

**CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

Proposed Rabbit Ings Regeneration Scheme
near Royston, Barnsley

On behalf of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan
District Council and Yorkshire Forward

By WYG Planning and Design

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Issue 2		Prepared by	Verified by
V1	10-08		
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October 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the exception of the area earmarked for the sports pitch and changing rooms to the south west, the area to the North West and the extreme outer edge of the main site the development has **Negligible** potential to disturb archaeological deposits. This is due to the industrial use of the *area over the last century and the successive colliery spoil tipping episodes associated with Monckton Colliery and Royston Drift mine*. This spoil tipping has produced a mound that is on average 45m in gradation. Also as part of the developmental proposals there is the intention to create a platform for the sports area using primarily soil making material in order for a drainage system to be laid thus sealing any archaeological deposits that maybe be present and could be impacted by the construction of the toilets and changing facilities. There is a slight possibility that industrial remains dating to earlier phases of the site could be uncovered to the north west during landscaping but other than the dismantled railway very few structures were noted in this area from 1854 onwards.

Mitigation proposed is that a geophysical survey be utilized to identify any archaeology that maybe present within the area of the sports ground. However, this would only be recommended if ground works were to impact areas that are at present free from made ground, although it is noted that ferrous interference from industrial workings may make such a survey impractical in which case a watching brief would be proposed. Secondly, in the area to the North West where concrete rafting pads currently sit, representing the former conveyor area, it would be recommended that once these pads are removed a watching brief be carried out on the area below the pads to examine if any archaeological features are present and to inspect, identify and record any archaeology that may be revealed by construction.

1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 WYG Planning and Design ("WYG") have been instructed by Carillion, on behalf of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council ("WMDC") and Yorkshire Forward ("YF"), to submit a planning application for the regeneration of the Rabbit Ings Site ("The Site") that covers 65.9 hectares of land, near the village of Royston, Barnsley. The Site includes land formerly used as a colliery spoil heap, former drift mine and disused sports pitches/recreation ground. The Rabbit Ings Regeneration Scheme ("the Scheme") will primarily involve some importation of soil making materials, regrading including the steep slopes of the spoil heap (particularly on the southern flanks for health and safety reasons) and reclamation works to provide formal and informal recreation uses including sports pitches with two team changing facilities, with ancillary site access, car parks, and informal open space areas with landscape and ecological enhancements.

The report was prepared by Guy Kendall, Principal Archaeologist at White Young Green Environmental, Arndale Court, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2UJ. The site was visited on 14-05-08 because of related health and safety issues only a brief site inspection was carried out.

1.1 **Aims and Objectives**

In accordance with the IFA *Standard* definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA 1994), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

A further objective is to define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance/reduction, construction, infrastructure etc) resulting from the proposed scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is so that appropriate Responses can be made, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure that the recording, preservation or management of the Resource.
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the Character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

This desk-based assessment considers the archaeological potential within the site itself and the surrounding area. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

2.0 **METHODOLOGY**

2.1 **Assessment Methodology**

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be developed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (PPG16, Annex 3), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix A.

The principles of the impact assessment methodology rest upon independently evaluating the value of the cultural heritage resource and the predicted magnitude of impact (both positive and negative) upon the resource. By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the impact can be determined. The impact significance can be beneficial or adverse. The evaluation of magnitude of impact and impact significance is undertaken both before and after mitigation measures are proposed.

2.2 **Sources Consulted**

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources of supporting reference information consisted of:

- County Historic Environment Record (HER) (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service)
- National Monuments Record (NMR) (English Heritage)
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk) and English Heritage for designated sites
- Barnsley and Wakefield Metropolitan Councils for Conservation Areas
- Geological Maps
- *Cartographic sources including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps*
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals, where available.

The aerial photography index was consulted at South Yorkshire HER. This indicates that no aerial photographs of the proposed development site are held by the National Monuments Record or South Yorkshire HER.

Data was collected for a 1km radius around the proposed development site to consider the proposed development site within the context of the archaeological record in the immediate area.

3.0 **SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is located adjacent to Lund Hill Lane, east of Royston, north-west of Shafton, South Yorkshire (NGR: SE 3800 1180; E 438000, N 411800). The topography of the site is varied ranging from 46m to 94m AOD. The highest point of the site is located centrally with the ground sloping away in all directions. The lowest point of the site is located in the south-western corner. The site is bounded by Lund Hill Lane and the former Royston drift mine to the west, Sandybridge Dike to the south, Sandybridge Lane to the east and by agricultural land and further disused mining spoil tips to the north.

The majority of the site currently comprises the Rabbit Ings spoil tip, composed of arisings primarily from former Monckton Colliery deep mine activities. Areas of the former Royston drift mine and associated building footings are located in the north-west portion of the site and the south-west portion of the site has been used as a recreation ground. The site is currently subject to unauthorised off road motorcycle and 4x4 vehicle use. The surrounding area is primarily used for agriculture and the settlements of Royston and Shafton.

The proposed development is to regenerate the site to provide an open space for formal and informal recreation. Enhanced landscape and ecological works are to be provided as part of the proposals and improved public access will be made to the site including the former spoil tip area.

Formal sports pitches and a clubhouse will be provided in the vicinity of the existing recreation ground. Proposed development design plans and layout are included in Appendix B.

4.0 **GEOLOGY**

Details of the geology outlined below has been taken from a desk study of the National Coalfields Programme Rabbit Ings Site, Barnsley carried out by Scott Wilson in 2003 for English Partnerships.

It stated:

Made Ground

A ground investigation carried out in 1996 by Robinson Fletcher Consultants Ltd Limited indicated that made ground comprising colliery spoil (burnt and unburnt), tailings, coal dust, coke, and sandstone cobbles and boulders were encountered to depths of up to 25m on the spoil tip site. Made ground was not encountered in all the exploratory holes excavated for this investigation. However, colliery spoil was encountered out with the area of the spoil heap. Information on the density/compactness of the spoil within the tip was not given.

Drift Deposits

Drift deposits are absent from the majority of the site. Drift deposits comprising alluvium associated with Sandybridge Dike, are located along the southern boundary of the site and are present within the southern site boundary. In addition, alluvium associated with watercourses flowing southwards through the western part of the site is present in the western part of the site and beneath the recreational ground. The thickness of the drift deposits is not known.

Solid Geology

The solid geology beneath the site comprises rocks of the Carboniferous, Middle Coal Measures. The geology beneath the site generally comprises parts of the following sequence (from north to south): Shafton Coal Seam; Undifferentiated mudstones/siltstone outcropping as a band beneath the northern most part of the site; Mexborough Rock, a flaggy sandstone unit outcropping as a band beneath the northern part of the spoil tip and beneath the whole of the former Royston Drift Mine site; Undifferentiated mudstones/siltstone outcropping beneath central and southern parts of spoil tip and to south of drift mine Thin coal (possibly the Houghton Thin Coal Seam), outcrop areas are not known; Undifferentiated mudstones/siltstone Sharlston Top Coal Seam, through to outcrop or are very close to the surface beneath the recreation ground and land immediately north of it and beneath the south western most part of the spoil tip. Undifferentiated mudstones/siltstone Sharlston Low Coal Seam, thought to be present approximately 25m beneath the Sharlston Top seam in the south western part of the site and recreational ground. Undifferentiated mudstones/siltstone Sharlston Yard Coal Seam, located at depth beneath site, where not worked.

Information obtained from records held by the Coal Authority indicates that the Sharlston Low Coal seam is located approximately 12m to 33m below the Sharlston Top Seam. The Sharlston Yard Seam is located between approximately 18m to 25m below the Sharlston Low Seam and was mined from the Royston drift Mine in the area to the north of the Rabbit Ings spoil tip. The depth to the Houghton Thin Seam was not ascertained for the study. In addition, although the existence of a thin coal above the Sharlston Top Seam is indicated in documents reviewed at the Coal Authority offices, it has not been ascertained whether this coal seam is the Houghton Thin Seam or where it outcrops. Information provided by UK Coal indicates that coal has been identified at depths ranging from 2m to 40m below ground level in land to the south of the spoil heap and that no coal was found in land to the north and west of the spoil heap at depths of up to 50m below ground level.

5.0 **LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT**

5.1 **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.2 **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.3 **Planning Policy Guidance 16: Planning and Archaeology - 1990**

PPG16 sets out the Government's policy with respect to archaeology and planning. If development is likely to impact upon archaeological remains the guidance stresses the need for early consultation between developers and planning authorities plus the need for an archaeological assessment to be carried out early on in the process. Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their setting are adversely affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation. Where important archaeological remains may exist, field evaluation can help to define the character and extent of the remains and so assist in identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. In cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance the planning authority will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation and recording of archaeological remains and the publication of the results by means of granting planning permission subject to a negative condition.

5.4 **Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment - 1994**

PPG15 emphasises the importance that the Government gives to preserving and enhancing Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and their settings and other aspects of the historic environment including Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites and the wider historic landscape.

5.5 **Other Policy and Guidance**

The Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, published on 21st May 2008, contains one policy relevant to cultural heritage, Policy ENV9: Historic Environment. This policy establishes a commitment to safeguarding and enhancing the historic environment and ensuring that historical context informs decisions about development and regeneration. Policy ENV9 also seeks to conserve a range of regionally-distinctive elements of the historic environment, enhance their character and reinforce their distinctiveness. In this context the industrial landscapes, housing areas and civic buildings within West Yorkshire are mentioned specifically.

The Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (adopted 2000) contains several policies relating to heritage that have been 'saved' under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These include:

- BE1 Conservation Areas.
- BE2 Listed Buildings.

- BE3 and BE4 Archaeological Sites.

The Wakefield Metropolitan District Council Unitary Development Plan (adopted 2003) area does not directly cover the proposed development site, however the study area falls partially within the UDP area and therefore the policies relating to heritage that have been 'saved' under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 are noted here:

- E13 Archaeological Remains.
- E14 Scheduled Monuments (Class I sites).
- E15 Areas of Special Archaeological Value (Class II sites).
- E16 Areas of Archaeological Value (Class III sites).
- E17 Development on Class I and Class II sites.
- E18 Archaeological Evaluation of Class I, II and III sites.
- E19 Archaeological Preservation by Record.

