

**A P P E N D I X 6.1**

**Extract from Enviros Baseline Environmental Information  
Report (2004) – Archaeology and Urban Heritage**

**BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT AN EIA:  
DECEMBER 2004**

# **YORKSHIRE FORWARD**

**BARNSELY MARKETS PROJECT**



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<b>Publication title</b>	Baseline environmental information: Barnsley Markets Projects	QUALITY CONTROL SHEET
<b>CAN</b>	YO0010043A	
<b>Volume number</b>	Volume 1 of 2	
<b>Version</b>	Draft Final Report	
<b>Date</b>	December 2004	
<b>File Reference</b>		

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## 5. ARCHAEOLOGY AND URBAN HERITAGE

BARNSELY MARKETS PROJECT

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides historical information regarding the Barnsley Markets and surrounding area and discusses any implications that there are for the redevelopment in connection with its archaeological or historical resource.

### 5.2 Summary of Methodology

It was suggested by the Council's Principle Officer for Urban Design and Conservation that there were two principal sources of relevant information regarding the archaeological heritage and local history of Barnsley town centre and its Market. These are:

- Barnsley Central Library Archives and Local Studies Department; and
- South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit, Sheffield.

A number of source materials were examined at Barnsley Central Library Archives and Local Studies Department including:

- historical photographic material (see Appendix 2); and
- various secondary sources and published material.

Historical maps were also consulted from a Landmark Report and photocopies of plans and listed building information was provided by the Principle Officer for Urban Design and Conservation at the Council.

Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit it became apparent that an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Barnsley Markets had been carried out previously by a subcontractor in November 2003. It was advised by the South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit that this report would provide sufficient information regarding archaeological resources and listed buildings in the Market area. This report was consulted and a summary of its findings are included in this chapter.

A site evaluation was also conducted (accompanied by the Principle Officer for Urban Design and Conservation) to note the present land use on the site and to ascertain whether there is any visible archaeological built heritage on the site. It was evident from the site visit that because development has taken place on the site over many years, there is now no significant evidence of archaeological built heritage remaining above ground level.

### 5.3 Past and Present Land Use

The historical maps from the Landmark Report indicate that the area which now forms the present Barnsley Market was once divided into two: May Day Green (a small area surrounded by Cheapside to the west and Kendray Street to the east); and a large area of land to the east of Kendray Street, almost adjacent to May Day Green and west of a railway line (see historical map-1931). In order to limit confusion during the analysis of these two areas May Day Green will be referred to



as the same and the area east of May Day Green and Kendray Street will be referred to as Area A. **BARNSELY MARKETS PROJECT**

From the historical maps, May Day Green remains mainly clear until c. 1973 when it was merged with the area to the east, removing the road which previously divided the two areas. Regarding the area to the east of May Day Green area, the maps indicate that this was built upon from 1855 and the buildings on the site change structurally and functionally through time until the present day. The Market area today (approximately 4ha) consists of Council Offices in the north with May Day Green in the east and Cheapside to the west (see historical map 1973). A multi-storey car park is also visible on-site at this time.

#### **5.4 Historical Background**

A summary of the historical background of the building development on the site is provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Historical Maps – Buildings on the Market Site

