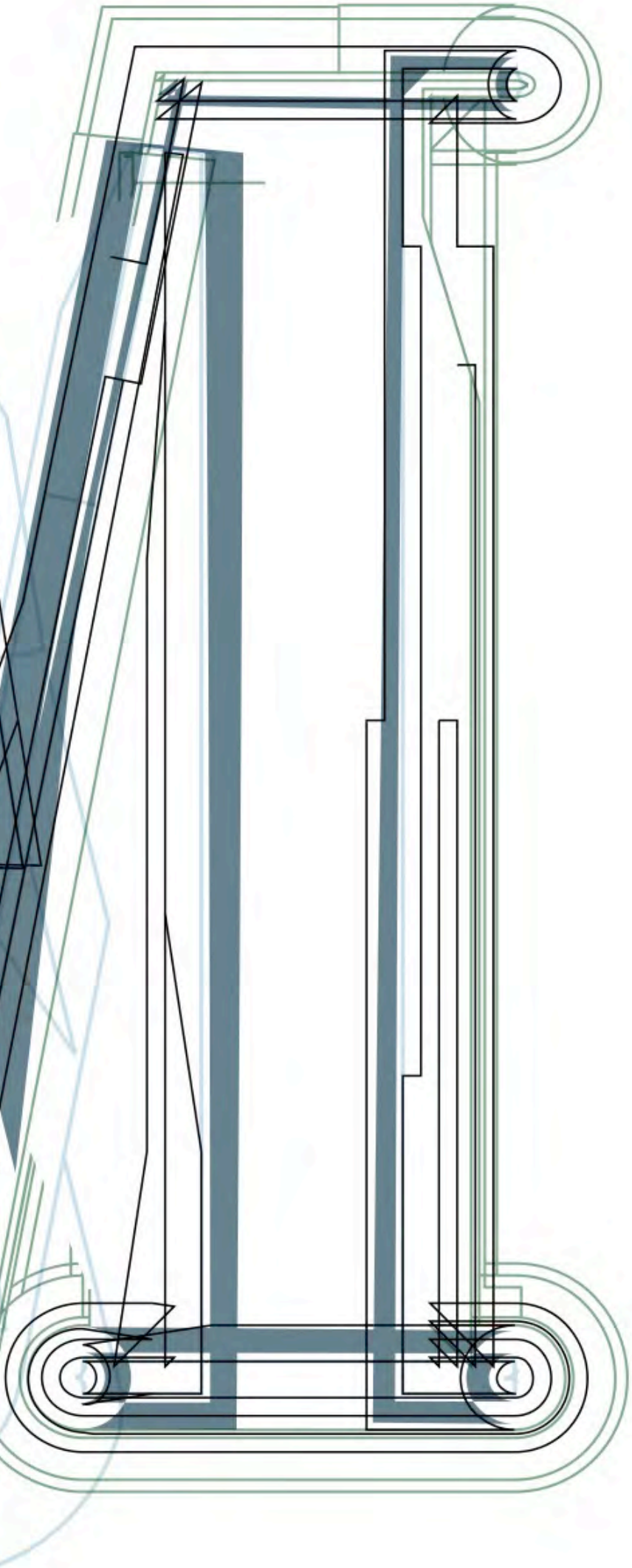


m b Heritage

Newett Homes Ltd

Residential Development of
Land off Green Road
Dodworth, Barnsley

Built Heritage Statement

m b Heritage

Newett Homes Ltd

Residential Development of Land off Green Road Dodworth, Barnsley

Built Heritage Statement

m b Heritage & Planning Ltd
Leeds

E: enquiries@mbheritage.co.uk

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.01 This Statement, prepared on behalf of Newett Homes Ltd, sets out an assessment of the potential impacts upon the historic environment arising from proposals for the residential development of land off Green Road, Dodworth, Barnsley. The proposals relate to the erection of 50 no. dwellings with associated highways and drainage infrastructure and landscaping. The site extent and proposed development layout is included as Appendix 1.

1.02 The Statement consolidates and updates previous heritage assessments made in respect of the residential development of the site:

Archaeological Research Services Ltd. 2008. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Report No. 2008/83).

Johnson Mowat. 2016. Addendum Heritage Statement.

1.03 These assessments were submitted as part of approved outline planning applications for the development of the site and approved in 2013 (LPA Ref: 2012/0797) and 2016 (2016/0268). A copy of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (2008) which sets out relevant historic environment baseline data and historic map regression for the site is included at Appendix 2. In granted previous approval for the development of the site the Local Planning Authority did not identify any constraints or policy objections in respect to heritage matters. It is however appropriate to review and, where appropriate update, previous assessment studies and this is set out within this Statement.

1.04 The Statement follows National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (Framework) and good practice guidance in assessing the heritage significance of those identified designated and non-designated assets potentially affected by the proposed development. The Statement is structured as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 - Policy Context and Guidance

Summarises the principal policy and best practice guidance relevant to the assessment.

Section 3 – Baseline Assessment of Significance

Sets out an overview of historic environment baseline information, including mapping information relevant to the site. Identifies those heritage assets potentially affected by the development.

Section 4 - Assessment of Development Impact

Assesses the potential impact of the development proposal upon the significance of heritage assets falling within the vicinity of the site and where appropriate, makes recommendations on measures to remove or reduce any harmful impacts identified.

1.05 A site walkover was undertaken during May 2022. This Statement considers potential built heritage impact and does not assess archaeological potential.

2.0 POLICY AND ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

Legal Context

2.01 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out a general duty for local planning authorities in respect of works affecting a listed building, to *"have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."*

2.02 This statutory duty must be given great weight and importance in the decision-taking process.

National Planning Policy and Historic England Guidance

2.03 The protection and enhancement of the built historic environment is an over-arching environmental objective within the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). It indicates that 'great weight' should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets (paragraph 199), conservation being defined as *"the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance"* (Annex 2: Glossary).

2.04 Significance, for heritage policy, is defined in the Framework (Annex 2: Glossary) 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."

2.05 In undertaking any heritage assessment, the aim should be to demonstrate understanding of the nature of significance and the particular interest which contributes to that significance, the extent of the building fabric that holds this interest and its comparative level of importance. Historic England Advice Note 12, Statements of Historic Significance, Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, 2019 (HEAN12), indicates that heritage assessments of significance should provide an impartial analysis of significance and the contribution of setting:

"A Statement of Heritage Significance is not an advocacy document, seeking to justify a scheme which has already been designed; it is more an objective analysis of significance, an opportunity to describe what matters and why, in terms of heritage significance."

2.06 HEAN12 advocates a stage approach to decision-taking in applications affecting heritage assets:

1. Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s).
2. Understand the significance of the asset(s).
3. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance.
4. Avoid, minimise and mitigate negative impacts in a way that meets the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework.
5. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance.

2.07 Further guidance on the assessment process is provided in Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, 2015 (GPAP2). This notes that if there is apparent conflict between the proposed development and the conservation of a heritage asset consideration may need to be given alternative means of delivering the development which leads to a more sustainable result which reduces potential harm to significance. This process, reflected in HEAN12 advice, should be undertaken before weighing the public benefits of a proposal against any harm.

2.08 In considering the extent of harm, Paragraph 200 of the Framework states that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset should require 'clear and convincing justification'. Paragraph 201 indicates that, where it is concluded that an application will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of, significance to a designated heritage asset (particularly those of higher significance), authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that:

"The substantial harm or loss is necessary in order to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss."

2.09 Where less than substantial harm is identified to the significance of a designated heritage asset the Framework advises, at paragraph 202, that authorities should weigh the public benefits of the proposal against the harm identified.

2.10 Public benefits include heritage benefits and the NPPG provides the following examples:

- *"Sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting.*
- *Reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset*
- *Securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation."*

2.11 In any assessment it is also important to have regard to the contribution made to the significance of a heritage asset by its setting and, conversely, the contribution it may make to the significance of other assets. As regards setting this is defined by the Framework as:

"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."

2.12 Historic England has published guidance in respect of the setting of heritage assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3 (Second Edition), The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017). It indicates, at paragraph 9, that:

"Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance."

2.13 The advice note sets out a staged approach to proportionate decision-taking and recommends a broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of steps that may be applied proportionately to complex and more straightforward cases (paragraph 19).

Local Planning Policy

2.14 The Barnsley Local Plan was adopted in January 2019. Policy HE1 The Historic Environment states that the Council will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment. This includes the support of proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets. In respect to designated heritage assets, criterion b states that this will be achieved:

By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contributes to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.

2.15 In regards to non-designated heritage assets criterion e. of Policy HE1 indicates that the Council will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets will only be permitted where the benefits of the development will outweigh the harm.

2.16 The above policy and guidance is considered, as appropriate, in the assessment set out below.

3.0 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

3.01 The previously submitted Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (2008) (Appendix 2) drew together historic environment data based upon a search radius of 1km from the site. It references primary and secondary sources including:

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
Barnsley Local Studies and Archives Service
National Monuments Record (NMR)
Web sources, including the Archaeological Data Service, Heritage Gateway and South Yorkshire Timescape websites.

3.02 The full list of SMR and NMR records are included within the Desk Based Assessment and are mapped on Figure 4 of the document. No records held on either source fall within the application site area. No additional records are identified through reference to the current SMR and National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) records based upon the 1km search radius. The National Monuments Record Excavation Index holds no additional event data to that identified within the Assessment.

3.03 The Assessment identifies 14 grade II listed buildings, tabled in Appendix 1 and these correspond with those currently contained on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). No additional designated heritage assets are identified within the study area and none fall within the boundaries of the application site. No locally listed buildings or sites are recorded by the Council in the vicinity of the site.

3.04 The historic environment data set out in the Desk Based Assessment remains relevant and no significant changes to this baseline have occurred which would introduce additional heritage impact issues to the consideration of the development proposals.

Historic Site Context

3.05 The below summarises the historic context of the site and is drawn from previous assessment studies. Historic map regression and further detail of the evolution of the site and its surroundings is provided within the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Appendix 2.

