ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Duchy Homes Ltd

Land at Mount Vernon
Worsbrough
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 5412
November 2020

Durham University

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archaeological.services@durham.ac.uk · www.dur.ac.uk/archaeological.services

1. Summary

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, conducted in advance of a proposed development on land at Mount Vernon, Worsbrough, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

1.2 The works were commissioned by Duchy Homes Ltd and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

1.3 While there is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, few archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity. The presence of settlements in the wider landscape indicates that there is some potential for activity of the periods to have been present.

1.4 The proposed development area was probably farmland during the medieval period associated with the Elmhirst estate. LiDAR data records slight earthwork ridge and furrow across the site, which was not discernible during the walkover survey. The spacing of the features and surrounding remains is indicative of a medieval or early post-medieval date.

1.5 The proposed development area was probably enclosed in the post-medieval period when the field walls and stone gateposts were added to the site for use as grazing / pastureland.

1.6 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

1.7 It is recommended that the potential for an archaeological resource to be present is evaluated through geophysical survey, the results of which may need to be supplemented by evaluation trenching.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

2.1 The site is located at on land at Mount Vernon, Worsbrough, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (NGR centre: SE 3519 0484). It is roughly rectangular in plan, and covers an area of approximately 1.36ha.

Development proposal (Figure 3)

2.2 A residential development with associated services, greenspace and access is proposed.

Objective

2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

Methods statement

2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for assessments. The works included the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, and sites listed in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (also known as the Historic Environment Record - HER) within 1km of the proposed development area. Due to current COVID-19 restrictions it was not possible to access the South Yorkshire SMR non-digital assets; this report has been undertaken with this exception. HER references are given in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in the Appendix. A walk-over survey was also conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.

Planning guidance

2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Dates

2.6 The field visit took place on 5th November 2020. This report was prepared for November 2020.

Personnel

2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Catrin Jenkins, with graphics by David Graham.

OASIS

2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-407658.**

3. Site description

Geology and soils

3.1 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous sandstone of the Wooley Edge Rock. The underlying superficial deposits are not recorded (www.bgs.ac.uk).

3.2 A geoenvironmental appraisal was conducted of the site by Lithos (2020) which included a mining report received from the Coal Authority. Geotechnical works comprised thirteen trial pits. Bedrock was recorded at between 1m and 2.6m below ground level. Above the bedrock was natural subsoil, sealed by topsoil varying between 0.3 to 0.4m thick. No made ground was recorded and nothing of archaeological significance was noted in the geotechnical logs. While several coal seams with historic mine workings are known in the wider area, no workings were present beneath the proposed development area.

Landscape characterisation

3.3 The proposed development area is within Natural England's Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (38) National Character Area. It is a low-lying area with hills and escarpments above wide valleys. Industrial, urban and rural settlements are present in the area. Greenspace separates the settlements and is often located on land previously worked for mineral extraction or occupied by major industry (Natural England 2014).

LiDAR data (Figure 3)

3.4 The data reflects widely spaced ridge and furrow across the proposed development area, aligned approximately east to west. These follow the existing field boundaries. Further cultivation remains are apparent in the pasture fields to the south and east of the site.

Site as existing (Figure 4)

3.5 The ground of the proposed development area slopes down from 152m OD in the south-west to 141m OD in the north-east. To the east and south is pastureland, to the north are residential estates, and Mount Vernon Road is to the west. Photograph locations are given on Figure 2.

3.6 The site comprises a single pasture field bounded by rough-hewn and coursed sandstone walling (Photographs 1 & 2). The walls to Mount Vernon Road are in a good state of repair, having stone coping and two sets of gateposts; a blocked pair towards the north end of the wall, and another at the south end, with the former gate blocked by fencing (Photograph 3). The wall along the southern boundary is in ruins and partially fenced at the east end of the wall. Another set of stone gateposts is present at the west end of the wall (Photograph 4). The north wall shows signs of repair, partial stone coping and another set of blocked stone gateposts at its west end (Photograph 5).

3.7 The field is grassed and currently used for cattle grazing. The ground level is noticeably higher within the field than on Mount Vernon Road. The ground level at the east end of the field is also elevated from that in the adjoining east field.

4. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

4.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area.

4.2 In the study area four trial trenches (ESY1335) were excavated at the site of the Yorkshire Traction Depot, *c.*280m to the north-east of the site. The works recorded remains associated with the gatehouse of the post-medieval Pinder Oaks Hall.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

4.3 There is limited evidence for a resource of prehistoric date within the study area comprising a putative settlement site. Some 430m to the north-west of the proposed development area on Worsbrough Common is the site of a possible hillfort (MSY5673). The site is recorded on historic mapping as 'castle hill', alluding to fortifications at the site. It was identified in the 1970s as a possible Iron Age hillfort and the site is now built over. Over 2.5km to the south-east of the study area, significant Romano-British remains are recorded in Wombwell Wood. These comprise an earthwork enclosure, trackways and a field system which are scheduled monuments.

4.4 The presence of settlements sites in the wider area reflects some level of landscape management and organisation in the period. While there is no direct evidence for prehistoric activity in the proposed development area, archaeological investigations in the study area have been limited and there is some potential for a resource of this date to exist.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

4.5 There is no recorded evidence for a resource of Roman date in the proposed development area or wider study area. The only recorded evidence for a Roman presence in the vicinity derives from artefactual material recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. These include a coin hoard (SWYOR-EFCB7A), two brooches (LANCUM-2ABF61 & SWYOR-90F9E6) and a strap fitting (SWYOR-671AE2).

