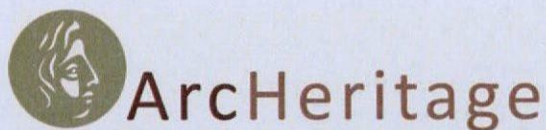




BARNSELY POLICE STATION, CHURCH FIELD, BARNSELY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Report Number 2014/17 April 2014



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of Barnsley Police Station, Church Field, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 34184 06539). The assessment was commissioned by NPS Barnsley Ltd.

The site formed part of Church Field, an area close to Barnsley's medieval settlement core. Possibly in agricultural use during the medieval period, the site was sub-divided into plots and was in use as arable or pasture by 1755. A 'footway' crossed the site at the time of its enclosure in 1779. While undeveloped in 1817, buildings had been constructed along the Church Field frontage by 1822. Terraced and back-to-back domestic properties, Church Field Academy, a Sunday School and industrial premises stood within the site by 1852, while further domestic properties had been constructed by 1899 and St. Mary's Boys' School by 1911. While demolition had occurred in parts of the site by 1937, the majority of the buildings remained standing in 1961. These were largely cleared for the construction of Barnsley Police Station, which had commenced by 1966.

Ground disturbance caused by the 19th- and 20th-century developments is likely to have impacted heavily on any but the deepest earlier archaeological deposits that may have been present within the site. No 19th-century structures remain standing within the site. The police station's basements, inspection pits and sub-surface tanks are likely to have damaged or removed any archaeological deposits within the footprints of its buildings and garages.

Archaeological deposits are likely to survive beneath the car parks and yards in the central and west parts of the site. These include foundations, basements and cellars associated with the 19th-century Church Field Terrace, Church Field Academy, Collier Row, Berry Row, and the early 20th-century St. Mary's Boys' School. Any surviving archaeological deposits are likely to be of local significance.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of Barnsley Police Station, Church Field, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

The aim is to establish the known cultural heritage resource within the site; to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource; to identify potential cultural heritage constraints; and to assess the effect of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource. The report was commissioned by NPS Barnsley Ltd. It was undertaken in line with guidance from the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2012) and industry best practice.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site, centred on NGR SE 34184 06539, is located approximately 0.30km to the north-west of Barnsley town centre (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is Kent's Rock Sandstone of the Carboniferous Pennine Middle Coal Measures (BGS opengeoscience). A search of BGS borehole records did not return any entries for the site or its immediate vicinity.

The site is bounded by Church Field at the north, a large stone boundary wall and High Field terrace at the west, a car park and council offices at the south and Barnsley Magistrates' Court at the east. The ground level slopes slightly down from west to east through the car park in the western part of the site. Ground cover is concrete or tarmac throughout, with the exception of a small, grass-covered landscaped area along the southern site boundary.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

The general aim of the desk-based assessment was to determine the nature of the archaeological resource and built heritage resource in the site. This was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development area and its immediate environs.

3.2 Sources

Information on recorded heritage assets within a 500m radius of the site was obtained from the regional authority. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Barnsley Archives and Local Studies Service (BA);
- Sheffield Archives (SA);
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- Heritage Gateway online;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLFE);
- British Geological Survey online (BGS);
- Google Earth, Bing Maps;

- ArchHeritage library.

3.3 Designations

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the 500m search area, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 500m search area and the site does not lie within or adjacent to a Registered Park and Garden or a Registered Battlefield. The site is approximately 80m to the south of the Victoria Road Conservation Area.

Four Grade II listed buildings are situated within the 500m search area: the Lamproom Theatre a former Non-Conformist Chapel (Site 6); St. Mary's Church (Site 10); St. Mary's Place linen warehouse (Site 4); and the headquarters of the national Union of Mineworkers (Site 24).

3.4 Assessment criteria

The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The significance of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to ascertain archaeological significance based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity.

The assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present is based on known archaeological sites in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. A low potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; moderate represents an average potential; and high would reflect an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology.

No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site and no geotechnical data was available at the time of writing, therefore knowledge of below-ground conditions is currently poor.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its surrounding area. A gazetteer of known heritage assets within 500m of the site has been collated from local and national databases, and is presented in Appendix 1. The locations of the assets are shown on Figure 2. Site numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteer.

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

The SMR does not record any prehistoric or Roman sites or findspots within the site or the 500m search area.

4.2 Medieval

The SMR does not record any early medieval sites or findspots within the site or the 500m search area, although place-name evidence does suggest early medieval activity in the area. Recorded as 'Bernslai' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Barnsley includes the Old English

personal name 'Beorn' and the place-name element 'lai', meaning a glade or forest clearing (Smith 1961, 302).

The SMR does not record any medieval sites or findspots within the site. Given the site's proximity to the 12th-century St. Mary's Church (Site 10) and its name 'Church Field' in the post-medieval period, the site may have been glebe land that was rented to tenants of the church and so may have been in agricultural use in the medieval period. There is no documentary evidence to support this, however, and the land may have been commons. Medieval activity in the site's immediate vicinity is suggested by the course of a 'footway' that was shown immediately to the north of the site on the 1779 Barnsley enclosure map (Figure 3). This feature, which followed the course of the present-day Churchfield, may have been a customary route through the fields and may have originated during the medieval period.

The site was located close to Barnsley's medieval settlement core. This is demonstrated by its proximity not just to the church but to the site of possible monastic buildings in St. Mary's cemetery (Site 9), the town's tithe barn (Site 5), the 14th-century Moot Hall (Site 18), Old Barnsley Hall and an 'ancient' timber manor house (Site 11).

One further medieval site is recorded within the 500m search area: a timber-framed house on Church Street (Site 13).

4.3 Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

The SMR does not record any early post-medieval features within the site.

A c.1740 map of Barnsley (WYAS 2000) could not be located by the staff of Barnsley Archives during the timescale of this report. Documentary evidence shows that Church Field was subdivided into several plots by 1755 (SA SpSt/151/12), although these were not shown on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire. William Fairbank's 1777 preparatory drawings (SA FB 50) for the Barnsley enclosure map were sketched only roughly and the site was not shown clearly until the completion of the enclosure map in 1779 (Figure 3).

The 1779 Barnsley enclosure map (Figure 3) depicted parts of four plots within the site. A surviving transcript of the enclosure award lists the people to whom land had been allotted, but does not give the status of the land (BA NBC 68). The site formed part of a 'field allotment', however, and is likely to have been in use as arable or pasture. No features were shown within the site in 1779, with the exception of the plot boundaries and a footway that ran through plot 730 in the eastern part of the site. This route connected the Church Field footway at the north with Church Lane, the present-day Westgate, to the south and may have been an established track, rather than being newly set out through the enclosure award.

Three early post-medieval sites are recorded within the 500m search area: a former Non-Conformist Chapel on Westgate (Site 6); the former residence of the Head of Barnsley Grammar School (Site 14); and the site of a timber-framed building and well, Church Street (Site 16).

4.4 Nineteenth century

The SMR does not record any 19th-century features within the site or the 500m search area.

Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire omitted the plot boundaries within the site, although these were depicted on Francis Kendray's 1817 map of Barnsley (Figure 3). No

changes had taken place within the site by that date, with the exception of the footway through plot 730, which was not marked. While Kendray retained the plot numbers from the 1779 enclosure award, it is not clear if an updated schedule was produced to accompany the 1817 map and the status of the land at that date is not known.

William Porter Garforth's 1822 Barnsley township plan (Figure 4) indicated areas of general building development in the northern part of plot 731. Further development in the northern part of plot 729 did not extend into the site itself in 1822. Garforth marked these areas in red, while established buildings were shown in black and it is possible that these developments were under construction when the 1822 map was produced. The development shown within plot 731 appears to have included the buildings that were marked 'East Parade' on the 1852 Barnsley town plan (Figure 5).

Pigot's 1829 trade directory did not include any listings for the site, although White's 1837 directory listed Joseph Smith, a joiner, at School Street, thus showing that development had taken place in the eastern part of the site by that date. Church Field Academy had been constructed in the central part of the site by 1849 (BA A/199/F). An illustration of the academy (Plate 1), showed the building as a single-storey structure, with four windows and a crenellated porch on its north elevation and a pitch roof with chimneys in each gable. A large, two-storey house that stood on the north-west side of the school yard was occupied by the schoolmaster while the site's northern boundary was marked by a wall and railings. While the illustration is undated, it does not show Church Field Terrace which had been constructed immediately to the west of the schoolmaster's house by 1852 (Figure 5). The illustration may therefore pre-date 1852, although it is also possible that the terrace was extant when the illustration was made but was omitted for artistic reasons.

The 1852 Ordnance Survey Barnsley town plan (Figure 5) depicted development throughout the site. Church Field Terrace, unnamed on the 1852 map but marked thus on the 1889 town plan (Figure 6), comprised two terraced rows of six houses in the north-west of the site, which were separated by a yard from Collier Row to the south. The row consisted of four back-to-back houses and four terraced properties, with a series of yards and outbuildings to the south. Several of these stood along the north side of High Street.