3.06 Evidence for Prehistoric, Roman and early Medieval activity is slight across the whole of the 1km study area. Although findings for later Medieval and Post-Medieval periods include a number of listed buildings or sites of known buildings, none of these falls within the application site or directly adjacent to it. There is no evidence for significant pre-modern archaeological remains or earthworks, including ridge and furrow, within the application area and considers that the proposed development will not have any negative impact upon the setting of listed buildings.

3.07 Based upon a map regression study the Assessment notes that the majority of the site has remained undeveloped land forming part of the strip field system aligned north-south which ran at right angles to the High Street and extended down towards the stream running west-east in the south. Only limited features are shown on historic mapping within the site and these include an area annotated as an *Old Coal Pit* and *Well* to the west of the site and an outbuilding associated with the Lambert Fold area and now partially incorporated, as a single wall, within a modern detached house, again to the west. Two modern dwellings also exist to the north of the site and within the application area.

3.08 More recent development during the late 20th and 21st centuries has seen residential estates constructed to the east along Stafford Walk and Low View and, most recently, around Chantry Orchards to the west,

3.09 The 2008 Assessment concludes that the archaeological potential of the application is low. Whilst there may be residual potential for limited sub-surface remains associated with historic cultivation these are of such insignificant potential that it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation work is necessary. It is not considered that the findings of the Assessment, which were previously accepted by the local planning authority, in respect of archaeological potential are altered and as such these remain valid.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Development Proposals

4.01 The proposed development layout is included at Appendix 1 and a summary of the proposals provided below:

- The erection of 50 no. dwellings.
- The new dwellings will be arranged in detached and semi-detached forms to a maximum height of 2.5 storeys.
- A new access will be taken off Dodworth Green Road from the west of the site.
- An area of public open space will be provided to the south-east of the site and will accommodate attenuation drainage tank.
- High amenity value trees with the site (category A and B) will be retained where possible.

4.02 Full details of the proposals will be provided within the Design and Access Statement plans and particulars to be submitted as part of the planning application for the development.

Development Impact

4.03 No designated or non-designated heritage assets fall within the site or will be directly impacted by the proposed development. A number of listed buildings, each grade II listed, fall within the vicinity of the site and these are recorded under Appendix 1 of the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (2008). In the majority of cases, given distancing, topography and intervening built and landscape form there is no substantive inter-visibility between these assets and the site. Given this and the absence of historical inter-relationship, along with the nature of the assets identified, it is not considered that the site forms a significant element of setting to these buildings and structures.

4.04 One designated asset is potentially affected by the proposed development, the Traveller's Inn located immediately to the west of the northern section of the application site. The site itself, given proximity, forms a component of setting to this listed building. In considering potential impacts it is therefore appropriate to consider the proposals having regard to Historic England

guidance in respect of setting and the five-step approach to the assessment of development impacts These are considered below.

4.05 The proposed development site falls within the setting of the Traveller's Inn, a grade II listed building (list entry number 1286377) and as such a designated heritage asset of national importance. Listed in 1966 the description of the building held on the National Heritage List for England states:

Public House. Dated 1782. Rendered. Welsh slate roof. Three storeys with two storey wings. Three bays with single bay wing to each side. Symmetrical front apart from added castellated porch to right of central part. Quoins. 3-light flat faced mullion windows to left and right of central block (mullions removed ground-floor left). Central single light to ground floor and first floor central quatrefoil with dated plaque above. The side wings are set back slightly. The left one has an entrance and a 4-pane sash to each floor. The right one has a single light window (possibly replacing an entrance) and a 3-light window, as before, to each floor. The roof is hipped over the central block. Lateral stacks to central block; taller gable stacks to side wings. Rear: Symmetrical apart from ground-floor additions. Tripartite windows to left and right, second floor. Venetian windows to left and right, first floor, with central single light. Render obscures the window surrounds and any architectural details. C20 interior details.

4.06 The Inn was originally constructed as a coaching house and 19th century mappings indicates a previous range, likely stabling block now removed, extending to the south. The Inn has garden areas extending to the south, historically in part used as orchard areas, and hard-standing to the frontage used for car parking onto Green Road. The principal elevation orientates to the north and the building is prominent in approaches from this aspect along Green Road.

4.07 It is evident that the Inn was originally constructed and sited in order to maximise visibility in approaches along Green Road from the north and this relationship with the adjoining highway remains significant. The building retains prominence and this is maintained by the openness to the frontage facilitated by the car parking area, formerly partly used as garden land. Views along Green Road from the north from the crossroads with High Street and Station Road terminate on the building and are enclosed and framed by traditional buildings, including the

Methodist Chapel, and by stone walling. These are visually positive elements which share a common scale, massing and materiality. Trees along the road frontage and falling within the application site are also positive components to setting.

4.08 In views along Green Road from the south the Inn is less prominent with short distance views terminating on the gable end of the building. These views are also largely obscured by later residential development which fronts the south of the Road west of the building.

4.09 The site historically formed part of the openness to the setting of the listed building to the east and south. Its visual connectivity with the building is to some degree limited by the its position on lower ground and the historic openness has now been urbanised by later 20th century residential estate development, notably on Stratford Walk, Low View and Chantry Orchards. As such the listed building now sits within a largely enclosed urban context. Whilst providing a degree of openness the site itself does not hold a functional historic relationship to the Inn and does not facilitate significant views onto the principal facade of the building.

4.10 The proposed development will not directly impact, through physical intervention upon fabric, on the significance of the listed building but will comprise a new built element within its wider historic setting. The indicative layout indicates development set back and retained areas of open space and retained tree cover to the east and north-east of the listed building which will retain a sense of the openness to its curtilage setting. This will also maintain the positive landscape elements provided by tree groupings to the road frontages. Whilst the access will require the removal of part of the stone wall boundary onto Green Road the extent of removal is minimised as far as possible with new walling, returning into the site, providing visual continuity. New dwellings will be sited on lower ground to the listed building and as such the prominence of the building in views from the north will be retained. The retention of tree groupings within the site and at site boundaries will further soften the visual impact of the development.

4.11 Overall it is considered that the development will have no significant impact upon those elements which contribute positively to the setting of the Inn, including key views onto the principal facade. Whilst removing some degree of openness to the east and south of the

building it is considered that, given the wider urban context of the building, this impact, particularly in visual terms, will be largely neutral.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

5.01 The Assessment set out above confirms the conclusions arrived at within the previously submitted heritage assessments in that no significant impacts are identified upon the significance, within setting, of the Traveller's Inn, a grade II listed building. This conclusion has been previously accepted by the local planning authority in its consideration of previous outline planning applications. The material circumstances of the site in respect of the historic environment have not altered since this determination. On this basis it is not considered that the proposed development will give rise to a degree of harm which engages with the provisions of the Framework.

5.02 As such the proposals do not conflict with Framework policy or the statutory duty set out within the 1990 Act. Permission can therefore be brought forward consistent with the statutory duty and with the provisions of Policy HE1 of the adopted Local Plan.

REFERENCE SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government. 2021. National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Practice Guidance

Historic England. 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3 (Second Edition), The Setting of Heritage Assets

Historic England. 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

Historic England. 2019. Advice Note 12, Statements of Historic Significance, Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets

Internet Sources

https://vads.ac.uk

www.heritagegateway.org

www.visionofbritain.org.uk

APPENDIX 1

PLANNING LAYOUT

ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

Market Units

Housetype		Beds		Storey Height	SQM	Number	2 Bed %
N201	Elm	2	Semi	2	71	4	
Total						4	8%

Housetype		Beds		Storey Height	SQM	Number	3 Bed %
N302	Blackthorn	3	Detached	2	90	2	
N303A	Laurel	3	Semi	2	93	7	
N305	May	3	Detached	2	103	3	
SL03 ALT	Beeches ALT	3	Semi	3	110	6	
N306	Sessile	3	Detached	3	133	2	
N308	N308	3	Detached	2	99	4	
N313	Aspen	3	Semi	2.5	99	13	
Total						37	74%

Housetype		Beds		Storey Height	SQM	Number	4 Bed %
N400	Hazel+	4	Detached	2.5	125	2	
N402	Mulberry	4	Detached Integral	2	116	1	
N403B	Willow Alt	4	Detached	2	129	1	
N404	Birch	4	Detached Integral	2	132	3	
N406	Poplar	4	Detached	2	144	1	
Total						8	16%

Housetype		Beds	Arrangement	Storey Height	SQM	Number	2 Bed %
N503	Cavendish	5	Detached Integral	2	202	1	
Total						1	2%

Sub-total	50	100%

GRAND TOTAL:	Number	SQFT
	50	

Key

- Site Location
- Proposed dwelling
- Category A Tree
- Category B Tree
- Category C Tree
- Root Protection Area
- Tree to be removed
- Mine Adit
- Existing Building to be retained
- Listed Building

Church

Stonehurst

DODWORTH GREEN ROAD

Travellers Inn (PH)

The Hawthorns

Lambert Fold

TRY ORCHARDS

Chatsworth Gardens

STRAFFORD WALK

Track

Low quality trees removed to allow culvert crossing

Access to adjacent property's garden

Sufficient set back distances have been provided at plots 30-31 to the adjacent dwelling to respect its amenity

High quality trees retained

Approximate location of existing pump station with 15m stand off

Dwelling orientated to front watercourse

Split level housing to reduce height of retaining walls. 2 storey to street level

ATTENTUATION TANK (CIRCA 700M3 STORAGE)

