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NETWORK SPACE

SHAW LANE, CARLTON, BARNSELY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

JANUARY 2022

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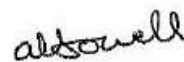
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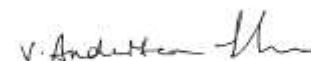
PREPARED BY:

A Howell (ACIfA) Principal Heritage Consultant



REVIEWED BY:

V Anderton- Senior Heritage consultant
Johnson (PCIfA)



APPROVED BY:

C Mellor Technical Director



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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	PLANNING POLICY AND LEGISLATION	2
3	DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE	7
4	METHODOLOGY	8
5	BASELINE INFORMATION	10
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	18
7	IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS	19
8	MITIGATION	21
9	CONCLUSIONS	22
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	23

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Aerial Photographic Cover Search
Appendix 2	Impact Assessment Methodology

DRAWINGS	TITLE
Figure 1	Heritage Assets
Figure 2	Historic Maps

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report sets out the archaeological and historical background of a Site at Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, NGR: SE 3738 1030. Proposals entail residential development.
- 1.1.2 This report provides an assessment of the significance of any known or potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature within the boundary of the Site. Potential direct impacts as a result of the proposed development are identified and potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature are established and their heritage significance assessed. Appropriate mitigation measures for reducing/offsetting these potential impacts are proposed where relevant.
- 1.1.3 The assessment has been undertaken following the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) and in accordance with terminology expressed within the National Planning Policy Framework. This assessment does not assess any potential indirect impacts to the setting of heritage assets. It incorporates an updated baseline first collected by Wardell Armstrong in 2019.

2 PLANNING POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1 A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘A *building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest*’ (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021, Annex 2 page:67).

2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 Designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation comprise Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wrecks, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

2.2.2 Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), which provides for a schedule of nationally important monuments. It should be noted that this Act makes no provision for the setting of scheduled monument, which is a matter of planning policy only.

2.2.3 Hedgerows are afforded protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002). Hedgerows are deemed important if they:

- Are associated with a Scheduled Monument or a site recorded on an Historic Environment Record; or
- form an integral part of a field system shown on a map pre-dating 1845;
- mark a parish or township boundary predating 1850; or
- mark the boundary of a pre-1600 estate.

2.3 National Planning Policy

2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG; Department for Communities and Local Government 2014), which endorses the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, defines the role of the planning system as to promote and achieve sustainable development and involves protecting and enhancing ‘*our natural, built and historic environment*’ (MHCLG 2021, page 5).

2.3.2 The NPPF requires that in determining applications ‘*great weight*’ should be given to the asset’s conservation and that ‘*substantial harm to or loss of...assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments ... should be wholly exceptional*’ (MHCLG 2021, para:199 & 200).

- 2.3.3 In ensuring the statutory duty of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act, the NPPF requires that in determining applications *'great weight'* should be given to the asset's conservation and that *'substantial harm to or loss of... grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional'* whilst *'substantial harm to or loss of...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'* (MHCLG 2021, para:199 & 200).
- 2.3.4 Non-statutory designated heritage assets, comprising Registered Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens, are protected under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource; entries onto a historic environment record or sites and monument record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded during the course of data collection in respect to a given development proposal.
- 2.3.5 The significance of a heritage asset (designated or non-designated) is defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 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'* (MHCLG 2021, Annex 2 page:71).
- 2.3.6 The setting of a heritage asset (designated or non-designated) is defined 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.'* (MHCLG 2021, Annex 2 page:71).
- 2.3.7 Where heritage assets (designated or non-designated) are to be affected by development, *'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'* (MHCLG 2021, para:194).
- 2.3.8 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (MHCLG 2021, para:201). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset would require public benefits including the securement of an optimum viable use (MHCLG 2021, para:202).

2.3.9 Impacts to the significance of non-designated assets will require a balanced judgement based on the level of significance and the scale of harm (MHCLG 2021, para:203), although non-designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (MHCLG 2021, page:57). Where heritage assets of an archaeological nature may be impacted upon by development ‘*local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*’ (MHCLG 2021, para:194).

2.4 Local Planning Policy

2.4.1 Relevant policy from Barney’s Local Plan (adopted January 2019) is quoted in full below.

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley’s historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk

This will be achieved by:-

a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough’s heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough’s distinctive character and sense of place.

These elements and assets include:-

- The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley
- Top Forge and its associated water management system.
- Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
- A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including
- Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire),and Cannon Hall Park.
- The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
- 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park,
- Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.
- The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.
- Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.
- Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures.
- The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).
- Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.
- The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.

b. 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

contribute 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.

c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.

d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.

- This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.
- For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required.

Policy HE6 Archaeology

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

- Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;
- An assessment of the significance of the remains; and
- Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed) whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;

- Analysis of the information gathered;
- Interpretation of the results gained;
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1 Location and Description

3.1.1 The Site is located to east of Carlton and is situated to the north of Shaw Lane. The Site is bounded by a railway to the east, and agricultural land to the north and west.

3.1.2 The Site occupies 7hectares (ha) of arable land.

3.2 Known Constraints

3.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature located within the boundary of the Site or the search area.

3.2.2 The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) records no SMR assets within the Site boundary.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 This report assesses potential impacts to buried archaeological remains as a result of ground disturbance. The following sets out the evidential sources.