To the east of Church Field Terrace, the two-storey house shown in the undated illustration of the academy (Plate 1) was shown with a narrow rectangular range at the south-east. Church Field Academy was depicted, complete with its porch while East Parade, comprising three properties with outbuildings accessible via a covered passage, stood to the north-east of the academy. A large rectangular yard separated East Parade from the northern part of Berry Row terrace. Several courts, back-to-back and terraced houses and industrial premises were also located in this area.

Church Field Sunday School was situated immediately to the east of East Parade. School Street, which ran south-east from the Sunday School, contained several back-to-back and terraced houses, with larger properties that may have been warehouses or industrial buildings. In the site's south-east corner, a large rectangular industrial block with a works' chimney spanned the area between School Street and North Pavement. Several outbuildings, yards, covered passages and pumps were shown in this area.

No substantive changes were shown within the site on the 1856 Board of Health map of Barnsley (BA, no catalogue no.). Barnsley Archives refused permission for this map to be copied and it cannot be reproduced here. Melville's 1860 trade directory included a listing for North Pavement, while Edwin Bygate, schoolmaster, of Church Field, may have been employed at the Church Field Academy. The latter remained extant in 1861 (BA A/199/F) but appears to have closed and been replaced by St. Mary's Academy by the time of White's 1871-1872 trade directory. The new academy was situated approximately 55m outside the site's east boundary.

While no substantive changes were shown within the site on the 1889 OS Barnsley town plan (Figure 6), several smaller developments were marked. These included the construction of a lavatory block to the south of Church Field Terrace, the removal of the yards to the south of Collier Row, the sub-division of several large buildings, the renaming of East Parade as 'West Parade' and the replacement of the Sunday School by a yard and three small outbuildings. Several properties had been constructed to extend Berry Row by 1889, while the large, rectangular industrial block between School Street and North Pavement in the south-east of the site had been sub-divided and the chimney was no longer shown. A number of properties had external steps, while others possessed what may have been cellars. No changes were shown within the site on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map.

Five 19th-century sites are recorded within the 500m search area: a disused cemetery to the west of St. Mary's Church (Site 3); St. Mary's Place linen warehouse (Site 4); Taylor's Linen Mill (Site 20); the site of the Union Calendar Mill (Site 8); and the site of a linen mill, Summer Lane (Site 23).

4.5 Modern

The SMR does not record any 20th- or 21st-century features within the site. One modern site is recorded within the 500m search area: Town End Park (Site 8).

With the exception of the demolition of some smaller properties, no changes were shown within the site on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map. St. Mary's Boys' School (Plate 2) was constructed to the east of Church Field Terrace around 1911 (Tasker 2001). The school was a two-storey building with classrooms along its north and south elevations, with a large, central assembly hall.

Neither a 1928 aerial photograph (www.britainfromabove) nor the 1932 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) showed any substantive changes within the site. A church that was marked along North Pavement in the east of the site on the 1932 map was a branch of the National Spiritualist Church that occupied a former three-storey warehouse (Plate 3). This was a substantial, stone-built structure with a taking-in door on each floor, a basement level and a pyramid roof.

Aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1938 showed that several blocks of houses had been demolished by that date (www.britainfromabove). These included Collier Row and the back-to-back properties to the east, along with Berry Row and the back-to-back and terraced properties to the north-east. No further changes were shown on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map, although the majority of the buildings between Berry Row and School Street had been demolished by the time of the 1961 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8). The cleared areas were

in use as car parks by that date. Listings for Church Field Terrace, School Street and North Pavement were included in the 1961 and 1962 Barnsley Council Borough Directories, which indicates that these properties remained standing in that period.

Local historian, Edward G. Tasker, photographed several buildings within the site during this period, including R.B. Cator's warehouse on School Street (Plate 4). This three-storey, stone-built structure had a large, square chimney and appears to have been the building that was shown in this area with a works' chimney on the 1852 Barnsley town plan. The position of the ground-floor windows and taking-in door suggests that the lower levels of the warehouse were below street level.

Tasker's photographs also showed stone-built houses along School Street and North Pavement. The front doors of the latter properties were above ground level and were accessible via steps, while windows at pavement level indicated the presence of cellars or basement workspaces (Tasker 2001). Tasker's photographs also showed Church Field Terrace as a double row of stone-built, two-storey houses and East/West Parade as a three-storey building (Tasker 2001). Few, if any, of the buildings shown within the site on Tasker's appear to have been constructed from brick.

Barnsley Police Station had been constructed within the site by the time of the 1966 Ordnance Survey map. Due to the scale of the map and the representation of buildings in schematic block outline, little detail can be discerned on this map. The station's initial development appeared to comprise a block at the east of the Church Field frontage. To the west, the site of St. Mary's Boys' School continued to be marked but it is unclear if the building itself remained standing. A rectangular block at the west of the site occupied the site of Church Field Terrace and it is possible that these properties remained extant in 1966. The remainder of the 19th-century properties within the site appear to have been demolished by that date.

Difficulties stemming from scale and schematic representation also make interpretation of the 1973 Ordnance Survey map problematic (Figure 9). The police station was shown as a square development with a narrow rectangular range to the south-west. The possible surviving row of Church Field Terrace continued to be shown at that date but had gone by the time of the 1984 Ordnance Survey map. No further change was shown within the site at the latter date or on the 1993 OS map. The 2012 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) showed an extension along the eastern part of the site's Church Field frontage, with smaller features in the central yard. By that date, the station formed the Sub-Divisional Headquarters of South Yorkshire Police.

5 SITE VISIT

A walkover survey was conducted by Mark Stenton of ArcHeritage on 11th April 2014. The ground condition was dry, with weather conditions and visibility being good. None of the buildings pre-date the 1960s and they do not appear to be of key architectural, historical or archaeological significance, although the interiors were inaccessible during the site visit. Figure 11 shows the location of former features within the site in relation to the present-day layout.

The western part of the site is occupied largely by a car park. The sites of the 19th-century Church Field Terrace, Church Field Academy and part of Collier Row are located in this area, along with that of the early 20th-century St. Mary's Boys' School (Plates 5, 6 and 7). A large

stone wall along the western site boundary appears to be that visible in the undated illustration of Church Field Academy (Plate 1) and bears scars from the demolition of the back-to-back houses that formed the western part of Collier Row. Drainage hatches indicate the presence of services throughout the car park.

A two-storey, brick-built building with sections of metal cladding stands in the south-west corner of the site. This building has a flat roof with several skylights. A garage and a single-storey wing are present on the north side of this structure, with a two-storey, brick-built block to the east (Plate 8). A basement level is present throughout the footprint of this building (Hunter 2014, pers. com.). Single-storey, brick-built garages stand at the north and east sides of the car park (Plate 7). Skylights occupy part of the flat roof of the northern garage. The garages contain inspection pits and sub-surface tanks.

A large, three-storey block is situated at the east of the site (Plate 9). This is a flat-roofed, concrete and steel-framed structure, with concrete cladding and a basement level throughout the footprint of the building. A tunnel connects this block with Barnsley Magistrates' Court immediately to the east (Plate 10). A narrow area along the southern site boundary is secured by a modern metal security fence and was inaccessible during the site visit. Ground level in this area slopes down to the east, while the ground cover is variously grass, stone flags and concrete (Plate 11). A large wooden, concrete and barbed wire fence is present along part of the site's Church Field frontage, with a small grassed area between the fence and one of the garages (Plate 12). No smoking signs suggest the presence of sub-surface fuel tanks in this area.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

Assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present is based on known archaeological sites in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits.

None indicates no potential for the preservation of remains; a **low** potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; **moderate** represents an average potential; **high** reflects an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology; **unknown** refers to no known potential for the preservation of remains. A broad assessment of archaeological significance is also included in the text below with features assigned to one of four categories: **local**, **regional** and **national** significance or **unknown**. No previous archaeological investigations are known to have been undertaken within the site and these assessments of potential and significance are therefore untested by excavation but based on the evidence obtained from cartographic, photographic and documentary research.

Ground disturbance caused by 19th- and 20th-century development is likely to have heavily impacted on any earlier archaeological deposits that may have been present within the site.

There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within the site or its immediate area. The archaeological potential for these periods is considered to be **none**.

The site was located in Barnsley's medieval core and is situated close to St. Mary's Church and the town's former Manor House. Although known as 'Church Field' from at least the early post-medieval period, none of the known cemeteries associated with the church are known to

have extended into the site. The primary activity in this period is likely to have been agricultural, with potential archaeological remains consisting of plot boundaries, footpaths, drainage features and agricultural soils. In light of the probable impact of later constructions, the archaeological potential associated with the medieval period is considered to be **none to low**.

