959 0244	Wombwell Park Public Park probably built at the same time as the adjacent housing estate. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former open town field. The place name Chapel Fields survives onto 1907 mapping. This open field was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There was a small plantation within this area, some of the trees may have been incorporated into the park. There is fragmentary legibility of the surveyed enclosure landscape.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7168	SE 3780 0329	Realigned boundaries Historic maps show a series of irregular fields along the edge of Wombwell Wood. These are likely to have been assarted from the ancient woodland. There has been realignment of many of the boundaries within this polygon since the late 20th century. This can sometimes be due to opencast mining in the area but in this case may have been to improve drainage of the land. There is fragmentary legibility of the assarts as the fields nibble the edge of the woodland. There have been Iron Age/Roman earthworks recorded in the polygon.	Enclosed Land
HSY7035	SE 3857 0075	Wellands Crescent, Elsecar Modern estate shown on 1965 maps. Built over an area of piecemeal enclosure, possibly of ancient origins. There is fragmentary legibility as some of the field boundaries on the external edges of the estate remain	Residential
HSY7036	SE 3860 0091	Saxon Close, Elsecar Modern estate partially built by 1989 mapping. Built over an area of piecemeal enclosure, possibly of ancient origins. There is fragmentary legibility as some of the field boundaries on the external edges of the estate remain.	Residential
HSY7070	SE 3844 0134	Hemingfield and Jump Cemetery Cemetery, first mapped in 1905, built within surveyed enclosure of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the former enclosures in the regular layout of the cemetery	Institutional
HSY7071	SE 3830 0137	Preston Avenue, Jump Small estate first mapped in 1931. Built within surveyed enclosure of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985).	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		There is partial legibility of the former enclosures in the regular layout of the housing plot.	
HSY7072	SE 3816 0115	Dyer Road and Allott Crescent, Jump Estates first mapped in 1966. Built within surveyed enclosure of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosures in the regular layout of the housing plot.	Residential
HSY7074	SE 3803 0108	1980s expansion, Jump Estates built by 1989 mapping. Built within surveyed enclosure of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosures in the external boundaries of the estate.	Residential
HSY7077	SE 3806 0145	Jump Recreation ground Recreation grounds first mapped in 1931. Built within surveyed enclosure of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the former enclosures in the external boundaries, historic trees may survive.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7078	SE 3820 0138	Hall Avenue, Jump Estate built by 1938 mapping. Built on a short-lived area of allotments, within surveyed enclosures of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosures in the external boundaries of the estate.	Residential
HSY7082	SE 3936 0094	Hemingfield Pit, Elsecar Hemingfield pit, later known as Elsecar Low Colliery was sunk in 1843/4 by Earl Fitzwilliam (Mee 1975 cited in SMR PRN 4397). The colliery was worked until 1925 when it became a pumping station, which closed in 1988 (Gill 2007b). The pumping station buildings remain, as does the short row of houses which are shown on 1855 maps at the pit head. There is no legibility of the ancient enclosures which formerly characterised this area.	Extractive
HSY7083	SE 3907 0056	Industries along Elsecar Canal The Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal was completed in 1798 and started shipping coal from the adjacent Elsecar Collieries immediately (Glister 1995, 118). The planned construction of the canal had encouraged the expansion of industries in this area which had previously been isolated from a wider economic market (Medlicott	Communication

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		<p>1987, 108). 1855 maps show a large number of coke ovens along the canal wharf as well as lime kilns. There was lime manufacturing at Elsecar prior to the building of the canal; some coal was transported to Kilnhurst and on to the Don Navigation using carts. The carts returned with loads of Limestone for burning (Medlicott 1998, 165). This trade would have shifted to the canal.</p> <p>The canal was closed in 1928 due to subsidence problems (Glister 1995, 120) and a sewage works was built on the site of former coke ovens by 1931 mapping, this is now disused. Little of the industrial sites remain but the canal still holds water and is under restoration. There is no legibility of the former enclosed landscape.</p>	
HSY7090	SE 3859 0133	<p>Hallsworth Avenue, Hemingfield</p> <p>Housing, first mapped in 1931, built within surveyed enclosure of former commons. The land is marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map so is likely to be part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the former enclosures in the external boundaries of the housing.</p>	Residential
HSY7092	SE 3927 0134	<p>Lady Croft Lane, Hemingfield</p> <p>Private housing estate of detached properties. There is fragmentary legibility of the previous enclosures in the external boundaries of the estate. Date of enclosures uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.</p>	Residential
HSY7096	SE 3930 0288	<p>Stubbs Road, Wombwell</p> <p>Some houses built by 1938 maps, but roads are laid out for the rest of the estate. Probably built as social housing for the local mining community. Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former medieval open field. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosed landscape in the external boundaries of the estate, but no internal divisions survive.</p>	Residential
HSY7110	SE 3950 0141	<p>String settlement, Hemingfield</p> <p>Semi-detached post WWII housing, first mapped in 1966. There is no legibility of the previous enclosures. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.</p>	Residential
HSY7111	SE 3935 0156	<p>Hemingfield Church of England School</p> <p>School that is first mapped in 1893. Built at a time when Hemingfield is expanding from a collection of isolated</p>	Institutional

