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**Carlton Road, Barnsley, South
Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

ARCUS report 1313.1(1)

September 2009

Client: G.L. Hearn Ltd

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Carlton Road, Barnsley

Grid Reference: 436093, 409119 (SE 361 091, centred)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report No. 1313.1(1)

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Reporting and Illustrations: Mark Stenton

Project manager: Glyn Davies

Client: G.L. Hearn Ltd

Client address: 20 Soho Square, London, W1D 3QW

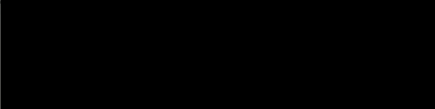
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Date: 29-9-09	Date: 30/9/09.
Mark Stenton Archaeologist	Glyn Davies Project Manager

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Carlton Road, Barnsley	
Short description of the project	The proposal area appears to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period, when it may have formed part of the lands attached to St. Helen's Chapel, a 'resting or retiring house' associated with Monk Bretton Priory. While pre-medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the proposal area cannot be demonstrated, it is possible that the chapel succeeded an earlier site associated with the British ('Celtic') goddess, Elen. The proposal area formed part of the Wortley estate from the 16 th century and remained in agricultural use until the development of St. Michael's, St. Helen's and St. Dominic's schools during the third quarter of the 20 th century. With the exception of a single building shown in 1966, there is no evidence of development within the site prior to the construction of the schools. Although previously unknown archaeological deposits cannot be ruled out, the current evidence suggests that the potential for such remains is generally low.	
Project dates	September 2009	
Previous/future work	None/unknown	
Monument type and period	N/A	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Carlton	
Site address	Carlton Road, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 2BD	
Site co-ordinates	436093, 409119 (centred)	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design originator	N/A	
Project manager	Glyn Davies	
Sponsor or funding body	G.L. Hearn Ltd	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	None	None
Paper	SYAS SMR	Report
Digital	SYAS SMR	pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Carlton Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	
Report no	1313.1(1)	
Author	Mark Stenton	
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In September 2009, ARCUS were commissioned by G. L. Hearn Ltd to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment of land off Carlton Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (centred on SE 361 091). The assessment was required in relation to the proposed redevelopment of a schools site and comprised cartographic and documentary research, along with a site visit.

The proposal area appears to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period, when it may have formed part of the lands attached to St. Helen's Chapel, a 'resting or retiring house' associated with Monk Bretton Priory. While pre-medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the proposal area cannot be demonstrated, it is possible that St. Helen's Chapel succeeded an earlier site associated with the British ('Celtic') goddess, Elen.

The site formed part of the Wortley estate from the 16th century and remained in agricultural use until the development of St. Michael's, St. Helen's and St. Dominic's schools during the third quarter of the 20th century. With the exception of a single building shown in 1966, there is no evidence of development within the site prior to the construction of the schools.

Although previously unknown archaeological deposits cannot be ruled out, the current evidence suggests that the potential for such remains is generally low. The majority of the proposed works will take place within previously developed areas and any previously unknown archaeological deposits will only be impacted if excavations extend to a sufficient depth.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. This was required in relation to the proposed redevelopment of the site occupied currently by St. Michael's, St. Dominic's and Edward Sheerien schools and was undertaken in line with the government's guidance set down in PPG16. The assessment consisted of documentary and cartographic research, and was prepared in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (IfA 2008). ARCUS were commissioned to undertake the assessment by G. L. Hearn Ltd.

1.2 Site Location

The site is situated to the east of Carlton Road and encompasses three schools and their accompanying playing fields. Carlton is approximately 3.4km to the north-east of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The site is bounded by Carlton Road to the west; an industrial estate to the east; residential housing, woodland and scrub fields to the south; and residential housing to the north.

The underlying geology consists of Woolley Edge Rock Sandstone, with shales and mudstones to the south of the St. Helen's Geological Fault. The latter is a major fault which crosses the playing fields on a north-east/south-west alignment at the south of the site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the assessment is to determine the nature of the archaeological resource in areas affected by the proposed development. This is achieved by collating existing archaeological and historical information relating to the proposed development and its immediate environs and by placing it in its local, regional and national context.

The specific aims are:

- to assess the survival and potential significance of buried archaeological remains within the application area; and
- to assess the extent of impact likely to be caused by the proposed development.

2.2 Methodology

All relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary sources were consulted, including historic maps and photographs. Information on recorded archaeological sites was obtained from the regional authority. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield Archives;

- Barnsley Archives;
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service (SYMAS).

A site visit was made on 18th September 2009, to identify any visible archaeological or historic features. Areas of previous ground disturbance which may have affected the survival of buried archaeological deposits were also noted. Recording consisted of an annotated sketch plan and digital photography.

2.3 Geotechnical Data

A SYMAS report was conducted on the St. Michael's site in 2005. Two substantial areas of made ground were identified within the playing fields at the south-east of the site (SYMAS 2005, 1). These may have been formed by 'cut and fill' operations during landscaping works. Mining operations had taken place beneath the site at depths of between 70 and 380m (SYMAS 2005, 1).

C.C. Geotechnical Ltd conducted a geotechnical survey of the proposed development area in 2006. The survey comprised 12 trial pits, 4 boreholes and 2 trial trenches. On the site of the proposed new ALC building, topsoil approximately 0.20m in depth was found to overlay deposits of made ground between 0.50 and 1m in depth (C.C. Geotechnical Ltd 2006, 7). Similar stratigraphy was identified within the playing fields, while bedrock was encountered beneath a 0.20m deposit of topsoil within the western part of the site.

3 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

3.1 Designations

All Cultural Heritage designations were checked for the area, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefield Sites. The proposal area does not lie within a Conservation Area and does not contain any sites with cultural heritage designations.

3.2 Planning Policies

The Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC) Unitary Development Plan (UDP) contains saved policies for the protection of the historic environment, covering issues such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, development within sensitive areas and archaeological remains. The policies are based on the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994) and PPG16 (Planning and Archaeology, 1990). PPG 16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process and provides a framework for the investigation of sites and the management of archaeological remains, which are considered to be a finite and non-renewable resource (PPG16, paragraph 6).

Within areas which are considered to have the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, an evaluation of the archaeological impact of the development may be required by the local planning authority (PPG16, paragraphs 19-21; Policy BE3). Where development proposals will impact on archaeological remains, preservation of the archaeology will be an important consideration. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option, although in cases of lesser significance, preservation by

record may be an acceptable alternative (PPG16 paragraph 25; Policy BE4).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the area, focusing in particular on the proposed development site. Information on known archaeological sites and findspots within 1km of the site was compiled from the South Yorkshire SMR. Historic maps and plans of the area were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were also consulted. A gazetteer of known archaeological sites and historic structures was compiled from this information, and is presented in Appendix 1, with the locations of the sites shown on **Illustration 2**.

Glossary of time periods referred to in the text:

Palaeolithic:	500,000-10,000 BC	Mesolithic:	10,000-4000 BC
Neolithic:	4000-2300 BC	Bronze Age:	2300-700 BC
Iron Age:	700 BC-AD 43	Romano-British:	AD 43-450
Early Medieval	450-1066	Medieval:	1066-1485
Post-Medieval	1485-1900	Modern:	1901-present

4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

There are no known prehistoric or Roman sites or findspots within the proposed development area or within the 1km search area. A coin found to the south of the site may be Roman (Keith and Norton 2001) but has not been positively identified and is not recorded on the SMR.