The site had been sub-divided into a series of plots by 1755 and was enclosed in 1779. No features were shown within the site at that date, with the exception of plot boundaries and a footway. The primary activity in this period is likely to have been agricultural, with potential archaeological remains consisting of plot boundaries, footpaths, drainage features and agricultural soils. In light of the probable impact of later constructions, the archaeological potential associated with the medieval period is considered to be **none to low**.

The site remained undeveloped in 1817 but buildings had been constructed along the Church Field frontage by 1822. Domestic properties, Church Field Academy, a Sunday School and industrial premises had been constructed within the site by 1852, with further domestic properties having been constructed by 1899. Demolition took place within the site between 1928 and 1937, and 1955 and 1961, and the site had largely been cleared for the construction of Barnsley Police Station by 1966. The police station buildings contain basements, while the garages contain inspection pits or sub-surface tanks. Any archaeological deposits within the footprint and the immediate curtilage of the buildings are likely to have been destroyed, while any deposits beneath the garages are likely to have been damaged or destroyed. Within the footprint of the police station and garages, the archaeological potential associated with the 19th century is considered to be **none to low**.

The west and central parts of the site appear to have been in use as car parks and yards since the mid-1960s. Archaeological deposits are likely to survive in these areas, including features associated with Church Field Terrace, Church Field Academy, the back-to-back houses at the west end of Collier Row, the back-to-back houses that stood between Collier Row and Berry Row, and the late 19th-century additions to the latter. Historic photographs suggest that many of the domestic properties possessed cellars. Site clearance is likely to have involved the demolition of the superstructures into the cellars, with these subsequently being sealed by the deposition of made ground and hardcore. Services noted during the walkover survey will have had some impact on archaeological deposits. Within the car parks, the archaeological potential associated with the 19th century period is considered to be **moderate to high**. These deposits are likely to consist of cellars and foundations and are considered to be of **local** archaeological significance.

Site clearance and redevelopment is also likely to have preserved the cellars and foundations of the early 20th-century St. Mary's Boys' School, which stood in the northern part of the car park. The archaeological potential associated with the school is considered to be **moderate to high**, with any remains being of **local** archaeological significance.

The site's standing buildings do not appear to be of key archaeological, architectural or historic significance. With the exception of the site of St. Mary's Boys' School, the archaeological potential associated with the modern period is considered to be **none**.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Research for the desk-based assessment indicates that the site formed part of Church Field, an area close to Barnsley's medieval settlement core. Situated to the south-west of St. Mary's Church, the land was in agricultural use by 1755 but was probably in use from much earlier. No buildings stood within the site at the time of its enclosure in 1779, when it contained parts of several plot boundaries and a footway. Ground disturbance caused by 19th- and 20th-century development is likely to have heavily impacted any earlier archaeological deposits that may have been present within the site.

While the site remained undeveloped in 1817, buildings had been constructed along the Church Field frontage by 1822. Terraced and back-to-back domestic properties, Church Field Academy, a Sunday School and industrial premises stood within the site by 1852, while further domestic properties had been constructed by 1899 and St. Mary's Boys' School was constructed in 1911.

Several 19th-century properties in the north-west of the site had been demolished by 1937, although the majority of the buildings remained standing into the early 1960s. The majority of these were cleared for the construction of Barnsley Police Station, which had commenced by 1966. Church Field Terrace appears to have remained extant in 1973 but had been demolished by 1984. The construction of basements, inspection pits and sub-surface tanks are likely to have damaged or destroyed any archaeological deposits within the footprints of the police station's buildings and garages.

Archaeological deposits are likely to survive beneath the car parks and yards in the central and west parts of the site. These include foundations, basements and cellars associated with the 19th-century Church Field Terrace, Church Field Academy, Collier Row, Berry Row, and the early 20th-century St. Mary's Boys' School. Any surviving archaeological deposits are likely to be of local significance.

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WYAAS. 2000. Barnsley Town Centre Link Road, South Yorkshire. Unpublished WYAS report no.806.

Aerial photographs

Bing Maps

Google Earth

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Documents

1775 Reconveyance from William Spencer of Cannon Hall to Henry Cutler of Barnsley, deeds, lease and release, including land in Church Field (SA SpSt 151/12)

1779 Barnsley enclosure award transcript (BA NBC 68)

1796 Lease of lands, including '3 roods and 12 perches inclosed from a certain Common called The Church Field as an allotment' (BA A/1935/B/2/2/2/1)

1849-1861 Church Field Academy exercise books (BA A/199/F)

Trade Directories

Pigot: 1829

White: 1837, 1854, 1871-1872

Melville: 1860

Kelly: 1889, 1901, 1920, 1937, 1950

Barnsley Council Borough Directory: 1961, 1962

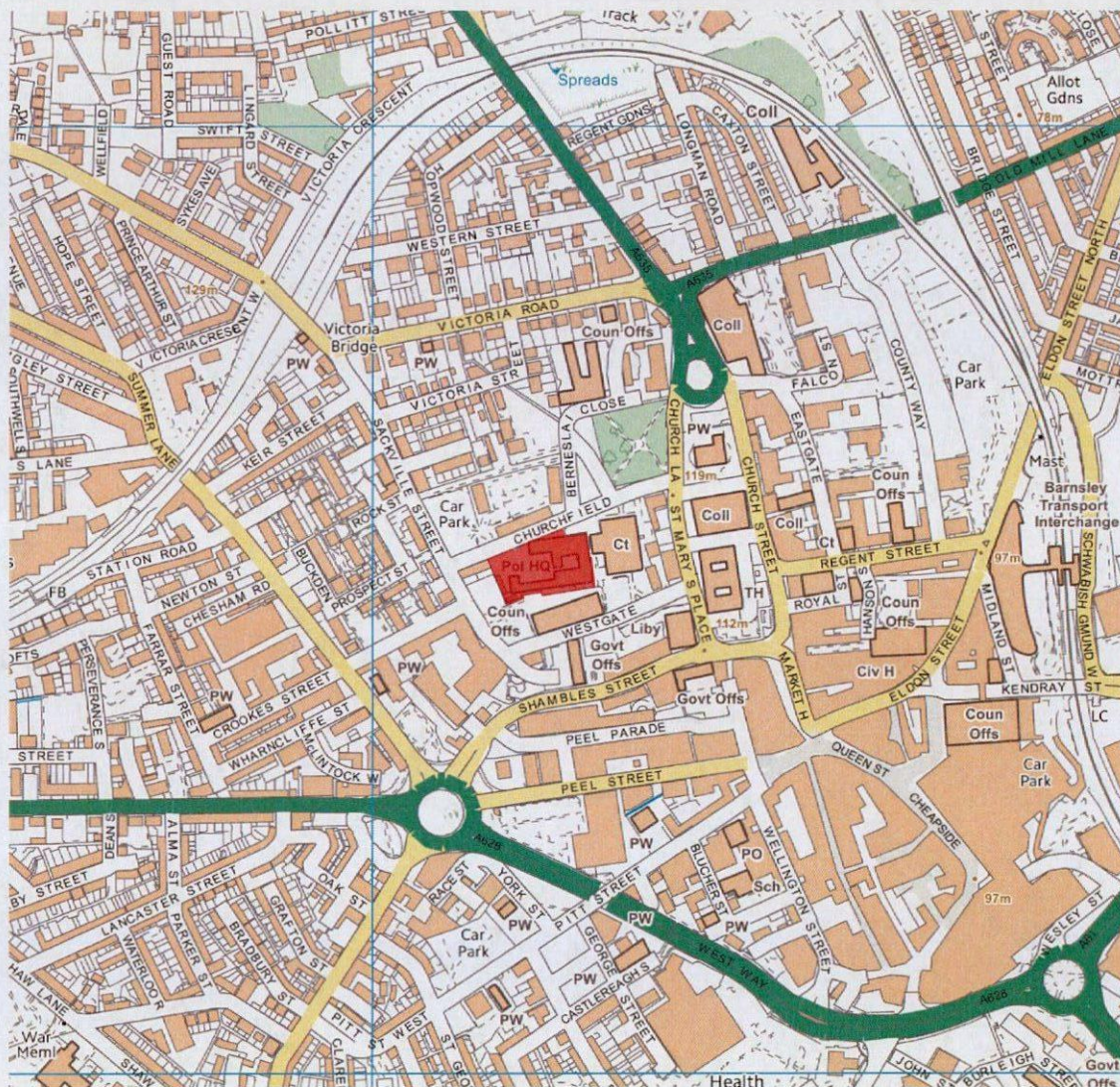
Historic maps and plans

- 1771 Thomas Jefferys map of Yorkshire
- 1777 William Fairbank fieldbook sketches of Barnsley (SA FB 50)
- 1779 Barnsley enclosure map (BA, no catalogue no.)
- 1817 Christopher Greenwood map of Yorkshire
- 1817 Francis Kendray map of Barnsley (BA, no catalogue no.)
- 1822 William Porter Garforth map of Barnsley township (BA A/3264/Z)
- 1840 Ordnance Survey map
- 1852 Ordnance Survey Barnsley town plan (BA, no catalogue no.)
- 1856 Board of Health plan of Barnsley (BA, no catalogue no.)
- 1889 Ordnance Survey Barnsley town plan (BA, no catalogue no.)
- 1892 Ordnance Survey map
- 1906 Ordnance Survey map
- 1932 Ordnance Survey map
- 1955 Ordnance Survey map
- 1961 Ordnance Survey map
- 1966 Ordnance Survey map
- 1973 Ordnance Survey map
- 1984 Ordnance Survey map
- 2012 Ordnance Survey map

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and Brian Hunter of the South Yorkshire Police Service.