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

4.6 Although there is no recorded evidence for a resource of early medieval date in the study area, several settlements in the vicinity date from the period. Worsbrough, to the south of the proposed site, may date from the 7th century (Marchant *et al* 2008). Its place-name combines the Old English personal name with *burh* (fortified place) to translate as '*Wyrc's* fortification' (http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk). The Domesday Survey of 1086 records four ploughlands, woodland, a mill and four smallholders at Worsbrough (https://opendomesday.org). Barnsley, to the north of the site, was recorded in Domesday as *Berneslai* and as containing three ploughlands, meadow and woodland (*Ibid*). Barnsley developed in the mid-12th century when land was given to Pontefract Priory and its position on three main routeways was exploited. By the later 14th century mining leases are recorded in the Barnsley area, with the monks of Pontefract recorded as acquiring a coal pit at Barnsley in the later 15th century (http://www.visitoruk.com).

4.7 The proposed development area was located on land between the medieval settlements which was mainly in agricultural use. Medieval farming in the area would generally have comprised rough grazing and pastoral farming (English

Heritage 2006). A possible medieval farmstead is recorded on the western edge of the study area: Ouslethwaite Hall (MSY4752; LB 1315078) is timber-framed and may be medieval in origin.

4.8 One of the main landowners in the period were the Elmhirsts, who are recorded in Worsbroughdale in the 14th century. Their ancestral home was probably Elmhirst Farmhouse (MSY5265; LB 1151043) which is *c.*125m to the south of the site (South Yorkshire Archives EM 1-2026). While the main building is of early 17th century date, this was built around an earlier core considered to be of the later medieval period. The land surrounding the farm would have been included in their lands and probably incorporated the proposed development area. LiDAR data records possible ridge and cultivation across the site that could date to the period.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

4.9 The early post-medieval landscape around the proposed development area is recorded on Blaeu's map of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1645 (Figure 5). While the scale of the map does not record the proposed development area in detail, it was probably part of farmland to the south of Barnsley. The settlements and estates recorded on the map are reflective of their relative importance in the 17th century and nothing is show in close proximity to the site.

4.10 From the 17th century Barnsley continued to grow from trade passing through the town on the main routeways. The district was rich in natural resources including coal, iron and coal. Barnsley became a centre for linen weaving in the 18th and 19th century. The larger estates in the area, some of which that had originated in the medieval period, were developed by wealthy industrialists. One of these estates was that of the Elmhirsts, who owned mines, quarries and other industries in the region.

4.11 The later 18th century landscape surrounding the proposed development area is depicted on Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire (Figure 6; d.1771). The proposed site is shown in undeveloped land to the north of Bank Top (identified on later mapping as Elmhirst), in the possession of Fenton Esq.. Other farms are recorded in the area at Wass Head Lane and at Pinder Oaks, the 17th century home of William Taylor, reflecting a mainly rural economy. Turnpike roads are also depicted extending through Barnsley to the north of the site, where economic growth was developing the town.

4.12 Enclosure of common land took place in the surrounding landscape in the early 19th century. The enclosure award of Worsbrough and Worsbrough Common dates to 1817 (South Yorkshire Archives EM/130, EM/1885 & EM/1091) and awards for Barnsley date to the previous century. Disputes over enclosure of the common are also recorded between 1816 and 1820 (South Yorkshire Archives EM/1091). The proposed development area was probably enclosed prior to this period due to its possible associations with Elmhirst Farm. The Historic Landscape Characterisation for South Yorkshire records the site within piecemeal enclosure of post-medieval to modern date. The presence of ridge and furrow earthworks within the site and immediate vicinity indicates inherited character from the earlier period (Marchant *et al* 2008). Frank's map of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Figure 7) records the proposed development area had remained in undeveloped land to the north of Worsbrough.

4.13 By the middle of the 19th century industry and new roads networks had been established in the area surrounding the proposed site. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (Figure 8) records quarries, a bleach works (associated with the linen trade) and collieries in the wider area. The map also shows the layout of the Wakefield and Sheffield Trust roads along the western side of the site and beyond to the east, cutting through the rural landscape. The proposed development area is recorded within its existing boundaries. The farmland of the surrounding land has largely been retained, with Bank Top farm (Elmhirst) labelled to the south of the site and Mount Vernon House shown to the south-west. Although it is not certain who was in possession of Bank Top farm by this date, records of the Elmhisrt family between 1864 and 1934 record that the family did not directly farm any of their estates and so the farm may have been occupied by tenants (South Yorkshire Archives EM/1-2026).

4.14 In the later 19th century the coal industry grew, with Worsburgh becoming a coal mining centre. Major mining growth after 1870 in Barnsley led to the development of new settlements. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (Figure 9) records the changes in the towns to the north and south. The Bank Top Colliery is recorded on the map to the north of the site; this appears to be a single shaft and no other related features are shown. No alteration is depicted within the proposed development area, which presumably remained as pasture / grazing land.

The modern period (1900 to present)

4.15 Into the 20th century there was little alteration within the site which remained as farmland. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (Figure 10) depicts a small structure adjacent to the north wall of the site, perhaps a field barn. To the north and south the development of the mining industries at Barnsley and Worsbrough, together with associated housing and infrastructure is depicted on the map, encroaching on former farmland.

4.16 In the 1920s and 1930s the farmland along the former trust roads became more residential and housing was added to the north and west of the site. Mount Vernon House, the home of Samuel and Fanny Cooper, had been converted into a tuberculosis sanatorium in 1915, joining the NHS in 1948 (https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk). The 1932 Ordnance Survey edition (Figure 11) records the changes. The proposed development area remained unaltered aside from the removal of the small structure.

