



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Land off West Street

Worsbrough

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment

Report no. 3254
January 2024

Client: Hooper Homes



**West Street
Worsbrough
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

The proposed development site occupies land that has been developed from at least the early 1800s onwards. The site was used for both for industry and for domestic housing. It is likely that cellars from the 19th-century housing and industrial remains survive below the current ground level. The potential for 19th-century archaeological remains to survive, particularly at the southern limits of the site where there has been less development, is believed to be high.

Report Information

Client: Hooper Homes
Address: Unit 1, Fields End Business Park, Thurnscoe, S63 0JF
Report Type: Desk-based Assessment
Location: West Street, Worsbrough
County: South Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 35876 03657
Period(s) of activity: Post-medieval
Report Number: 3254
Project Number: 8633
Site Code: WEW19
Date of report: January 2024
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was originally commissioned by Richard Oddie to undertake a desk-based assessment on land at West Street, Worsbrough, an area to the south of Barnsley, South Yorkshire in advance of a residential development. This report has been reissued in 2024 on behalf of Hooper Homes to support a planning application for the erection of 51 dwellings and associated landscaping, new access and associated infrastructure works (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council application no. 2023/1104).

After discussion with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) it was agreed an assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km zone around the site would be undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 189).

The site, originally known as The Dearne and Dove Steam Saw Mill, has a long history of industrial uses dating back to 1850. Since that time the site has housed a coal mine, a canal and a barge building company which later turned into a timber company mostly supplying the local coal mines. In 1969 the site was re-modelled and an engineering works has since occupied the site.

Site location and topography

The site is approximately rectangular in nature and situated to the south of Barnsley. There are residential properties to the north, and west, with industrial buildings bordering the eastern boundary and Worsborough Country Park located to the south beyond the River Dove. The site area is approximately 2ha, and is centred at SE 35876 03657 (Fig. 1).

The site generally falls from a high point of approximately 60m AOD in the northeast towards a low point of 53m AOD in the southeast corner. The site is bounded to the west, east and south by a post and wire fence. The northern boundary is formed by a stone wall which has openings for vehicular access to West Street in the north-west and northeast corners of the site.

Geology and soils

The underlying geology in the majority of the site comprises the Kent’s Rock Formation, which is described as sandstone. The northeast and southwest corners of the site are underlain by the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2019). The soils are unclassified because of the urban environment (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

Where events and monuments listed in the catalogue (Section 5.0) are mentioned in the text, the relevant HER numbers are given in bold-type **ESY** for events and **MSY** for monuments.

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the South Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).

The holdings of Sheffield City Archives and local studies were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken during February 2019 in order to identify any historic assets and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations (Plates 1-8).

3 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km buffer around the site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks

and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 5. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 6.

4 The Study Area

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

No archaeological sites or historic features or listed building have been identified within the proposed development site. Two archaeological events, eleven monuments and six listed

buildings have been recorded in the wider study area (Fig. 2). These features are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 5.

Designated sites or areas

The study area does not contain any designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields.

Previous archaeological investigations

There have been two previous archaeological investigations (**ESY554** and **ESY847**) carried out within the wider study area. A geophysical survey was undertaken at Lower Lewden (**ESY554**), 800m to the east of the proposed development site, during October 1998. All anomalies detected by the survey were either related to natural features or modern activity.

A level two archaeological survey was undertaken at Bell Bank Wood and Woolley Bank Wood (**ESY847**), 250m to the south-west of the proposed development site, under the auspices of the Fuelling a Revolution Project. The survey identified a total of 35 archaeological sites within the woodlands, only ten of which had been recorded prior to the commencement of the survey. Post-medieval mining features, including former tram routes, bell pits and possible shaft mounds and a building were recorded. Whilst evidence of medieval activity is recorded in the locality, all of the sites were considered to be post-medieval or modern in date (ASE 2006).

Historic Environment Characterisation

The current Historic Environment Characterisation places the site within **HSY7877** (Fig. 3) and is described as “a modern works and factory buildings on the site of earlier industrial activity. A chemical works is marked from 1855 maps until 1938 but there are records of chemical manufacturing at Worsbrough Bridge from the 1840s. The Dearne and Dove Saw Mills are shown from 1893 mapping. There is no legibility of the earlier phase of industry”.

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Prehistoric period

The early prehistoric period is poorly represented in South Yorkshire. The sparseness of finds from this period, however, is not unusual as the population was probably predominately nomadic hunter-gatherers, who had little impact on the archaeological record (Mithen 1999). The presence of humans in the region probably began after the retreat of the ice sheets approximately 12,000 years ago as the landscape became more inhabitable with the improving climate.

The Neolithic period saw the gradual increase of agriculture and the domestication of animals, although settlement sites of this date remain scarce, indicating that the population was still mobile. The most commonly recorded archaeological features from the Neolithic are

monumental structures, such as long barrows, although pits containing domestic refuse are also often encountered (Manby *et al.* 2003).

As with the Neolithic period, the features most commonly attributable to the early Bronze Age are the funerary monuments, with round barrows dominating the archaeological record. Earlier Bronze Age settlement sites remain rare, although evidence for ploughing and the cultivation of crops from this period indicates that agriculture was increasing (Parker Pearson 1999).

No earlier prehistoric activity has been identified within the search area.

Iron Age and Roman period

The transformation between the later Bronze Age and Iron Age is often hard to distinguish, and there is evidence to suggest that many sites were in continuous use throughout this transition period. The number of recorded settlements continues to increase, and many are accompanied by field systems, trackways and enclosures (Haselgrove 1999).

There is no evidence of activity from this period within the study area, however the site of a possible Iron Age hillfort at Worsbrough Common is located 1.8km to the north of the proposed development site, the site is covered by a residential housing estate but further evidence for Iron Age activity is recorded 3.2km to the west of Worsbrough where a second possible hillfort, is located near Stainborough Castle.

The Brigantes tribe occupied the whole of north-east England with the exception of Humberside. Although Queen Cartimundua, the ruler of Brigantes, was an ally of the Romans, the tribe came under control of her consort Venutius in AD 68. This led to the breakdown of the alliance between the Brigantes and Romans, and by AD 72 the territory was in the full control of the Romans (Buckland 1986, Hartley 1980).

An archaeological excavation and watching brief in advance of the Coalfield Link Road (Shafton Bypass), 7km to the north-east of Worsborough revealed the remains of a settlement that originated in the late Iron Age and underwent modifications into the early Roman period. The evaluation also identified a wider field-system.

