BARNSLEY COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION CENTRE, HONEYWELL CAMPUS, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
OSA REPORT No: OSA14DT02

January 2014.

OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA14DT03

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COUNTY: South Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 34435 07075

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1.0 Abstract.

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

All available documentary and archive materials were consulted to provide a summary of the historical and archaeological significance of the site, currently comprising of an area of undeveloped land to the south of Honeywell Lane, within the Honeywell Campus of Barnsley College.

The proposed development site is located to the north of the medieval centre of Barnsley. This area was clearly agricultural land until well into the 19th century. Substantial earthworks took place in the later 19th century associated with the construction of an adjacent railway line.

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

2.0 Introduction.

This archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at the request of Turner & Townsend in January 2014 in advance of the proposed construction of a new Construction Centre at Barnsley College, Honeywell Campus, Barnsley, South Yorkshire centred at National Grid Reference SE 34435 07075.

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

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

3.0 Methodology.

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

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

A site visit was made on the 6th January 2014 to establish current land use, identify any potential archaeological remains and provide a photographic record. A selection of these photographs has been used to illustrate this report (see Plates 1-3). Site research notes are currently stored with *On-Site Archaeology*.

4.0. Site Location, Landuse, Topography and Geology

The proposed development site, centred at National Grid Reference SE 34435 07075, is located at land south of Honeywell Lane, within the Honeywell Campus of Barnsley College, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (see Figures 1 and 2 for site location).

The site, which measures a maximum distance of approximately 160m from northwest to southeast, currently comprises of cleared, undeveloped land, which is thought to have previously consisted of a small area of woodland to the south of the recently demolished main College building. The area of the proposed development forms a roughly triangular plot of land at the southwest edge of the College site, bordered by the railway to the west and south, newly constructed College buildings to the east and the College demolition site to the north.

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



Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 34435 07075)

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Figure 2. Proposed development site (boundary in red)

5.0 Gazetteer of Sites and Artefacts.

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

Map No	Name of known sites, findspots or interventions	Date	NGR (SE)	HER no.	Description
1	Site of the Old Mill Bleachworks	19th century	3484 0727	04595	Site of the Old Mill Bleachworks. Developed by William Wilson in the mid-18th century. A single building shown as a dye works on the 1777 enclosure map. By mid-19th century recorded under the name of Robert Craik who also owned coalmines in the Barnsley area. By 1890 the expanding Dearne Paper Mill was located a the site, but some of the bleach works buildings can still be seen on the 1904 OS map. The paper works continued to work until 1980 (Taylor, 1993). Site now occupied by supermarket.
2	Barnsley Canal (disused) Canal Street Watching Brief	19th century 19th century	3373 0831 34710 07242	03464 04802	Route of the Barnsley section of the canal shown on OS 6" 2nd edition OS map of 1894. A watching brief undertaken at Canal Street in 2006 identified several wooden and sandstone features relating to the canal basin and dry dock. The canal was established in 1799 and closed in 1953 (ARCUS, 2006).
3	Lime Kilns	19th century	3490 0712	03465/01	Lime kilns shown on 1st edition OS Map of 1892.
4	The Old Mill Glassworks	19th century	3504 0694	03530/01	Established in 1861 by James Wragg, bought and enlarged by Redfearn Bros in 1862 focused on production of bottles and jars. Production methods adapted to changing technology. Production transferred to Monk Bretton in mid-20th century. Demolished. In 1990, the sole visible reminder was part of the wharf, (Ashurst 1990)
5	National Union of Mineworkers HQ	19th century	3426 0684	04421	Premises of the National Union of Mineworkers erected in 1874 by Wade and Turner, Architects. Stone built, two-storey with ashlar dressing. French gothic styles with prominent corner apse. Grade II listed.
6	Obelisk (demolished)	19th century	34302 06825	04799	An obelisk, erected in 1819, marked the junction of Church Street and Old Mill Lane.
7	Beckett Hospital (demolished),	19th century	34281 06736	04798	Site of Beckett Dispensary, Church Lane, Barnsley. Built in 1864, located to the northwest of St Mary's Church, later known as Beckett Hospital. Demolished in 1979.
8	Medieval Buildings in St Mary's Graveyard.	Medieval ?	34330 06670	04184	A charter, of the 13th or 14thc, relates to a parcel of land with one site abutting St Mary's graveyard. The land was described as being situated near the monks' court to the west, which suggests the possibility of a monastic dwelling in the vicinity of the church and graveyard. The size, and extent, of the early graveyard is unknown.
9	Burial Ground (disused)	19th century	34272 06666	04186	Disused burial ground to the west of St Mary's Church, Barnsley. Thought to have been created early 19th century as shown as new 'burial ground' on 1823 plan of Barnsley. Marked as disused on 1893 OS 25 inch 1st edition map. The burial area was landscaped in 1976.
10	St Mary's Church	Medieval	3434 0664	00761/01	St Mary's Church. Documentary evidence suggests medieval origin with reference to a church here in the 12th century and a burial ground by the time of Henry

