

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Land South of Dearne Valley Parkway, Goldthorpe

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Land South of Dearne
Valley Parkway,
Goldthorpe
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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Prepared by:

RPS

Chris Harrison
Associate Director

Sherwood House, Sherwood Avenue
Newark, Nottinghamshire NG24 1QQ

T +44 1636 642 707
E chris.harrison@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:

Equites Newlands (Goldthorpe) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Equites Newlands (Goldthorpe) Ltd. It addresses archaeological considerations in relation to the employment-led development of a c.85 ha parcel of land located to the south of Dearne Valley Parkway, Goldthorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 411 035). The site is allocated for employment development in the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted 2019) in Policy ES10 – Land south of Dearne Valley Parkway.

Drawing upon the results of desk-based research, this assessment provides a description of archaeological assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site. It assesses their significance and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework in relation to archaeology and policy ES10 of the Barnsley Local Plan.

Data available from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority shows that there are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development site. There are no Scheduled Monuments assessed as sensitive to the proposed development outside the site. Built Heritage impacts will be assessed within a separate report (RPS 2022 ref:28335).

The data provided by the HER shows there are 4 non-designated Heritage Assets located or partially located within the site as well as 3 assets immediately to the east. These mainly relate to the presence of coaxial 'brickwork' patterned field systems – typically of Roman date but possibly laid out in the Bronze Age or Iron Age. Excavations to the east of the site in advance of development revealed such field systems as well as smaller enclosures and two Corn Dryers dated to the Early Medieval Period.

The northern part of the study site, adjacent to the A635, was opencast quarried for coal in the late 1940's. This was mostly confined to an area of outcropping coal and will have had an impact on any below ground archaeological remains. During the quarrying, a Roman brooch was found to the west of the site although no information is available on the context of the find or any associated features.

The line of the Carr Dike forms the municipal boundary between Billingley and Goldthorpe. The site straddles the Dike, which still forms a legible historic landscape feature. The Dike is to be retained in the development proposals and as such will still be legible as a boundary feature.

Internal hedgerows within the southern part of the site, and in the very north just to the south of the A635 are shown on the Tithe maps dated to the late 1830's. Based on guidance provided by 'The Hedgerows Regulations 1997', these are identified as pre-1845 and are an "important" hedgerow.

A geophysical survey as well as an assessment of Aerial Photographic and Satellite Imagery of the site have been undertaken and have revealed a continuation of the features found at the Aldi site to the north – namely the continuation of coaxial field systems with the potential for Bronze Age and Early Medieval features to be present. These surveys have also provided a fixed extent to the former open cast Coal mining.

There is no suggestion that the site will contain any areas of archaeological remains that would constrain the design of new development but based on the available archaeological data for the surrounding area, a programme of trial trenching is considered appropriate in order to verify the results of the geophysical survey.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY	1
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK	3
National Planning Policy	3
Local Planning Policy	4
3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	8
Geology	8
Topography	8
Site Conditions	8
Review of available LiDAR	9
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	10
Timescales used in this report.....	10
Introduction	10
Scheduled Monuments.....	10
Non-Designated Assets.....	11
Previous Archaeological Work	11
Palaeolithic - Bronze Age	12
Iron Age - Roman	13
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval	14
Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)	15
Assessment of Significance	16
5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS	18
Proposed Development.....	18
Review of Potential Development Impacts.....	18
6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	19

Plates

Plate 1: View south across central part of the Site from northern boundary

Plate 2: View north across central part of the Site

Plate 3: View north across western part of the Site from southern boundary

Plate 4: View south-west across central part of the Site

Plate 5: View south-west across eastern part of the Site

Plate 6: View north-west across eastern part of the Site

Plate 7: View south-west across the south-eastern part of the Site

Plate 8: View north-west across the Site from south-eastern corner

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets in 1km Search Area

Figure 3: HER Data

Figure 4: Tithe Maps - Billingley 1839 and Bolton upon Dearne & Goldthorpe 1837 showing important Hedgerows