Date of Historical Map	Market Area
1855	May Day Green is clear. Area A is built upon but the function of the buildings is not provided.
1893 and 1894	The May Day Green area is clear except there is a building situated in the north-east. Area A consists of Union Foundry buildings in the north-west, The Orchard to the east, Borough Foundry buildings in the south-east and a Gas Works (on Gas Nook) in the south. There is a tramway line to the east of May Day Green on Kendray Street.
1906	May Day Green is clear. Area A consists of Union Foundry buildings in the north-west (same as seen in 1893 and 1894) and an electricity works in the east. A Gas works (on Gas Nook) is also visible (as seen in 1893).
1907	May Day Green is clear. Area A is similar as seen in 1906. However, the Gas works is not visible.
1931, 1938 and 1956	May Day Green is clear. The buildings in Area A have changed structurally, however, the location of these buildings has remained the same as seen in 1907. There are Water Coolers in the north of the site (where the Union Foundry buildings were situated) and Borough Foundry buildings are in the south (as seen in 1893).
1961, 1962 and 1966	May Day Green is clear. Regarding Area A, the buildings have changed again since 1956 but are in the same location as those observed in 1956. A new market can be seen in the north-west, a works in the north east, a depot in the south-east and a further works is present in the south.
1973	The May Day Green area has now been merged with Area A. This new area (now known as Barnsley Markets) now consists of works in the north, and similar buildings as seen in 1966, in the south.
1977, 1983 and 1993	There have been significant structural changes and changes to the locations of the buildings on the site of Barnsley Market since 1973 and a County Hall is now situated in the north, a multi-storey car park in the east, and a Market Hall and works in the south. A small road can be observed east of the County Hall and car park west of the railway line.
2000	The location and structure of the Market Hall, car park and small road is comparative to those seen in 1993. The County Hall (offices) are still situated in the north, however, structurally they have changed slightly.

The area known as the Market today is enclosed by various roads. The historical background of the streets (around the site) is provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2 Historical Maps – Street Organisation around the Market Site

Date of Historical Map	Market Area
1855, 1893 and 1984	Cheapside is to the west of May Day Green. Queens Road is to the north of Area A and in the south there is another road which is not marked. Kendray Street lies between May Day Green and the northern part Area A.
1906, 1907, 1931, 1938 and 1956	The streets are comparative to those seen in the 1880s but a railway line is now present to the east of May Day Green (along Kendray Street).
1961, 1962 and 1966	There is no alteration in the street organisation since 1956 and the road to the south of Area A (previously un-named) is now recorded as Pontefract Road. Kendray Street now leads south into Gas Nook (seen in Area A).
1973	An additional small road, known as Kingsway Street, is located to the north of May Day Green which leads north into Eldon Street and east into Queen's Road. Gas Nook (which was named after the nearby gas works opened in 1821) has been removed as May Day Green and Area A have been merged.
1977, 1983, 1993 and 2000	Kingsway Street is now called May Day Green and Queen's Road is now referred to as Kendray Street.

#### 5.4.1 Analysis of Archaeological and Historical Importance

##### Historical Importance

###### *General Market and Town Centre Area*

There is considerable historical information concerning the market within the former mining (e.g. coal mining in 1284 and later in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) and manufacturing (e.g. in linen and weaving) town of Barnsley. The market is first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries when charters were issued granting permission for the market to be held every Wednesday. The open-air market was originally situated next to The Market Cross of Barnsley (in Market Hill) during the Middle Ages (1656). The Cross was constructed as it was believed that it was important to trade under the protection of heaven. During the post medieval period the market was introduced in other areas of the town. For example, May Day Green was used as an open market area where market stalls were set up for trading. Barnsley expanded in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and, even though considerable development took place during this time, May Day Green remained open for business until the 1970s when it was merged with Area A and built upon.

The market provided an opportunity for social and trading activities, forming an important focal point. Besides various trading activities, (e.g. selling of fish, pigs, cattle and other products) the market area was also used for other occasions (e.g. social gatherings were held at Market Hill where public floggings also took place).

Many stages of development in Barnsley town centre occurred during the 1800s and 1900s. For example, it is recorded that, with the introduction in Barnsley of a Development Act in 1822, new paving and lighting was introduced in an attempt to clean and develop the town. It was during this time that many historic and landmark buildings and features were demolished (e.g. The Moot Hall and neighbouring shops). Another example of a historic building which was demolished (in the early 1980s was a linen mill (Shaw Mill) which was built in 1844.

In the 1970s, the Council aimed to redevelop the town centre and replace the old open-air market with three retail markets with open and semi-open areas. A multi-storey car park was also planned together with council offices. Despite the redevelopment, the Market was not forced to close. Instead it was moved to Old Court Station car park and was thus able to continue trading.

