

### Land to the East of Cote Lane, Thurgoland, South Yorkshire



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Site: Land to the East of Cote Lane, Thurgoland,

Site Codes: NA

County: South Yorkshire

NGR: SE 429184 400629

Planning Application No: 2016/0340

Development: Housing

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Site Dates: NA

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Client: Dryden Wilkinson Partnership, Land Innovation Ltd

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## SUMMARY

A new housing development is proposed on the land to the East of Cote Lane, Thurgoland, South Yorkshire, consisting of approximately 24 dwellings, that includes means of access and public open space, over an area of 0.9 hectares. This desk-based assessment aims to evaluate all the known archaeological, historic and land use information in order to assess the impact that the new development could have on any archaeological assets on this land in accordance with the government policy (NPPF).

As a result, this desk-based assessment concludes that the development of the site will have moderate impact on designated assets. The assembled evidence suggests there is potential for the presence of archaeological finds, such as evidence of rig and furrows, a track-way and few circular features, most likely dating to the Medieval and or post medieval periods. These are located to the North West and southern half of the proposed development site (J. Lyall 2016).

The limited evidence for past activity need not necessarily reflect a genuine lack of activity in the past but a lack of evidence; this may reflect poor conditions for the development of crop or soil marks indicating past activity or lack of chance discovery or levels of past interest within the area concerned.

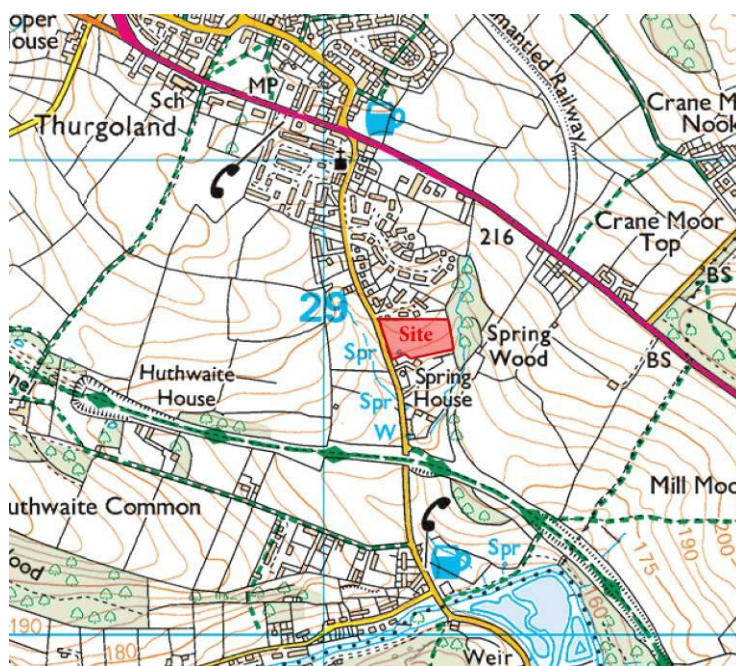


Figure 1: Proposed development area (in red). Image from Street Map.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The **development area**, examined by this desk-based assessment, measures approximately 0.9 hectares in extent. The site is located to the east of Cote Lane, set between the new Springwood Close houses development to the north and two private houses to the south (Craig-y-Don and Spring House), to the east is bounded by a small woodland, the site is centered at SE 429184 400629.

Dryden Wilkinson Partnership, Land Innovation Ltd, appointed LS Archaeology to establish the significance of the sites known buried heritage and the likely impact of the development upon it.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Institute of Archaeology 1999 revised 2008), and an inspection of the site, with examination of published and unpublished records and a map regression exercise. These were undertaken by Luigi Signorelli BA MA and Donna McCallay BSC, between 06<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> August 2016.

In addition, following the government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework 2012) this document combines all the available archaeological, historic, and topographic information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The **study area** consists of the proposed development and land within a 1.5km buffer around its footprint. The assessment has been based on the analysis of any Historic Environment Record (HER), and other evidence referenced in the South Yorkshire Archaeological Services Archive, which includes, reports and database entries.

A preliminary consultation was held with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Record Officer and Barnsley Library Archive, who facilitated access to all the data. Reference was also made to the document 'Archaeology Scoping Study of Potential Site Allocations', Wessex Archaeology 2015 which was produced after the Development Services team at Barnsley MBC commissioned this organisation to undertake a survey of preferred sites for new development. The development area was within this survey reference: SAF23.

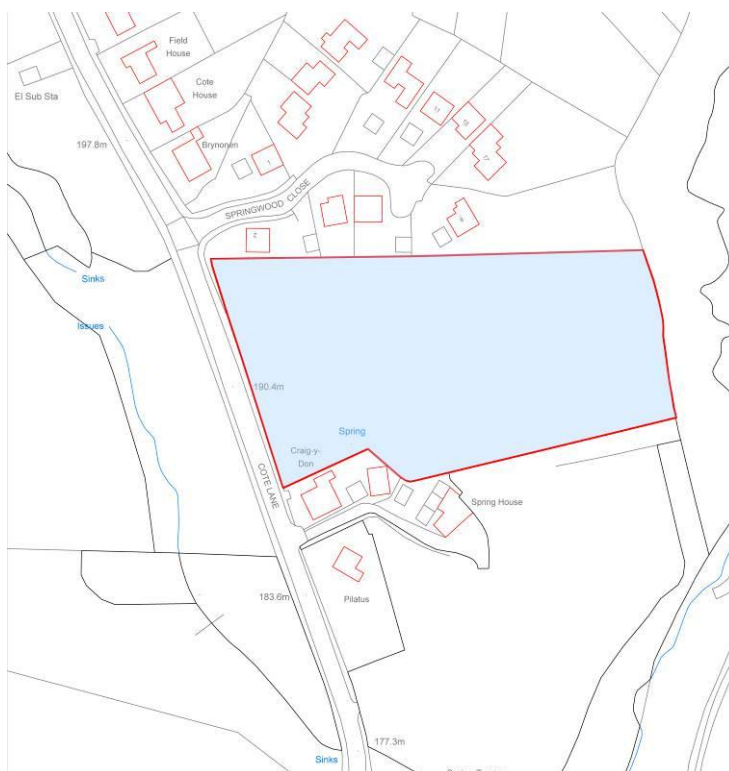


Figure 2: Site plan showing in details the new proposed development area (drawing from Land Innovation Ltd)

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Currently under agricultural use, the proposed site consists of one field set between Cote Lane (to the west) Springwood Close development (to the north) Craig-y-Don and Spring House (to the south) and a small woodland to the east. Access to the site is off Cote Lane.

The field of a rectangular shape in plan gradually slopes on a south-southeast direction, with the ground level measuring circa 195.5 m AOD to the north, and 187.1 m AOD to the south.



Figure 3: Proposed development area (in red). Image from Google Earth.

### 3. GEOLOGY

No recorded drift geology of the site have been available.

The Bedrock Geology consists on;

- The sedimentary bedrock consisting of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, did form approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period
- The setting on which these rocks formed were in marginal coastline plains with lakes and swamps periodically inundated by sea: or estuaries and deltas, and shallow seas.

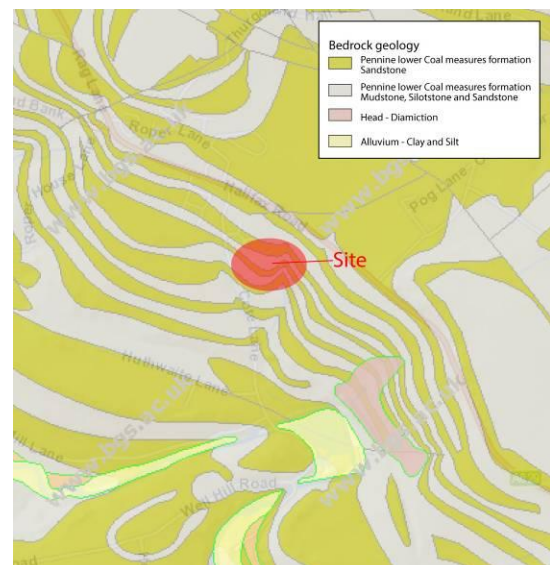


Figure 4: Thurgoland area, Geology Map (development area circled in red), (from the British Geological Survey Map).

## 4. STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

### NATIONAL POLICY

The previous national planning policy relating to heritage and archaeology - Planning Policy Statement, PPS 5 - which built upon Planning Policy Guidance PPG16 - was replaced in March 2012 by Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Section 12 of the NPPF; 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance on the treatment of heritage assets.

Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned.

Paragraph 128 of Section 12 states that: Planning decision should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised and where the loss of a heritage asset is considered justified, the developer is required to 'record and advance understanding' of the heritage asset before it is lost.

Paragraph 129 also states in determining application, local planning authorities should require an application to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting...

In Annex 2 of the NPPF heritage assets are defined as: a building, monument, site, place, and an area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, which includes designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local Planning Authority.

### ANNEX 2 OF THE NPPF DEFINED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AS:

A heritage asset that holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

### ANNEX 2 DEFINED HERITAGE ASSETS AS:

World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

## ANNEX 2 DEFINED SIGNIFICANCE AS:

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

In brief, the government policy provides a framework to protect national important designated heritage assets, the setting for such designations and provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.

## 5. REGIONAL POLICY GUIDANCE

Although there is no regional plan for South Yorkshire, the '*Yorkshire, the Humber & the North East regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process*', document is adherent through.

The intention of the document '*is to help improve standards of archaeological work in the Yorkshire & the Humber and the North East Regions and to establish a consistent approach for the benefit of archaeological contractors, consultants, and developers who are funding the work as well as to the historic environment*'.