The following sites have been designated within the study area:

- HEM 22 Archaeological Site Class I. Post-Medieval Tannery Cawker Wood, Felkirk.
- HEM 23 Archaeological Site Class I. Hodroyd, Felkirk.
- HEM 28 Archaeological Site Class II. Felkirk Church and Cross.

None of the above will be affected by the development.

6.0 **CONSULTATION**

Consultation was undertaken with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record and English Heritage for the provision of data for this report. Further consultation was undertaken with Andy Lines, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service regarding the proposed development, its impact upon cultural heritage and mitigation strategies, in his role as Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority. After discussion with (Kirsten Holland, Senior Archaeologist WYG) Mr Lines was in agreement that the site held little archaeological value due to the depth of made ground associated with the tipping of colliery spoil. It was agreed, however, that the area to the west of the site earmarked for a sports pitch and that to the north that held the conveyor area did have the potential to produce archaeological deposits and should thus be subject to further evaluation.

7.0 **BASELINE DATA**

7.1 **Scheduled Monuments**

Within a 1km radius of the proposed development site there are two Scheduled Monuments. These are a site of a post-medieval tannery at Felkirk (**WY1217**) and Hodroyd deserted medieval village (**WY1254**). Neither of these monuments will be affected.

7.2 **Listed Buildings**

There are 11 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. The majority of the Listed Buildings are focused around the Church of St Peter. In addition to the medieval church which is Grade I Listed, seven of the tombs within the churchyard are Grade II Listed. The remaining Listed Buildings are also Grade II Listed and are two residential houses and a parish room. A complete table of Listed Buildings, with locations, are included in Appendix C.

7.3 **Registered Common Land**

Within a 1km radius of the proposed development site there is one area of Registered Common Land at Shafton Green (**CL154**).

7.4 **Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, ancient woodland and Conservation Areas**

Within a 1km radius of the proposed development site there are no recorded Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, ancient woodland or Conservation Areas.

7.5 **Archaeological and Historic Background**

The NMR holds records for 28 archaeological sites and the HER (including West Yorkshire) holds records for an additional 13 sites. Details of these sites can be seen in Appendix B.

The baselines wider environment is referenced from the **Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002**.

7.5.1 **Prehistoric and Romano British Periods (7,500 BC – AD 450)**

There was activity in the Barnsley area during the Mesolithic and finds have occurred on the moorlands in the west where they have been preserved below peat deposits. Finds have been rarer in the Coal Measures country due to early and continuous disturbance by post medieval and later industrial developments. Within the wider environment Mesolithic activity was found south-west of the Barnsley area, on the east bank of the River Don across the river from Deepcar in 1962 and representing a possible seasonal camp.

No Neolithic major settlements or sacred monuments have been found in South Yorkshire, and so the presence of a Neolithic population in the area is known largely from chance finds of stone tools.

With regard to the Bronze Age in South Yorkshire this again is reflected in the wider area at such sites at Millstone Grit moors. The Iron Age is represented at South Kirkby Camp some 6 km to the west of the Rabbit Ings site. The site includes a prehistoric enclosed settlement at the east end of a low ridge 200m NNW of Kirkby Common Farm.

The Romano-British period within the wider area is represented by hilltop and plateau locations in the lower parts of the Millstone Grit country and the neighboring Coal Measures (e.g., on the Wharnccliffe massif and in Wombwell Woods).

It is also clear from air photography that settlement was widespread in the eastern part of the Barnsley area during the Romano-British period. Field patterns of this period have been recognised from aerial photographs in the Goldthorpe and Billingley areas, for example.

Despite periods of unrest, local populations in the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods would have been largely engaged in farming activities. Slow population growth would have taken place, settlement would have spread and there would have been considerable impact on the wildwood. Occupation of the Millstone Grit uplands during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages led to widespread woodland clearance which, in periods of colder and wetter climate in the Iron Age and Roman periods, gave rise to the peat covered moorlands. The intensity of cereal growing in the region can be gauged from the fact that it gave rise to a quern making industry at Wharnccliffe, the name being a corruption of Quern-cliff.

7.5.2 **Medieval Period (c.450AD to 1540AD)**

Anglo-Saxon raiders had been attacking the east coast of Yorkshire and penetrating up the rivers Tees, Humber and Ouse from the second half of the fourth century. South Yorkshire was settled largely by Anglians. By the middle of the fifth century permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement was beginning to take place in the English countryside already populated by the Celtic speaking native population, but Anglo-Saxon settlement did not take place in the Barnsley area until the seventh century.

By and large the Anglo-Saxons adopted the Celtic (or pre-Celtic) names for the major rivers: in the Barnsley area the Dearne and Dove (the black one). They also commemorated the existence of some pre-existing native settlements in names such as Bretton (as in Monk Bretton and West Bretton meaning the farm of the British), and Penistone where Pen is the Celtic *penno*. (hill or height). The most common Anglo-Saxon place-name elements were *-ton*, *-worth*, *-ley* and *-field* meaning farm, enclosure, woodland clearing and treeless site respectively. These have given us the modern Barnsley names of Darton and Shafton, Cudworth and Dodworth, Ardsley and Tankersley, and Darfield to name but a few.

Two hundred and fifty years later another colonisation from mainland Europe, this time from Scandinavia, added another people and another linguistic ingredient to the Barnsley area. These were the Danish Vikings who began to settle permanently in Yorkshire from 875. Their settlements are recognised by such distinctive elements as *-by* (a farm, hamlet or village) as in Barnby; *-thorp* (daughter settlement) as in Goldthorpe and Grimethorpe; and *-thwaite* (woodland clearing) as in Ouslethwaite (blackbird clearing) and Hornthwaite (boar clearing).

This period of colonisation by the Anglo-Saxons and Danish Vikings, covering a period of about four hundred years in the Barnsley area, was accompanied by much clearance of primary and secondary woodland as settlements were established, and arable fields, meadow and rough pasture created and expanded.

By the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 most of the settlements in the Barnsley area that we know today were already in existence.

In the Middle Coal Measures, the village was to become, and to remain, the main form of settlement surrounded by its open fields, meadows and commons. In the Dearne valley, for instance, from Darton to Bolton upon Dearne villages were located on dry sites on gently sloping outcrops of Coal Measure sandstone. Water would have been obtained from wells. In the medieval period and beyond the villages were surrounded by their open fields, again sited on the gently sloping sandstone with relatively fertile brown-earth soils. Beyond the open fields on the lowest land lay meadows where hay was cut for winter feed and riverside pastures (called by their Old Norse name of *ings*). In these areas wildfowl would also have been hunted and fish caught in the River Dearne. In the highest parts of the territory of each village lay the commons and woods providing pasture, and wood and timber for fuel and building materials.

By 1200 most villages had a church or a chapel of ease, probably still in timber, built usually by the local lord of the manor, although some churches were 'multi-manorial', built at the expense of a number of landowners. Because the priest's living was based on a tenth (a tithe) of all the produce of the lord and his tenants, there emerged a pattern of churches with surrounding townships or parishes, the parish or township providing the tithe and the congregation. In the Barnsley area the parishes were mostly large whether on the Millstone Grit or the Coal Measures and contain subsidiary townships as in the parish of Penistone, for example, which contained the subsidiary townships of Gunthwaite, Denby, Ingbirchworth, Oxspring, Hunshelf, Langsett and Thurlstone, and the parish of Darfield with its subsidiary townships of Wombwell, Worsbrough, Billingley and Great and Little Houghton. Monastic influence was significant in the development of the area in the medieval period. Monk Bretton Priory was established in 1154. The influence of monastic establishments was felt far beyond their precincts. They were showered with gifts of land by landowners who wanted to pave their way into heaven and until the mid fourteenth century the monasteries directly farmed their lands and engaged in industrial enterprises. After that date they rented their lands to tenants.

Their outlying farms and industrial enterprises (which could range from stone quarrying and ironstone mining to corn milling and iron making) were called granges. Monk Bretton Priory had four granges in the surrounding area. Monastic establishments from outside South Yorkshire were also major landowners and entrepreneurs in the Barnsley area. Nostell Priory had land in Great Houghton and Thurnscoe, and in the twelfth century, Rievaulx Abbey obtained the rights to the ironstone and the woods for making charcoal in the manor of Stainborough. It is also likely that Dodworth, which had been presented to Pontefract Priory about 1090 by the Norman lord, Robert de Lacy, was replanned by the monks. The main part of the village, on either side of Town

Street (now High Street), has the characteristics of a planned medieval village with the plots of the former farmhouses (tofts) on both sides of the long village street lying at the end of long narrow and straight-sided enclosures (crofts). The town of Barnsley's development was also greatly influenced by its monastic ownership during the medieval period when it emerged as the major settlement of the area. The town had been presented by the Norman lord to the Monks of the Priory of Pontefract about 1150 and they obtained a market charter for the town in 1249. From its original site in Old Town, the town spread down Market Hill, across the Sough Dike to Cheapside and May Day Green. Coal mining was first recorded in Barnsley in 1313 and iron founding had become the staple industry of the town by 1380.

7.5.3 Post Medieval (c.1540AD to 1900AD)

The agricultural landscape underwent considerable change in this period. The break up of the open field system was under way in some localities before the end of the medieval period and there was considerable enclosure in the Tudor period throughout the country. Most of this was by private agreement. By the middle of the eighteenth century with a rising population, rising prices for agricultural products, agricultural innovation and increasing regional specialisation there was a movement to enclose the remaining open field land and associated meadows and commons. This last round of enclosure was achieved by thousands of private acts of parliament. This was the so-called 'parliamentary enclosure' which was accompanied by the building of new farmhouses amongst the new allotments.