					III (Price 1922). The church was rebuilt in the late 14th century and three chantry chapels were founded between 1461 and 1491 (Greenland 1961). The church was demolished, with the exception of the 14th century tower, and rebuilt by Rickman in 1822. The interior was restored c1829 by G F Bodley. Grade II* listed. Gate piers and walls to the churchyard are also Grade II listed.
11	Timber Framed House	Medieval	3440 0666	01481/01	Timber framed house, Church Street. Remnants of timber framed hall now located at numbers 41-43 Church Street. Dendrochronological analysis of timbers in 2002 suggested that the structure is a 15th century hall and cross-wing built in 1463/4. (ARCUS 2002)
12	Site of former Old Barnsley Hall and the Manor House (demolished)	Unknown	34354 06604	04808	The site of the former Old Barnsley Hall, St Mary's Gate, Barnsley shown on the OS 25 inch 1st edition map 1893, described as an 'ancient' strong timbered house with spacious hall'. Sold in c.1715 and became the site of the Manor House (Hoyle 1924). Later used by Barnsley Corporation as municipal offices until 1920. Now occupied by St Mary's Gate and Barnsley College of Technology.
13	Former residence of head of Barnsley Grammar School		34421 06639	04815	House formerly the residence of the head of Barnsley Grammar School. Formed part of the property given by Thomas Keresforth in 1660 in order to form a free school for the children of Barnsley and its vicinity. Rebuilt for the schoolmaster in 1726. Presently used a offices.
14	Linen Warehouse	19th century	3430 0660	05005	Linen Warehouse, St Mary's Place, built by 1821 for Samuel Cooper. Used by linen manufacturers until 1882 when purchased by John Cass, wholesale outfitter. Now a carpet warehouse. Stone built, three storeys with three by six bays. Grade II listed. The former carriage house to Cass's warehouse is a stone built, two storey, 5 bay building of the same date. Grade II listed
15	Town Hall	20th century	3437 0652	English Heritage Building Ref: 333696/7/8	Town Hall built in 1933 by Briggs and Thornely. Stone-faced, classic style, three-storey building, 21 bays by 10 bays with two internal courtyards (Pevsner 1967). This Grade II listed building is accompanied by listed piers, railings and steps. A 1st and 2nd World War Memorial of a bronze statue on sandstone pedestal situated in front of the Town Hall is also Grade II listed
16	Former vicarage	18th century	34442 06519	03942/01	3 houses at 17-21 Church Street, former 18th century vicarage. Late 18th and 19th century alterations. Grade II listed.