N

Drawing Title
Planning Layout

Site
Land off Green Road, Dodworth

Thorpe Arch Grange
Walton Road
Thorp Arch
LS23 7BA

01937 543599
www.newetthomes.co.uk

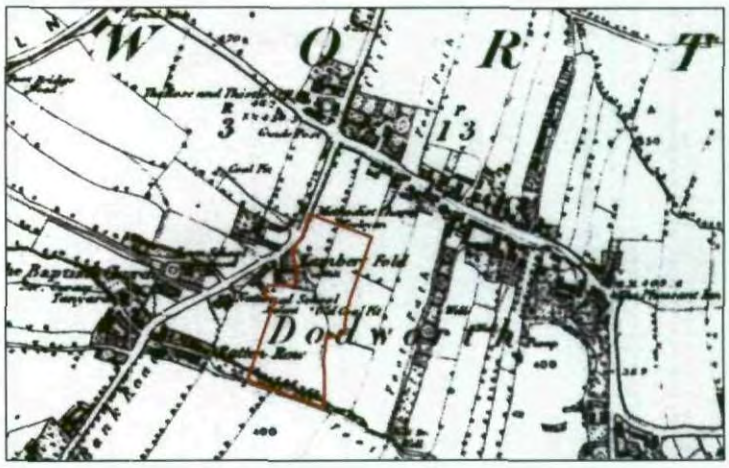
NEWETT HOMES

Scale @ A2	1:500	Date	12/05/22
Drawn	MC	Checked	WN
Drawing No.	Z087.002	Rev.	C

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Green Road, Dodworth, Barnsley, South Yorkshire



Excerpt of First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1850s) showing site location

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Report No. 2008/83
November 2008

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An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Green Road, Dodworth, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2008/83

November 2008

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Appendix I: Historic Environment Record Register
Appendix II: Specification

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2008 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. were commissioned by John R Paley Associates, on behalf of Green Road Developments, to undertake an enhanced desk based assessment of land adjacent to Green Road in Dodworth, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. This work was carried out in support of a planning application for proposed residential development.

The research has demonstrated that there is no evidence for pre-modern archaeological remains within the application area. Evidence for Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval activity was found to be slight across the whole of the 1km research area. Although the findings for later Medieval and Post-Medieval periods included a number of Listed Buildings, or sites of former known buildings, none of these were within the application area or directly adjacent to it.

Map Regression analysis has indicated that since the earliest known map of 1847, the majority of the site has been undeveloped land forming part of the strip field system. The only mapped features found to be within the application area, an 'Old Coal Pit' and a 'Well', both in the west of the site only appear on the first edition OS Map of the 1850s. In addition to these features an out-building associated with the Lambert Fold area, first shown on the 1906 OS map, was identified as having been partially incorporated within the modern detached house situated in the west of the site.

A further two modern brick-built residential structures presently exist in the north of the site and a raised garden area associated with the western detached property in the western part of the site lie within the application area. The creation of this garden area has evidently caused much ground disturbance in the south of the application area.

Although no major changes to the natural contours of the land were evident on the northern half of the application area it had been recently cleared and seeded. No evidence for the ridge and furrow earthworks, which were reported, as existing on aerial photographs in an earlier desk-based assessment covering the Dodworth area, were observed.

The only remains that are considered likely to be disturbed by the redevelopment are possible furrows associated with the former open-field system. On the basis of the above findings, the site is deemed to be of low archaeological potential and no further archaeological work is considered necessary.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

1.1.1. This report details the findings of an archaeological desk-based assessment carried out during November and December 2008 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd for John R. Paley Associates on behalf of Green Road Developments.

1.2. Location and Topography

Fig. 1 Location of Site

1.2.1 The proposed development site is located in the former coal mining village of Dodworth, near Barnsley in South Yorkshire. The site is located approximately 110m to the south of Dodworth High Street, directly to the east of Dodworth Green Road, to the west of Strafford Walk and to the north of the trackway forming a link between Ratten Row to the west and South Street to the west (NGR: SE 314 050 - centrepoint). See Figure 1.

1.2.2 The site presently contains two modern detached homes and a row of three modern terraces located along the northern and western perimeters of the site. The remainder of the site is primarily grassed scrubland which is bisected by a partially culverted spring running from north-east to south-west across the site. The land slopes steeply from the north down to the south and at the southern perimeter of the site is bordered by a shallow stream running from west to east. The land bordering both the spring and stream is waterlogged. The site is easily accessed by two separate lanes running east from Dodworth Green Road and leading to each of the aforementioned detached properties. See Figure 2 and 3.

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Fig. 2 Picture showing a general view of the application area.

1.2.3 The bedrock in the area consists of Lower Westphalian productive coal measures overlain by clay.

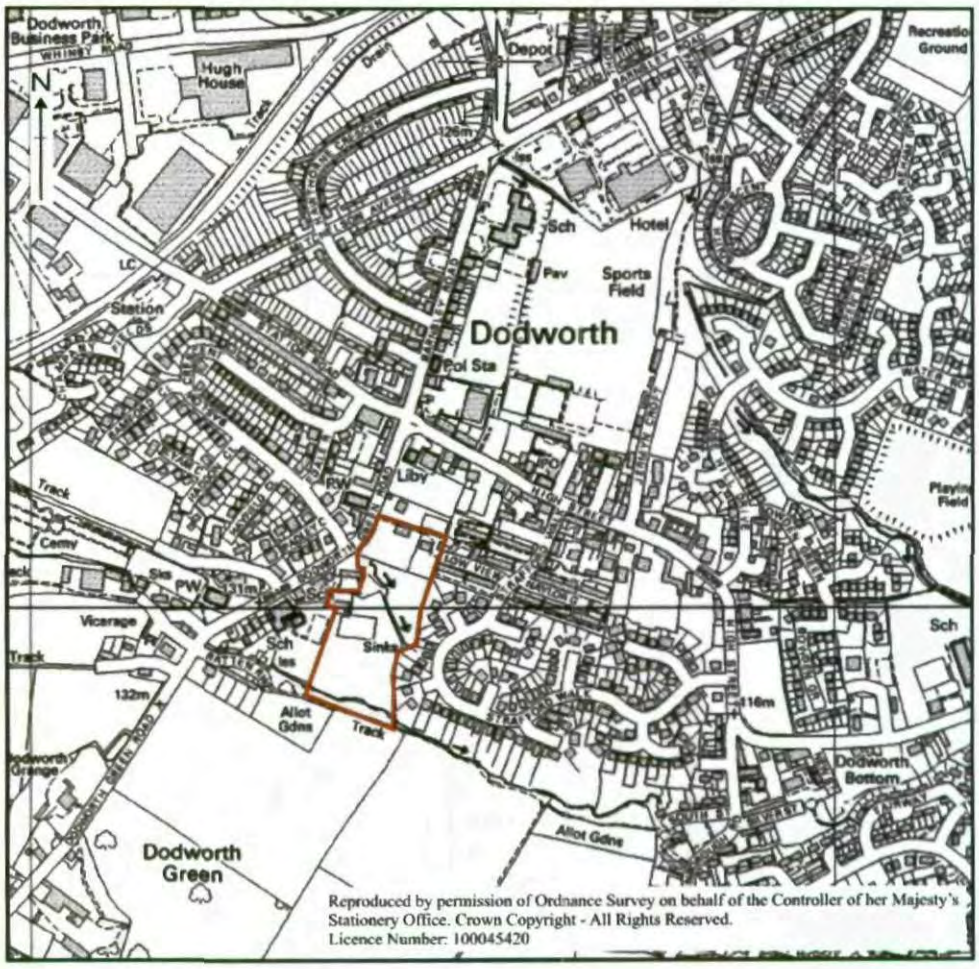

Fig. 3 Map showing site outline (in red) on 1:10,000 OS Map.

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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the project specification. Sites within a radius of 1km of the site have been considered, with sites located slightly beyond this radius, but within the parish of Dodworth, included where appropriate.

2.2. *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*
The SMR held with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest including Historic Environment Characterisation data, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. A table of known sites can be found in Appendix I. Grey literature on previous archaeological investigations within the research area were also consulted in order to help assess, the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area. A table of these previous investigations is also included in Appendix I.

2.3. *Barnsley Local Studies and Archives Service*
The Local Studies Library and Archive Service at Barnsley Central Library were consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the development area. Historic maps of the area were analysed, along with historical trade directories and secondary works on the history of the study area.

2.4. *National Monuments Record (NMR)*
The NMR, located at Swindon, was consulted in order obtain information on designated historical sites within the development area and a 1km radius as well as aerial photograph coverage. A plot of this data along with data obtained from the local SMR is shown in Figure 3 and a full list can be found in Appendix I.

2.5. *Web sources*
The following web sources were consulted for this investigation:

Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside: www.magic.gov.uk
Archaeological Data Service: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk
British Geological Survey: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm
Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
SY Timescape: http://sytimescapes.org.uk/what-have-we-learnt

3. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1.1 The SMR and NMR held information on a number of known sites, buildings, monuments and find spots within the 1km radius of the study area. None were identified as lying within the application area. A full list can be found in Appendix I which complements the map shown in Figure 4.

3.1.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), registered Parks or Gardens and no known Battlefields within the development area or in the surrounding radius of 1km.

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3.2 *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods (c.500,000 BC – c.3500 BC)*

3.2.1 No evidence for land use or occupation is known to exist either within the research area or actual application area for the Palaeolithic period. The SMR records details of surface finds of struck flint of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date reported in 1964 at Champany Hill, c. 1.2km to the west of the application area (Fig. 4, no. 2) and to the North of Dodworth (Fig. 4, no. 1) although no further details about these artefacts are known.

3.3 *Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (c.3500 BC - c. AD 43)*

3.3.1 The above mentioned worked flints were of possible Neolithic date. No further evidence for land use or occupation is known to exist either within the research area or actual application area for the Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age.

3.4 *Romano-British (c. AD 43 - c. AD 410)*

3.4.1 The find of a single unidentified Roman coin, reportedly found in 1934, at Tanyard to the west of Dodworth Green Road near the Vicarage of St John's Church (Fig. 4, no. 3) and a small sherd of very abraded Roman grey ware, recovered from a ditch during an archaeological evaluation near the Pheasant Inn (Holderness 2008) to the west of Dodworth, (Fig. 4, no. 19) are the only pieces of evidence for activity during the Roman period in Dodworth. Both of these artefacts were recovered from outside the application area but within the 1km research area.

