

maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice



Land off Hemingfield Road
Hemingfield
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.39.23

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment



MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd ©

maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Client	Ptarmigan Land North Ltd.
Work Type	Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
Address	Land off Hemingfield Road
County/LPA	South Yorkshire- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
NGR	SE 39255 01856
Site Code	05.39.23
Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno
Report Team	Charlie Puntorno (Report text & walkover) Max Stubbings (Illustrations) Sophie Coy (Administration)

Version History	Edited/QA by
VA291123	Max Stubbings
VB240124	Max Stubbings
VC060224	Max Stubbings

Land off Hemingfield Road
Hemingfield
South Yorkshire

05.39.23

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plates	2
Appendices	2
<i>Non-technical Summary</i>	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	5
3. Aims and Objectives	5
4. Policy Context	6
5. Methodology and Significance Criteria	9
6. Results	13
7. Setting of the Heritage Assets	20
8. Impact of Development	20
9. Conclusions and Recommendations	21
10. Bibliography	22

Figure List	Page
1. Site Location and Search Radius. Scale 1:30,000 at A4	2
2. Extracts of OS 1:2500 mapping 1892-1993. Scale 1:6000 at A4	15
3. Extracts of OS 1:10,560 County Series 1850-1929. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	16
4. Extract of OS Provisional Mapping 1:10,000 1951-67 & National Grid Mapping 1:10,000 1977-88. Scale 1:10,000 at A4	17
5. Proposed Development Area and Coal Board Data. Scale 1:30,000 at A4	20
6. Designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:15,000 at A4.	23
7. Non-designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	24
8. Archaeological Events. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	25
9. Historic Environment Characterisation data. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	26
 Plates	
1. General view of site, facing south	27
2. General view of site, facing north-east	27
3. General view of site, facing north	28
4. General view of site, facing south-west	28
 Appendices	
1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -6).	30
2. National Legislation	42

Non-technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Ptarmigan Land North Ltd. to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the potential impact through construction of a residential development on land north at Hemingfield Road.

Late prehistoric and Romano-British activity and settlement is well documented within the vicinity of the site, particularly around Wombwell Woods, to the north of the site, but also within the village of Hemingfield. Given the prevalence of recorded late prehistoric and Romano-British activity, and the positioning of the site within a wider landscape, the archaeological potential of the site is currently considered to be moderate and of local to regional significance. It is recommended that a Geophysical Survey, followed by Trial Trenching take place across the site in the first instance, in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the potential survival of archaeological features or deposits.

Some encroachment of historic mining within the north-east corner of the site is recorded, and it is possible that the working may have significantly impacted any archaeological activity which may have been present. It is also possible that further, as yet unrecorded, mine workings may be present within the wider site boundary.

It is considered that any development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all known nearby heritage assets.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Ptarmigan Land North Ltd. 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 author and editor are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (MCIfA). 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 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 (2023), which sets out the national policy for the consideration of heritage assets within chapter 16.
- 1.4 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 and data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in November 2023. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.
- 1.5 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

- 2.1 The site is located to the north and west of Hemingfield Road and south of the Dearne Valley Parkway (centred at SE 39255 01856, Fig. 1). Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded to the east by further arable land.