Industrial development in this period included small-scale but widespread coal mining near the outcrops of the Silkstone and Barnsley seams in particular. Ironstone was also mined from bell pits. Also of importance at water powered sites were forges and wire mills, of which Wortley Top Forge, dating from 1727, survives in a restored state. There is also a surviving charcoal fired blast furnace at Rockley that was erected in 1652. South Yorkshire was also noted for its leather tanning industry in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries with the most important tanneries located in or near the villages of Cawthorne, Dodworth and Silkstone. Further west the wool textile industry was a not unimportant feature of the local economy. Penistone had acquired a name for a special kind of wool product called a 'Penistone', by the end of the eighteenth century there were four fulling mills on the River Don, and in 1763 a cloth hall was built in the town. Traditional long wool weavers' windows on the upper floors of cottages can still be seen in Thurlstone, hence providing evidence of the presence of a domestic weaving industry there.

One consequence of the growing importance of iron manufacturing and of the presence of the leather industry, was that the coppice management of surviving woodlands entered a golden age, providing, on a 20-25 cycle, cordwood for charcoal making, oak bark for leather tanning, and wood and timber for a myriad of small crafts. Many of these former coppice woods survive, most notably in a wide belt in the Lower Coal Measures and western part of the Middle Coal Measures from Wortley in the south to Cawthorne in the north.

The large-scale exploitation of the massive coal reserves of the Middle Coal Measures require easy access to markets within and beyond South Yorkshire. The canal network provided such a means of easy access and assisted in facilitating a long period of industrial development, population growth and settlement expansion. However, it was not until the 1790s, with the opening of the Dearne & Dove Canal, that large areas of the coalfield where the Silkstone and Barnsley seams outcropped, were opened up on any scale. The Dearne & Dove Canal left the navigable Don at Swinton and followed the Dearne valley for well over nine miles before terminating at Hoyle Mill near Barnsley.

Two cuts, each just over two miles long, were made to Elsecar and Worsbrough, both of which were connected by railroads with ironstone and coal mines further west. A second canal system, the Barnsley Canal, built by the Aire & Calder Navigation Company, with its terminus at Barnby Basin near Barugh three miles north west of Barnsley, connected the Dearne & Dove system with West Yorkshire. This canal was opened between the River Calder and Hoyle Mill in 1799 and to its terminus at Barnby Basin in 1802.

7.5.4 Industrial 1900 AD to Date

Within the wider area and at the turn of the 20th century coal was the most important industry in the Barnsley area and by far the largest employer. The 1910 Borough Pocket Guide of Barnsley describes the coal trade as the "staple trade of the town and district". However, the profitable Barnsley seam had been virtually worked out by the end of the 1940s but coal was still to be found in 24 seams throughout the Yorkshire coalfield. By the mid 1970s the Barnsley coalfield was in decline but as a result of massive investment the 1983 Barnsley Town guide noted "a new coalfield-from-old is being created, taking Barnsley's 16 pits and 15,000 mineworkers well into the next century on a secure and profitable footing". However, this was not to be. The demise of the coal-mining industry followed hard on the heels of the 1984-85 Miners' Strike, and by 1992 only two pits remained open in the Barnsley coalfield: Grimethorpe and Houghton Main. These too were nominated for closure by the end of that year.

At the site itself the Rabbit Ings spoil tip appears to have been used for the deposition of colliery spoil since 1908 from one such site. The spoil was derived from the Monkton Main Colliery, established 1875 (later the New Monkton Colliery), located to the west of the site. The colliery was linked to the Barnsley Canal, Midland Railway and MS & L railway and had associated brickworks, gas works and coke ovens. The colliery became New Monkton Colliery in 1901 and started to affect this area by 1919. It continued to work until 1966 when the Royston Drift mine opened. Royston Drift mine ceased coal production in 1989. The drift site itself was abandoned in 1990.

8.0 HISTORIC MAPPING SURVEY

Extracts of selected historic maps can be seen in Appendix D

Historic maps show an area of fairly regular enclosures probably enclosed from open moorland. Part of the area is named as Whin cover which suggests it was covered in gorse (Field 1972: 253). By Jefferys 1775 map the moorland had been enclosed. This may have been around the same time as the enclosure of the adjacent Low Common in 1773 (date from English 1985).

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1854 shows an area relatively devoid of industrial workings save for a number of quarries, presumably used for open cast mining of coal or clay. These are noted as Offley Bank Quarry to the west, Whun or Whum Quarry to the south east with Sandybridge Quarry lying adjacent. The Monkton Colliery branch line is not visible at this date, however, a bank or dyke is evident that runs adjacent to Offley Bank Quarry and may have acted as a conduit that served the Offley Bank Quarry which lays immediately adjacent. Sandybridge Dyke forms the southern extremity of the site and there are a number of noted springs particularly in the southwest corner.

By the OS map of 1898 Monkton Colliery is well established as is the Monkton Main Colliery Branch Line which transverses the site with the Hull Barnsley & West Riding Junction located running east to west at the southern edge of the site. The original quarries are still in evidence at this time although Whun has disappeared. Contouring on the map also suggests that substantial colliery spoil tipping has begun.

By the 1948 OS Map it is noted that an athletics ground is in place to the south and east of the site and that Royston is becoming more established as the colliery expands with allotment gardens and football pitch all highlighted. More emphasis is also being placed by cartographers on the tip site that appears to be still in use.

The OS maps of 1966 and 1990 show a landscape much the same as that of today. A secondary branch mainline is noted along the northern part of the site with the original north south Monkton Line having been dismantled. By 1990 both sets of tracks appear to have been dismantled although the OS sheet does note a mineral railway at western part of the site.

9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

With the exception of the area earmarked for the sports pitch and changing rooms, to the south west, the area to the north west and the extreme outer edge of the main site the development has a **Negligible** potential to disturb archaeological deposits. This is due to the nature of the area itself and the successive tipping episodes associated with Monckton Colliery. This spoil tipping has produced a mound that is on average 45m in gradation. It is also noted that at the sports ground the intention is to create a platform for the proposed sports pitches, utilising primarily soil making materials, for a drainage system to be laid thus sealing any archaeological deposits that maybe be present in this area.

There is the slight possibility that industrial remains dating to earlier phases of the site maybe uncovered to the north west during landscaping but other than the dismantled railway very few structures were noted in this area from 1854 onwards, however, this is not to suggest that none existed and dating possibly to activity at the earlier quarries.

To the north west of the site there are number of concrete platforms that are associated to the drift mine. The structures have been removed leaving the concrete raft foundation that may seal archaeological productive deposits dating to almost any period. With regard to direct impacts such as on site activities any disturbance of sub-surface deposits, below the made ground, have the potential to disturb, destroy, alter or have a negative effect on hitherto unknown archaeological contexts. Such activities as piling, utility installation inclusive of drainage activity can all have an undue effect on the archaeology.

10.0 MITIGATION AND EVALUATION

Further evaluation would be best served in two ways. In the area earmarked for the sports pitches with associated changing facilities and car park it would be recommended that a geophysical survey be utilized to identify any archaeology that maybe present within this area. This would a rapid and cost effective method of assessment but is only recommended on the basis that ground works were to impact areas that are at present free from made ground. However, as was noted, this area will see the formation of a sports pitch platform primarily using soil materials and will seal the entire area and ferrous interference from industrial use at the site may render a geophysical survey all but useless in which case it would be recommended that a watching brief be utilised to identify archaeology as and when virgin ground is disturbed. If this can be formed without due damage or disturbance to the area, inclusive of the installation of any utilities then the need for a geophysical survey would be unnecessary as any archaeological deposits would be effectively sealed and preserved in-situ.

Secondly in the area to the north west where concrete rafting pads currently sit representing the former conveyor area it would be recommended that once these pads are removed a watching brief be carried out on the area below the pads to examine if any archaeological features are present and to inspect, identify and record any archaeology that may be revealed by construction. It would also be beneficial to commission a photographic survey of any extant buildings, structures, or areas of industrial interest that will be destroyed as part of the overall scheme.

All of the above mitigating recommendations should be carried out in line with a written scheme of investigation agreed with Andy Lines of South Yorkshire County Councils Archaeology Service.

11.0 REFERENCES

Barnsley Borough Council landscape assessment Plan 2002

DoE (1990) Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 Archaeology and Planning.

DoE (1994) Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 Planning and the Historic Environment.

HMSO (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

HMSO (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.

Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk). Accessed February 2007.

Historic Mapping;

OS Sheets: 1854, 1894, 1908, 1938, 1948, 1966, 1990, 2000

APPENDIX A

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (PPG16, Annex 3), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	▪ World Heritage Sites ▪ Assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives ▪ Historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, whether designated or not or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	▪ Scheduled Monuments ▪ Undesignated assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives ▪ Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings ▪ Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in the listing grade ▪ Conservation Areas containing very important buildings ▪ Designated & undesignated historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance and of demonstrable national sensitivity or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	▪ Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives ▪ Grade II Listed Buildings ▪ Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association ▪ Other Conservation Areas ▪ Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with regional sensitivity or with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) ▪ Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	▪ Undesignated assets of local importance ▪ Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. ▪ 'Locally Listed' buildings or historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association ▪ Historic landscapes and townscapes with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups, but with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. ▪ Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	▪ Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. ▪ Buildings of no architectural or historical note. ▪ Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

APPENDIX B
Proposed Development Designs



- NOTES:
1. DO NOT SCALE. CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS
 2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
 3. EXISTING SITE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION TAKEN FROM UK COAL SURVEY (DATE UNKNOWN)
 4. THE SURVEY INFORMATION USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS DRAWING IS NOT WARRANTED. IT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THIS SURVEY INFORMATION PROVIDED

KEY

— PLANNING BOUNDARY

- - - SITE BOUNDARY

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

REV	DESCRIPTION	LA	PB	PB	DATE
A	Boundary amended at SE & NE corners				26.03.08

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ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

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www.wyg.com

PROJECT: A039273

RABBIT INGS COLLIERY RECLAMATION

DRAWING TITLE:

RED LINE & SITE BOUNDARIES

SCALE	A1	DRAWN	DATE	CHECKED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
1:2500	ATF	FEB 08	PB	FEB 08	PB	FEB 08	
PROJECT No:	A039273	OFFICE TYPE	5101 C&S	DRAWING No:	205	REVISION	A

APPENDIX C

Recorded Cultural Heritage Site

Listed Buildings (HER and English Heritage)