3.5. *Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - c. AD 1066)*

3.5.1 No evidence for land use or occupation is known to exist either within the research area or actual application area for the Early Medieval period although its appearance in the Domesday Survey as *Duurdesuurde*, meaning 'Dod's enclosure', indicates settlement during this early period (Goodall 1913).

3.6. *Medieval (c. AD 1066 - c. AD 1500)*

3.6.1 Dodworth is known to have been in existence as a small settlement by the time of the Domesday Survey (completed c.1086). The entry as been translated as follows:

3.6.2 '*In DODWORTH, Swein had 5 carucates of land to the geld* [i.e. taxable], *where there could be 3 ploughs. Now the same man has it of Ilbert. He himself [has] 1 plough there; and 2 villains* [i.e. villagers with obligations to the local lord] *and 2 bordars* [i.e. villagers of lesser status than villains] *with 1 plough. [There is] woodland pasture 1 league long and half a league broad. TRE worth 20s; now 10s.*'

(William & Martin (eds.) 1992)

3.6.3 A number of buildings within Dodworth, but not within the application area, exist or are known to have existed which are believed to be of Medieval origin.

3.6.4 The remains of a cruck built building to the north of Dodworth High Street believed to date from the late Medieval or Post-Medieval era was demolished in 1953 after becoming unsafe (Fig. 4, no. 4). Approximately 100m north-east from the north-eastern corner of the application area, where the present Community Centre stands, a group of Medieval to Post-Medieval cottages were reportedly demolished in c.1940 (Fig. 4, no. 5). A timber framed outbuilding attached to the rear of number 13 Dodworth High Street still stands and has listed building status (LB Ref: 334261). This structure is believed to have 15-16th century origins although the exterior is much altered (Fig. 4, no. 6).

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3.7. *Post-Medieval (c. AD 1500 - c. AD 1700)*

3.7.1 Alongside the above buildings, dated Medieval – Post-Medieval, a further ten buildings dated, in origin, to the Post-Medieval era, all with Listed Building Status are known to exist within the research area, although none lie within the actual application area.

3.7.2 A barn at Home Farm, Dodworth (LB Ref: 334255) located approximately 500m to the south-west of the development site is believed to have 16th century origins but was encased in stone during the 17th century (Fig. 4, no. 7). A farmhouse at Field Head Farm located 1.2km to the north-west of the application area (LB Ref: 334257) was rebuilt in stone during the 17th century but incorporates a timber framed hall and cross wing with Post-Medieval origins and a possible Medieval date for re-used king post trusses (Fig. 4, no. 8). Two cruck built barns, one now converted to a cottage, and associated with Field Head Farm are also listed (LB Refs: 334258 & 334259) and dated to the Post-Medieval period (Fig. 4, No. 9 & 10). A futher farmhouse with two associated barns, all dated to the 17th century, located at Saville Hall Farm, approximately 400m to the south-east of the south-eastern corner of the application area, (Fig. 4, no. 11) also have listed building status (LB Refs: 334264, 334265 & 334266). Another structure dated to the Post-Medieval period is Dodworth Old Hall (LB Ref: 334260) located on Dodworth High Street approximately 175m to the north of the northern limit of the application area. This structure is dated primarily to 1641 but has been much altered. 'The Grove' residential property (LB Ref: 334263), located to the south of Dodworth High Street and approximately 250m to the north-east of the application area, has also been dated to the 17th century with alterations made in the 19th-20th centuries (Fig. 4, no. 18). The final structure dated to the Post-Medieval period is Dodworth Grange (LB Ref: 334254) which has primarily been dated to 1710 with c.1900 alterations but was built around an earlier Post Medieval core. Dodworth Grange is located approximately 300m to the south-west of the application area (Fig. 4, no. 14).

3.7.3 In addition to these standing structures recent excavations in Dodworth have uncovered further evidence for remains of Post-Medieval date.

3.7.4 An evaluation carried out at land at the junction of Strafford Walk with Dodworth High Street c.75m to the north-east of the application area uncovered the footings of three sandstone buildings and a stone-lined well (Fig. 4, no. 20). These structures were located in an area known from old maps to have been called Jackson's Square, with these residences interpreted as probable weavers' cottages built in the late 17th century and occupied into the modern era on the basis of ceramic finds (WYAS 1998). Documentary and architectural research including census returns as part of the RCHME study into Yorkshire Textile Mills during 1984-1991, also reported the existence of weaver's cottages along the High Street although no specific location was given (Fig. 4, no. 26).

3.7.5 Excavation work in advance of redevelopment of land located in the north-eastern angle of the junction of Dodworth High Street and Barnsley Road (Fig. 4, no. 22b) uncovered a cellar believed to be associated with the adjacent Dodworth Old Hall (LB Ref: 334260) dated to 1641 and an earlier undated well (Sumpter 2003b).

3.7.6 Prior to the redevelopment of Capitol Hill Park to the north of Dodworth an environmental statement (NAA 2004) was produced which reported that although

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most of this area comprised of made ground, following extensive coal workings, a group of farm buildings, now demolished, at Lane Head Farm, north & south, were dated as having their origins in the 17th century being developed further during the 18th-20th centuries (Fig. 4, no. 24).

3.8. *Modern (c. AD 1700 - c. AD 1950)*

3.8.1 A further two listed structures dated to the modern era lie within the research area although none lie within the application area.

3.8.2 The Church of St John (LB Ref: 334253), constructed in 1844 with 20th century additions is located to the west of Dodworth Green Road approximately 125m to the west of the application area (Fig. 4, no. 15). The Traveller's Inn Public House (LB Ref: 334256), dated 1782, is located immediately to the west of the development site (Fig. 4, no. 16). A First and Second World War Memorial (LB Ref: 334262) located at the junction of Barnsley Road and Dodworth Green Road is located approximately 110m to the north-west of the application area (Fig. 4, no. 17).

3.8.3 The existence of potentially significant mining remains, specifically a Guibal Fanhouse in use from c.1862 to the 1930s at Strafford Colliery in the south of the research area was noted during a site visit in the 1980s but was found to be demolished by 1992 during another site visit (Fig. 4, no. 13). A railway station on the former Penistone and Barnsley Railway and the associated railway opened in 1854 and closed to passengers in 1970 along with the Moor End (Worsborough) branch railway, opened in 1846 and closed in 1909 were also highlighted during the NMR search and are located to the west and south west of Dodworth centre (Fig. 4, no. 25, 26 & 27).

3.8.4 Recent excavation work, in advance of development at the site of the Pheasant Inn, at the eastern end of Dodworth High Street and to the south of the road (Holderness 1998), uncovered the remains of cottages dated to the 18th century on the basis of ceramic finds and contained firepits lined with earlier tiles suggesting possible precursor structures on the site. The cottages had evidence for alterations in the 19th century but were clearly out of use by the 20th century when they were cut by modern drains (Fig. 4, no. 19)

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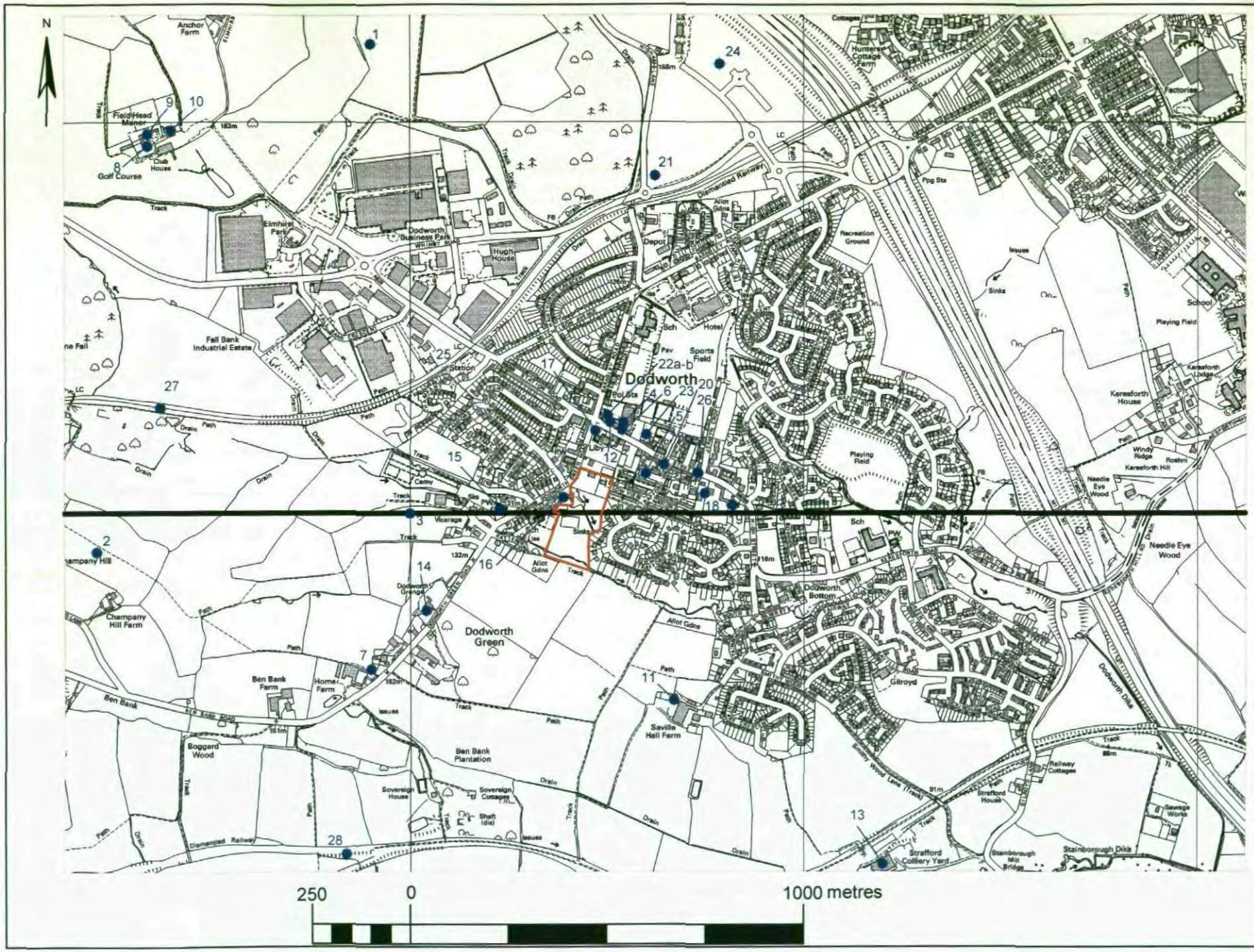

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Queen's Buildings
55 Queen Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S1 2DX

Site Code: DOD08
Drawing Ref: Dodworth DBA
Date: December 2008
Drawn: CB
Scale: As shown

Figure 1: Map of Dodworth - showing location of listed buildings, sites of historical or archaeological note and places where previous research work has been carried out.