4.17 Many of the older buildings at Mount Vernon Hospital were demolished in 1960/1 when the site was redeveloped as a geriatric hospital; new facilities opened in 1963. Mount Vernon Hospital was closed in December 2017 and the land sold for housing (https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk).

The buildings

4.18 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site. Elmhirst Farmhouse and Cottage (LB 1151043) are Grade II listed buildings located to the south of the site.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets

4.19 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area, or the near vicinity. Locke Park (P&G 1001518) is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden located on the north-western edge of the study area.

5. The potential archaeological resource

5.1 While there is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, few archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity. The presence of settlements in the wider landscape indicates that there is some potential for activity of the periods to have been present.

5.2 The proposed development area was probably farmland during the medieval period associated with the Elmhirst estate. LiDAR data records slight earthwork ridge and furrow across the site, which was not discernible during the walkover survey. The spacing of the features and surrounding remains is indicative of a medieval or early post-medieval date.

5.3 The proposed development area was probably enclosed in the post-medieval period when the field walls and stone gateposts were added to the site for use as grazing / pastureland.

6. Impact assessment

6.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

7. Recommendations

7.1 It is recommended that the potential for an archaeological resource to be present is evaluated through geophysical survey, the results of which may need to be supplemented by evaluation trenching.

8. Sources

Cartographic sources

Blaeu, J, Map of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1645
Jeffrey, T, Map of the Yorkshire, 1771
Frank, J. H, Map of West Riding of Yorkshire, 1838
Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 6" Yorkshire sheet 274, 1855
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 6" Yorkshire sheet CCLXXIV.SE, 1894
Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 6" Yorkshire sheet CCLXXIV.SE, 1907
Ordnance Survey edition, 6" Yorkshire sheet CCLXXIV.SE, 1932

Other sources

English Heritage, 2006 *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: Yorkshire and the Humber Region*.
Lithos, 2020 *Geoenvironmental Appraisal: Land at Mount Vernon*. Unpublished report.
Marchant, J, Ratcliffe, D, Lines, A, & Saich, D, 2008 *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation*. English Heritage.
Natural England 2014, *National Character Area profile: 38. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield.*

Barnsley Archives and Local Studies Department [Archives and Discovery Centre, Barnsley Museum]

EM 1-2026	Elmhirst family muniments, 1479-c1950
EM/130	Printed copy of enclosure act for Worsbrough, 1817
EM/1885	Printed copy of enclosure act for Worsbrough, 1817
EM/1091	Casepapers relating to enclosure disputes on Worsbrough Common, and boundaries, 1816-20

Websites

http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html
www.bgs.ac.uk
www.naturalengland.gov.uk
http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/
http://www.british-history.ac.uk
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk
http://www.magic.gov.uk
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk
http://www.pastscape.org.uk/
https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map
https://opendomesday.org/
http://maps.nls.uk
http://www.visitoruk.com

Aerial photographs and LiDAR data

Aerial photos and satellite images were viewed on-line at http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/ and Google Earth. LiDAR data for the area was also consulted using https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map.

Appendix: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

Historic Environment Record and designated heritage assets

(PRN = Public Record Number, Designation - LB=Listed building, P & G=registered Park and Garden)

PRN	Designation	Description	Grade	Date
04625 - MSY12150	P&G 1001518	Locke Park, Barnsley	II	1877
5591 – MSY13164		Industrial period remains of the gatehouse of Pinder Oaks Hall, Barnsley		19th century
02133/01 - MSY5265	LB 1151043	Cruck framed house, Elmhirst	II	medieval / post-medieval
01541/01 - MSY4752	LB 1315078	Timber framed building, Ouslethwaite	II	medieval?
02847/01 - MSY5673		Putative Iron Age Hillfort, Worsborough Common, Barnsley		Iron Age
03897/01 - MSY6491	LB 1315014	Locke Park Tower Folly, Barnsley	II*	19th century
03967/01 - MSY6563	LB 1151046	The High Stone, Late 18th Century Folly, Barnsley	II	post-medieval
04430/01 – MSY7039	LB 1315056	Swaithe Main Colliery Memorial	II	1875
NRHE SE30SE7	LB 1151042	Darley Cliffe Hall including attached front garden wall and dwellings known as Tudor House and Dower Cottage	II*	17th century
NRHE SE30SW12		Worsbrough Mill		early 17th century
NRHE SE 30 NE 31		Pinder Oaks Bleach Works		1801
NRHE SE 30 SW 17		Mount Vernon House and Hospital		post-medieval and 1915
NHRE SE30NE19		Oaks Colliery Disaster		1913
	LB 1151050	The Gables (At Darley Cliff)	II	early-mid-18th century
	LB 1192235	Sundial Approximately 35m to west of Darley Cliffe Hall	II	1756
	LB 1192299	Milestone, Park Road, Worsborough	II	19th century
	LB 1286598	Barncroft (at Darley Cliff)	II	early-mid-18th century

Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	Description
ESY1335	Trial trenching: Site of the Yorkshire Traction Depot, Barnsley