An example of development which introduced more modern buildings to the town centre is the Alhambra Shopping Mall (opened 1992) which is still visible today. The mall was named after the Alhambra Cinema which was built in 1915 as a theatre, later converted to a cinema in 1926 and was demolished in the 1980s.

#### *Shops and Traders*

As shops were closed or demolished during the redevelopment phases certain shop signs were salvaged and conserved. One example is the Bailey's shop sign 'We Supply All but the Baby', a local family business (opened in 1883) which was originally situated in Cheapside opened in 1883 and then later relocated to the bottom of Market Street in 1968. However, the shop was closed in 1997.

Due to redevelopment and success in commerce many well known traders were attracted to Barnsley. For example, Littlewoods shop was the first modern building to be constructed in Cheapside (built in 1939). Burtons Tailors were also located in Barnsley in the 1950s. Furthermore, Woolworths also moved to Barnsley and had a specific new building built and opened in the 1970s to expand its trading space. However, it was closed later in 1984. Besides shops, hotels were also situated in the shopping area (from the 20<sup>th</sup> century) one of which was called the Three Cranes Hotel.

#### **Listed Buildings**

From the information provided by the Principle Officer for Urban Design and Conservation at BMBC there are three listed buildings within the vicinity of the Market area. These include:

- The Civic Hall (including numbers 44a, 46, 48, 52, 54 and 56 Eldon Street) (Grade II) which is situated within the conservation area marked on Figure 1 (provided by BMBC) and at present is empty;
- The Queens Hotel and front railings (Grade II) which at present is empty, although there are plans for it to become an office block in the near future; and
- The Yorkshire Bank Building (Grade II) (the façade was restored in the early 1900s by Yorkshire Building Society which presently occupies the building).

## 5.5 Summary of the November 2003 Desk-based Assessment

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An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report was produced by Archaeological Services WYAS in November 2003. Based on an assessment area around the site of 1km radius various individual sites were detailed in the report. A summary of the Desk-based Assessment has been provided.

### 5.5.1 Historical Information from the Report

The historical information provided in the Desk-based Assessment corresponds, in many instances, with the information in Table 1.

This historical background and information is provided in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 Summary of the Historical Information obtained from the November 2003 Desk-based Assessment**

Date of Source in the Assessment	Information acquired
1777 Enclosure Award Map	The award map includes May Day Green, Area A and a road (not previously identified) called Jumble Lane to the north of Area A.
1823 street plan	The plan shows May Day Green and, on Area A, Becketts Square in the north and a Gas works to the south.
1850 OS map	Regarding Area A, Becketts Square is still present together with The Orchard (to the north), The Nook (a road on the site), a Gas Works (south-east) and Union Foundry buildings (in north-west) which are also indicated on the 1893 historical map from the Landmark Report. Mirfin's Yard is also indicated on the map. From the buildings location and structure this 1850 map is almost identical to the 1893 historical map contained within the Landmark Report.
1888 OS map	This map is identical to the 1850 OS map (also within the Assessment). However, some buildings have been removed at Becketts Square and Mirfin's Yard is no longer indicated. This map is similar to the 1894 historical map from the Landmark Report.  The report indicates that the building located on the north-east corner of May Day Green (also indicated on the 1888, 1893 and 1894 historical maps) was a weigh house, built in 1863 and demolished in 1892.
1893 OS map	With regards to Area A an electricity works has replaced The Orchard and Becketts Square. Mirfin yard has been demolished. The tramway (indicated on the 1906 historical map) can be seen on Kendray Street.
1932 OS map	Corresponds with the 1931 historical map.
1962 OS map	Corresponds with the 1962 historical map.

The Report highlights the possibility that there may be inaccuracies concerning the 1893 and 1984 historical maps (from the Landmark Report). When the 1893 historical map is compared to the 1893 OS map (from the Desk-based Assessment) they do not portray the same buildings, neither does the 1894 historical map nor the 1983 OS map. The 1894 historical map portrays the same buildings which are indicated on the 1888 OS map (from the Assessment). However, the buildings portrayed on the 1893 map (from the Assessment) are the same buildings which are portrayed in the 1931 historical map from the Landmark report. Therefore, there is no consistency between the 1893 map (from the Assessment) and the 1894 map (from the Landmark Report) as the 1894 map portrays buildings previously seen in 1888, whereas the 1893 map portrays different buildings seen in 1931.