Key:

= Outline of Site

o = Location Points

1-28 = Reference Numbers (see Appendix I)

Notes:

See Appendix I for information relating to the numbered points on this map.

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4. MAP REGRESSION

The following section discusses the developments specifically within the study area. The information has been taken from primary sources such as maps, plans and trade directories and includes a table of data from the recently published South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation data.

Fig. 5 Tithe Map of Dodworth 1847 (site outlined in red)

4.1 *Paper Maps*

4.1.1 As can be seen from the 1847 Tithe map of Dodworth (Fig. 5), the settlement is, at this period, clearly three separate hamlets with Dodworth Green centred to the west of the development site along Dodworth Green Road, Dodworth focused to the north along the High Street and Dodworth Bottom located to the east where the High Street bends to the south and then turns east becoming what is today known as Keresforth Road. Settlement of the Dodworth area at this time is very slight and is focused along the roadside of the High Street and Dodworth Green Road. The majority of the area is made up of fields with a series of narrow strip fields clearly evident running north-south to either side of Dodworth High Street. The present application area (outlined in red) is clearly undeveloped during this period. Although unlabelled, the L-shaped structure to the immediate west of the development site is known to be the Travellers Inn public house with associated out-buildings which was erected in 1782.

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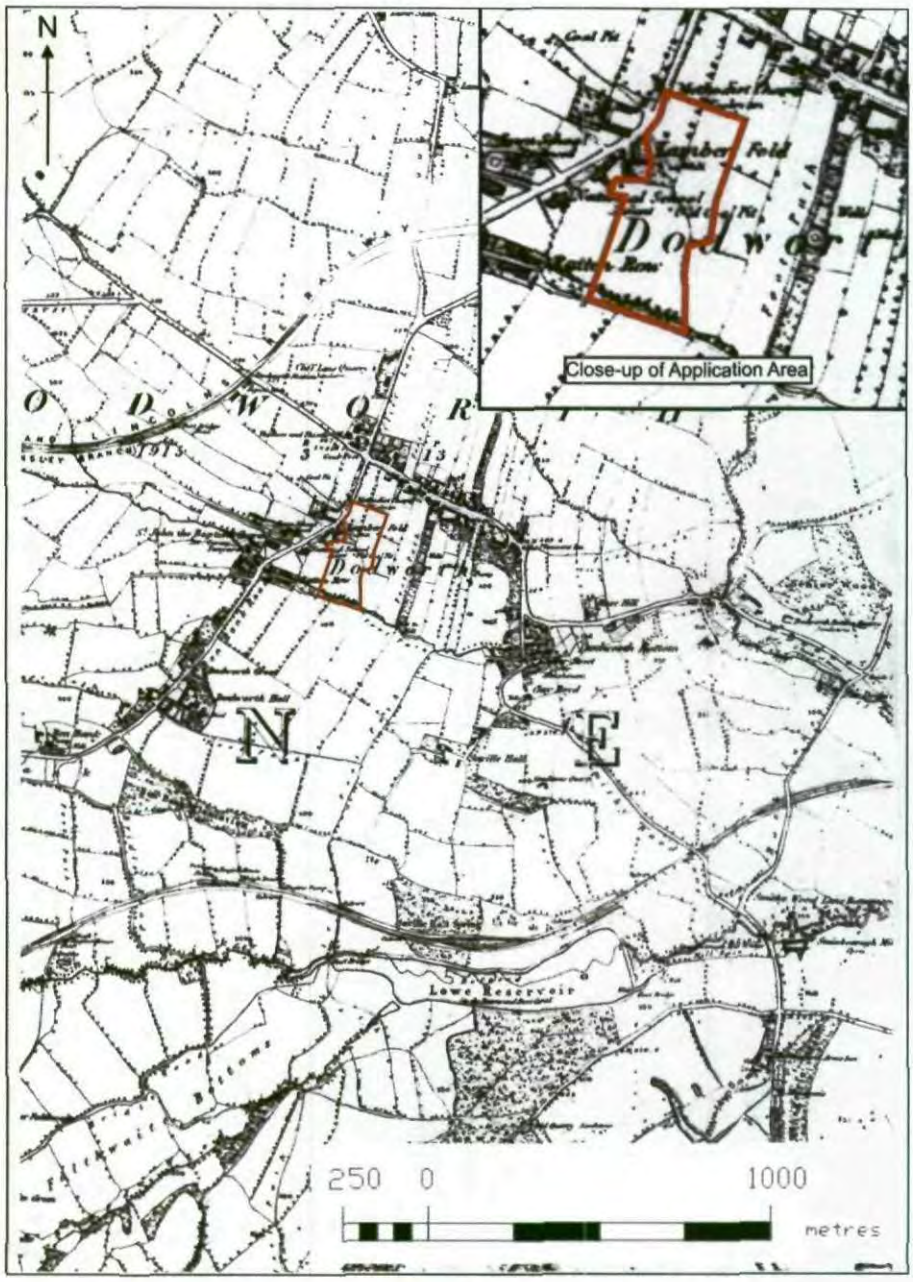

Fig. 6 First Edition OS Map of Dodworth 1850s (site outlined in red)

4.1.2 As can be seen from the first edition OS map of the 1850s (Fig. 6) few changes to road and settlement patterns, as compared with the slightly earlier Tithe map, are notable. Settlement is focused along the main roads of High Street and Dodworth Green Road. Several features in close proximity to the development site warrant further comment. The first is the National School (Infants) located to the west of the site and to the south-west of the Traveller's Inn which was erected in 1850 (Kelly's Directory 1889, 311). The area where the Traveller's Inn and associated out-buildings are located is labelled 'Lambert Fold' and to the east of this area, within the present application area, a well is shown. Approximately 50m to the south of this well, also within the development area a point is labelled as 'Old Coal Pit'. In contrast to the Tithe map the land making up the northern part of the application area is shown as being further sub-divided into two north-south strips. The land to the immediate south of the site is also comprised of undeveloped north-south strip fields.

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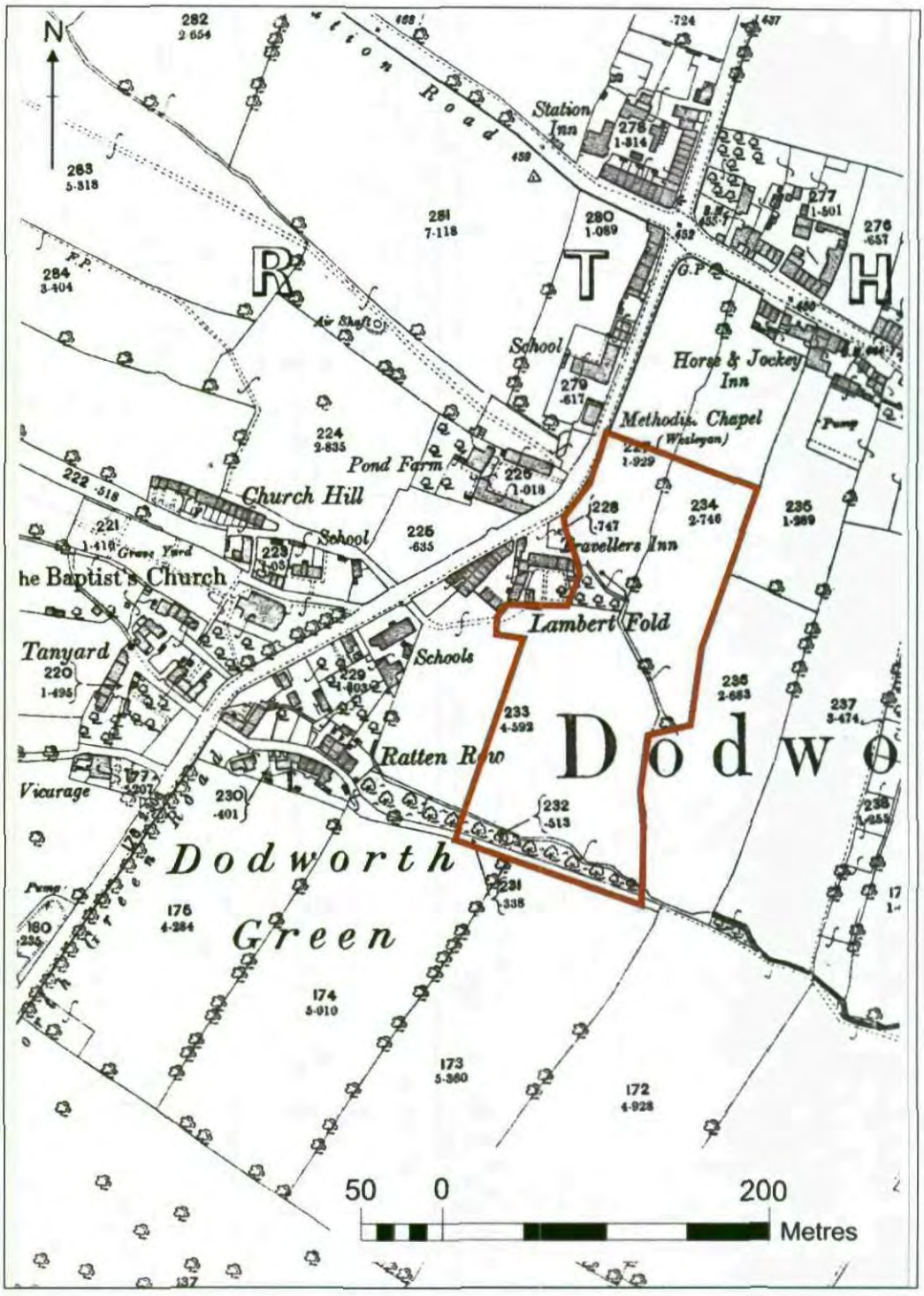

Fig. 7 1891 Edition OS Map of Dodworth (site outlined in red)

4.1.3 The OS map of 1891 (Fig. 7) shows that some village expansion has taken place with more buildings developed along Dodworth Green Road and around St. John's Church. A second school building for girls (founded in 1871) has been added to the infants school to west of the development and the Township School for boys (founded in 1853) shown located to the west of Dodworth Green Road and to the north-west of the application area. The well and coal pit, located within the application area on the previous map are not labelled in this edition. To both the south and east of the present development area the land is also undeveloped strip fields.