Figure 5: 1854-1855 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 6: 1905-1906 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 7: 1931-1932 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 8: 1948-1950 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 9: 1980 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 10: 2006 Ordnance Survey Map

Appendices

Appendix 1: HER Gazetteer

Appendix 2: Picture of 1949 coal mining within northern part of the site, from Britain from Above, print from AeroFilms

Appendix 3: Geophysical Survey Report

Appendix 4: Assessment of Aerial Photography and Satellite Imagery

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Equites Newlands (Goldthorpe) Ltd. It addresses archaeological considerations in relation to the employment-led development of a c.85 ha parcel of land located to the south of Dearne Valley Parkway, Goldthorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 411 035).
- 1.2 The Site is principally located to the western edge of the settlements of Goldthorpe and Bolton upon Dearne (Figure 1). It comprises multiple agricultural fields in arable use which are separated by hedgerows and there is a linear strip of woodland within the north-eastern part of the Site (Plates 1-4).
- 1.3 The northern boundary of the Site is formed by the A635 and wraps around two cottages, the southern boundary by Carr Head Lane and Carr Dike, and the eastern boundary by the adjoining commercial and residential development. The northern section of the western boundary does not correspond to any field boundaries but crosses a field between the Carr Dike and the A635 on a broadly north-south alignment.
- 1.4 The site is allocated for employment development in the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted 2019) in Policy ES10 – Land south of Dearne Valley Parkway.
- 1.5 This assessment has been prepared with regard to Government's National Planning Policy Framework, and Local Plan policy, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological assets within the site and the likely effects of the proposed development upon the known and potential archaeological resource within the site. This study concentrates on identifying any archaeological interest in the site and assessing the potential impact of development on the archaeological significance of any identified assets. A separate report has been prepared considering the built heritage assets in the area surrounding the site (RPS 2022 ref: JAC28335).
- 1.6 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's National Heritage List for England, and online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Listed Buildings was obtained from the HER and Historic England's National Heritage List for England as well as searches of the Barnsley Archives & Local Studies Library, Sheffield and Wakefield Archives.
- 1.7 The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a review of 19th century map resources. A site visit was undertaken on 2nd September 2022 in good weather conditions. The site visit included a walkover of the Site and publicly accessible locations in the surrounding area.
- 1.8 The study provides an assessment of the known archaeological interest in the site and assesses the potential for hitherto unidentified remains by modelling potential based on a review of local known assets and models of habitation. As a result, the study enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development and identify any necessary mitigation measure and complies with the SYAS Standards and Guidance; Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments and Building Appraisals¹, the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology

¹ South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS0 2022a Standards and Guidance; Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments and Building Appraisals

in the Development Process² and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) standards and guidance³⁴.

² South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), 2022b. Yorkshire, The Humber & The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process. Available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/planning-development/south-yorkshire-archaeology-service/guidance-for-archaeological-project>

³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2021. Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology

⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020a. Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in September 2023. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 requires applicants to identify and describe the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected. This is supported by paragraph 195, which requires LPAs to take this assessment into account when considering applications. states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined 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. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* 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.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.15 The planning policy for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is guided by the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted 2019).
- 2.16 The Site is allocated for employment development in Policy ES10 – Land south of Dearne Valley Parkway. This policy identifies that archaeological remains are known to be present on this site, although it does not discuss what remains they could be or which sources were consulted. The policy notes that the site area has been reduced to allow flexibility in the development to ensure the remains can be preserved in situ if necessary.

Barnsley Local Plan (adopted 2019)

2.17 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 or 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 significance 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 Worsborough 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 wester 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 only 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 element 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 protecting 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.*

2.18 **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 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.