The 13th-century St. Helen's Chapel (Site 4), immediately south of the site, was first recorded as 'St. Elen chapel' (Keith and Norton 2001). Several South Yorkshire sites dedicated to St. Helen appear to have developed from earlier sites associated with the British ('Celtic') goddess, Elen (Stenton 2006, 8; Stenton 2009, 7). Both Elen and St. Helen were associated with sacred water sources and ceremonial routes and pilgrims are said to have visited a holy well at this location during the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Smith 1961, 276). This may imply that pre-medieval activity occurred immediately south of the development area.

4.2 Medieval

There are no known early medieval sites or findspots within the proposal area or within the 1km search area. However, place-name evidence indicates Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian activity in the area, with Carlton deriving its name from the Old English *tun*, meaning 'settlement', and the Old Norse *karl*, meaning 'churls' or freemen (Smith 1961, 276). Settlement was recorded at *Carlentune* in the 1086 Domesday Survey, although the location and extent of the settlement at that date is unknown (Smith 1961, 276).

There are no later medieval sites or findspots within the proposal area, although five medieval sites are located within the 1km search area. Given the proposal area's agricultural status during the early post-medieval period, the site is also likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period. Carlton had been granted to Monk Bretton Priory during the 12th century and it is possible that the priory's early 16th-century resting or retiring house at St. Helen's Chapel (Site 4) had been extant during the medieval period.

Other medieval sites within the 1km search area include Carlton Cross (Site 1) and a series of irregular earthworks (Site 1) immediately south of St. John's Church; a timber-framed barn (Site 2); and ridge and furrow earthworks (Site 4). None of these sites will be impacted by the proposed development.

4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

There are no early post-medieval sites or findspots within the proposal area, although four sites from this period are located within the 1km search area.

Agricultural activity within the immediate vicinity of the site is indicated by a 'Chappell Shepcote' that was recorded in association with St. Helen's Chapel in 1539 (Keith and Norton 2001). The chapel site was sold following the dissolution of Monk Bretton Priory during the early 16th century. A 'Sentellingewell' was recorded at the site in 1591 (Smith 1961, 276) and, following the chapel's purchase by the Wortley family, a 'St. Helen's Well Farm' occupied the site (Keith and Norton 2001). Given the proposal area's later status within the Wortley estate, it is likely that the site formed part of the field system associated with the post-medieval farm.

King's 1684 estate survey (WhM 71) named Spring Wood (Site 5), to the south of the site, along with several field names which may have formed part of the proposed development area at that date. However, the survey was not accompanied by a plan and it is not possible to determine if any of the named fields were located within the proposal area. John Grevon's 1735 estate survey similarly lacked a plan (WhM 71).

The site was shown on an undated, but apparently 18th-century, estate map (WhM 4R). The proposal area was shown as part of the field system belonging to St. Helen's Well Farm and may have been acquired when the latter's predecessor had been purchased from Monk Bretton Priory. Parts of seven fields were marked within the proposal area, although no structures were shown within the site at that time. Further post-medieval activity immediately south of the site is indicated by St. Helen's Well Hall, which was recorded in 1756 (Keith and Norton 2001). Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire showed the proposal area, but did not mark any features or indicate any forms of land use within the site.

Other 16th- to 18th-century sites within the 1km search area include Carlton Manor House (Site 5); the site of The Ridings (Site 7), a stone-built house; and Manor Farm (Site 8).

4.4 Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries

The proposal area remained part of the Wortley estate and was not covered by the 1800 Carlton Enclosure Award. The 1845 Carlton tithe map (Barnsley Archives) indicated that the site remained in agricultural use during the mid-19th century. While elements of the late 17th-century field boundaries remained extant, several had been regularised or removed, with the plots amalgamated into larger fields. A large, sub-triangular field occupied the majority of the site, with parts of three rectangular fields at the east. A small, sub-rectangular plot and part of a larger field occupied the southernmost part of the site. No buildings were shown within the site in 1845.

Little change was shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 3**) or an 1872 Carlton estate map (WhM 661). The schedule accompanying the latter named several plots within the site, including 'Lower Brown Close' and 'High Dob Royd,' while the southernmost part of the site was part of a field named 'Spring'. The small, sub-rectangular plot shown within this area on the 1854 map was not shown in 1872 and only its south boundary was marked on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration**

4). Little further change was shown on the 1892 map or on the 1938 OS map (**Illustration 5**).

A 'stone' was marked along a field boundary in the north-west part of the site on the 1966 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 6**). Although the boundary had been shown on the 1845 tithe map, the stone had not been marked prior to 1966 and its nature is unclear. The site's south boundary had been established by 1966, although the field boundaries at the north-east of the site had been fragmented. Several further changes were shown within the proposal area on the 1966 map. A small, square building with a forecourt at the west stood in the vicinity of the present-day Edward Sheerien School. This was the earliest building known to have been constructed within the site, although it was not labelled and its function is unknown. The building had been removed by the time of the 1974 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 7**).

St. Michael's, St. Helen's and St. Dominic's schools had been constructed within the proposal by 1974. Each school comprised a large, irregular block, with St. Michael's and St. Helen's also possessing several subsidiary buildings. The former field boundaries within the site had been removed and playing fields occupied the majority of the proposal area. A large embankment separated St. Michael's and St. Dominic's playing fields, indicating that landscaping had taken place during the construction of the schools.

A small number of detached buildings had been constructed within the site by the time of the 1984 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 8**). Little further change was marked within the site, with the exception of two large, brick buildings that had been constructed at the south of St. Michael's by the early 21st century. St. Helen's had been renamed Edward Sheerien School by that date.

5 SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was undertaken on 18th September 2009. The main site entrance is located on Carlton Road, at the west of the proposal area (**Plate 1**). A transport drop-off point is situated outside the principal entrance, which is demarcated by a small brick wall topped by metal railings, with gates present to the north and south of the drop-off point. A large, flat-roofed, brick-built building is located immediately east of the main entrance (**Plate 2**). This feature appears to be a chapel and is dominated by a semi-circular stone and glass apse in its west face, topped by a metal dome and cross.

The St. Michael's School complex is accessible via the southernmost of the two gates along Carlton Road. An access road leads to a caretaker's house and a series of one- and two-storey, panel- and brick-built school blocks. The latter represent a number of construction phases, with buildings dating from the 1970s standing in close proximity to more modern structures (**Plates 3 and 4**). A sports hall and several mobile classrooms or portakabins are also present in this area, along with a sports yard surfaced with tarmac.

St. Michael's playing field is located to the south of the school buildings and has also been marked out for the playing of a variety of sports (**Plate 5**). The areas of made ground identified by geotechnical survey are suggested by substantially different ground levels within the playing field, indicating that extensive landscaping works occurred in association with its creation (**Plate 6**).

