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MAP Archaeological Practice



Land south of Cemetery Road
Jump
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

MAP 05-02-26
SYAS Enquiry No. E26_CSY5530

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment



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Client Barratt David Wilson Homes West Yorkshire

Work Type Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based
Assessment

Address Land south of Cemetery Road, Jump,
Barnsley

LPA Archaeologist Andy Lines - South Yorkshire Archaeology
Service

NGR SE 38443 01161

What3Words ///payer.sits.logs

Site Code 5-02-26

SYAS Enquiry No. E26_CSY5530

Project Manager Charlie Puntorno

Report Team Kelly Hunter & Ailsa Bailey (Report text)
Sophie Coy (Administration & walkover)
Ailsa Bailey (Illustrations, walkover & report
text)

Version History	Edited/QA by	Notes
A-070526	Charlie Puntorno	
B-230626	Charlie Puntorno	Revised to reflect comments by Lichfields

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Heritage Impact Assessment

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Non-technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Barratt David Wilson Homes West Yorkshire to evaluate the archaeological and historical background of the site, and to assess any potential impacts upon its significance as a result of the proposed redevelopment of the plot for residential use.

Archaeological activity is not well documented within the immediate vicinity of the site, with the area being dominated by agricultural activity prior to the establishment of several mineral extraction and industrial sites. This included shallow coal mining across the northern extent of the site boundary. However, evidence spanning from the prehistoric period into the Romano-British period has been identified across the northern extent of the 1km study area, in addition to post-medieval and industrial mineral extraction sites. It is therefore recommended that Evaluation by Geophysical Survey be carried out in the first instance, the results of which will allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the site's archaeological potential.

In its current form, the proposed development will have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of nearby heritage assets – primarily, the Elsecar Conservation Area and a number of designated sites located at its eastern extent, including: the Scheduled Monument of Hemingfield Colliery; Grade II listed pumping engine house; Grade II listed canal basin; and the locally-listed Hemingfield Pit Row. Negligible visual impacts have also been assessed in relation to long-distance views of the Grade II listed Church of the Holy Trinity.*

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Barratt David Wilson Homes West Yorkshire to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the impact of the erection of a residential development at the site.
- 1.2 The authors and editor are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (ACIfA & MCIfA respectively). The report assesses the proposed development and considers its effect on archaeological and built heritage resources (referred to as '*heritage assets*' as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) within and surrounding the site.
- 1.3 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A. The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in April 2026. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from [HistoricEngland.org.uk](https://historicengland.org.uk).
- 1.4 All data contained within this report, which is derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, is reproduced with permission from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. All archaeological mapping should be regarded as indicative, not definitive.

2. Site Description & Proposed Development

- 2.1 The site, which measures 9.7ha and is centred at SD 76272 30145, is located to the south of Cemetery Road (Fig. 1). The Site is located on the eastern edge of Jump, which, together with Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar and Hemingfield, forms part of the Principal Town of Hoyland. It lies within the Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
- 2.2 The site is bounded by the railway line and residential dwellings to the east; residential properties along Wentworth Road to the west and further residential properties along Cemetery Road to the north positioned around Hemingfield and Jump Cemetery. To the south woodland and a Protected Green Space known as Wentworth Road Green Space are present.
- 2.3 At the date of survey, the site comprised a group of fields containing a mixture of grassland and arable crop. It is generally devoid of structures, although a small modern horse stabling area is present at the eastern extent of the site.

- 2.4 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists of deposits of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures overlain by till deposits (BGS. 2026).
- 2.5 The site is within the Dearne Valley Green Heart – a nature conservation designation aimed at improving biodiversity at a landscape scale.
- 2.6 The proposed development seeks permission for residential development, together with access, public open space, landscaping, drainage infrastructure and associated works. At the time of writing, indicative plans have proposed the erection of 270 no. dwellings together with associated access and landscaping. Such will include the creation of 4 no. openings in existing hedgerow along Cemetery Road to facilitate vehicular access into the development. Only limited sections of hedgerow are proposed to be removed within the plot itself. Public open space has also been incorporated at the south and south-western extent of the plot. The latest development proposals should be consulted in full for further information.

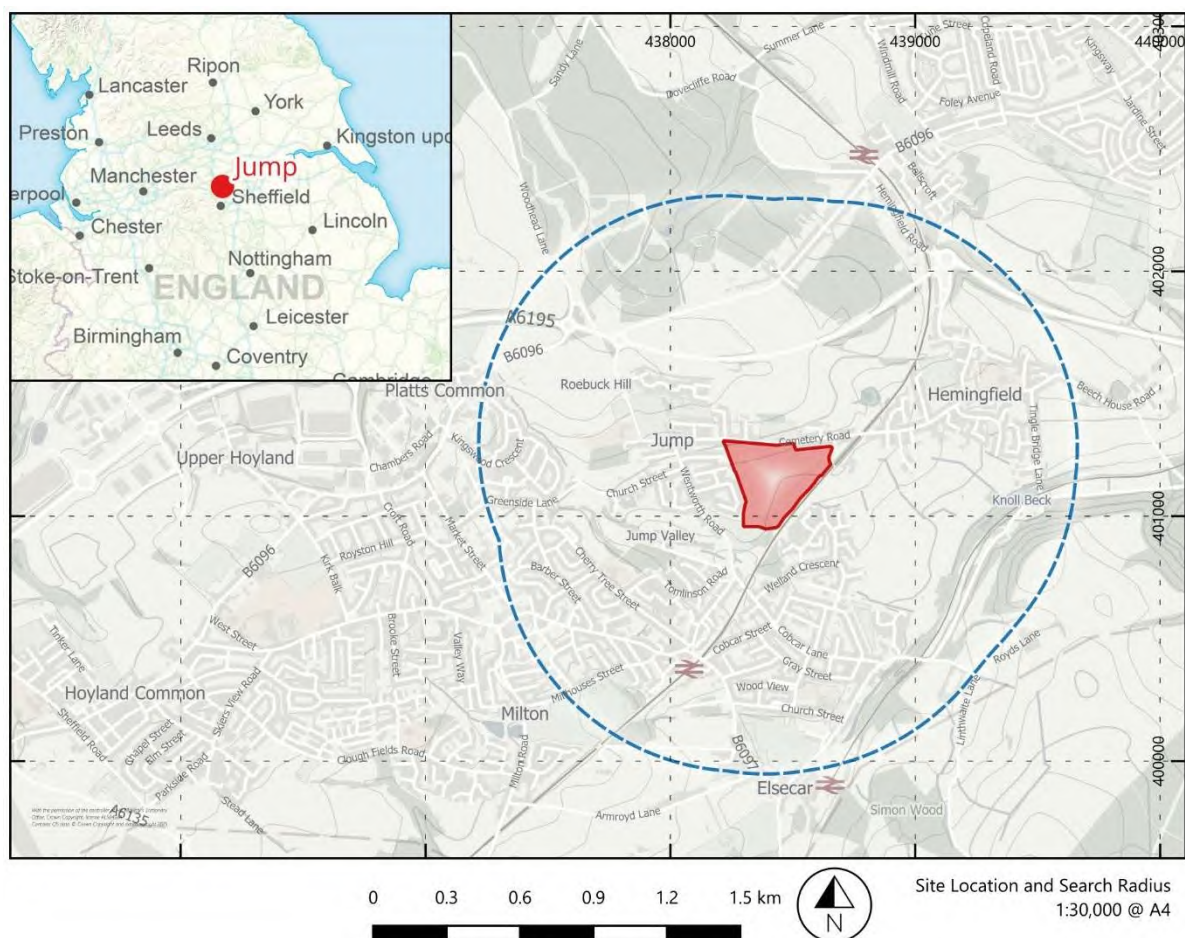


Fig 1: Site Location and Search Radius

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*' (CIfA. 2020).
- 3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact upon them by the proposal, assess the Setting and Significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character, and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.
- 3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:
- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area
 - Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
 - Assess the relative importance of the sites
 - Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
 - Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

4. Policy Context

- 4.1 Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by primary legislation, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and the National Planning Policy Framework (2024), which sets out the national policy for the consideration of heritage assets, within chapter 16.
- 4.2 A full summary of relevant national legislation is outlined in Appendix 1.
- 4.3 ***Local Policy-Barnsley Local Plan***
- 4.3.1 The following policies within the Barnsley Local Plan, adopted in 2019, are relevant to the protection of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, and to this application.
- HE1 The Historic Environment
 - HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures
 - HE6 Archaeology

4.3.2 Policy HE1 States:

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

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

- f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.*

4.3.3 Policy HS2 States:

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

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

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

4.4 Policy HE6 states:

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

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

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

- a. Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed),*
- b. whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;*
- c. Analysis of the information gathered;*
- d. Interpretation of the results gained;*

e. *Public dissemination of the results; and*

f. *Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service*

5. Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey, and the Historic Environment Records, Regional, National and International Designations; and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. It covered an area of 1km from the proposed development area.

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

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

5.3 *Assessment of Heritage Assets*

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

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

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

5.4 *Heritage Assets: Types and Significance*

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

Table 1: Sensitivity and Significance of Archaeological and Historical Monuments

Level of Sensitivity/Importance	Significance & Monument Type
Very High	Monuments of international significance including Built and buried World Heritage Sites (Including nominated sites)
High	Monuments of national and regional significance including Scheduled Monuments (buried or standing, or non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments) Listed Buildings Registered Parks & Gardens Registered Battlefields Conservation Areas
Moderate	Monuments of regional significance including those of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity, or historical associations.
Low	Sites of local significance which are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.

Level of Sensitivity/Importance	Significance & Monument Type
Negligible	Sites with no archaeological or historical significance including areas of modern quarrying or disturbance.
Undetermined	The significance of the archaeological and historical record has not been ascertained. It should be noted that further archaeological investigation has the potential to change the significance and therefore the sensitivity of such sites.

5.5 Criteria for Assessing Impacts

5.5.1 The Proposed Development Area may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area, in the vicinity. Heritage Assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. A critical resource for this report is: *'The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3'* (Historic England. 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

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

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
Major	Very significant effect: major change from baseline conditions Adverse effect When the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects. Beneficial effect The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.
Moderate	Significant effect: moderate change from baseline conditions Adverse effect Development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building.

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
	Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Effect on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding. Beneficial effect The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.
Slight	Slight effect: small discernible change from baseline conditions Adverse effect Integrity of regionally and nationally important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified. Beneficial effect The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.
Negligible	Very slight or no effect: no discernible change from baseline conditions The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings, or historic landscapes.

6. Results

6.1 *Wider Archaeological Background*

- 6.1.1 There are sites of regional and local importance within 1km of the site. The majority of these sites dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period or the post-medieval period.
- 6.1.2 A programme of fieldwalking in 2014 was undertaken at Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley as part of a wider archaeological evaluation. In total 109 artefacts were recovered from the 2.1 ha field, comprising eighteenth and nineteenth-century pottery, clay pipe stem fragments, glass fragments, metal items and miscellaneous animal bone.
- 6.1.3 An archaeological excavation at Roebuck Hill revealed three main phases of activity, including: a multi-period flint scatter; a late Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure; and post-medieval industrial activity. Aerial photographs recorded on the HER have also identified additional circular and subcircular enclosures east of this site between the A6195 and Cemetery Road, which are anticipated to be late prehistoric or Romano-British in date.
- 6.1.4 As part of works on the Dearne Towns Link Road at Roebuck Hill, a watching brief and archaeological evaluation identified a multi-functional site containing evidence of earlier field

systems, presumed 17th century lime kilns, bonfire pits, a possible funeral pyre, and other evidence relating to later agricultural activity.

- 6.1.5 Earlier investigations dating between c. 1974-2003 also attest to archaeological activity in and around Wombell Woods, including Iron Age / Romano-British enclosures, as well as post medieval / industrial bell pits.