10 FIGURES



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Figure 1: Site location

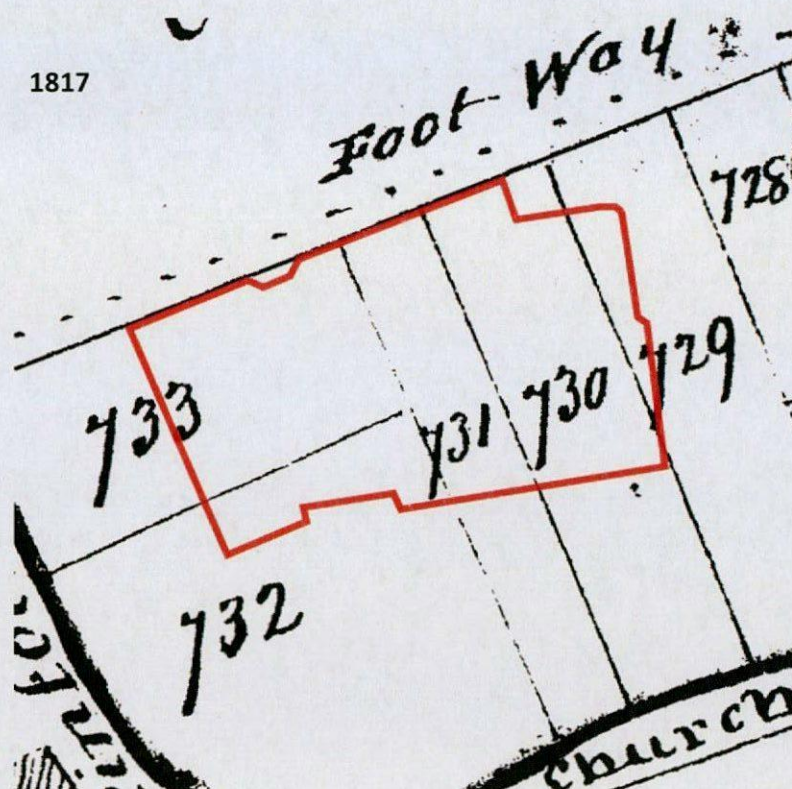
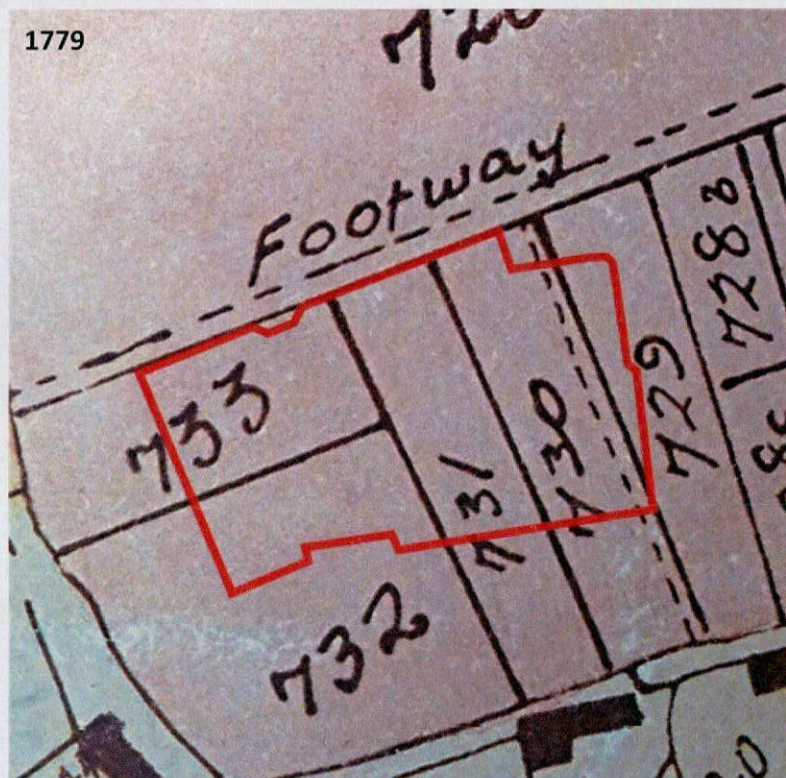