Edward Sheerien School is located to the north of St. Michael's and is accessible via an access road to the north of the transport drop-off point on Carlton Road. A

modern metal security fence demarcates the school grounds, which are dominated by a variety of one- and two-storey blocks (**Plate 7**). Ground level varies substantially throughout the areas occupied by the principal buildings, indicating that extensive excavation is likely to have occurred in this area during the school's construction. Tennis and basketball courts are located at the north-west of the school (**Plate 8**), with a playing field situated to the south-east (**Plates 9 and 10**). Varying ground levels suggest that landscaping works also occurred in the latter area.

Although geotechnical investigation suggested that made ground was not present in the south-east of the site, landscaping works also appear to have taken place in this area. The extent of these works is indicated by the contrast between the school field and the land immediately beyond the site boundary, where a bund topped by a modern metal security fence separates the school property from the scrub and woodland to the south-east (**Plate 11**). Ground levels are uneven throughout the latter area, the majority of which is substantially lower than the level of the playing field. However, prior to the development of the schools, the playing field area formed part of the same plot as the scrub and woodland and is likely to have been similarly uneven, rough terrain.

St. Dominic's School is located to the south-east of Edward Sheerien School and east of St. Michael's (**Plate 12**). The school is situated on an area of level ground that has been excavated from the field's north-west/south-east slope, and comprises a variety of one- and two-storey blocks. A large, level, rectangular area is located to the south of the school buildings, with a modern, open-sided playground feature at the west (**Plate 13**).

A metal fence demarcates the school buildings from the playing field to the south. A large, flat playing area and a substantial embankment to the west indicate the extent to which the playing field has been landscaped (**Plate 14**). Mature trees, shrubbery and a variety of playground features are located throughout the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Assessment of Current State of Knowledge

The current state of knowledge of above-ground structures and remains is considered to be good, and is based on SMR records and the site visit. The current state of knowledge of the sub-surface archaeological resource is moderate to poor. No known archaeological investigations have been carried out within the site, therefore the current knowledge is based on recorded sites in the vicinity and geotechnical data.

6.2 Significance Assessment Methodology

There is currently no nationally agreed methodology for measuring the relative significance of archaeological monuments. PPG16 (paragraph 8) draws a distinction between nationally important remains and those of lesser significance. On this basis, it is possible to distinguish between sites based on factors including period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. The archaeological significance of the sites is allocated to one of five categories:

International: World Heritage Site;

National: Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I Listed Building, or site/ building suitable for scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of

State's criteria for scheduling:

Regional or District: Grade II* Listed Building, site or building which consists of a significant example in a regional context;

Local or Borough: Other archaeological sites, Grade II Listed Building, locally important historic building;

Negligible: Areas in which investigative techniques have proved negative archaeological results, or where large-scale destruction of deposits has taken place.

Significance ratings have only been assigned to the potential archaeological remains that are recorded cartographically, or in other documentation. No rating can be assigned to previously unrecorded deposits (e.g. medieval and earlier) although the potential for such deposits to exist must be acknowledged.

The potential for impact is an assessment of the likelihood of archaeological remains being affected by the proposed development. This is based on an analysis of the distribution of known archaeology in the vicinity, the current and historic land use, and the topographical situation. Based on this assessment, the potential for impact is assigned to one of four categories:

High: above average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

Moderate: average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

Low: below average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

None: no potential for encountering archaeological remains due to previous disturbance or based on the results of prior investigations.

6.3 Potential for Survival of Archaeological Remains

There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval sites or findspots within the search area. A coin found to the south of the site was identified tentatively as Roman, but remains unconfirmed and is not recorded in the SMR. The archaeological potential for the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods is considered to be **low**.

Medieval and early post-medieval settlement is recorded at St. Helen's Chapel and St. Helen's Well Farm, immediately to the south of the site. However, the proposed development area itself appears to have been in agricultural use during these periods and is unlikely to have been the focus of significant activity. The south and south-east parts of the site do not appear to have been landscaped extensively and, although no buildings are known to have stood within it, the most southerly part of the site may have been associated with St. Helen's Chapel and its successors during these periods. The archaeological potential associated with the medieval and early post-medieval periods is thus considered to be **low**, possibly rising to **low** to **moderate** in the southernmost part of the site.

The proposal area remained in agricultural use throughout the 19th century and remained undeveloped until the construction of St. Michael's, St. Helen's and St. Dominic's schools during the third quarter of the 20th century. Parts of the proposed development area appear to have been landscaped extensively, with excavation occurring in association with the construction of the buildings and the importation of made ground in relation to the creation of the playing fields. None of the standing buildings appear to be of historic or architectural significance. The archaeological

potential associated with the 19th and 20th centuries is therefore considered to be none.

6.4 Development Proposals and Potential Impact

The proposed development envisages the demolition of the Edward Sheerien School site, the construction of a new, two-storey ALC building and a staff car park at the north of the site; sports pitches and playing fields at the east and south; and the creation of transport drop-off facilities at the west.

Any previously unknown archaeological deposits that were present within the footprints of the buildings are likely to have been destroyed during the development of the schools. Archaeological deposits that may have been present within the areas that were subject to the importation of made ground are likely to have been damaged during this process, or may have been buried and thus lie at a depth that will not be impacted by the current development proposals.

7 CONCLUSIONS

There are no known archaeological sites or findspots within the proposed development area. Although previously unknown archaeological deposits cannot be ruled out, the current evidence suggests that the potential for such remains is generally low.

The proposal area appears to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period, when it may have formed part of the lands attached to St. Helen's Chapel, a 'resting or retiring house' associated with Monk Bretton Priory. While pre-medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the proposal area cannot be demonstrated, it is possible that St. Helen's Chapel succeeded an earlier site associated with the British ('Celtic') goddess, Elen.

The site formed part of the Wortley estate from the 16th century and remained in agricultural use until the development of St. Michael's, St. Helen's and St. Dominic's schools during the third quarter of the 20th century. With the exception of a single building shown in 1966, there is no evidence of development within the site prior to the construction of the schools.

The majority of the proposed works will take place within previously developed areas, although the creation of new sports pitches at the east of the site may impact on previously undeveloped areas. However, any previously unknown archaeological deposits will only be impacted if excavations extend down to a sufficient depth.

8 ARCHIVE

The assessment archive, including primary written documents, plans and digital photographs, will be retained by ARCUS in the first instance, although it may be deposited with the relevant museum if any associated fieldwork is undertaken at the site at a later date. Copies of this report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Sarah Howard of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the staff of Sheffield and Barnsley Archives.