4.2 Archaeological Databases

4.2.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within 1km comes from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). SMR entries within an approximate 1km radius of the Site are plotted on drawing LD10394-001. Where relevant, these sites and find spots have been discussed in Section 5.

4.2.2 Information on designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature has been sourced from Historic England datasets.

4.3 Historical and Cartographic Sources

4.3.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were:

- the Barnsley Local Studies and Archives; and
- online sources holding historic Ordnance Survey and Tithe maps.

4.3.2 Relevant documents are listed in the Bibliography.

4.4 Secondary Sources

4.4.1 All sources are listed in the Bibliography. The principal sources of secondary material were:

- the Barnsley Local Studies and Archives;
- the Archaeology Data Service ¹; and
- the Wardell Armstrong in-house library.

4.5 Geological/Geotechnical Information

4.5.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 2022).

¹ <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

4.6 **Site Inspection**

4.6.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken in August 2019.

4.6.2 The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains;
- to identify signs of disturbance or truncation within the Site which could affect its archaeological potential;
- to review the presence/absence of earthworks indicative of the presence of archaeological remains; i.e. ridge and furrow earthworks;
- to confirm the presence/absence of historic hedgerows; and
- to inform the Impact Assessment element of this document.

5 BASELINE INFORMATION

5.1 Geology and Topography of Site

- 5.1.1 The Site is located on level ground at a height of 50m AOD.
- 5.1.2 Solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (Pennine Middle Coal Measures). Superficial geology comprises Diamicton (BGS 2022).
- 5.1.3 The Cudworth Dyke, present 200m east of the Site, is a tributary of the River Dearne located 3km south of the Site.

5.2 Archaeological Background

Previous Archaeological Work

- 5.2.1 The South Yorkshire SMR records no previous intrusive archaeological work within the Site boundary.
- 5.2.2 Permission for a residential development within Carlton, 500m west of the Site, was subject to an archaeological condition which necessitated the excavation of four trial trenches. Three of the trenches were negative, with archaeological remains being restricted to one trench and comprising two linear ditches and a drain of post medieval/modern date (CS Archaeology 2012).
- 5.2.3 To the north-west of the search area a watching brief carried out in 2001, 1.1km from the boundary of the Site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, was negative. This was undertaken during ground works for the development of a single detached house.
- 5.2.4 To the east of the search area, trial trenching and open area excavation undertaken ahead of the construction of the Cudworth bypass provided evidence for a large enclosure of Iron Age/Roman date c.1.1km east of the Site; finds were dated to the first to mid-fourth century. The enclosure was recorded as potentially being associated with, or relatively close to, an area of domestic settlement activity.
- 5.2.5 Another programme of archaeological fieldwork, focused on school playing fields 1.5km north-west of the Site, included a geophysical survey undertaken at the predetermination stage of a planning application. This recorded a rectilinear anomaly. Subsequent trial trenching and a targeted excavation, undertaken as a condition to consent, verified the geophysical anomalies to be ditches of unknown date, although a possible Iron Age/Roman date was suggested. The works also recorded two regions of ridge and furrow of medieval or post medieval date (WYAS 2013a&b).

General Historical Background

5.2.6 The previous fieldwork discussed above is presented below by period, in the context of other Historic Environment Records and documentary sources where relevant.

Prehistoric (up to 800BC)

5.2.7 The South Yorkshire SMR does not record the presence of any recorded features or finds of prehistoric date within the Site boundary or within the search area.

Iron Age and Romano-British (800BC to 410AD)

5.2.8 The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record does not record the presence of any recorded features or finds of Iron Age/Romano-British date within the Site boundary or within the search area. However, this period is better represented in the wider region, the Site at this time being within the tribal territory of the Brigantes who are attested to across the landscape through ditched settlements within a network of field systems and trackways (Riley 1980). Whether this was incremental or as one phase of activity is uncertain (Roberts 2010) and whether this extended to include the land within the boundary of the Site is unknown. In closest vicinity to the Site, enclosures of Iron Age/Romano-British date have been recorded 1.1km east and 1.5km north of the Site by programmes of archaeological fieldwork undertaken ahead of development (see paragraphs 5.1.8 & 5.1.9 above).

5.2.9 Notably during the Romano-British period, forts were established to the south of the search area at Doncaster and at Templeborough (Rotherham) (20km south and 30km south-east respectively from the Site). Roads and extra mural settlements were constructed although there is no evidence for the presence of roads or high status settlement extending within the search area or its vicinity at this time.

Anglo Saxon (c.410 to 1066AD)

5.2.10 There is no evidence for Anglo Saxon activity within the search area. Beyond the search area 1.2km north-west of the Site, a piece from a tenth century cross shaft is recorded at Roystone.

Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)

5.2.11 The village of Carlton located 500m west of the Site is known to have been present during the medieval period. The element of 'ton' likely drives from 'tun' which indicates the origin of settlement through the presence of a farmstead. Certainly, the establishment of a settlement at Carlton by the end of the eleventh century is verified by its inclusion in the Domesday survey (1086). A timber framed barn (HER reference

01567/01) and earthworks of possible medieval date (HER reference 02234/01), both 550m west of the Site, attest to the likely core of the medieval village.