Photograph 1: View of the site, looking west



Photograph 2: View of the site, looking east



Photograph 3: Gateposts in the west wall, looking north-east



Photograph 4: Gateposts in the south wall, looking south



Photograph 5: Gateposts in the north wall, looking north

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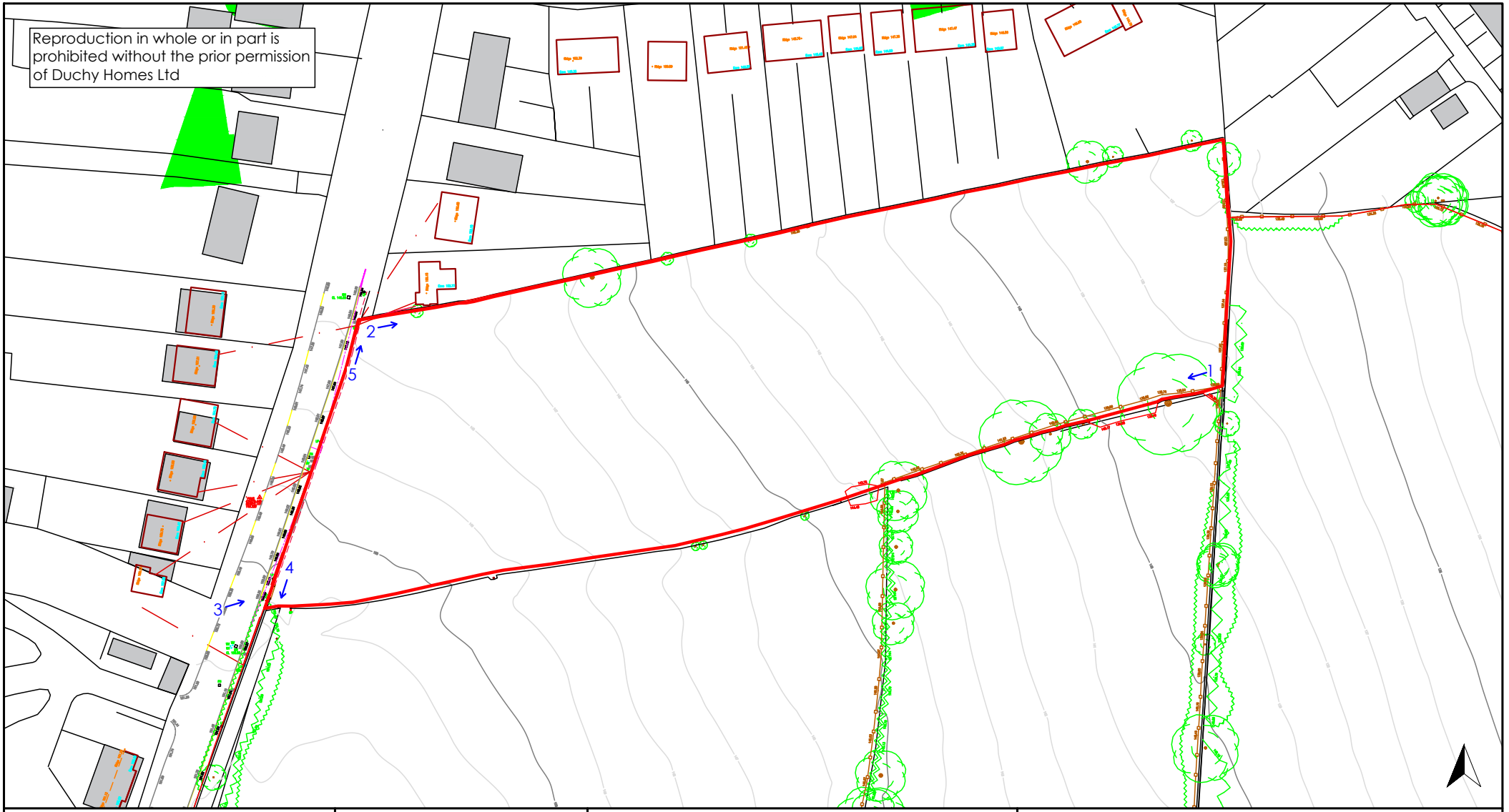
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Figure 1: Site location and Historic Environment Record