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Documents

1684 King's Survey of Mr. Wortley's Estates in...Carlton (Sheffield Archives WhM 71).

1735 John Grevon's Survey of Mr. Wortley's Estates in...Carlton (Sheffield Archives WhM 71).

1872 Carlton Estate schedule (Sheffield Archives WhM 661).

Historic maps

c.18th century map of Carlton (Sheffield Archives WhM 4R)

1775 Thomas Jefferys map of Yorkshire

1845 Carlton tithe map (Barnsley Archives)

1854 Ordnance Survey map

1872 Carlton Estate schedule (Sheffield Archives WhM 661).

1892 Ordnance Survey map

1908 Ordnance Survey map

1938 Ordnance Survey map

1966 Ordnance Survey map

1974 Ordnance Survey map

1984 Ordnance Survey map

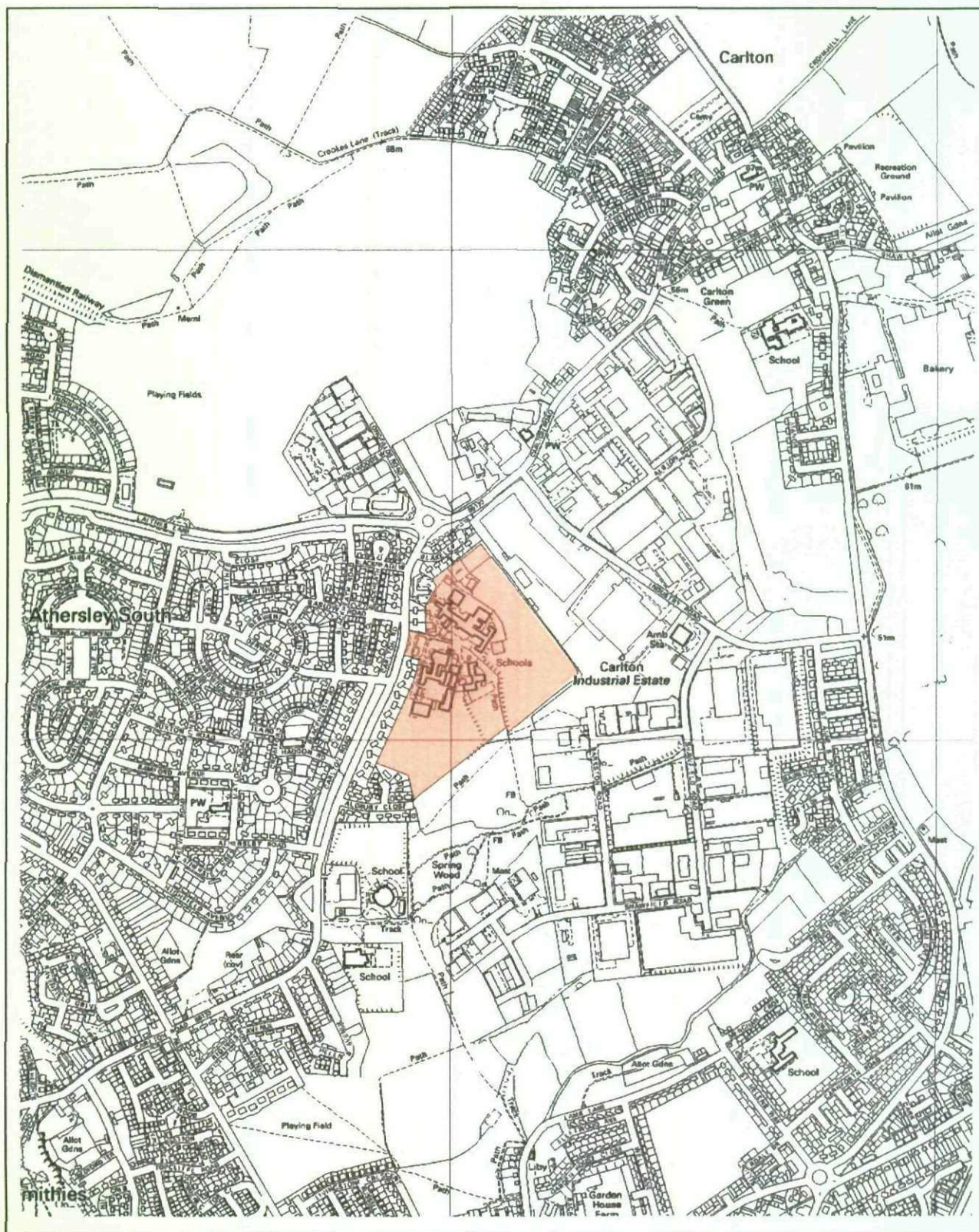
2003 Ordnance Survey map.

11 APPENDIX: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Location of sites shown in **Illustration 2** (Sites 22-23 not shown, as off edge of map).

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	Carlton Cross. The remains of a possible medieval cross base and shaft in the grounds of St John's Church, Carlton.	SE 3662 1019	SMR 289
2	Timber framed Barn, Carlton. A timber framed barn of possible medieval date at the centre of Carlton village, Barnsley.	SE 3670 1000	SMR 1567
3	Carlton Manor House, possible earthworks south of the church. North part of house appears late 17 th -century. Two storeys and attic.	SE 3673 0990	SMR 2235
4	Site of medieval Chapel of St Ellen, Carlton. Chapel of St Helen at St. Helen's Well. Chapel of retiring house for the prior of Monk Bretton. St. Helen's Well was a jointure house of the Wortley's although house in ruins in 1784. Last building of St. Helen's Farm was demolished in 1970's. Site now covered by housing estate.	SE 3580 0880	SMR 2236
5	Spring Wood. Listed in King's 1684 survey of Carlton.	SE 360 087	SA WhM 71
6	Ridge and furrow earthworks in Miners' Welfare Ground. A park purchased in 1927 by the Miners' Welfare scheme contains the remains of ridge and furrow cultivated land relating to medieval or post-medieval Monk Bretton. Aerial photographs of the site show undulations indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation. These are still in existence as earthworks (2007).	SE 3602 0814	SMR
7	Site of 'The Ridings', a 17 th -century stone house, Westgate, Monk Bretton. Demolished 1971.	SE 3605 0800	SMR 2171
8	Manor House, Carlton. North part of house appears late 17 th -century. Two storeys and attic.	SE 3673 0990	SMR 2051

12 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



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ARCUS

Unit 6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2224346

Project:

Carlton Road, Barnsley

Title:

Site location map

Scale:

Grid at 1km

NGR:

SE 361 091

Project No:

1313

Date:

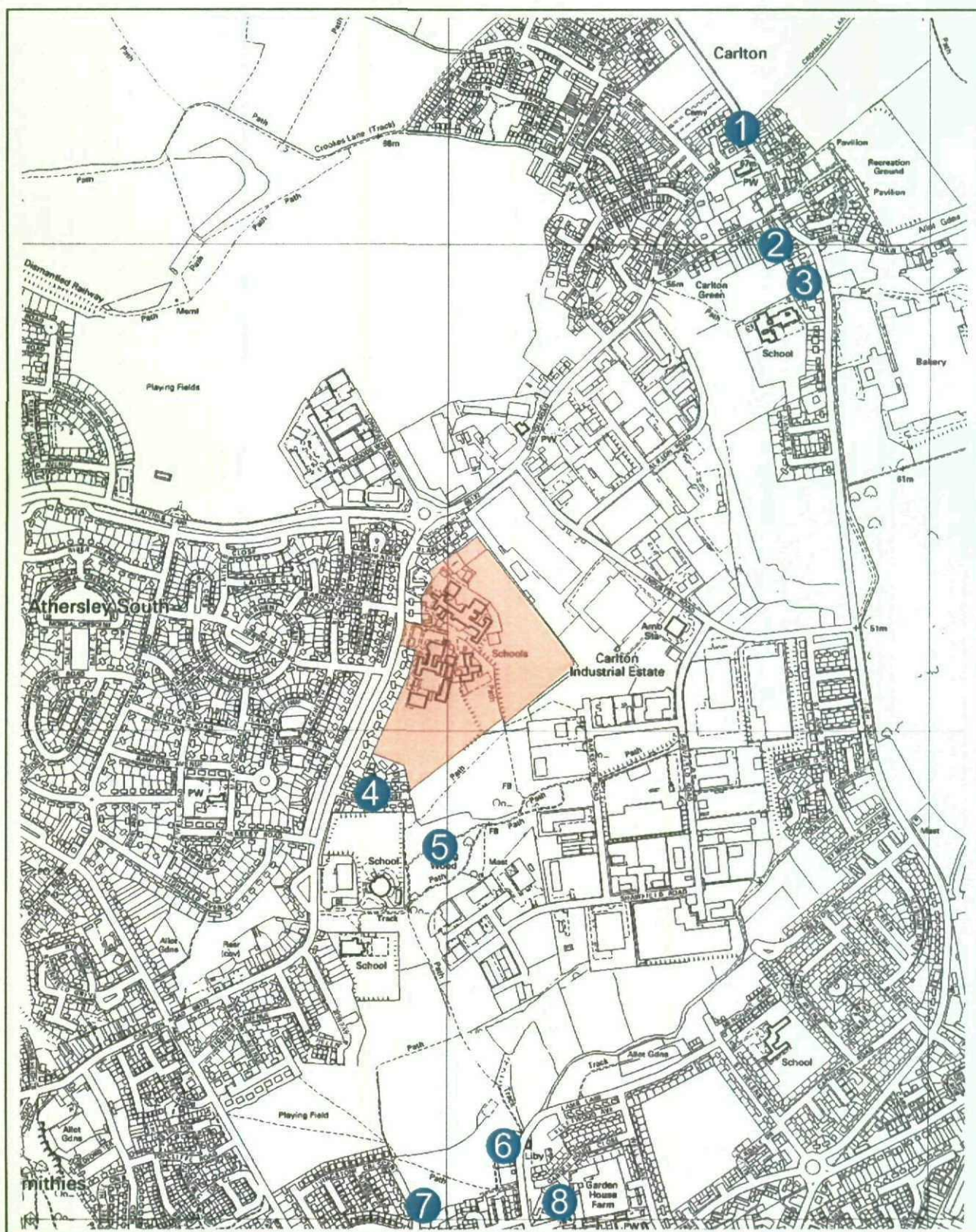
September
2009

Drawn:

M. Stenton

Illustration No:

1



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ARCUS

Unit 6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2224346

Project:

Carlton Road, Barnsley

Title:

**Known archaeological sites and
findspots**

Scale:

Grid at 1km

NGR:

SE 361 091

Project No:

1313

Date:

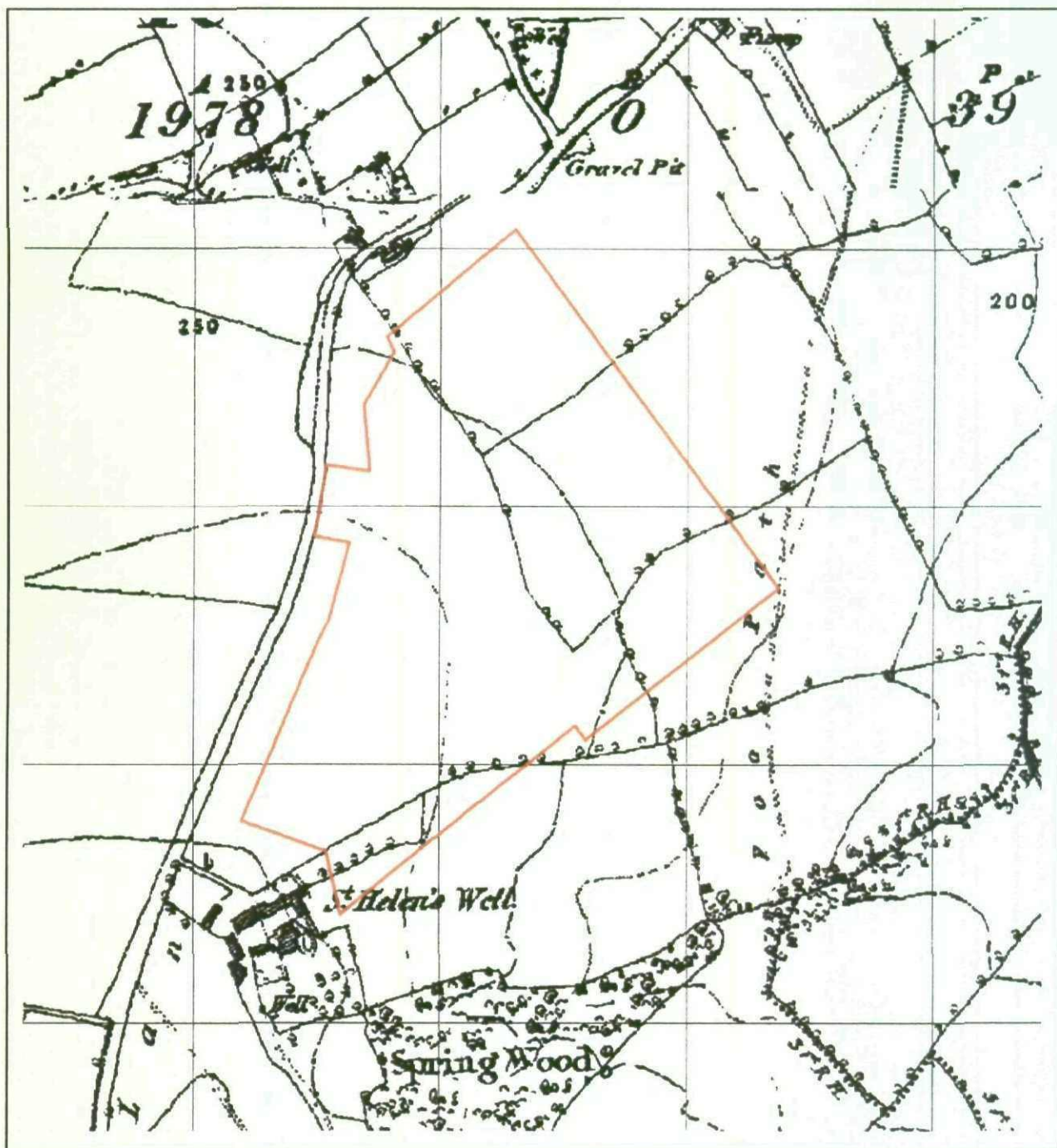
September
2009

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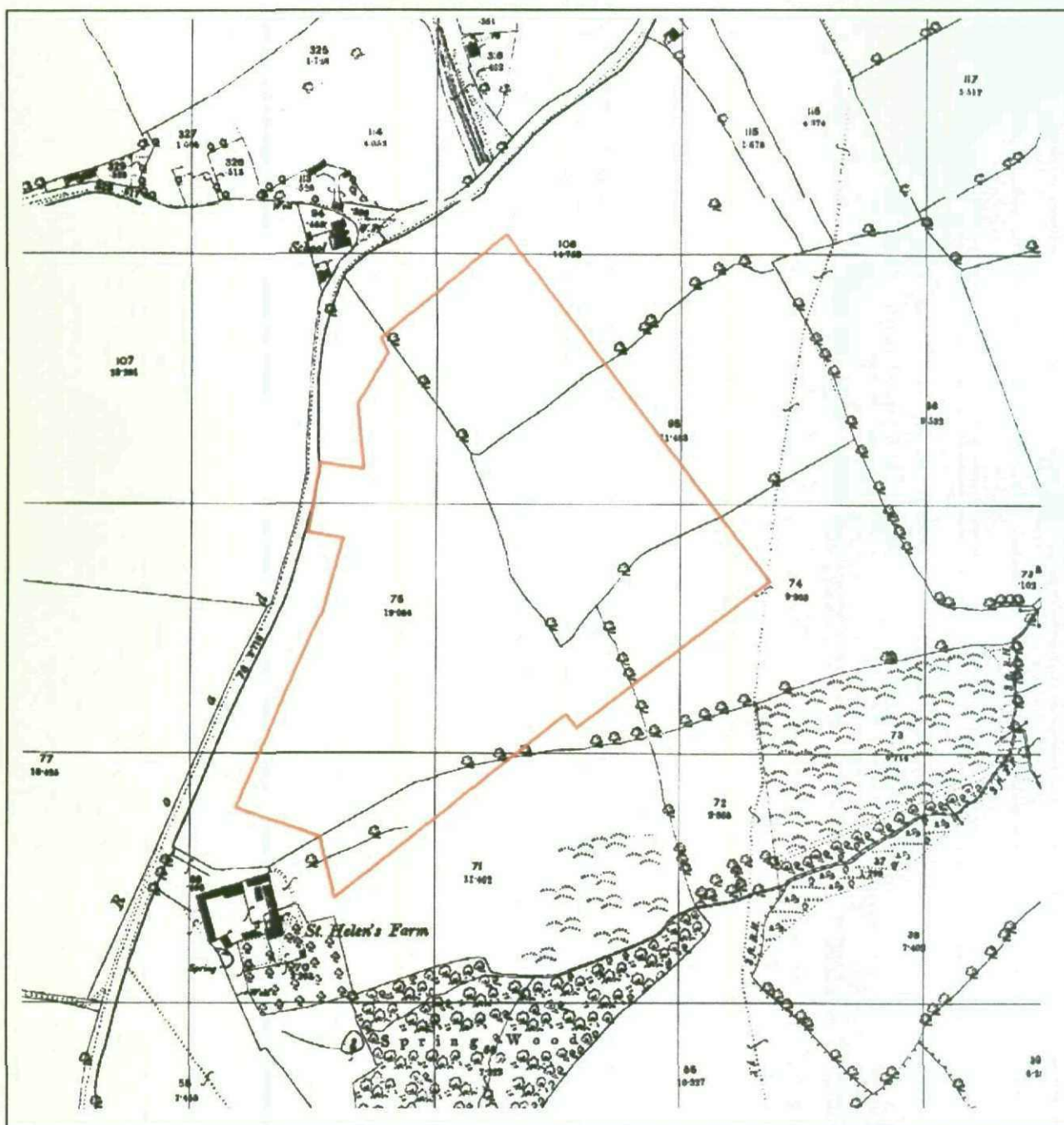
M. Stenton

Illustration No:

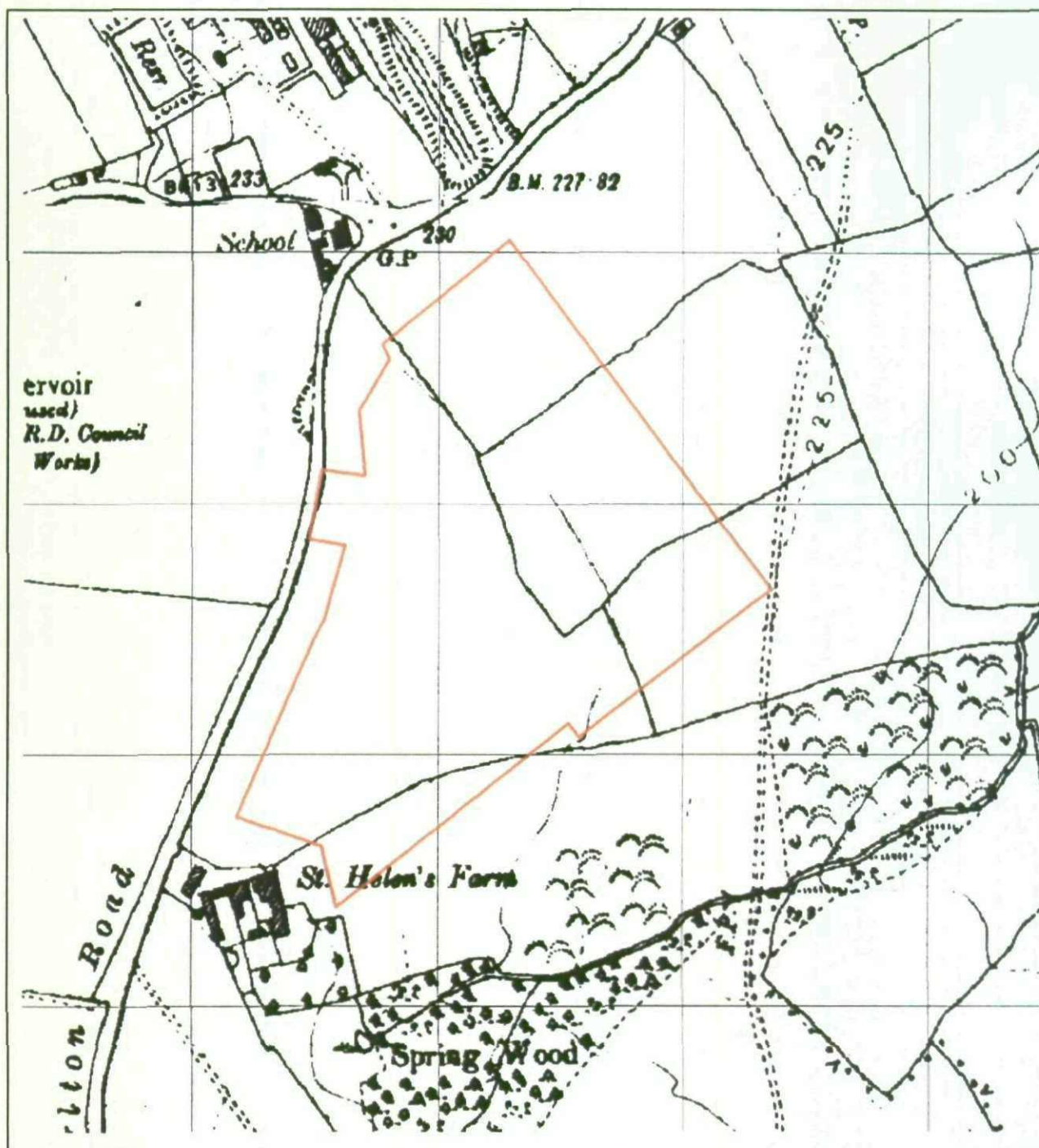
2



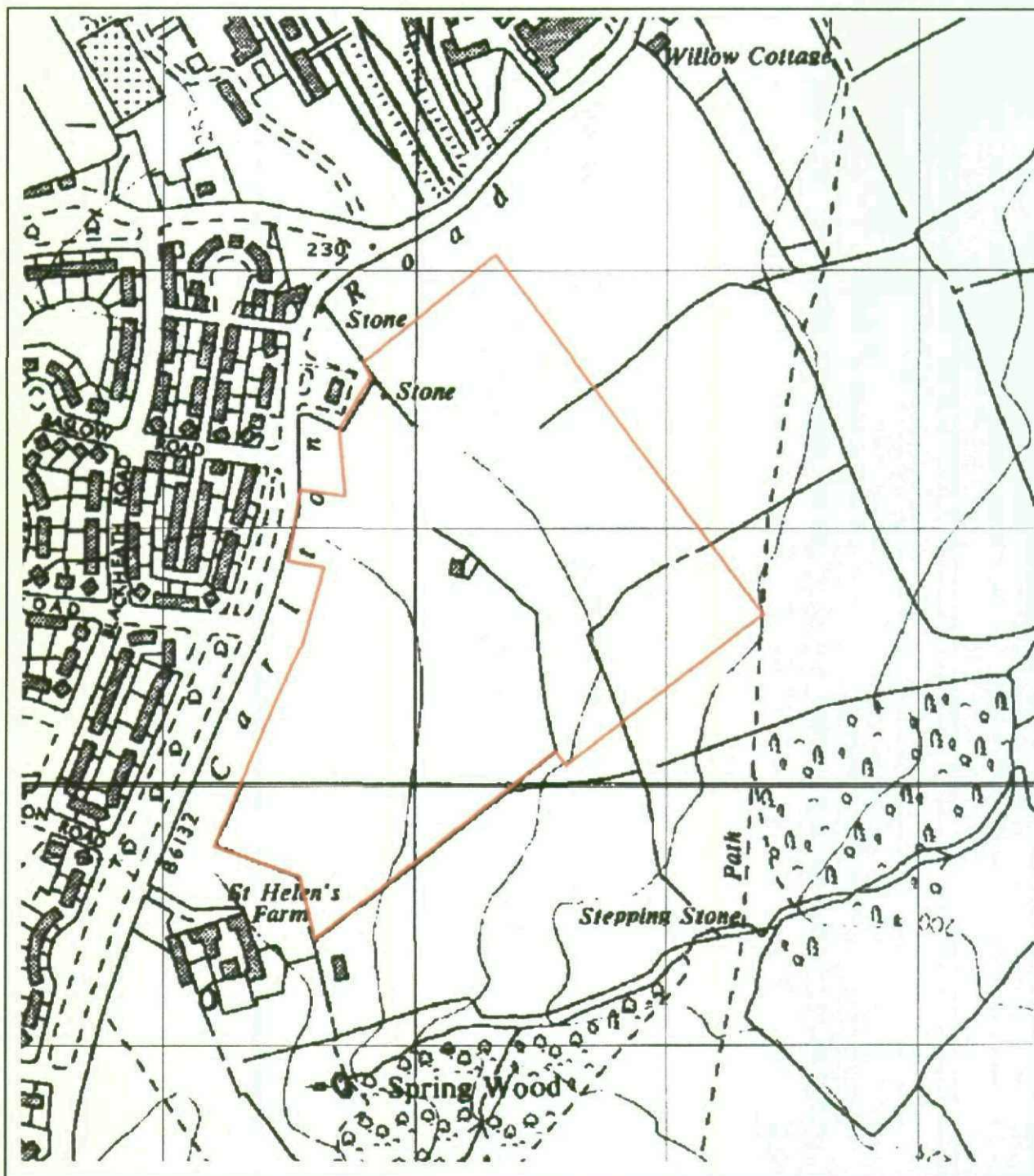
ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2224346	Project: Carlton Road, Barnsley	Scale: -	Date: September 2009
	Title: 1854 Ordnance Survey map	NGR: SE 361 091	Drawn: M. Stenton
		Project No: 1313	Illustration No: 3



ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225108 Fax: 0114 2224346	Project:	Scale:	Date:
	Carlton Road, Barnsley		September 2009
	Title:	NGR:	Drawn:
	1892 Ordnance Survey map	SE 361 091	M. Stenton
		Project No:	Illustration No:
		1313	4



ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2224346	Project:	Scale:	Date:
	Carlton Road, Barnsley		September 2009
	Title:	NGR:	Drawn:
	1938 Ordnance Survey map	SE 361 091	M. Stenton
		Project No:	Illustration No:
		1313	5



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Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2224346

Project:

Carlton Road, Barnsley

Title:

1966 Ordnance Survey map

Scale:

NGR:

SE 361 091

Project No:

1313

Date:

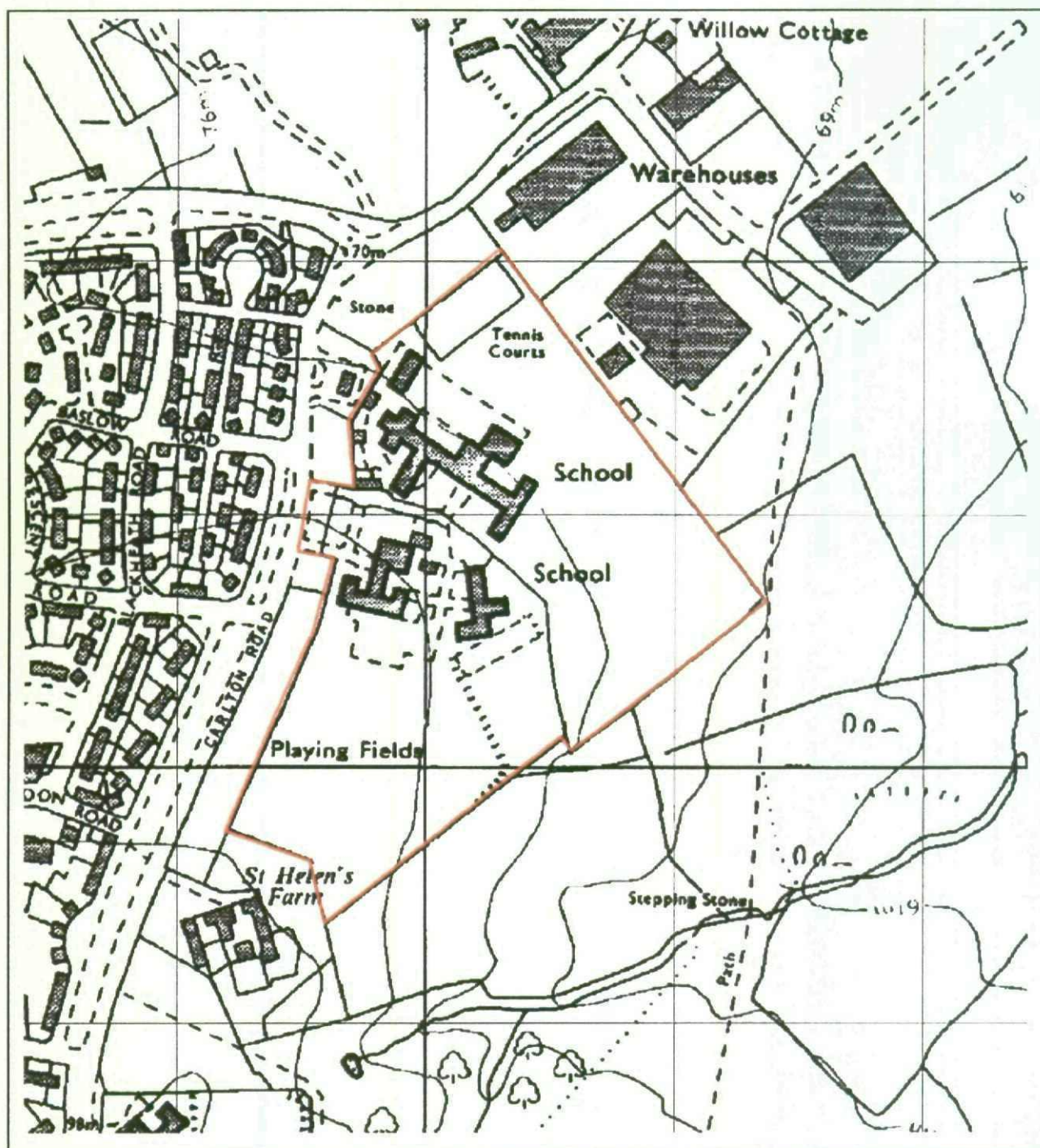
**September
2009**

Drawn:

M. Stenton

Illustration No:

6



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Project:

Carlton Road, Barnsley

Title:

1974 Ordnance Survey map

Scale:

NGR:

SE 361 091

Project No:

1313

Date:

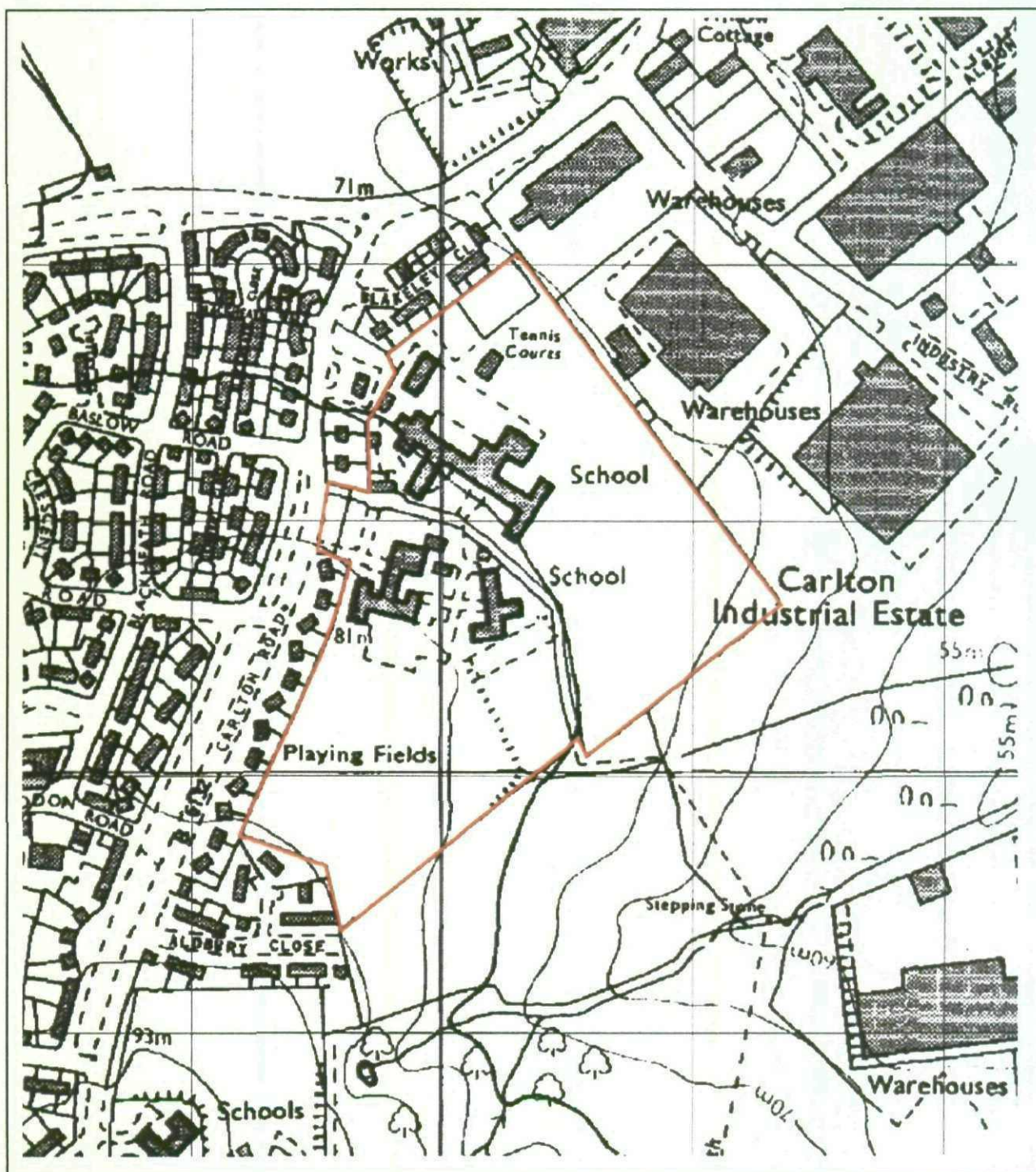
**September
2009**

Drawn:

M. Stenton

Illustration No:

7



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ARCUS

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Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2224346

Project:

Carlton Road, Barnsley

Title:

1984 Ordnance Survey map

Scale:

NGR:

SE 361 091

Project No:

1313

Date:

**September
2009**

Drawn:

M. Stenton

Illustration No:

8

PLATES



Plate 1 – St. Michael's School. Main entrance, looking east from Carlton Road.



Plate 2 – Chapel, St. Michael's School.



Plate 3 – 1970s block on north side of tarmac yard at St. Michael's. Part of original school construction phase.



Plate 4 – Modern block on east side of tarmac yard shown in Plate 3, with mobile classroom at south.



Plate 5 – St. Michael's School, looking north-east from school playing field. Substantial area of made ground identified to right of buildings.



Plate 6 – St. Michael's playing field, looking south-east. Made ground and landscaping in this area associated with creation of field.



Plate 7 – Edward Sheerien School, looking north-east. Note varying ground levels in site.



Plate 8 – Tennis and basketball courts at north-west of Edward Sheerien School.



Plate 9 – Edward Sheerien School, looking north-west from playing field.



Plate 10 – Edward Sheerien playing field, looking north-west. Note landscaping in association with creation of field.



Plate 11 – Junction of Edward Sheerien and St. Michael's playing fields, marked by brick wall at centre-left. Contrast between school field and land to south-east indicates extent to which site was modified in association with construction of schools.



Plate 12 – St. Dominic's School, looking north-east. Made ground identified in this area by SYMAS report.



Plate 13 – St. Dominic's, looking north-west from playing field.



Plate 14 – St. Dominic's, looking north-west. Note embankment at left separating playing field from St. Michael's. Made ground imported during creation of field in this area.