Regarding the 1970s the majority of the historical information in the Assessment and accompanying maps corresponds with the historical information contained in Table 1. For example, there was significant alteration in the structure and location of the buildings on the Barnsley Market site. The Assessment indicates that, for the first time, May Day Green was built over in the 1970s<sup>1</sup>. The open air market areas were also developed resulting in the car park, council offices and other buildings being built (as detailed in Table 1). The Assessment also details change in the street structure around the market and that the street previously identified as Kendray Street was pedestrianised.

### 5.5.2 Archaeological Resource from the Assessment Report

The report provides a comprehensive list of archaeological remains and listed buildings in the area 1km around the Barnsley Market site. In all 55 features/sites are recorded. As a 500m study area around the centre of the site was selected for this assessment all the archaeological or historical features/sites which are within this particular radius have been analysed. A summary of the information is provided in Table 4 below.

A summary of the main archaeological remains found within the area of Barnsley Markets provided by the Desk-based Assessment include:

*Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD), Roman (43 AD to 409 AD) and Early Medieval 410 AD to 1066 AD)*

The findings of the report indicate that there are no prehistoric, Roman or early medieval remains in Barnsley Market area. Only a polished stone was found to the north of the site (ref number: PIN 1081). The report indicates that even though there is a lack of such remains it should be not assumed that none exist in the area of Barnsley Markets, as there is a possibility of small isolated pockets below ground level (despite there being a deep basement over most of the site).

*Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)*

The only medieval remains found in the area include those of a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed building in the area of Market Hill (located in the conservation area to the north-west of Barnsley Markets) which was discovered in the 1990s.

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<sup>1</sup> Archaeological Services WYAS Desk-based Assessment Barnsley Market

*Post Medieval to Modern (1540 AD – present day)***BARNLEY MARKETS PROJECT**

Many industries demonstrating the post medieval to modern manufacturing success of Barnsley have been found e.g. linen activities in Cheapside, May Day Green area together with saddlers and boot makers, coal mining activities also been found. A gas pillar called The 'Colossal' Lamp post was erected in May Day Green in the 1820s however, after much deliberation it was removed and placed in Pell square.

**Table 4 Gazette of Archaeological and Historical Sites from the November 2003 Desk-based Assessment**

<b>Number assigned to the remains/feature (from the LA Assessment)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Information acquired</b>	<b>SE Number (in report)</b>	<b>Location of the Site/Feature</b>
20	Shop - Grade II Listed Building	The Old Public House was previously an ironmongers shop (in Market Hill).	SE 3442 0640	West of the Market
21	Building - Grade II Listed Building	A 19 <sup>th</sup> century building with a 20 <sup>th</sup> century façade (at 15 Market Hill).	SE3442 0637	West of the Market
22	Inn - Grade II listed Building	The White Hart Public House (Inn) dated to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century which is of Italianate style.	SE 3442 0635	West of the Market
31	Inn - Grade II Listed Building	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century building previously was the George and Dragon Inn with 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop façade.	SE 3445 0645	In Conservation Area
32-33	(32) Watching Brief (Hayling 1998)	Investigations at Clarke's Yard revealed a timber framed building (mentioned above).	SE 3446 0643	In Conservation Area
	(33) Building – Grade II Listed Building	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century building with a 20 <sup>th</sup> century façade.	SE 3446 0643	In Conservation Area
34	Bank – Grade II Listed Building	A Free Classical-style building on Market Hill dated to 1903.	SE 3447 0639	West of the Market
35-36	(35) Inn – Grade II Listed Building	An Italianate-style building which is now a bank. Previously it was a Coach and Horses Public House (at 19 Market Hill).	SE 3445 0635	West of the Market
	(36) Building – Grade II Listed Building	Building housing a shop and offices dating to 1857 of Italianate-style (at 1-3 Peel Square).	SE 3445 0635	West of the Market
37	Building – Grade II Listed Building	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century building with a 20 <sup>th</sup> century façade (at 1 Queen Street).	SE 3447 0632	West of the Market
41	Warehouse – Grade II Listed Building	An 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century warehouse (on George Yard).	SE 3451 0646	In Conservation Area