IDENTIFIER	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING
<u>424970</u>	Church of St Peter. 13th and 15th century but incorporating some Norman fabric. It has been substantially altered and restored. Coursed squared sandstone and stone slate roofs with a tower. (NMR52580)	I	<u>438690</u>	<u>412602</u>
<u>424972</u>	The Old Schoolroom, Church Lane, now a parish room. Probably 16th century built of coursed squared sandstone and stone slate roof. School was endowed in the mid 17th century.	II	<u>438719</u>	<u>412616</u>
<u>424973</u>	Cross Shaft approximately 4 metres south of South Chapel of Church of St Peter. Probably late medieval in date. A sandstone square base with moulded corners, square socket and chamfered shaft.	II	<u>438703</u>	<u>412588</u>
<u>424975</u>	Monuments in a row 3 1/2 to 10 1/2 metres south of south east corner of Church of St Peter commemorating Johnathan Green, Robert Bedford and two Thomas Dunhills.	II	<u>438710</u>	<u>412584</u>
<u>424977</u>	Parkinson Monument 4 metres south of South Chapel of Church of St Peter and 1 metre west of Cross Shaft. Early 18th century.	II	<u>438696</u>	<u>412588</u>
<u>424979</u>	Richardson Monument 6 metres south of junction of south aisle and Chapel of Church of St Peter. Early 18th century.	II	<u>438691</u>	<u>412585</u>
<u>424981</u>	Green Monument 12 metres south of South Chapel of Church of St Peter commemorates two children and and latter addition of their father. Early 18th century.	II	<u>438702</u>	<u>412573</u>
<u>424982</u>	Methley Tomb Chest 17 metres south of South Chapel of Church of St Peter. Early 19th century included for historic interest of inscription.	II	<u>438693</u>	<u>412566</u>
<u>424984</u>	Watson Tomb Chest 12 metres south of tower of Church of St Peter. Early 18th century.	II	<u>438675</u>	<u>412582</u>
<u>424987</u>	Felkirk House, Church Lane. Early 19th century but with a rear wing of early to mid 18th century date. Coursed squared sandstone with slate roofs.	II	<u>438737</u>	<u>412585</u>
<u>425349</u>	Hodroyd Hall, High Well Hill Lane. 17th century house remodelled and enlarged in the 19th century, now three dwellings. Coursed squared sandstone with stone slate roofs. (NMR 511025)	II	<u>439068</u>	<u>412752</u>

Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites (NMR and HER) (South Yorkshire County Council)

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>501287</u>	<u>437381</u>	<u>411656</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Royston and Notton railway station on the North Midlands Railway, opened in 1840, closed in 1968.
<u>1394762</u>	<u>439138</u>	<u>411075</u>	<u>Medieval / Post-Medieval</u>	Post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks and medieval/ post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Shafton. Some areas appear to be no longer extant on the latest 1989 and 1993 aerial photography.
<u>1394672</u>	<u>436658</u>	<u>412627</u>	<u>Prehistoric/Roman</u>	A prehistoric/ Roman sub-circular double-ditched enclosure and ditches are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The enclosure is incomplete and part of the north-western side is cut by a modern railway embankment. A number of fragmentary ditches are visible although their relationship with the enclosure is unclear.
<u>1394742</u>	<u>438650</u>	<u>412156</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the township of South Hiendley. None appears to be extant on the latest 1989 and 1993 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.
<u>1394605</u>	<u>438916</u>	<u>411952</u>	<u>Prehistoric / Roman</u>	Ditches of probable prehistoric/ Roman date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The features are fragmentary and are all aligned approximately north-east south-west.
<u>661039</u>	<u>437500</u>	<u>412200</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Monkton Cokeworks. Brickworks established in 1875, the sinking of 2 shafts also begun at this time. Twelve beehive coke ovens were erected in 1879 and several by-product ovens were built in 1884. The company was restructured and renamed New Monckton Collieries Limited. The plants present overns date from 1976-9.
<u>921445</u>	<u>438088</u>	<u>412721</u>	<u>Iron Age / Roman</u>	A rectangular ditched enclosure and ditch of probable Iron Age/ Roman date and pits and ditches of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The enclosure is near complete with an entrance to the south-west. Various ditches and a group of elongated pits are also visible.
<u>1394579</u>	<u>438484</u>	<u>410974</u>	<u>Modern</u>	A modern spoil heap is visible as an earthwork on air photographs.

<u>1394687</u>	<u>438543</u>	<u>413232</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Post medieval coal workings are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs. A number of different types of extraction can be identified. There are shallow, irregular scoops in ridge and furrow and large round pits in Cawker Wood.
<u>52593</u>	<u>438801</u>	<u>412817</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Site of a post medieval tannery are visible as earthworks on air photographs. Well preserved earthwork platforms, water channels and pond. Area now overgrown with only pond and water channels visible. Scheduled Monument.
<u>1394587</u>	<u>438507</u>	<u>411214</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	Medieval windmill mounds and an enclosure and ditches of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The two windmill mounds are visible as crosses. One may be surrounded by a penannular ditch. To the east of these features is a three sided enclosure and ditches, the date of which is unclear but maybe associated with the windmills.
<u>1394749</u>	<u>439076</u>	<u>412376</u>	<u>Medieval / Post-Medieval</u>	Medieval/ post medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval ridge and furrow and narrow ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs in the township of South Hiendley. Some areas appear to be no longer extant on the latest 1
<u>1394682</u>	<u>439225</u>	<u>411886</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	Pits of uncertain date or origin are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The features may represent coal extraction.
<u>1394774</u>	<u>437856</u>	<u>413414</u>	<u>Medieval / Post-Medieval</u>	Medieval/ post medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval narrow ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks and post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs in the township of Havercroft with Cold Hiendley. Some areas no longer extant on 1989 and 1992 photography.
<u>1394767</u>	<u>438585</u>	<u>410377</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Cudworth. Most areas appear to be no longer extant on the latest 1993 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.
<u>1394675</u>	<u>438464</u>	<u>412503</u>	<u>Iron Age / Roman / Medieval / Post-Medieval</u>	Prehistoric/ Roman and Iron Age/ Roman ditches and a post medieval/ medieval bank are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. A number of fragmentary ditches are visible, some of which may be part of a field system. One section of ditch may be the corner of an enclosure.
<u>1394582</u>	<u>438198</u>	<u>412241</u>	<u>Modern</u>	Modern spoil heaps are visible as earthworks on air photographs.

<u>1394607</u>	<u>438296</u>	<u>410698</u>	<u>Iron Age / Roman</u>	Probable Iron Age/ Roman field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The features are fragmentary but appear to form long, rectangular fields lying on an approximately east west alignment.
<u>1394620</u>	<u>436833</u>	<u>412636</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Post medieval bell pits are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Five pits can be seen.
<u>52594</u>	<u>438965</u>	<u>412830</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	Hodroyd Felkirk. Medieval settlement remains are visible as earthworks on air photographs. These comprise a hollow way running north-east south-west. Banks, ditches and a scarp run perpendicular to this. To the north-west is a broad bank and an area of post medieval ridge and furrow. Oval depressions may be the remains of kilns or similar structures. Scheduled Monument.
<u>1394602</u>	<u>439545</u>	<u>411718</u>	<u>Prehistoric / Roman</u>	Possible prehistoric/ Roman ditches and a pit of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Though a natural origin cannot be dismissed they are very similar to examples 500m to the north-west. The pit is rectangular and its function is unknown.
<u>511025</u>	<u>439100</u>	<u>412800</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Hodroyd Hall. House built in the first half of the 17th century, with early 18th and 19th century alterations.
<u>1374644</u>	<u>477083</u>	<u>429526</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	The Hull and Doncaster Railway, which formed part of the Hull and Barnsley Railway, was an independent railway opened in 1885 between Cudworth and Hull (Alexandra Dock). Closed to passenger traffic in 1955, goods traffic ceased between Hull and Wrangbook in 1967 and the line was dismantled.
<u>1374909</u>	<u>439011</u>	<u>415701</u>	<u>Modern</u>	The Dearne Valley Junction Railway was authorised as a northwards extension of the Dearne Valley Railway to Crofton West Junction south of Wakefield. It opened in 1905, closed to passengers in 1951, to all traffic in 1966, after which it was dismantled.
<u>1394770</u>	<u>437697</u>	<u>410559</u>	<u>Medieval / Post-Medieval</u>	Medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval ridge and furrow and narrow ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks and earthworks in the parish of Royston. Some areas appear to be no longer extant on the latest 1993 Ordnance Survey photography.
<u>1033569</u>	<u>437161</u>	<u>410058</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Barnsley Canal authorised 1793, closed 1946. Partly visible as an earthwork, partly destroyed. Canal feeder and reservoir are still extant.