6.2 *Historical Background*

- 6.2.1 Jump was a farm/hamlet located to the west of Hemingfield within the ancient parish of Darfield, in the Township of Wombwell in the Wapentake of Upper Strafforth and the District of Hallamshire in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Although both Wombwell and Darfield feature in the Domesday Book, neither Jump nor Hemingfield are mentioned (Domesdaybook 2026).

- 6.2.2 The first documentary reference to Jump was in the Manorial records of Wentworth, in the Court Roll of 1576 (now in Sheffield Archives, WWM C7). By the late 17th century, Jump was farmland held by the Hill Family (Sheffield Archives VWM/495). The farm was sold in 1756 as a freehold with *'barns, stables, mistols, dovecot and other out buildings, and betwixt forty and fifty acres of good enclosed land'* (Sale notice 1756). The land was bought by the Shaw Family and the tenant noted at Jump Farm in the 1841-1871 censuses was Robert Beardshall (FoHC 2021). The farm was described as 'Old Jump' in the 1861 census.

- 6.2.3 Jefferys' map of 1775 depicted Hemingfield and Wombwell. Jump itself was not yet shown, and the nucleus of the modern village of Jump is shown as 'Skiers', later labelled as 'Halfway Houses'. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Dearne and Dove Canal was constructed to the east of the site.

- 6.2.4 Jump was first depicted in 1817 on Greenwood's map of Yorkshire as a group of buildings located north of present day Church Street. The place-name 'Jump' derives from the farm name, and is briefly noted under Hemingfield as a 19th century village (Smith 1961, 103).

- 6.2.5 The 1838 tithe map depicts the development site as small irregular enclosed fields, with some dispersed and isolated built form present in the wider setting to the east and west. The land was owned by Thomas Hounsfield and occupied by John Nicholson, and was farmed as arable – most likely in association with Hemingfield Farm to the east which fell under the same recorded ownership and occupation at this time. A number of these field boundaries were dissolved and

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6.2.6 The Chapeltown branch line on the Midland Railway was opened in 1897 and formed the eastern boundary of the site, around which time Kir Royd Wood to the south was cleared. Jump's expansion and development can be largely attributed to the construction and expansion of the Hemingfield and Elsecar Collieries at the end of the 19th century onwards, which was part of the Fitzwilliam Estate industrialisation of the area. Surface coal mining has been mapped at the northern extent of the site (and is clearly visible in available 1 m LIDAR imagery), and coal outcrops are also known to run through the southern extent of the plot. Notable is the incline tramline mapped south of the site which runs west towards the 'Jump Pit' old shafts – an extension of the Elsecar collieries – which was built to link the pit with the Dearne and Dove Canal north of Elsecar. Also in the vicinity is a sandstone quarry and lime kilns further west.

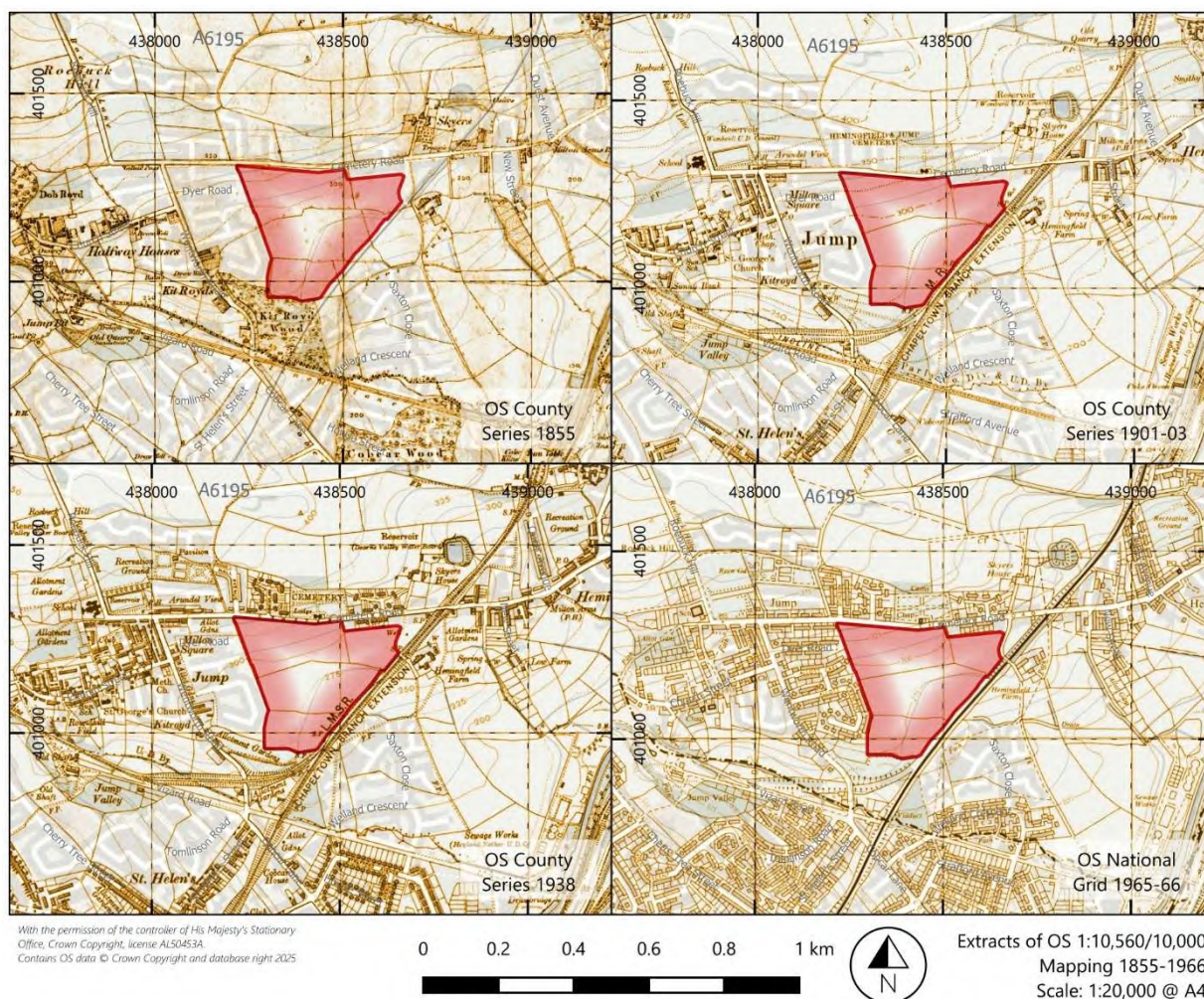


Fig 3: Extracts of OS 1:10,560/10,000 Mapping 1855-1966

6.2.7 By the 1948 edition, significant residential expansion had taken place to the north and south of Cemetery Road, as well as to the west. Hemingfield and Jump cemetery was also established to the north of the site by the early 20th century. Subsequent developments were added in the years following.

6.3 Site visit

6.3.1 A site visit was carried out in April 2026, at which time the fields were composed of a mixture of grassland and arable crop. In terms of the local topography, the undulating ground slopes gradually to the south. The site is generally absent of any built form, with the exception of a small modern horse stabling area in the north-easternmost field.

6.3.2 Access to the northern portion of the site is provided through agricultural gates in the north-eastern field down a small track accessed via Cemetery Road. Access to the southern portion of the site is possible through agricultural gates at the south-western corner of the site over grassland via Wentworth Road. No formal road or track has been established in this location.

- 6.3.3 The fields are segregated from one another predominantly by natural hedgerow, and external boundary treatments include a combination of low and tall hedging, as well as various kinds of fencing. Some trees also populate the site, and feature heavily to the southern site boundary.
- 6.3.4 The site features in a number of views from the public realm, including along Cemetery Road; surrounding modern built form in all directions; the railway line to the east; and the playing field to the south, known as Wentworth Road Green Space to the south. These views are, however, intermittently screened by boundary foliage, as well as the intervening topography and surrounding built form.
- 6.3.5 Glimpsed views of the site are considered to be possible from the eastern portion of the Elsecar Conservation Area along Stratford Avenue, and following east of this point along the B6097 – including at the designated site known as Hemingfield Colliery and the locally-listed building adjacent (See Section 7). Although no views of the site are possible at ground-level from the Church of the Holy Trinity, the church spire can be seen from the site itself.
- 6.3.6 Other than that mentioned above, no further designated heritage assets were considered to share any meaningful intervisibility with the site.
- 6.3.7 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified on the ground during the site survey.

6.4 *Historic Environment Record Data*

- 6.4.1 A 1km radius search was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record (HER) in February 2026 (SYAS Ref. E26_CS5530 Cemetery Rd).
- 6.4.2 The search included 13 locally listed buildings, 21 monuments and 13 events.

6.5 *Undated*

- 6.5.1 There is one undated cremation recorded as a monument on the HER, found during a watching brief within 1km of the site (HER Refs. 05009).

6.6 *Prehistoric/Roman*

- 6.6.1 There were eight monuments dating to the prehistoric/Roman period within 1km of the site, including a flint scatter, three enclosures, strip lynchet, ditched trackways, ditches pits and gullies (HER Refs. 01236/01, 04025/01, 04890, 05213, 05675, 05587, 06126 & 06127).

6.7 *Medieval*

- 6.7.1 There was ridge and furrow dating to the medieval period within 1km of the site (HER Reg. 04533/01).

6.8 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

- 6.8.1 There are thirteen buildings on the local heritage list within 1km of the site. All the non-designated heritage assets on the local list date to the 18th-20th centuries and include four public houses/former public houses (DSY4134, DSY4137, DSY4138 & DSY4139), houses/terraces (DSY4124, DSY4127, DSY4129, DSY4135 & DSY4133), a Gas Works (DSY4146), Elsecar Main Ambulance Store (DSY4145), Milton Iron Works (DSY4147) and an Incline Plain (DSY4148). The iron works and incline plain are also recorded as Monuments on the HER (see below, para 6.8.2).

- 6.8.2 There were eleven non-designated sites of post-medieval or modern date recorded within the HER search area. These assets relate predominantly to industrial sites such as a bell pits, a colliery, a tramway/incline plain, two ironworks, workers cottages, lime kilns and kiln (HER Refs. 02853/01, 04397/01, 04428/01, 04949, 05008, 05449, 05652 & 03133). Other monuments included a bee bole, a corn mill, and a chapel (HER Refs. 03940/01, 03540/01 & 04821).

- 6.8.3 Within one kilometre of the site, there were 13 events on the HER, including a watching brief (HER Ref. ESY175), ten geophysical surveys and trial trench evaluations (HER Refs. ESY170, ESY179, ESY220, ESY720, ESY1024, ESY1026, ESY1109, ESY1313 & ESY1589), an excavation (HER Ref. 970) and a building record (HER Ref. ESY173).

6.9 *Potential for Unrecorded Sites*

- 6.9.1 Although archaeological activity has been identified to the north of the site around Roebuck Hill dating from the prehistoric period through to the Romano-British period, the area in the immediate vicinity of the development site – particularly south of Cemetery Road – has generally been subject to little archaeological investigation. However, evidence for industrial extraction is widespread across the 1km study area, continuing into the industrial and modern periods – including known shallow coal mining activity within the northern portion of the site.

- 6.9.2 At this stage, the archaeological potential of the site is therefore tentatively considered to be low to moderate and likely of a local significance.

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

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

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

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

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

- 7.3 The NPPF considers there to be three levels of harm which may be caused to a Designated Heritage Asset, its setting, or significance as a result of development (Table 3). Weight should be given to the conservation of these assets, with more weight placed on assets of higher levels of sensitivity, as defined in Table 1. For the purpose of this report the following levels of harm will be considered alongside the Magnitude of Impact Criteria outlined in Table 2.