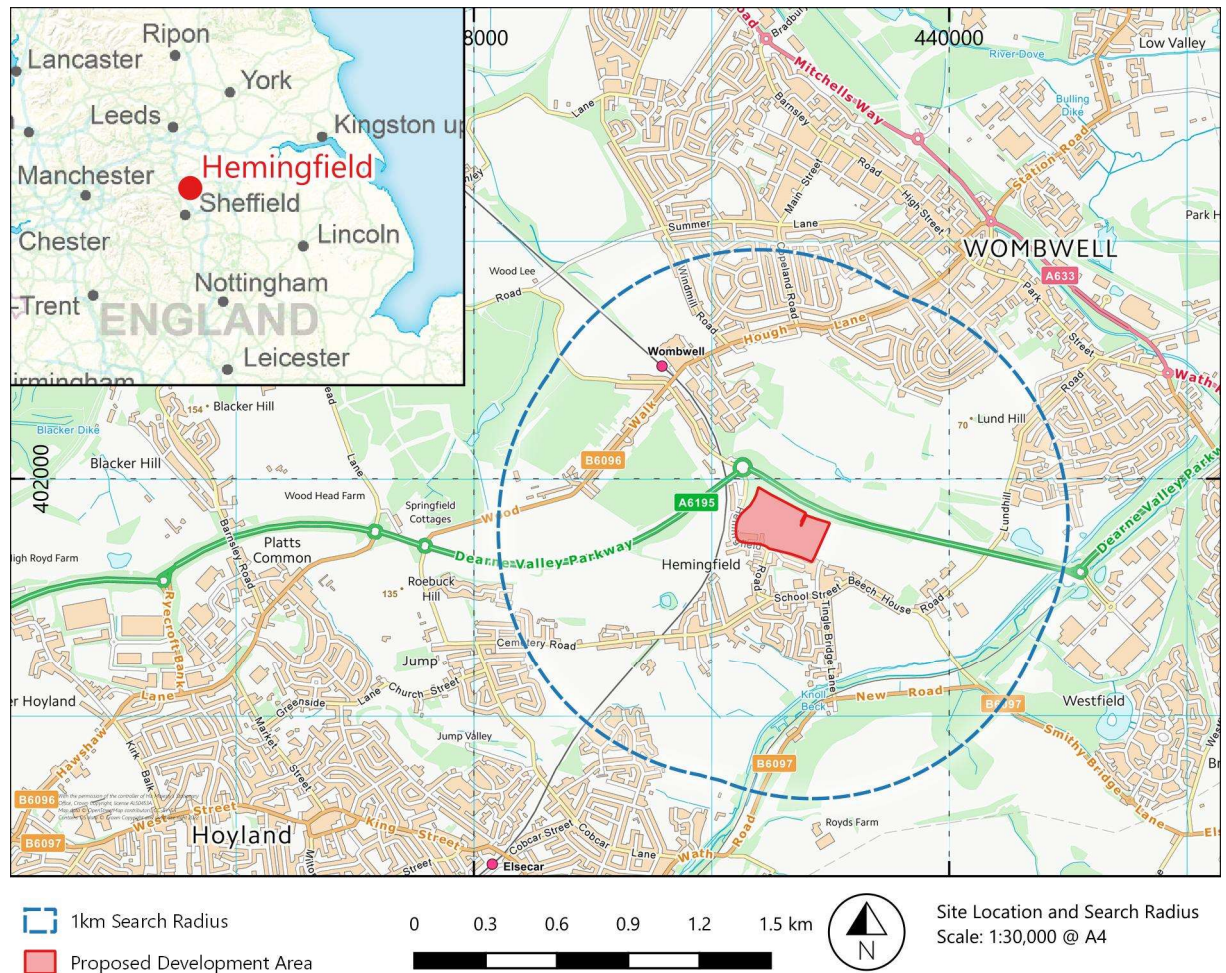


Figure 1. Site Location

- 2.2 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists of Woolley Edge Rock (BGS. 2023). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS although Soilscales (2023) records 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils'.

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 (2023), 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 2.

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 site.

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

- National Heritage List for England
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
- 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. 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.
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 site 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	<p>Very significant effect: major change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>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.</p>
Moderate	<p>Significant effect: moderate change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>Development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Effect on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.</p>
Slight	<p>Slight effect: small discernible change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p>

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
	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 Prehistoric activity is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, particularly at Wombwell Woods to the north-west of the site. Flints of Mesolithic date was recovered from land to the west of the woodland (Historic England Monument Number 52441), whilst implements have also been recovered from an outcrop within the woods (Historic England Monument Number 52441).

6.1.2 Iron Age and Romano-British activity is well recognised within Wombwell Woods, an area of which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004796). The complex, which comprises settlement features, enclosures, a trackway and field systems, is visible as earthworks (Historic England 2023) and can clearly be discerned in LiDAR data.

6.1.3 Archaeological work has also been carried out in advance of opencast mining on land to the west of Wombwell Woods. A Geophysical Survey covering an area of 12ha identified anomalies '*indicative of infilled archaeological ditches, forming enclosures that may be part of a more extensive 'ladder settlement'*' (WYAS. 2001). A series of ditches on a different alignment were also identified which were on a different alignment to the '*ladder settlement*' and may therefore represent a different phase of activity. Subsequent Trial Trenching (Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2001) confirmed the presence of Romano-British enclosures, akin to those identified in the results of the Geophysical Survey. Earlier activity was inferred by the presence of pits dating to the late Neolithic and the Iron Age (Ibid).