5.2.12 In 1162 lands at Carlton were granted by Henry II to the Monks of Pontefract and in 1234 a Chapel of St Helen was erected with reference to pilgrimage to a holy well. A possible cross base and shaft, now extant 550m west of the Site, may be associated with this early church (HER reference 00289/01).

5.2.13 A wayside cross of medieval date is thought to have been formerly present 900m north-west of the Site on the road between the two settlements of Roystone and Carlton (now the B6132) (HER reference 00288/01).

5.2.14 During this period the Site may have been located within the open field system associated with Carlton. Indeed, the National Mapping Programme has recorded the former presence of ridge and furrow earthworks within the boundary of the Site which may attest to its presence within the medieval village's open field system.

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

5.2.15 The earliest cartographic evidence studied as part of this assessment was a 1775 map of the county of Yorkshire by Thomas Jefferys, see Figure 2. This showed the Site to the east of the village of Carlton within a landscape characterised by nucleated villages.

5.2.16 The 1844 Tithe Map for Carlton showed the Site in greater detail as enclosed land between the Barnsley Canal and the Midland Railway, two features illustrative of the impact of the industrial revolution on the wider area which subsequent to the production of this map was reflected by the sinking of a mine shaft c.300m south of the Site (Carlton Colliery). At the time of the Tithe, the land within the Site comprised four enclosures that were annotated as not being subject to Tithe – 'Tithe free'.

5.2.17 Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping showed little change within the boundary of the Site until 1894 when one of the internal boundaries was no longer shown, albeit isolated trees were present along its former alignment, see Figure 2. By the time of the production of the 1933 Ordnance Survey map, all internal field boundaries had been removed.

5.2.18 Little subsequent change or additional information was apparent until the time of the production of the 1962 Ordnance Survey (not reproduced) which indicated that part of the Site was under marsh. This was verified by the 1979 Ordnance Survey Map, see Plate 1. Whether or not this was as a result of a change in drainage or whether the

Site was always subject to water logging is uncertain. Potentially, the Site had not been subject to Tithe in 1844 because of its waterlogged nature. A trackway shown on the 1979 Ordnance Survey map extending into the marshy area may indicate some attempt at reclamation. However, the 1990 OS map (not reproduced) showed the continued presence of marsh.



Plate 1: 1979 Ordnance Survey Map

5.3 Aerial Photographs

- 5.3.1 An aerial photograph cover search was undertaken for aerial photographs held by the National Archives in Swindon, see Appendix 1. The search result comprised vertical images only, no oblique images being returned by the search.
- 5.3.2 Selected scans were viewed, chosen on the basis of scale and proximity to the Site. These comprised black and white verticals dated to 1972, 1973, 1979, 1989, 1993 and 1999.
- 5.3.3 The 1972 aerial photograph showed the area of marshland within the boundary of the Site, roughly as depicted in 1979, see Plate 1. Albeit it extended slightly further to the east. The area of the Site outside the marshy area was all under an arable regime.
- 5.3.4 The depiction of the marshy area on the 1979 aerial photograph concurred with the 1979 Ordnance Survey, see Plate 1. This photograph indicated that the marshland had

receded since 1972 due to the cutting of a pipeline through the Site on a north-south alignment, the pipeline being present between the marshy area and the railway to the east of the Site; roughly parallel with the railway. The 1979 aerial photograph also showed attempts at reclamation of the marshy area, it appearing to have some overburden across part of it.

- 5.3.5 The 1989 and 1993 aerial photograph showed little change within the Site. It continued to comprise arable land with an irregular shaped area of rough ground or marshland within it.
- 5.3.6 The 1999 aerial imagery available on Google Earth indicates that by the turn of the century the formerly marshy area had been drained and taken within the arable regime such that the whole Site was in arable production. Two strips of vegetation forming a large T shape were present within the former marshy area indicating the presence of ditches to facilitate drainage.
- 5.3.7 By 2002 one of these ditches had been diverted underground, leaving a single strip of vegetation on an east-west alignment as a marker of an isolated open ditch within the formerly marshy area.
- 5.3.8 A 2008 image showed the Site bare of vegetation, a large soil mark showing the location of the former marshy area. Also on this photograph was a north-south linear soil mark which may indicate the location of a further ditch associated with the draining of the former marshland ditch, see Figure 2. This is also partially visible as a cropmark on the 2018 photograph.
- 5.3.9 No other cropmarks indicative of potential buried remains were observed. Notably, no evidence of the former presence of ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on any of the aerial photographs.

5.4 **Historic Landscape Characterisation**

- 5.4.1 The land within the boundary of the Site is recorded as amalgamated fields from Carlton open fields. This accords with the map regression which indicates that the Site was once sub-divided into smaller parcels of land.

5.5 **Site Visit**

- 5.5.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken in July 2019.
- 5.5.2 The Site was observed to comprise an irregular shaped parcel of land under an arable regime, see Plates 2-4. At the time of the Site visit a cereal crop had been harvested

leaving stubble. The land was generally flat; no above ground evidence of ridge and furrow in the form of earthworks was present.

- 5.5.3 A ditch and hedge were present to the southern boundary of the Site. A ditch was also present to the western boundary which was hedged in part (along its northern half). The northern boundary was generally open to an arable field to the north of the Site although a defunct hedgerow was present to the eastern half. The eastern boundary of the Site comprised a vegetated bank to the railway.
- 5.5.4 A strip of vegetation around a pond and a wet ditch was present in the central area of the Site. This accorded with the isolated ditch fragment shown on the 2002 aerial photograph; a remnant of a marshy area formerly present but since drained.
- 5.5.5 An overhead line was observed to be present crossing the eastern part of the Site on a north-south alignment, see Plate 5. Inspection shafts to an underground utility were also present on a north-south alignment, in accordance with the pipeline cut observed on the 1979 aerial photograph, see Plate 6.