Table 3: Levels of Harm

Level of harm	
Substantial Harm	A development would cause significant change to the asset, its significance or setting
Less than Substantial Harm	Development would cause a change to the setting, character or significance of an asset
No Harm	

- 7.4 The NPPF states that:

'any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification' and that 'where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should

refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- (a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- (b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- (c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- (d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use'.*

7.5 Historic England (2017) recommends that a staged approach is taken when assessing how the setting or significance of a Designated Heritage Asset may be impacted by development.

7.6 ***Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.***

7.6.1 There were no designated heritage assets within or bordering the site.

7.6.2 There are 14 designated heritage assets within 1 km of the site, including a scheduled monument, a conservation area, a Grade II* listed building, and 11 Grade II listed buildings.

7.6.3 Within 400m south-east of the site is the Elsecar Conservation Area, first designated in 1974 and focused on the historic core of Elsecar village. All of the listed buildings and the scheduled monument identified within the 1km search radius are located within the conservation area. A statement of significance for this designated area can be found in the prepared conservation area appraisal (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council & Purcell 2022), and supplemented by the Historic Area Assessment (Rimmer et al. 2019) covering the 'Heritage Action Zone (HAZ)', which constituted a three year partnership between Historic England and Barnsley Council to assist the growth and development in the area. This HAZ directly bordered the proposed development site.

7.6.4 Within 800m of the site is the Scheduled Monument of the former Hemingfield Colliery (NHLE 1465079), and a Grade II* Listed Building known as the Former Cornish Pumping Engine House at Hemingfield Colliery (NHLE 1470733).

7.6.5 Within the 1km search radius but over 600m away from the site boundary are eleven Grade II Listed Buildings, including: Elsecar flour mill (NHLE 1151095) dating to 1842; the 19th century planned terraces known as 162-180 Cobcar Terrace (NHLE 1191318), Reform Row (NHLE 1315024), 1-9 Cobcar

Lane (NHLE 1151088), 1-15 Old Row (NHLE 1151094), 56-64 Fitzwilliam Street and attached front gardens (NHLE 1151091), and Station Row (NHLE 1191290); the Canal Basin with associated culvert and canal lining (NHLE 1151022) built c. 1798; the Church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1151087) built in 1841-3 under the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam; the Elsecar Holy Trinity Church of England School and master's house (NHLE 1465637) built in 1852 and funded by Earl Fitzwilliam; and the 19th century miner's lodging house known as Fitzwilliam Lodge (NHLE 1151092).

7.6.6 There are also 13 locally listed buildings discussed in para 6.8.1.

7.7 ***Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets or allow significance to be appreciated.***

7.7.1 The canal basin dates from the late 18th century and all other designated monuments date from the 19th century. The scheduled monument, conservation area and listed buildings are designated heritage assets of high significance and national importance. It is therefore considered that they collectively contribute to the setting and significance of Elsecar as a whole, particularly with regards to evidencing the effects of the industrial exploitation of the area and subsequent expansion of local farms, hamlets, and villages. In particular, the development site makes a small contribution to the wider rural setting of the conservation area, as well as its historic interest in relation to coal mining activity, in addition to arable exploitation of the surrounding landscape. However, intervening built form composed of modern housing estates sits between the Elsecar Conservation Area and the development site, and scant intervisibility is generally limited to long-ranging views from the eastern portion of the area – including at the site of Hemingfield Colliery. This is with the exception of the Church of the Holy Trinity with its tall spire, which is visible from the proposed development site. However, at ground-level, the development site does not feature in views from the church, nor do the fields make any meaningful contribution to its immediate setting.

7.7.2 The locally listed buildings within the 1km search radius constitute non-designated heritage assets of moderate sensitivity and importance. As above, only a limited contribution to the setting and group value of these assets is made by the development site, and scant intervisibility is limited to Hemingfield Pit Row which is associated with the Hemingfield Colliery site.

7.7.3 Though not recorded on the local Historic Environment Record, it can also be noted that the heritage asset known as Hemingfield & Jump Cemetery is located immediately to the north of the plot and shares notable intervisibility with the site.

7.7.4 Steps 3-5 are discussed within section 8.

8. Impact of Development

- 8.1 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local significance. However, any development on the site has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological deposits which may be present. With the implementation of appropriate archaeological evaluation and, if deemed necessary, mitigation, the development could have a slight beneficial effect through the increased knowledge of the archaeological resource.
- 8.2 Development within the site boundary will have a negligible impact upon the setting of and significance of the designated heritage assets within the 1km search radius (see Table 2). The nature of this impact is the introduction of residential built form (with associated services and landscaping) within undeveloped agricultural fields in the wider setting of the conservation area, over 380m from the nearest portion of the boundary of this designated area. However, modern residential development is well established around the site, which screens it from much of the conservation area to the south when combined with the sloping topography, the railway line, and intervening foliage.
- 8.3 Physical impacts associated with the creation of new accesses into the plot together with associated construction are limited to the partial removal of limited portions of hedgerow – including along Cemetery Road, as well as parts of the relatively modern rearranged boundaries within the plot itself. Similarly, the demolition of the horse stabling within the plot relates to modern structures of no heritage significance.
- 8.4 Any negligible visual impacts are considered for the most part to be confined to the eastern portion of the conservation area containing the Hemingfield Colliery Site – views from which are already characterised by modern built form in the distance. The spatial separation between the two sites is considered to be sufficient, with considerable preserved green space still allowing this designated site to be appreciated in its wider context.
- 8.5 Negligible visual impacts are also anticipated to the Grade II listed Church of the Holy Trinity in terms of changes to existing clear views in the distance obtained towards the spire of this heritage asset from higher ground along Cemetery Road. As mentioned previously, no visual impacts will be incurred at ground-level from the church itself.

- 8.6 More direct visual impacts are limited to the areas along Cemetery Road and adjacent public rights of way which are set at a sufficient distance from the conservation area and are not in the vicinity of any designated heritage assets, nor any locally-listed buildings. From a heritage-perspective, any such impacts are therefore largely limited to the experienced rural setting and views from Hemingfield & Jump Cemetery. These views contribute to the 'peace and tranquillity' of this place of rest and contemplation, although modern built form presently forms a large component of the site's existing setting.
- 8.7 With the above details considered during the planning stage of the development, and the implementation of the proposed plans, in their current form, it is considered that development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of the Elsecar Conservation Area, as well as the identified designated heritage assets within. Any further setting impacts are limited to areas of a more local significance.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.1 The results of the Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment have shown that no archaeology is known within the site boundary, with the exception of identified shallow coal mining activity. The site has historically been utilised as arable agricultural land, and features reorganised boundaries dating to the second half of the 19th century, which were subsequently rationalised into larger fields during the 20th century.
- 9.2 Limited archaeological investigations have taken place in the near vicinity of the site to the south of Cemetery Road. However, human activity originating in the prehistoric period and spanning through to the Iron Age / Romano-British periods and beyond has been identified to the north of the site around Roebuck Hill and Wombell Wood. In particular, putative enclosure sites have been identified within 200m of the site boundary. The wider area was also extensively exploited for resources and minerals across the post medieval and industrial periods.
- 9.3 It is therefore recommended that Evaluation in the form of a Geophysical Survey take place in on the site, the results of which will inform any further archaeological work which may be required in advance of development.
- 9.4 In line with the pre-application comments prepared by the Conservation Officer on behalf of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, it is considered that the proposed development would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of nearby designated and non-designated

Heritage Assets. This low level of harm is clearly justified by the scheme's contribution to local housing needs. Visual impacts to designated sites are extremely limited, and largely confined to screened long-distance views from the eastern portion of the Elsecar Conservation Area, as well as existing long-distance views of the Church of the Holy Trinity from Cemetery Road. The principle of development is therefore generally considered acceptable on heritage grounds.

10. Bibliography

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Plates



Plate 1: General view of site from Cemetery Rd, facing south



Plate 2: View of north-easternmost field from PROW, facing north-west



Plate 3: Horse stabling in north-easternmost field, facing south-west



Plate 4: General view of site from the south, facing north



Plate 5: General view of site from the south-eastern corner, facing north-east



Plate 6: View along Cemetery Rd featuring the northern field, facing west



Plate 7: View of Hemingfield and Jump Cemetery north of the site, facing north-west



Plate 8: View along Cemetery Rd at eastern extent of site, facing south-west



Plate 9: View towards site from housing estate to west along Dyer Rd, facing east



Plate 10: View south of the site, facing south-east



Plate 11: View of site from PROW to east, facing north-west



Plate 12: View of rolling countryside east of the site, facing east



Plate 13: Grade II listed 1 to 15 Old Row (Elscar Conservation Area), facing north



Plate 14: Grade II listed Church of the Holy Trinity, facing north



Plate 15: Screening to Elscar Conservation Area south of Church St, facing west



Plate 16: Intervening built form and topography above Church St, facing north



Plate 17: Elsecar Ironworks south of the 1km study area, facing south



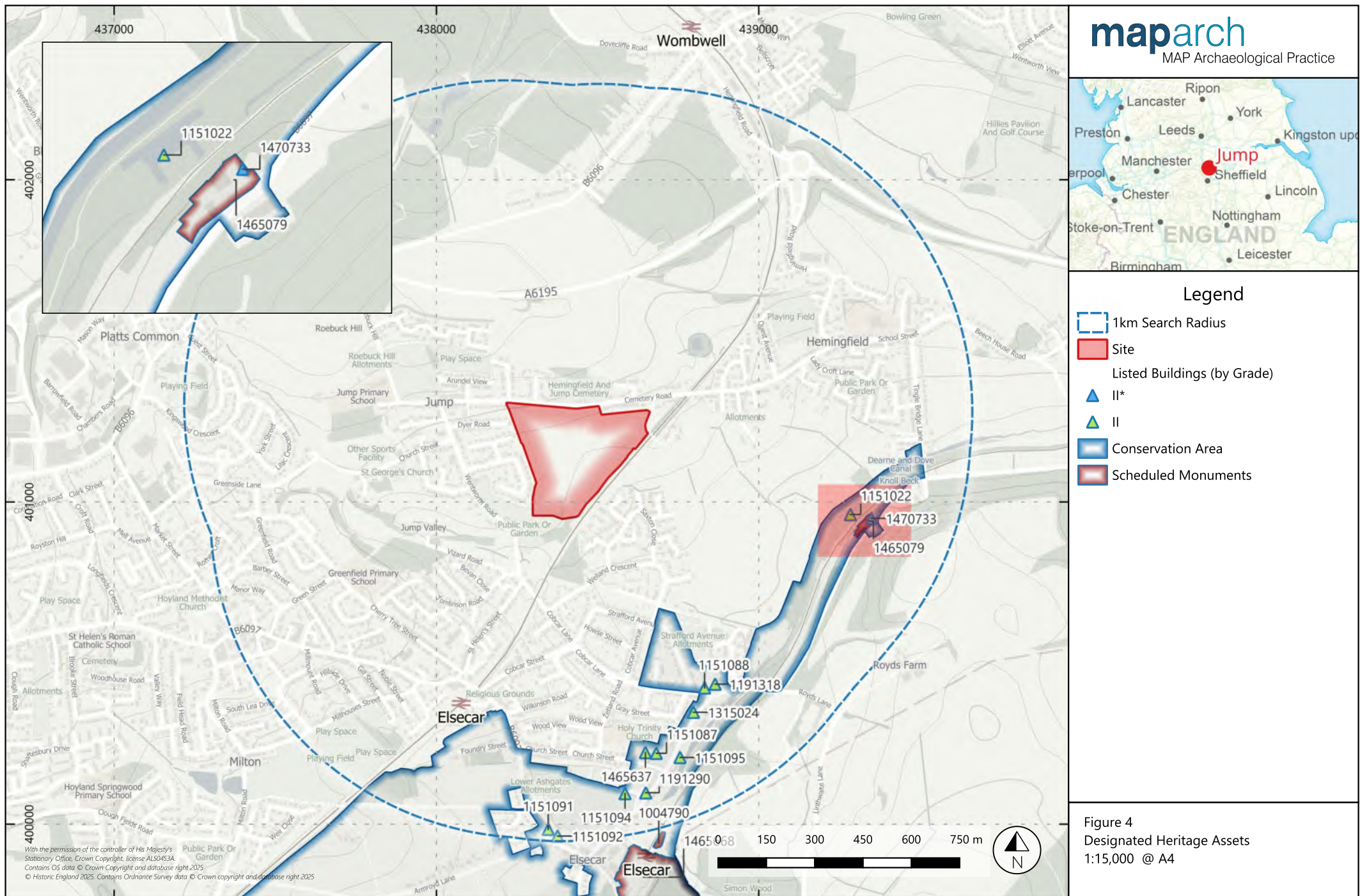
Plate 18: View along Wath Rd in the Elsecar Conservation Area, facing south-west