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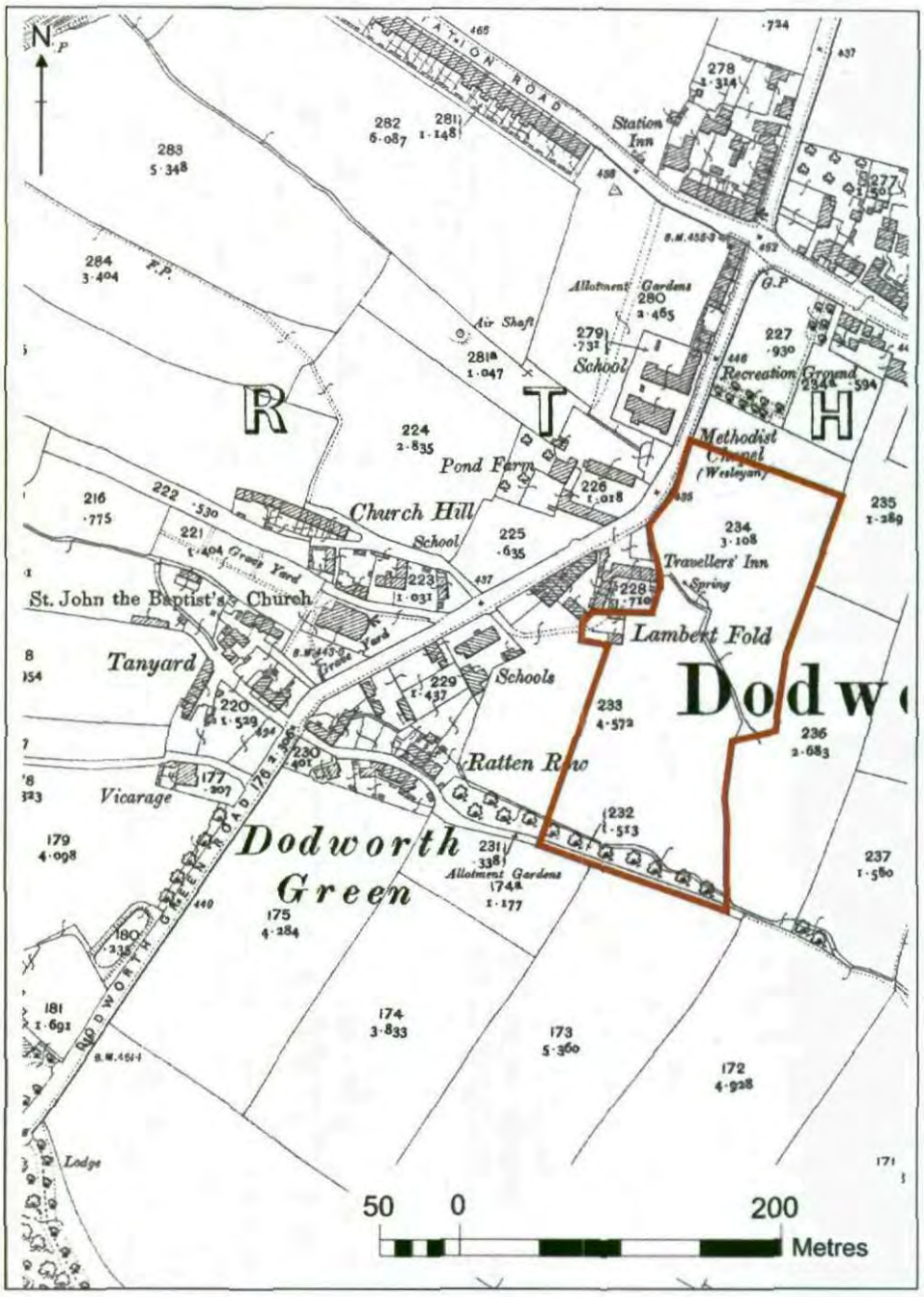

Fig. 8 1906 Edition OS Map of Dodworth (site outlined in red)

4.1.4 The OS map of 1906 (Fig. 8) shows further expansion of the village, along the road sides and specifically to the north-west along Station Road. The Weslyan Methodist chapel to the west of Dodworth Green Road has been remodelled and a 'Recreation Ground' has been created to the north of the site lying in the south-east angle of the junction of Dodworth Green Road with High Street. The location, within the development area, where a 'Well' was previously shown is now labelled as a spring, which although shown running diagonally from north-west to south-east across the site on earlier maps was not previously labelled. A new out-building associated with the Traveller's Inn has been built to the south of the main L-shaped block and this lies within the present application area. The northern half of the application area is no longer shown as divided into two separate strips. To the south and east of the site the land is still undeveloped north-south strip fields.

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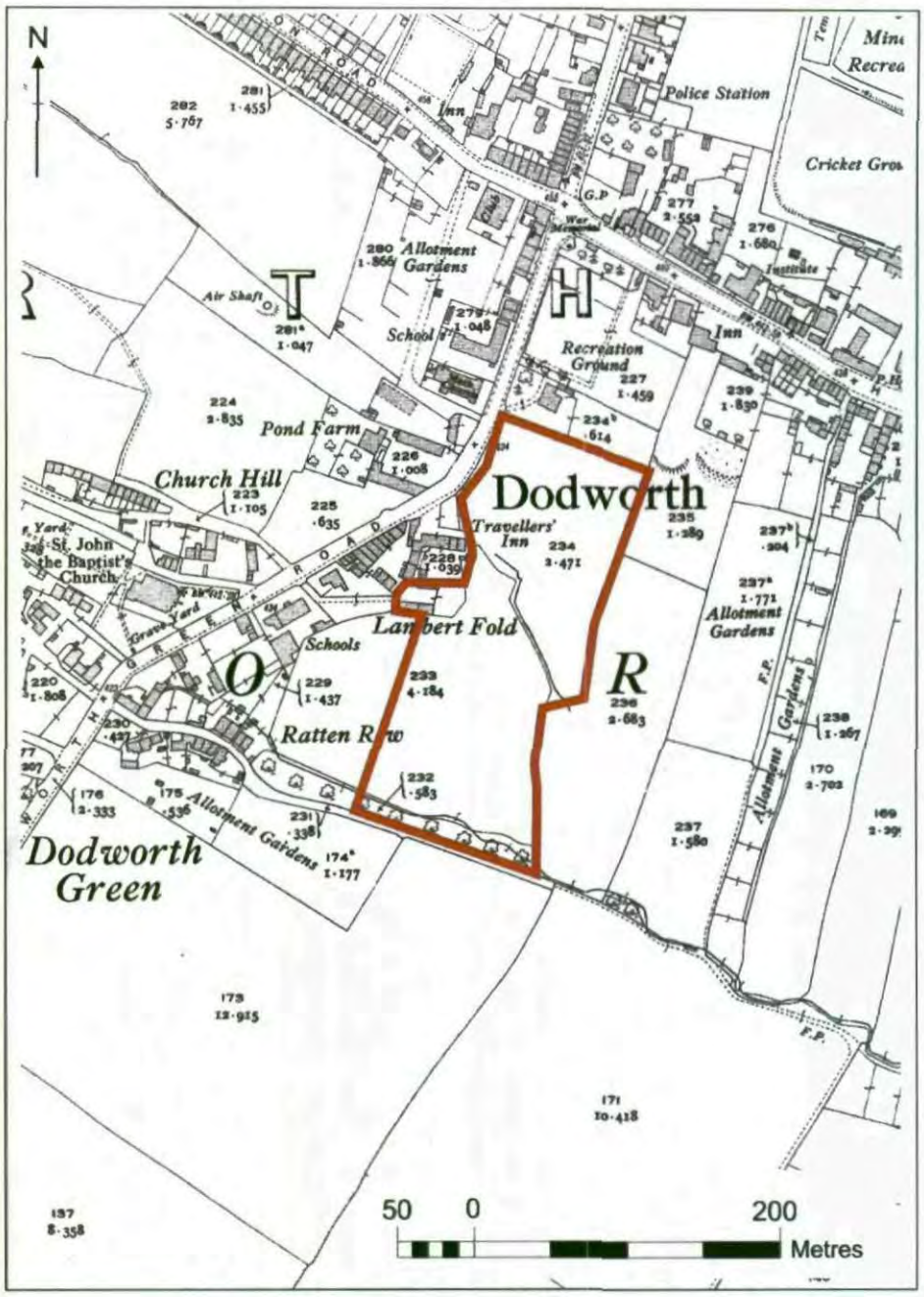

Fig. 9 1931 Edition OS Map of Dodworth (site outlined in red)

4.1.5 The OS map of 1931 (Fig. 9) shows only very few changes from the previous map of 1906. Further residential development along the north of Station Road has taken place and some remodelling of buildings to the south of the High Street and to the north of the application area is evident. A new building has been constructed to the immediate north of the application area located to the south of the 'Recreation Ground'. The aforementioned new out-building to the south of the Traveller's Inn has been extended and this lies within the application area. No further changes to the application area are evident which is still shown as a large north-south strip field bisected by the unlabelled spring. The site is bordered to the south by a small stream with associated east-west trackway beyond which, to the south are open fields with a small area of allotments to the south-west associated with the Ratten Row residential area. To the east of the site a north-south strip field and two further strips of 'Allotment Gardens' are shown.