No Iron Age and Roman period activity has been identified within the search area.

The post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods

There is little archaeological evidence for settlement in Worsbrough during the post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. After the withdrawal of the Romans, much of West and South Yorkshire formed the kingdom of Elmet. The kingdom of Elmet existed up to the early 7th century when it was taken over by the kingdom of Northumbria, which dominated the north of England (Loveluck 2003). Worsbrough dates back to the 7th century and is listed within the wapentake of Staincross.

No post Roman or Anglo Saxon activity has been identified within the search area.

Medieval period

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence, It is recorded as 'Wircesburg' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Worsbrough derives its name from an assumed Old English personal name, 'Wirc', and the Old English 'burh', meaning a fortified settlement (Smith 1961). The site of the fortified area is unclear, although this could relate to the possible Iron Age Fort at Worsbrough Common.

Following the Norman Conquest, Worsbrough was granted to Ilbert de Laci, the lord of Pontefract. A mill that was recorded at Worsbrough in the 11th century appears to have remained active into the early post-medieval period, when it was rebuilt as Worsbrough Corn Mill. St. Mary's Church was founded in the 12th century and medieval elements survive within the present-day building.

Elements of several medieval and early post-medieval buildings survive also within the fabric of later secular structures, including timber-framed buildings at Elmhirst Farm. The vicarage and a school were built at Worsbrough in the 16th century. A range of early post-medieval high status buildings remain extant in the area, including Darley Cliffe Hall and Worsbrough Hall. The estate of the latter was emparked during the early post-medieval period.

No medieval activity has been identified within the search area.

The post-medieval period

Settlement appears to have been relatively dispersed around the Worsbrough district before becoming concentrated in the valley at Worsbrough Bridge following the opening of the Dearne and Dove Canal and the Worsbrough Canal Basin in 1804. The idea of creating a navigable waterway from the River Don to Barnsley along the course of the River Dearne was first proposed in 1773 by the Marquess of Rockingham. However the idea was not pursued until a meeting of the shareholders of the Don Navigation Company in 1792, where a canal from the River Don Navigation into Barnsley was proposed (Hadfield 1972). At the same time the Aire & Calder Navigation Company was considering a canal from Wakefield to Barnsley. On 20 October 1792, the rival companies held a famous meeting at the White Bear Inn (now the Royal Hotel) in Barnsley and agreed to join their canals just south of Barnsley and go forward with complementary proposals. These were to become the Dearne and Dove Canal and the Barnsley Canal, both of which sought to provide access to the coalfields of Barnby Bridge and Haigh bridge (Hadfield 1973). The Worsbrough Branch after leaving Stairfoot passes through Swaithe and then passes under the Penistone Railway Line, creating the southern boundary of the proposed development site until it was infilled in the late 1950s. After this it ran alongside the River Dove until reaching Worsbrough Basin, the reservoir is was beyond the basin. In 1906 the branch to Worsbrough closed due to the increasing cost of maintenance, although it was retained as a water feeder. The depth of water

at the top end of the canal could only be maintained at 1.4 m deep and in 1909, the company agreed to allow mining beneath the canal (Hadfield 1973).

While bell pits indicate that shallow coal and ironstone mining took place at Worsbrough during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, deep coal mining dominated the area from the mid-19th century. Among the collieries that were worked at Worsbrough were the Park Colliery, Martin's Main Colliery, Darley Main, Bell Ing Colliery and Barrow Colliery. The latter closed in 1986. A memorial (**MSY7039**) to Swaithe Main Colliery disaster where 143 miners were killed in a gas explosion at the colliery in 1875 stands 800m to the north of the proposed development site.

The earliest buildings recorded within the wider study area are at Lewden Farm Complex (**MSY4777**, **MSY4778**, **MSY477** and **MSY4780**) which are a range of late 16th and 17th-century farm buildings.

Other local industries included Wood Brothers Glass Works (**MSY6080**), Worsbrough Mill (**MSY6704**), the Dearne & Dove Steel Works, Worsbrough Furnace and the Dearne & Dove Saw Mills which occupied the proposed development site up until 1967.

A gunpowder Works (**MSY6807**) 900m to the south-east of the proposed development site now lies under the spoil heaps of Barrow Colliery.

Map regression

The earliest available map that cover the proposed development site is the 1838 Tithe map (Fig. 4), this shows that the proposed development site was occupied by plot numbers 540, 541 and 542. The apportionment records the owners for plot 540 and 542 as William Elmhurst and Benjamin Micklethwait, who are renting the fields of pasture named Little Cawker Bottom to Joseph Hague. Plot 541, named House Croft. The Dearne and Dove canal is shown running alongside southern boundary of the proposed development site, and a square building is shown in Plot 543. The field name Little Cawker Bottom is interesting and strongly suggest a link to the canal.

The 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 5) shows a coal pit occupying the western third of the site. The Dearne and Dove canal is shown running alongside southern boundary of the proposed development site with two docks extending northwards. A chemical works is shown immediately to the east of the site, wells are also shown immediately to the east of the site and 100m to the east. The railway line is shown running east to west immediately to the south of the site. The River Dove is located to the south of the railway. The northern boundary is formed by Caulker Lane. A glass works is shown 150m to the west and a foundry is marked 200m to the west. Darley Main Colliery is shown 200m to the north of the site and a sandstone quarry 200m to the north-east of the proposed development site.

By the 1891 OS map (Fig. 6) is published buildings for Dearne and Dove saw mills are shown in the south-eastern quarter of the site. The coal pit is no longer labelled in west of

site. Terraced buildings shown along eastern half of the northern boundary. The wells no longer shown to the east. A reservoir is marked immediately to the east of the site. There is now a residential development 100m to the north-east of the proposed development site. Darley Main Colliery is no longer shown labelled to the north, and the sandstone quarry is no longer labelled to the north-east.

The 1904 OS map (Fig. 7) shows the western half of proposed development site labelled as a timber yard. There has been residential development immediately to the north-west. A glass works 150m to the west of the proposed development site is now labelled as a steel works, and an air shaft shown 200m to the north-west of the site.

The saw mills are shown on the 1929 (Fig. 8) OS map extending into western half of the proposed development site. Two schools have been constructed immediately to the north and the works is no longer labelled to the west of the proposed development site.

