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LAND AT SHAMBLES STREET, BARNSLEY,  
SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT  
OSA REPORT No: OSA14DT01

January 2014.



**OSA**

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**Report Summary.**

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**REPORT NO:** OSA14DT01

**SITE NAME:** Land at Shambles Street, Barnsley

**COUNTY:** South Yorkshire

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** SE 3428 0646

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## 1.0 Abstract.

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*On-Site Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment in January 2014, at the request of Turner & Townsend, to assess the archaeological potential of a proposed development site at Shambles Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.*

*All available documentary and archive materials were consulted to provide a summary of the historical and archaeological significance of the site, currently comprising of the Barnsley Central Library building and adjoining premises consisting of vacant offices, vacant retail units and private car parking.*

*The proposed development site is located with the medieval centre of Barnsley but no evidence of earlier occupation has been recorded in this area. The intensity of early modern development and the disturbance associated with the construction of the current 20<sup>th</sup> century complex suggests the preservation of archaeological deposits of earlier settlement is likely to be low, although archaeological features relating to medieval and post-medieval occupation may exist in areas outside the current building footprints.*

*The site is unlikely to contain archaeological remains of such significance to prevent development from taking place, however, a scheme of archaeological investigation may be required following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.*

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## 2.0 Introduction.

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This archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at the request of Turner & Townsend in January 2014 in advance of the proposed construction of a new Barnsley College Sixth Form Centre at land to the north of Shambles Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The site, currently comprising of the Barnsley Central Library building and adjoining premises consisting of vacant offices, vacant retail units and private car parking, is located in the medieval core of Barnsley, centred at National Grid Reference SE 3428 0646.

The study was undertaken to provide a summary of the historical and archaeological significance of the site together with a wider study area extending to a distance of approximately 500 metres from the site, through the assessment of all available documentary and archive material. The extent of the search area was established in consultation with Andy Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The South Yorkshire Archaeological Service will take the archaeological potential of the site into account when they advise Barnsley MDC on the Planning Application, which may lead to further field-based evaluation at the site prior to development taking place.

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## 3.0 Methodology.

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The archaeological and historical significance of the site was assessed using a variety of sources. These included archaeological records held at the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record Office (also known as the Historic Environment Record Office) and the online archaeological catalogues archived by the Archaeological Data Service and the English Heritage National Monument Record. The assistance of the staff at these records offices is greatly appreciated. The history of the area has been compiled through the study of historical maps and published archaeological and historical documents.

Archaeological and historical data has been collected for an area extending to a distance of approximately 500 metres from the site. The locations of these data points, which are derived from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record Office, the Archaeological Data Service and the English National Monument Record are listed in the gazetteer in Chapter 5. Locations of these data points has been presented as Figure 3.

A site visit was made on the 6<sup>th</sup> January 2014 to establish current land use, identify any potential archaeological remains and provide a photographic record. A selection of these photographs has been used to illustrate this report (see Plates 1-10). Site research notes are currently stored with *On-Site Archaeology*.

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#### 4.0. Site Location, Landuse, Topography and Geology.

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The proposed development site, centred at National Grid Reference SE 3428 0646, is located at land to the north of Shambles Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

The site, which is a little under 1 hectare in size, is bounded by Shambles Street to the south, St Mary's Place to the east, John Rideal House (Government Offices) to the west and Westgate on higher ground to the north. The site currently comprises the Barnsley Central Library building and adjoining premises consisting of vacant offices, vacant retail units and private car parking. Westgate has a recorded height of approximately 120 metres AOD and Shambles Street approximately 115 metres AOD.

The bedrock geology of the area consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures with Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone, Coal, Ironstone and Ferricrete. (British Geological Survey).

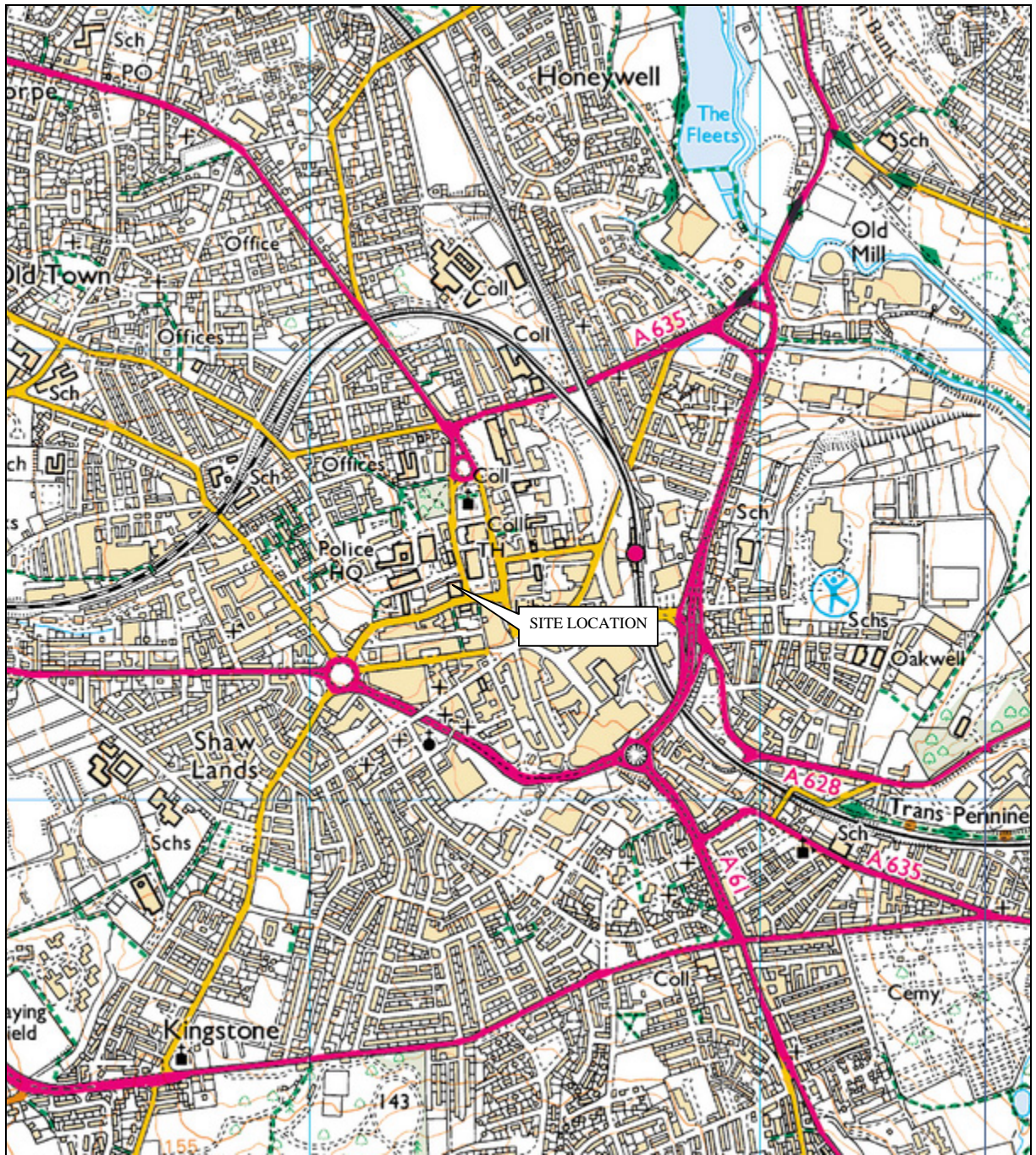


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 3428 0646)