Plate 2: Southern half of the Site



Plate 3: Site showing isolated ditch fragment within the central area of the Site



Plate 4: Northern boundary



Plate 5: OHL crossing the eastern part of the Site on a north-south alignment



Plate 6: Inspection shaft to underground utility aligned parallel to OHL

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1.1 Based on the known archaeology the potential of the Site may be judged as follows:

Prehistoric – No evidence for occupation during this period. **Negligible potential.**

Iron Age and Roman – Whilst there is no evidence for occupation in the Site during this period, evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the search area attests to a trend for ditched settlements present within a landscape of enclosures and trackways. Whilst the extension of this landscape across the search area cannot be ruled out, there are no cropmarks indicative of this within the boundary of the Site. **Negligible to low potential.**

Anglo-Saxon – No evidence for occupation during this period. **Negligible potential.**

Medieval – Medieval activity is evidenced within the search area with a settlement and Church at Carlton, 500m west of the Site, attested by documentary, earthwork and built remains. It is likely that should the Site have been exploited during this time it would have been within an associated open field system. There is **moderate to high potential** for medieval remains within the Site.

Post Medieval – Post medieval activity within the Site has been observed on aerial photographs thought to relate to the modern drainage of the Site and modern utilities. There is **high potential** for post medieval agricultural remains to be present within the Site which would, due to their nature, be of negligible significance.

7 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

7.1.1 Appendix 2 describes the methodology for assessing the magnitude of impact and the overall significance of impact.

7.1.2 The proposed development may cause ground disturbance through:

- Land formation;
- Construction of foundations;
- Landscaping; and
- Service trenches.

7.2 Direct Impacts

7.2.1 Potential receptors are most likely to relate to the medieval and post medieval periods.

7.2.2 The significance of potential receptors of this date, the anticipated magnitude of impact to them and the consequent significance of effect is described below.

Ridge and furrow earthworks (buried remains)

7.2.3 Due to the lack of above ground remains these are of negligible archaeological/historic importance only. Buried remains whilst being truncated, potentially provide evidence of the medieval/post medieval exploitation of the landscape.

7.2.4 The proposals would remove the ridge and furrow resulting in a magnitude of impact of major. This equates to no greater than slight adverse significance of impact.

Unknown buried remains

7.2.5 There is no evidence to indicate the presence of as yet unknown buried remains of high importance which would preclude development. If present, they are most likely to be related to the enclosure of the landscape during the Iron Age/Roman period. In this instance they would be of low to medium archaeological importance only.

7.2.6 The proposals have the potential to remove buried remains (if they are present), resulting in a major magnitude of impact. This equates to slight-moderate adverse significance of impact.

Historic Landscape - Amalgamated Fields

- 7.2.7 The Site comprises a single large field of negligible or nil historic importance, its internal boundaries of nineteenth century (or earlier) date having been removed and there being no indication of a former ridge and furrow ploughing regime.
- 7.2.8 The proposals would change the use of the field resulting in a magnitude of impact of major. This equates to no greater than slight adverse significance of impact.

8 MITIGATION

- 8.1.1 In this instance the 'field evaluation' referred to within paragraph 194 of the NPPF is not considered necessary at the predetermination stage; it being reasonably assumed that if evaluation was a pre-requisite of all applications potentially affecting archaeological remains then this would be expressly stated within the policy. As it is not, the 'where necessary' should be applied proportionally, most likely being required on sites where remains of potential high (national) importance could be present which could preclude development. On the baseline presented here there is no evidence to indicate the presence of remains of national importance.
- 8.1.2 It is anticipated that archaeological fieldwork, if it is required, could be delayed as a condition to consent and undertaken as mitigation works, as a phased programme if considered necessary, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared in consultation with the South Yorkshire Council Planning Archaeologist. This would, in consideration of the Planning Practice Guidance, be reasonable and proportionate on reflection of the information presented within the baseline data which indicates that there is no evidence to suggest the presence of remains within the boundary of the Site which could preclude development.
- 8.1.3 Conditioned fieldwork would also reflect Paragraph 204 of the NPPF which indicates that any fieldwork which would cause the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset should (if it is required) be undertaken as a condition to consent, such that the Local Planning Authority has not permitted the loss of archaeological material through fieldwork undertaken before it is known that the proposals can proceed.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 Baseline information was gathered from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, Historic England data sets, Barnsley Archives and a Site walkover survey.
- 9.1.2 The baseline assessment collected as part of this assessment indicates that the Site was within the hinterland of medieval settlement located at Carlton and that any associated activity within the Site at this time would have been restricted to that of an agricultural nature only. Similar activity for the Iron Age/Roman periods cannot be ruled out but again there is no evidence to indicate the presence of settlement remains.
- 9.1.3 Overall, there is no evidence to indicate the presence of archaeological remains within the boundary of the Site which would preclude development. Therefore, it is anticipated that no further works are required at this stage; outline consent could be granted on this basis. This is in accordance with the NPPF.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Documentary Sources