The 1938 OS map (Fig. 9) shows there have been no significant developments within the study area.

The 1948 and 1951 OS map (Figs 10 and 11) show no changes from the previous maps within the proposed development site. But a new residential development is shown which extends over the air shaft, shown on previous maps, 200m to the north-west.

By the time the 1966 OS map (Fig. 12) is published the Dearne and Dove Saw Mills are now labelled works and part of the building has been removed to allow for access roads to be built. The canal is shown as area of marsh in southern quarter of site. The chemical works and reservoir are no longer shown to the east of the proposed development site. Works are labelled 200m to the south-east, with colliery works extending to within 450m south of the proposed development site.

In 1967 the proposed development site was purchased by the current owner and the 1977 OS map (Fig. 13) shows the saw mills now labelled as engineering works. A depot is shown to west of engineering works. The marsh is no longer shown in south of site, as it has been infilled. A factory is shown immediately to the east of the proposed development site. No significant developments have taken place in the wider study area.

By the time the 1987 OS map (Fig. 14) is published and the railway line to south of the proposed development site has been dismantled. The colliery works 250m to south-east are now labelled as a disused tip.

The 2002 and 2012 OS maps (Figs 15 and 16) show little change to the proposed development site or within the wider study area.

The overlay of the 1904 buildings with a purple outline, on to a 2019 map (Fig. 17) helps to illustrate the redevelopment of the site, and suggests that the southern part of the site are less disturbed by modern development.

5 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the SYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been given their MSY or ESY number in Fig. 2. Each entry is also catalogued below with a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER reference numbers.

Monument Records and listed buildings

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref or Monument No.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Lewden Farm Complex	SE 3662 0359	MSY4777	-	Medium	The earliest surviving building at Lewden farm is a fragment of a timber-framed house of late 16th century date.
Lewden Farm Complex	SE 3659 0358	MSY4778	1315082	Medium	A Grade II Listed farmhouse, now two dwellings, built in the 17th and early 18th-centuries, restored in 1925.
Lewden Farm Complex	SE 3662 0362	MSY477	1203763	Medium	A Grade II Listed barn, built in the early 17th century with later additions.
Lewden Farm Complex	SE 3664 0357	MSY4780	1203762	Medium	A Grade II Listed barn, former house and barn, built in the 16th and 17th centuries with later additions.
Worsbrough Bridge Corn Mill	SE 3495 0332	MSY5104	1151044	High	A Grade II* Listed corn mill operating from the 17th-century up to the 20th-century. Constructed c.1625 on a Domesday site. A steam mill was added in 1843, which worked until 1922. A water mill operated into the 1960s. The mill was restored to working order and opened as a museum in 1976. Other buildings on the site include the mill house (see below), a wash house, a dairy, a stable and hayloft, outhouses and stocksheds.
The Mill Cottage	SE 3494 0332	MSY5105	1151044	High	The Grade II* Listed Miller's house is now the museum offices. Probably built in the mid-18th-century with 19th-century alterations and additions.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref or Monument No.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Site of former Wood Brothers Glassworks,	SE 3555 0354	MSY6080	-	Low	Founded as Borough Flint Glass Works in 1828 by Usherwood, Barron, Cartwright and Perkes. The site featured a foundry, a gas works, a series of lime kilns, a saw mill and coke ovens, along with waggon-ways linking it to the Dearne Valley and Dove canal. Built c.1830 a glass works was founded on the banks of Dearne and Dove Canal by John and James Wood who took over (perkes glassmaker) which then became Wood Bros Glasshouse. At the 1851 exhibition they won a gold medal for Epergne (main product was heavy lead-crystal 'flint' glass). In 1871 the ground leased expired and the landlord refused to renew. In 1872 new glass house built at Hoyle Mill by 1873 the glassmaking ceased but grinding continued up until 1874.
Worsbrough Mill	SE 3660 0346	MSY6704	-	Low	A corn mill built c.1690 recorded as a water corn mill called Lewden Mill. Probably soon afterwards converted to Paper mill. A paper making family, the Rhodes, are said in one source (dating to 1872) to have been making paper in Worsborough for two hundred years. This may be an exaggeration. The Fairbank map of 1792 shows a paper mill on land of F Edwards. 1816-1841 references in exercise letters & papermakers directory maps name building in 1839. In the 1871 census Charlotte [Rhodes – formerly recorded as a paper maker], a widow aged 41, is described as a farmer with no mention of paper making; she was the wife of George [Rhodes]. Paper making may have ceased after George's death in 1868. The 1906 OS map shows Lewden Mill, but missing from 1931 map. It is thought that the clean water supply to the mill from the River Dove would have been lost when the Blacker Brook became contaminated by Barrow Colliery
Gunpowder Works	SE 3632 0292	MSY6807	-	Low	A gunpowder mill working from 1849 until its closure in 1911. It now lies under the spoil heaps of Barrow Colliery.

Swaithe Main Colliery Memorial	SE 3575 0436	MSY7039	1315056	Medium	<p>A 143 miners were killed in a gas explosion at the colliery in 1875. A Gothic stone monument in three stages with cross, carvings of mine tub and miners' tools. A plaque reads:</p> <p>"ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION TO THE MEMORY OF THE 143 MEN AND BOYS WHO WERE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN SWAITHE MAIN COLLIERY ON DECEMBER 6th 1875 'IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH'"</p>
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Events

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref	Significance	Description
Geophysical Survey at Lower Lewden, Worsborough Dale	SE3658203481	ESY554	Low	In October 1998 a geophysical survey was undertaken at Lower Lewden. All features detected by the survey either relate to natural features or modern activity.
Archaeological Survey at Bell Bank Wood and Woolley Bank Wood	SE35360320	ESY847	Low	ASE Ltd was commissioned to carry out a Level 2 archaeological survey of Bell Bank Wood and Woolley Bank Wood. The survey was carried out in December 2005 under of the auspices of the Fuelling a Revolution Project. A total of 35 archaeological sites were identified within the woodlands, only ten which had been recorded prior to the commencement of the survey. Whilst evidence of medieval activity is recorded in the locality, all of the sites identified during the course of the archaeological survey were considered to be post-mediaeval or modern in date, Three of this sites identified within Bell Bank Wood and Woolley Bank Wood had been significantly damaged or disturbed. No significant ongoing threats, however identified during the course of the Level 2 archaeological survey.

