

mapping, and the archaeological evaluation for the proposed Dearne Towns Link Road.

6.9.3 A single archaeological event is recorded by the HER as taking place within the 1km search radius (ESY207, Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Dearne Towns Link Road) although recent, predominantly residential development, has been subject to archaeological work, during which archaeological features have been recorded.

6.9.4 Thirty-five Historic Environment Characterisation Records fall within 1km of the site including colliery related features, allotments, plantations and residential areas.

6.10 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

6.10.1 The Proposed Development Area lies south of Goldthorpe Colliery and is still used for agriculture. There are cropmarks of ridge and furrow recorded within the site boundary. The Ridge and furrow is likely to date to the medieval or post-medieval period and may mask earlier archaeological features. Features identified within cropmark data, which have been proven to exist through archaeological work within the vicinity of the site suggests that the potential for archaeological deposits within the Proposed Development Area is low to moderate, with features being of local to regional significance.

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England Guidance on the setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017) states that: *'Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation... its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.'* Assessing the

setting takes into consideration the heritage asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.

- 7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as: *'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets 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'* (NPPF 2021, Annex 2: Glossary).

7.3 Impact on the Setting and Significance

7.3.1 Step 1 – Identify the heritage assets

There are 2 Designated Heritage Assets located within 1km of the Proposed Development Area (Appendix 1: Table 3).

7.3.3 Assessment of the Setting

The setting of the Grade II Listed Building, the Church of St John and St Mary Magdalene, is within the historic core of Goldthorpe and its tower forms a notable landmark and surrounded by modern residential development north of the Proposed Development Area.

Hickelton Hall Park and Garden is located north-east of the proposed development area, north-east of Bella Wood and the eastern extent of modern residential development in Goldthorpe.

7.3.4 Step 3 – Effect of the proposed development

The disused railway line north and north-east of the proposed development area is on an embankment covered in natural regeneration, which acts as a

screen for the Designated Heritage Assets at Goldthorpe and Hickleton. The Proposed Development layout and design will have negligible impact on the Designated Heritage Assets in the surrounding area, reflecting the existing residential development in the surrounding area.

7.3.5 *Step 4 – Maximising enhancement and minimising harm*

The proposed development will cause negligible harm to the importance, setting and significance to and have a neutral impact on the Designated Heritage Assets within one kilometre, which are screened entirely by intervening built development to the north and extensive dense vegetation, at Bella Wood, to the north-east.

8. Impact of Development

- 8.1 The results of the Heritage Assessment have shown there are no known nationally important archaeological remains located on the site.
- 8.2 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low to moderate and of local to regional significance. Linear anomalies of potential archaeological origin have been identified within the vicinity of the site, and comparable features may be present within the site boundary.
- 8.3 Any development on the site has the potential to seriously compromise or destroy any archaeological features or deposits which may be present.
- 8.4 The development has a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all designated and non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site which are entirely screened by intervening built development and extensive, mature vegetation.

9. Conclusions

- 9.1 The results of the Heritage Assessment have shown there are no known nationally important archaeological remains located on, or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. Archaeological activity is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, with features being identified primarily though cropmarks as part of the Magnesian Limestone National Mapping Programme and more recently though archaeological work carried out in advance of development.
- 9.2 Based on available information, the archaeological potential of the site is currently considered to be low to moderate and of local to regional significance. At the time of writing a Geophysical Survey has been commissioned, which will support the planning application. The results of the survey will allow for a more reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for any further archaeological work.