0 500m
scale 1:10 000 for A3 plot

- site boundary
- HER site
- event
- listed building
- NHRE

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Figure 2: Site as existing

site boundary

1 photograph

0 50m
scale 1:1250 for A4 plot

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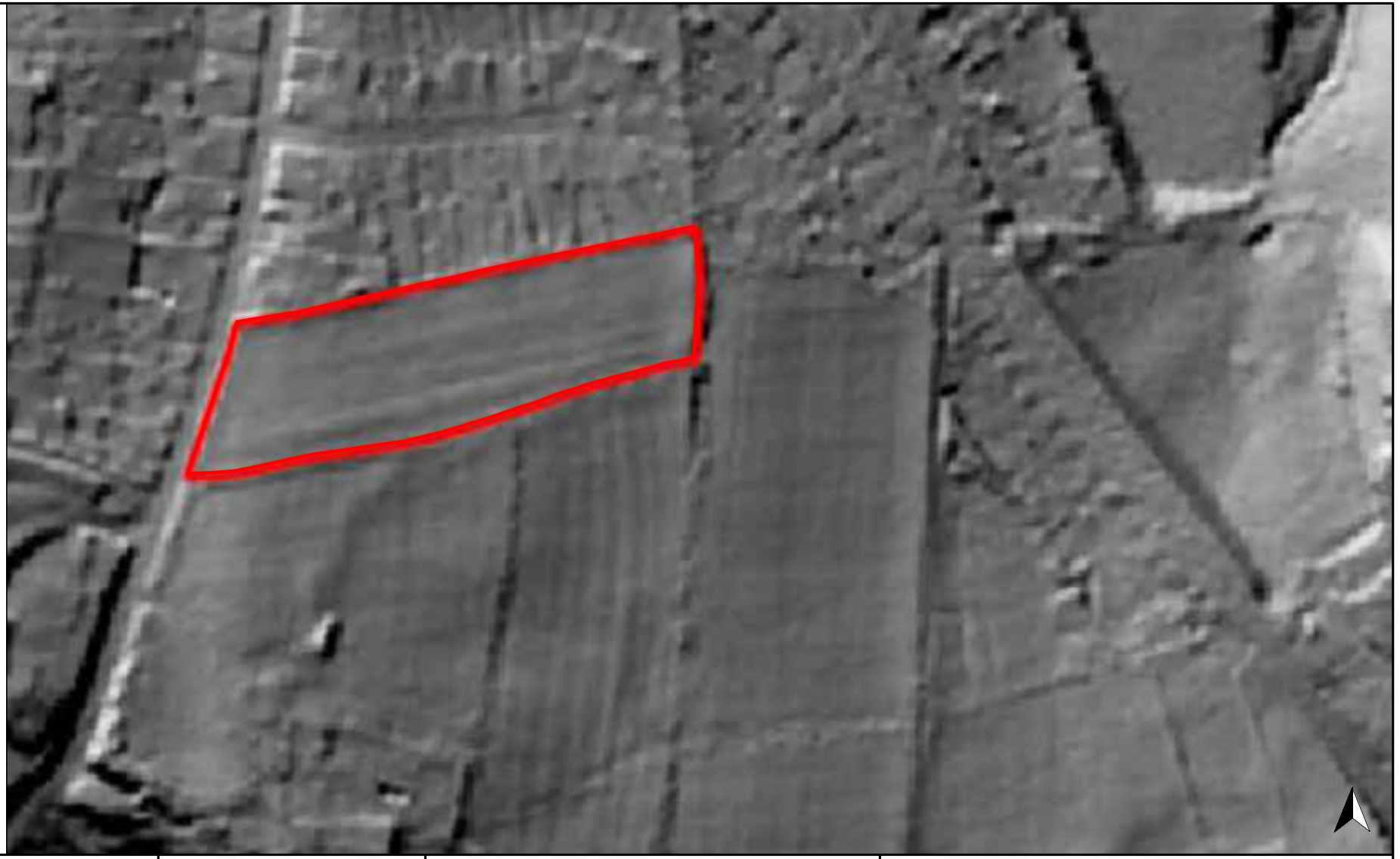
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Figure 3: Proposed development

site boundary

8 photograph

0 50m
scale 1:1250 for A4 plot



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Figure 4: LiDAR data

site boundary

0 100m
scale 1:2500 for A4 plot



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Figure 5: Extract from Blaeu's Map of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1645

approximate location of the site boundary

not to scale



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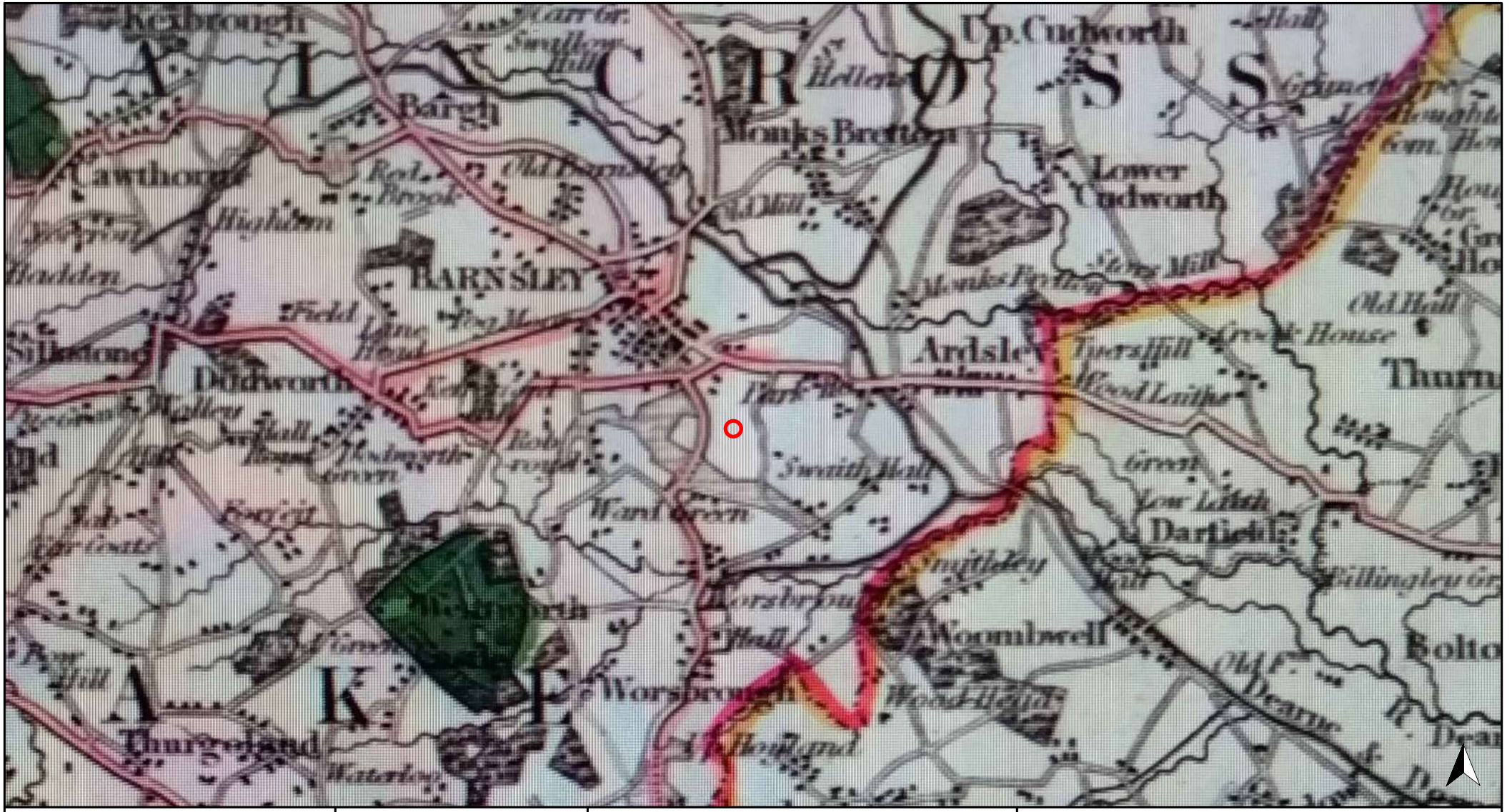
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Figure 6: Extract from Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire, 1771