6 Impact Assessment

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

The proposed development site will have no direct impact on any of the recorded heritage assets identified as part of this desk-based assessment.

Impact on setting

There are three Grade II and two Grade II* Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site (some also recorded as monuments by SYAS). All of these buildings are considered to be sufficiently removed by distance and screened by modern development from the proposed development site as to remain unaffected by the development proposals.

The proposed development site has been characterised as a modern works and factory buildings on the site of earlier industrial activity. Any change to the land use within the development will affect this characterisation.

Potential sub-surface remains

The map regression undertaken as part of this desk-based assessment shows that there is little evidence for medieval activity in the study area and that the proposed development site was developed from at least the early 1800s onwards.

Archaeological investigations in the study area have identified the potential for sub-surface remains to survive in the vicinity. An archaeological survey (**ESY847**) of woodland 200m to the south-west of the proposed development site have revealed post-medieval mining features, including former tram routes, bell pits and possible mine shaft mounds and an associated building. These are likely to have survived because of the protection given by the woodland, but are not thought to extend across the river into the proposed development site (but see below).

The first known building is shown on the 1838 tithe map, and although its use is unknown it could be associated with the canal, possibly connected with boatbuilding.

In the mid-19th century the west of the site was marked 'coal pit'. A woodland survey (**ESY847**) recorded the remains of coal mining, which are possibly contemporaneous. A canal and docks which extend north into the southern part of the site are also shown (Plate 9).

In the 20th century the Dearne and Dove saw mills (Plate 10) are shown in the south-eastern quarter of the site, extending into the east and west over the next decades. Domestic buildings are also known to have been present on the site, adjacent to the canal (Plate 9) and terraced buildings shown along eastern half of northern boundary are shown on the 1892 OS map. In 1914, the site is shown as fully occupied (Plate 11), although this may be a 'romanticised' view by a proud owner.

Plates 1 to 6 show the extent of the concrete foundation pads of the buildings constructed from the 1960s onwards, while Fig. 17 goes some way to show how the modern foundations relate to the footprint of the earlier buildings and the potential for survival of earlier remains particularly in the centre of the site and the south-east corner. No development has taken place along the southern boundary where the canal has been infilled.

7 Conclusion

This archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is low potential for medieval and earlier remains due to the truncation of the site. In contrast there is high potential for 19th-century industrial and domestic archaeological remains within the southern part of the proposed development site.

It is recommended that the proposed development site is further evaluated by undertaking a programme of targeted trial trenching. It should be noted, however, that the scope of any further work will warrant discussion and consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, who will be required to approve any Written Scheme of Investigation.