Figure 3: 1779 Barnsley enclosure map and 1817 Kendray map

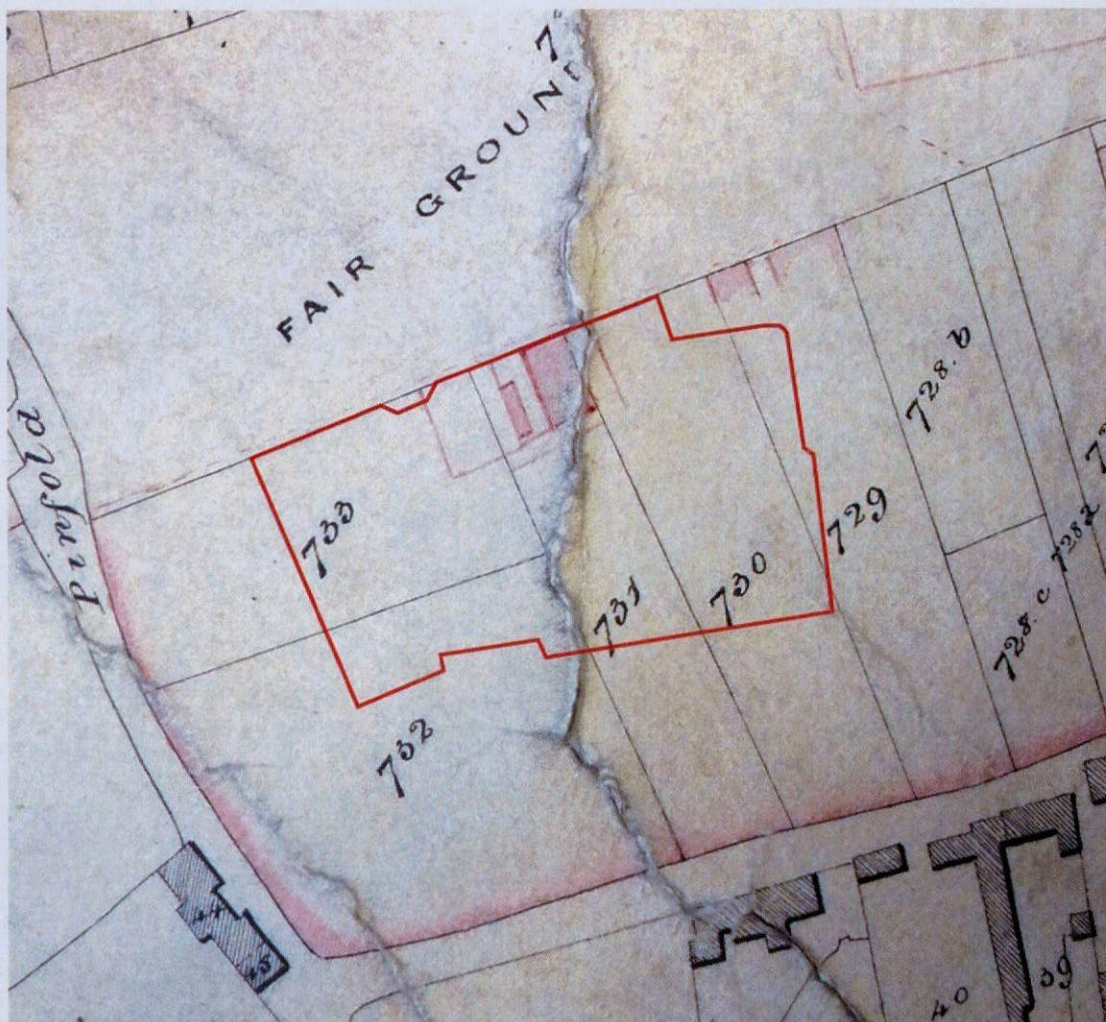


Figure 4: 1822 Barnsley township plan

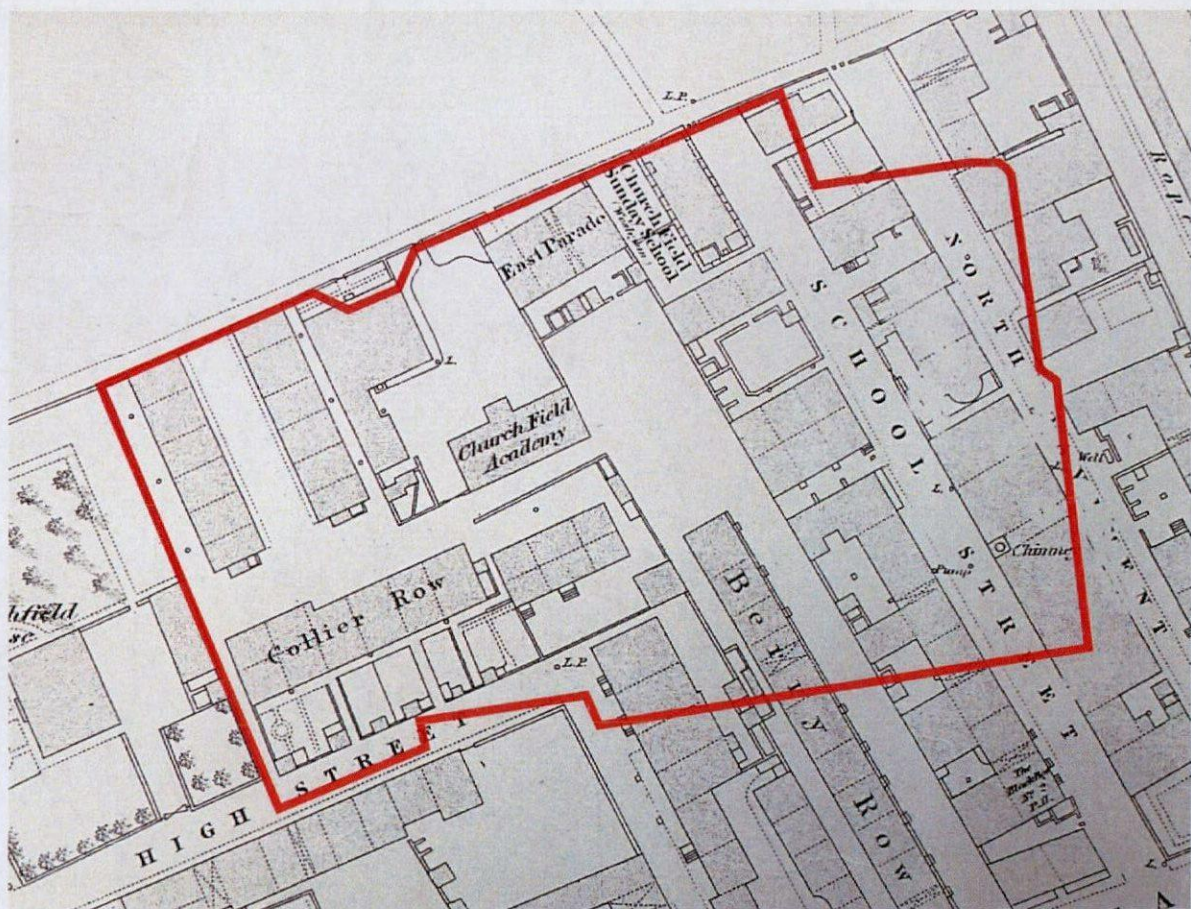


Figure 5: 1852 OS Barnsley town plan