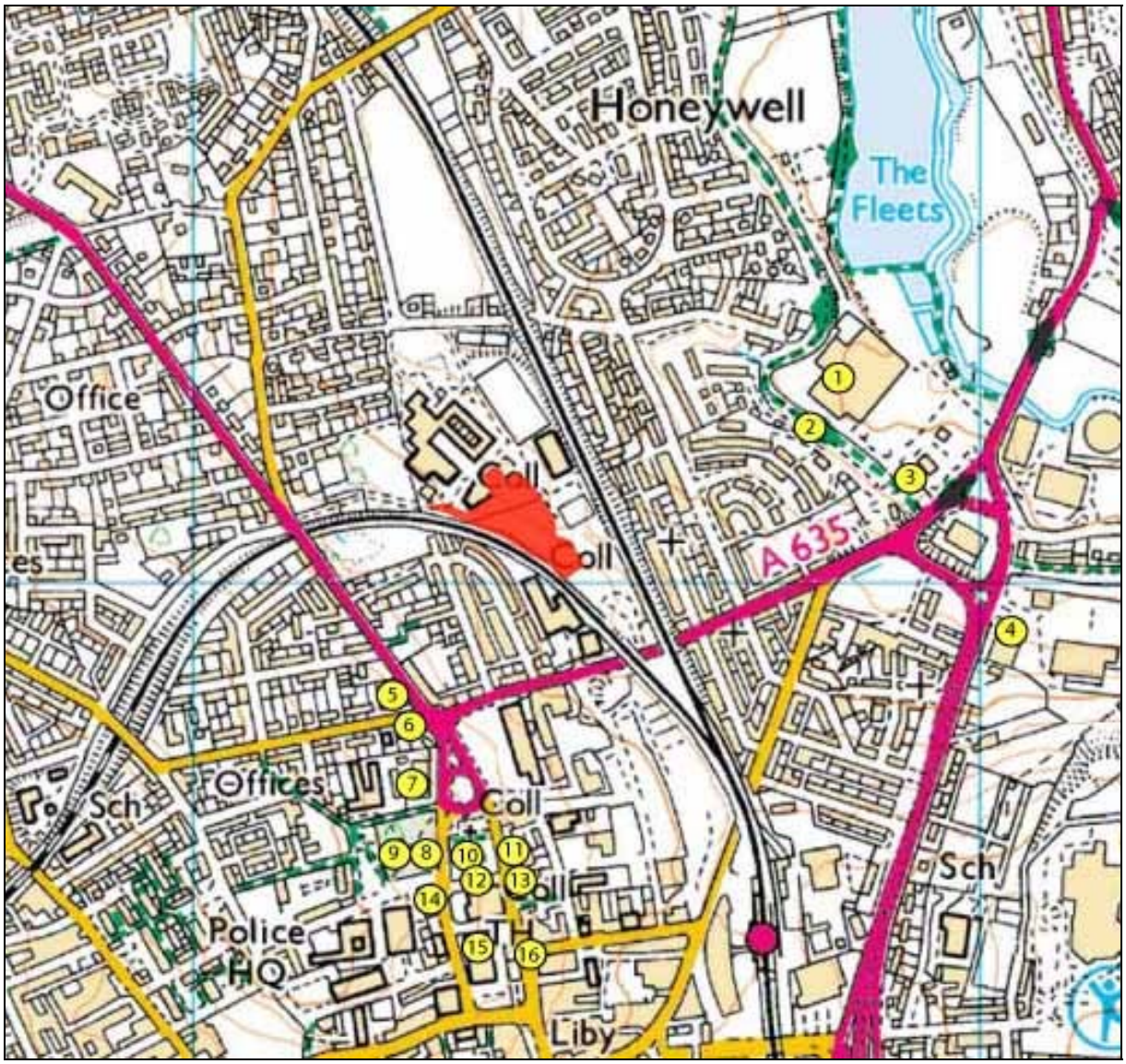


Figure 3. Locations of sites mentioned in the gazetteer (location of site in red)

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6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.

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

6.1 Prehistoric and Roman

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

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

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

6.2 Medieval

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

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

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

Place (WYAS 2003). St. Mary's Church, thought to date to the 12th century, would have been an important feature of the new town described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the early 19th century as a "beautiful piece of Norman work", before its demolition and then rebuild in 1822 (Hey 1979).

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

The site considered by this assessment would have lain outside the core of medieval settlement. The cartographic sources for the later periods (see section 7 below) suggest that the site lay within the agricultural hinterland of Barnsley. To the east of the site the old mill may have been the location of the medieval town corn mill, subsequently converted for the processing of flax and paper.

6.3 Post Medieval to Present

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

Barnsley had become one of Britain's principal centres for the manufacture of linen. The linen manufacturers were clustered in the Town End area of Barnsley to the southwest of the proposed development site. Barnsley's linen industry fell into decline in the 19th century and little evidence now survives although the remains of a former linen warehouse are visible at St. Mary's Place.