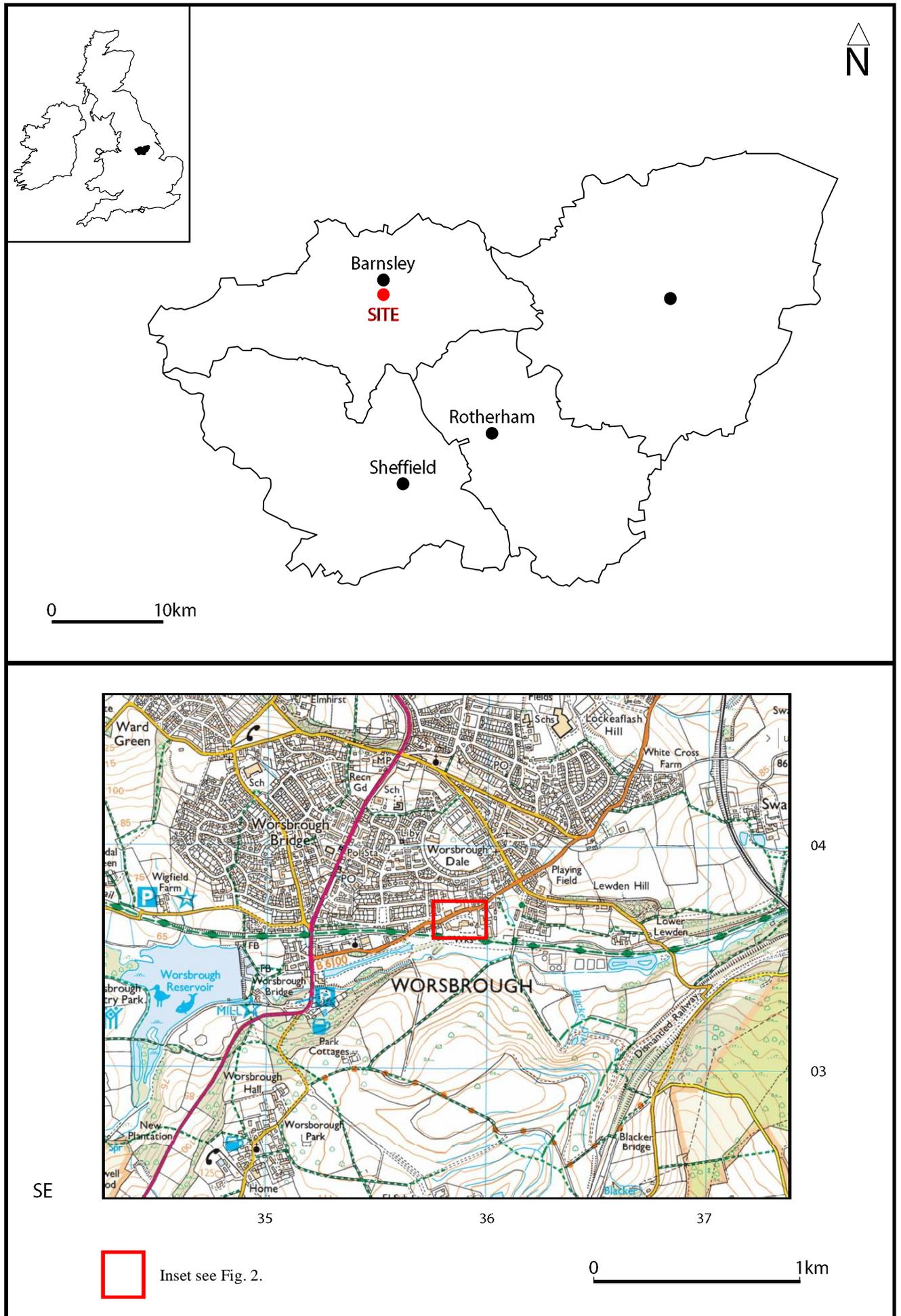


Fig. 1. Site location

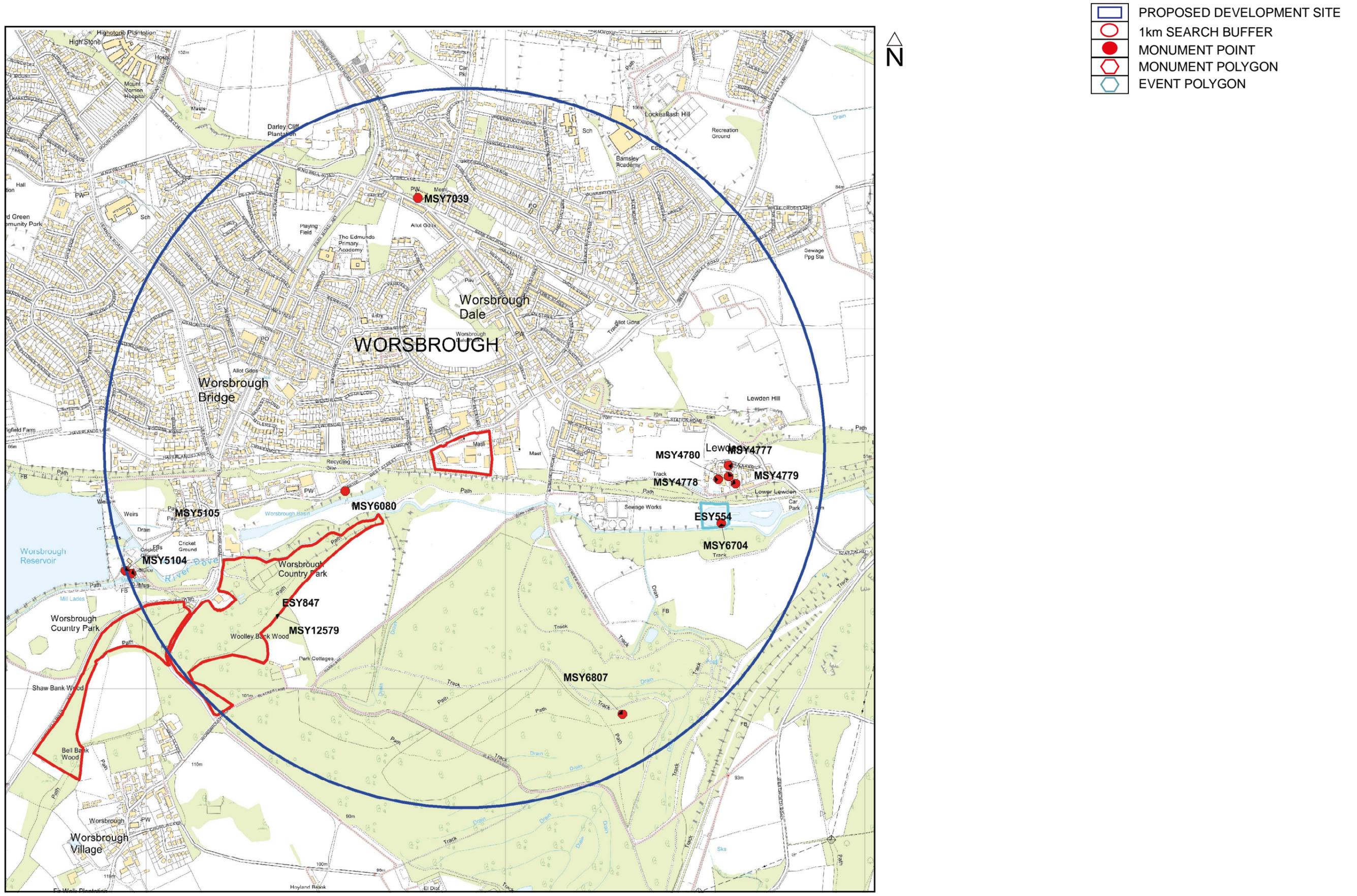


Fig. 2. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary, monuments and events