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11. List of Contributors

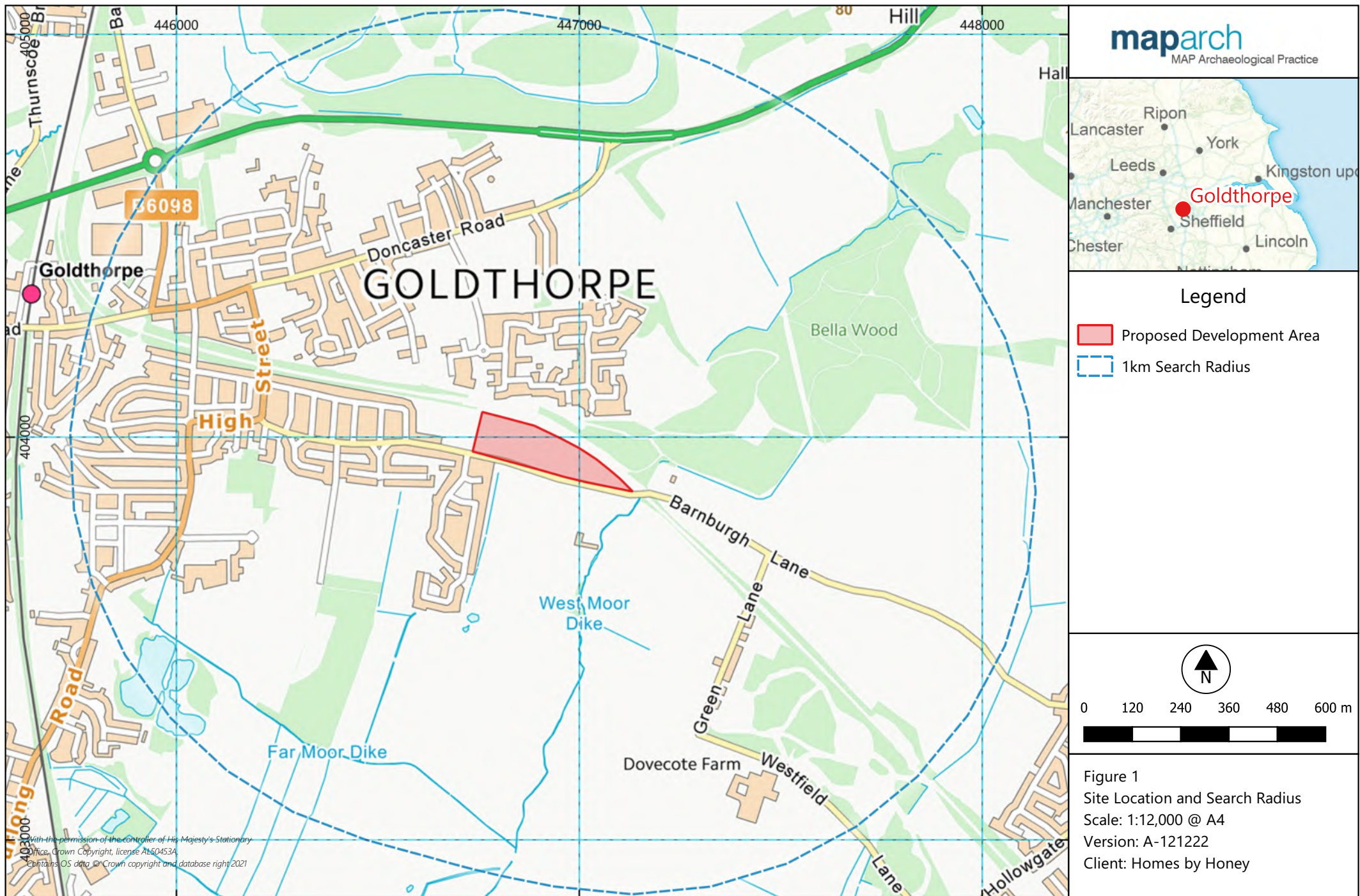
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