The area of the proposed development lay outside of the mercantile centre of Barnsley. The cartographic sources show that it remained agricultural land until well into the 19th century. The major change in the vicinity of the site took place in the later 19th century with the construction of the branch railway line to Court House Station and Exchange Station. This lead to the deposition of a substantial embankment, covering the majority of the site.

7.0 Cartographic Evidence.

The earliest map examined for Barnsley is Jeffrey's Map of 1775, which shows the position of the original settlement, Old Barnsley, to the northwest of the new settlement site. Although lacking in detail the map shows the core medieval pattern of the new settlement prior to subsequent substantial development in the 19th and 20th centuries. The town is shown centred on the wide open market place with a concentration of buildings located in this area with St. Mary's Church located to the north. The development site is located to the northeast of the medieval site and east of Old Town within open land. (see Figure 4).

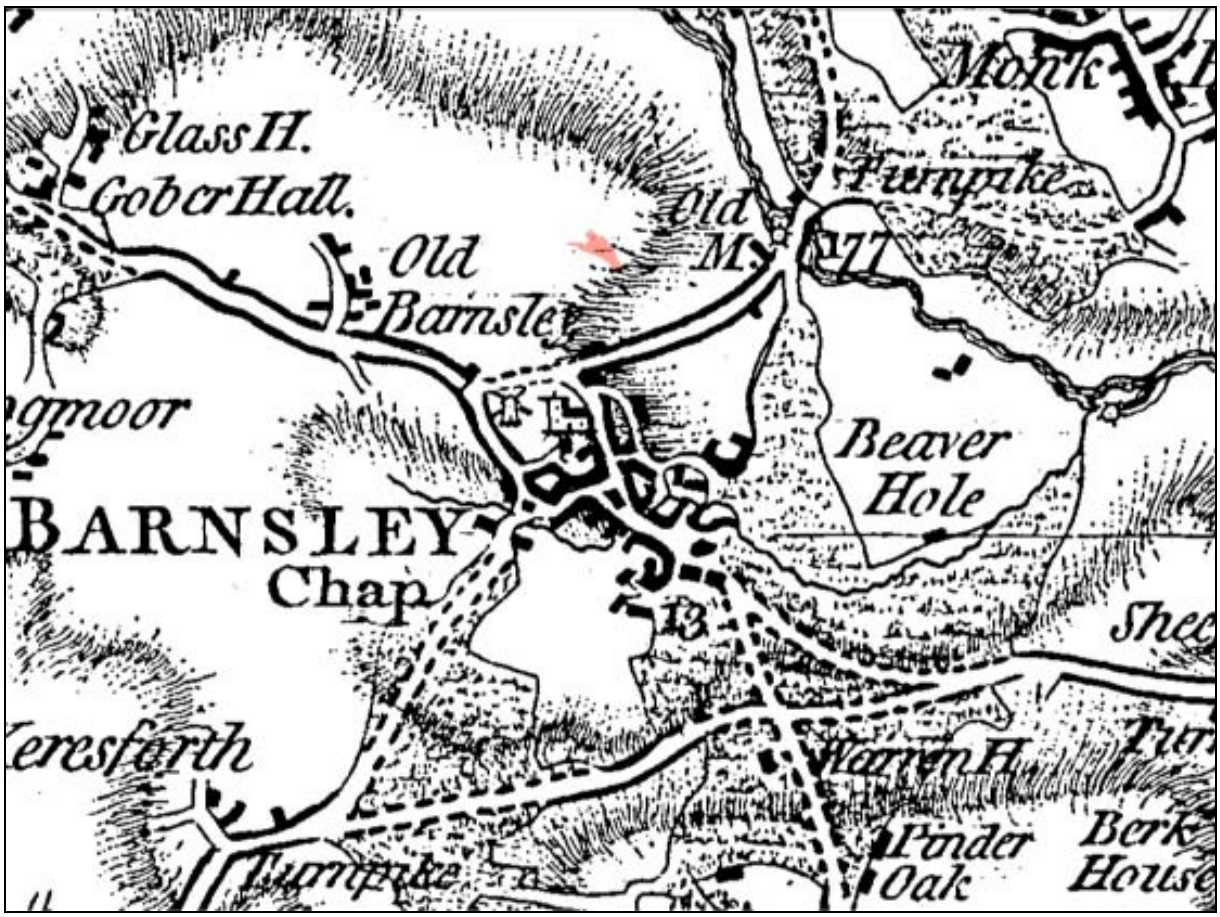


Figure 4. Extract from Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire 1775. Approximate location of site in red.