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4.1.6 A comparison of this 1931 map with the current OS map data shown in Figure 2 demonstrates that Dodworth has seen considerable modern expansion and development with an emphasis clearly on residential development. The land to the west of Dodworth Green Road is densely settled with modern housing estates and the land bordering the development site to the east has also seen heavy development for residential use with the development of the Strafford Walk housing estate. Dodworth Green to the south of the site, beyond the stream, still remains undeveloped. To the north, within the application area two residential structures are shown, both of which are constructed of brick. To the south of the Traveller's Inn and also within the application area, a second modern brick-built detached house, has been constructed and to the south-east of this an outlined rectangular area delineates an area where a raised garden has been created. The southern part of the development site is labelled 'Sinks' which is a reference to the water-logged nature of the site due to the effect of the spring and the stream. Although the northern part of the site has been sub-divided to create gardens for the new residential properties the majority of the site appears unchanged.

4.1.7 *Historic Environment Characterisation Data*

This data, created by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), consists of a series of polygons overlain on a map delineating geographical areas of broad similar character or which are clearly linked as distinct geographical entities. The polygons covering the development site and the areas immediately bordering it were considered during the research for this desk-based assessment. The data for Dodworth was accessed via http://sytimescapes.org.uk . The findings are summarised in a table below.

SYAS Ref. No.	Location in relation to Application area	Name of Polygon	Present Character	Previous Character 1	Previous Character 2	Previous Character 3
HSY6875	The northern part of the application area	Hillside & Field House	Residential: Villas /Detached Housing 1983-2003	Enclosed Land: Crofts 1066-1982	-	-
HSY6873	The southern part of the application area and along Dodworth Green Road	Dodworth Green Road	Residential: Villas /Detached Housing 1983-2003	Residential: Vernacular Cottages 1800-1982	Enclosed Land: Strip Fields 1540-1799	Enclosed Land: Open Fields 1066-1540
HSY6874	To the north of the application area along High Street	Historic Core of Dodworth	Residential: Terraced Houses 1800-2003	Residential: Burgage Plots 1066-1799	-	-
HSY6447	To the immediate north-east of the application area	Low View & Naylor Grove	Residential: Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1983-2003	Enclosed Land: Crofts 1066-1982	-	-
HSY6429	To the immediate east of the application area	Extension to Strafford Walk	Residential: Private Housing 1978-2003	Enclosed Land: Crofts 1066-1982	-	-
HSY6415	To the immediate south of the application area	Farms Around Dodworth	Enclosed Land: Piecemeal enclosure 1200s-2003	Unenclosed Land: Commons & Greens 1066-1199	-	-

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5. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS PROXIMAL TO THE STUDY AREA

5.1 The majority of archaeological investigations carried out in the locality have been mentioned above. A table of these investigations, the reports for which were accessed at the SMR at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service in Sheffield, is shown in Appendix I as 'Events'. In addition to those works already mentioned above, in the 'Archival Research' section, a desk-based assessment (WYAS 2002) carried out in advance of the construction of the Dodworth By-Pass to the north of the High Street warrants further comment. This report includes a map showing features plotted from aerial photographs across the Dodworth area and shows the northern half of the present application area as ridge and furrow.

6. SITE VISIT

6.1 A site visit was carried out by the author of this report on Wednesday 19th November.

6.2 *The Buildings*

6.2.1 The three modern structures known to lie within the application area are pictured below.

Fig. 10 Modern detached residence in the north of the application area (looking north)

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Fig. 11 Modern residential development in the north of the application area (looking north)

Fig. 12 Modern detached residence in the west of the application area (looking north)

6.2.2 To the rear of the detached residence at the west of the site part of the wall of an earlier building has been incorporated within the modern structure. The position of this wall agrees with the alignment of an out-building associated with the Lambert Fold and Traveller's Inn area and mentioned during the 'Map Regression' discussion above.

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Fig. 13 Detail of the rear of the modern detached residence in the west (looking south)

Fig. 14 Modern Housing estate immediately to the west of the application area (looking west)

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6.2.3 In Figure 12, to the left of the shot, a very recently built housing estate which has replaced the school buildings is shown although this is not shown on the most recent OS maps. See also Figure 14.

6.3 *The Land*

6.3.1 The undeveloped land which comprises the rest of the site has evidently undergone considerable disturbance and alteration in modern times and no evidence for pre-modern earthworks or surface finds were encountered. Due to this disturbance the site is deemed to be unsuited to geophysical survey.

6.3.2 A major piece of remodelling work consists of a large raised garden area to the west of the site and associated with the aforementioned detached property (Fig. 15). This lawned area is surrounded by a brick wall which is over 2.5m in height in places and which is presently in a state of collapse. The majority of earth making up this garden has been taken from the surrounding land and the area outside the wall, across the south of the site, has been further disturbed when machines were recently used to move earth up against the walls for support. A north-south linear depression which was observed to run down hill from the south-east corner of the walled area was explained as a modern drain by the land owner.

Fig. 15 Raised garden area associated with detached residence in the west of the application area (looking north-west)

6.3.3 Figure 16 shows the view across the southern half of the site from the raised garden area. The land slopes steeply down towards the stream running east-west along the bottom of the site.

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Fig. 16 View across the south of the application area (looking south)

Fig. 17 View towards houses on the northern half of the application area (looking north)

6.3.4 Figure 17 shows the gentler slope of the northern half of the site which has been recently cleared by a rotivator and seeded. No evidence for the ridge and furrow earthworks identified in a previous desk-based assessment noted above, was

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observed. The spring which is partially culverted lies to the left of the shot and has trees and overgrowth along its banks.

Fig. 18 View of the spring area between the northern and southern halves of the site (looking west)

6.3.5 Figure 18 shows the dip in the land between the northern and southern halves of the site where the spring runs and which is presently overgrown. The Traveller's Inn Public House and associated structures can be seen in the background.

7. OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

7.1 The above research has demonstrated that there is no evidence for significant pre-modern archaeological remains within the application area. Evidence for Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval activity was found to be slight across the whole of the 1km research area. Although the findings for later Medieval and Post-Medieval periods included various Listed Buildings or sites of former known buildings none of these were within the application area or directly adjacent to it and thus it is not considered that the proposed development will have any negative impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings.

7.2 The map regression exercise has indicated that since the earliest known map of 1847 the majority of the site has been undeveloped land forming part of the strip field system aligned north-south which ran at right angles to the High Street and extended down towards the stream running west-east in the south. The only mapped features which are labelled as lying within the application area include an 'Old Coal Pit' and a 'Well' both in the west of the site and which only appear on the first edition OS Map of the 1850s. In addition to this an out-building associated with the Lambert Fold area, first shown on the 1906 OS map, was identified as lying within the present

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application area and during the site visit was observed to have been partially incorporated within the modern detached house situated in the west of the site.

7.3 In addition to this detached residence in the west of the site a further two modern brick-built residential structures presently exist in the north of the site and lie within the application area.

7.4 A raised garden area surrounded by a modern brick wall of up to 2.5m in height also presently exists in association with the modern detached residence to the west. The creation of this garden area has evidently caused much ground disturbance and following the partial collapse of the surrounding walls further land disturbance in the south of the application area has taken place when machines have been used to move soil up against the garden walls for support.

7.5 Although no major changes to the natural contours of the land were evident on the northern half of the application area it had been recently cleared and seeded. No evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks, which were reported as existing on aerial photographs in an earlier desk-based assessment covering the Dodworth area, were observed.

Fig. 19 Aerial picture showing the development area

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8. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 The archaeological potential of the site is deemed to be low. Based on map evidence the site has predominantly consisted of undeveloped strip fields since the earliest map of 1847. No evidence for pre-Medieval activity has been identified within the application area and the evidence is very slight in the Dodworth area overall. The ridge and furrow earthworks identified in the northern half of the application area, from previous work on aerial photographs, were not evident during the site visit and there exists a low potential for survival of these features. Although Medieval and Post-Medieval buildings are known to exist within Dodworth, some of which are listed, these are focused along Dodworth High Street further to the north or are isolated farm buildings.

8.2 An 'Old Coal Pit' shown on the first edition OS map of the 1850s but not on the Tithe map of 1847 was located in an area that is now much overgrown, alongside the stream that bisects the application area, and no earthworks associated with this were identified on the site visit.

8.3 Three very modern residential structures presently exist on the site along with a walled raised garden area which has resulted in considerable ground disturbance in the south of the site. Although one of these residences, the detached property to the west, incorporates the wall of an earlier out-building this structure was also modern in date.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 This assessment has not identified any remains or potential remains to preclude development.

9.2 Consideration of all the available historical records within the vicinity of the site indicates that there is a negligible potential for remains pre-dating the Medieval period. Aerial photographic data and historical map evidence indicates that the application area largely fell within the Medieval open field system and there is some indication for ridge and furrow to have been present on the northern half of the site. The site visit, however, did not identify any upstanding earthworks associated with this former land use. It is not clear if the lack of surviving earthworks is entirely due to Post-Medieval ploughing or the more recent Modern disturbance associated with the creation of garden areas. There is a residual potential for limited sub-surface remains in the form of furrows associated with the former Medieval cultivation, however, these are of such insignificant archaeological potential that it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation works are necessary.