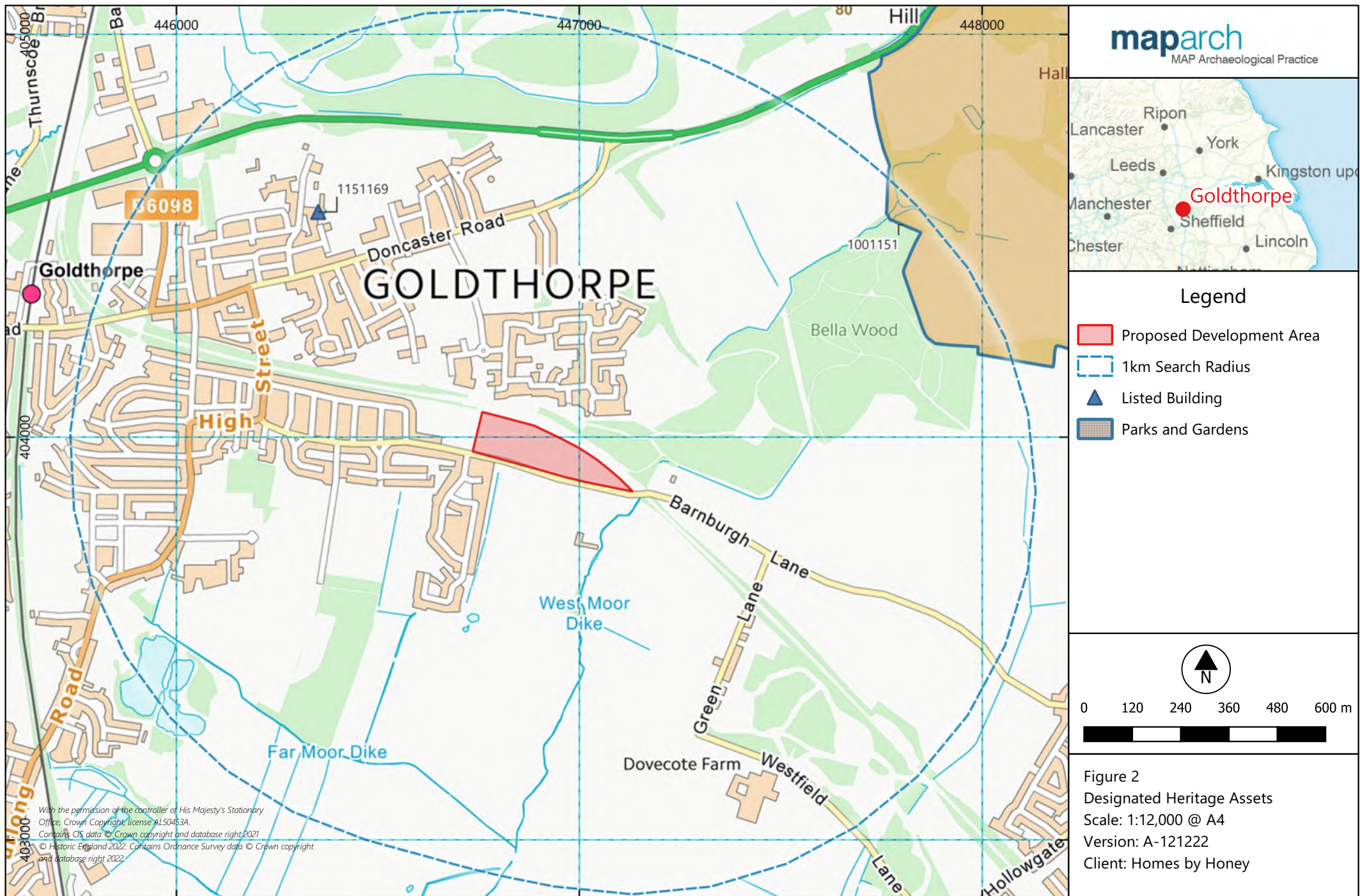
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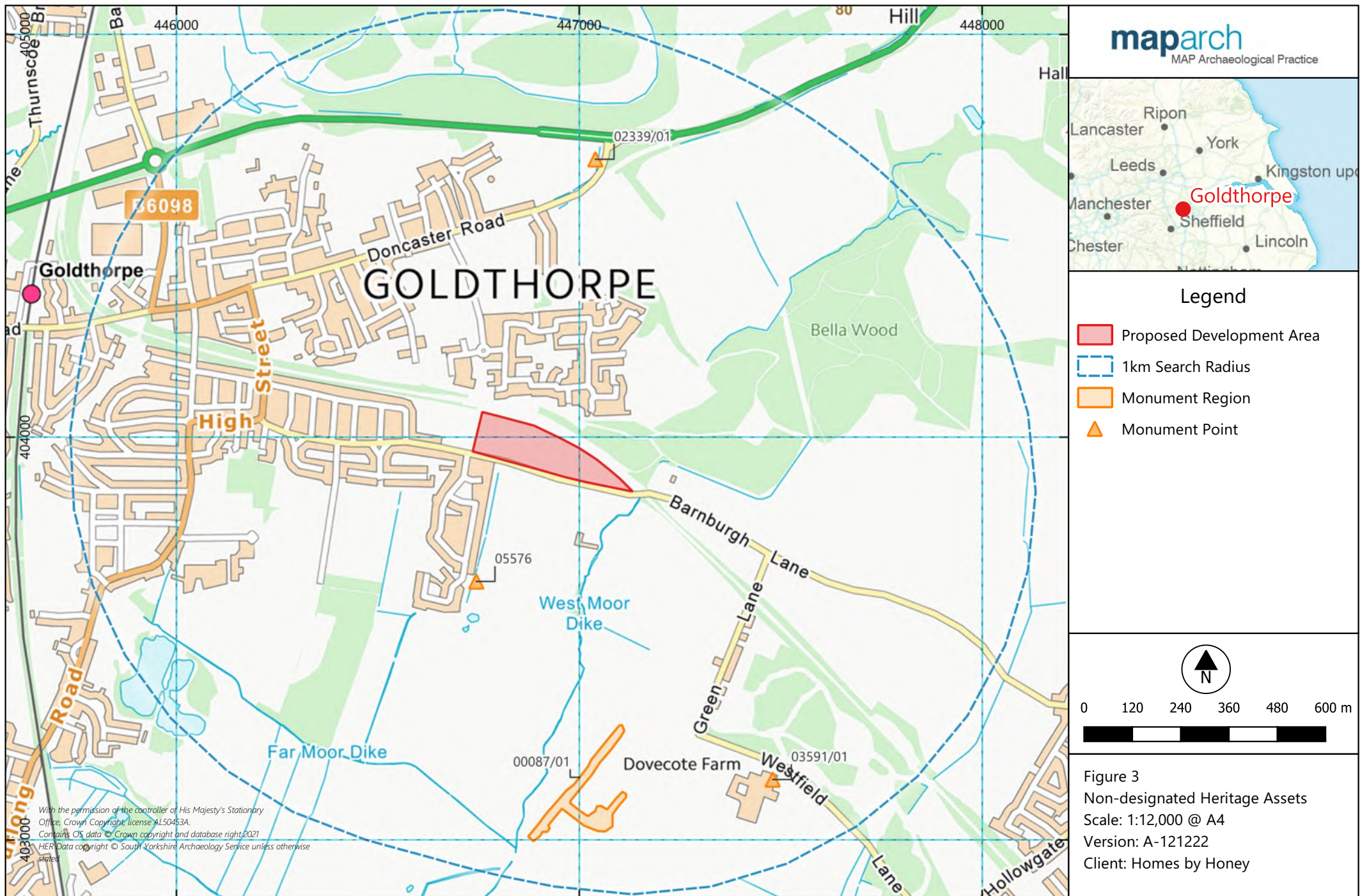
Site Walkover by Paula Ware