In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

2.19 **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*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

- *Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service*

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the geology within the site as sandstone along the northern boundary, and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, both of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation across the middle of the site. To the south of Carr Dike the geology is recorded as Mexborough Rock sandstone. Superficial deposits of Alluvium are recorded along both sides (but more prevalent to the north) of the Carr Dike (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> - accessed 21.10.2022)
- 3.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the majority of the study site as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 17, Soilscape5; <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> - accessed 21.10.2022). The archaeological excavation work at the Aldi site to the east suggests a topsoil level of between 0.3 and 0.5m aOD.

Topography

- 3.3 The Site is principally located to the western edge of the settlements of Goldthorpe and Bolton upon Dearne (Figure 1). It comprises multiple agricultural fields in arable use which are separated by hedgerows and there is a linear strip of woodland within the north-eastern part of the Site (Plates 1-4).
- 3.4 The northern boundary of the Site is formed by the A635 and wraps around two cottages, the southern boundary by Carr Head Lane and Carr Dike, and the eastern boundary by the adjoining commercial and residential development. The northern section of the western boundary does not correspond to any field boundaries but crosses a field between the Carr Dike and the A635 on a broadly north-south alignment.
- 3.5 The Site also includes two narrow linear parcels immediately to the north of the A635; these presently form the southern extent of the fields to either side of Billingley Green Lane.
- 3.6 The LiDAR (figure 5) data for the site shows a gently sloped valley focused on the Carr Dike, The northern part of the site is uneven whilst to the south of the site is smoother – possibly a result of the open cast quarrying in the north of the site.
- 3.7 The site descends from c. 35m aOD in the north to 25m aOD along Carr Dike, before again rising to 40m aOD in the south.
- 3.8 The Carr Dike forms the boundary between Billingley and Goldthorpe. The expansion of Goldthorpe to the west has somewhat denuded it as a boundary between the two settlements, but it still provides a visual marker of such.

Site Conditions

- 3.9 A site visit was undertaken on 2nd September 2022. The site visit included a walkover of the Site and publicly accessible locations in the surrounding area. The weather conditions and level of visibility were excellent.
- 3.10 No earthwork remains were discernible during the site visit (see plates 1-8)
- 3.11 Guidance relating to the identification and documentation of archaeologically and historically “important” hedgerows is provided by ‘The Hedgerows Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice’ (DEFRA). A judgment in 2002 (Flintshire County Council v NAW & Mr J T Morris) established that a hedgerow is important under Criterion 5(a) if it forms an integral part of a pre-Inclosure Act field system, regardless of that system’s current completeness. The phrase “pre-

dating the Inclosure Acts” means before 1845 (whether or not Inclosure Acts exist for the area in question). The extant hedgerows within the southern part of the site follow the pattern shown on the tithe map. The hedgerows bounding the properties and forming small paddocks in the north of the site are the same as on the Tithe maps from 1837 and the 1839 and are therefore considered to represent important hedgerows (location shown on Figure 6). Other hedgerows in the northern part of the site were recreated following mining in the late 1940’s and are not quite in their original position.

Review of available LiDAR

- 3.12 LiDAR data (Open Survey Data 1m spatial resolution dataset; Figure 5) for the site shows evidence for modern agricultural activity and faint geological/topographical variations across the site. No features suggestive of archaeological remains are visible within the data.
- 3.13 The fields to the north of Carr Dike show a broadly ‘rough’ texture in comparison to those to the south and may be a result of the open cast quarrying undertaken in the late 1940’s. These areas of rough texture largely correspond with Coal Authority data for the area (see Figure 4)

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the Site (Figs. 2-3), also referred to as the 'search area', held on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.4 Data obtained from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority confirms that there are no archaeological designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments) within the Site nor the 1km search area (Figure 2). There are no Scheduled Monuments assessed to be sensitive to development within the site and no further consideration is given to them in this report
- 4.5 The nearest Scheduled Monument to the site is a Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site 330m south east of Lowfield Farm, on the south eastern side of Bolton upon Dearne, some 1.9km from the site. The Monument does not draw any significance from the Site and will not be considered further in this report.