Table 4 (cont.) **BARNSELY MARKETS PROJECT**  
**Gazette of Archaeological and Historical Sites from the November 2003 Desk-based Assessment**

Number assigned to the remains/feature (from the LA Assessment)	Type	Information acquired	SE Number (in report)	Location of the Site/Feature
43	House – Grade II Listed Building	A 19 <sup>th</sup> century town house, now offices (at 13 and 15 Regent Street).	SE 3453 0653	In Conservation Area
44	Shop – Grade II Listed Building	A building which was previously a Co-op store with Free Classical Style (at 45 Wellington Street).	SE 3452 0612	South-west of the Market
46	Houses – Grade II Listed Building	A 19 <sup>th</sup> century terrace of 4 houses, now is a row of offices (at 17, 21 and 23 Regent Street).	SE 3456 0653	In Conservation Area
47	Civic Hall – Grade II Listed Buildings	Civic Hall dated to 1877 (at 44a, 46, 48, 52, 54 and 56 Eldon Street).	SE 3457 0645	In Conservation Area
48	May Day Green	Area used for May Day celebrations, May or Horse Fair, trading of livestock. In 1821 a gas post (mentioned previously) was erected in the area.	SE 3457 0631	On Market Area
49	Building – Grade II Listed Building	A 1911 Baroque-style building, now Co-op store (at 22 New Street).	SE 3455 0613	South-west of the Market
50	Shop – Grade II Listed Building	A shop built as a Co-op store in 1886 (in Wellington Street).	SE 3455 0609	South-west of the Market
51	Hotel – Grade II Listed Building	Queen's Hotel built in 1874 of Classical style.	SE 3461 0654	In Conservation Area
52	Union Foundry	The building was owned by the Dunstan and Mitchett Company from 1848 – 1850. It became the Tyas and Barraclough Foundry in 1851 – 1852 and then the Joseph Barraclough Union Foundry. It was closed in 1922.	SE 3463 0635	On Market Area
53	Gas Works	The gas works is first recorded in 1823. It expanded in 1850 and then reduced in size in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the Gas Works was demolished in 1932.	SE 3472 0630	On Market Area

## 5.6 Significance of Archaeological Resource

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### *Recorded Archaeological and Historical Sites in the Surrounding Area*

The majority of the sites identified within 500m of the centre of the market are located within the Conservation Area (8 in all), which lies to the north-west of the Market (see **Appendix 1**). The three Listed Buildings previously identified in Section 1.3.1 are also situated within this conservation area.

Other features/sites (Nos. 20, 21, 22, 35-36 and 37) are located to the west of the market across Queen Street and Market Hill and 3 other sites (Nos. 44, 49 and 50) are situated to the south west of the market place. The majority of these remains are Grade II Listed Buildings demonstrating the styles previously used in building construction within Barnsley e.g. Classical-style (No. 34), Baroque-style (No. 49) and Italianate-style (No. 35). Other recordings listed in the Assessment include a watching brief (No. 32) of Clarke's Yard where timber frame buildings were discovered. Industrial history has also been found within the study area (e.g. a warehouse (No. 41), and a Gas Works (No. 53)).

### *Recorded Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Market Area*

Some features/sites listed in the Assessment are located on the Market area (e.g. May Day Green which was used for various celebration and trading activities before it was merged with Area A). Other features on the site of the market place include the Union Foundry Buildings which were later replaced by Water Coolers in the 1930s. The Council offices now cover this part of the site. Another feature is the Gas Works, first indicated in the 1800s and later demolished in 1932. However, the area of this Gas Works is now occupied by a multi-storey car park.