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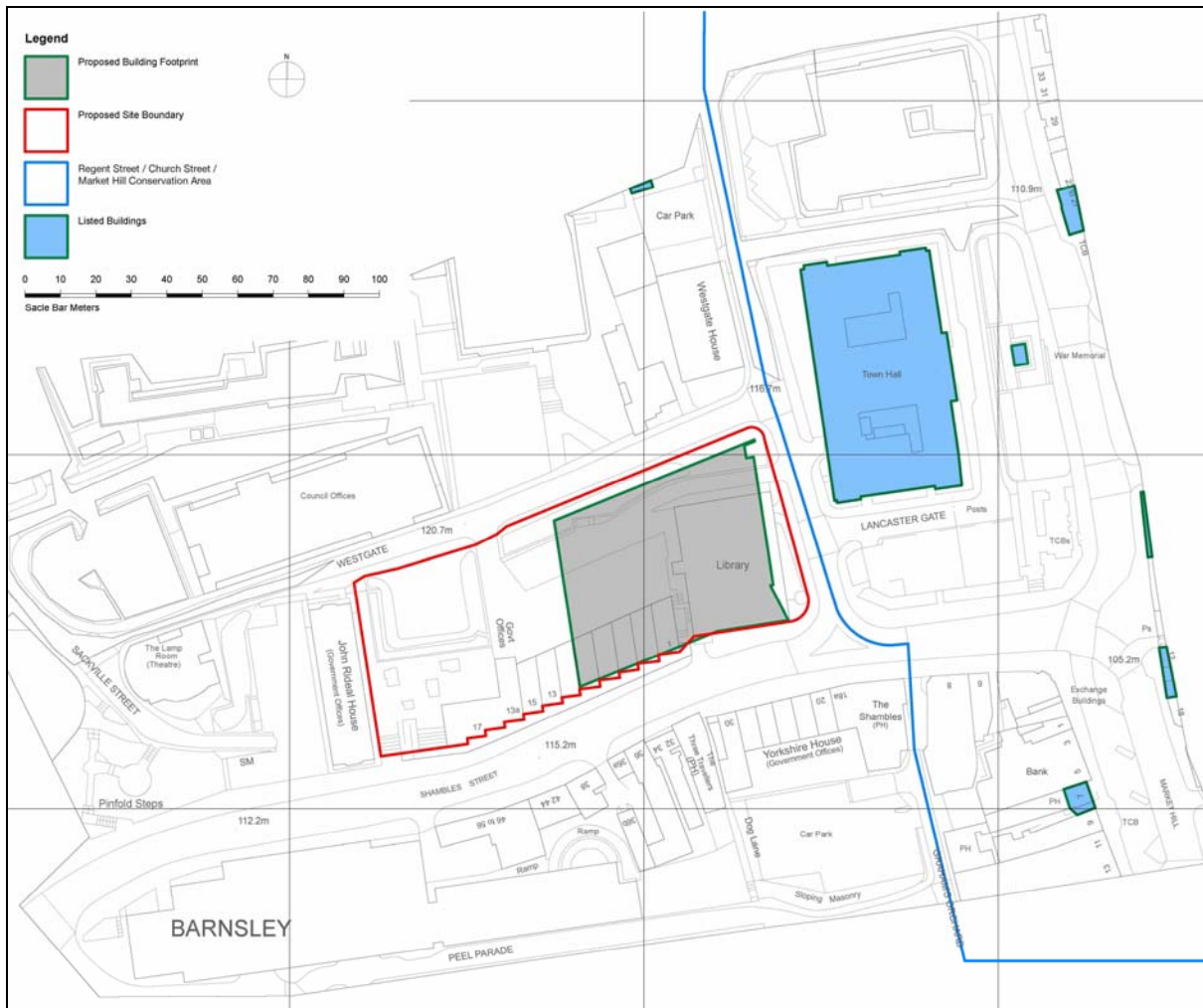


Figure 2. The present-day site layout with the proposed building footprint shaded grey

## 5.0 Gazetteer of Sites and Artefacts.

The following chapter lists the archaeological sites, findspots and interventions of archaeological or historical interest recorded in the various sources consulted, which are likely to contribute to the archaeological significance of the site being studied. Where possible the relevant Sites and Monument Record (South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record) number is given for monuments and findspots together with other bibliographic references where used. The locations of the recorded sites are plotted on Figure 3.

Map No	Name of known sites, findspots or interventions	Date	NGR (SE)	HER no.	Description
1	National Union of Mineworkers HQ	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3426 0684	04421	Premises of the National Union of Mineworkers erected in 1874 by Wade and Turner, Architects. Stone built, two-storey with ashlar dressing. French gothic styles with prominent corner apse. Grade II listed.
2	Obelisk (demolished)	19 <sup>th</sup> century	34302 06825	04799	An obelisk, erected in 1819, marked the junction of Church Street and Old Mill Lane.
3	Beckett Hospital (demolished),	19 <sup>th</sup> century	34281 06736	04798	Site of Beckett Dispensary, Church Lane, Barnsley. Built in 1864, located to the northwest of St Mary's Church, later known as Beckett Hospital. Demolished in 1979.
4	Medieval Buildings in St Mary's Graveyard.	Medieval ?	34330 06670	04184	A charter, of the 13 <sup>th</sup> or 14 <sup>th</sup> c, relates to a parcel of land with one site abutting St Mary's graveyard. The land was described as being situated near the monks' court to the west, which suggests the possibility of a monastic dwelling in the vicinity of the church and graveyard. The size, and extent, of the early graveyard is unknown.
5	Burial Ground (disused)	19 <sup>th</sup> century	34272 06666	04186	Disused burial ground to the west of St Mary's Church, Barnsley. Thought to have been created early 19 <sup>th</sup> century as shown as new 'burial ground' on 1823 plan of Barnsley. Marked as disused on 1893 OS 25 inch 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map. The burial area was landscaped in 1976.
6	St Mary's Church	Medieval	3434 0664	00761/01	St Mary's Church. Documentary evidence suggests medieval origin with reference to a church here in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century and a burial ground by the time of Henry III (Price 1922). The church was rebuilt in the late 14 <sup>th</sup> century and three chantry chapels were founded between 1461 and 1491 (Greenland 1961). The church was demolished, with the exception of the 14 <sup>th</sup> century tower, and rebuilt by Rickman in 1822. The interior was restored c1829 by G F Bodley. Grade II* listed. Gate piers and walls to the churchyard are also Grade II listed.
7	Timber Framed House	Medieval	3440 0666	01481/01	Timber framed house, Church Street. Remnants of timber framed hall now located at numbers 41-43 Church Street. Dendrochronological analysis of timbers in 2002 suggested that the structure is a 15 <sup>th</sup> century hall and cross-wing built in 1463/4. (ARCUS 2002)
8	Site of former Old Barnsley Hall and the Manor House (demolished)	Unknown	34354 06604	04808	The site of the former Old Barnsley Hall, St Mary's Gate, Barnsley shown on the OS 25 inch 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map 1893, described as an 'ancient' strong timbered house with spacious hall'. Sold in c.1715 and became the site of the Manor House (Hoyle 1924). Later used by Barnsley Corporation as municipal offices until 1920. Now occupied by St Mary's Gate and Barnsley College of Technology.
9	Former residence of head of Barnsley Grammar School		34421 06639	04815	House formerly the residence of the head of Barnsley Grammar School. Formed part of the property given by Thomas Keresforth in 1660 in order to form a free school for the children of Barnsley and its vicinity. Rebuilt for the schoolmaster in 1726. Presently used a offices.