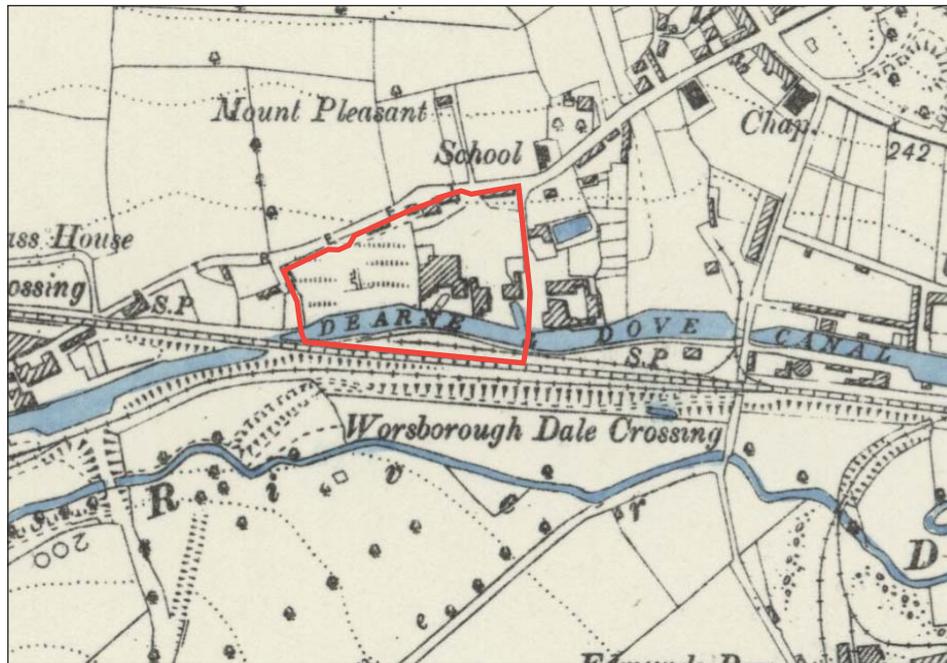


Fig. 6. An extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

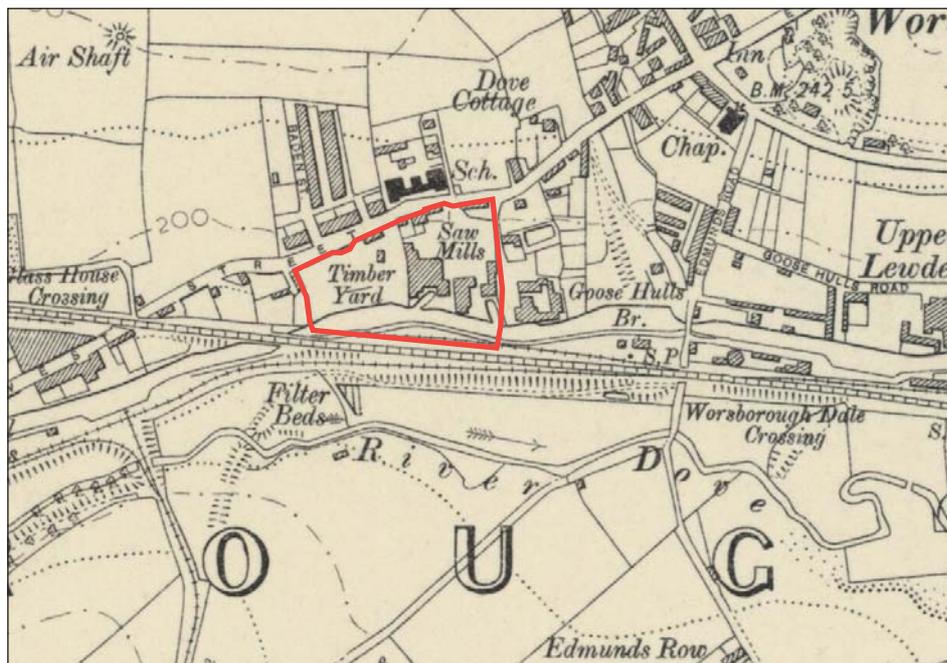


Fig. 7. An extract from the 1904 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

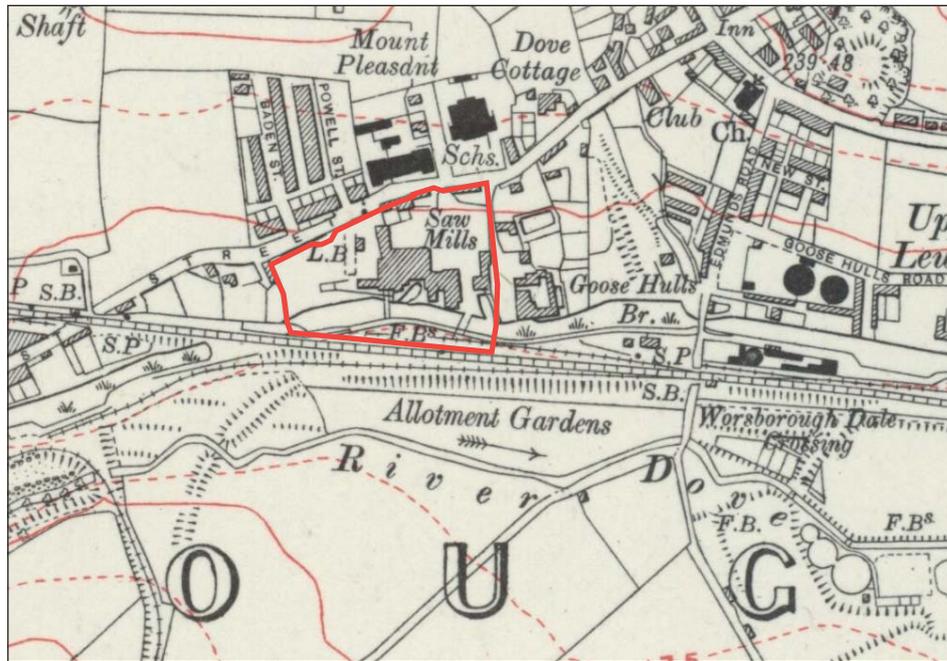


Fig. 8. An extract from the 1929 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