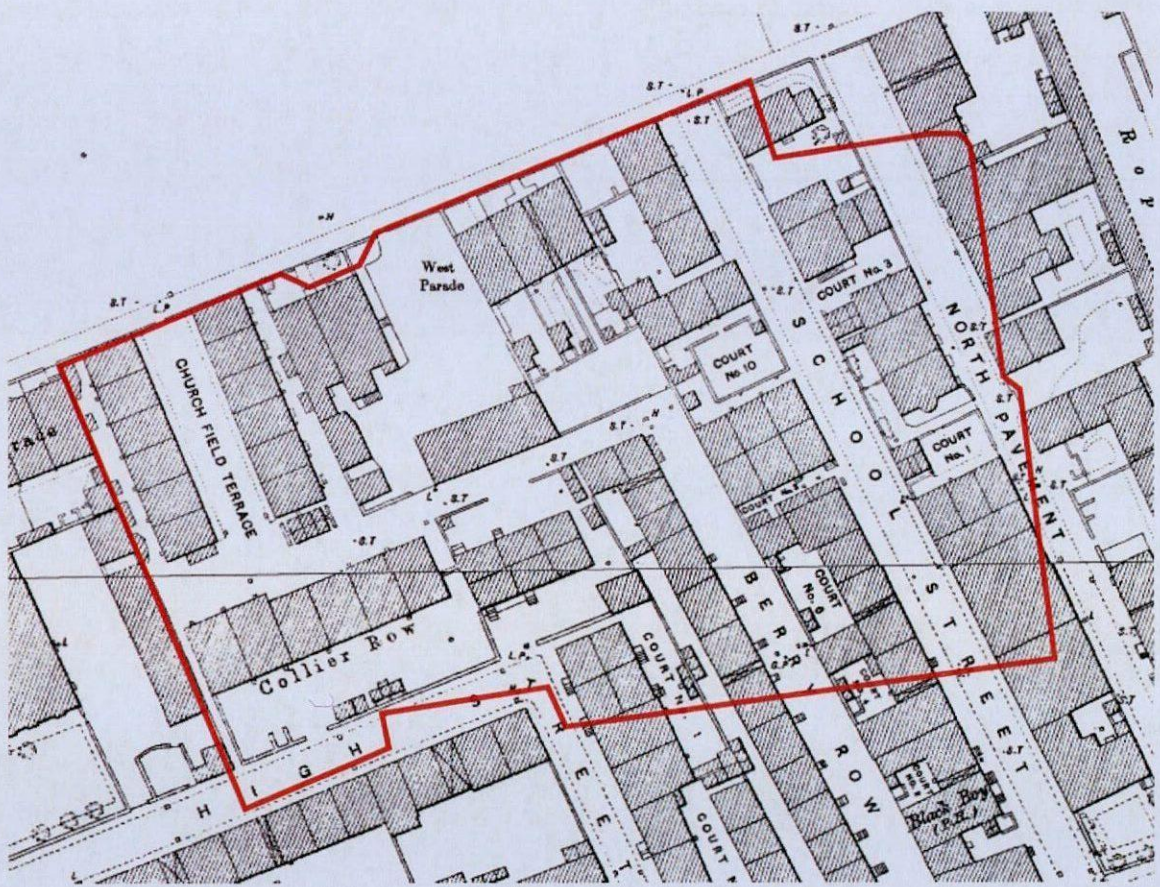


Figure 6: 1889 OS Barnsley town plan

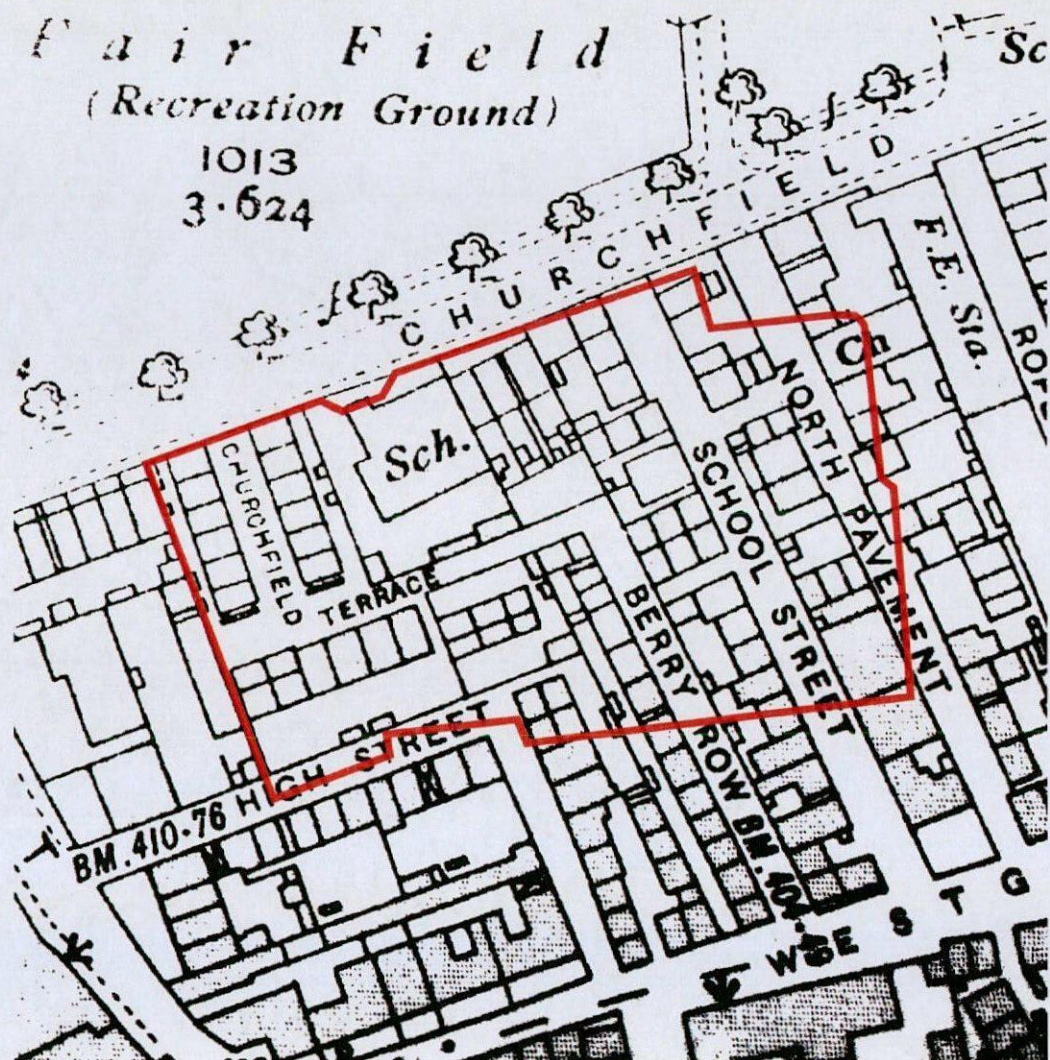
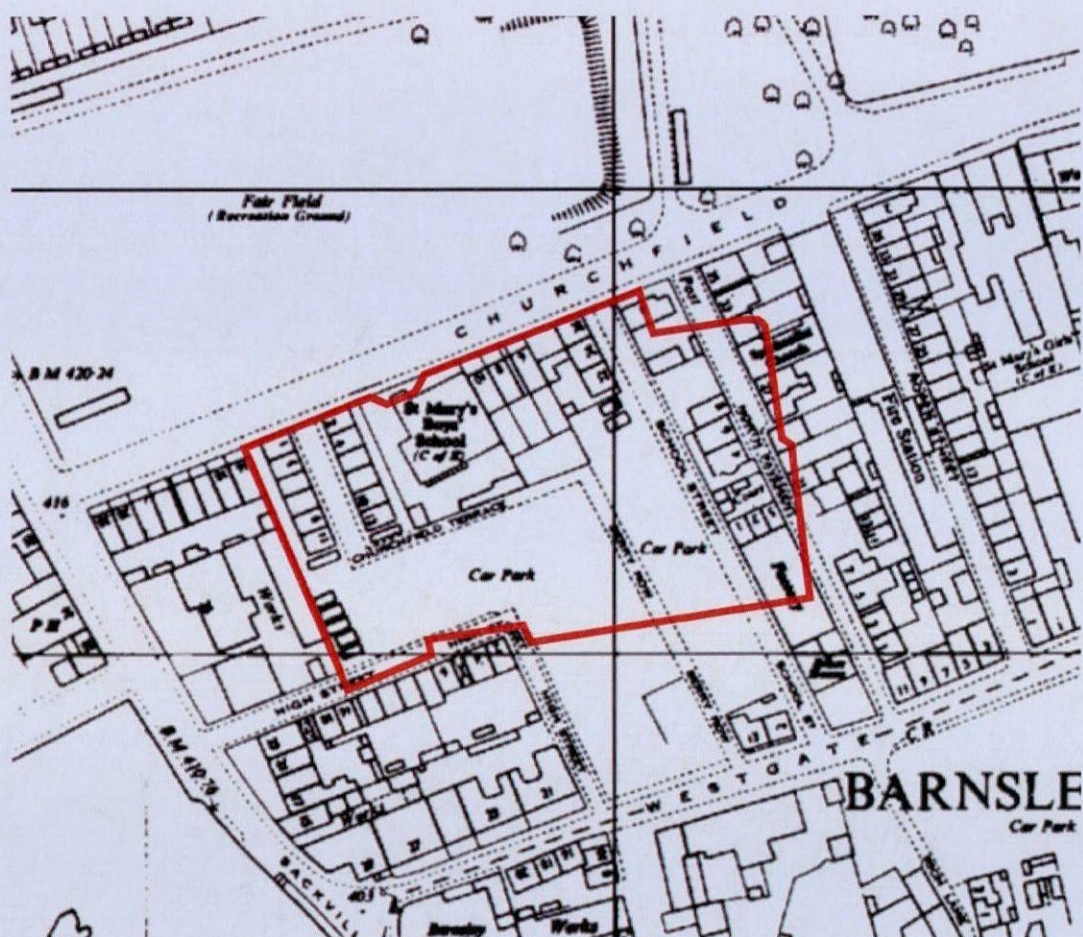
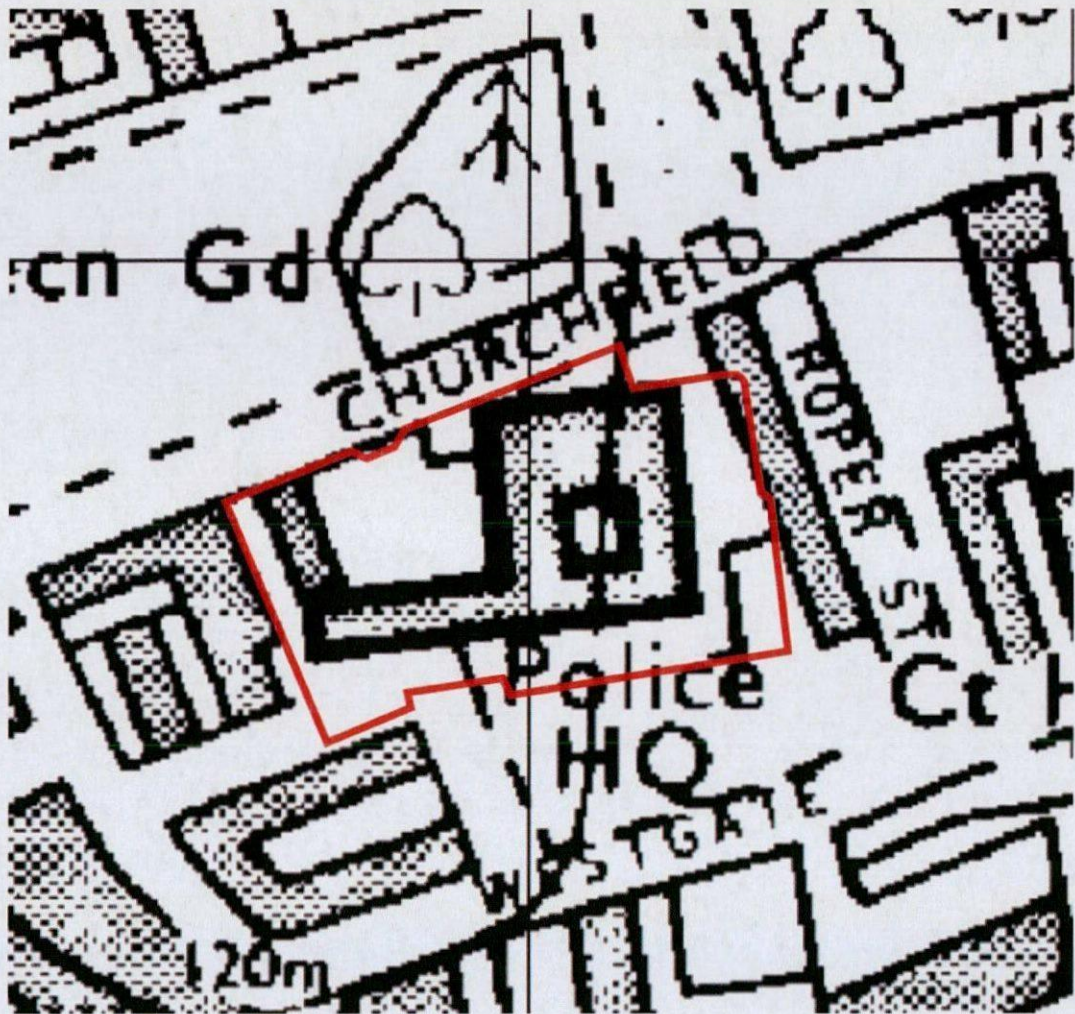