10	Linen Warehouse	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3430 0660	05005	Linen Warehouse, St Mary's Place, built by 1821 for Samuel Cooper. Used by linen manufacturers until 1882 when purchased by John Cass, wholesale outfitter. Now a carpet warehouse. Stone built, three storeys with three by six bays. Grade II listed. The former carriage house to Cass's warehouse is a stone built, two storey, 5 bay building of the same date. Grade II listed
11	Town Hall	20 <sup>th</sup> century	3437 0652	English Heritage Building Ref: 333696/7/ 8	Town Hall built in 1933 by Briggs and Thornely. Stone-faced, classic style, three-storey building, 21 bays by 10 bays with two internal courtyards (Pevsner 1967). This Grade II listed building is accompanied by listed piers, railings and steps. A 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> World War Memorial of a bronze statue on sandstone pedestal situated in front of the Town Hall is also Grade II listed
12	Woodwifs Iron and Brass Foundry	Post-Medieval	33886 06480	04796	Site of Woodwifs Foundry located to the west of Summer Lane recorded in 1823 in Sheffield City Archives. Site of foundry marked as 'old' on the 1850 OS map.
13	Barnsley Tithe Barn	Medieval	3420 0646	01480/01	The site of a medieval 6 aisled tithe barn at Westgate, demolished in 1968. Photographic record during demolition suggests medieval date. (Tasker 2002) Timbers from the barn were deposited in Locke Park.
14	Site of Hope Works		34112 06423	04804	Site of various works immediately west of Sackville Street and south of Fitzwilliam Street. The 'company estate' is recorded here in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with two or three pits, an engine, and a possible pond. A colliery known as Pinfold Colliery owned by Porter and Clayton included a steam engine by 1810 (Goodchild 1986). By 1823 it was known as Hope Calendar, comprising one mill building and two circular reservoirs which has apparently replaced the earlier colliery. It was later enlarged by the Spencer family and known as Hope Works. It was used for a number of textile related functions. By 1904 the former weaving shed had become an engineering works. Partly used as a shell factory in 1918. By 1919 Hope Works was taken over by the Barnsley Canister Company. Demolished in 1992.
15	Former Non-Conformist Chapel (now the Lamproom Theatre)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	34167 06441	04805	Former non-conformist chapel dated c1780. Wings added in 1810 and further additions in the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The two-storey building is constructed of dressed stone and welsh slate. The building was later used as a boys' club and is now the Lamproom Theatre. Grade II listed.
16	Former vicarage	18 <sup>th</sup> century	34442 06519	03942/01	3 houses at 17-21 Church Street, former 18 <sup>th</sup> century vicarage. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Grade II listed.
17	Well and Timber Framed Building (demolished)	Post-Medieval	34483 06467	04807	Well and post-medieval timber framed building discovered during watching brief in January 1998 at 1-5 Church Street, also known as Clarke's Yard. Clearance of structures in centre of site revealed the timber framed building. Dendrochronological analysis of the timbers suggests mid-16 <sup>th</sup> century structure. (ARCUS 1999). (ESY 168)
18	Moot Hall (demolished)	Medieval	3442 0643	04806	The site of a Moot Hall or meeting hall, dating from the 14 <sup>th</sup> century, located at junction of Shambles Street and Market Hill held the quarter sessions from the 14 <sup>th</sup> century until 1795. Demolished in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
19	Linen Mill (demolished) now Town End Park	Post-medieval	34054 06363	04800	Site of former Union Calendar Linen Mill and pond at Summer Lane. The mill was one of the earliest mills associated with the linen industry and founded prior to 1817 (Elliott 1994). Town End park opened in 1905.
20	Taylor's Mill	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3420 0633	03550/01	A mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century linen mill was located at the junction of Peel Street and Fenton Street. By 1870 it was considered to be the largest in the country, housing 400-500 looms and a large steam engine. Transferred to Northern Ireland in 1939. All that survives of the extensive premises are two stone buildings located at this junction.
21	Site of possible Corn Warehouse.	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3445 0630	05006	1823 map located in Sheffield Archives shows site of corn warehouse

22	Oak Mill, Linen Mill (demolished)	Post-Medieval	33952 06236	04797	The site of Oak Mill (Linen) and pond situated to the south of Peel Street and north of Crookes Street. The mill existed until at least 1906.
23	Site of St. George's Burial Ground	Post-medieval	34117 06136	04803	A watching brief undertaken in 2002 during the development of St George's/Pitt Street car park identified a burial ground. A burial removed during drainage works appears to date to the mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Guildford and Partners 2002). (ESY 165)
24	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Burial Ground	19 <sup>th</sup> century	34545 06095	04801	Site of former 19 <sup>th</sup> century Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Non-conformist) and possible associated burial ground at New Street. Opened in 1804 and was in use until 1874 when the land was purchased by Barnsley Co-op Society. Human remains were discovered in 2001 during renovation work. The burials are thought to be of 19 <sup>th</sup> century date and associated with the chapel (ARCUS 2001). (ESY156).