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12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank John R Paley Associates and Green Road Developments for their assistance in arranging and assisting in the site visit and supplying information on the development area. Thanks are also expressed for the help given by the staff at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the NMR at Swindon and at Barnsley Local Studies Library and Archives Service.

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Abbreviations

ARCUS: Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield
NAA: Northern Archaeological Associates
WYAS: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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APPENDIX I:
RECORDS OF SITES, MONUMENTS, LISTED BUILDINGS & EVENTS

SITES & MONUMENTS REGISTER

Map Ref No.	SMR no.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
1	581	SE 3090 0620	Findspot: Mesolithic/Neolithic flints found to north of Dodworth.	Prehistoric
2	588	SE 3020 0490	Findspot: Mesolithic/Neolithic flints at Champany Hill.	Prehistoric
3	580	Dodworth	Findspot: Roman coin found near Tanyard in 1934.	Roman
4	1444	SE 3156 0524	Remains of cruck building at 'Old Smithy'	Medieval-Post Medieval
5	1445	SE 3160 0510	Site of cruck-built cottages demolished c.1940	Medieval-Post Medieval
6	1540	SE 3154 0522	Timber-framed building, High Street (Listed Building: 334261)	Medieval-Post Medieval
7	1568	SE 3090 0460	Barn at Home Farm, Dodworth (Listed Building: 334255).	Post Medieval
8	2056	SE 3033 0594	Timber-framed farmhouse at Field Head Farm (Listed Building: 334257)	Post-Medieval
9	2058	SE 3033 0597	Cruck-frame former barn/outbuilding, now cottage at Field Head Farm (Listed Building: 334258)	Post-Medieval
10	2059	SE 3039 0598	Post and truss/cruck barn at Field Head Farm (Listed Building: 334259).	Post-Medieval
11	2297	SE 3167 0452	Saville Hall (Listed Buildings: Farmhouse – 334264, Barns – 334265 & 334266).	Post Medieval
12	2298	SE 3149 0523	Dodworth Old Hall, High Street (Listed Building: 334260)	Post Medieval
13	4420	SE 3220 0410	Strafford Colliery – Guibal Fanhouse (demolished c.1992).	Modern

ADDITIONAL LISTED BUILDINGS (WWW.HERITAGE-GATEWAY.ORG.UK)

Map Ref No.	Listed Building No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
14	334254	SE 31046 04758	Dodworth Grange – Large house and 2 adjoining dwellings. Date: 1710 on earlier core with 19C additions	Modern (with Post Medieval core)
15	334253	SE 31232 05012	Church of St. John – 1844 construction designed by B. Taylor with 20C additions.	Modern
16	334256	SE 31393 05042	Travellers' Inn – Public House dated 1782.	Modern
17	334262	SE 31471 05215	First & Second World War Memorial – located at junction of Barnsley Road and Dodworth Green Road.	Modern
18	334263	SE 31755 05050	The Grove – Large house on south of Dodworth High Street. Date: 17C with 19C & 20C alterations.	Post-Medieval to Modern

EVENTS

Map Ref No.	Date	Grid Ref.	Description	Body	Type
19	July 2008	SE 31824 05024	Excavation of trenches prior to site redevelopment at the Pheasant Inn revealing remains of 18C cottages, with firepits containing re-used tiles suggesting possible earlier precursors, evidence for 19C alterations to cottages, 20C drains and also one north-south ditch within which a single sherd of very abraded Roman grey ware was found.	ARCUS – Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the *University of Sheffield*	Evaluation
20	October 1998	SE 3165 0512	Evaluation of land at junction of Strafford Walk with Dodworth High Street at land formerly known as Jackson's Square. The footings of three sandstone buildings were uncovered along with a stone-lined well. Dated as probably late Post-Medieval to early Modern on basis of pottery finds. Possibly remains of 'weavers' cottages'.	WYAS - West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	Evaluation
21	2002	Dodworth	Assessment of Dodworth area in advance of construction of the Dodworth By-pass road. Primarily out of the present research zone but includes some mapping of ridge and furrow crop marks from aerial photographs included part of the present site.	WYAS - West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	Desk Based Assessment
22a	July 2003	SE 315 052	Assessment of site potential at land in the north-east angle of the junction of Dodworth High Street and Barnsley Road. Consists of broad overview of Dodworth history	Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy	Desk Based Assessment

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			highlighting rise of mining by 1621 and onwards, enclosure taking place in 1806, rise of handloom weaving industry in E19C, development of modern Dodworth from three hamlets.		
22b	Sept 2003	SE 315 052	Excavation of trenches prior to site redevelopment at land in the north-east angle of the junction of Dodworth High Street and Barnsley Road. Remains of 1890s farm building extensions uncovered. Later demolition of 'Corner News' building revealed a blocked cellar and well under the foot of the west gable wall of Dodworth Old Hall. A watching brief ensued. Cellar believed to be contemporary with hall, dated to 1621 with well being earlier.	Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy	Evaluation and Watching Brief
23	October 2003	SE 316 052	Assessment of site potential of the former Mechanics Institute on Dodworth High Street. Assessment included general broad overview of Dodworth history and development, consideration of aerial photographs showing ridge and furrow marks across expanses of Dodworth.	WYAS - West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	Desk Based Assessment
24	September 2004	SE 3180 0600	Ch. 8 'Archaeology & Cultural Heritage' of an environmental statement on Capitol Park, Dodworth, Barnsley. Essentially outdise of the present research area to the north of Dodworth High Street. Land primarily consisted of made-ground following local coal workings but also included buildings associated with Lane Head Farm – North & South dated to 17-19C.	NAA – Northern Archaeological Associates	Environmental Statement

NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD REGISTER
(INCLUDES SOME OVERLAP WITH SMR ENTRIES)

Map Ref No.	NMR no.	Unique Identifier	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
See 3	SE 30 NW 2	52421	SE 31 05 (locality)	Roman coin found in Dodworth in 1934 by a Mr A. Knight (now deceased).	Roman
See 6	SE 30 NW 65	960687	SE 315 052 (centre/point)	The reported site of a reputed Medieval building dating to c. 1500 with L17C – E18C alterations. Located at 13 High Street, Dodworth.	Medieval-Modern
25	SE 30 NW 63	501263	SE 310 053 (centre/point)	Site of railway station on the Penistone and Barnsley Railway, opened 1854 and closed in 1959.	Modern
26	SE 30 NW 17	946771	Shown at SE 3173 3260 (High St) (NMR Ref: SE 31 05 - locality)	Late 18C/E19C weaver's cottages on Dodworth High Street. Ref: 925736 RCHME: Yorkshire Textile Mills, Architectural Survey (01 Apr 1984 – 01 Jun 1991). NBR Index No. 63810. No exact building known, information derived from census returns during this period (NMR – Buildings team, pers. comm.. 01/12/08)	Modern
27	LINEAR 1426	1374587	Shown at SE 3035 0526 (NMR Ref: SE 30357 04857 - linear)	Penistone and Barnsley Railway, opened in 1854, and closed to passengers in 1970.	Modern
28	LINEAR 1433	1374628	Shown at SE 3083 0412 (NMR Ref. SE 38 04 - linear)	Moor End Branch Railway, opened in 1846, and closed 1909, also known as the Worsborough Branch Railway.	Modern

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APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATION

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

BRIEF FOR ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 ASSESSMENT

1.1 This work is required as the site is of potential archaeological interest; standing buildings survive on the site, but little is known about their historic interest.

1.2 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 1km around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.

1.3 An assessment is required that will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

2 Sources to be consulted, in order to complete the assessment (constraints on source availability should be noted):

Visual inspection of the site, including interiors and exteriors of the standing buildings & their setting.
Geotechnical data.
Survey drawings of existing and former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
Place and street name evidence.
Trade and Business Directories.

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Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums.
Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.
Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for 1km around the site.
Listed Building/Conservation records.
Aerial photographs, including those held by the National Library of Aerial Photographs (verticals & obliques), for 1 km around the site.

3 CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

3.1 The degree of disturbance of below-ground deposits (by existing and previous buildings, etc.) should be noted and recorded on a site plan; areas of potential below-ground archaeological survival should similarly be recorded on plan.

3.2 The interest of different elements of the standing buildings should be recorded on a site plan (or, if appropriate, floor plans).

3.3 The impact of the development proposal on both the identified buried archaeological resource and on standing structures of interest should be assessed, with reference to architects' and engineers' drawings.

4 REPORT PRESENTATION

4.1 A report is to be produced that assembles and summarises the known evidence.

4.2 The results will be synthesised, put in context, and the character of the archaeology present discussed; the contribution of the standing buildings to the historic character of the area will also be discussed.

4.3 The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by site evaluation/building appraisal.

4.4 The report will include copies of the plans prepared for 3.

4.5 A representative selection of photos of the site, the interior and exterior of the buildings and of their setting will be included, to illustrate key points (reproduced at not less than laser photocopy quality).

4.6 A rectified plan of crop mark evidence on & immediately adjacent to the site (for a minimum of 500m around the site) will be included; a sketch plot of cropmarks within the remainder of the search area can be indicated by sketching only.

4.7 All maps examined will be reproduced (if possible) with the site outline marked on them. If reproduction is not possible, the reasons for this must be given.

4.8 Borehole logs (if available) should be included.

4.9 All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. references should always include relevant page numbers.

5 GENERAL POINTS

5.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be responsible for monitoring the project.

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5.2 Copies of the report should be sent to the client, for submission to the local planning authority.

5.3 A printed and bound copy of the report is to be supplied direct to SYAS, for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

5.4 A digital copy of the report must also be supplied. Acceptable digital formats are:

text (Word and ASCII);
images (.JPG at no less that 300 dpi. resolution).

5.5 The rectified aerial photographic information will be supplied to SYAS in digital format. Acceptable digital formats are:

MAPINFO Interchange format(*.MIF)
CAD (*.DXF)

5.6 The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once it has been deposited in the South Yorkshire SMR (normally 6 months after receipt by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).

5.7 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Prepared: November 2008

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