6.1.4 Archaeological work including Geophysical Survey, Watching Briefs and Trial Trenching was carried out in advance of the construction of the Dearne Valley Parkway. Trial Trenching, carried out to the south of Wombwell Woods, and approximately 320m west of the site, targeted features which had been identified in the Geophysical Survey. Features which were interpreted as field boundaries, which did not conform to the current field system, were identified. Although no dating evidence was available, given the prevalence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the vicinity, it is likely that these features are comparable (WYAS. 1995)

6.1.5 Archaeological features, including pits, gullies and a ditch, of potential late prehistoric or Romano-British date have also been identified at School Street, approximately 250m south of the site. Although no datable material was recovered from the features, their stratigraphic relationships and the nature of their fills was suggestive of potential late prehistoric or Romano-British origin (ASWYAS. 2007).

6.2 *Historical Background*

6.2.1 The area has historically been associated with coal mining with Hemingfield Colliery being established during the 19th century. The colliery, which is now designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1465079, is also referred to in early documents as Low Elsecar Colliery. Shaft sinking commenced in 1842, although ingress of water prompted the investment in a Cornish pumping engine (Historic England. 2023). The Barnsley seam was reached by 1847 and the colliery was connected to the South Yorkshire Railway, via the Elsecar branch, by 1850 (hemingfieldcolliery.org. 2023). The colliery fell out of use in the early 20th century and was taken over as a mine pumping station, to facilitate flood prevention of nearby workings (Historic England. 2023). The station continued to be utilised until 1989, and the site taken over by a conservation group in 2014 (Ibid).

6.2.2 Lundhill Farm, to the east of the site, is depicted on cartographic sources dating to the mid-19th century, although farm buildings (which include a cartshed, dovecote and barn) are designated as Grade II Listed Buildings (NHLE 1151171 and 1286996) date to the mid to late 18th century.

6.2.3 The site has consisted of agricultural land since at least the mid-19th century at which time it consisted of two parcels of land. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a small hamlet labelled as 'Hill Top'. Hemingfield is depicted to the east of the site, as a small and somewhat dispersed village. Woodland associated with Wombwell Wood is depicted to the north-west and the Dearne and Dova Canal to the south. A colliery is depicted to the south of the canal, albeit at a small scale.



Figure 2. Extracts of OS 1:2500 mapping 1892-1993

6.3 The Elsecar and Chapeltown branches of the South Yorkshire Railway are depicted on early 20th century Ordnance Survey sources, with a gradual expansion of Hemingfield, predominantly to the west of the village, and to the west of Hill Top, along the route of the Chapeltown branch of the railway. Land associated with the site remained unchanged until a field boundary is removed (depicted on the 1938 County Series map), creating a single parcel of land, within which a single building is depicted. By the mid-20th century, a footpath had been established across the site and further expansion of Hemingfield had continued further westwards.