## 6. LOCAL POLICY GUIDANCE

Local policy guidance can be found in Barnsley Councils Core Strategy 2010 Publication. In relation to the Historic Environment, it states:

### CORE STRATEGY PUBLICATION 30

*The Historic Environment Development which affects the historic environment and Barnsley's heritage assets will be expected to protect or improve:*

- *the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas*
- *the character and/or appearance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings*
- *the character and/or appearance of Listed Buildings and their settings (including any locally listed buildings)*
- *archaeological remains of national importance and their settings*
- *the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens*

*Barnsley has many important features which reflect its cultural history. In particular it has an important legacy of buildings and structures associated with its industrial past relating to coal mining, metalworking, textiles and glass making. Another notable feature of Barnsley is its high quality 18th and 19th Century designed landscapes, including the Grade I (1) 116 Core Strategy Publication Version 7. Core Policies Stainborough Park (Wentworth Castle). The historic environment and its heritage assets is a valuable resource which, once lost, can never be replaced. It contributes to our local distinctiveness, our sense of history and quality of life.*

*Scheduled Ancient Monuments are important sites and monuments given legal protection by being placed on a list (or schedule). They include a wide range of archaeological sites, but must be deliberately created structures, features or remains. They are not always ancient or visible above ground and can range from prehistoric standing*

*stones and medieval castles, to more recent results of human activity such as collieries and wartime pillboxes. Such nationally important remains should be preserved in situ.*

*Conservation areas are a valuable way of protecting and improving parts of towns and villages with special historic character. We are preparing Conservation Area Character statements for all designated conservation areas. We will consider the designation of further Conservation Areas or the amendment of the boundaries of existing Conservation Areas as appropriate in the future.*

*The Government maintains a list of buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest. They make an important contribution to the built environment and are part of our heritage. Listed buildings cannot be replaced so we will always try to protect and conserve them. A successful grant scheme in the Borough has helped the refurbishment and improvement of a number of historic and Listed Buildings. In addition we will prepare a list of buildings and structures which are of local interest. Those of higher merit will be submitted to English Heritage to be considered as additions to the schedule of listed buildings and given statutory protection.*

*Archaeological remains are physical evidence of human activity. In many cases, they only survive hidden under the ground. They are important because they provide us with information about the past and so contribute to national identity, education, leisure and tourism. In Britain, they are the only source of knowledge for many periods in our past. Once remains are destroyed, the information they hold is lost forever. They are often vulnerable to damage and destruction.*

*There are many archaeological sites and finds in Barnsley and information on these is held in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (maintained by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service). Some sites are scheduled by the government because of their archaeological importance (see Scheduled Ancient Monuments above) and should be preserved in situ. There may also be some sites of local importance which are also worth preserving.*

*The government produces a register of gardens and other land of special historic interest. They may include town parks, former estate land and cemeteries. In some cases these sites are an important part of the local landscape and accessible to the public. Barnsley has a Grade I (1) registered park in Stainborough Park (Wentworth Castle) whose historic layout, features and ornaments are of exceptional interest. Four other parks and gardens 117 Core Strategy Publication Version 7 . Core Policies are Grade II (2) which are of special interest. It is important to ensure that the historic features, both built and natural, and the character of these sites are fully recognised in development proposals so that we can protect them.*

*More detailed policies regarding development affecting the historic environment will be set out in the Development Sites and Places DPD and the relevant designations will be shown on the accompanying Proposals Maps.*

## 7. METHODOLOGY

The historical and archaeological background has been researched through consultation of sources including a search of the surviving documents and cartographic evidence (in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Institute of Archaeology 1999 revised 2008). A walk over survey of the whole site by LS Archaeology occurred on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2016.

During the production of this document the following persons/departments were consulted via telephone conversation and site visit;

- Andy Lines and Zac Nellist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Department
- South Yorkshire Archaeology Site and Monuments Archive
- James Lyall at Geophiz Biz
- Barnsley District Council Archive (library)
- Barnsley District Council Planning Department

## 8. AIMS OF THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The principal aims of the Heritage Assessment are:

- To Identify known cultural heritage and archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed development;
- To identify areas within the application boundary with the potential to contain any previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- To assess the physical and visual effects of the proposed development upon historic buildings or archaeological sites and their settings;
- To propose appropriate mitigation measures which could be built into the development proposals to avoid , reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified;
- To assess the acceptability of the development proposals with respect to cultural heritage and archaeology in relation to local plan policies and national planning guidance.

## VALUING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The criteria used to assign a value to the archaeological resource are based on those outlined in the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07 (2007).

**The potential archaeological value of the development site at Cote Lane Thurgoland is, according to the criteria in this table, Low.**

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Listed Buildings (including proposed buildings).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Table 1: Criteria for assigning a value to the archaeological resource

## DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

The extent of any likely impacts is set out in the table below. It is worth noting that the impacts can be either negative or beneficial and direct or indirect. The criteria for the impacts are taken from Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (2007).

**The impact of the development at the site is Moderate..**

Impact	Description
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No change

Table 2: Criteria for assessing the magnitude of the impacts of the proposed development

## DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

An assessment of the significance of the effects of the development on the archaeological resource can be reached by combining the assessments of value (Table 2) and development impact (Table 3) using a matrix similar to that in DMRB (2007, 5/6).

<b>Value</b>	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
	No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>						

Table 3: Significance of Effects Matrix

**Based up the above criteria the magnitude of impact of the development area is slight.**

## BUILT HERITAGE AND DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

The proposed development area does not lie within any Conservation Areas and no Designated Heritage Assets are known to be within the vicinity of the site.

## BURIED HERITAGE

The buried Heritage (archaeology) has been considered through the Desk Based Assessment. A list of the Historic Environment Record (HER) is provided in Appendix 1. This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence provided by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for the study site and a zone 1500m in extent surrounding its boundaries.

The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development, with recommendation for further work.

## 8. VISIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Thurgoland is village and civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The village set on a hill, is located on the north side of the River Don, about 4.7 miles southwest of Barnsley town and 9.3 miles north west of Sheffield.

The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 1.5km around the perimeter of the area of proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts. These results were used to inform a more detailed study of the development area.

Known sites, finds and monuments within the study area are listed at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and full records of these were supplied to support this archaeological assessment. The following table summarises the amount of records within 1.5 k of the development site. A full detailed list of these records can be found in Appendix 1.

Sites and Monuments Record by Type	Amount of Records
Events	3
Monuments	16
Scheduled	2
Historic Environment Characterisation (including listed buildings)	40

Table 4: Indicating total counts of Sites and Monuments records depending on type

The table below summarizes the current visibility of archaeological sites within the study area and the predicted likelihood of further discovery.

Period	Visibility	Presence/Absence	Likelihood of further discovery
Earlier Prehistory	Absent	Absent	Negligible
Iron Age	Low- archaeological remains	Low	Low
Roman	Low- archaeological remains	Low	Low
Early Medieval	Absent	Absent	low
Medieval	Moderate-Field Evaluations, auguring survey results and conservation repair work.	Present-Limited	Moderate
Post-Medieval	Moderate-Geophysical survey, Maps	Present-Limited	Moderate
Unknown Date	Absent	Absent	Absent

Table 5: Table of Visibility

## CONSERVATION AREAS

Eighteen Conservation Areas are listed within the Barnsley District Council. None are sited in Thurgoland.

**The impact of the new proposed development upon these conservation areas is classified as neutral.**

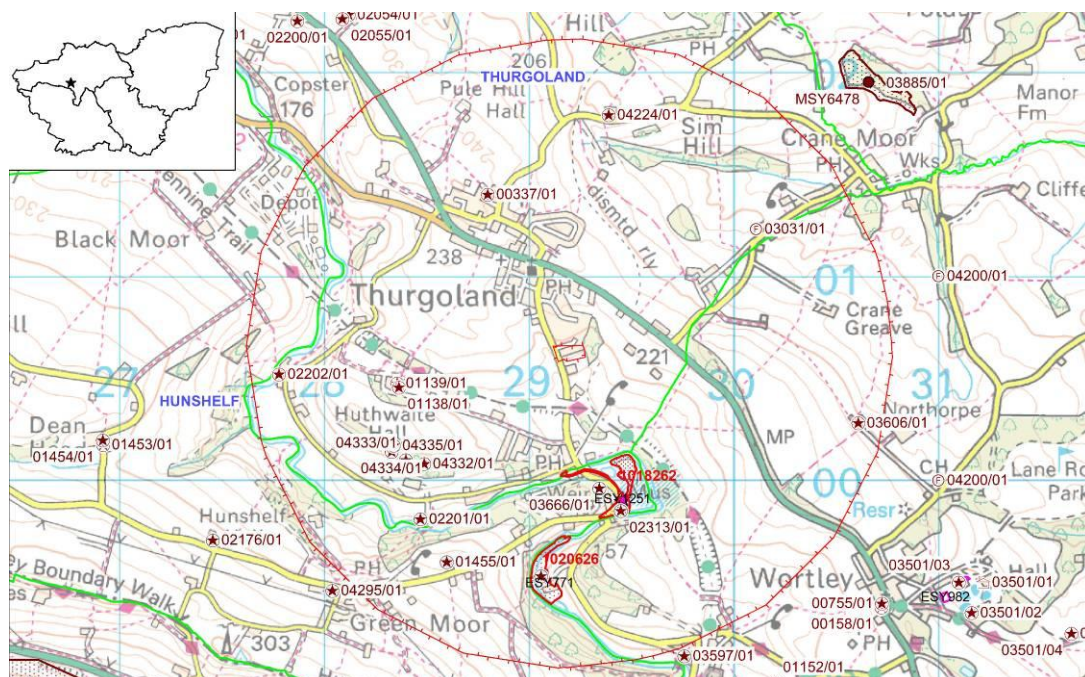


Figure 5: Map showing the distribution of the Monuments, Events and Scheduled Monuments (in red) records, (South Yorkshire Archaeology Services)

## SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

There two scheduled monuments/area present within the boundaries of the study area. These monuments are; the Wortley Top Forge and Low Forge forges (records No. 1018262 and 1020626), both located nearly 1km south of the proposed development area, along the River Don.