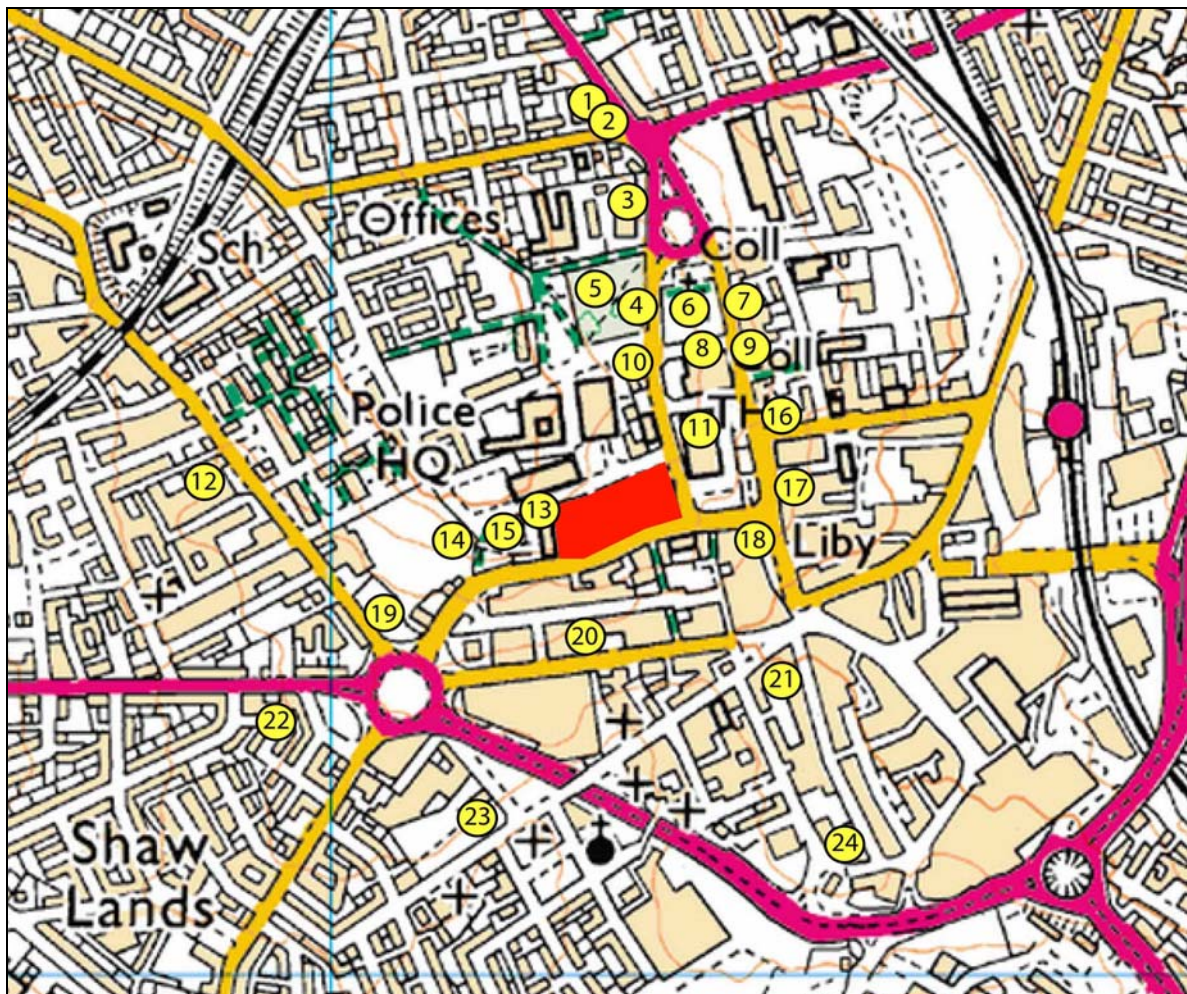


Figure 3. Locations of sites mentioned in the gazetteer (location of site in red)

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## 6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.

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A summary of the general archaeological and historical background of activity within the study area is outlined below. The numbers in brackets refer to the gazetteer in section 5 and the accompanying map (Figure 3).

### 6.1 *Prehistoric and Roman*

No evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development and evidence is limited to only occasional findspots within a wider area. A Neolithic polished stone axe is recorded at Monk Bretton, approximately 2 kilometres to the northeast (ARCUS 2004).

Evidence dating to the Roman period is also limited. Roman forts existed at Derby, Templebrough and Castleford by the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and a fort was established at Doncaster after 69 AD. The main Roman roads through this region were focused on Doncaster and little is known of the Barnsley area during this time (ARCUS 2004).

This does not preclude the existence of earlier activity in this area. Only very limited archaeological investigations of buried deposits having been undertaken within the centre of Barnsley and evidence of occupation dating to these periods may survive below the current settlement.

### 6.2 *Medieval*

The original settlement site of Barnsley, located to the northwest of the present settlement now known as Old Town, was recorded as Berneslai (derived from 'Beorn's glade or forest clearing') in the Domesday Book of 1086. Barnsley was a small village and chapelry in the parish of Silkstone until 1156 when the manor was granted to the Cluniac Priory of St John at Pontefract who established a new settlement on the present site of Barnsley by the 13<sup>th</sup> century. (Hey 1979). The monks held Barnsley until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The manor subsequently passed to the Crown who granted it to the Earl of Portland. It was sold to the Duke of Leeds in 1735.

The location of the new settlement took advantage of better communication routes at the junction of the north-south route from Wakefield to Sheffield and the main route from Richmond to London, near a crossing point of the River Dearne. There is no archaeological evidence for previous settlement on the site of the planned medieval town.

Laid out in a characteristic medieval form the new settlement had narrow plots running perpendicularly to the main streets with a system of back lanes surrounding the urban plots. The monks were awarded a market charter in 1249 for weekly Wednesday markets and an annual fair (Elliot 2002) with a wide open market place at Market Hill providing the central focus of the town. The transport routes coming from the north of the town will have been directed through this new market place (SYAS, 2008). It is likely that the settlement formed around Church Street (Kirkgate), Shambles Street, Westgate, Eastgate, Southgate and Market

Place (WYAS 2003). St. Mary's Church (Cat.No.6), thought to date to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, would have been an important feature of the new town described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as a "beautiful piece of Norman work", before its demolition and then rebuild in 1822 (Hey 1979). Early examples of timber-framed buildings have been recorded on present day Westgate (Cat.No.13), Church Street (Cat Nos.7 and 17) and St Mary's Gate (Cat.No.8).

By the time of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Barnsley had developed into a sizeable community, probably based on industrial foundations such as ironstone, which was mined in the vicinity from 1284 and coal extraction also occurring from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (WYAS 2003).

### **6.3 Post Medieval to Present**

Industries such as coal mining, engineering and domestic linen weaving resulted in the expansion of Barnsley during this period with radical changes to the topography of Barnsley in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. New roads such as Huddersfield Road, Eldon Street, Pontefract Road, Upper Sheffield Street, Peel Street and Dodworth Road, were constructed during this period (Goodchild 1993).

Barnsley had become one of Britain's principal centres for the manufacture of linen. The linen manufacturers were clustered in the Town End area of Barnsley to the southwest of the proposed development site (see Cat.Nos. 14, 19, 20, 22). Barnsley's linen industry fell into decline in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and little evidence now survives although the remains of a former linen warehouse are visible at St. Mary's Place (Cat.No.10).

The area of the proposed development site was part of the mercantile centre of Barnsley throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A commercial directory for 1816-17 recorded six linen manufacturers in Shambles Street and another in Westgate with boot and shoemaker, tailor, milliner and saddler also recorded. Grocers, flower dealers and maltsters were also trading. Baines Directory of 1822 also notes similar establishments on Shambles Street, as well as solicitors, blacksmiths, butchers, rope-makers and inns (WYAS 2003).

The area of Shambles Street, located within the medieval planned settlement, was largely rebuilt after the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Barnsley Town Improvements Act under the designs of John Whitworth (SYAS 2008). The existing Shambles Street complex consisting of the Central Library building and adjoining complex of vacant retail and office buildings and car parking was built in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century replacing an area of dense terrace housing which existed at the time. During this time Shambles Street was widened meaning the existing buildings on the north side of Shambles Street are set back from the former buildings which would have fronted Shambles Street in earlier periods.

## 7.0 Cartographic Evidence.

The earliest map examined for Barnsley is Jeffrey's Map of 1775, which shows the position of the original settlement, Old Barnsley, to the northwest of the new settlement site. Although lacking in detail the map shows the core medieval pattern of the new settlement prior to subsequent substantial development in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The town is shown centred on the wide open market place with a concentration of buildings located in this area with St. Mary's Church located to the north. Shambles Street and Westgate appear to be visible forming part of the main route through the settlement (see Fig 4).