The earliest detailed map consulted is Fairbank's map of the township of Barnsley dated 1779. The site is shown within an area of agricultural fields, northeast of the medieval centre, located within an area shown as Old Mill, fields 714 and 715 (see Figure 5).



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

The Ordnance Survey Map dating to 1850 (see Figure 6) indicates the rapid expansion of Barnsley during the late 18th and 19th centuries across the former field systems. The layout of new roads indicates that additional properties, presumably houses, shops and small industries, were under construction during the early 19th century following the establishment of the 1822 Barnsley Town Improvements Act, under the designs of John Whitworth (SYAS 2008). The area of the site is shown to the west of new railway line, still occupying agricultural fields. These are still labelled as part of the original Old Mill Field, named after the mill to the east of these.

A more detailed view is available by the end of the 19th century, as illustrated by the 1893 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Figure 7). By this date the new railway line to Court House Station has been constructed that forms the modern boundary to the site. Although the majority of the site has not been built upon this map indicates that a substantial amount of earth moving has taken place, presumably as part of the process to construct the railway line. The map suggests the presence of an irregular embankment to the east of the new railway line, covering a substantial portion of the site. This does not appear to extend into the northern part of the site, which presumably remained as a field. Although some additional residential expansion has taken place in the vicinity of the site by the early 20th century (see the 1906 Ordnance Survey may, Figure 8), this is mainly to the west side of the railway tracks. There had been no changes within the boundaries of the site itself. The 1932 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) shows further residential expansion in the area, but again no changes to the site itself.



Figure 6. Extract from 1850 O.S. Map



Figure 7. Extract from the 1893 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