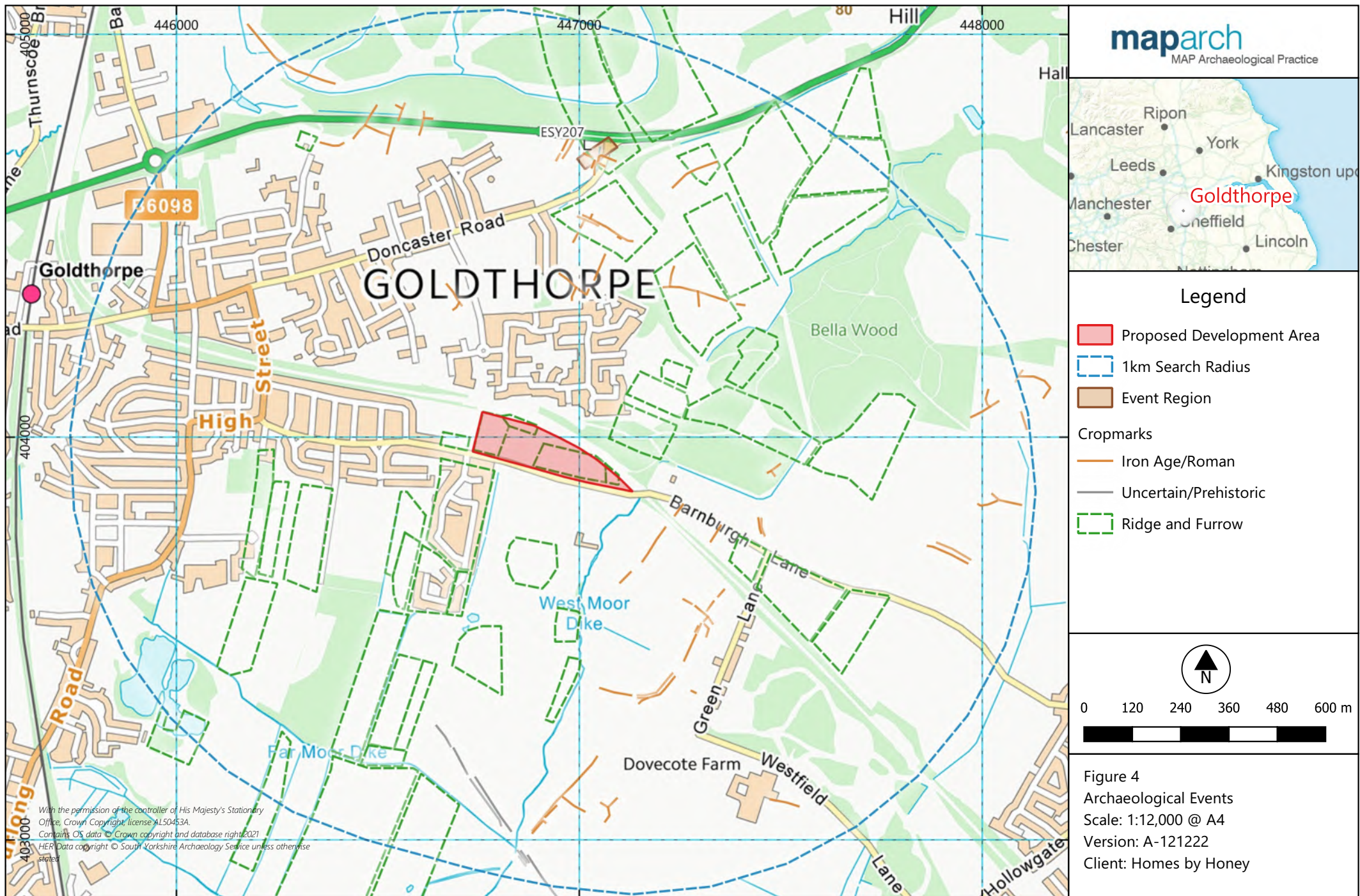
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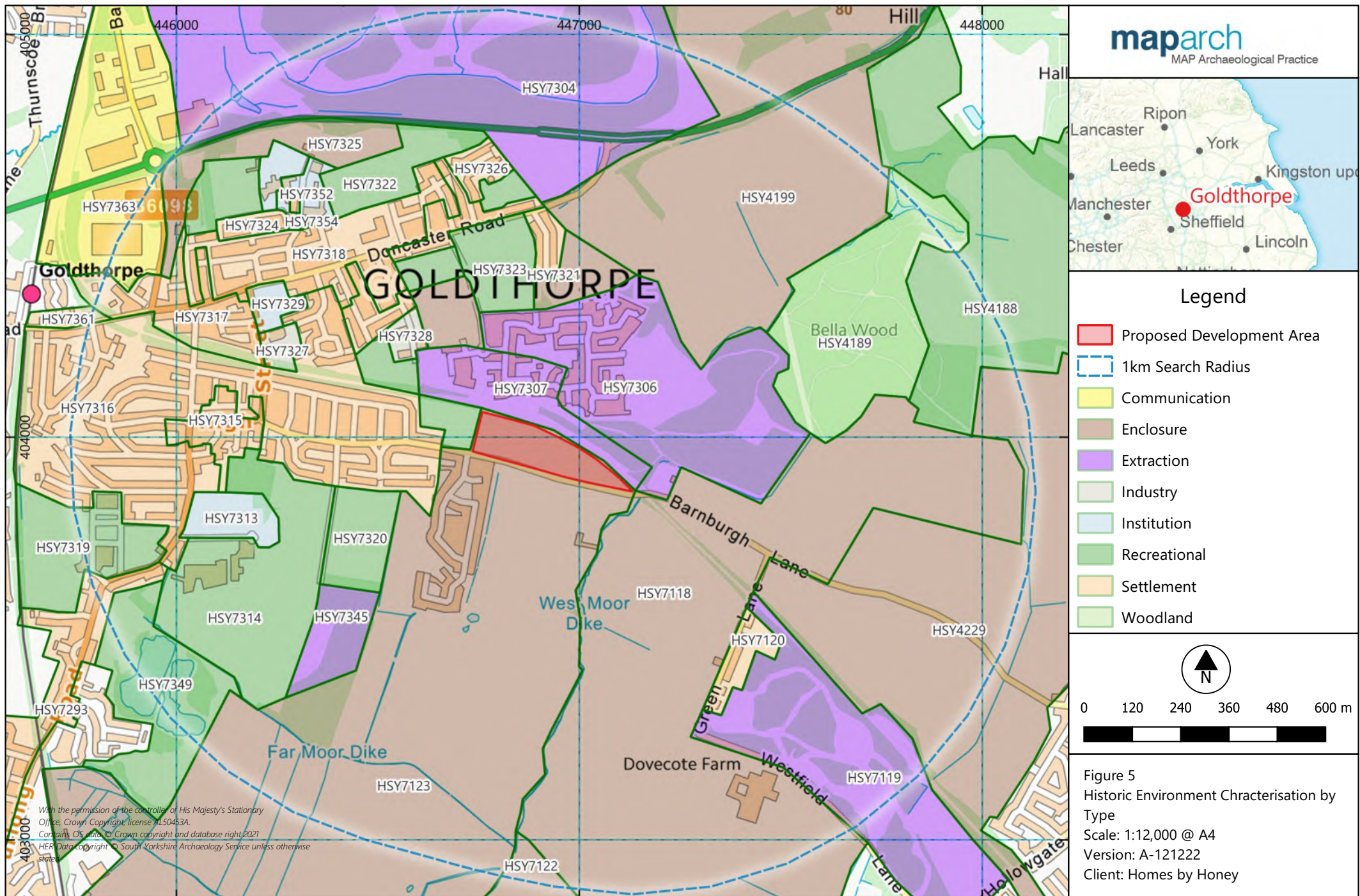
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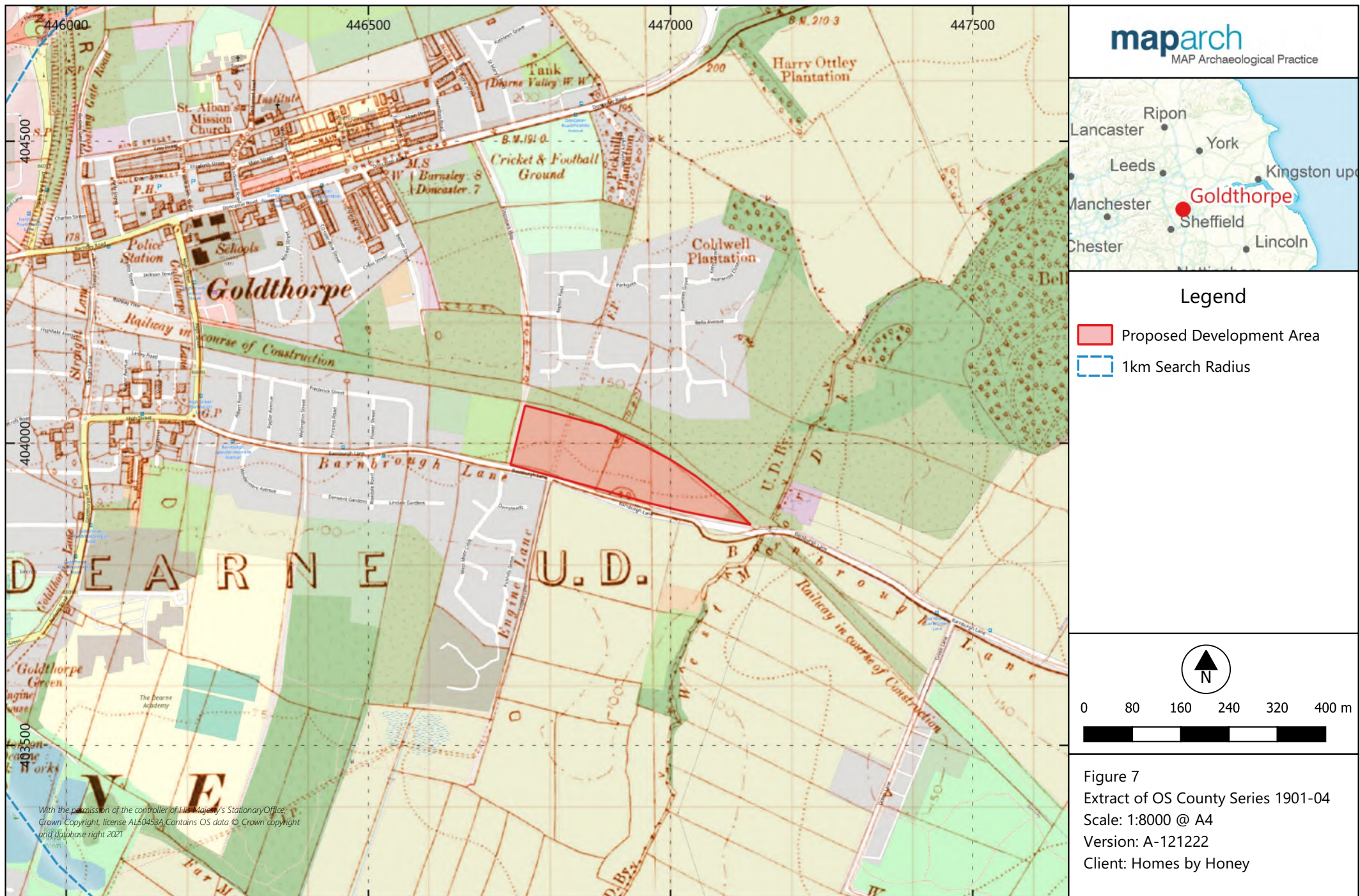