The new proposed development will have a neutral impact on the scheduled monument.

## EVENT REPORT

Three Event Reports have been identified within the study area and these are listed within Appendix 1. These events were all associated with the Wortley Top Forge and Low forge consisting of an archaeological investigation by trial trench, an auguring survey and the recording of small repairs. (ESY1251, ESY1329, ESY771). Two geophysics surveys revealed negative anomalies and a linear anomaly (ENY5869 and ENY2742).

## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISATION

The Historic Environment Characterisation record, consisting of 40 records, is listed in Appendix 1. None of these lie within the development area and will not therefore be impacted by the proposed development. To the North East and West of the study area the landscape consists of mostly 18th century unknown planned enclosures with some Industrial areas to the south (Forges). This also includes 18th century parliamentary enclosures and modern improved fields.

## MONUMENT REPORT

There are sixteen reports (Appendix 1) related to monuments within the study area for which some are classified as listed building. More details of these can be seen in the appendix however to summarise the general character of the records from the monuments report are industrial in nature such as 17th-18th century forges and mills with associated workers cottages. The earliest monuments appear to be Iron Age or Romano British house platforms although the dates associated with these early above ground structures is not certain.

## LISTED BUILDINGS REPORT

A total of 12 Listed Buildings are present within the study area, nevertheless the distribution map shows that no listed buildings will be impacted by the new development.

**The impact of the new proposed development upon the listed buildings is classified as Neutral.**

## 9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the study area is summarised below. Based upon the evidence within the study zone some judgments regarding the potential archaeological assets within the development area have been indicated. The archaeological potential refers to the possibility of this period being present within the development area. The archaeological significance refers to the potential value of any assets as defined in DMRB (2007) Table 1.

### PREHISTORIC 8000BC TO 43BC BRONZE (AGE 5000BC TO 800 BC - IRON AGE 800BC TO 43AD)

There is no evidence of historical assets related to Prehistoric activity within the study area

**Archaeological Potential: Low**

**Archaeological Significance: Unknown**

### ROMANO-BRITISH 43AD TO 410AD

At about 1km south east of the proposed development area there are four sites (MSY6899 - 6902, 04332/01, to 0435/01) characterised by the presence on the ground of circular stone floors measuring in diameter circa 8.5m. These features have been identified in 1994, by a site visit from the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service as possible house platform of a Iron Age/ Romano British date. No other further assets of the Romano British period are known within the study area.

**Archaeological Potential: Low**

**Archaeological Significance: Unknown**

## POST ROMAN MEDIEVAL 410 AD TO 1601AD (SAXON 410AD TO 800AD - VIKING 800AD TO 1066AD - MEDIEVAL 1066AD TO 1601AD)

Although there is currently no archaeological evidence which dates to the Anglo-Saxon period within the study area, the medieval village of Thurgoland was in existence by the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, where the village was likely to be a very small settlement, or more likely an isolated farmstead.

According to three sources related to the place name of Thurgoland: one states that the name could be of an Old Norse origin meaning "*Cultivated land of Thorgeir*". Whereas the second gives the name an Anglo Saxon origin meaning "*the fee farm of the God of Thor*" which also means the rented farm of the land named in honor of god Thor (Goodall, Armitage 1914. Mills, AD 2003). Although according to Wheeler (1994) the name means *Thurgar's* an expanse of land (HSY6252).

It is thought that the medieval settlement may have expanded along Cote Lane, although there is little physical remains to indicate burgage plots. On the other hand, evidence of Medieval activity was discovered at Low Forge, Wortley. In 2009 CS Archaeology excavated a trial trench which produced evidence indicating that there has been iron working on the site since the 14th century (MSY6159 - 03596/01).

Located nearly 1km south of the proposed development there is a dwelling of possible Medieval period- the Shepherd's Cot House, at Green Moor, Hunshelf. This building, formerly a timber frame house, is now incased in stone and divided into a pair of cottages (MSY4664, 01455/01)

**Archaeological Potential: Moderate**

**Archaeological Significance: Unknown**

## POST MEDIEVAL 1601 TO PRESENT

From the medieval period to modern times, it seems that the proposed development area remained largely unchanged and has always been part of a field under agricultural regime, in the outskirts of the Thurgoland village.

It appears that Thurgoland profited from the industrial revolution of the 19th century. The buildings along Cote Lane largely date to this period and may have been built to house workers in the nearby coal pits and iron working sites.

Located to the north of the proposed development area, there are two monuments, although the present house of Thurgoland Hall shows no evidence of antiquity, this building is known since 1677 (MSY3987, 00337/01). The second monument is a farmhouse and associated two cottages, dating to the late 17th or early 18th century, with alteration in the 19th century (MSY6842, 04224/01).

To the west of the site, dating between the 16th and 18th century there have been identified three other monuments; Huthwaite Hall, built in 1748 (MSY4380, 01138/01) within the grounds of Huthwaite Hall there is the Old Brewhouse, a small single storey structure thought to date to the 16th century, also a listed building (MSY4381, 01139/01). At about 200m west of Huthwaite Hall, there are the Old Mill Workers cottages likely to have been built during the 17th or early 18th century (MSY5340, 02202/01).

Within 500m, to the south of the proposed development, there are three other monuments, all dating around 17th and 18th century. The New Mill, that dates to the end of the 17th century (MSY5339, 02313/01), a Deer Paddock, which was built before 1746 (MSY6226, 03666/01), and the Wortley Top Forge, a forge that may have its origins in the medieval period (MSY5420, 02313/01).

A pair of houses located to the east of the study area, dating to the 17th and 18th century were built in sandstone and stone slate roof (MSY6172, 03606/01).

The former Sheffield - Ashton under Lyne and Manchester Railway is known to run to south of Thurgoland (within the southern boundaries of the study area). Built between 1841 and 1845, ceased to operate in 1981. A branch of this railway 'The Thurgoland Coal Branch Railway' built in 1847 previously ran to the east, north east of Thurgoland, and was abandoned in 1875.

From the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map to present day the area proposed for the new development is shown to be a small single field east of Cote Lane.

**Archaeological Potential: Moderate**

**Archaeological Significance: Unknown**

## 9. MAP REGRESSION

The earliest map available relating to the site is the 1815, W. Bingley Survey Map (Figure 6). The overlaid map below shows the new proposed development site (in red), occupying an area which consists of a single rectangular field under agricultural regime.

There is a woodland and stream located to the immediate east of the site, Spring House and related field to the south and open fields dedicated to agriculture activity to the north and west.



Figure 6: W Bingley 1815 map



Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey 1898 map

9.1 By the end of the 19th century (Figure 7) up to the middle of the 20th century (Figures 8 and 9) the north west side of Cote Lane starts to be developed. By the middle of the 21st century (Figure 10) a new housing development was built within the eastern fields at the northern end of Cote Lane .