It is recorded that there are no buildings dating from before the 20<sup>th</sup> century on the Barnsley Market area. This is due to previous expansion and development started in the 1800s and considerable development which took place in the 1970s. This includes the May Day Green area which was incorporated within Area A to form the market area and open and in-air markets.

### *Archaeological Resource Below Ground Level on the Market Area*

It is believed that the degree of disturbance during 20<sup>th</sup>-century developments would have been widespread on the market area (including the construction of service areas and basement developments on the site). Thus, remains may have been removed by these subsequent developments in the 1970s. However, the Assessment indicates that there may be situ isolated pockets of archaeological resources below ground level.

## 5.7 Impact Assessment

To analyse the potential impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological heritage on the area, each building of historical interest and archaeological feature has been analysed together with its location and distance from the market. It should be noted that, as development has taken place on the site over many years, this reduces the potential of archaeological remains (such as building foundations of previous buildings) on the site being present below ground level. Nevertheless, it does not remove the possibility that remains may be present in small isolated pockets under the buildings on the site today.

From reviewing the different sources previously identified it is believed that there will be a minimum impact on the listed buildings situated adjacent to the market area contained in the conservation area. As none of the archaeological features identified in **Table 4** are actually located within the boundary of the redevelopment it is believed there will be limited impact on these remains from the proposed development. There may be a limited effect on the buildings situated closer to the market area, i.e. 47 and 34, as these are visible from the site across the road. Any impact therefore depends on the nature of the buildings chosen for the development i.e. whether the redevelopment involves very modern-looking buildings and street patterns whose appearance would not correspond with the older (i.e. Listed) buildings.

It is acknowledged that there is a possibility that features of archaeological importance, not presently visible, may be discovered during redevelopment activities and, if this occurs, appropriate action should be taken depending on the nature of any finds. To safeguard any archaeological remains that may be uncovered during development an archaeological watching brief should be employed. It should be mandatory for all contractors and sub-contractors to ensure that any remains or features revealed during construction are reported to appropriate staff.

## 5.8 Mitigation

It was expressed by the South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit that, due to the considerable archaeological and historical resource in the area of Barnsley (especially regarding the medieval period) there is a possibility that there may be small pockets of preserved archaeological material underground within the area of Barnsley Markets. Therefore, it is recommended that close contact is to be maintained with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit as they have considerable knowledge of the archaeological resource in the area. Consequently, the redevelopment of the Market area may potentially provide a positive outcome as it may uncover archaeological remains which are not presently known.

Should redevelopment proceed a watching brief should be provided to safeguard any archaeological features or artefacts that may be uncovered once redevelopment commences.

It is noted that to date there has been no archaeological investigation carried out on Barnsley Market area. Thus, it is difficult to ascertain the type and extent of archaeological remains which may potentially be below ground level.

## 5.9 Conclusions

With regards to the standing historical and archaeological remains (i.e. Listed Buildings) which are located in close proximity to the market area (the Civic Hall (47) and Yorkshire Bank (34)) they may be affected by the proposals. This impact, however, would depend on the type of buildings constructed on the development site as very modern-looking buildings and street patterns would not correspond with these older (i.e. Listed) buildings which portray the old structures.

With regard to below ground archaeological potential, even though it is thought that this will be extremely limited, there may be some remains below ground not presently recorded.

## 5.10 Index of Project Archive

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Table 5 Project Gazette

Authority	Document Type	Details/Description
Barnsley Central Library Archives and Local Studies Department	Secondary documents	Published documents for secondary information.
	Primary photographic material	Photographs of buildings of Market Area and surrounding Buildings.
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Unpublished Reports	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report, Barnsley Markets, November 2003.
	Listed Building Material	Listed building information.
	Plans	Plans of the Market Area.
	Photographs	Photographs of Listed Buildings and Market Area.
South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit	It was recommended by the Archaeological Unit that all SMR and archaeological information for the Barnsley Market area would be contained in the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Barnsley Markets, November 2004.	