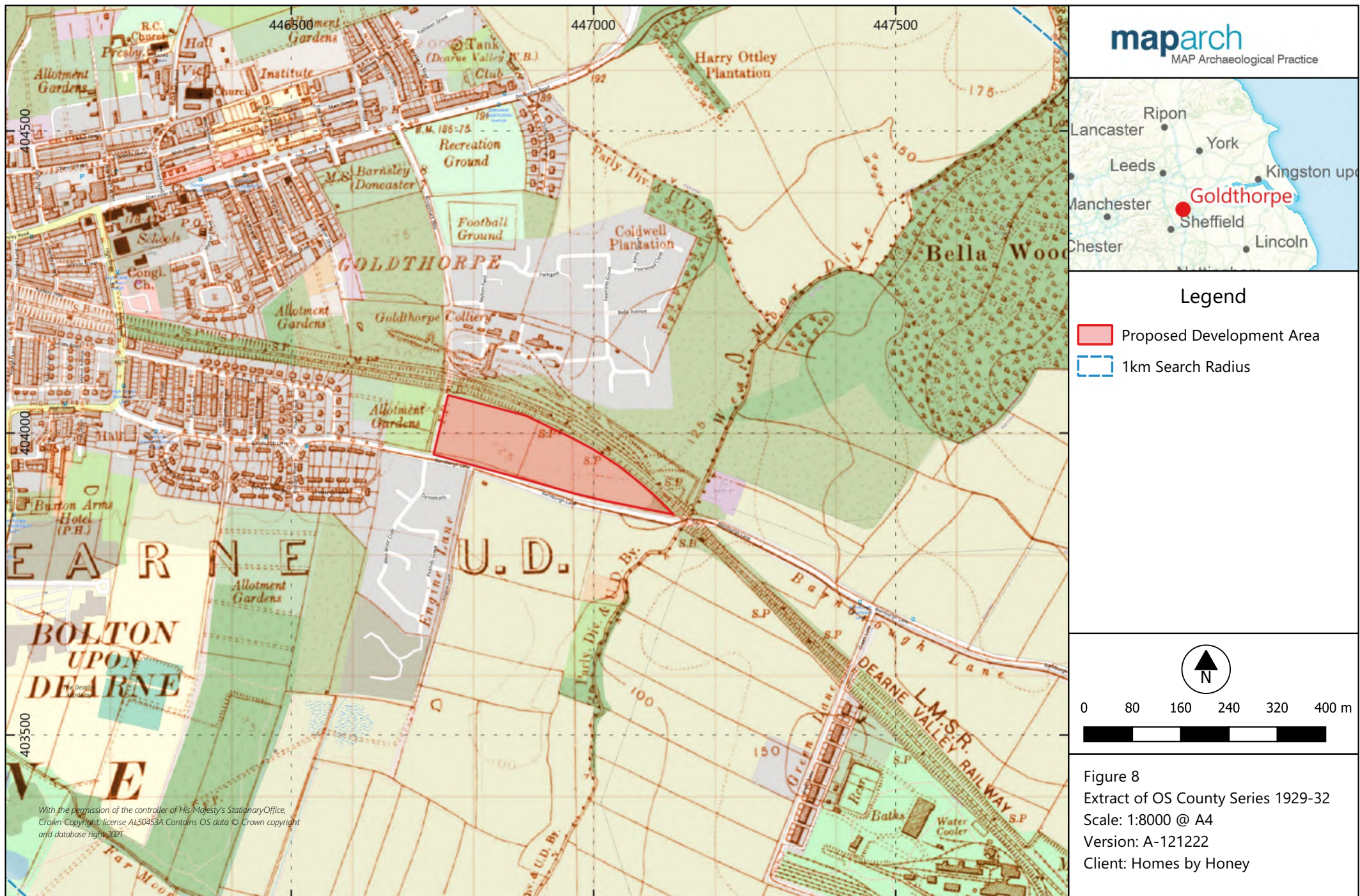


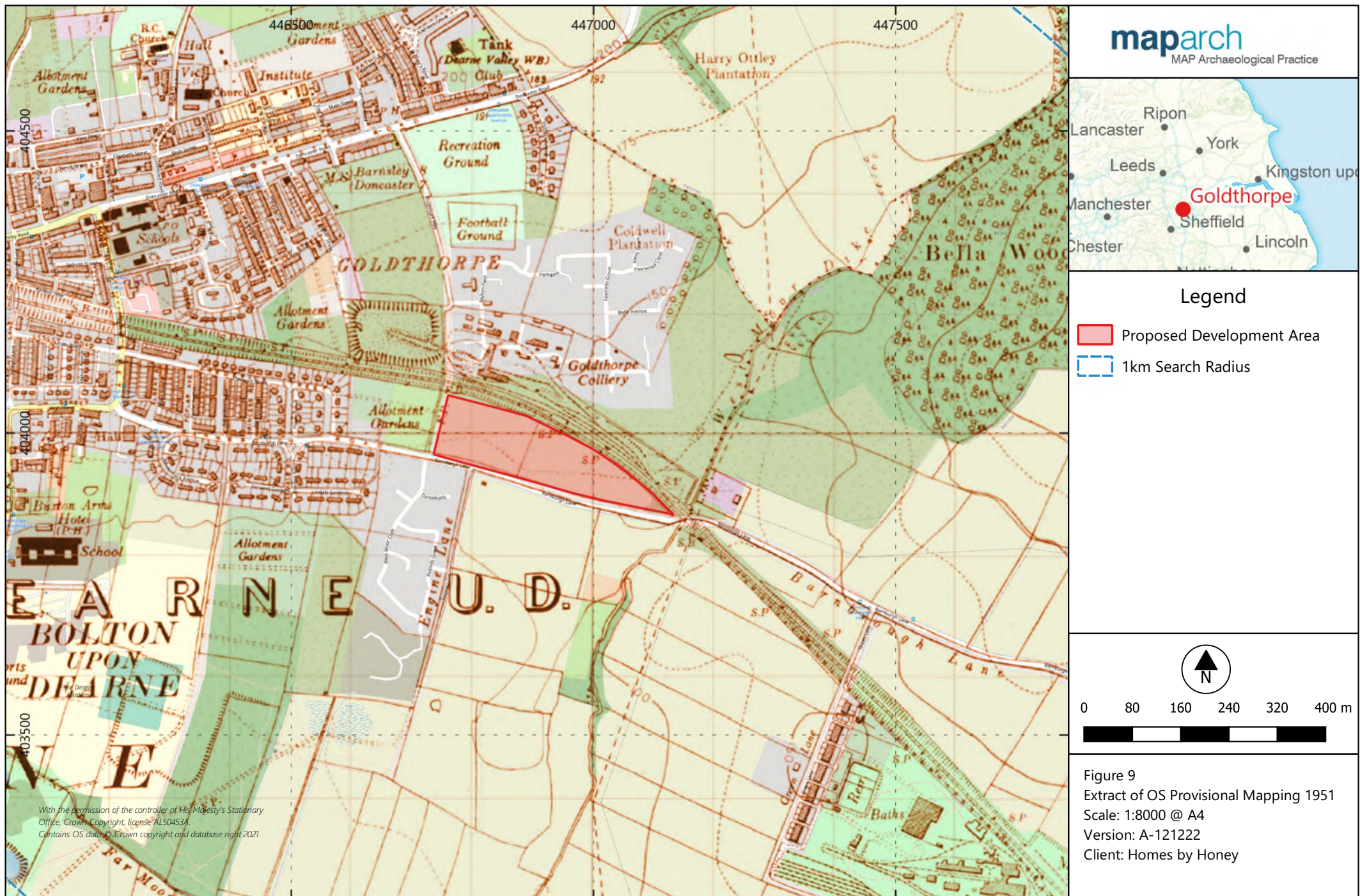


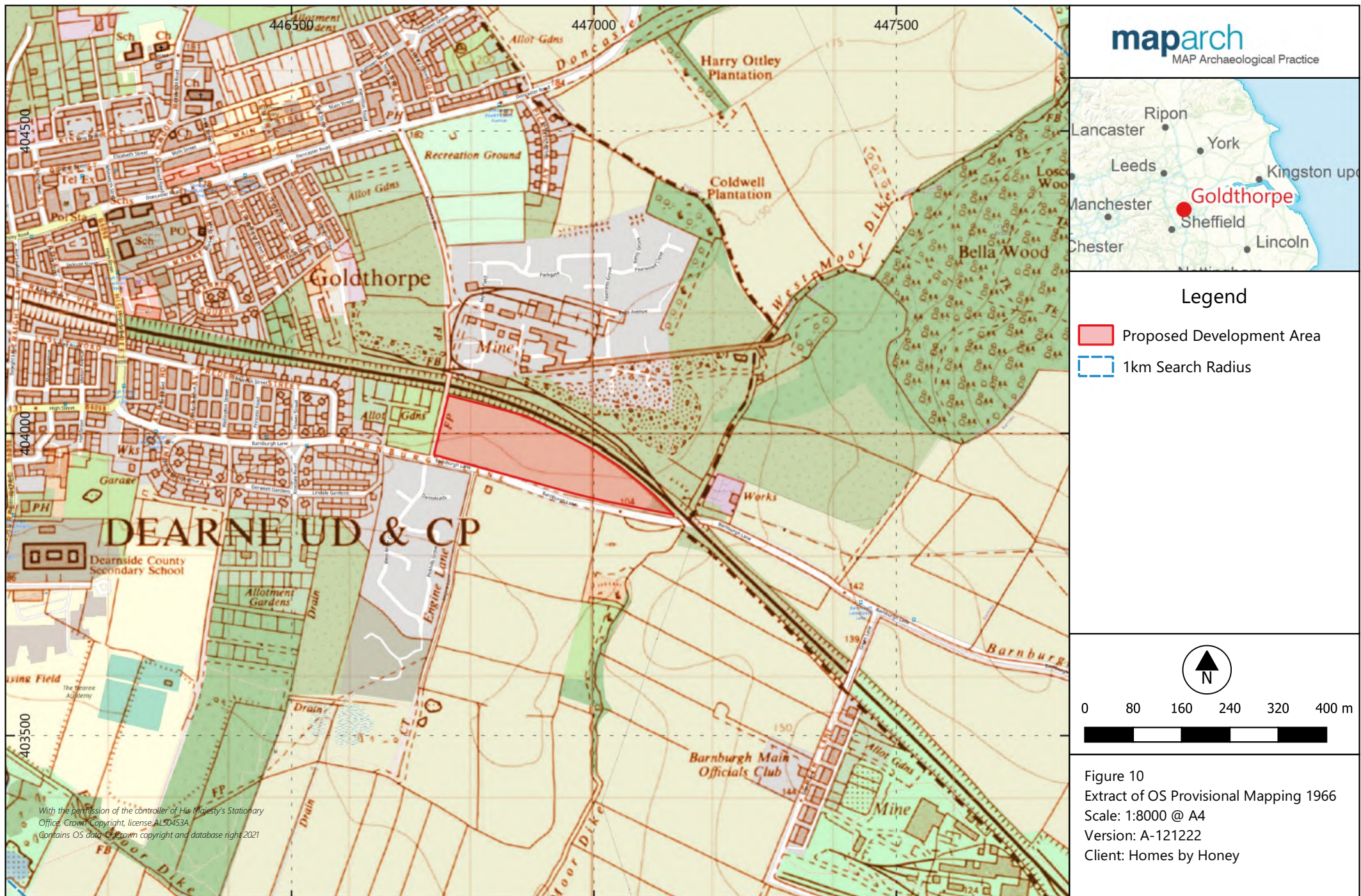












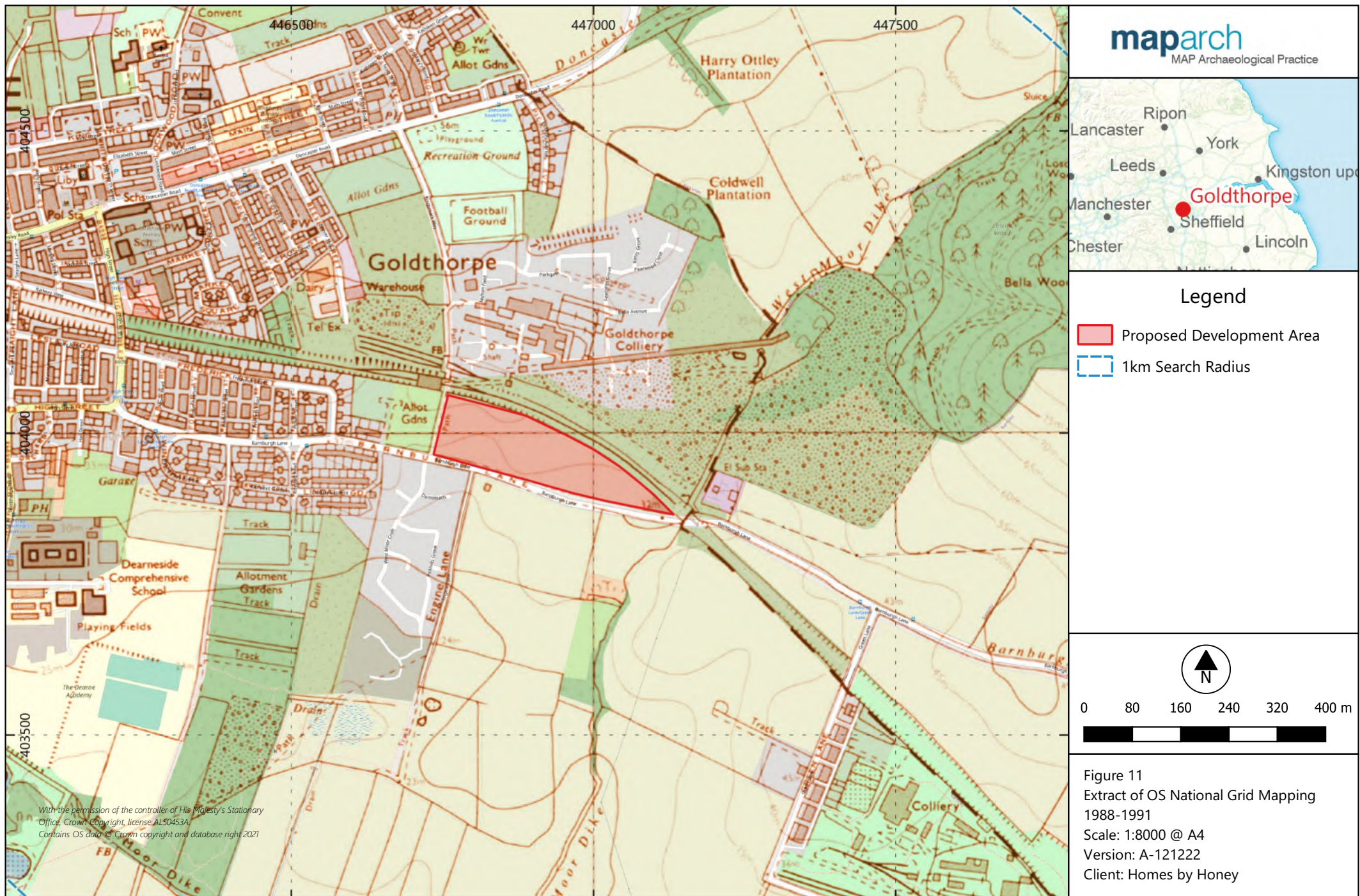




Plate 1. Proposed development area facing north-east



Plate 2. Proposed development area facing south-east



Plate 3. Proposed development area facing west



Plate 4. Proposed development area facing north

APPENDIX 1

Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site.
(Tables 3 -7).