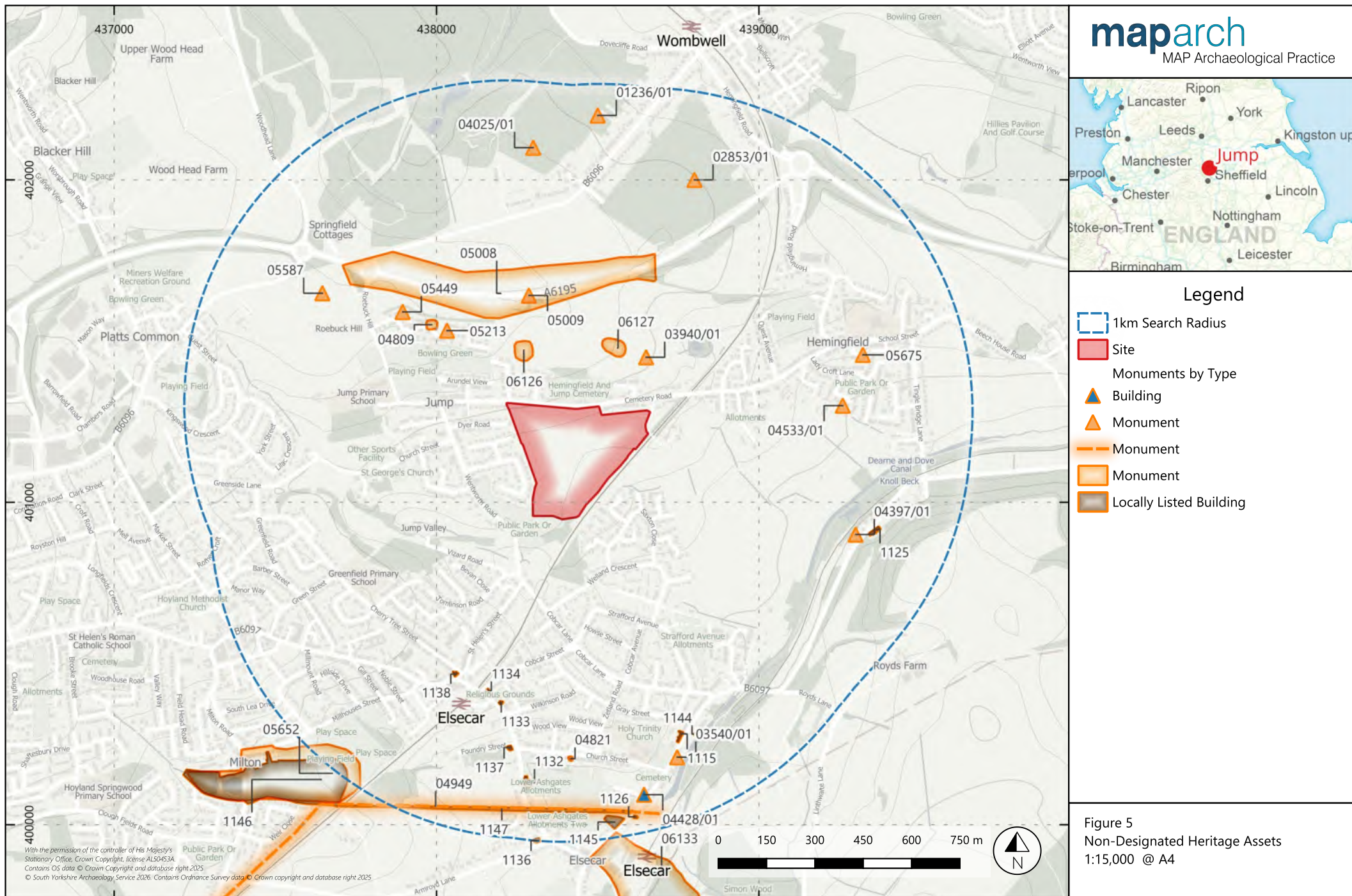


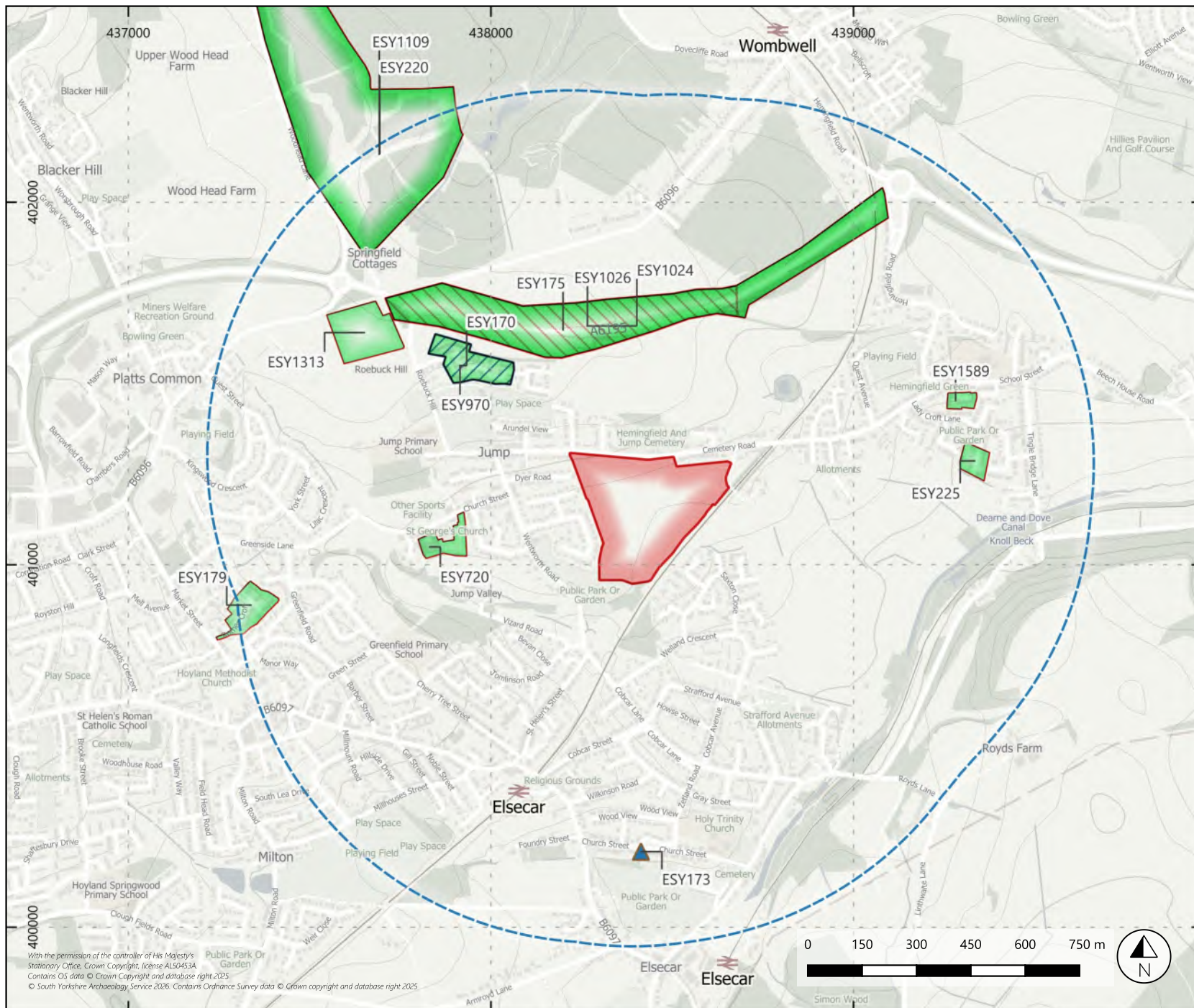
Plate 19: Existing housing in views from Hemingfield Colliery, facing north-west