Figure 7: 1932 OS map



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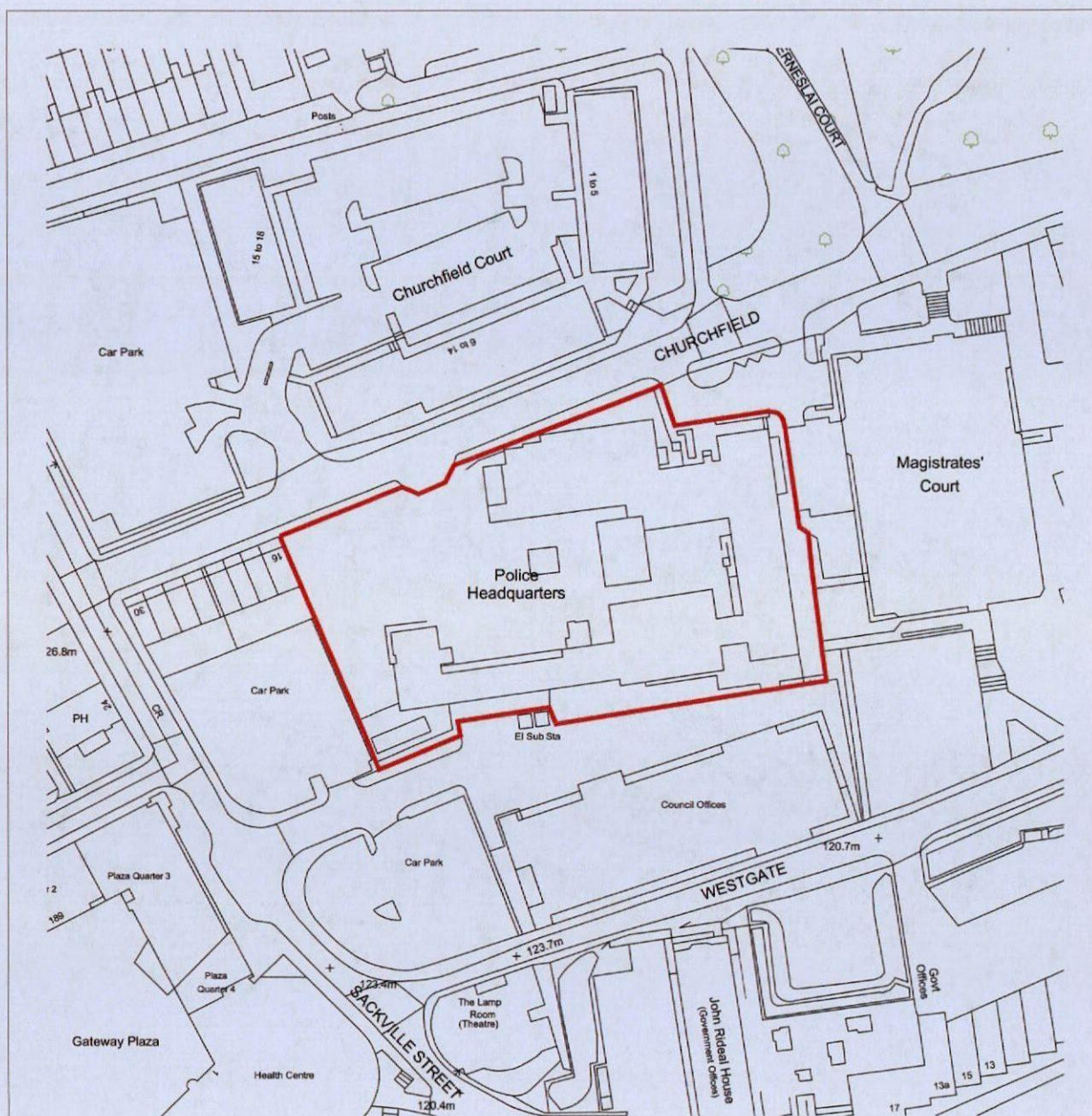
Figure 8: 1961 OS map



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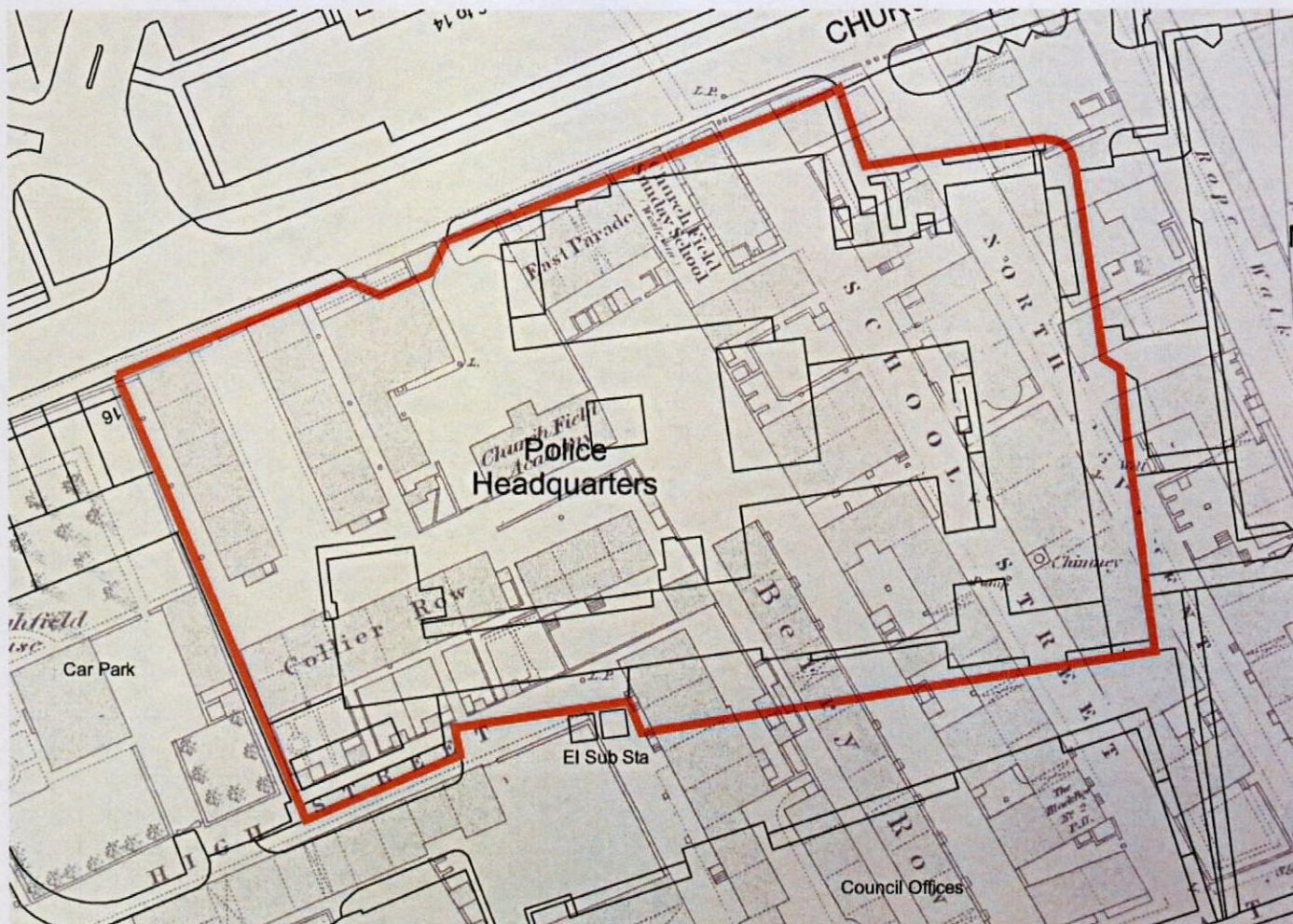
Figure 9: 1973 OS map





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Figure 10: 2012 OS map



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Figure 11: 1852 and 2012 OS overlay, showing locations of former features

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Undated illustration of Church Field Academy (left) and schoolmaster's house
(Reproduced from Tasker 2001)