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		farms. There is partial legibility of the previous enclosures in the shape of the playing fields behind the school. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	
HSY7112	SE 3946 0136	Tingle Bridge Lane, Hemingfield Semi-detached inter war housing running along an earlier road, housing first mapped in 1938. There is no legibility of the previous enclosures. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7143	SE 3874 0129	Modern infilling, Hemingfield Detached houses infilling along Cemetery road. There is no legibility of the previous landscape. Date of enclosures uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7144	SE 3950 0162	Extension to Garden Grove, Hemingfield Social housing first mapped in 1989. There is fragmentary legibility of the previous enclosures in the surviving field boundary between this polygon and HSY7034. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7145	SE 3889 0127	Hemingfield allotments Allotment gardens that appeared with the expansion of housing in Hemingfield. Some of the allotments area marked from 1893 mapping with further additions over the years. The allotments mostly fit within former field boundaries, giving partial legibility of the former piecemeal enclosure. Hemingfield was only a dispersed collection of farms up to the 19th century although Smith (1961, 103) dates its first documentation to 1276. This indicates the land may have been farmed, but not as part of a townfield system, in the medieval period.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7146	SE 3914 0146	Hemingfield terraces 1855 maps show some housing within this polygon, but the extensive stretch of terracing doesn't really occur until 1893. There has been some replacement of terraces with modern housing. The housing is built on an area of piecemeal enclosure. The dating of the enclosures is uncertain but there is place	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape. There is no legibility of this earlier landscape.	
HSY7147	SE 3892 0133	Rebuilt area of Hemingfield 1855 maps show some housing within this polygon, but the extensive stretch of terracing doesn't really occur until 1893. In this part of the village there has been more demolition of the terraces and replacement with modern buildings. The surviving terraces give partial legibility of the previous townscape. The housing is built on an area of piecemeal enclosure. The dating of the enclosures is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7148	SE 3947 0116	Tingle Bridge, Hemingfield Modern detached properties built on the site of former terraced houses and cottages. The Elephant and Castle public house was present on 1855 maps and was later surrounded by small terraces. With its position on the river crossing there may have been a hostelry here from an earlier date. The pub survives giving fragmentary legibility of the past landscape.	Residential
HSY7149	SE 3873 0122	Hemingfield and Low Farm There is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103). At this time the settlement is likely to be just dispersed farms as was the case in the early 19th century. There is no legibility of medieval farms within this polygon.	Residential
HSY7150	SE 3989 0149	Lundhill Farm, Hemingfield There is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103). At this time the settlement is likely to be just dispersed farms as was the case in the early 19th century. There is no legibility of medieval farms within this polygon. The farm buildings have been converted into luxury homes.	Residential
HSY7151	SE 4033 0175	Former Sewage works Artificial lake on the site of a former sewage works. This area was former piecemeal enclosures probably on the edge of the medieval town field. There is no legibility of the former open field, or the sewage works.	Water Bodies
HSY7152	SE 3907 0228	Wombwell Foundry Wombwell Iron and Brass Foundry had been built on this site by 1931 mapping. The foundry closed in 2002 and the site is now being developed for housing. The foundry was built on part of Wombwell Wood, an ancient woodland	Industrial

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		likely to date to at least the medieval period. There is fragmentary legibility of the outline of the woodland in the site boundary.	
HSY7160	SE 4065 0208	Dove Road, Wombwell Expansion to the housing south of Wombwell. Built on area of surveyed enclosure of former town fields. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the open field landscape as the road patterns in part follow the sinuous boundaries within the town field. However, many former boundaries are overwritten by the housing.	Residential
HSY7161	SE 4046 0221	Overdale Road, Wombwell Expansion to the housing south of Wombwell, mostly built by 1966. Built on area of surveyed enclosure of former town fields. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the open field landscape as the road patterns in part follow the sinuous boundaries within the town field. However, many former boundaries are overwritten by the housing.	Residential
HSY7163	SE 4046 0232	Lundhill Road Housing built by 1938. Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of the Wombwell town field. This was probably enclosed as part of the Wombwell 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the former field pattern although the gardens of some of these houses have been infilled by modern housing.	Residential

Appendix 2. National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving, and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states

'In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument.'

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

National Planning Policy Framework: 16. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

NPPF-16 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

- 194 *In determining application, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the 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.*
- 199 *When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (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.*
- 200 *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:*
- g. grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
 - h. 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.*
- 201 *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,*

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment and Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets.

The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.