Non-Designated Assets

- 4.6 The Site contains coaxial field systems (HER 02687/01 and 00085/01) – also referred to as ‘brickwork’ field systems. Dating evidence from adjacent excavations (NAA 2017) of the same system has suggested that these were set out in the Iron Age, and lasted through to the Roman period. Many of these systems across South Yorkshire are difficult to date due to acidic depositional environments destroying artefact and ecofacts. However, where datable, the field system has been considered as mostly of Roman date, with elements dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Medieval Period (see Hatfield ASWYAS 2019) The field system is discussed in more detail below although some will have been impacted by quarrying in the 1940’s.

Geophysical Survey, Air Photo Assessment and Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.7 A geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022⁵) and Air Photo Assessment (APS 2023⁶) of the study site has been undertaken to support this assessment of the site. The site to the north of Carr Dike appears to have been heavily affected by the past coal quarrying. Much of the northern fields appear to be very quiet in comparison to those not quarried to the south. There is a couple of ‘possible’ archaeological features within fields southern most parts of LP_008 and LP_005 (adjacent to the Carr Dike) which may be the remnants of former field systems. However those detected in Field LP_005 are likely to be part of a track leading in to the former quarry, and similarly those in LP_008 are probably linked to the infrastructure that supported the quarrying activity.
- 4.8 To the south of Carr Dyke, a series of strongly positive linear anomalies have been detected above the increased magnetic response within LP_015 and LP_016 (anomalies 4000 – 4005 Fig. 15 – 17 of geophysical survey; Wessex Archaeology 2022). Most of these anomalies appear to be grouped on a co-axial orientation trending either north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east. These strongly positive linear anomalies are likely boundary ditches, that once sub-divided the area into smaller land parcels, and correlate well with the excavated ditches to the north at the Aldi site (see figure 3 insert). The fragmented anomalies at 4002 – 4005 appear parallel to one another and may form the remains of a 5m wide trackway. It is also possible that these remains correspond with the cropmarks previously recorded within the site and noted on the HER (00085/01).
- 4.9 The geophysical survey and aerial photographic survey did not pick up any apparently obvious evidence for further Bronze Age barrows or Early Medieval Kilns. This could be due to the high magnetic backdrop across the southern fields but may also be a result of topographical change – in that the Barrow and potentially others focused on a ridge along the northern side of the Carr Dike. There are no obvious deviations to the field boundaries to suggest that they are diverting around a feature – like the barrow at the Aldi site
- 4.10 Site conditions meant that the southwestern field of the study site was unsurveyable but is considered to have the continuation of the field system. The Aerial Photographic assessment shown parts of the field system as cropmarks within this field (APS_01 on figure 2 APS 2023). The cropmarks seem to show field systems within the site, with smaller enclosures/settlement to the south outside of the site (APS_02, APS_03, APS_05 and APS_06 on figure 2 APS 2023)

⁵ Wessex Archaeology 2022, land at Goldthorpe Barnsley, South Yorkshire report ref – 269800.01

⁶ APS 2023, Land South of Dearne Valley Parkway, South Yorkshire report ref – APS 222 12 01_01