<u>1366071</u>	<u>443024</u>	<u>388966</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	The North Midlands Railway was a Midlands Railway venture to link Derby with Leeds via Masborough (Rotherham) and opened in 1840. It opened up many limestone quarries and coalfields for exploitation. Some sections have been dismantled.
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Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites HER (West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service))

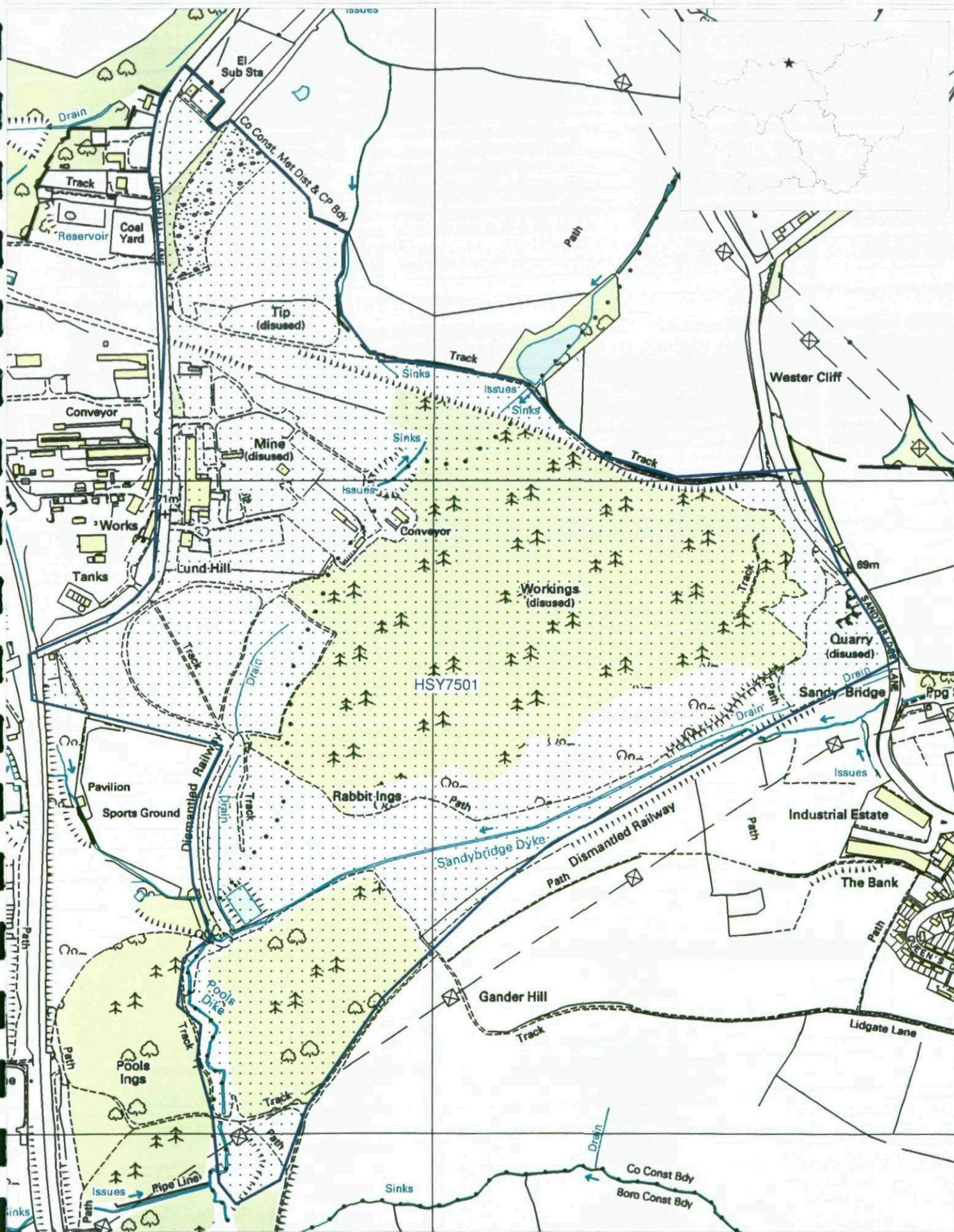
<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Grid Reference</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>512</u>	<u>SE 380 125</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	Area of rectilinear closely spaced cropmarks of unknown origin.
<u>513</u>	<u>SE 386 126</u>	<u>Med/Post Med</u>	St Peters Church. Listed Building
<u>1549</u>	<u>SE 390 128</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	Hodroyd deserted medieval village. Rare example of earthwork settlement in this area. Earthworks not well pronounced but consist of holloway, tenements and ridge and furrow remains. Scheduled Monument.
<u>1739</u>	<u>SE 39 12</u>	<u>Romano-British/Medieval</u>	Romano-British greyware base sherd. Surface find with medieval pottery. Findspot unknown.
<u>2090</u>		<u>Post medieval</u>	Post-medieval tannery. Scheduled Monument.
<u>2543</u>	<u>SE 3899 1266</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	Garden set in angle formed by road junction between Kirkgate and High Well Lane. This may be the Nostell Priory garden documented in the 13th century. The interpretation is based on conjecture between the similarity of situations as described in documentary sources. The field name Hall Croft on the tithe award may indicate an association with Hodroyd Hall.
<u>4207</u>	<u>SE 383 131</u>	<u>Post Medieval</u>	Possible post-medieval tannery with bell pits, ridge and furrow and other earthworks.
<u>4234</u>	<u>SE 369 125 to SE 372 121</u>	<u>Post Medieval</u>	Section of the Barnsley canal on the West/South Yorkshire border. Partly waterfilled in 1960s.
<u>4662</u>	<u>SE 385 120</u>	<u>Modern</u>	Pillar and stall working of uncertain date exposed during open cast mining on 1981. Finds included a number of pitprops and mining tools. Workings close to surface, narrow and 5ft in height. May date to 1926 strike.
<u>5417</u>	<u>SE 390 127</u>	<u>Prehistoric</u>	Flint thumb scraper and one piece of chert found in Hodroyd croft.
<u>5786</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	<u>SE 390 127</u>	Hodroyd Hall moated medieval house. A tithe barn was located to the north-west of the Hall. It may have belonged to Nostell priory or been associated with the garden (2543). Later house on the site now a Listed Building.
<u>6315</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>SE 382 126</u>	Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure with entrance on most southerly side. Northern side less clear and may have breaks in the enclosing ditch. Other linear marks in the vicinity likely to be of modern date.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record

14 April 2008 Scale 1:7400

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APPENDIX D

Historic Mapping

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CLIENT DETAILS Envirocheck Order No. QC150198_2_1
(00-Aug-2002 12:00)
 Customer Ref: Gillian Smith, QC
 Parkman Ltd
 Parkman House Lloyd Drive
 ELLESMERE PORT
 South Wirral L65 9HQ

SITE DETAILS Grid Reference 438040 411860
 Rabbit Ings
 Royston Drift Mine
 Lund Hill Lane
 ROYSTON

Historical Map Legend

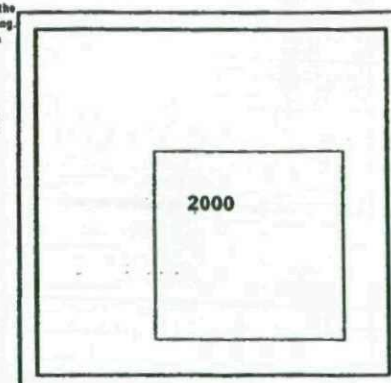
	Non-coniferous Trees		Pylon
	Coniferous Trees		Telephone Line (where shown)
	Orchard		Electricity Transmission Line (with poles)
	Rough Grassland		Gravel Pit
	Heath		Shingle
	Scrub		Refuse Tip or Slag Heap
	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds		Sand
	County Boundary (England only)		Sand Pit
	Civil Parish or Community Boundary		Slopes
	Constituency Boundary		District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough Boundary

ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

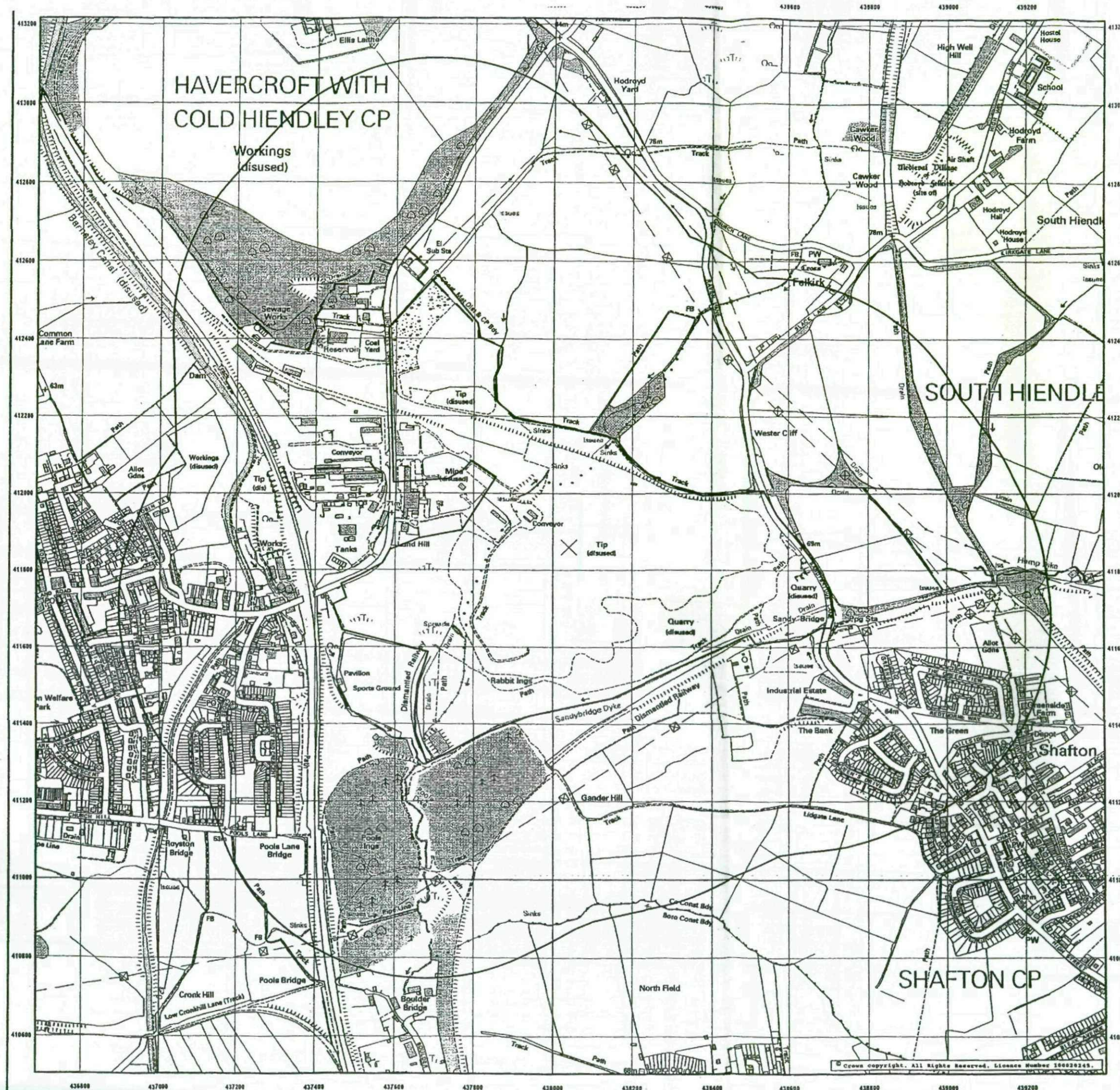
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan[®] which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970.