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- West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. (2013b) *Land at Midland Road, Royston, archaeological trial trenching and strip, map and record*
- West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. (2010) *Cudworth and West Green bypass archaeological evaluation and excavation*

Cartographic Sources

- 1775 - Thomas Jeffery's survey of the County of Yorkshire
- 1844 - Carlton Tithe Map
- 1854-present – Ordnance Survey

APPENDIX 1
Aerial Photographic Cover Search



Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order

Customer enquiry reference: 120647

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held
RAF/541/21	841	RP	3125	P	SE 374 108	1	15 MAY 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/31	862	RS	4378	P	SE 372 103	12	18 MAY 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1015	1586	F21	157	N	SE 374 098	10	07 SEP 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/9	1785	F21	102	P	SE 374 105	11	19 JUN 1957	A	10500	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
RAF/543/1676	2053	F21	83	N	SE 376 105	2	02 MAR 1962	AC	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
MAL/66044	4563	V	204	P	SE 365 108	4	21 JUL 1966	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67054	4776	V	32	P	SE 375 107	1	13 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70009	5622	V	10	P	SE 371 094	2	10 FEB 1970	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/72099	6051	V	245	P	SE 372 104	5	21 OCT 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/75049	7240	V	115	P	SE 363 110	6	28 JUL 1975	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/80029	7649	V	221	P	SE 377 109	5	03 OCT 1980	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/82030	7777	V	79	P	SE 370 113	2	28 AUG 1982	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/82030	7777	V	133	P	SE 381 094	6	28 AUG 1982	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/83021	7818	V	12	N	SE 367 111	2	14 AUG 1983	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/93064	14324	V	126	P	SE 372 103	4	31 MAR 1993	A	5400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99356	15317	V	37	N	SE 370 105	1	10 SEP 1999	A	7300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98043	22565	V	20	N	SE 376 105	2	12 APR 1998	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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ADA/183	26274	V	136	N	SE 371 105	4	20 JAN 1984	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties 22
Total Frames 24

APPENDIX 2
Impact Assessment Methodology

Appendix 2: Impact Assessment Methodology

In ascribing levels of **importance** to heritage assets, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 1, Part 4 (Highways Agency 2019) has been used, see Table 1 below.

The **magnitude of impact** is measured from the condition that would prevail in a 'do nothing' scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of the receptor (Highways Agency 2019).

Heritage assets are susceptible to numerous forms of development during the construction process and as a consequence of the operational life of the proposed development. These can be either direct (physical) impacts or indirect (non-physical) impacts.

The worst magnitude of impact would be complete physical removal of the heritage asset. In some instances it is possible to discuss percentage loss when establishing the magnitude of impact. However complex receptors will require a much more sophisticated approach (Highways Agency 2007).

In ascribing the magnitude of impact, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 1, Part 4 (Highways Agency 2019) has been used, see Table 2 below.

The **significance of impact** is devised by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, see Table 3. The impacts which are in grey are considered significant impacts which would constitute substantial harm.

Archaeological Potential

The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated as 'uncertain', 'negligible', 'low', 'medium' or 'high' based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context.

References

- Department for Communities and Local Government. (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*.
- English Heritage. (2012 revision) *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: historic environment practice guide*.
- Highways Agency. (2019) *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2*.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019) National planning policy framework.

Table 1: Establishing the importance of a heritage asset	
Value (sensitivity)	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 1, Part 4 (Highways Agency 2019)

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact		
Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 1, Part 4 (Highways Agency 2019)

Table 3: Establishing the significance of impact						
Value/Importance	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Magnitude of impact						