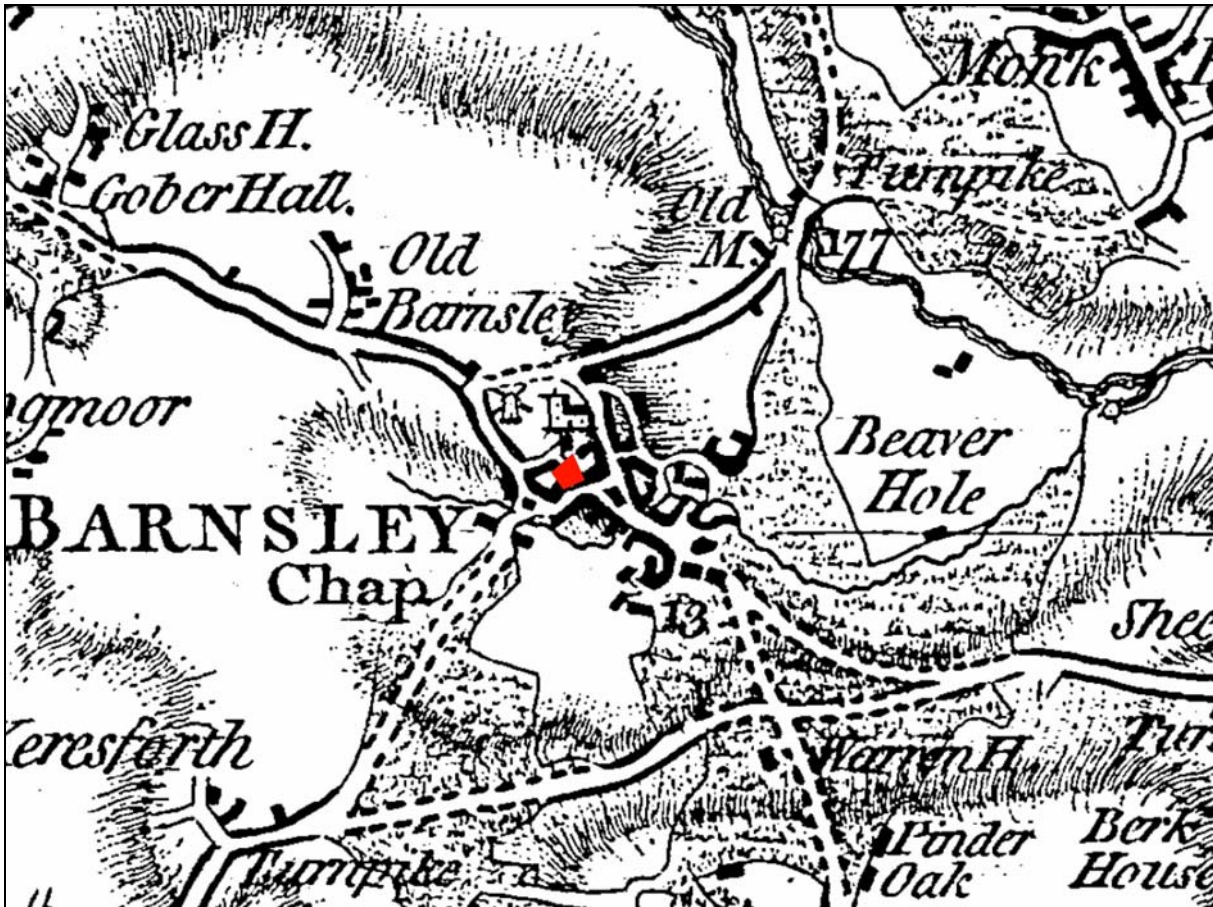


Figure 4. Extract from Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire 1775. Approximate location of site in red.

The earliest detailed map consulted is Fairbank's map of the township of Barnsley dated 1779. This shows Westgate as a central thoroughfare in the area of the proposed development, although this is actually thought to represent the current location of Shambles Street, with the un-named road to the north showing the actual location of Westgate. (see Fig 5).

Kendray's plan of Barnsley dated 1817 appears to continue to name Shambles Street as Westgate, with Kirkgate now labelled as Church Lane (see Fig 6). Both maps show several buildings located within the area of the proposed development site, fronting onto the two streets of Westgate and Shambles Street, with land to the north and south remaining largely undeveloped as strip fields.



Figure 5. Extract from Fairbank's map of the township of Barnsley, 1779.