approximate location of the site boundary

not to scale



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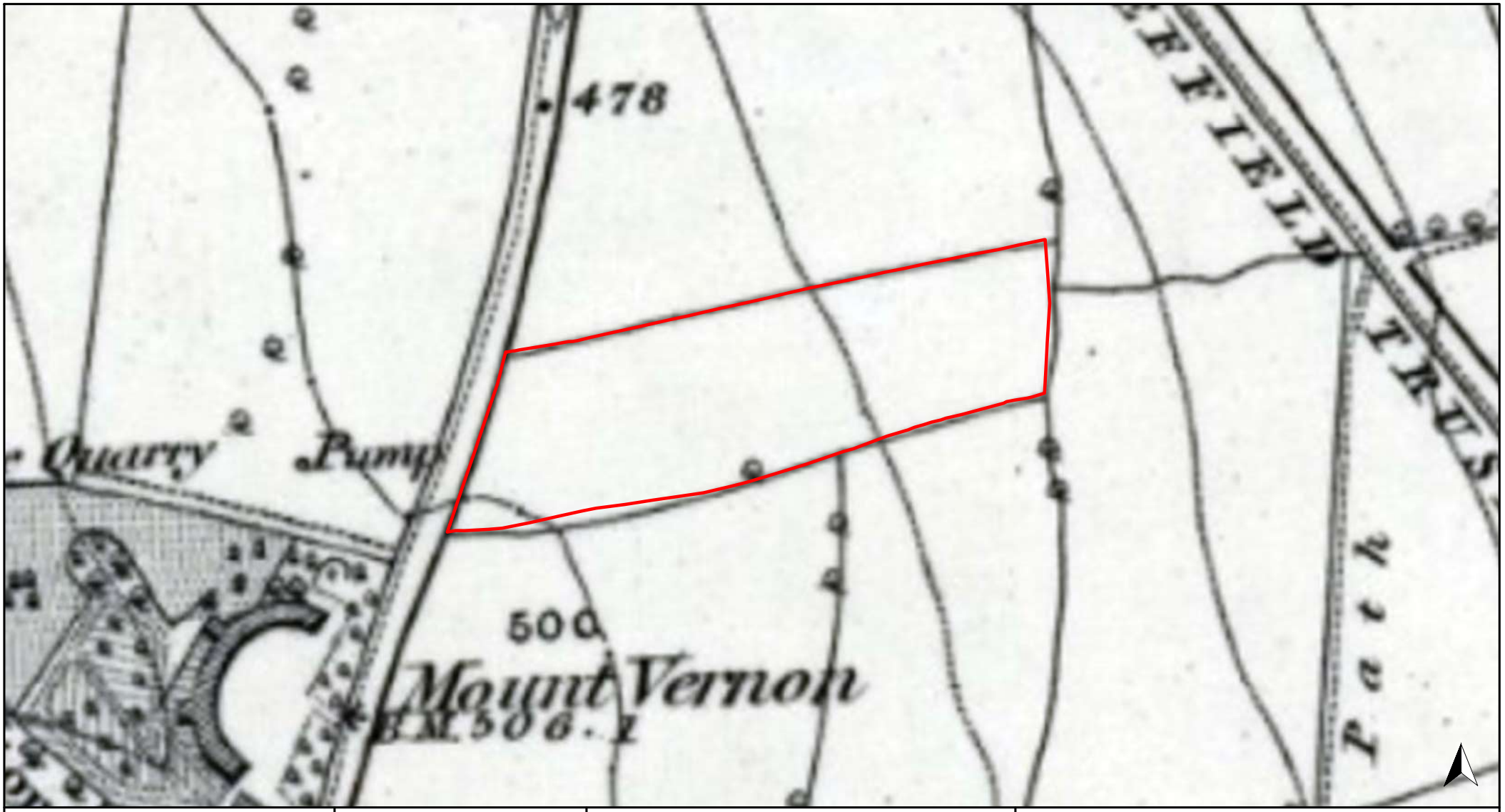
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Figure 7: Extract from Frank's Map of West Riding of Yorkshire, 1838