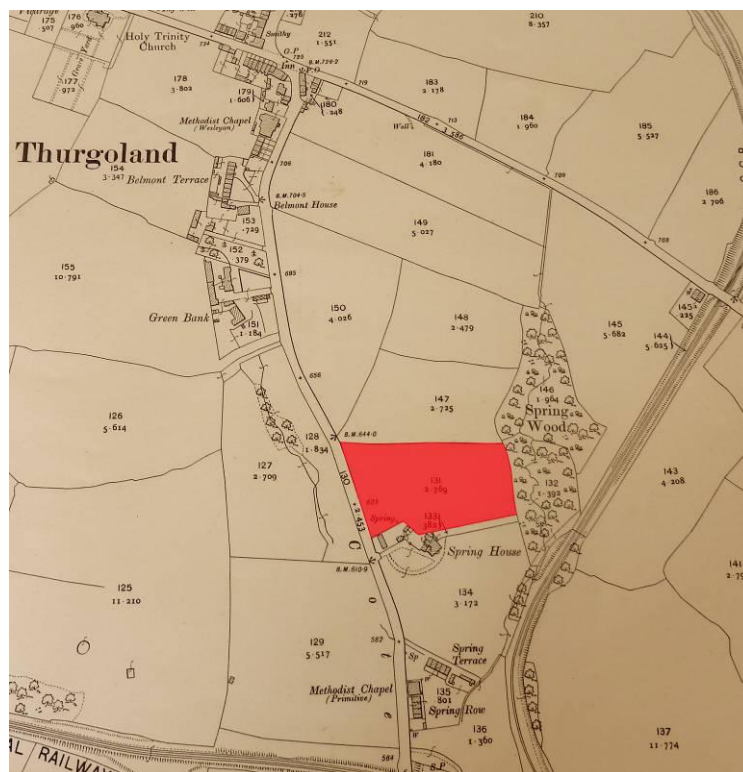


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1905 map

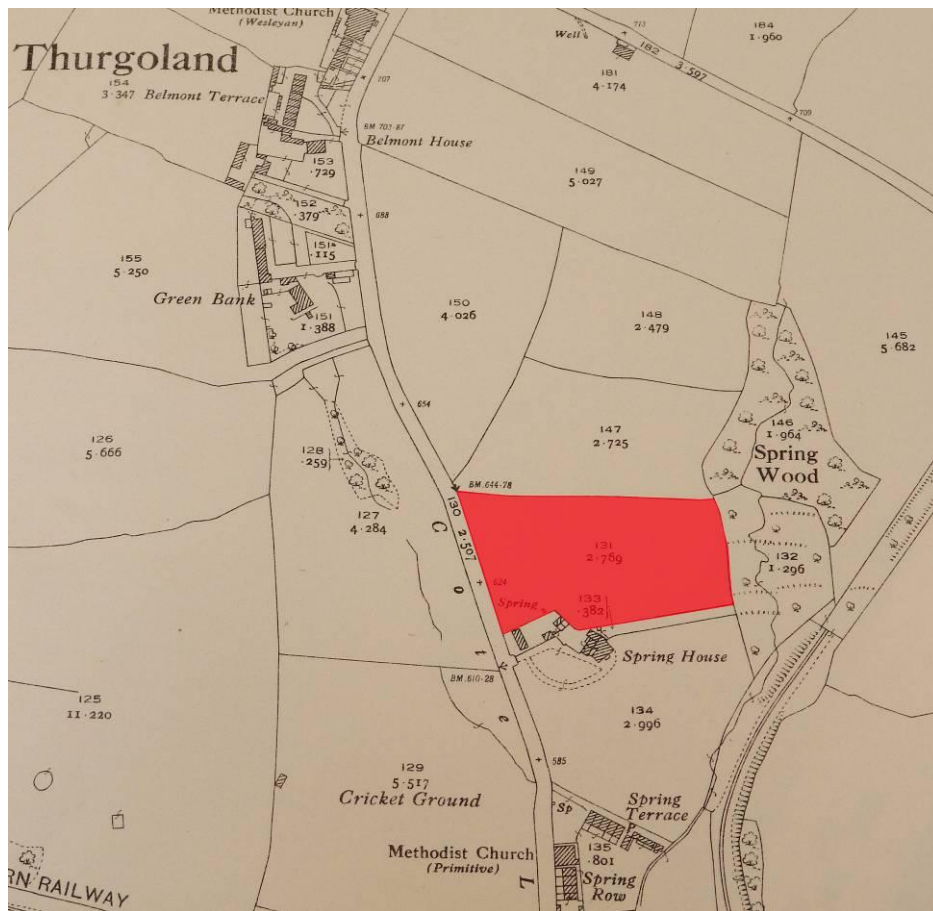


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey one-inch 1931 map

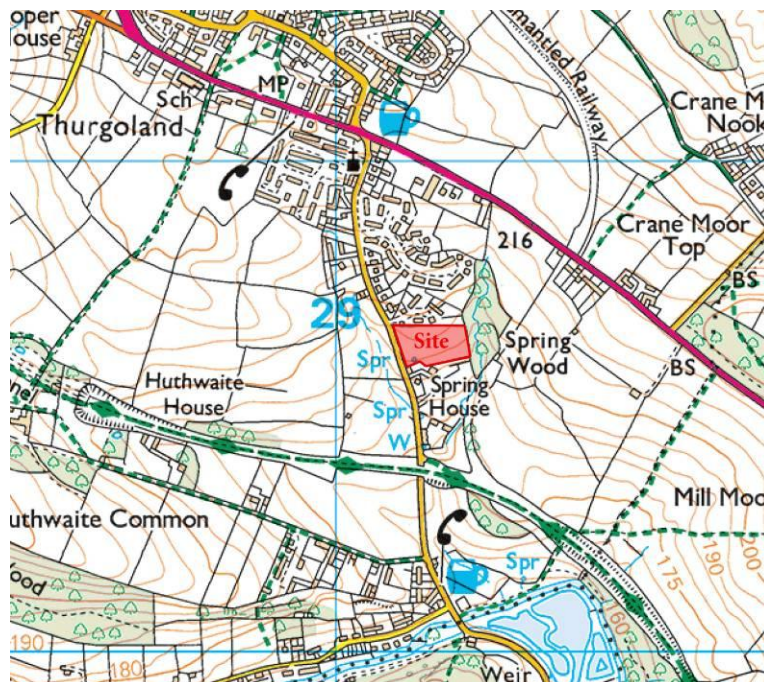


Figure 10: Recent Ordnance Survey from 'Streetmap' 2016.

## 10. SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on 6th August 2016 to assist with the assessment of the setting. The aim of the site walkover was to assess the site for the presence of any aboveground previously unrecorded heritage assets.

The field appeared to be under farming regime, left for pasture. A dry stonewall bounds the field to the west, south and east.



Plate 1: boundary wall seen from Cote Lane. Looking south



Plate 2: boundary wall along the eastern edge of site

Access to the site is off Cote Lane, to the north the site bounds with Springwood Close development, the eastern boundary consists of a small woodland and a north south stream, whereas to the south the site is adjacent to Craig-y-Don and Spring House.



Plate 3: Access to the site from Cote Lane. Looking north



Plate 4: Springwood Housing development. Looking north east



Plate 5: View of the site. Looking east



Plate 6: Spring House and Crayg-Y-Don house. Looking south

Aside from the dry stonewalls no above ground archaeological assets were visible. However results from the geophysical survey (J.Lyall 2016) suggest the presence of below ground linear and circular anomalies.

## 11. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

The study of the proposed development area indicates that the impact of the development of the site on designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade II and I\* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields) is neutral.

This desk-based assessment takes into consideration the possibility of undiscovered archaeological assets and states that there is low potential for evidence from the Prehistoric and Romano-British period.

There is a moderate potential for archaeological evidence from the Early Medieval and Medieval periods.

There is a moderate potential for new archaeology related to the Post Medieval periods.

## 12. CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land approximately 0.9 hectares in extent to the east of Cote Lane, Thurgoland, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

In accordance with government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Present evidence suggests that any archaeological assets that may be identified through any form of investigation (i.e. strip map recording / watching brief evaluation) is likely to be solely of local archaeological interest.

Luigi Signorelli BA MA  
LS Archaeology  
August 2016

### 13. RESOURCES APPROACHED

Archaeological Data Service - [ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage: The National Heritage List for England - [list.english-heritage.org.uk](http://list.english-heritage.org.uk)

Heritage Gateway - [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)

Historic Environment Record Officer, South Yorkshire Archaeology department

Barnsley District County Record Office

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

National Library of Scotland <http://www.nls.uk/>

<http://placenames.org.uk/search>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

[/www.oldmapsonline.org/](http://www.oldmapsonline.org/)

<http://www.lner.info/co/NER/MDR/>

### 14. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

1815 W. Bingley Survey Map

1898 Ordnance Survey Map

1905 Ordnance Survey Map

1931 Ordnance Survey Map

### 15. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mills, AD 2003. "Thurgoland". A Dictionary of English Place-Names. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

2007 (DMRB) Department of Roads and Transport; *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07*

2015 Wessex Archaeology; *Archaeology Scoping Study of Potential Site Allocations.*

2016 J. Lyall ; *Report on a fluxgate gradiometer survey carried out over land to the east of Cote Lane, Thurgoland, South Yorkshire* .Geophiz.

2015 Historic England; *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1-3*.

## APPENDIX 1

### SITE AND MONUMENTS RECORD TABLES

#### Event Data

EvUID	Event Name	Description	Organisation	Location
ESY1251	Repairs to weir, small dam and sluice Wortley Top Forge	Repairs to weir, small dam and sluice at Wortley Top Forge	C F Landscape	Wortley Top Forge, Hunshelf
ESY1329	Auguring survey of the pond at Wortley Top Forge	An auguring survey was carried out on deposits within the pond prior to its drainage for repair works in 2013. The results of this indicated that there had been little silting within the pond and these deposits were of low archaeological potential.	ArchHeritage	Pond at Wortley Top Forge, Hunshelf, Barnsley
ESY771	Archaeological trial trench excavation at 4 Low Forge, Wortley	An evaluation trench revealed relatively undisturbed deposits. The lower deposits featured a medieval slag heap, which probably relates to a water powered bloomery. The slag heap was then overlaid by 17th century charcoal deposits they were, in turn, overlain by 19th century and modern levelling deposits. No further site work is recommended but further analysis of the slag and charcoal samples is recommended to provide a fuller, more definitive understanding of the site.	CS Archaeology	Low Forge, Wortley

**Monument Data**

<b>Pref Ref and Mon UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
03031/01 MSY10771	Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Finds, Thurgoland	Find Spot		Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery finds including Midlands purple/rawmarsh type (15/16th century), sharp handle cistercian ware (17th/18th century), Blackware (17th century), local lead glazed ware (17th/18th century), Slipware ?(18th century), Earthenwares (local) ?(19th century), Tin glazed earthenware (19th century) and Victorian, stoneware. Found by Mr J. Civio whilst fieldwalking.
00337/01 MSY3987	Thurgoland Hall	Monument	HALL	Mentioned in 1677 and 1683. Present house shows no evidence of antiquity.  References: South Yorkshire Vol.2 1831 p.270 (Hunter)
01138/01 MSY4380	Huthwaite Hall, Thurgoland	Building	Building	18th century hall and associated structures. Some predate the hall which was built in 1748.
01139/01 MSY4381	Old Brewhouse at Huthwaite Hall, Thurgoland	Building	BUILDING	Old Brew house at Huthwaite Hall - small single storey structure said to be 16th century.  References: South Yorkshire County Council Environment Department - Register of Listed Buildings.
01455/01 MSY4664	Shepherd's Cot House, Green Moor, Hunshelf	Monument	HOUSE	"Shepherd's Cot" Green Moor, Hunshelf. Medieval? Timber framed house now stone cased and divided into pair of cottages.  References: Kenworthy unpublished manuscript MD 3338-4 p.48-50
02201/01 MSY5339	New Mill, Thurgoland	Building	WIRE MILL WP	New Mill - 1km south of Thurgoland, complex of buildings. Main mill building has part-length outshut (with post and braces) on west and king post roof. A '1699' date (recently cut) might be correct.