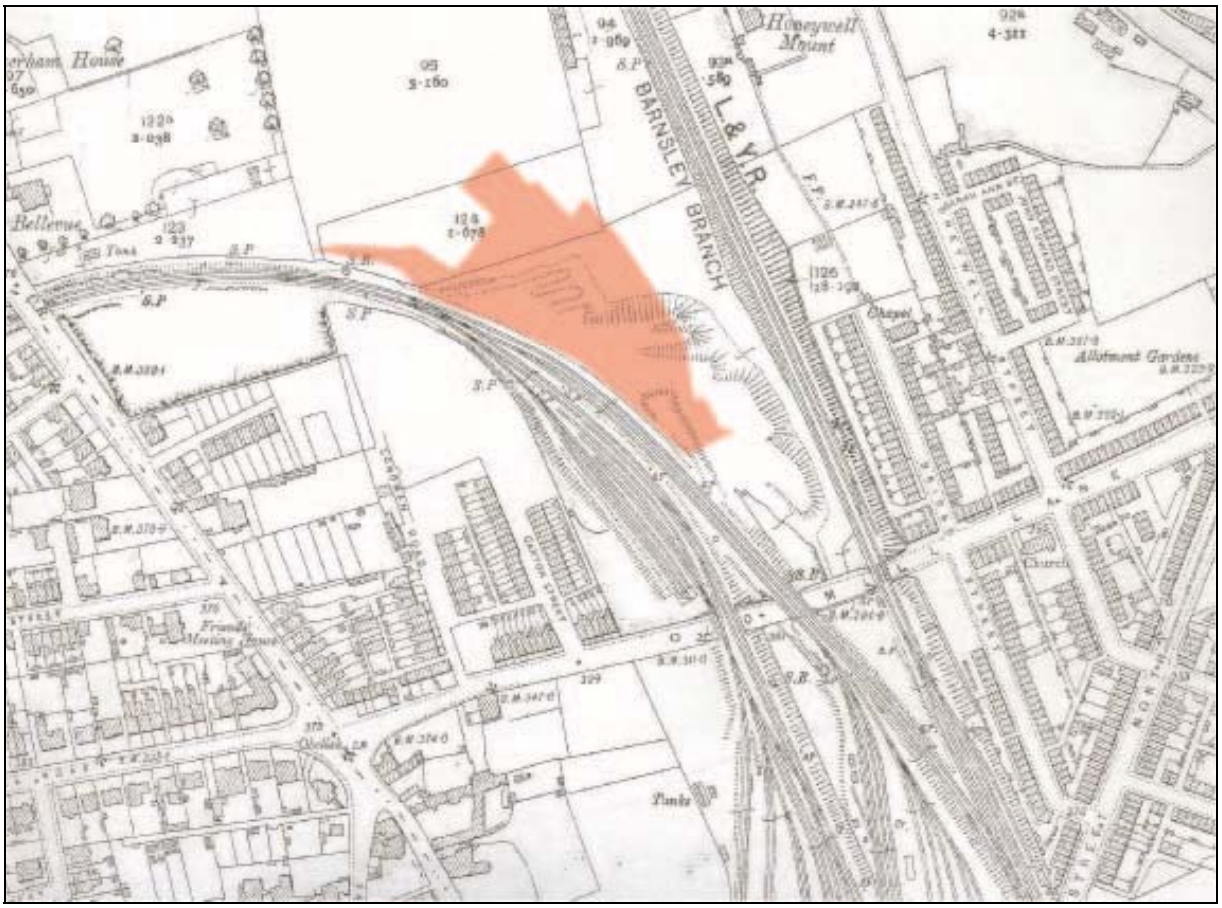


Figure 8. Extract from the 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.



Figure 9. Extract from the 1932 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