The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Source map scale - 1:10,000



Date(s) of Publication



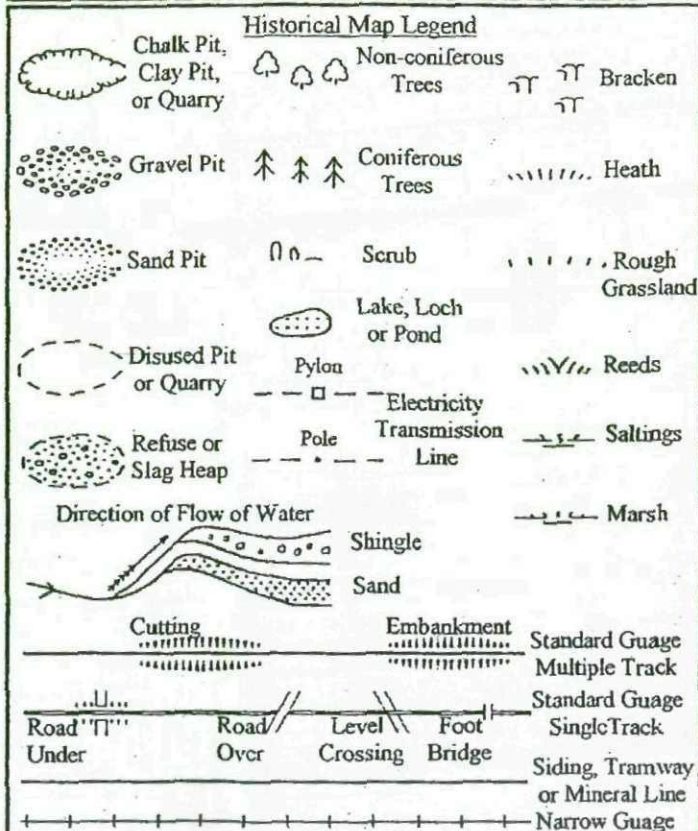


CLIENT DETAILS Envirocheck Order No. QC150198_2_1
(5th Aug 2002 12:00)

Customer Ref: Gillian Smith, QC
Parkman Ltd
Parkman House Lloyd Drive
ELLESMERE PORT
South Wirral L65 3HQ

SITE DETAILS Grid Reference 438040 411860

Rabbit Ings
Royston Drift Mine
Lund Hill Lane
ROYSTON

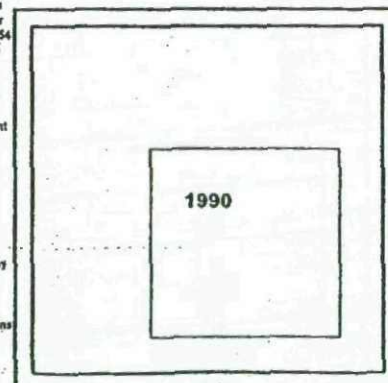


ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given on the right therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

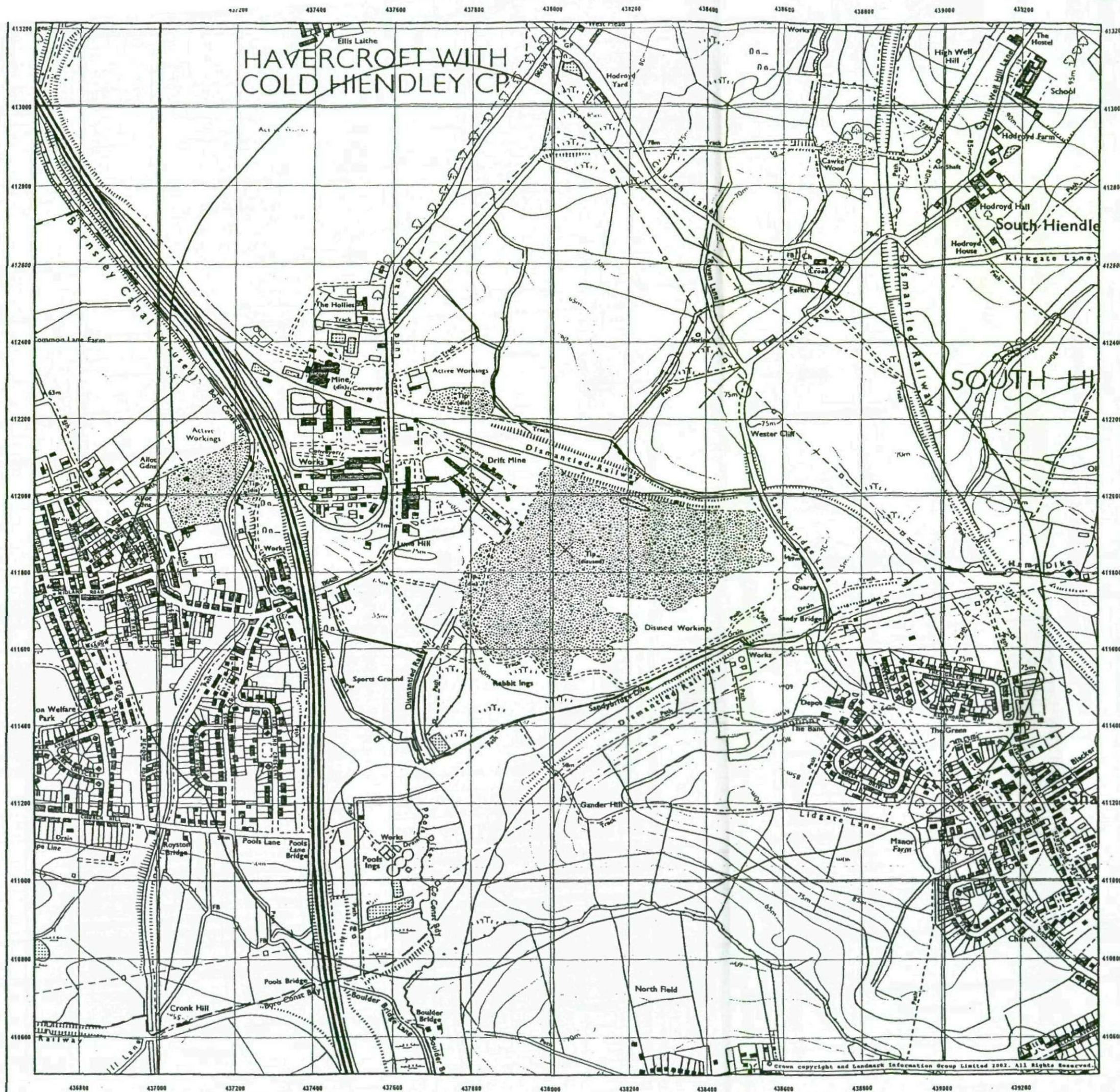
In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overlaid with the National Grid. In 1979, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Source map scale - 1:10,000



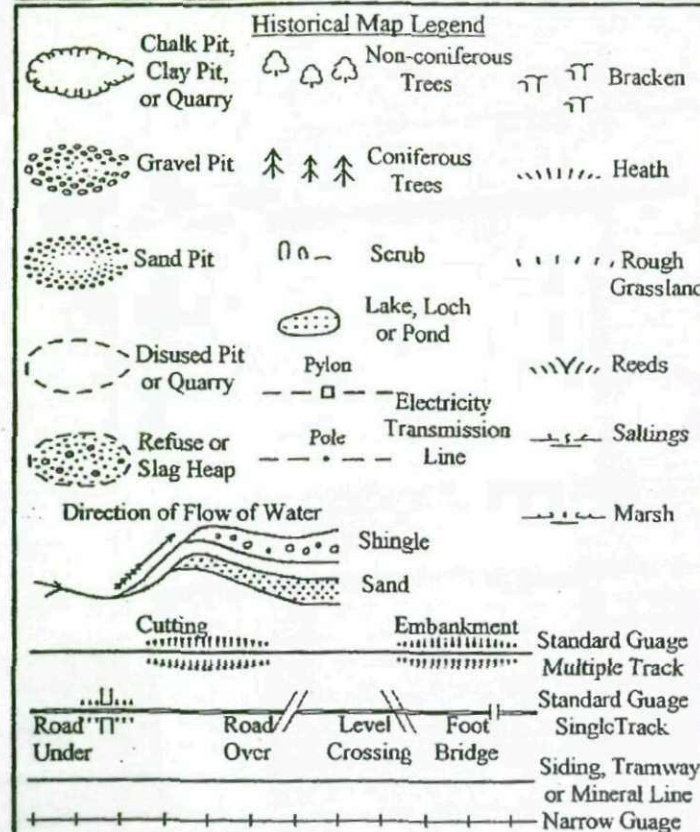
Date(s) of Publication





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(20-Aug-2002 11:27)
Customer Ref: Gillian Smith, QC
Parkman Ltd
Parkman House Lloyd Drive
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South Wirral L65 9HQ

SITE DETAILS Grid Reference 438040 411860
Rabbit Ings
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Lund Hill Lane
ROYSTON