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings & Registered Park and Gardens) within 1km of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade	Impact
1151169 1482121 333666	SE 46352 04559	Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene, Dearne Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe SE40SE 7/38 (Formerly listed as Church of Saint John the Evangelist and Saint Mary Magdalen) II Church. 1914-1916. By A. Y. Nutt. Reinforced concrete with exposed aggregate, pantile roof. 5-bay nave with aisles embracing square tower at south-west corner, 2-bay apsidal chancel with south chapel and gabled projections to north. Simplified Italianate style. Rectangular and tall round-headed lights in projecting square-faced surrounds, pilaster- strips at angles and between bays linking to projecting bands at eaves and verges. West front: shallow projecting porch flanked by small rectangular windows above which are tall round-headed lights. Central sculpture of Christ on the Cross set beneath moulded segmental canopy. Flanking strips continued to verge and crossed by band at eaves level. Tower to right: 3 stages with 2 rectangular windows to lower stages, to upper stage a tall arcade of 4 round-headed openings to each side. Hipped roof surmounted by large clock in decorative wood framework beneath a domed cupola. Nave: windows grouped 3 : 2 : 3 : 2 : 3, all round-headed with iron glazing bars, pilaster-strips between bays, reinforcing now exposed. Lower chancel in similar style: 4 round- headed lights to north chapel, small 3-light windows to apse. Interior: gallery at west end, 5 bay arcades with tall round arches, concrete tie-beam to each bay. Heavily-carved hexagonal wooden-pulpit, C18 Flemish. Imposing concrete baldicchino with tall Corinthian columns and imposts beneath an open segmental pediment. An early experiment in ferro-concrete construction now showing some of its faults. The tower forms a notable landmark. National Monuments Record Number SE 40 SE 81	II	Negligible
1001151	SE 48231 04749	Hickleton Hall Park and Garden, Barnburgh Hickleton Hall was built, to replace an earlier hall, for Godfrey Wentworth by James Paine, 1745. The Hall	II	Negligible

		<p>was enlarged c 1775 and altered 1857-60. At the beginning of the C20 the property was owned by Lord Halifax (d 1934) who was responsible for much of the present garden work, probably acting as his own designer with his plans being carried out by the estate labour. It is now (1990s) used as a Sue Ryder home.</p> <p>Hickleton Hall (listed grade II*) occupies an elevated position towards the north end of the site, the main views being south over the park, east across farmland, and west over the gardens. To the north is the stable block (listed grade II), with the brewhouse (listed grade II) standing between it and the Hall, and to the north-west, the Bath House and Icehouse. Further to the north-west of these buildings is the site of the old hall.</p> <p>The park is divided into two sections: the larger, southern section extending south and south-west from the gardens, and the much smaller area containing the avenue, extending east of Hickleton Road.</p> <p>The northern part of the southern section of parkland, known as Hickleton Park, covers the area between the Doncaster Road to the west and Hickleton Road to the east. It was imparked in the 1840s when features including the Lady Mary's Walk along its southern perimeter were laid out. South of the Hall the parkland rises to a summerhouse, built in 1932 but now in ruins, set next to a small quarry. Three pedestals, two still carrying statues (listed grade II), stand close by; these originally formed part of a shrubbery laid out with a grid of red gravel paths extending from the gates which lead out from the south garden. The parkland area was extended southwards in the early C20, this farther park, which lies to the east of Bella Wood, being called Barnburgh Park. In the 1920s, the park was encircled by high fencing so deer could be kept, and the stream running in the valley through Barnburgh Park was dammed to form small pools to provide a source of drinking water for the animals.</p> <p>(Full Description: HICKLETON HALL, Barnburgh - 1001151 Historic England)</p>		
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Table 4: Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HE/HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
00087/01 – MSY3715	SE4699 0314	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Trackway & possible Field Boundary Wide Trackway or road. References: DR photos 978/17,18 (10.07.1976)	Iron Age/ Roman

02339/01 MSY5452	–	SE 4704 0469	<p>Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, near Harry Ottley Plantation, Hickleton</p> <p>Enclosure on Magnesian Limestone DNR 1603/15A 30/7/1981</p> <p>Approx 200m east of Goldthorpe, immediately north of, and truncated by, Doncaster Road, is an apparent sub-rectangular enclosure some 50m long and 50m wide on a roughly NWW-SEE axis. [See source for more information]</p> <p>Apparently now under the site of a road junction. Trial trenching in advance of works for the Goldthorpe bypass revealed shallow features under a buried soil that were interpreted as possible remnants of the droveway seen as cropmarks on aerial photos. No dating evidence was recovered ESY207.</p>	Iron Age/Roman
03591/01 MSY6154	–	SE 4748 0315	<p>Dovecote at Dovecote Farm, Barnburgh</p> <p>Dovecote at Dovecote Farm identified from OS 1:10560 map marked "Dovecote Farm".</p>	Post-medieval
05576 MSY13147	–	SE 467 036	<p>Site of former 'Fire Engine', Goldthorpe, Barnsley</p> <p>Probable site of steam engine associated with mining noted on 1772 map</p> <p>1772 mapping shows a site labelled as 'Fire Engine', along with a cluster of probable pits. Potentially a building housing an early coal-powered steam engine associated with mining. Small building shown on 1840 tithe map probably same structure. Not shown on 1892 OS map. Adjoining lane known as Fire Engine Lane.</p> <p>Irregular earthworks and exposed masonry in pasture c100m to the south noted by Gavin Kinsley of On Site Archaeology in 2012. This is a possible alternative / second site for an engine. [Roughly at SE46720355 ZN22/5/15]</p>	Post-medieval
1431395		SE 46671 03852	<p>Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditches</p> <p>The features lie on a north-east south-west alignment and it is possible that they date to the Iron Age/ Roman period.</p> <p>NMR MAL/79029 0277 27-Jul-1979</p> <p>National Monuments Record Number SE 40 SE 59</p>	Iron Age/ Roman
1431353		SE 47079 04116	<p>Aerial Photographic Cropmark: 20th century spoil heaps</p> <p>The features cover an area of approximately 27.2ha.</p> <p>NMR MAL/80008 0068 04-Apr-1980</p> <p>National Monuments Record Number SE 40 SE 53</p>	Modern
1431432		SE 47037 04536	<p>Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Iron Age/ Roman enclosure and trackway and further possible enclosures</p> <p>Trackways, ditches and field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on air photographs centred at SE 4704</p>	Iron Age/ Roman