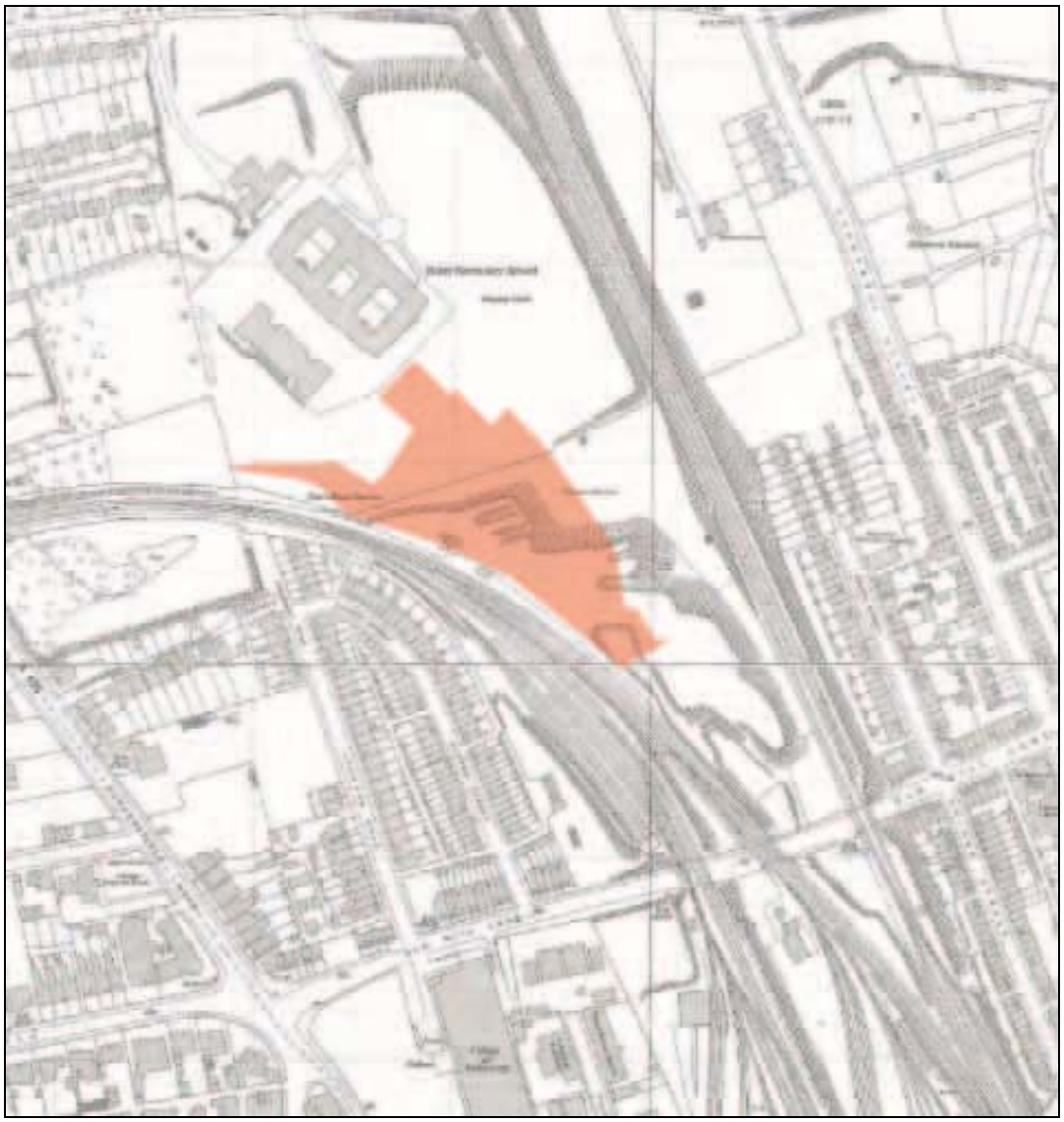


Figure 10. Extract from the 1962 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

The final map illustrated is the 1962 Ordnance Survey (Figure 10). The site itself is again unchanged, but immediately to the north the Raley Secondary School has been constructed marking the first use of the site for educational purposes.

8.0 Notes from a Site Visit.

A visit was made to the site on the 6th January 2014. The proposed development site is located within the Honeywell Campus of Barnsley College to the south of Honeywell Lane. The site currently comprises of a cleared, raised area of undeveloped land which is thought to have previously consisted of a small area of woodland to the south of the recently demolished main college building. The area of the proposed development forms a roughly triangular plot of land at the southwest edge of the college site, bordered by the railway to the west and south, newly constructed access road and college buildings to the east and existing college buildings and a recently demolished site to the north.

No potential archaeological features were identified within the proposed development area during the site visit.

9.0 Discussion.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the site or its immediate vicinity and it is not located within a Conservation Area. No previous archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the boundary of the site.

No evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity has been identified within the vicinity of the site. The proposed development site is located outside the core of medieval and post-medieval settlement, within associated agricultural hinterland. The site therefore has a low to moderate potential to have contained remains relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural landuse.

Cartographic evidence shows how Barnsley expanded rapidly during the 19th and 20th centuries due to the coal mining, engineering and linen weaving industries. The construction of the railway line immediately to the west of the site in the later 19th century appears, from the cartographic sources, to have resulted in substantial earthmoving activity taking place across much of the site. This is likely to have disturbed earlier archaeological deposits.

10.0 Conclusion.

This archaeological desk-based assessment has indicated that the proposed development site is unlikely to contain archaeological deposits of such significance to prevent development from being undertaken.

11.0 List Of Sources.

11.1 Published and unpublished documents.

Archaeological Services, WYAS (2003) *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Westgate Barnsley.* Report No. 1174

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11.2 Cartography

1775. *Jeffrey's Map*. (Barnsley Archives)

1779. Fairbank, W. *Map of the Township of Barnsley* (Barnsley Archives)

1850. *O.S. Map of Barnsley,* 6", Sheet 274 (Barnsley Archives)

1892. *O.S. Map of Barnsley*, 1:500 Series, Sheet 274 (Barnsley Archives)

1893. *O.S. Map of Barnsley,* 1:2500 Series, Sheet 274 (Barnsley Archives)

1906. *O.S. Map of Barnsley,* 1:2500 Series, Sheet 274 (Barnsley Archives)

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

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

11.3 Websites

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

English Heritage Pastscape. http//www.pastscape.org.uk

British Geological Survey. http//www.bgs.ac.uk

12.0 Plates



Plate 1. Development Site looking southeast from central northern area of the site.



Plate 2. Development Site looking northwest at the western boundary of the site.



Plate 3. Development Site looking north at the eastern boundary of the site.