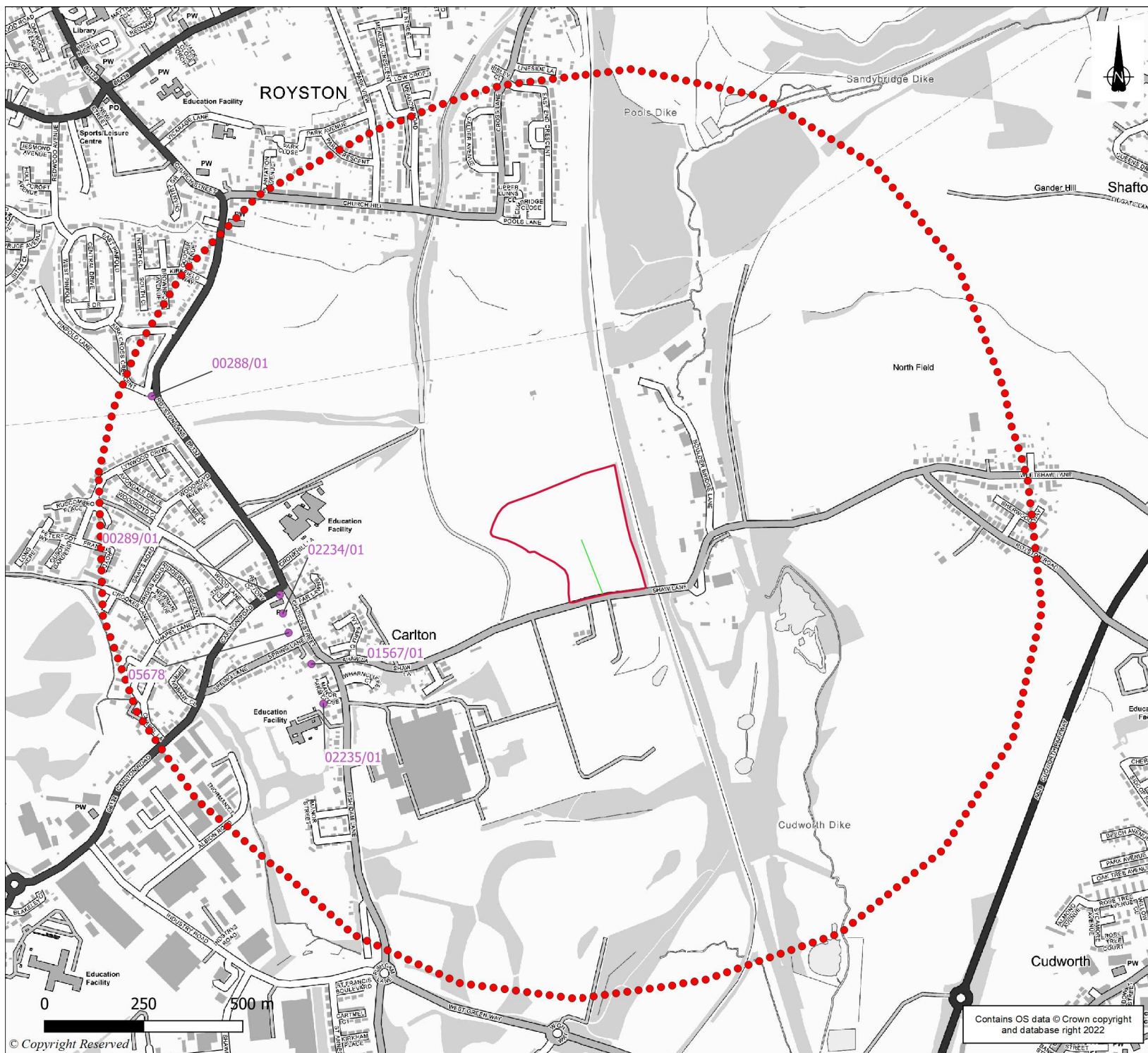
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 1, Part 4 (Highways Agency 2019)

In some cases the significance of impact is shown as being one of two alternatives. In these cases a single description should be decided upon with reasoned judgement for that level of significance chosen.

Table 4: Significance categories	
Significance Category	Typical Description
Very large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 1, Part 4 (Highways Agency 2019)

DRAWINGS



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- KEY
- Site Boundary
 - Search Area
 - HER Asset
 - 2008 Soilmark

- 00289/01 Carlton Cross
- 01567/01 Timber framed Barn
- 02234/01 Earthworks of possible medieval date
- 02235/01 Carlton Manor House, possible earthworks south of the church
- 00288/01 Kirk Cross (base only)
- 05678 Stud Farm