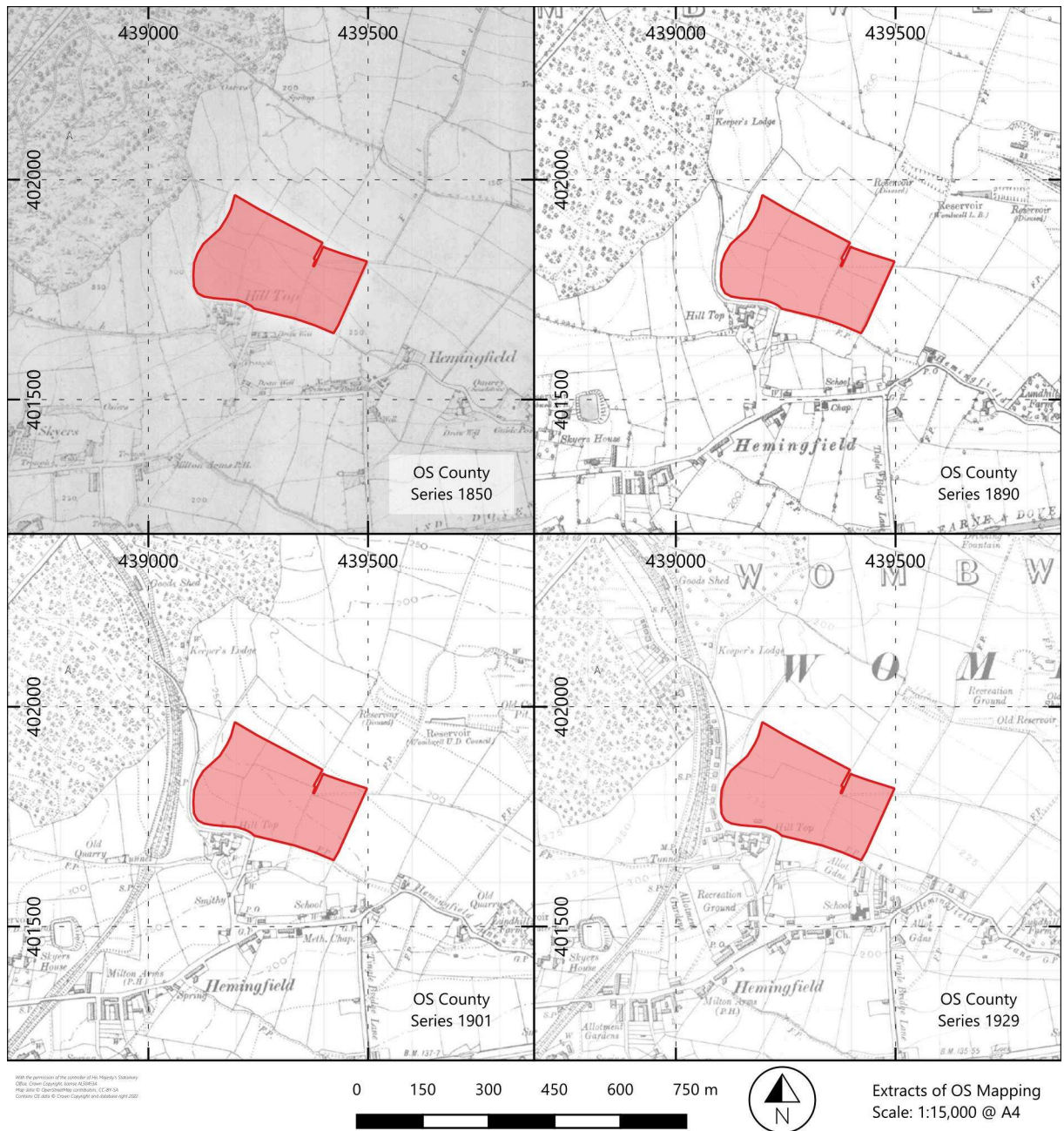


Figure 3. Extracts of OS 1:10,560 County Series 1850-1929.

6.3.1 By the 1960's Hill Top is no longer depicted as a separate entity, having become absorbed into Hemingfield and by the 1997 edition National Grid map, a larger structure is depicted within the site boundary, later labelled as 'Hill Top Farm'.