approximate location of the site boundary

not to scale



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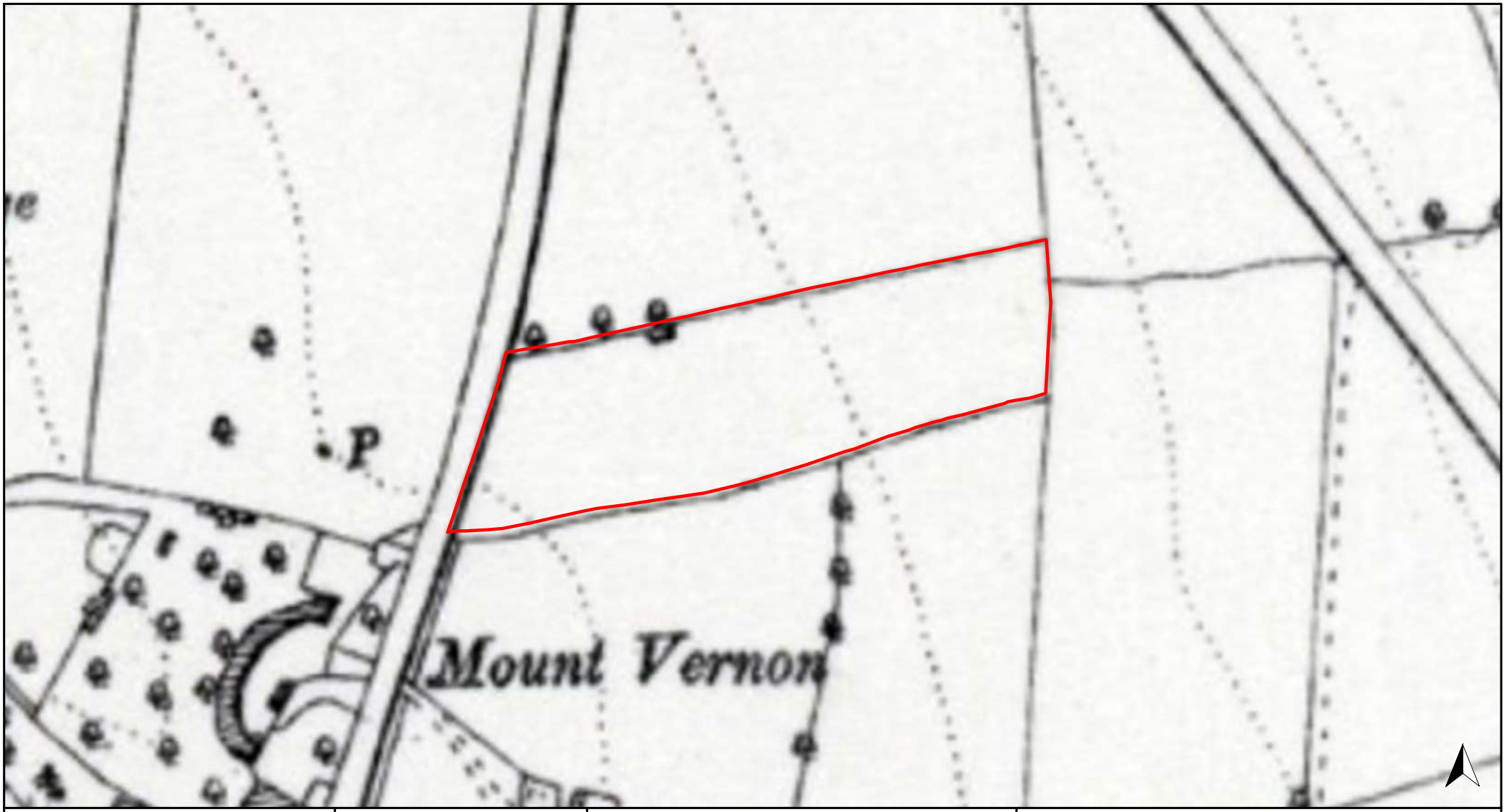
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Figure 8: Extract from the 1st edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1855

site boundary

0 100m
scale 1:2000 for A4 plot



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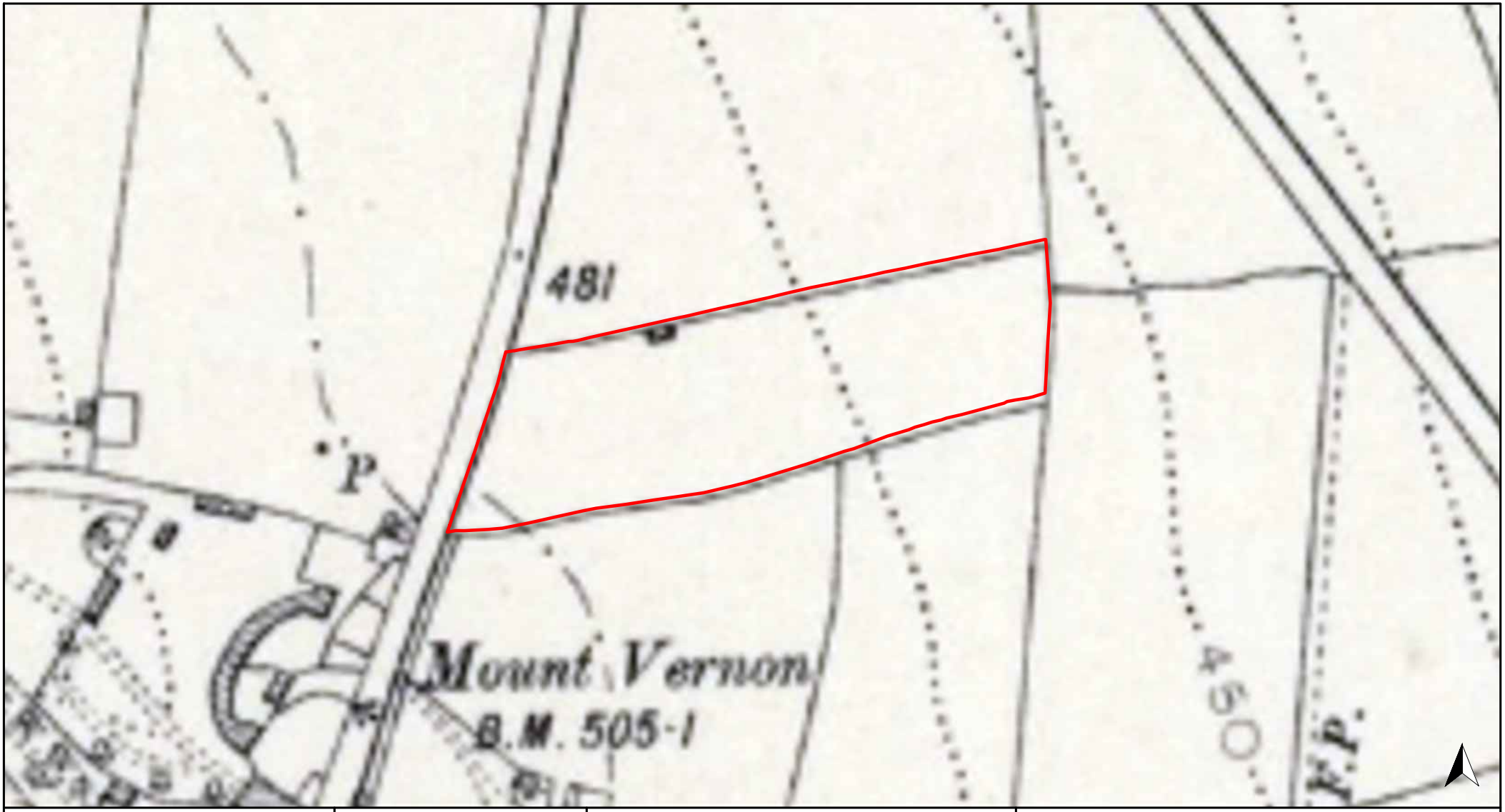
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Figure 9: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1894