<b>Pref Ref and Mon UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
02202/01 MSY5340	Old Mill Workers Cottages, Thurgoland	Monument	COTTAGE	Old mill cottage - (17th century?) - block of 'back-to-back' mill workers cottage (two rows of 4). Now 2 dwellings. Probably late 17th/ early 18th century. 2 light mullioned windows.
02313/01 MSY5420	Wortley Top Forge	Monument	A forge that may have its origins in the medieval period. The site still has a water powered forging hammer	Situated on the flat valley floor of the Upper Don valley. As the name implies it was one of two forges, but the lower one has largely disappeared (although see the 18th century map from the Wharnccliffe Muniments). This site may have had a medieval predecessor as this is a good situation with ironstone, coal and water power readily available. Production at the forge ceased in 1912 Wortley Top Forge - stands on River Don between Deepcar and Thurgoland. 17th/19th century. An auguring survey was carried out in 2013 to test the archaeological potential of deposits within the pond. The results of this indicated low levels of silting and little potential.

Pref Ref and Mon UID	Name	Record Type	Summary	Description
03596/01 MSY6159	Wortley Low Forge, Wortley	Monument	A medieval and later water-powered iron bloomery. The site is also that of a post-medieval forge. The remains at Low Forge are considered to be of national importance and are designated as a Scheduled Monument.	<p>The monument includes the standing, earthwork and associated buried remains of an iron forge, which operated from the mid-17th century until final closure in 1929. It also includes the buried remains of an earlier iron works that predated the forge which included bloomeries. Wortley Low Forge is sited on a river terrace within a loop of the River Don, which lies to the west. It was operated as part of a wider complex of forges and plants built along the upper River Don. One of these, Wortley Top Forge is also scheduled (PIN 2313)...Low Forge is nationally important for its long history and wide range of features, including both those that are upstanding and visible, as well as earlier structures thought to be buried in later deposits. Its association with Top Forge, together with the extensive contemporary documentation for the works, also adds to the monument's importance.</p> <p>The site lies in some woodland behind the houses marked as Low Forge on the 1:10000 map. Generally the site is in very poor state of preservation and little remains above ground level except some foundations and three birch pillars/chimneys? Below ground level several culverts survive although much covered in scrub vegetation. One (tilt?) hammer and water wheel survive (BWH 29/5/91). Clearly the site has deteriorated considerably since the photograph taken in 1952. [Photographs].</p> <p>The lower forge in the greater part, has been demolished. The buildings include a wheelhouse, the end gable of which bore a date stone". The lower forge consisted of puddled furnaces and rolling mills mostly dating from 1713 but may have been there from at least 1641. Used in 1641 for forging shot for the Royalists during the Civil War.</p> <p>Pottery evidence from an evaluation trench excavated at Low Forge suggests that iron working started taking place here at some time between the mid 13th and mid 16th centuries and was associated with domestic activity. The presence of quantities of charcoal in slag deposits recorded also suggested that the 17th century forge was not situated very far away from the area excavated. It was speculated that the smithy may have been on or near to the site of the present 18th/19th century dwelling house.</p> <p>Preliminary analysis of the slag remains recovered suggested that it may have come from a water powered iron bloomery. This would make it a rare and significant find which should be further analysed.</p> <p>Charcoal assessment suggested that pollarded oak and coppiced hazel and birch on a five-year cutting cycle. It is likely that nearby manage woodland consisted of hazel-dominated coppice with oak timber stands.</p> <p>Slags recovered during the evaluation cited above were scientifically analysed. This confirmed that the slag is similar to that recovered from other water-powered bloomery sites, and that both smelting and smithing were occurring at the site.</p>
Client: Dryden Wilkinson Partnership, Land Innovation Ltd			LS Archaeology©	

Pref Ref and Mon UID	Name	Record Type	Summary	Description
03606/01 MSY6172	Post-Medieval Houses (No 1 and 2 Well Houses), Wortley	Monument	HOUSE	<p>Pair of houses. Mid 17th and mid 18th century. Rubble sandstone and thinly-coursed sandstone, sheet asbestos and stone slate roofs. 17th century house on left: 2 storeys, single room with outshut. 18th century part on right set forward: L-shaped plan with outshut in rear angle, 2 storeys with attics, 3 windows to 1st floor. 17th century house: large quoins on left. Partly-quoined doorway to left has wood lintel; former 4-light, double-chamfered mullioned window to right now of 2 lights with central mullion only. Small window beneath eaves. Chimney pot to left end of ridge.</p> <p>Rear: 2-light double-chamfered window, mullion removed. 18th century house: large quoins. Central doorway has projecting keystone worked on lintel, plain dripstone band; another doorway on left has plain ashlar surround. 20th century casements flanking central door have projecting stone sills, window to left has flat-arched head, that to right a plain lintel. 1st floor: band, 2 windows as ground floor flanking narrow central window with flat arch. Shaped kneelers, chamfered gable copings. Central ridge stack with band. Left return: 2-light, square-faced attic window now blocked.</p> <p>Right return: band continues; blind attic window. Interior of 17th century house retains bressumer beam with cut out for door head; stop-chamfered spine beam; arcade post now adjacent to end wall of later house has brace to arcade plate and supports old principal rafter truss. Position of arcade post suggests the 17th century house was truncated by the 18th century addition. Owned by Francis Wood "who in the year 1713 gave forty pounds secured on an estate called Wellhouse in The Lordship of Wortley". The charity is still administered, giving £2 annually for the poor of Wortley, and is known as the "Wellhouse Dole".</p>

Pref Ref and Mon UID	Name	Record Type	Summary	Description
03666/01 MSY6226	Post-Medieval Deer Paddock, Hunshelf	Monument	DEER PADDOCK	Deer paddock. Before 1746 (Provisional list 1970). Gritstone rubble wall. Approximately 2 metres high with rubble-on-edge coping, enclosing a roughly elliptical-shaped paddock approximately 80 metres by 60 metres. The wall abuts ruinous buildings to the south-west and runs out to the south-east, though a gate post survives alongside to the south. There is a small opening in the east wall. Deer were penned here in preparation for a stag hunt. An unusual feature.
04224/01 MSY6842	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Cottages and Farmhouse, Thurgoland	Monument	COTTAGE	Farmhouse and two cottages. 17th or early 18th century, altered in 19th century. Coursed squared stone, coursed rubble at rear. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. Five bays with two slightly later wings at rear, giving an F-plan. Quoins. An ordered facade with 2 original doorways, to centre and to right (the latter blocked) and two 19th century doorways, to far left and between bays 4 and 5. Each has deep Tudor-arched lintel and quoined surround. Four 3-light double-chamfered windows. Continuous dripmould rises over doors as a hood. Four 3-light windows and a central 2-light window, as before, to 1st floor. Hollow-chamfered gable copings on moulded kneelers. Three good ashlar stacks to ends and centre of ridge, each with string and cornice. Rear: wings to centre and to right, the former with a window inscribed with the word "Dary". Its left return has two 2-light windows, one over the other, with an inserted window between.
04332/01 MSY6899	Iron Age or Romano-British House Platform, Thurgoland	Monument	HOUSE PLATFORM	One of 4 features of unknown period, possibly house platforms of Romano-British date. The feature is circular, approximately 8.5m in diameter and of stone construction (3 or 4 courses), tending to be higher at one side. Some sort of stone feature was observed in the centre of the 'platform'. See also PINs 4333, 4334 and 4335.
04333/01 MSY6900	Iron Age or Romano-British House Platform,	Monument	House platform of unknown date	One of 4 features of unknown period, possibly house platforms of Romano-British date. The feature is circular, approximately 8.5m in diameter and of stone construction (3 or 4 courses), tending to be higher at one side. Some sort of stone feature was observed in the centre of the

<b>Pref Ref and Mon UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Thurgoland			'platform'. See also PINs 4332, 4334 and 4335.
04334/01 MSY6901	Iron Age or Romano-British House Platform, Thurgoland	Monument	A house platform of an unknown date	One of 4 features of unknown period, possibly house platforms of Romano-British date. The feature is circular, approximately 8.5m in diameter and of stone construction (3 or 4 courses), tending to be higher at one side. Some sort of stone feature was observed in the centre of the 'platform'. See also PINs 4332, 4333 and 4335.
04335/01 MSY6902	Iron Age or Romano-British House Platform, Thurgoland	Monument	A house platform of an unknown date	One of 4 features of unknown period, possibly house platforms of Romano-British date. The feature consists of a dressed stone plinth, approximately 4m across. On this plinth is an oval feature constructed of drystone, one course high. The feature's exact function is unknown. See also PINs 4332, 4333, and 4334.