Plate 20: Views from Hemingfield Colliery, facing north-west



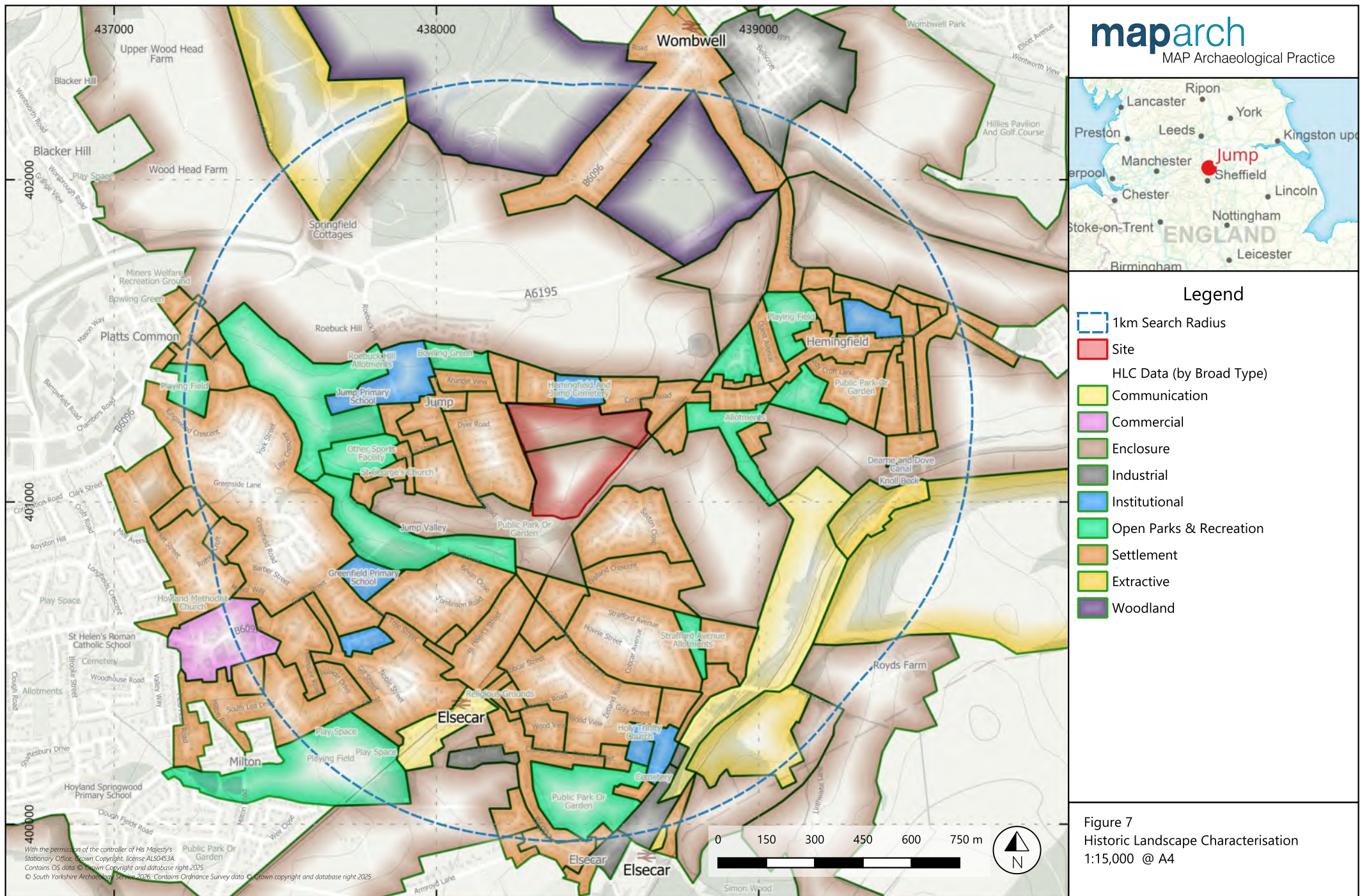


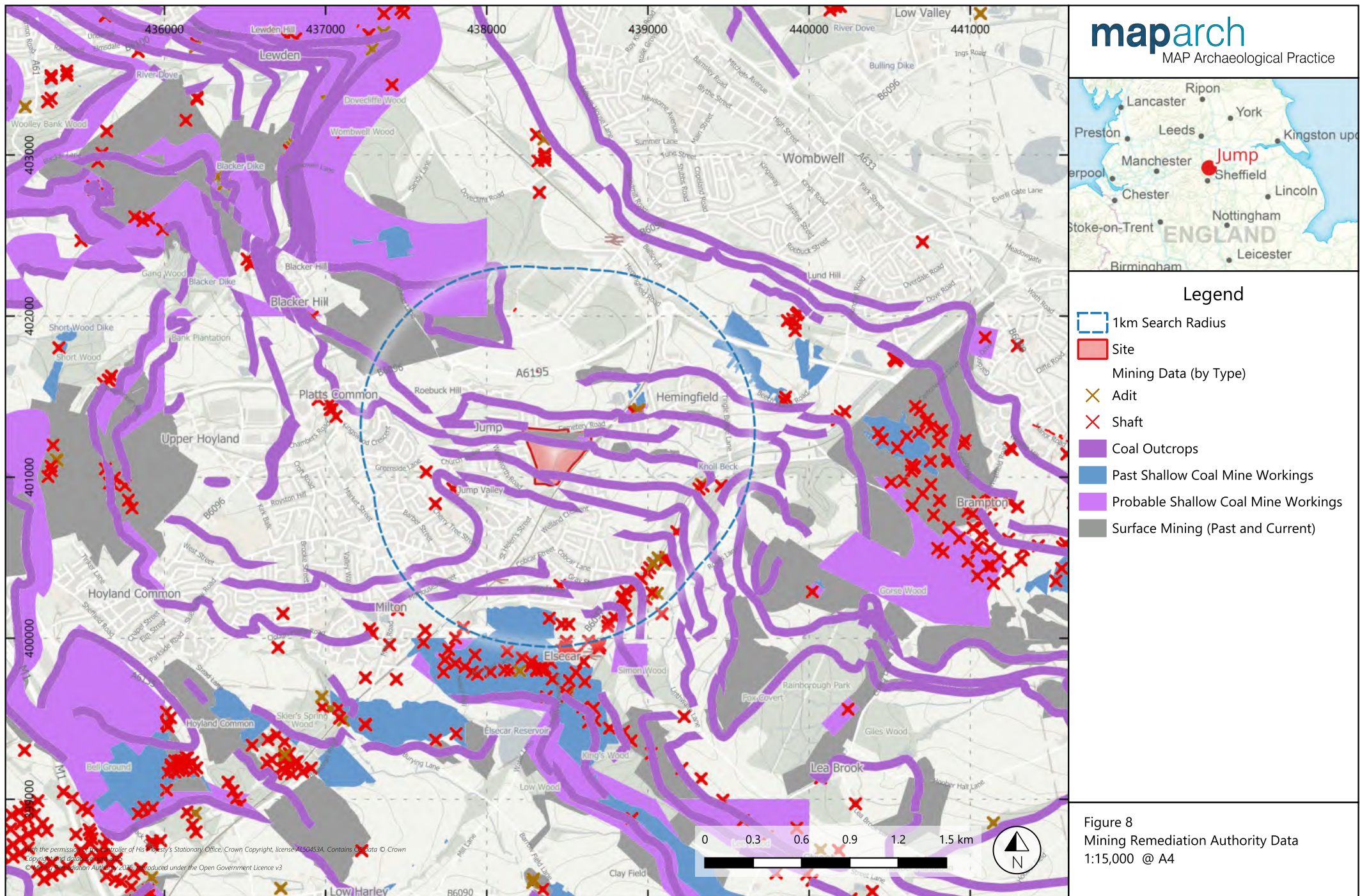


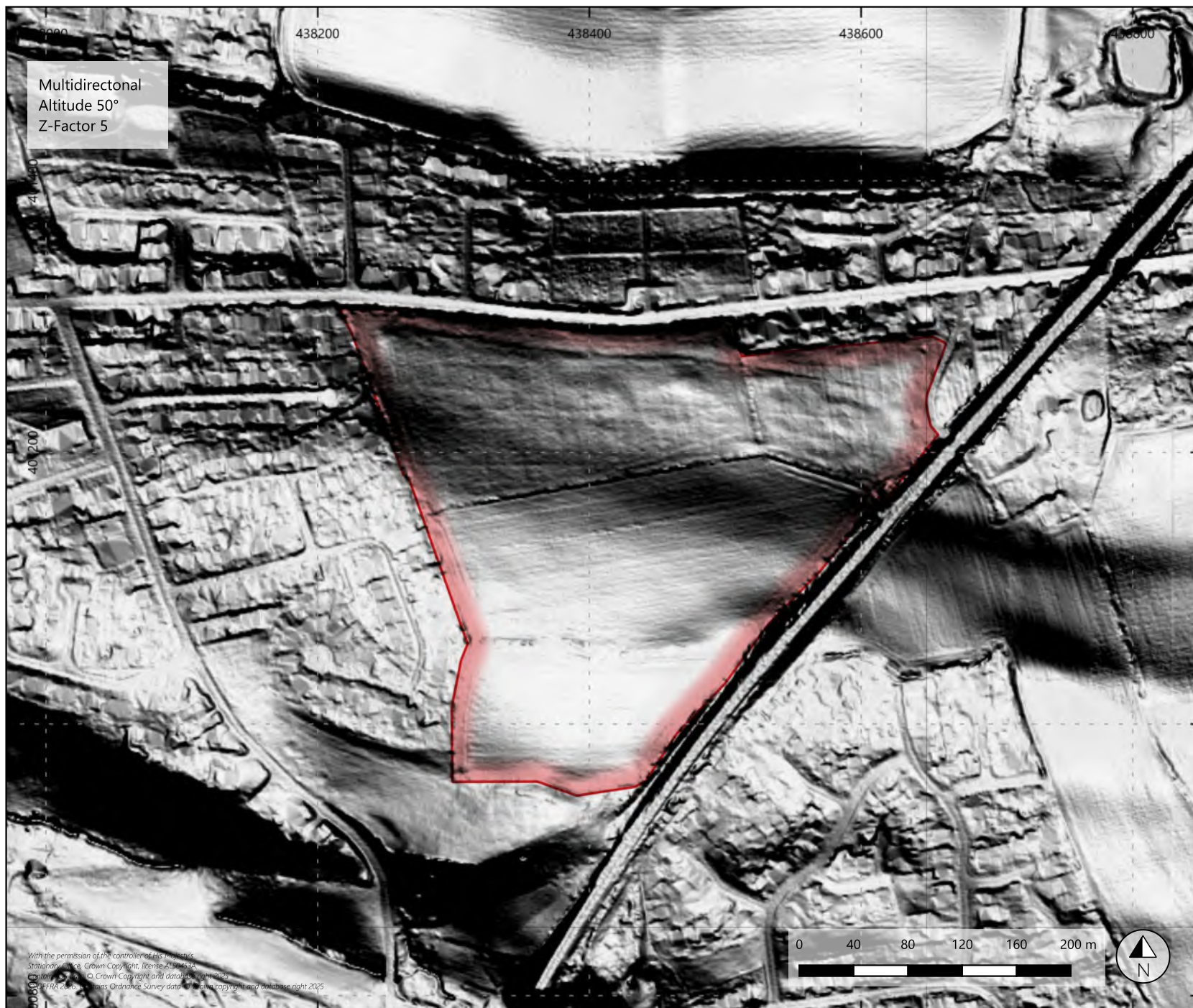
Legend

- 1km Search Radius
- Site
- Archaeological Events (by Type)
- ▲ Building Recording
- Excavation
- Watching Brief
- Evaluation

Figure 6
Archaeological Events
1:15,000 @ A4







Legend



Figure 9
Extract of LIDAR Data
1:4,000 @ A4

Appendix 1: National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

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

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

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

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

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

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

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

- 207 *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
- 212 *When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*
- 213 *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
 - b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
- 214 *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
- c) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

- d) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- e) Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- f) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use,*

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

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

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Monument Full Report



Number of records: 21

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
01236/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Strip Lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley	Monument
ENCLOSURE		

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD)
STRIP LYNCHET (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Banks and enclosures at the south east edge of Wombwell Wood. Similar to the main group at SE 373 033 (PIN 1235). References: Plans in the Butcher collection (at Sheffield Museum)

<1> **South Yorkshire Archaeology Service**, c1974-c2003, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SSY213.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. c1974-c2003. SMR Card. Indexed according to PIN Number.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3850 0220 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 01236/01	Active

Ratings and Scorings

MPP

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HSY6950 Woodland - Ancient Woodland (Type Code: WOO-WOANC)
Wombwell Wood, DARFIELD/ WOMBWELL, Barnsley

HER Number 01236/01

Site Name Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Strip

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Ancient Woodland
Soil Type (Old)	Brown earths

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 02853/01 **Site Name** Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
02853/01	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in Wombwell Wood	Monument

Bells pits east of the B6096

Monument Types and Dates

BELL PIT (Post Medieval to Industrial - 1720 AD? to 1914 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Bell pits situated in Wombwell Wood.

<1> **South Yorkshire Archaeology Service**, c1974-c2003, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SSY213.

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. c1974-c2003. SMR Card. Indexed according to PIN Number.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3880 0200 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 02853/01	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HSY6950 Woodland - Ancient Woodland (Type Code: WOO-WOANC)
Wombwell Wood, DARFIELD/ WOMBWELL, Barnsley

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 03540/01

Site Name Elsecar Corn Mill, Hoyland Nether

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
03540/01	Elsecar Corn Mill, Hoyland Nether	Monument
CORN MILL		

Monument Types and Dates

CORN MILL (1841-2, Post Medieval to Industrial - 1720 AD to 1914 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Beside a branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal at Elsecar c.1 mile from Wentworth Mill (PIN 3539), Earl Fitzwilliam built a new Corn Mill between 1841- 42.

<1> **South Yorkshire Archaeology Service**, c1974-c2003, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SSY213.