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT

Network Space

PROJECT

Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 1:
Heritage Assets

DRG No.	LD10394-001	REV	1
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DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:9,521	DATE	January 2022
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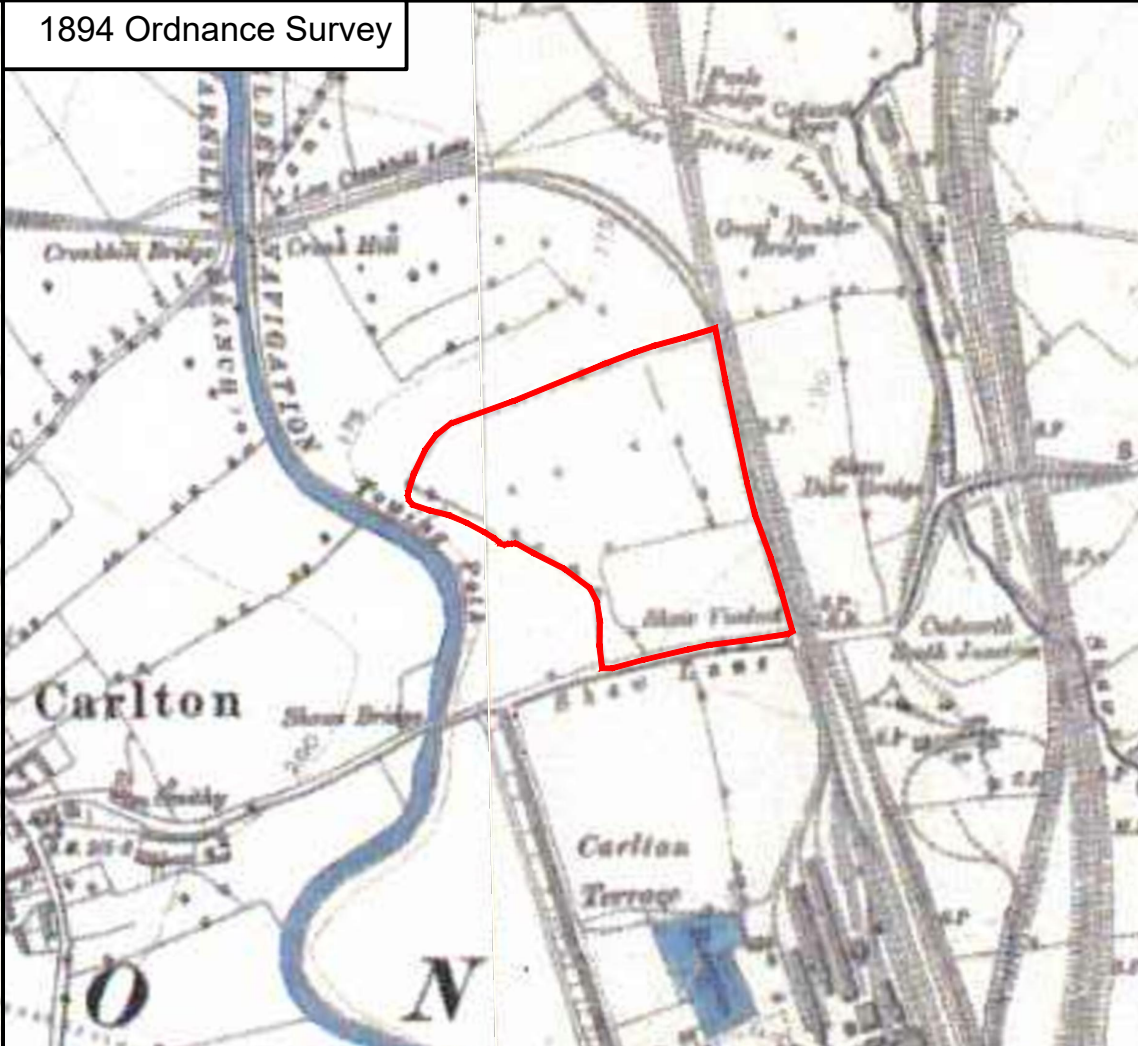
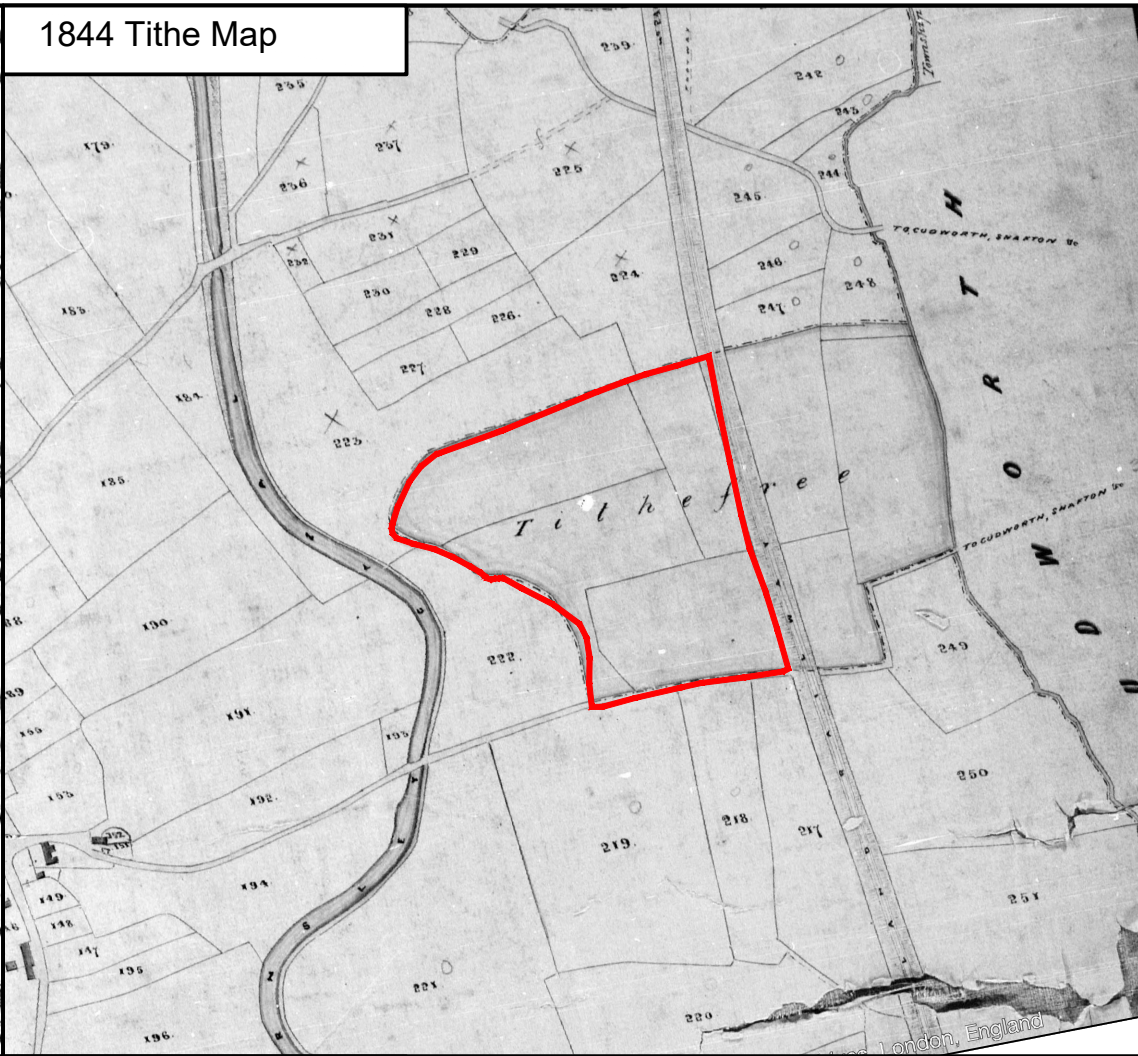
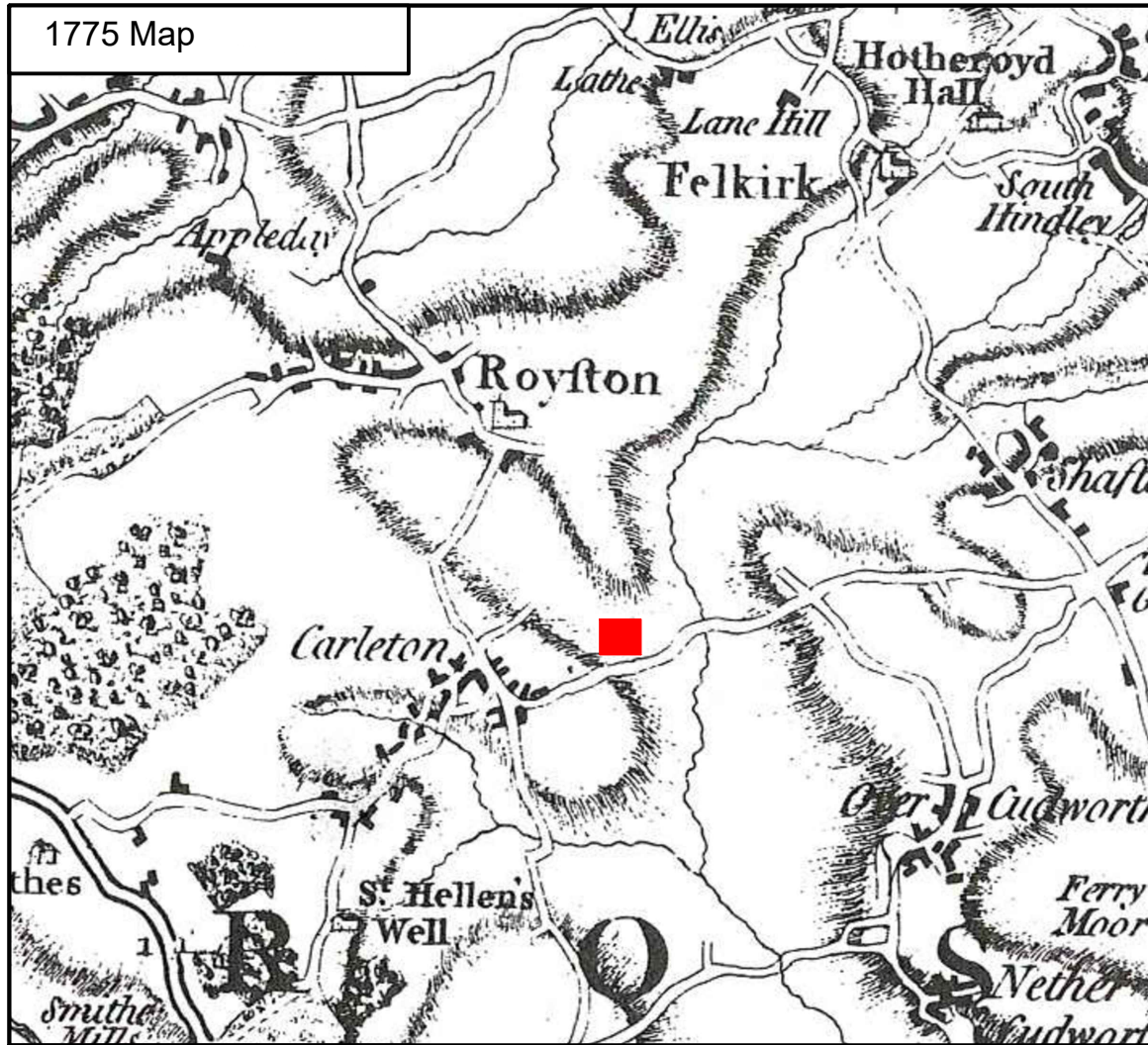
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<input type="checkbox"/> CARLISLE	<input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH	<input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD

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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
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Network Space					
PROJECT					
Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley					
DRAWING TITLE					
Figure 2 Historic Maps					
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DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	NTS	DATE	Jan 2022
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<p>STOKE ON TRENT TEL 01782 276700 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> CARLISLE <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD 					

STOKE-ON-TRENT

Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

BIRMINGHAM

Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

BOLTON

41-50 Futura Park
Aspinal Way
Middlebrook
Bolton
BL6 6SU
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

BRISTOL

Deskclodge
2 Redcliffe Way
Bristol
BS1 6NL

BURY ST EDMUNDS

9 Lamdin Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 6NU
Tel: +44 (0)1284 765 210

CARDIFF

Tudor House
16 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CARLISLE

Marconi Road
Burgh Road Industrial Estate
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA2 7NA
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

EDINBURGH

Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GLASGOW

24 St Vincent Place
Glasgow
G1 2EU
Tel: +44 (0)141 428 4499

LEEDS

36 Park Row
Leeds
LS1 5JL
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

LONDON

Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

TRURO

Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International offices:

ALMATY

29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Hyatt Regency Hotel
Office Tower
Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel: +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW

21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.
Moscow
Russia
Tel: +7(495) 626 07 67