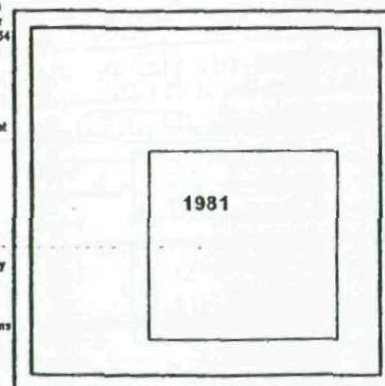


ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

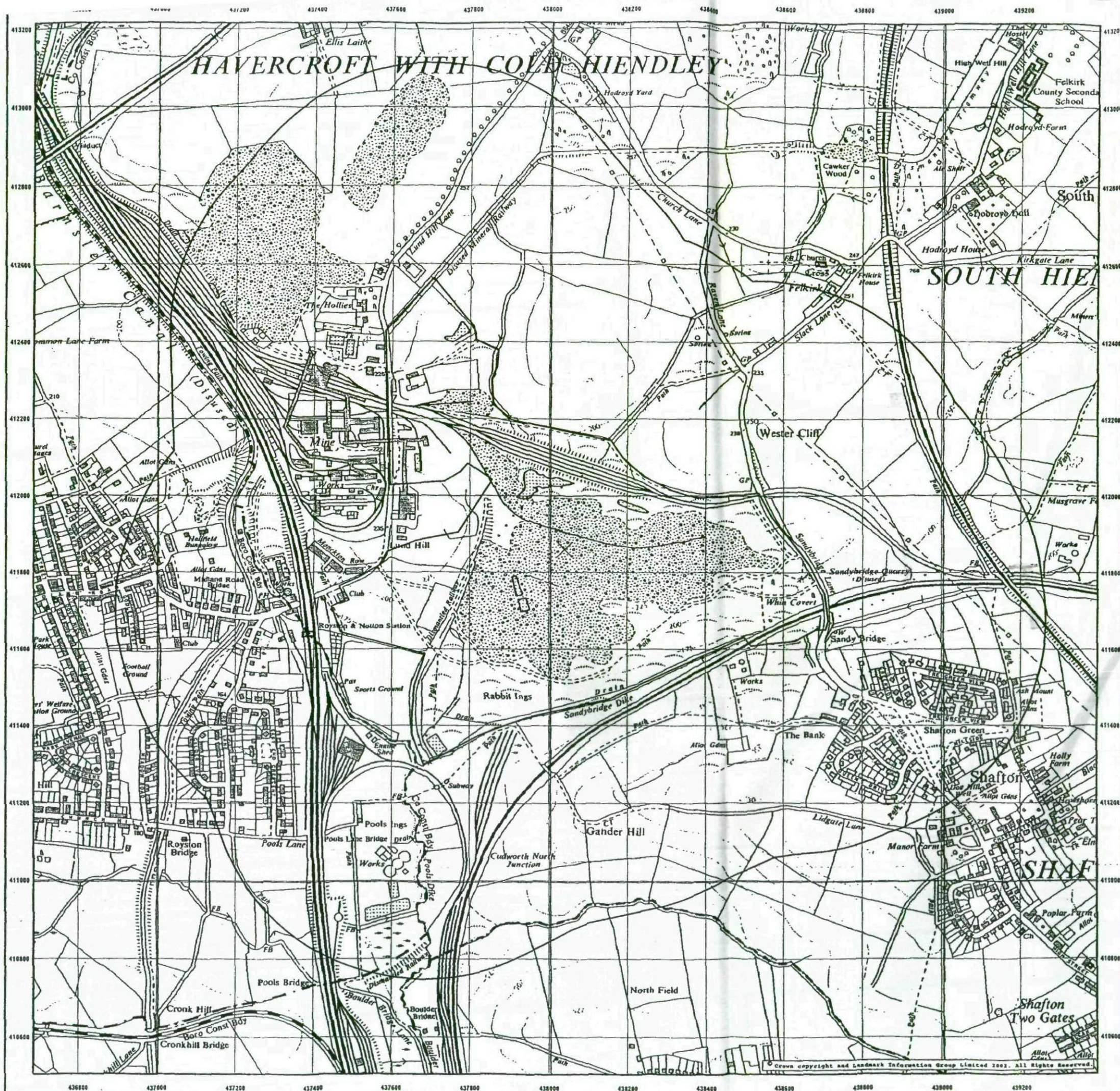
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given on the right therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially reprinted with the National Grid. In 1978, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Source map scale - 1:10,000



Date(s) of Publication



CLIENT DETAILS Envirocheck Order No. QC150198_2_1
Customer Ref: Gillian Smith_QC
Parkman Ltd
Parkman House Lloyd Drive
ELLESMERE PORT
South Wirral L65 9HQ

SITE DETAILS Grid Reference 438040 411860
Rabbit Ings
Royston Drift Mine
Lund Hill Lane
ROYSTON

Historical Map Legend

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit, or Quarry	Non-coniferous Trees	Bracken
Gravel Pit	Coniferous Trees	Heath
Sand Pit	Scrub	Rough Grassland
Disused Pit or Quarry	Lake, Loch or Pond	Reeds
Refuse or Slag Heap	Pylon	Saltings
	Electricity Transmission Line	Marsh
Direction of Flow of Water		
Cutting	Shingle	
Sand	Embankment	
Road Under	Road Over	Level Crossing
Foot Bridge	Standard Gauge Multiple Track	Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line	Narrow Gauge

ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

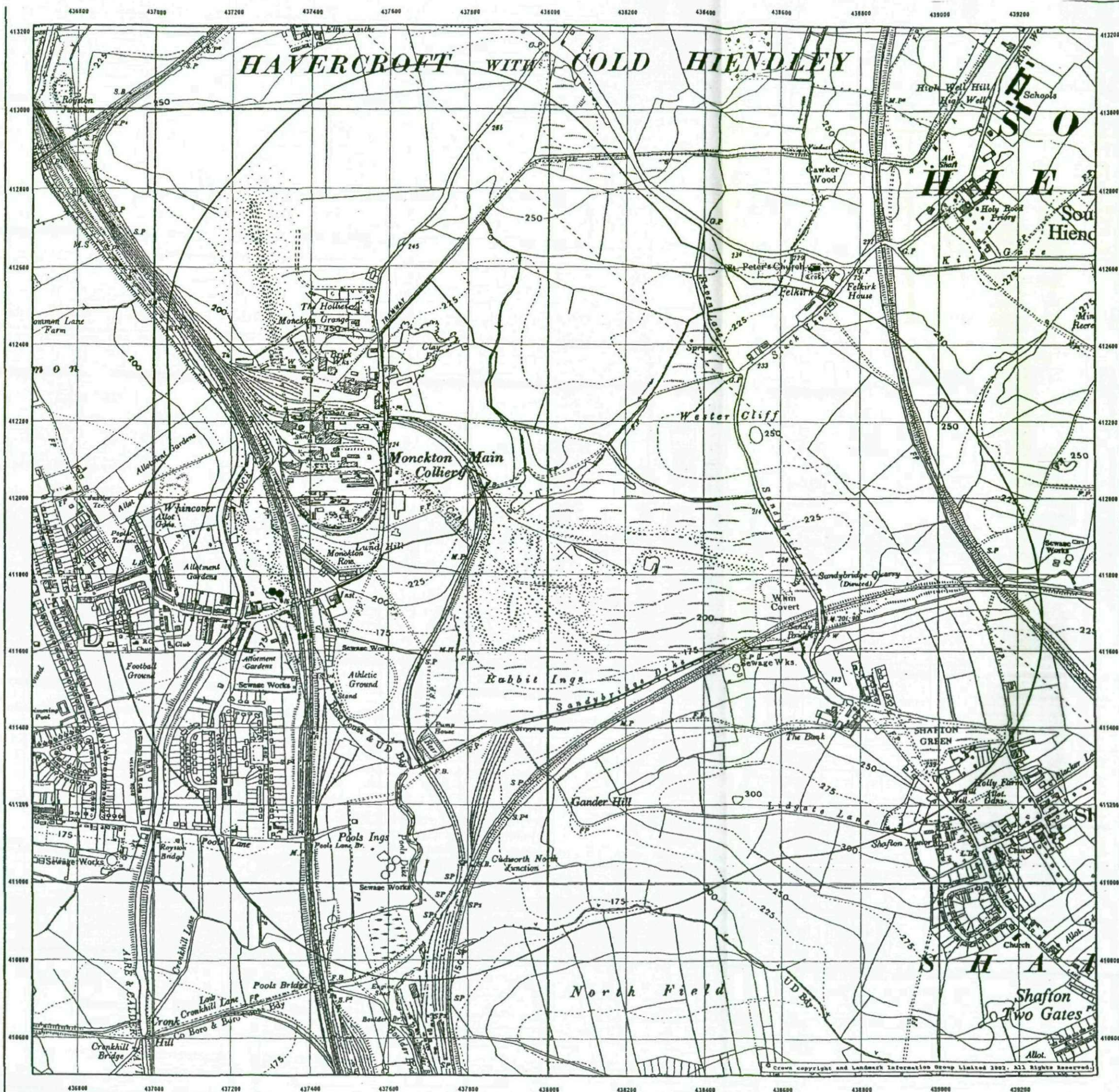
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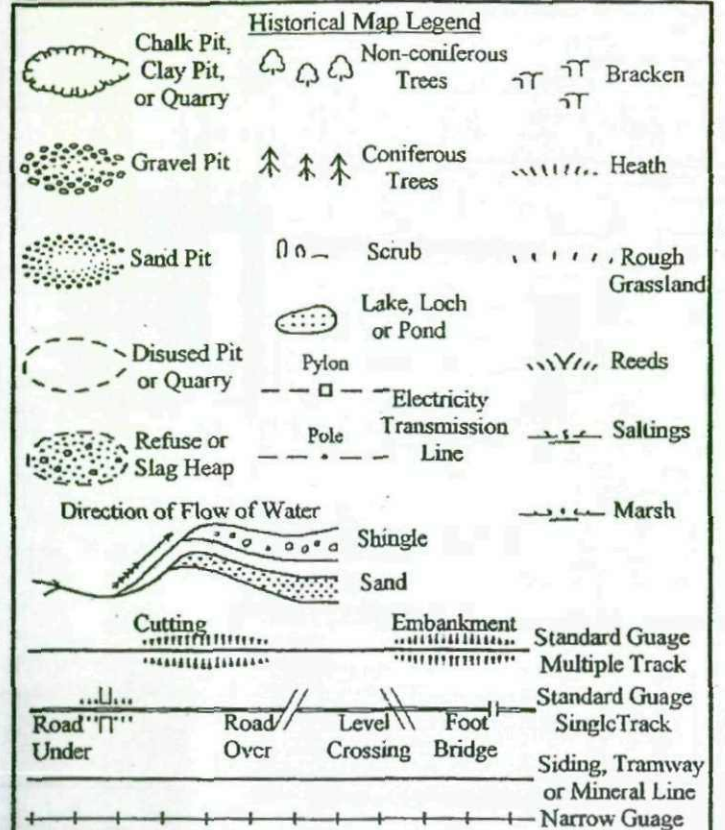
1966