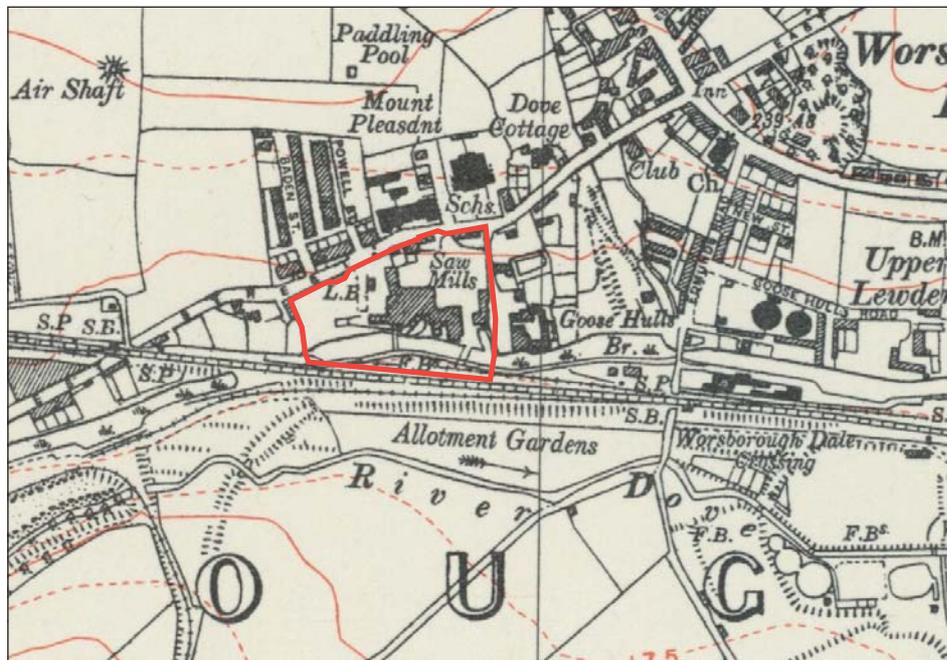


Fig. 9. An extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

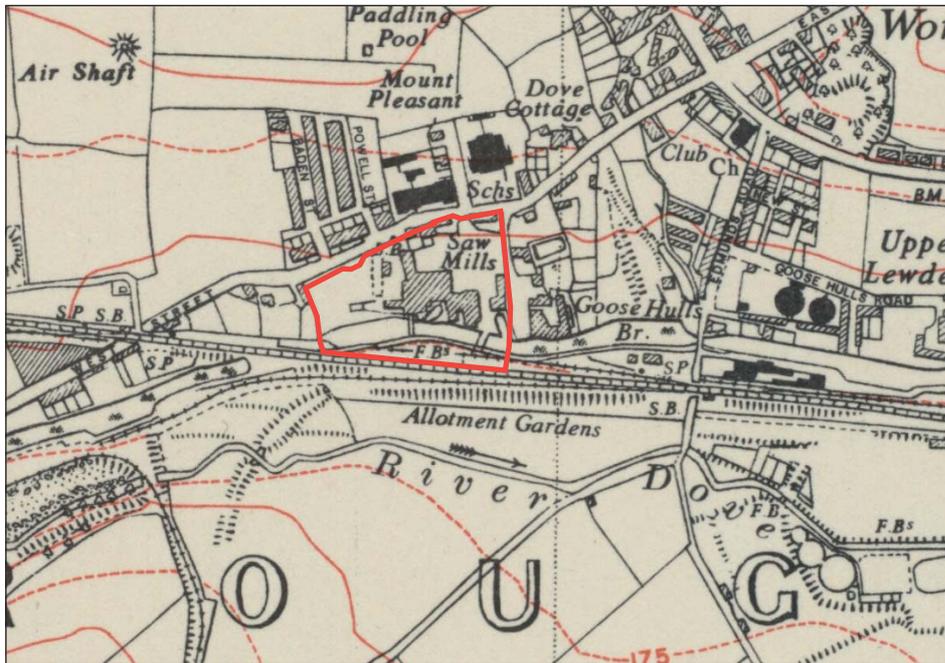


Fig. 10. An extract from the 1948 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

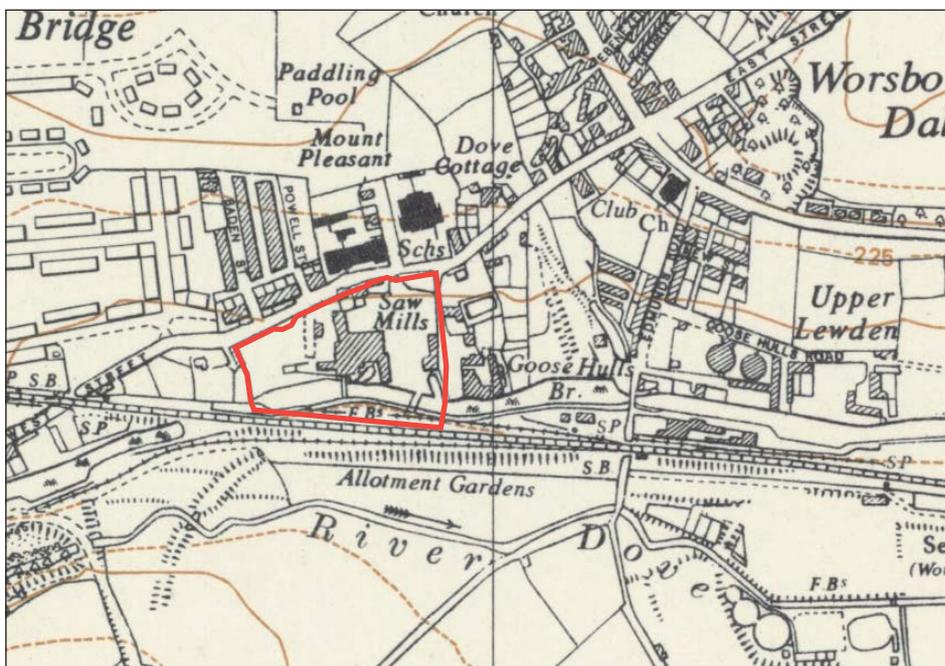


Fig. 11. An extract from the 1951 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

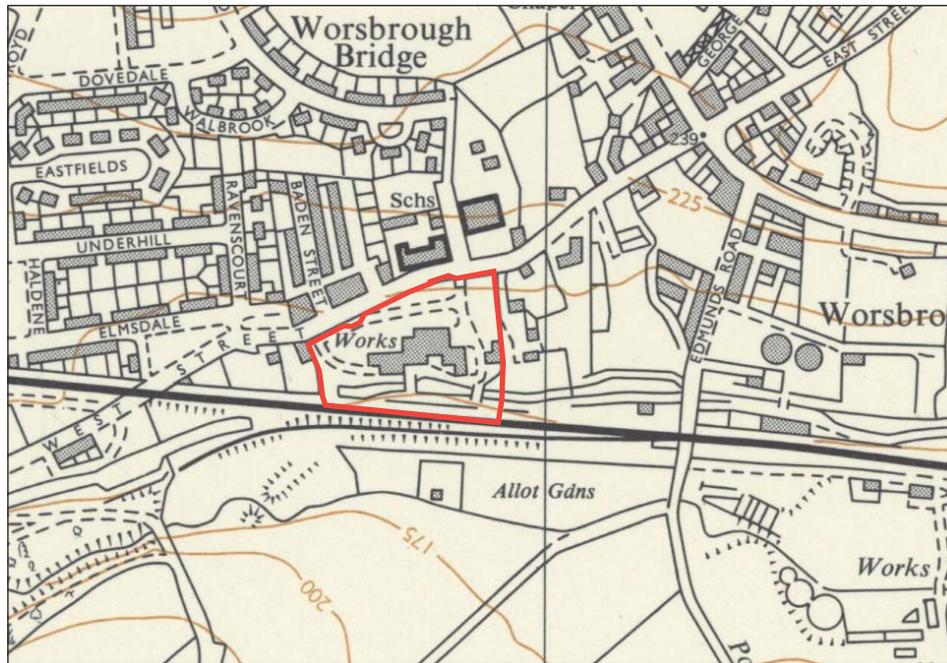


Fig. 12. An extract from the 1966 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site



Fig. 13. An extract from the 1977 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site



Fig. 14. An extract from the 1987 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