**Historic Environment Characterisation Table**

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6072	Pond Common, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	Part of Hunshelf parliamentary enclosure act (date English 1985). Former common grazing land not marked as moorland on Jefferys 1775 map. No visibility of common land therefore legibility is invisible. From 1813 To 2003	Enclosed Land  Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) 1813 To 2003
HSY6224	Old Mill, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Wire mill in Thurgoland which is probably the oldest wire mill in the country opening in 1624. The building was replaced between 1840 and 1850 because it had fallen into poor condition. The site continued as a wire mill until 1926. It is now converted into a residence. The polygon also contains the Mill houses which were built for workers in the wire mill. There may have been an earlier mill on this site dating to the late medieval period. There is a documentary reference to a fulling mill in the area in 1580. (Crossland 1994, 18). There is no legibility of an earlier mill but there is fragmentary legibility of former woodland as the banks of the river remain partially wooded.	Industrial Water Powered Site  1850 To 2003
HSY6226	New Wire Mill, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Wire mill built in 1727 (Andrews 1975,95). One of a series of wire mills and forges along this stretch of the River Don which were all at one time part of the Wortley Works (ibid,48). The mill closed in 1979 and has been converted into a house (Bayliss 1995,25). Much of the buildings survives although part of the mill race has been filled in.	Industrial  Water Powered Site  1727 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		<p>Enclosures around the mill are very regular and probably post date the construction of the mill. There area was likely to be a mix of woodland and common. There is no legibility of this landscape in the mill.</p>	
HSY6227	<p>Site of Tilt Mill, THURGOLAND, Barnsley</p>	<p>Houses built on the site of a former water powered wire mill. There is not much surviving of the mill building itself but the weirs do survive. Also the short terrace known as Tilt mill cottages would have been built to house the workers in the mill. This gives partial legibility of the water powered site. Before the construction of the mill this land was probably unenclosed as the surrounding fields look to be late 18th early 19th century surveyed enclosures.</p> <p>The first known mention of the Slitting Mill, which later became known as the Tilt Mill, is in 1684 (Andrews 1975,31). A Slitting Mill consists of a mechanised process in which sheets of iron are cut into strips which can be used for wire or nail making (Raistrick 1973,45). The Wortley Iron Works sent iron to be worked in this mill between 1695 and 1700 (Andrews 1975,32). Rod Iron was produced and returned to the works for sale. Large amounts were delivered to the nail makers of Mortomley (ibid,36).</p> <p>The Slitting Mill probably continued in use till Wortley Low Forge installed a Rod Rolling Mill (ibid,82). The Slitting mill continued in use and by the 19th century it was a successful Wire Mill exporting to America</p>	<p>Residential Villas/ Detached Housing  1990 To 2003</p>

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		and Europe and within England it supplied the needle makers of Reddich (Crossland 1994,223).	
HSY6228	Wortley Upper Forge, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	<p>The Top Forge is first documented in 1623 (Bayliss 1995, 23). It was part of the Wortley estate but was leased to John Spencer in 1658 and was run by what became the successful Spencer Syndicate (Andrews 1975, 40).</p> <p>In the 18th century Wortley Ironworks owned the Upper and Lower forges and several mills along the river Don. There were continued developments in iron working. (ibid, 48). In the 19th century bar iron for use in the railways was produced.</p> <p>The forge closed in 1908. Iron workings couldn't compete with mild Steel production (ibid, 55). The site of the forge was bought for preservation in 1953 and is now a museum. There no legibility of the former woodland in the current site.</p>	Industrial Water Powered Site 1623 To 2003
HSY6229	Fir Tree, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Modern housing estate in Thurgoland first depicted on 1966 maps. Built on an area of piecemeal enclosure which may have enclosed an area of common fields. The housing estates edges correspond to the former field	Residential Private Housing Estate 1966 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		boundaries giving fragmentary legibility.	
HSY6230	Huthwaite Common, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Surveyed enclosure of Huthwaite Common probably part of the Thurgoland parliamentary enclosure award of 1815 (date English 1985). There is no legibility of the former common land. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).	Enclosed Land  Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)  1815 To 2003
HSY6231	Huthwaite Wood, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Area of woodland containing remains of possible Iron Age/ Roman house platforms which indicates that this land was probably farmed at that point. They provide fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape which is now well wooded. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).	Woodland Semi Natural Woodland  1066 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6232	Greenmoor Delf, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	<p>Area of regenerated scrubland on the site of a post-medieval stone quarry which has been partially filled in. There had been small scale stone quarrying in the area in the 17th century but after the 1813 enclosure award was passed the Hon. J.A.S Wortley was allocated Greenmoor and Trunce Commons and saw their potential for large scale extraction. (Crossland 1993, 164).</p> <p>The quarries in the area closed around 1930-40 because of lessening demand for stone (ibid, 168).</p> <p>There is significant legibility of former moorland in the regenerated scrub and also significant legibility of the quarry as the area has not been wholly landscaped. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	<p>Unenclosed Land</p> <p>Regenerated Scrubland</p> <p>1930 To 2003</p>
HSY6233	Finkle Street, WORTLEY, Barnsley	<p>Small irregular enclosures typical of assarted woodland. There is still good legibility of this irregular pattern. The date of origin for the woodland is chosen because there is a lot of prehistoric enclosure in the area which indicates it probably wasn't wooded at this time.</p> <p>Finkle Street is on the Roman road which runs through this area but as a settlement it developed little. Within the polygon is a small workhouse which predates the creation of Wortley Poor Law Union in 1838. It would have been one of a number of small workhouses and almshouses which were in operation before the revised poor laws demanded the creation of</p>	<p>Enclosed Land Assarts</p> <p>1066 To 2003</p>

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		<p>large Workhouses to encourage people not to claim of the state (see Higginbotham 2000 for information on poor laws).</p> <p>This land would have been within Wharnccliffe Chase in the medieval period but this would have altered the landscape little.</p> <p>Polygon includes Wortley Station which was a post-medieval focus of activity. A stone saw mill was active working on the stone from the nearby quarries.</p>	
HSY6236	Wortley Mill, WORTLEY, Barnsley	<p>Post-medieval corn mill which is named as New Mill on 1796 mapping of the area. There is little information about the site which by 1882 maps is no longer marked as a mill. There is good survival of the mill race but the mil buildings are no longer present.</p> <p>1796 maps show the mill on the very edge of Hey Crook Common so the mill was likely to have been built on unenclosed land. There is no legibility of this. The site is now covered by semi natural woodland. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	<p>Industrial</p> <p>Water Powered Site</p> <p>1700 To 2003</p>
HSY6237	Mill Moor, WORTLEY, Barnsley	<p>Fragment of moorland remaining after most has been enclosed and improved. The origin of the moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	<p>Unenclosed Land</p> <p>Moorland</p>

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
			43 To 2003
HSY6240	Cobblestones, Greenmoor, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	<p>Modern housing built on land that was previously a post-medieval stone quarry. The housing fits within the boundaries of the quarry giving fragmentary legibility.</p> <p>The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	<p>Residential</p> <p>Villas/ Detached Housing</p> <p>1990 To 2003</p>
HSY6241	Greenmoor housing, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	<p>Housing which developed along Green Moor Road between 1892 and 1923, associated with the post-medieval quarrying in the area (HSY6232 and within HSY6242). There were no houses marked on this site on the 1813 enclosure award map when the land was open moorland/common. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p> <p>The polygon includes a Methodist Chapel associated with the housing. The houses grew up along the earlier road and sit within the former enclosure so legibility is fragmentary.</p>	<p>Residential</p> <p>Vernacular Cottages</p> <p>1893 To 2003</p>

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6242	Woodland around Greenmoor, HUNSHELF /WORTLEY, Barnsley	<p>Former common land which has developed into woodland. In places this woodland may date back earlier but it has expanded more recently. Jefferys map of 1775 doesn't indicate any substantial woodland on the west side of the Don in this area. Hey Crook Common was definitely still open unenclosed land in 1796.</p> <p>This land would have been on the edge of Wharnccliffe Chase in the medieval period and in 1649 it was known as Softley Park and was the home of the deer from Old Wortley Deer Park (HSY6217) (Hey 1975, 118). The edges of Softley Park are uncertain.</p> <p>There is no legibility of the former moorland. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p> <p>Within this polygon there were some substantial post-medieval stone quarries which developed in the 19th century (see HSY6232) (Crossland 1993).</p>	<p>Woodland</p> <p>Semi Natural Woodland</p> <p>1800 To 2003</p>
HSY6243	Surveyed enclosure on Green Moor, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	<p>Area of parliamentary enclosure of Green Moor shown on the Hunshelf enclosure award map of 1813. There is no legibility of the former unenclosed landscape. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p> <p>There is a medieval building remaining in the area.</p>	<p>Enclosed Land</p> <p>Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private)</p> <p>1813 To 2003</p>

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6244	Ancient Enclosure, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	Ancient piecemeal enclosure which has changed little since 1855. It is noted on the Hunshelf enclosure award map as an area of ancient enclosure. May have been moorland previously but the origins of this landscape area uncertain. There is no legibility of the moorland.	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure 1066 To 2003
HSY6245	Low Forge, WORTLEY ,Barnsley	Site of wrought iron forge whose buildings have been largely removed. The site is now reused for residential property but there are significant remains below ground level which have been largely undisturbed. There are indications that there has been iron working on this site since the 14th century but the first documented reference to bloomeries whose bellows are water powered is in 1621. In 1658 the bloomeries were rebuilt as a forge . The site worked in association with the Top Forge (HSY6228) which contained a finery to remove carbon from the iron and make it more malleable. This wrought iron was then sent to the Low Forge where a chafery reworked the iron before sending it on to the Slitting Mill (HSY6227) or the Tin Mill (HSY6235). In 1825 the Low Forge was expanded with the installation of a Rolling mill. The 19th century saw a reduction in demand for wrought iron and the forge closed in 1929. (see scheduling description for more information) The forge was built on an earlier iron producing site but remains have probably been buried beneath the later works making legibility invisible. The land was probably unenclosed common in the early medieval period.	Industrial Water Powered Site 1658 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		<p>The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	
HSY6247	<p>Assarts around Crane Moor, WORTLEY / THURGOLAND, Barnsley</p>	<p>Irregular assarted fields whose irregular boundaries give significant legibility of the former wooded landscape. Area contained a lot of small coal pits of post-medieval date. The curve of the edge of the polygon on the north west side corresponds with the railway line which connected to Stanhope Silkstone Colliery. The colliery closed by 1894 but the train track remained till 1907. Now all that remains of the colliery and train line are earthworks.</p>	<p>Enclosed Land Assarts 1066 To 2003</p>
HSY6248	<p>Rookery Way, THURGOLAND, Barnsley</p>	<p>Private housing estate to the south of Thurgoland village. Built on an area of piecemeal enclosure of possible open fields. The housing estate fits within some of the former field boundaries and there are fragments of the boundaries within the house plots so legibility is fragmentary.</p>	<p>Residential Private Housing Estate 1980 To 2003</p>