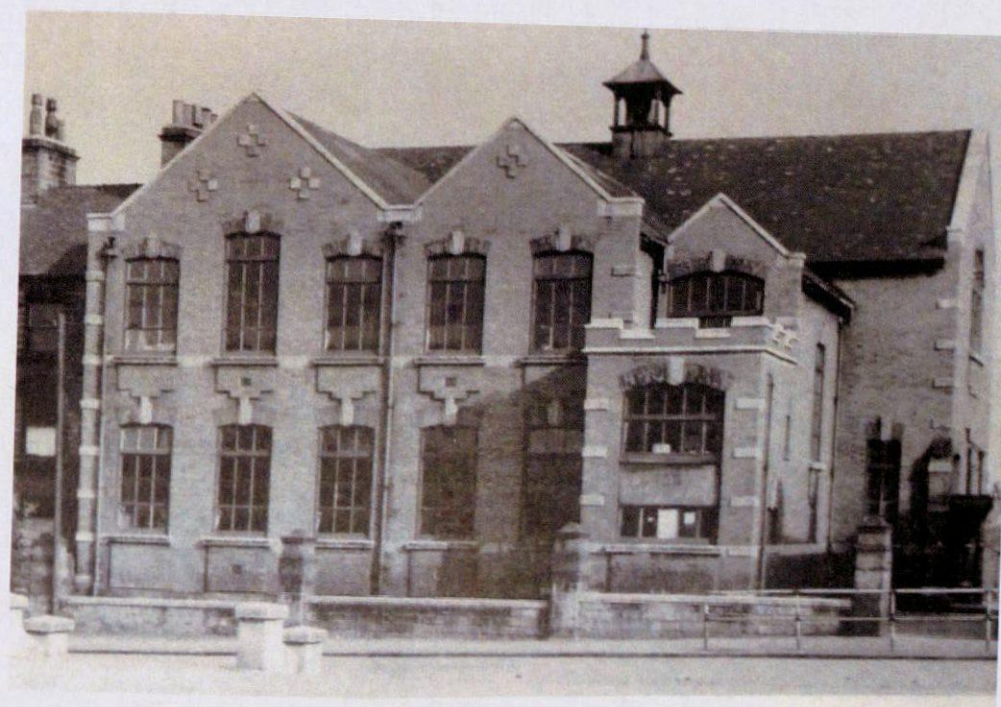


Plate 2: St. Mary's Boys' School, looking south-east from Church Field
(Reproduced from Tasker 2001)



Plate 3: National Spiritualist Church, North Pavement
(© Barnsley Archives)



Plate 4: R.B. Cator warehouse, School Street
(© Barnsley Archives)



Plate 5: Site of Church Field Terrace looking north-west



Plate 6: Looking south towards site of Collier Row



Plate 7: Looking north-east towards site of Church Field Academy. St. Mary's Boys' School, East Parade and Church Field Sunday School



Plate 8: Looking south-west towards site of back-to-back housing



Plate 9: Three-storey block on site of North Pavement and National Spiritualist Church



Plate 10: South-east of site, looking north



Plate 11: South-east corner of site, looking west towards sites of School Street, Berry Row and High Street



Plate 12: Church Field frontage, looking south-west towards site of Church Field Sunday School and East Parade

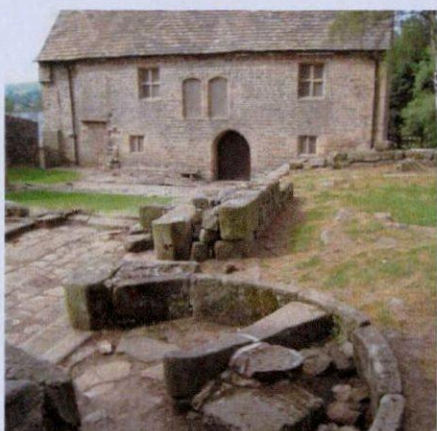
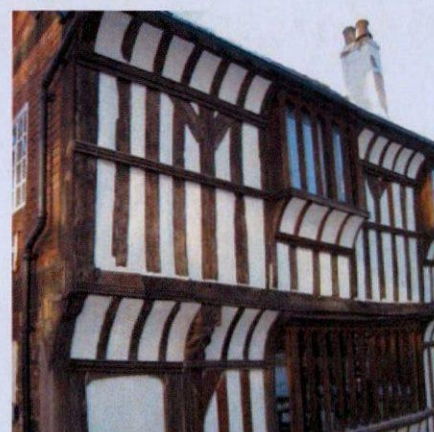
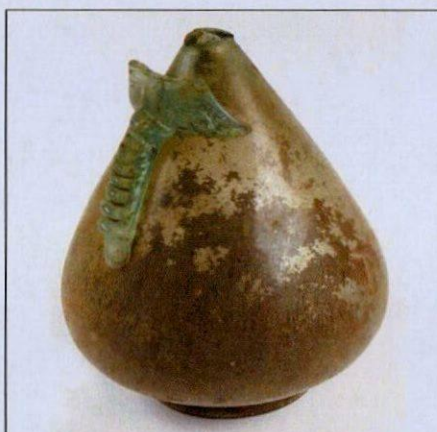
APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS

SMR: Sites and Monuments Record

ESY: SMR event

Site no	Description	NGR	Reference
1	Barnsley Windmill. Shown on 1771 Jefferys map and 1822 Garforth map.	SE 3410 0664	SMR 05007
2	Beckett Hospital (demolished), Church Street, Barnsley. Built as Beckett Dispensary in 1864. Demolished 1979.	SE 34281 06736	SMR 04798
3	Burial ground (disused) to the west of St. Mary's Church, Barnsley. Disused by 1893.	SE 34272 06666	SMR 04816
4	St. Mary's Place linen warehouse. Built by Samuel Cooper in 1821. Bought by John Cass, a wholesale outfitter, in 1882. Grade II listed building.	SE 3430 0660	SMR 05005
5	Barnsley tithe barn, Westgate, Barnsley. Six-bay aisled barn, constructed c.1280, demolished 1968. Timbers relocated in Locke Park.	SE 3420 0646	SMR 01480/01
6	Former Non-Conformist Chapel, now the Lamproom Theatre. Constructed c.1780. Wings added in 1810. Grade II listed building.	SE 34167 06441	SMR 04805
7	Site of Hope Works, Sackville Street, Barnsley. Hope (calendar) Works used for textile production. Engineering sheds and shell factory on site by 1914-1918. Demolished in 1992.	SE 34112 06423	SMR 04804
8	Town End Park and former post-medieval linen mill, Summer Lane, Barnsley. Opened in 1905 on the site of the Union Calendar Mill and pond, which had been established prior to 1817.	SE 34054 06363	SMR 04800
9	Monastic dwelling. Medieval buildings in St. Mary's graveyard, Barnsley. 13 th - or 14 th -century charter records land abutting St. Mary's graveyard 'near the monks' court'.	SE 34330 06670	SMR 04814
10	St. Mary's Church, Barnsley. Church at this location by the 12 th century; burial ground established by reign of Henry VIII. Demolished c.1820. present-day church built shortly thereafter. Grade II listed building.	SE 3434 0664	SMR 00761/01
11	Site of former Old Barnsley Hall and Manor House (demolished), St. Mary's Gate, Barnsley. Hall described as an 'ancient timber house'. Sold in 1715 and became site of Manor House.	SE 3454 06604	SMR 04808
12	Proposed Barnsley Chronicle paper store. Watching brief conducted by WYAS, 1998.	SE 34399 06677	ESY 548
13	Timber-framed house, Church Street, Barnsley. Framing exposed at rear. Late 15 th -century hall and cross-wing.	SE 3440 0666	SMR 01481/01
14	Former residence of the Head of Barnsley Grammar School. Given to Thomas Keresforth for a free school in 1660. Rebuilt in 1726.	SE 34421 06639	SMR 04815
15	The Vicarage, 17-21 Church Street, Darton.	SE 34442 06519	SMR 03942/01
16	Clarke's Yard. Post-medieval (late 16 th -century) timber-framed building (demolished) and well, Church Street, Barnsley. Watching brief and building recording conducted by ARCUS, 1998.	SE 34483 06467	SMR 04807 ESY 168
17	Mandela Square, Barnsley. Watching brief conducted by WYAS, 2005.	SE 34563 06482	ESY 547
18	Moot Hall, Market Hill, Barnsley. Constructed in 14 th century, demolished in 1820. Shop on ground floor, meeting place above.	SE 3442 0643	SMR 04806
19	Site of possible 19 th -century corn warehouse.	SE 3445 0630	SMR 05006

Site no	Description	NGR	Reference
20	Taylor's Mill, linen mill, Barnsley. Opened in 1845 and was largest in country by c.1870. Firm transferred production to Northern Ireland in 1939. The only surviving part of the complex is a miniature of the original.	SE 3420 0633	SMR 03550/01
21	Site of St. George's burial ground, Barnsley. Watching brief conducted by Gifford, 2002. Mid-18 th -century burials identified.	SE 34117 06136	SMR 04803 ESY 165
22	Oak Mill, post-medieval linen mill (demolished), south of Peel Street, Barnsley. Mill and pond extant until at least 1906.	SE 33952 06236	SMR 04797
23	Woodwif's Foundry. Post-medieval iron and brass foundry, Summer Lane, Barnsley. Recorded in 1823. Known as the Old Foundry by 1850.	SE 33886 06480	SMR 04796
24	National Union of Mineworkers' headquarters. Designed by Wade and Turner in 1874 as South Yorkshire Miners' Association offices. Grade II listed building.	SE 3426 0684	SMR 04421/01
25	Obelisk (demolished), junction of Church Street and Old Mill Lane, Barnsley. Erected in 1819.	SE 34302 06825	SMR 04799
26	Barnsley Transport Interchange. Archaeological evaluation conducted by WYAS, 1998.	SE 34710 06560	ESY 549



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