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. c1974-c2003. SMR Card. Indexed according to PIN Number.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3874 0021 (point)

SE30SE

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 03540/01

Active

National Monuments Record - 00000

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 03940/01

Site Name Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
03940/01	Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell	Monument
BEE BOLE		

Monument Types and Dates

BEE BOLE (C19, Post Medieval to Industrial - 1720 AD to 1914 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield. Probably early 19th century. L-plan wall to orchard, built of cut and squared rubble to north and west of back to south and east. 2 openings in 5 arms. 36 bee boles in all, on N & W sides, each about 2ft squared and capped with stone slabs. Originally used to shelter straw beehives (skeps) but unusual, as boles face N not S. Perhaps the largest collection of boles in England? Last examined 1976, then in poor state of repair. [Further information].

<1> **South Yorkshire Archaeology Service**, c1974-c2003, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SSY213.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. c1974-c2003. SMR Card. Indexed according to PIN Number.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3865 0145 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 03940/01	Active
National Monuments Record - 00000	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HSY6931 Enclosed Land - Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) (Type Code: ENC-ENSUR)
Wombwell Parliamentary enclosure, DARFIELD/ WOMBWELL, Barnsley

Other Land Classes

Geology Coal Measure

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number 03940/01

Site Name Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 04025/01 **Site Name** Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, nr Wombwell

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
04025/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, nr Wombwell Wood	Monument

ENCLOSURE

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (Early Iron Age to Roman - 800 BC? to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Enclosure adjacent to Wombwell Wood.

<1> **South Yorkshire Archaeology Service**, c1974-c2003, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SSY213.

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. c1974-c2003. SMR Card. Indexed according to PIN Number.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3830 0210 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 04025/01	Active
National Monuments Record - 00000	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HSY6950 Woodland - Ancient Woodland (Type Code: WOO-WOANC)
Wombwell Wood, DARFIELD/ WOMBWELL, Barnsley

Other Land Classes

Geology	Coal Measure
Landuse	Cultivation to a depth <0.25m
Soil Type (Old)	Brown earths

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number 04025/01

Site Name Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, nr Wombwell

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
04397/01	Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether	Monument
A mid-nineteenth century coal mine.		

Monument Types and Dates

COLLIERY (1842, Post Medieval to Industrial - 1720 AD to 1914 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Sunk in 1842-3 for Earl Fitzwilliam. Stone engine house with a gabled roof, flat-roofed stone building now a house. Small concrete headgears for recent use as pumping pit. Row of 8 cottages across the lane.

<2> Formally known as 'Elsecar Low Pit', though known locally as 'Bicycle Wheel Pit' due to the configuration of the two pulley wheels. Worked using the pillar and stall method. Contained a pump house, a winder house and an engine house, with a series of buildings along the canal bank.

<1> **South Yorkshire Archaeology Service**, c1974-c2003, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SSY213.

<2> **ArchHeritage**, 2013, *Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit, p29* (Grey Literature Report). SSY2799.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. c1974-c2003. SMR Card. Indexed according to PIN Number.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: ArchHeritage. 2013. Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit. Stenton, M., Badcock, A. & Abbott, M.. p29

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3930 0090 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 04397/01 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HSY7082 Extractive - Deep Shaft Coal Mine (Type Code: EXT-EXDSH)
Hemingfield Pit, Elsecar, NETHER HOYLAND, Barnsley

Other Land Classes

Geology	Coal Measure
Soil Type (Old)	Un-surveyed areas

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 04428/01 **Site Name** Late 18th Century Worker's Cottages, Hoyland Nether

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
04428/01	Late 18th Century Worker's Cottages, Hoyland Nether	Building

Cottage

Monument Types and Dates

WORKERS COTTAGE (Industrial - 1795 AD to 1800 AD)

Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING?

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Rows of good quality cottages built by Earl Fitzwilliam from 1795, along and off Wath Road. Old Row 1795, Station Row 1800, Reform Row 1837, Cobcar Terrace c. 1860. Three storey miners lodging house, Fitzwilliam Road (1853) - now flats.

<1> **Bayliss, D. (ed.)**, 1995, *A Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire*, p14 (Index). SSY47.

Sources

- (1) Index: Bayliss, D. (ed.). 1995. A Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire. (single volume). p14

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3864 0009 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1191290	Station Row	Active	DSY2960
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 04428/01	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology	Coal Measure
Soil Type (Old)	Stagnogley soils

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number 04428/01 **Site Name** Late 18th Century Worker's Cottages, Hoyland Nether

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 04533/01 **Site Name** Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
04533/01	Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	Monument

Ridge and furrow

Monument Types and Dates

RIDGE AND FURROW (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

<1> The geophysical report picked up magnetic readings that could possibly infer the presence of medieval ridge and furrow. These could be seen to concentrate in the eastern edge of the survey and were not visible in the western part of the survey, due to the areas of high resistance in the coal measures.

<1> **ASWYAS**, 1992, *Cemetery Road, Hemingfield, South Yorkshire: Resistivity Survey* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1169.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1992. Cemetery Road, Hemingfield, South Yorkshire: Resistivity Survey. Boucher, A..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3926 0130 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 04533/01 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology	Coal Measure
Soil Type (Old)	Un-surveyed areas

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number 04533/01

Site Name Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield

Associated Events/Activities

ESY225 Resistivity Survey at Cemetery Road, Hemingfield (Evaluative Technique)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 04809

Site Name Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways,

HER Number

04809

Site Name

Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways,
Roebuck Hill, Jump

Record Type

Monument

An enclosure surrounded by a double ditched feature probably of prehistoric (Iron Age?) date.

Monument Types and Dates

DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

TRACKWAY (Early Iron Age to Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> A geophysical survey undertaken in January 2004 detected a number of linear and curvilinear ditch features and a square ditched enclosure in the centre of the site with ditched trackways near the western and eastern limits of the study area.

<2>During archaeological evaluation in 2006 an enclosure surrounded by a double ditched feature probably of prehistoric date was located. To the south of this feature were a number of pits with one containing burnt clay. This may relate to prehistoric industrial activity. Although it is likely that the features relate to prehistoric occupation, no structures were revealed during the excavations.

<3/4>Excavation in 2006 confirmed the presence of a small prehistoric farmstead, originating as an unenclosed roundhouse that was replaced in the late pre-Roman Iron Age by an enclosed farmstead, possibly including a rectangular dwelling. The settlement was then levelled and replaced by boundaries representing fields or droveways. It is unclear exactly when the settlement was abandoned, but this was during the period of Roman contact.

<1> **GeoQuest Associates.**, 2004, *Geophysical Survey at Roebuck Hill, Jump* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1172.

<2> **NAA**, 2006, *Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Archaeological Evaluation Report* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1076.

<3> **NAA**, 2007, *Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Post-excavation assessment report* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1935.

<4> **NAA**, 2008, *A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1936.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: GeoQuest Associates.. 2004. Geophysical Survey at Roebuck Hill, Jump. Noel, M. J..
- (2) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2006. Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Robinson, G..
- (3) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2007. Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Post-excavation assessment report. Robinson, G..
- (4) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2008. A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft. Robinson, G..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

HER Number 04809 **Site Name** Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways,

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 37985 01551 (35m by 30m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 04809	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESY170	Archaeological Evaluation at Roebuck Hill (Evaluative Technique)
ESY970	Excavation at Roebuck Hill, Jump (Excavation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 04821 **Site Name** The Wesleyan Reform Church (Demolished), Church

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
04821	The Wesleyan Reform Church (Demolished), Church Street, Elsecar	Monument

The site of the Wesleyan Reform Church, constructed c.1859; demolished c. 2005 to make way for a new housing development.

Monument Types and Dates

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION CHAPEL (MID C19, Industrial to Modern - 1859 AD? to 2005 AD?)

Evidence DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

<1> The site of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, which was demolished to make way for a new housing development c. 2005. The building was recorded by photographic survey prior to demolition by ARCUS in 2005. [Further information].

<1> **ARCUS**, 2005, *Photographic Survey of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, Elsecar, Barnsley* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1083.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ARCUS. 2005. Photographic Survey of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, Elsecar, Barnsley.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 3841 0020 (14m by 14m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 04821	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number 04821

Site Name The Wesleyan Reform Church (Demolished), Church

ESY173 Photographic Survey of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, Elsecar (Building Recording.
Ref: Report no. 906.1)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 04949

Site Name Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and

HER Number

Site Name

Record Type

04949

Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way
and inclined plane

Monument

Tramroad, railway and inclined planes connecting Thorncliffe and Elsecar - in use in the nineteenth century.

Monument Types and Dates

INCLINED PLANE (Industrial to Modern - 1830 AD? to 1914 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

TRAMWAY (1830s, Industrial to Modern - 1830 AD? to 1914 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Length of tramroad, railway and inclined plane between Thorncliffe and Elsecar. Route traced from first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile (this sheet published 1854).

<2,3>Background: Wooden railed, horse worked wagon ways were in use on the Duke of Norfolk's Sheffield Park Colliery to the town of Sheffield by the 1720s and from several collieries to the River Dun Navigation in the 1740s. Flanged iron rails were used to carry unflanged wheels, invented by John Curr in Sheffield for use underground, on tramroads in the 1790s, and iron edged rails with flanged wheels were in use by the 1820s. In the 1830s there were three lines of some length including this one at Thorncliffe-Elsecar, one at Silkstone, one at Worsbrough and many shorter ones. Most linked collieries to a canal or river navigation. Declined in use between 1854 and 1866, when the South Yorkshire Railway opened.

<4>Shown in an engraving of the Thorncliffe Iron Works, dated to the early 19th century [see source].

<1> **Ordnance Survey**, c.1855-1939, *6 inch County Series, First edition* (Cartographic materials). SSY578.

<2> **Bayliss, D. (ed.)**, 1995, *A Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire* (Index). SSY47.

<3> **ArchHeritage**, 2013, *Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit* (Grey Literature Report). SSY2799.

<4> **Sheffield City Council**, *Picture Sheffield Website, ref: s09750* (Web Resource). SSY3421.

Sources

- (1) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. c.1855-1939. 6 inch County Series. First edition
- (2) Index: Bayliss, D. (ed.). 1995. A Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire. (single volume).
- (3) Grey Literature Report: ArchHeritage. 2013. Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit. Stenton, M., Badcock, A. & Abbott, M..
- (4) Web Resource: Sheffield City Council. Picture Sheffield Website. ref: s09750

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SK 3615 9880 (4705m by 2573m)

SK39NE

Line

Administrative Areas

HER Number 04949

Site Name Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and

Civil Parish	ECCLESFIELD, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Civil Parish	HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
Civil Parish	TANKERSLEY, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District	Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District	Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 04949	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 05008

Site Name Site of Lime Kilns, Roebuck Hill

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
05008	Site of Lime Kilns, Roebuck Hill	Monument
17th century lime kilns		

Monument Types and Dates

LIME KILN (C17th?, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Lime kilns found during a watching brief on the new road. 17th century pottery within one of the kilns.

<1> **ASWYAS**, 1997, *Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1085.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1997. Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 3819 0169 (972m by 206m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No) Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 05008 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESY175 Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief (Watching Brief)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 05009

Site Name Undated Cremation, Roebuck Hill

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
05009	Undated Cremation, Roebuck Hill	Monument
Undated Cremation, Roebuck Hill		

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION ((uncertain) Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 2350 BC? to 1065 AD?)
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Single undated cremation that was possibly within a fabric bag that has degraded. A watching brief also indicated another possible cremation nearby.

<1> **ASWYAS**, 1997, *Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1085.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1997. Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3828 0164 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 05009	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESY175 Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief (Watching Brief)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
05213	Early Prehistoric Flint Scatter, Roebuck Hill, Jump	Monument

An early Prehistoric flint scatter was identified during archaeological excavations at Roebuck Hill, Jump

Monument Types and Dates

LITHIC SCATTER (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Roebuck Hill, Jump in 2006 on the site of a later prehistoric to early Romano-British farmstead (see PIN 4809). The earliest activity on the site was represented by a concentration of flints in and around a natural hollow towards the south-eastern end of the site. The assemblage was multi-period in nature, suggesting that the site had been revisited many times, thus the scatter represents a sequence of flint knapping episodes. The assemblage was notably lacking in scrapers and other retouched components consistent with domestic settlement and this, combined with the large proportion of thinning flakes, suggested the scatter may represent a temporary occupation site such as a hunting stand.