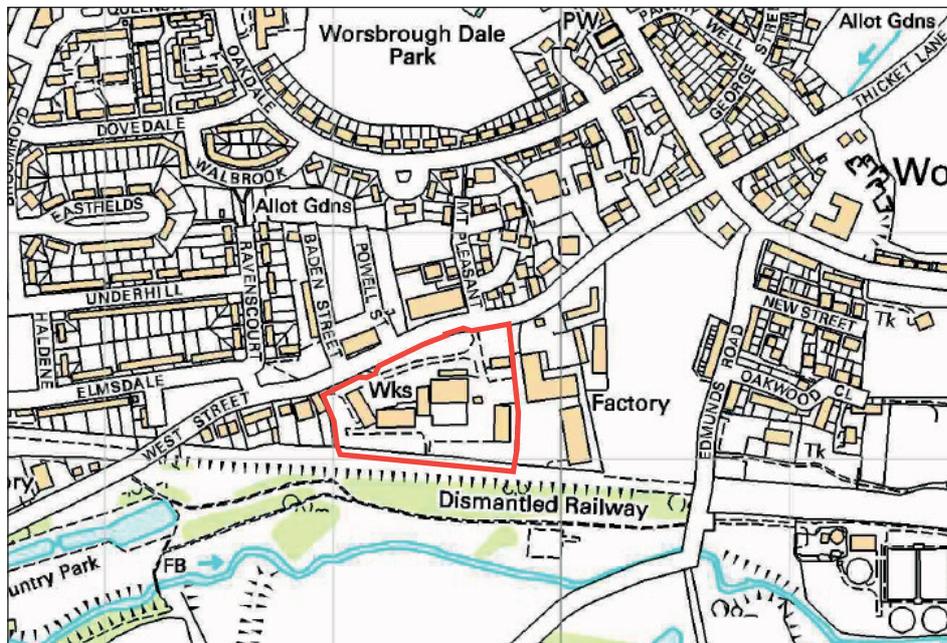


Fig. 15. An extract from the 2002 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

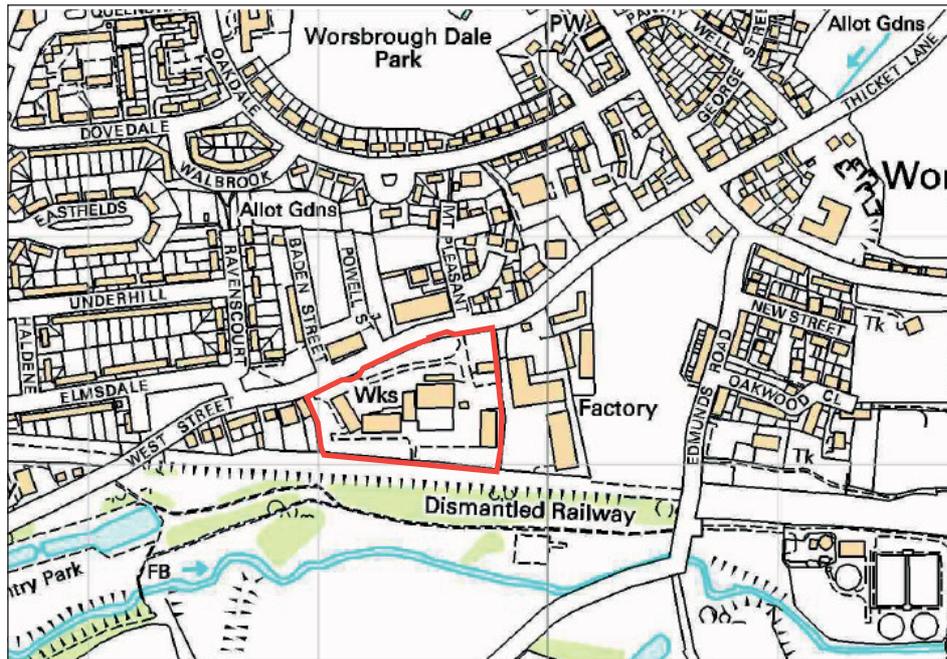


Fig. 16. An extract from the 2012 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site

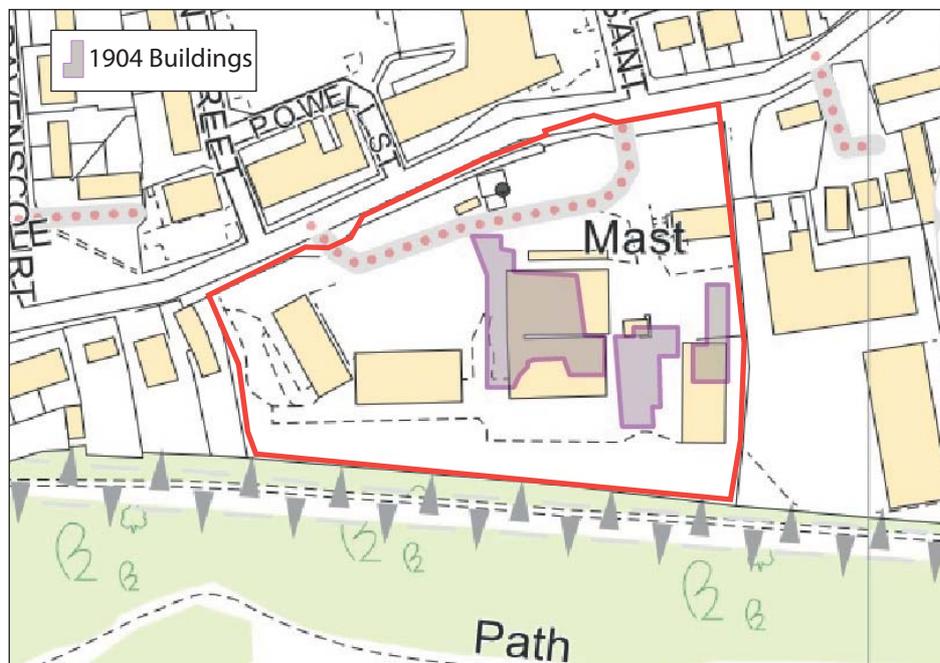


Fig. 17. Overlay of 1904 buildings on to 2019 OS map



Plate 1. General view across site, looking east



Plate 2. General view across site, looking north



Plate 3. General view across site, looking north-east



Plate 4. General view across site, looking north-west



Plate 5. General view across site, looking south-east



Plate 6. View across site showing concrete pads and infilled foundations, looking west



Plate 7. View of mineshaft, looking north



Plate 8. View across site showing southern boundary, looking west



Plate 9. Photograph taken c.1900 showing buildings to the north of the canal



Plate 10. Photograph taken c.1900 showing employees of the Dearne and Dove Saw Mills



Plate 11. Photograph of a telegram dated 17th March 1914 showing the canal, docks and buildings

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