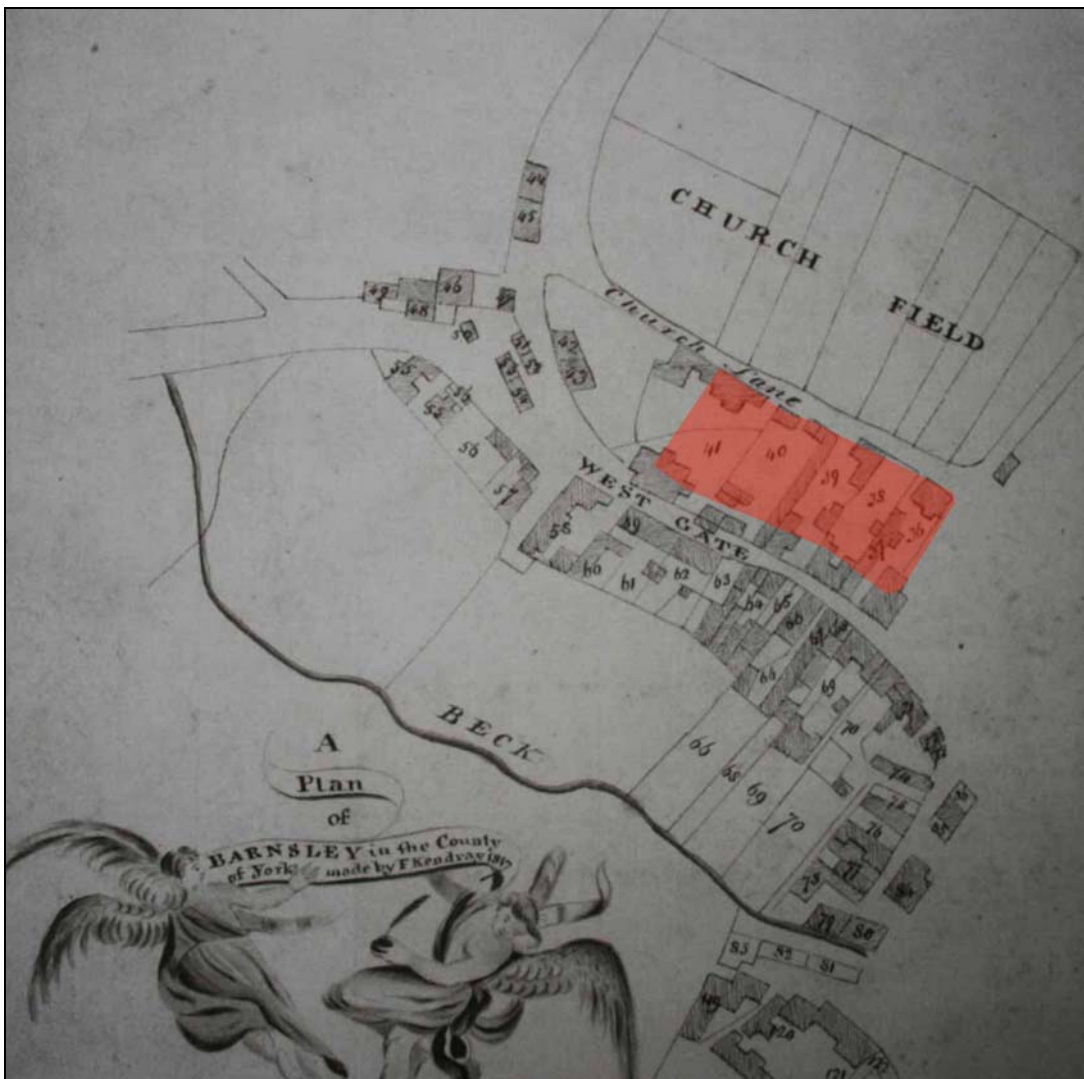


Figure 6. Extract from Kendrays plan of Barnsley, 1817.

Ordnance Survey Maps dating to 1850 (see Fig 7) and 1852 (see Fig 8) indicate the rapid expansion of Barnsley during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries across the former field systems. The layout of new roads indicates that additional properties, presumably houses, shops and small industries, were under construction during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century following the establishment of the 1822 Barnsley Town Improvements Act, under the designs of John Whitworth (SYAS 2008). A timber yard, Pitt's Yard and Thornton's Yard shown on these maps may indicate the area between Westgate and Shambles Street was mainly occupied by industrial and commercial buildings with housing more likely to have occupied the area to the north of Westgate. Rich Lane is shown as linking Westgate and Shambles Street within the area of the proposed development.



Figure 7. Extract from the 1850 6 inch Ordnance Survey map.



Figure 8. Extract from the 1852 1:1056 Ordnance Survey map.

The Ordnance Survey Maps of 1893 (see Fig 9), 1906 (see Fig 10) and 1932 (see Fig 11) show the long thin tenement pattern of the designs of John Whitworth existing within the area of the development, but this was not to survive the mid 20th century redevelopment of the town. The Ordnance Survey Maps of this date also indicate the expansion of the railway system to the east of the town. The 1932 edition shows clearance of tenements to the east of the proposed development site prior to the construction of the Town Hall in 1933.



Figure 9. Extract from the 1893 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

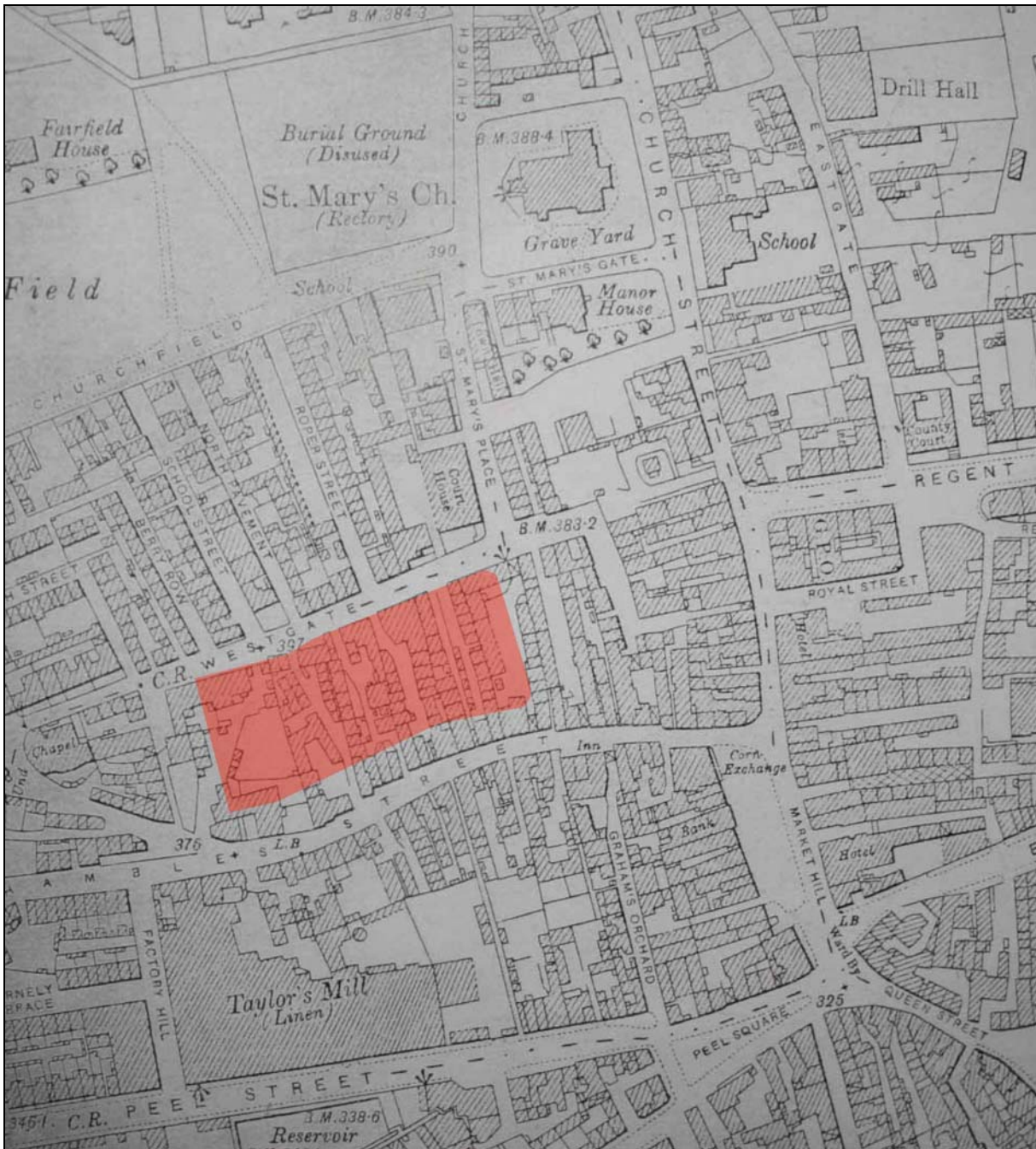


Figure 10. Extract from the 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