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6249	Churchfields, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Modern social housing estate built on an area of piecemeal enclosure of possible medieval open fields. The external boundaries fit within former field boundaries but the internal boundaries area over written by the modern housing so legibility is fragmentary.	Residential  Planned Estate (Social Housing)  1980 To 2003
HSY6250	Housing estates near Roper Lane, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Housing estates which are first mapped in 1965 but which expand slightly further by 1989. Built on piecemeal enclosure of possible open fields. There is a slight reverse s shape to some of the field boundaries. The modern housing respects some of the former field boundaries so legibility is fragmentary.	Residential  Private Housing Estate  1965 To 2003
HSY6251	Thurgoland Hall, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Thurgoland Hall would have been the medieval manor house built on this site. There are no remains of this building in the residential housing now on the site but the name continues to exist as a place name. Legibility of the manor house is invisible.	Residential  Vernacular Cottages  1650 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6252	Historic core of Thurgoland, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Thurgoland is mentioned in the Domesday Book but is likely to be a very small settlement at the time. The name means Thurgar's expanse of land (Wheeler 1994) and probably started life as a isolated farmstead. The string of settlement along Cote Lane is a possible area of medieval expansion to the village but there is little physical remains to indicate burgage plots. The buildings are largely 19th century and may have been built to house workers in the nearby coal pits and iron working sites. There is also a wire mill in the south of the village, first marked on 1892 maps. This building survives well. There has been some modern infilling and some of the 19th century structures have been rebuilt. There is fragmentary legibility of a possible medieval town plan as the housing follows the line of an earlier road.	Residential Vernacular Cottages 1855 To 2003
HSY6253	Possible open fields, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Area of enclosure slightly too irregular to be described as strip fields but some field boundaries do have a slight reverse s curve to them giving partial legibility of the medieval field systems. The date of enclosure is uncertain.	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure 1650 To 2003
HSY6254	Holy Trinity Church, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Church and vicarage built in 1841 on land granted by the Lord of Wharncliffe (Lewis 1848). Built on the edge of the turnpiked road between Halifax and Sheffield. Fits within the earlier piecemeal enclosure	Institutional Religious (Worship)

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		so legibility is fragmentary. There has been some modern infilling of the vicarage grounds and the vicarage is now reused as a residence.	1841 To 2003
HSY6255	Early housing on Roper Lane, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Housing expanding to the north of Thurgoland in the late 19th century. There has been some modern infilling. Polygon contains a short terrace known as Watch House Row which was marked as the Watch House on 1855 maps. The polygon also contains the modern post office. The housing sits along earlier roads giving fragmentary legibility to the former landscape.	Residential Terraced Housing 1892 To 2003
HSY6256	Modern infilling, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Modern housing first depicted on 1965 maps. Infilling the land between Thurgoland Hall and the main stretch of the town. The houses are built up around the recreation ground and tennis courts which were open around 1923 as the Miner's Welfare Recreation ground. There is survival of field boundaries around the recreation ground and the houses fit within earlier enclosure giving fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape.	Residential Villas/ Detached Housing 1965 To 2003
HSY6257	Thurgoland Church of England Primary School, THURGOLAND,	School built in 1852 to replace an earlier school on Roper Lane. Has been extensively remodelled but the original building remains within the structure (anon 2007). The school fits within the earlier enclosures giving	Institutional School

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
	Barnsley	fragmentary legibility.	1852 To 2003
HSY6258	Cheesebottom Sewage Treatment Works, HUNSHELF, Barnsley	<p>Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of Black Moor. The south west edge of the polygon corresponds to the dismantled railway line that ran from the coal fields up to Oxspring Junction and on to Penistone. The sewage works is orientated to broadly sit within the surveyed enclosures but legibility is fragmentary. Land was enclosed prior to the Hunshelf parliamentary award.</p> <p>The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	Industrial Chemical 1974 To 2003
HSY6259	Black Moor and Green Moor, HUNSHELF / THURGOLAND, Barnsley	<p>Area of scrub and patchy woodland which has grown up on land that was enclosed as part of the Hunshelf parliamentary enclosure award in 1813. Some of the moorland may have never been fully improved but this scrubland has expanded in the 20th century. Field boundaries from the enclosure award remain giving significant legibility of the former landscape.</p> <p>The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for</p>	Unenclosed Land Regenerated Scrubland 1905 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		discussion of environmental evidence in region).	
HSY6260	Mount Pleasant and Ramsden Row, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	<p>Ramsden Row is the earliest housing in the polygon which is present on 1855 maps. The number of short terraces increases between 1892 and 1905. These houses would have been built for workers in the nearby mills and forges on the River Don. They were built on survey enclosure of former common land which was probably part of the Thurgoland enclosure award of 1815 (date English 1985). The houses fit within the former field boundaries very well, some hedge rows may be original so legibility is partial.</p> <p>The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).</p>	Residential Terraced Housing  1892 To 2003
HSY6261	Huthwaite modern housing, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Mix of modern detached and semi detached housing filling in around earlier worker housing. First depicted on 1989 maps. House plots fit well within former surveyed enclosure, which was probably part of the 1815 Thurgoland enclosure award (date English 1985), so legibility is partial.	Residential  Semi-Detached Housing

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).	1989 To 2003
HSY6262	Huthwaite Hall Farm ,THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Huthwaite Hall (Listed Building ref:334115) was built in 1748 by John Carr for John Cockshutt who was the owner of Wortley Iron Works (Thirsk 1985). The building survives well with some of the former farm buildings now converted to residences. There are farm buildings surviving from the 16th century, indicating there was a farm on this site earlier than the 1748 building but the date of origin for this is uncertain. The 16th century listed building gives partial legibility for the former farmstead.	Residential  Farm Complex  1748 To 2003
HSY6263	Modern housing, Crane Moor, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Modern housing at Crane Moor mostly built by 1965 mapping. Predominantly semi detached housing in this small mining settlement. Built on former assarted woodland. There is no legibility of the former assarts in the layout of the houses.	Residential  Semi-Detached Housing  1965 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6264	Rebuilt area of Crane Moor, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Area dominated by modern semi detached housing which is first depicted on 1965 maps. This has been built on former terraced houses which would have housed miners and their families. They may have been rebuilt to improve housing standards. The pub remains from the earlier phase of building as does the terrace Mount Pleasant. The modern buildings stay within the external boundaries of the earlier phase but the individual property boundaries have changed in places. This gives partial legibility of the mining homes. The village was built on assarted woodland. There is no evidence of a medieval settlement in this area.	Residential Semi-Detached Housing 1965 To 2003
HSY6272	Subdivision of assarts, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Semi regular straight sided enclosure boundaries subdividing larger sinuous enclosures typical of assarts. There is good survival of the irregular patterns amongst the more regular enclosure giving significant legibility of the assarted landscape. Also the pattern of the roads is very sinuous. Within the polygon were post-medieval coal pits and a sandstone quarry. Also a small late 17th century Colliery on the edge of the village of Thurgoland which was no longer marked on map by 1894.	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure 1750 To 2003

HEC ID	Name	Description	Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6274	Crane Moor, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Still marked as moorland on Jefferys map of 1775. Regular boundaries indicate surveyed enclosure. There is no legibility of the former moorland. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region).	Enclosed Land  Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)  1800 To 2003
HSY6345	Cote Lane, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Modern housing (first depicted on 1965 maps) built on the piecemeal enclosure of possible medieval open fields. The date of enclosure is uncertain. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape as the housing sits along the road which is the western edge of the field boundaries.	Residential  Villas/ Detached Housing  1965 To 2003
HSY6346	Garage, THURGOLAND, Barnsley	Road Haulage depot (first depicted on 1965 maps) built on piecemeal enclosure of possible medieval open fields. Partial legibility of the enclosures as depot fits within former field boundaries.	Commercial  Distribution Centre  1965 To 2003

## APPENDIX 2

### GLOSSARY

Appraisal – 1) a rapid reconnaissance of site and records to identify (within the planning framework) whether a development proposal has a potential archaeological dimension requiring further clarification. 2) A rapid reconnaissance of site and records to identify whether a particular project or study area has potential for further academically oriented research involving non-intrusive or intrusive methods.

Archaeological formation process - the way in which archaeological deposits (contexts) are created and change through time until the point of excavation. This includes the action of geological and environmental forces (wind, water, animal activity etc) and human intervention.

Archive (Finds) – the finds archive is composed of the material archive (all recovered and retained archaeological material), the documentary archive (all documentation relating to finds work, including catalogues, computer records, photographic negatives, transparencies, prints, radiographs, conservation records and correspondence) and an index. The finds archive forms part of the complete project archive.

Archive (documentary) – The documents created or received and accumulated by a person or organisation in the course of the conduct of affairs and preserved because of their long-term value.

Assessment – see desk-based assessment and post excavation assessment.

Brief/project outline – an outline framework of the archaeological circumstances which have to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required. In Scotland the brief may be referred to as a project outline.

Building assessment – An assessment of a built structure by an architectural historian, archaeologist or other specialist.