<2>The excavations at Roebuck Hill produced 538 struck pieces of prehistoric flint-work. The majority of the material, c. 92% (496 pieces), comes from scatter 1758/1755. The assemblage is a multi-period admixture that has clearly derived from the surrounding area. It contains a restricted range of typological forms, however the overall composition is atypical. Notably there is evidence missing for on-site knapping but a large proportion of the pieces that might be expected are missing. A very wide variety of different raw materials are present in the assemblage. This includes flint and chert. Chronologically diagnostic forms are few with three notable exceptions: a fine leaf shaped arrowhead of early to middle Neolithic date, nine microliths of later Mesolithic date and micro-bladelets of either restricted later Neolithic affinities or later Mesolithic date. The Mesolithic component of the assemblage is probably quite large. Early to middle Neolithic material is certainly present although the majority of the flint probably comes from the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. A very minor degree of knapping has been conducted on site; this was either conducted on cores that had previously been substantially reduced or subsequently removed from the site for use elsewhere. A prehistoric site is probably in relatively close proximity.

<3>The flint assemblage was recovered from within a natural hollow which seemed to snake across the site from north to south, but comprised many interconnected small channels and deeper, broader 'ponds', and the hollows may have been a series of shallow ancient streams and puddles. None of the flints were in situ and the assemblage was not an intact flint scatter, but represented an incidental repository for flints deposited within the vicinity.

<1> **NAA**, 2007, *Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Post-excavation assessment report*, p. 7, p. 20 (Grey Literature Report). SSY1935.

<2> **NAA**, 2008, *A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft*, Peter Makey Flint report, p. 15-20 (Grey Literature Report). SSY1936.

<3> **NAA**, 2008, *A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft*, p. 39 (Grey Literature Report). SSY1936.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2007. Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Post-excavation assessment report. Robinson, G.. p. 7, p. 20

- (2) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2008. A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft. Robinson, G.. Peter Makey Flint report, p. 15-20
- (3) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2008. A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft. Robinson, G.. p. 39

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3803 0153 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 05213	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FSY3655	LEAF ARROWHEAD (1) (Early Neolithic to Middle Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2701 BC) (FSY3655)	FLINT
FSY3656	SCRAPER (TOOL) (4) (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC) (FSY3656)	FLINT
FSY3657	BLADE (>10) (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC) (FSY3657)	FLINT
FSY3658	FLAKE (>10) (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC) (FSY3658)	CHERT, FLINT
FSY3659	MICROLITH (6-10) (Late Mesolithic - 7000 BC to 4001 BC) (FSY3659)	FLINT
FSY3660	DEBITAGE (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC) (FSY3660)	CHERT, FLINT
FSY3661	CORE (>10) (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC) (FSY3661)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

ESY970 Excavation at Roebuck Hill, Jump (Excavation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
05449	Post-medieval kilns, Roebuck Hill, Jump	Monument
2 pits with flues and four pits containing burnt material.		

Monument Types and Dates

KILN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

<1> Two fire pits with flues and four pits containing dumped fire waste. One of the flues was lined with stone, and nodules of magnesian limestone were found in the infill. Nearby pits containing charcoal and clinker may be associated with these fire pits. These features have been tentatively associated with the preliminary stages of ore-roasting.

<1> **NAA**, 2008, *A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft, p13, fig. 10* (Grey Literature Report). SSY1936.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2008. A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft. Robinson, G.. p13, fig. 10

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

SE 3789 0159 (point)

SE30SE

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded**Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 05449

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Finds - None recorded****Associated Events/Activities**

ESY170 Archaeological Evaluation at Roebuck Hill (Evaluative Technique)

ESY970 Excavation at Roebuck Hill, Jump (Excavation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 05587 **Site Name** Probable late prehistoric or Romano-British ditch,

HER Number **Site Name** **Record Type**

05587 Probable late prehistoric or Romano-British Monument

ditch, Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley

Ditch, possibly double or recut, identified during geophysical survey.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH? (Early Iron Age to Roman - 800 BC? to 409 AD?)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Geophysical survey in 2014 identified what is potentially a large ditch running roughly north-south for c150m. This could possibly be a double ditch or have been recut, in some areas. Possibly associated with PIN 04809.

<1> **GSB Prospection Ltd**, 2014, *Geophysical Survey of Land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley* (Grey Literature Report). SSY2887.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: GSB Prospection Ltd. 2014. Geophysical Survey of Land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley. Watson, E..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3764 0164 (point)

SE30SE

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 05587

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESY1313 Geophysical survey of land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley (Evaluative Technique)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 05652**Site Name** Site of Milton Ironworks, Hoyland

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
05652	Site of Milton Ironworks, Hoyland	Monument
Ironworks opened c1800, closed 1884		

Monument Types and Dates

IRON WORKS (Industrial - 1799 AD to 1884 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

<1> Ironworks opened between 1799 and 1802, by Walkers'. Operated by George Dawes from 1849, closed by him in 1884. Originally used local ironstone from Tankersley, this supply supplemented and replaced by ironstone from Frodingham in North Lincolnshire from the late 1850s as local reserves were exhausted. Further references for the site contained in this source.

Jones, M., 1995, *Ironstone Mining at Tankersley in the Nineteenth Century for Elsecar and Milton Ironworks*. In: *B. Elliott (ed.), Aspects of Barnsley 3*. (Article in serial). SSY757.

Sources

Article in serial: Jones, M.. 1995. Ironstone Mining at Tankersley in the Nineteenth Century for Elsecar and Milton Ironworks. In: B. Elliott (ed.), *Aspects of Barnsley 3*..

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

Centred SE 3749 0015 (537m by 180m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded**Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Associated Designations**

SHINE	Site of Milton Ironworks, Hoyland	Active	DSY4692
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 05652	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Finds - None recorded****Associated Events/Activities**

ESY1735	Milton Works, Elsecar (Field Observation)
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HER Number 05652

Site Name Site of Milton Ironworks, Hoyland

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 05675 **Site Name** Possible late prehistoric to Romano-British ditches,

HER Number **Site Name** **Record Type**

05675 Possible late prehistoric to Romano-British
ditches, pits, and gullies, Hemingfield Monument

Undated features consisting of ditches, pits, and gullies identified by excavation.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC? to 409 AD)

PIT (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC? to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

<1> Trial trenching in 2007 identified a number of pits, ditches, and gullies. Though no datable evidence was recovered, stratigraphy and soil colour suggests a late Iron Age to Romano-British date.

<1> **ASWYAS**, 2007, *Land off School Street, Hemingfield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation Interim Report* (Grey Literature Report). SSY3319.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 2007. Land off School Street, Hemingfield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation Interim Report. Weston, P..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 3932 0145 (point) SE30SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 05675 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESY1589 Archaeological Evaluation of Land off School Street, Hemingfield (Evaluative Technique)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 06126 **Site Name** Circular enclosure of probable later prehistoric or

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06126	Circular enclosure of probable later prehistoric or Roman date, Darfield	Monument

Circular enclosure visible on aerial photograph

Monument Types and Dates

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC to 409 AD)

Origin: Bronze Age - Roman

Description and Sources

Description

<1> A circular enclosure, roughly 50m in diameter is visible on a vertical aerial photograph as a parchmark. Date not certain, but likely to be later prehistoric or Romano-British.

<1> **Google**, 2001-, *Google Earth, 2017 & 2018 images* (Web Resource). SSY3583.

Sources

(1) Web Resource: Google. 2001-. Google Earth. 2017 & 2018 images

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 3827 0146 (57m by 62m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Circular enclosure believed to be of later prehistoric date, Darfield	Active	DSY4589
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 06126	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number 06127 **Site Name** Subcircular enclosure of probable later prehistoric or

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06127	Subcircular enclosure of probable later prehistoric or Roman date, Darfield	Monument

Subcircular enclosure visible on aerial photograph

Monument Types and Dates

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC to 409 AD)

Origin: Bronze Age - Roman

Description and Sources

Description

<1> A circular enclosure, roughly 50m in diameter is visible on a vertical aerial photograph as a parchmark. Date not certain, but likely to be later prehistoric or Romano-British.

<1> **Google**, 2001-, *Google Earth, 2018 image* (Web Resource). SSY3583.

Sources

(1) Web Resource: Google. 2001-. Google Earth. 2018 image

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 3855 0148 (73m by 57m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Subcircular enclosure believed to be of late prehistoric date, Darfield	Active	DSY4590
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
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SHINE	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 06127	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06133	Elsecar Ironworks	Monument
Ironworks operating 1795 to 1885.		

Monument Types and Dates

IRON WORKS (Industrial - 1795 AD to 1885 AD)
1795 AD - 1885 AD

Description and Sources**Description**

<1,2> The Elsecar Ironworks was established in 1795 by John Darwin & Co of Sheffield, capitalising on the availability of ironstone and coal on Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Woodhouse estate and to take advantage of the Elsecar branch to the Dearne and Dove Canal which opened in 1798. A blast furnace was operating by November 1795, with two blast furnaces by 1806, producing 2,495 tons of iron, consuming four fifths of the output of the Earl's adjacent Elsecar New Colliery. A French publication about modern technology published in 1811 indicates that the ironworks was also operating refinery furnaces by this time. Although a third blast furnace was added around 1813, the company appears to have had financial difficulties ending in bankruptcy in 1827. Earl Fitzwilliam then took control of the works, initially via his steward, and then from 1828, under the management of Henry Hartop, who was an ironmaster and partner of Milton Ironworks which was also on Fitzwilliam's estate. The Elsecar Ironworks continued operating, principally producing items for the estate, mainly for use by the Earl's collieries. It did not introduce hot blast (unlike Milton) and by 1849, when included in a Royal Commission report, was no longer producing wrought iron, just good quality cast iron.

In 1849, both Elsecar and Milton ironworks were leased to William and George Dawes, sons of John Dawes of Bromford Ironworks, West Bromwich, a detailed plan of the works drawn for this lease survives. Under their management, Elsecar Ironworks underwent several stages of modernisation and new development including the construction of the rolling mill in 1850, which, in 1859, produced the plating for HMS Warrior, the navy's first ironclad warship. The furnaces were overhauled and updated with the introduction of hot blast, thought to have been powered from a new blowing engine house built to the south of the blast furnaces. Puddling furnaces and finery forges were newly built or refurbished to supply wrought iron for rails and plate produced at the works. In 1866 there were 44 puddling furnaces at Elsecar, many converted, or in the process of conversion, to the more efficient Wilson process. There were also two sheet rolling mills, one of which was considered to house 'the finest train of plate rolls in the kingdom', made at Elsecar itself. The evolution of the works can be traced via schematic plans dated 1859 and 1867.

Between 1867 and 1869 the three existing blast furnaces were replaced by four, plated cylindrical furnaces, all returning gases to heat the blast as well as to fire the boilers for the blowing engine. A White's patent blooming mill, used to refine and roll cast metal into useable lengths was installed by 1872, and parts of the works were converted to gas power, including a Siemen's gas puddling furnace, which exploded in 1874. Around this time there were 32 puddling furnaces in operation, at least five steam hammers preparing the metal for the rolling mills, and numerous other devices used to form, cut, trim, perforate, rivet or harden the iron. Each area of the works was linked by light railways, some sections carrying a 'small but very energetic locomotive'.