site boundary

0 100m
scale 1:2000 for A4 plot



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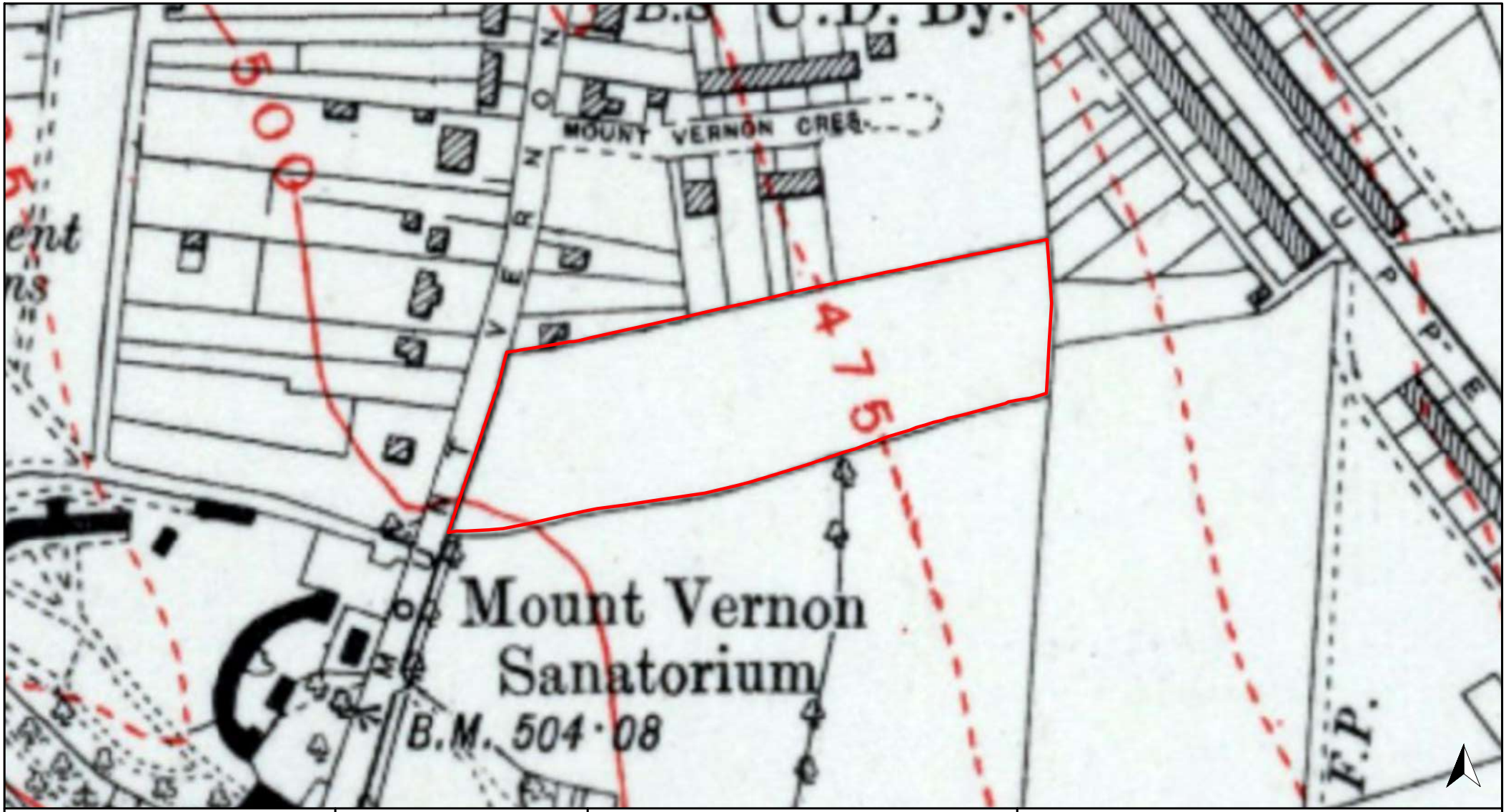
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Figure 10: Extract from the 3rd edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1907

site boundary

0 100m
scale 1:2000 for A4 plot



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Figure 11: Extract from the 1932 edition Ordnance Survey map

site boundary

0 100m
scale 1:2000 for A4 plot