Card-index system – A set of ordered cards kept to provide an index to a collection; for example a card index to a library might be ordered by author's name.

CBM- Ceramic Building Material. Baked clay material.

Client – the individual or organisation commissioning and funding the project.

Collecting policy – A policy document which defines the physical material which it is within scope of the Historic Environment Record (HER) to collect, this should also include a policy for appropriate disposal of inappropriate material. This document is separate to the recording policy (see below).

Conservation area – An area of historical and architectural character whose boundaries have been designated in local plans. Local planning authorities have special planning powers covering these areas which aim to preserve and enhance their character.

Conservation plan – A plan produced by a local authority which identifies a conservation area and sets out plans for preserving and enhancing it. A Conservation Plan provides a single approach to understanding and managing the cultural significance of a PLACE. It explains why a site is significant and how that significance will be retained in any future use, alteration, development or repair. The same approach can be used for historic gardens, landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites, collections or even a ship and is particularly relevant when a site has more than one type of heritage.

Consultation – Refers to requests for information and professional advice made by planning authorities, developers, Government agencies and curators.

Context – the term used to refer to a single archaeological event (a layer, deposit or cut)

Contracted (burials) – A form of inhumation in which the skeleton is interred usually on its side with the knees brought up against the chest. This is a more extreme form of crouched burial.

Copyright - Legal rights associated with the originators of material.

Curator – a person or organisation responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duty, including for example County, District Council or Welsh Archaeological Trust archaeological officers, and the national bodies: English Heritage; Historic Scotland; Cadw (Wales); Department of Environment, Northern Ireland; Jersey Heritage; Guernsey Museum, and Manx National Heritage.

Cut feature – an archaeological context which results from the human removal of the underlying archaeological and/or geological deposits, for example a ditch, pit or grave. Also referred to as a 'negative' in contrast to a 'positive' or upstanding feature.

Data standard – a specification of the content or organisation of recorded information used to promote retrieval of information, to assist in the specification of information gathering, and to enable the sharing of information between projects. Data standards may cover the content of the recorded information, or the indexing terminology to be used in the records, or both. The aim is to promote consistency in the way in which information is recorded.

Desk-based assessment – an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, inter-tidal or marine), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information, in order to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource. (See Section 4 of this document).

Dimensioned sketch – buildings recording technique – drawing, not to scale but including dimensioned information. Could comprise plan, cross-section, elevation, and detail.

Earthwork survey – the systematic measurement and location of changes in the ground surface (eg banks, ditches, mounds) to create a plan or three dimensional reconstruction of an area of landscape. Also known as a topographical survey.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – a systematic analysis of the potential effects of a project on all aspects of the environment including cultural heritage, in order to inform the deciding agency involved in the decision-making process. In addition this acquaints bodies with relevant environmental responsibilities and gives them the opportunity to comment before consent is given. EIA applies to projects having significant environmental effects as set out in Directive 85/337/EEC and as implemented in the United Kingdom and Isle of Man, which came into effect in July 1988.

Evaluation – a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site and, if they are present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (see also IFA STANDARD AND GUIDANCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATIONS).

Fieldwork (Finds) – fieldwork is the stage in the process of finds work which produces the finds assemblage; this can include the re-evaluation of old collections. Intrusive fieldwork is the process of removing finds from their context of deposition in antiquity; this includes excavation, field survey such as field-walking and discovery by members of the public.

Finds – the term ‘finds’ is taken to include all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains and decay products.

Geophysical survey - the non-destructive and systematic collection of data from beneath the ground surface. Geophysical survey may involve any of a number of different techniques, adapted for use in locating shallow archaeological features without the need for excavation. Some techniques can also be used underwater to aid in the location of objects. Essentially, Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface

GIS – Geographic Information System.

GPS – Global Positioning System: a position-finding system which uses radio receivers to pick up signals from four or more special satellites and compute WGS co-ordinates for the receiver.

Historic buildings – Buildings which are of national, regional and local historic interest, including listed buildings.

Licensing – A form of agreement between two parties in which one party is permitted to carry out some action by another. For example, an OS licence permits the licence-holder to use or copy OS maps within specified conditions.

Listed buildings – Buildings of special architectural or historical interest, included in the Lists published by the DCMS.

Map projection – A mathematical model used to convert three-dimensional reality into two dimensions for representation on a map, or within a two dimensional GIS database. All map projections have particular strengths: some preserve shape, others preserve distance, area and direction. All projections have limitations of which users should be aware.

Map scale – The measure of reduction between the representation and the reality, be it a map or a spatial database. Scale is usually represented as a representative fraction of distance (for example 1:50,000, one unit of distance on the map representing 50,000 units in reality). The nominal scale of a spatial dataset has considerable influence over the possible application of the dataset. For example, it would not be sensible to compare data captured at a nominal scale of 1:625,000 with data captured at 1:1,250.

Mitigation – A recommendation made by a conservation professional to mitigate any adverse impacts which may result from a development proposal.

Monument record – A record in a card index or computer database which describes and indexes an interpretation of the archaeological or architectural features represented on a site.

Negative events – Archaeological investigations, such as watching briefs and trial trenches, that find no evidence for human activity. These are described and recorded as negative events. They are considered as important in evaluating the potential for human activity in the area or the effectiveness of a particular field technique under certain conditions.

OS card index – Card index of archaeological sites and monuments formerly maintained by the Ordnance Survey (OS) Archaeology Division.

Planning advice – Professional conservation advice about the implications of proposed developments on the cultural heritage.

Planning archaeologist – see curator.

Post-excavation assessment – the process carried out after the completion of fieldwork in order to assess the potential for further analysis and publication. This involves the assessment of the findings (as represented in the site archive) against the original project design. It may result in the production of a post-excavation project design, which will incorporate any new research questions identified. Post-excavation assessment must result in the production of a report. Please note that English Heritage now recommend assessing as you go along with an excavation, rather than carrying out a post-excavation assessment after the event.

Post-excavation project design – The full project design for the post-excavation phase and publication of projects may not be possible until excavation is complete. The cost of this work will be broadly agreed on the basis of a costed assessment.

PRN – Primary Reference Number to SMR records.

Project design – a written statement on the objectives of a project, including methods, timetable and resources. These form the framework for the execution of the project through to completion, set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored. Normally prepared by an archaeologist or organisation undertaking the fieldwork, frequently in response to a brief/project outline or specification. The project design may be updated following assessment during or after excavation.

Project Outline – see brief.

Public Enquiry – A process in which evidence may be presented by members of the public and other parties to an official body for review and for their recommendations. The location of new developments (such as roads or airports) is an example of a subject which may go to public enquiry.

Publication plan/synopsis – a description of the final report and publication outlet, if known, which should include a contents list, with an estimate of word counts and numbers of illustrations for each section identified in the contents list. It should identify where foldouts are desired and where colour may be needed.

Qualified staff (Finds) – trained archaeological personnel who would normally be members of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) or equivalent bodies with relevant skills, knowledge and understanding.

Record map – This refers to the maps (most commonly at 1:10,000 scale) that were used to record the location of sites or monuments in HERs/SMRs prior to the introduction of GIS.

Recording policy – A policy document which defines the breadth and scope of the information recorded in the HER. This document is separate to the collecting policy (see above).

Rectified photography – buildings recording technique – the process of obtaining dimensioned information from a single photograph, which is usually aligned parallel to the wall plane. A distance measured on the wall plane then provides scale. Computerised methods can reduce the need for accurate alignment.

Remote sensing – The science of acquiring information about the earth using instruments which are remote to (isolated from) the earth's surface, usually from aircraft or satellites (but geophysical information is also relevant).

Scaled base drawing as existing – buildings recording technique – existing survey showing structure as found, including fixtures, fittings, features, materials, and constructional details. May show individual stones, brick courses, timbers or general form of building. May comprise section, elevation, detail, and plan. Below ground remains or associated features should be shown where relevant.

Scheduling – The process of identifying, assessing, reviewing and recommending monuments to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for the purpose of inclusion in the Schedule of Monuments.

Secondary sources – Published and unpublished works (e.g. books, essays) that are based on the interpretation of primary research materials such as finds, aerial photographs, geophysical survey data, etc. Some secondary sources are based on interpretation of both primary data and re-interpretation of other secondary sources.

Site survey – buildings recording technique – scaled survey showing buildings, structures or complexes in their local setting, including significant locational features, such as plot boundaries, undertaken by hand-measured survey or by electronic data collection.

Specialist (Finds) – this includes all finds co-ordinators, artefact specialists, technology specialists, environmental archaeologists, conservators, archaeological scientists and museum curators.

Specification – a written schedule of works required for a particular project (by a curator, planning archaeologist or client) set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored. Normally prepared by or agreed with the relevant curator.

Spoil – the soil and other materials (eg. brick, stone) removed during the excavation of archaeological features

Stratigraphic – in archaeology this term refers to both the geological and archaeological (human-made) layers which make up a deposit or feature. The stratigraphic sequence is the order in which these deposits were laid down over time and enables the relative date of deposits, and therefore the events which created them, to be established.

Topography – The natural and artificial features of the landscape.

Topology – The relationships in spatial terms between connected or adjacent geographical objects.

Taphonomy – the study of the processes of decay which affect remains after death.

Treasure – the legal term given to archaeological objects deemed to be 'Treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996 (in England, Wales or Northern Ireland) or under Treasure Trove (in Scotland and the UK Crown Dependencies).

User declaration forms - These are forms that set out the role of the Scheduled Monument Record (SMR) or Historic Environment Record (HER) and its commitment to conservation and preservation of the historic environment.

Written Scheme of Investigation – or WSI, term used in Scotland for a Project Outline or Brief. See Brief for further definition.