In 1876 the Dawes brothers separated their interests, George maintaining control of the Milton and Elsecar works. In 1880, as George was approaching retirement, the 6th Earl sought to attract a new tenant for the Elsecar and Milton works, but none could be found. All four furnaces were blown out by 1882 and, in 1885, after a few years spent processing stockpiles of pig iron, the entire workforce was discharged. By the end of the year the hammer beds and five large chimneys had been demolished.

Several of the ironworks' buildings (notably the rolling mill and casting house) were absorbed into the workshop complex that the 4th Earl had constructed immediately to the north in 1850 [see PIN 04418/01] to serve his collieries and other interests. Elsewhere many of the surface structures were levelled to provide yard space for the Earl's collieries. The charge yard was levelled in the early C20, forming an informal football ground. Ownership mainly passed to the National Coal Board in 1947 and then into council ownership in the late 1980s following the closure of the last local collieries. Since 1994 a large portion of the former ironworks has been used as the terminus and works for the Elsecar Heritage Railway.

<2>In 2021 a former casting house and workshop were subjected to detailed archaeological recording.

<1> **Historic England**, 2019, *The Village of Elsecar, South Yorkshire: South Yorkshire Historic Area Assessment* (Grey Literature Report). SSY3899.

<2> **ArchHeritage**, 2021, *Elsecar Heritage Centre, South Yorkshire: Historic Building Recording* (Grey Literature Report). SSY3898.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Historic England. 2019. The Village of Elsecar, South Yorkshire: South Yorkshire Historic Area Assessment. Rimmer, J., Went, D. & Jessop, L. A..
- (2) Grey Literature Report: ArchHeritage. 2021. Elsecar Heritage Centre, South Yorkshire: Historic Building Recording. Mora-Ottomano, A..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SK 3864 9981 (345m by 316m) SK39NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 06133 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESY1947 Building recording at the former Elsecar Ironworks, Elsecar (Building Recording)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Event / Activity Full Report



Number of records: 13

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY1024	Dearne Town Link Road Magnetic Survey	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 09/11/1994 - 23/11/1994, between (November 1994)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3879 0180 (1387m by 469m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

A magnetic susceptibility survey located several anomalies. Survey of Wombwell wood showed possible industrial features.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1995. Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological [Geophysical] Survey.
- (2) Monograph: Cumberpatch, C., McNeil, J. & Whiteley, S.P.. 1995. Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1994-1995. (single volume). p50

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESY1026 **Name:** Dearne Towns Link Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY1026	Dearne Towns Link Evaluation	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 01/11/1995 - 30/11/1995, uncertain (November 1995)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3879 0180 (1387m by 469m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

Trial trenches between Roebuck Hill and Wombwell Wood. Targeted on anomalies from geophysics. Linear features identified as field boundaries of a field system not aligned with current system. No dating evidence.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. 1995. Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Evaluation.
 - (2) Monograph: Cumberpatch, C., McNeil, J. & Whiteley, S.P.. 1998. Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1995-1996. (single volume). p50
-

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESY1109 **Name:** Trial trenching of proposed Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY1109	Trial trenching of proposed Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2001 - 12/06/2001, at some time

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Northamptonshire Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3759 0230 (1092m by 1085m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BARNSELY UNPARISHED AREA, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> An evaluation on c.27ha of land near Wombwell confirmed evidence of Romano-British enclosures in the northern part of the site - as suggested by earlier geophysical survey (ESY220). Few artefacts were recovered although occupation clearly spanned at least the period of the 1st to 3rd/4th centuries AD. A probable late Neolithic pit and a possible Iron Age pit suggest earlier occupation here. The remainder of the site revealed a probable post-medieval ditch and a low density of undated features.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2001. Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell Wood, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation. Mudd, A. & Webster, T.
Moore, R..

Associated Monuments

04826	Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Wombwell (Monument 04826)
05071	Body sherd of a Mortlake-style bowl, found near Wombwell Wood (Find Spot 05071)

Event ID: ESY1313 **Name:** Geophysical survey of land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY1313	Geophysical survey of land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 06/08/2014 - 06/08/2014

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Geophysical Survey

Systematic Magnetometry Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: GSB Prospection

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3765 0164 (213m by 173m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

Geophysical survey near the Iron Age / Romano-British site at Roebuck Hill. A linear feature was detected, potentially a ditch.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: GSB Prospection Ltd. 2014. Geophysical Survey of Land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley. Watson, E..
 - (2) Monograph: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. 2007. Archaeology in South Yorkshire 12. p77
-

Associated Monuments

05587 Probable late prehistoric or Romano-British ditch, Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley (Monument 05587)

Event ID: ESY1589 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation of Land off School Street, Hemingfield

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY1589	Archaeological Evaluation of Land off School Street, Hemingfield	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 17/07/2007 - 30/07/2007, between

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Services - WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3929 0146 (82m by 48m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 29 School Street revealed limited archaeological remains. The 5 trial trenches revealed two post-medieval land drains and three sides of a brick-built structure. In trenches 4 and 5, two pits, two gullies and a ditch were uncovered that contained no dating evidence. However, the stratigraphic relationships, colour of soil and lack of dating evidence would circumstantially suggest a later prehistoric to Romano-British date for these.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 2007. Land off School Street, Hemingfield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation Interim Report. Weston, P..
-

Associated Monuments

05675 Possible late prehistoric to Romano-British ditches, pits, and gullies, Hemingfield (Monument 05675)

Event ID: ESY170 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation at Roebuck Hill

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY170	Archaeological Evaluation at Roebuck Hill	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2004 - 31/12/2006, between (2004-2006)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Northern Archaeological Associates

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 37945 01569 (234m by 141m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> A geophysical survey of the area was undertaken in January 2004 and detected a number of linear and curvilinear ditches. A square ditched enclosure was present in the centre of the site with ditched trackways near the west and east limits.

<2> In 2006 13 trenches were excavated across the development area confirming the presence of features of a possible prehistoric date including an enclosure surrounded by a double-ditched feature and a number of pits, one containing burnt clay, to the south of this feature.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2006. Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Robinson, G..
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: GeoQuest Associates.. 2004. Geophysical Survey at Roebuck Hill, Jump. Noel, M. J..
-

Associated Monuments

04809	Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways, Roebuck Hill, Jump (Monument 04809)
05449	Post-medieval kilns, Roebuck Hill, Jump (Monument 05449)

Event ID: ESY175 **Name:** Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY175	Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief	Watching Brief

External Reference:

Dates: 09/07/1996 - 25/07/1996, between (July 1996)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Services - WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 38195 01697 (973m by 206m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> A watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS in July 1996 as part of the Dearne Towns Link Road development. The watching brief produced evidence for a multi-functional spanning a number of periods including 4 ?17th century lime kilns, bonfire pits, a possible funeral pyre relating to a single cremation on the brow of the hill. There were also a number of trackways and ditches, which could suggest an agricultural function for the site.

Sources

(1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1997. Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief.

Associated Monuments

04532/01	Ridge and Furrow of Unknown Date, Hoyland Nether (Monument 04532/01)
05008	Site of Lime Kilns, Roebuck Hill (Monument 05008)
05009	Undated Cremation, Roebuck Hill (Monument 05009)

Event ID: ESY179 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Market Street, Hoyland

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY179	Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Market Street, Hoyland	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 07/08/2000 - 15/08/2000, between (August 2000)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: AOC Archaeology Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 37329 00873 (173m by 163m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> In August 2000 an archaeological evaluation was conducted on land near Market Street in Hoyland. The evaluation revealed an 18th century stone wall foundation and ploughed out ridge and furrow. <2> This work followed on from a desk-based assessment conducted in July 2000.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2000. Land at Market Street, Hoyland: An Archaeological Assessment.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2001. Land at Market Street, Hoyland: Report on An Archaeological Evaluation.
 - (3) Monograph: Saich, D. 2005. Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001. (single volume).
-

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESY220 **Name:** Geophysical Survey of Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY220	Geophysical Survey of Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 03/01/2001 - 15/01/2001, between (January 2001)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Services - WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 37591 02302 (1092m by 1085m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BARNSELY UNPARISHED AREA, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> In January 2001 a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was undertaken south-west of Wombwell. The results revealed a number of anomalies that may be part of a more extensive 'ladder' settlement.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 2001. Proposed Woodhead Opencast Site near Wombwell: Geophysical Survey. Webb, A..
 - (2) Monograph: Saich, D. 2005. Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1999/2001. (single volume).
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Associated Monuments

04826 Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Wombwell (Monument 04826)

Event ID: ESY225 **Name:** Resistivity Survey at Cemetery Road, Hemingfield

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY225	Resistivity Survey at Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	Evaluative Technique

External Reference:

Dates: 18/08/1992 - 21/08/1992, between (August 1992)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Resistivity Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Services - WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 39335 01285 (81m by 108m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARFIELD/WOMBWELL, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> In August 1992 a resistivity survey was conducted on land off Cemetery Road. The results indicated the presence of possible medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1992. Cemetery Road, Hemingfield, South Yorkshire: Resistivity Survey. Boucher, A..
 - (2) Monograph: Francis M.J. & Cumberpatch, C.. 1993. Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1992-1993.. (single volume). p57
-

Associated Monuments

04533/01 Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield (Monument 04533/01)

Event ID: ESY970 **Name:** Excavation at Roebuck Hill, Jump

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY970	Excavation at Roebuck Hill, Jump	Excavation

External Reference:

Dates: 28/03/2006 - 08/06/2006, between (April-June 2006)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Northern Archaeological Associates

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3794 0156 (236m by 140m) SE30SE Area

Administrative Areas

District Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

Archaeological excavation at Roebuck Hill revealed three main phases of activity: a multi-period flint scatter, a late Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and post-medieval industrial activity.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2008. A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump: Publication report draft. Robinson, G..

Grey Literature Report: NAA. 2007. Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley: Post-excavation assessment report. Robinson, G..

Associated Monuments

04809	Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways, Roebuck Hill, Jump (Monument 04809)
05213	Early Prehistoric Flint Scatter, Roebuck Hill, Jump (Monument 05213)
05449	Post-medieval kilns, Roebuck Hill, Jump (Monument 05449)

Event ID: ESY720 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation, Church Street, Jump

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY720	Archaeological Evaluation, Church Street, Jump	Evaluative Technique

External Reference: ARS Ltd Report 2008/53

Dates: 19/05/2010 - 02/06/2010, between (May-June 2006)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 3783 0108 (135m by 128m)	SE30SE	Area
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

Nine 2.5x2m trenches were dug on land at Church Street, Jump. No archaeological features or finds pre-dating the modern era were identified during the course of the works and the few sparse remains that were uncovered were primarily concerned with site drainage or the use of the fields as allotment and gardens plots. A small quantity of late post-medieval / modern finds were recovered from these features. In addition to these features, an area of levelling consisting of layers of flattened clinker with re-deposited natural was also uncovered in the far north and east of the development site. This had formed a road surface leading to a modern house which had previously stood at the far east of the development area and was demolished approximately 5 years previously.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeological Research Services. 2008. An Archaeological Evaluation at Church Street, Jump, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. Burrill, C and Lopez, E.A..
-

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESY173 **Name:** Photographic Survey of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, Elsecar

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESY173	Photographic Survey of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, Elsecar	Building Recording

External Reference: Report no. 906.1

Dates: 01/05/2005 - 31/05/2005, between (2005)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Photogrammetric Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: ARCUS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SE 3841 0020 (point)	SE30SE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	HOYLAND NETHER, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
District	Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

<1> A photographic survey of the church was conducted prior to demolition by ARCUS in May 2005.

Sources

(1)	Grey Literature Report: ARCUS. 2005. Photographic Survey of Elsecar Wesleyan Reform Church, Elsecar, Barnsley.
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Associated Monuments

04821	The Wesleyan Reform Church (Demolished), Church Street, Elsecar (Monument 04821)
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