Date(s) of Publication



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South Wirral L65 3HQ

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Lund Hill Lane
ROYSTON

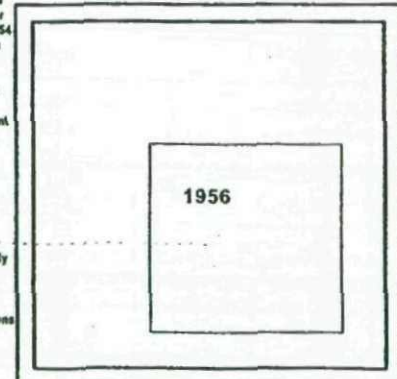


ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

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Source map scale - 1:10,560



Date(s) of Publication

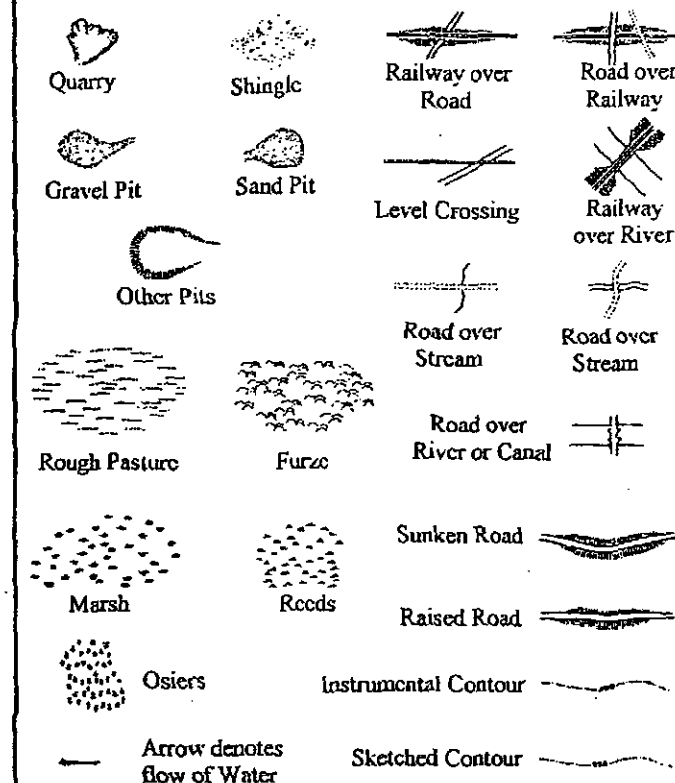
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South Wirral L65 9HQ

SITE DETAILS Grid Reference 438040 411860

Rabbit Ings
Royston Drift Mine
Lund Hill Lane
ROYSTON

Historical Map Legend

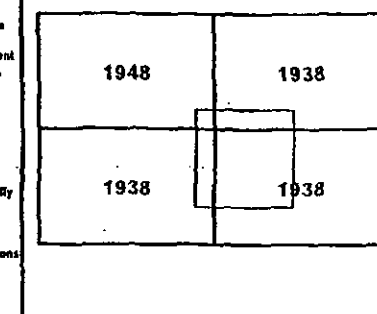


YORKSHIRE

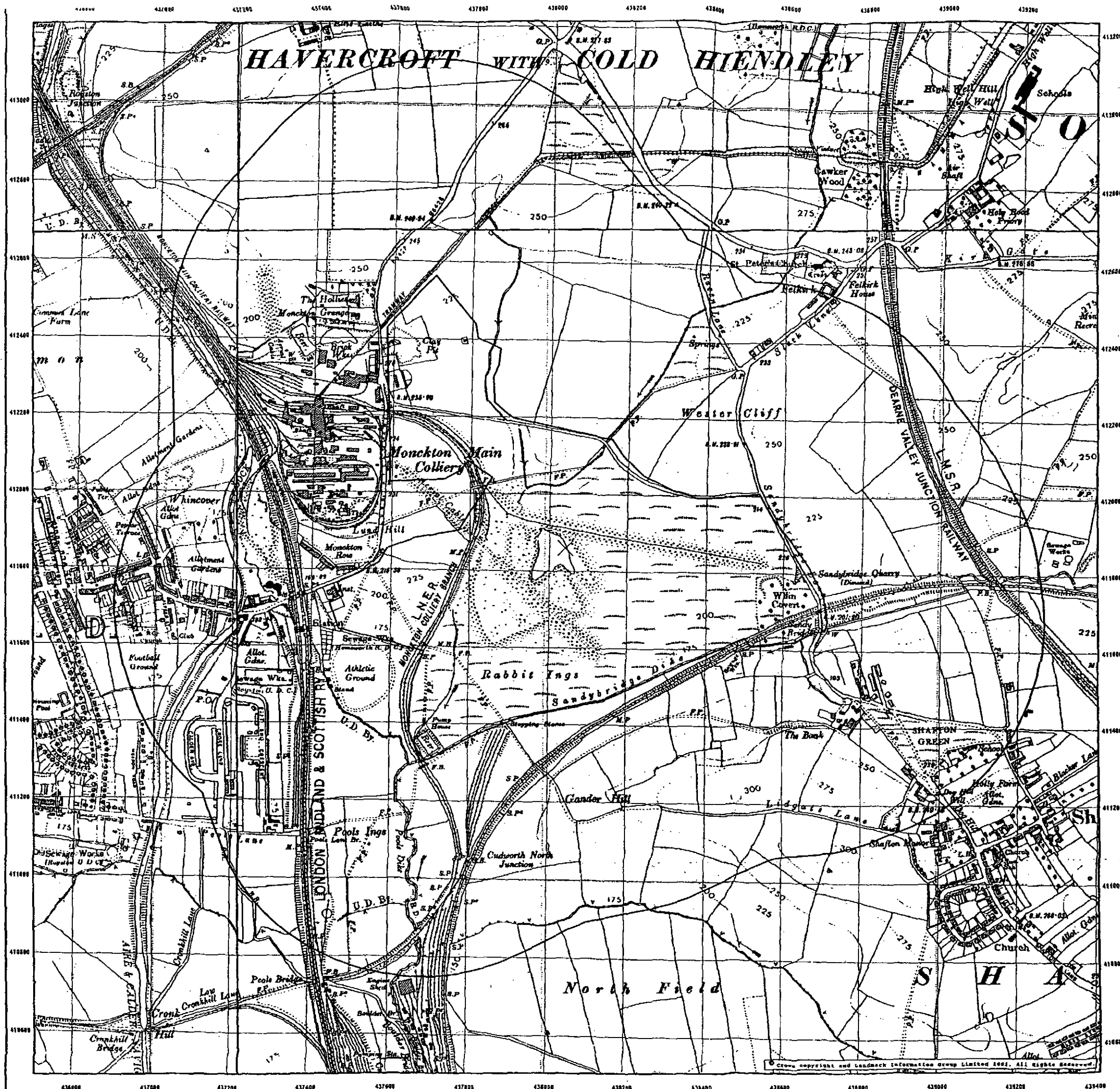
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SITE DETAILS Grid Reference 438040 411860
 Rabbit Ings
 Royston Drift Mine
 Lund Hill Lane
 ROYSTON

Historical Map Legend

Quarry	Shingle	Railway over Road	Road over Railway
Gravel Pit	Sand Pit	Level Crossing	Railway over River
Other Pits		Road over Stream	Road over Stream
Rough Pasture	Furze	Road over River or Canal	
Marsh	Reeds	Sunken Road	
Osiers		Raised Road	
		Instrumental Contour	
Arrow denotes flow of Water		Sketched Contour	

YORKSHIRE

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Source map scale - 1:10,560

1894	1894
1894	1894

Date(s) of Publication

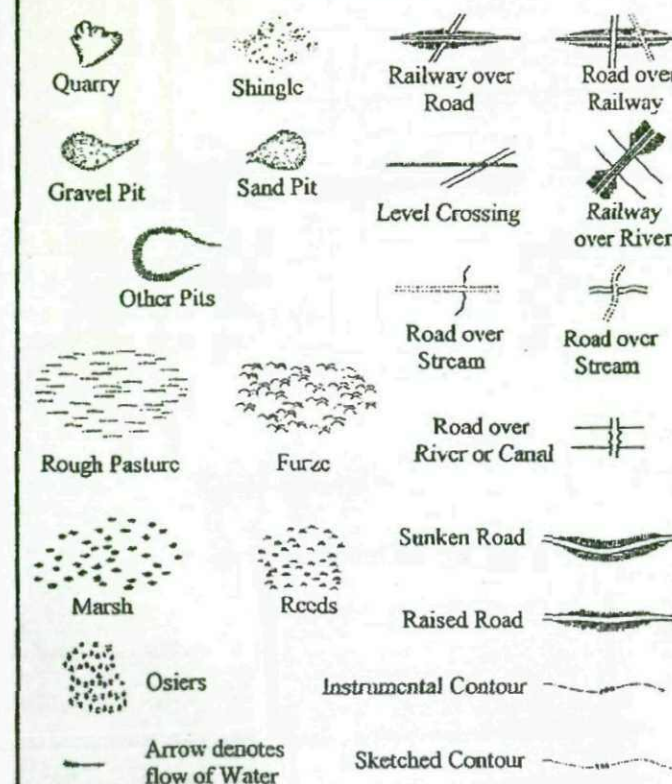
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Historical Map Legend

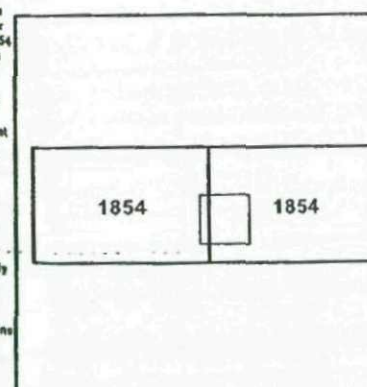


YORKSHIRE

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Source map scale - 1:10,560



Date(s) of Publication



WHITE YOUNG GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

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This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYGE. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYGE using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

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The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYGE accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

September 2006