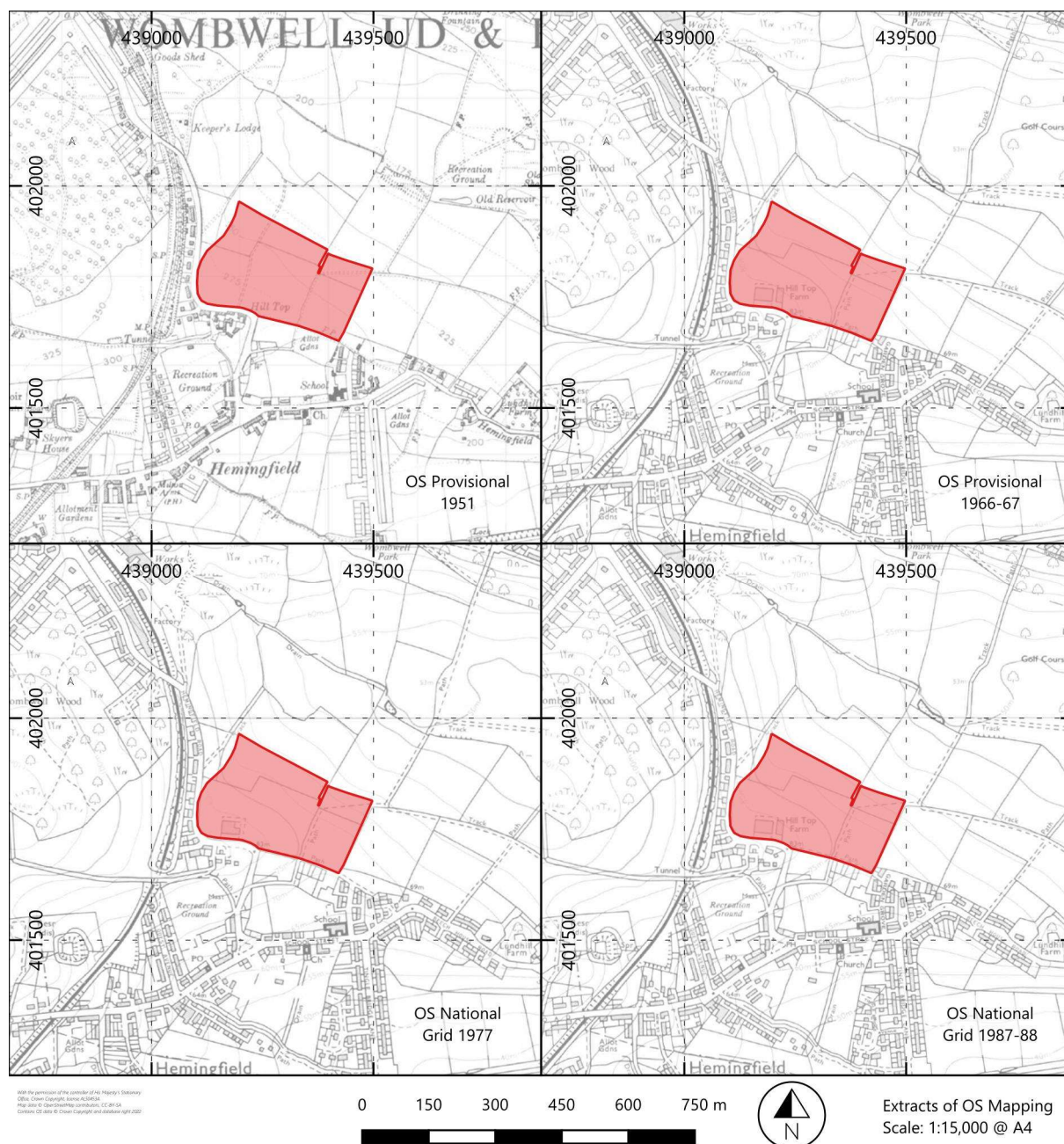


Figure 4. Extract of OS Provisional Mapping 1:10,000 1951-67 & National Grid Mapping 1:10,000 1977-88

6.4 Site Walkover

6.4.1 A walkover was carried out in October 2023 at which time the site consisted of a single, recently harrowed, agricultural field. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified within the site boundary, nor were any designated heritage assets visible from the site.

6.5 Historic Environment Record Data

6.5.1 A 1km radius search (HER search ref. E23_CS4737) was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) in October 2023.

6.5.2 The data is displayed in tables 3-6 and figures 6-9. No assets are recorded which date to the early medieval periods. Although no records have been definitively assigned to the Romano-British period, the continuity of late prehistoric sites into the Romano-British period is considered likely.

6.6 *Late Prehistoric- Romano-British*

6.6.1 The HER records four non-designated heritage assets of late prehistoric or Romano-British date as being present within the vicinity of the site. The majority relate to Iron Age or Romano-British settlement within, and in the immediate vicinity of Wombwell Wood; although a record is also held of features identified during archaeological work at School Street in Hemingfield. Two undated records are also present in the data, which describe an undated cremation and an enclosure within the immediate vicinity of the woodland and the aforementioned archaeological activity. It is therefore likely that the undated feature may be contemporary with recorded late prehistoric or Romano-British activity.

6.7 *Medieval*

6.7.1 A single record of Medieval ridge and furrow falls within the search radius, with geophysical survey having highlighted the agricultural regime on land at Cemetery Road in Hemingfield.

6.8 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

6.8.1 Two Grade II Listed Buildings are located within 1km of the site, the northernmost and southernmost chapels at Wombwell Cemetery (NHLE 1151173 & 1286977). These buildings are discussed in more detail in paragraph 7.3.

6.8.2 Four Post-Medieval or modern non-designated assets within the search area include lime kilns of presumed 17th century date, located to the west of the site, and bell pits located within Wombwell Wood.

6.8.3 Five archaeological events including Geophysical Surveys, Trial Trenching and Watching Briefs have taken place within the vicinity of the site.

6.8.4 The site falls within Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) zone HSY7034 (field between Hemingfield and Elsecar) which is defined as:

Ancient piecemeal enclosure at the edge of the township. Much more irregular than the parliamentary enclosures to the north but may have had some boundaries straightened since