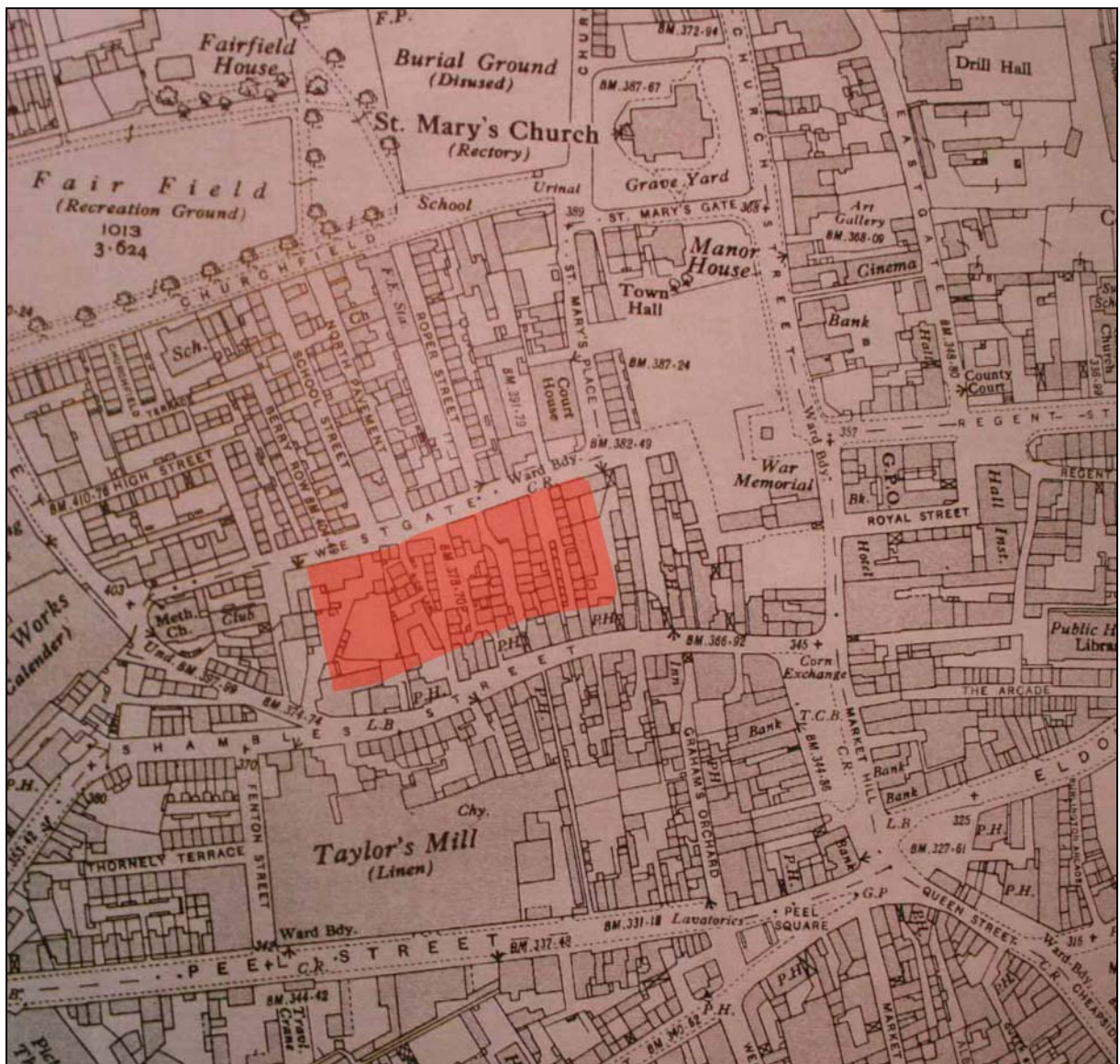


Figure 11. Extract from the 1932 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1962 (see Fig 12) shows the proposed development site prior to the construction of the library and associated complex in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. This map shows large-scale clearance in this area with a large proportion of the site being occupied by a car park. By this time large numbers of public and municipal buildings were located in this area of Barnsley, within the main road pattern but removing individual plots. (SYAS 2008). An ambulance station is located within the northeast corner of the proposed development site opposite the Town Hall.

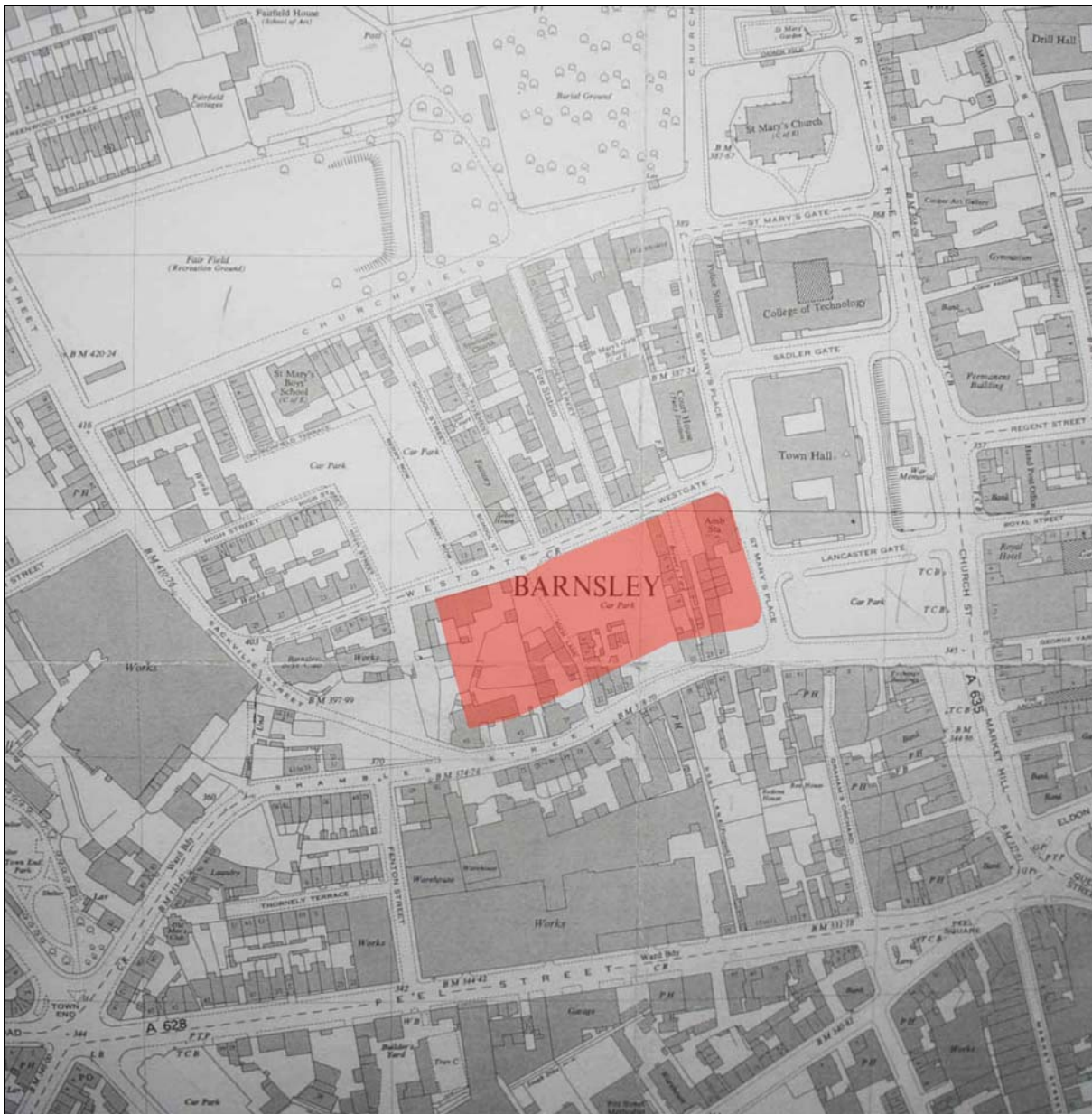


Figure 12. Extract from the 1962 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

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## 8.0 Notes from a Site Visit.