		<p>0453.</p> <p>At SE 4705 0467 lies a ditched enclosure, part of which has been destroyed or is obscured by a modern road. This had an entrance to the north-west and an internal division.</p> <p>Further fragmentary ditches are visible spread over an area of approximately 21ha. Some of these may represent Iron Age/ Roman field boundaries and ditches and include three very fragmentary potential enclosures at SE 4699 0435, SE 4700 0453 and SE 4669 0432.</p> <p>Many other cropmarks are visible but not mapped which appear to be more recent in origin.</p> <p>NMR MAL/79029 0278 27-Jul-1979</p> <p>NMR MAL/82012 0153 29-May-1982</p> <p>National Monuments Record Number SE 40 SE 66</p>	
1034884	SE 465 045	<p>Sign for the Goldthorpe Public House</p> <p>NBR Index Number 92076</p> <p>National Monuments Record Number SE 40 SE 31</p>	Modern

Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets (events) within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
ESY207	SE 44844 04311	<p>Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Dearne Towns Link Road: Fieldwalking, Geophysical Survey & Trial Trench 1992</p> <p>A number of trial trenches were excavated in two areas (east and west of Goldthorpe). Work in the eastern area revealed shallow features under a buried soil that were interpreted as possible remnants of the driveway seen as cropmarks on aerial photos; work in the western area followed a phase of geophysical survey (in March 1992) and confirmed the presence of a number of substantial archaeological features. The results confirmed the presence of features identified by the geophysical survey and seen as cropmarks on aerial photos - interpreted as a driveway with two enclosures on its northern side. No further work was recommended.</p> <p>South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit. 1993</p>

Table 6: Non-designated Heritage Assets (historic landscape characterisation) within the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
HSY7123	SE 4685 0381	<p>Former Town Fields: Bolton upon Dearne/Goldthorpe, Barnsley</p> <p>Agglomerated Fields 1990-2003</p>

Table 7: Non-designated Heritage Assets (historic landscape characterisation) within the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
HSY4188	SE 4791 0414	<p>Extension to Hickleton Park/Barnburgh Park, Doncaster (Private Parkland)</p> <p>1891-2004</p>
HSY4189	SE 4751 0426	<p>Bella Wood, Barnburgh, Doncaster (Ancient Woodland)</p> <p>1066-2006</p>
HSY4199	SE 4733 0452	<p>Former open fields to the west of Hickleton, Doncaster (Agglomerated Fields)</p> <p>1999-2005</p>

HSY4229	SE 4776 0372	Former Parliamentary Enclosure of Open Fields, Barnburgh, Doncaster (Surveyed Enclosure: Parliamentary/Private) 1822-2006
HSY7118	SE 4732 0372	Barnburgh West Field, Barnburgh, Doncaster (Agglomerated Fields) 1980-2003
HSY7119	SE 4750 0336	Barnburgh Main Colliery, Barnburgh, Doncaster (Deep Shaft Coal Mine) 1911-2003
HSY7120	SE 4740 0348	Green Lane, Barnburgh, Doncaster (Terraced Housing) 1911-2003
HSY7122	SE 4689 0293	West Moor Closes, Barnburgh, Barnsley (Agglomerated Fields) 1980-2003
HSY7293	SE 4573 0348	Furlong Road, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley (Planned Estate/Social Housing) 1930-2003
HSY7304	SE 4686 0475	Hickleton Main Spoil Heaps, Hickleton, Doncaster (Spoil Heap) 1960-2003
HSY7306	SE 4708 0426	Goldthorpe Colliery Spoil Heaps, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Spoil Heap) 1960-2003
HSY7307	SE 4680 0410	Goldthorpe Colliery, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Deep Shaft Coal Mine) 1909-2003
HSY7313	SE 4608 0382	The Dearne High School, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (School) 1938-2003
HSY7314	SE 4621 0363	Playing Fields and Leisure Centre, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Leisure Centre) 1966-2003
HSY7315	SE 4611 0400	Historic Core of Goldthorpe, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Terraced Housing) 1930-2003
HSY7316	SE 4618 0414	Planned estates, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Planned Estate/Social Housing) 1930-2003
HSY7317	SE 4612 0427	Secondary expansion, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Terraced Housing) 1920-2002
HSY7318	SE 4649 0441	Colliery Settlement. Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Terraced Housing) 1906-2003
HSY7320	SE 4647 0381	Goldthorpe Allotments, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Allotments) 1930-2003
HSY7321	SE 4693 0448	Pickhill Plantation, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Semi-detached Housing) 1930-2003
HSY7322	SE 4664 0441	East Goldthorpe Allotments, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Allotments) 1905-2003
HSY7323	SE 4682 0442	Recreation Ground, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Playing Fields/Recreation Ground) 1905-2003
HSY7324	SE 4622 0454	North of King Street, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Planned Estate/Social Housing) 1966-2003
HSY7325	SE 4633 0474	Remnants of enclosed land, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (piecemeal enclosure) 1995-2003
HSY7327	SE 4625 0422	Small works, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Other Industry) 1966-2003
HSY7328	SE 4657 0423	Mixed Industry, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Other Industry) 1966-2003
HSY7329	SE 4625 0432	Goldthorpe Infant & Junior Schools, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (School)

		1906-2003
HSY7345	SE 4659 0351	Possible clay dump, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley (Spoil Heap) 1990-2003
HST7349	SE 4589 0358	Former Brickworks, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley (Public Park) 1980-2003
HSY7351	SE 4624 0466	Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (School) 1966-2003
HSY7352	SE 4633 0459	St. John and St. Mary Magdalene Church and Sacred Heart Church, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Religious/Worship) 1916-2003
HSY7353	SE 4628 0458	Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Terraced Housing) 1930-2003
HSY7354	SE 4633 0453	Church Hall, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Religious/Other) 1916-2003
HSY7361	SE 4573 0429	Barnsley Road, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Villas/Detached Housing) 1938-2003
HSY7363	SE 4581 0448	Barrowfield Business Park, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (Business Park) 2000-2003

Periods	Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	500,000BC-10,000BC
		Mesolithic	10,000BC-4,000BC
		Neolithic	4000BC-2600BC
		Bronze Age	2600BC-700BC
		Iron Age	700BC-70AD
	Historic	Roman	70AD-410AD
		Anglo-Saxon/Anglo Scandinavian	410AD-1066AD
		Medieval	1066AD-1540AD
		Post-medieval	1540AD-1900AD
		Modern	1900AD-2020

Appendix 2

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states *'In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument'*.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states *'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall 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'*.

National Planning Policy Framework: 16. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

NPPF-16 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

- 194 *In determining application, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
- 199 *When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*
- 200 *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of;*
- A) *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.;*

- B) *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
- 201 *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
- A) *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
 - B) *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
 - C) *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
 - D) *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use,*

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2
– Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment and
Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3
– The Setting of Heritage Assets.

The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.