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A visit was made to the site on the 6<sup>th</sup> January 2014. The proposed development site, an area of a little under 1 ha, is bounded by Westgate to the north, St. Mary's Place to the east, Shambles Street to the south and recently constructed John Rideal House (Government Offices) to the west. The site currently consists of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Barnsley Central Library building (see Plate 1) located at the eastern end of the site with contemporary adjoining two-storey small retail and office buildings fronting onto Shambles Street (see plate 2). A two-storey car park in the central area of the site is accessed from Westgate and St. Mary's Place, due to the varying levels of the site and sloping topography of the area (see Plates 4 and 5). The development area slopes down from Westgate to St. Mary's Place and Shambles Street. The southwest end of the proposed development site currently consists of a stepped and terraced concrete pedestrian access route and the northwest corner of the site comprises a grassed terrace to form an area level with the higher ground at Westgate (see Plate 3).

No potential archaeological features were identified within the proposed development area during the site visit. The Grade II listed Town Hall (Plate 10) lies immediately opposite the eastern end of the site to the east of St Mary's Place.

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## 9.0 Discussion.

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There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the site and it is not located within a Conservation Area, although the western boundary of the Regent Street/ Church Street/ Market Hill Conservation Area is located immediately adjacent to the eastern end of the site and the Grade II listed Town Hall is located opposite the site on the eastern side of St Mary's Place. No previous archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the boundary of the site.

No evidence of pre-historic or Roman activity has been identified within the vicinity of the site. The proposed development site is located within the medieval centre of Barnsley, an area focused around St Mary's Church (Cat.No.6) and Market Hill, but which would also have included Shambles Street and Westgate. The oldest surviving building within the immediate vicinity of the site is the former Non-Conformist Chapel on the corner of Westgate and Sackville Street (Cat.No.15) although documentary and cartographic evidence exists for a former medieval tithe barn at Westgate, demolished in 1968 (Cat.No.13) which appears to have been located towards the northwest corner of the proposed development site. Cartographic evidence shows how Barnsley expanded rapidly during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries due to the coal mining, engineering and linen weaving industries. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century the area was occupied by industrial and commercial properties followed later by dense terrace housing. From the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century significant demolition and redevelopment was undertaken within this area of Barnsley with the removal of most of the former buildings and minor roads and the construction of car parks and municipal buildings. The large library and adjoining commercial properties and car parking was built in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

The intensity of post-medieval to modern redevelopment and disturbance associated with the construction of the current 20<sup>th</sup> century complex within the proposed development area suggests the preservation of archaeological deposits of earlier settlement is likely to be low although features associated with medieval and post-medieval occupation may exist in areas outside the current building footprints.

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## 10.0 Conclusion.

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This archaeological desk-based assessment has indicated that the proposed development site is unlikely to contain archaeological deposits of such significance to prevent development from being undertaken. However, a scheme of archaeological investigation may be required following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeology at the site prior to or during groundworks.

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## 11.0 List Of Sources.

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## **11.2 Cartography**

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1932. *O.S. Map of Barnsley, 1:2500 Series, Sheet 274* (Barnsley Archives)

1962. *O.S. Map of Barnsley, 1:2500 Series, Sheet 274* (Barnsley Archives)

## **11.3 Websites**

Archaeology Data Service. <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

English Heritage Pastscape. <http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

British Geological Survey. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

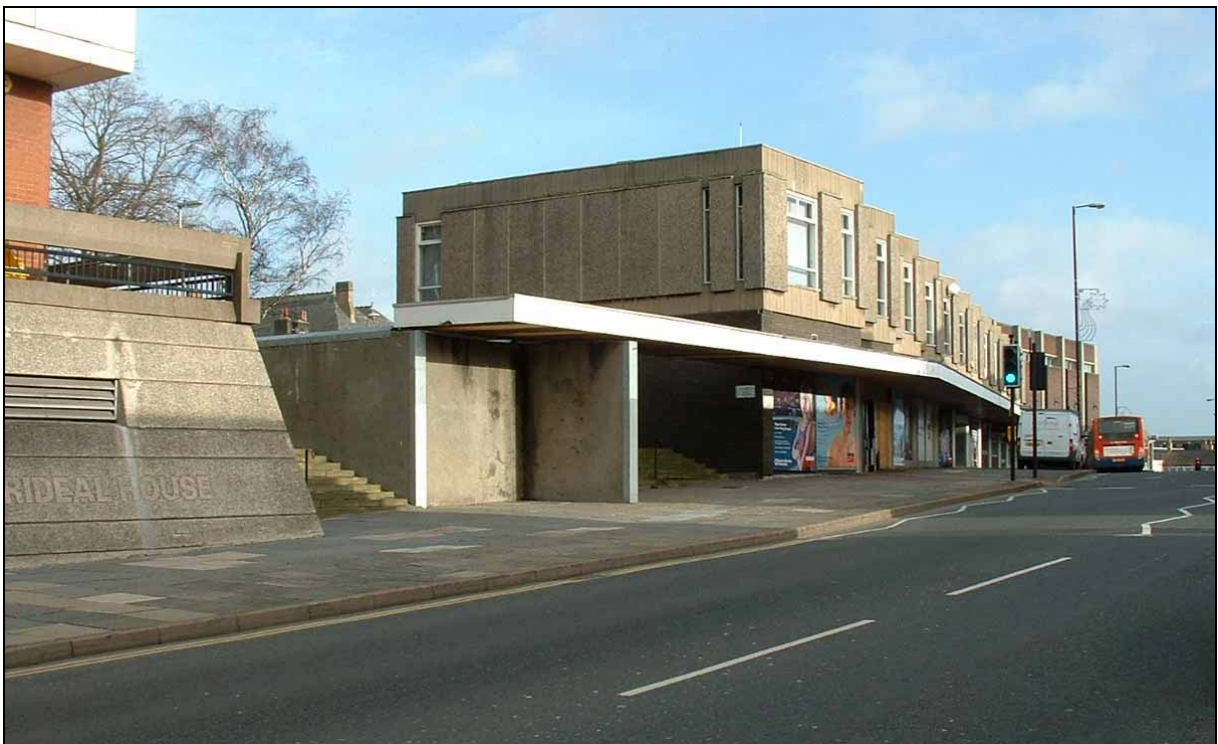
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## 12.0 Plates

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*Plate 1. Shambles Street, looking west.*



*Plate 2. Shambles Street, looking east.*



*Plate 3. Stepped pedestrian route and grassed terrace at western end of site looking northeast.*



*Plate 4. Two storey car park, north central area of the site looking east.*



*Plate 5. Upper car park, central area of the site, looking west towards Rideal House.*



*Plate 6. Westgate, looking east towards Town Hall.*



Plate 7. Westgate, looking west.



Plate 8. Library building, St Mary's Place frontage, looking southwest.



*Plate 9. Library building at eastern end of proposed development site, looking west with Town Hall to right.*



*Plate 10. Barnsley Town Hall located east of the proposed development site, looking northwest.*