- 4.11 Immediately to the east of the site, in advance of the development within an industrial estate^{7 8} (HER ESY1317, ESY210 and 04634) archaeological work has revealed part of the coaxial field system. These largely existed on a southwest – northeast alignment in contrast to the vaguely north south later field systems (see figure 3 insert).
- 4.12 The fields were sub-divided by a series of smaller ditches and the results of the excavation indicated that either the entire field system had been laid out contemporaneously, or that the subdivisions were added and that the ditches were cleaned together routinely. An additional corner enclosure, or corral, was identified at the intersection of two of the principal ditches, within which a series of pits were encountered.
- 4.13 One of the ditches diverted around a Bronze Age cairn/barrow suggesting the layout of the field system may have been influenced by earlier features, or at least used earlier landscape markers as points of reference. Excavations at Hatfield near Doncaster have also revealed that some of the ditches of a similar coaxial system may have been laid out in the Bronze Age (ASWYAS 2019)⁹
- 4.14 The below ground remains of two corn drying ovens were uncovered during excavations. Samples of charred barley grain from each of the primary fills of both chambers of corn drying ovens were submitted for radiocarbon analysis. The resulting dates revealed that the corn drying ovens almost certainly dated to the post-Roman period.
- 4.15 Subsequent excavations for an associated car park in 2017 revealed much of the same field system, although a pit containing Mesolithic Flints was also uncovered¹⁰.

Palaeolithic - Bronze Age

- 4.16 There are no records of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date located within the Site or wider search area on the HER data. The excavations to the east of the site, as noted above, revealed a shallow irregular pit with Mesolithic flints within it (NAA 2017). Another pit was also uncovered nearby and contained charcoal. Although no dating material was available it was believed to be of a similar date. No other comparable features were uncovered within the excavations.
- 4.17 The excavations to the east of the study site also confirmed that the local area was settled and exploited since at least the Early Bronze Age, with paleoenvironmental evidence suggestive of a cleared and open landscape. Bronze Age funerary monuments, including the remains of a cairn or barrow containing at least two cremation burials, and an oval gully, which may have represented the remains of a possible second barrow, were excavated. A number of Bronze Age pits were also revealed, one of which contained another cremation burial (NAA 2014). It is possible that this location was chosen to overlook the Carr Dike and are positioned on a small rise in the landscape.
- 4.18 No archaeological remains dating to before the Mesolithic period have as yet been found within the study site or search area. Features dating to the Mesolithic and Bronze Age on the adjacent site to the east suggest the landscape was exploited from at least the Mesolithic period (although only sparse evidence survives) and possibly intensified in the Bronze Age (as evidenced by paleoenvironmental remains suggesting widespread clearance at around this time). Given the findings adjacent to the site there is a high potential for similar pits or funerary activity to be within the study site – excluding areas affected by past coal quarrying.

⁷ NAA 2014 Excavation Report, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire, Report NAA 13/131

⁸ Ross, C. Gardiner, L.F., Brogan, G. and Russ, H. 2016, Post-Roman crop production and processing: Archaeological evidence from Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire Environmental Archaeology,

⁹ ASWYAS, 2019, Archaeological Excavation at Doncaster Road, Hatfield, South Yorkshire. Report no. 3212

¹⁰ NAA 2017 Archaeological Excavation Report, Aldi Regional Distribution Car Park, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire, NAA 16/67

- 4.19 If such remains are found within the study site, they would be able to add information to address the overarching themes of the South Yorkshire research framework – namely:
- The paleoenvironmental character and evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age climate, vegetation sequences and land use of the region and how this changed over the study period.
 - The scale and character of settlement and use of the landscape across the region and how continuity and change developed over time.
 - The status and significance of the region's prehistoric communities in relation to those in neighbouring regions
- 4.20 Although not common within South Yorkshire, isolated pits dating to the Mesolithic and Bronze Age and possible funerary monuments such as cairns or barrows are not uncommon across the UK. If such features are found within the study site, they are like to be of no more than regional interest and would be significant for their buried remains.

Iron Age - Roman

- 4.21 Cropmarks believed to be the remnants of a coaxial field system (HER 02687/01 and 00085/01) are recorded on the HER within the study site. Other cropmarks have also been recorded within close proximity of the site including to the west (00079/01) south (02501/01 and 00084/01), north (04823, 04633, 00086/01, and east of the site (03038/01 and 04634).
- 4.22 Excavations immediately to the east of the study site in 2012–13 and then 2016 revealed evidence for an extensive field system, (see figure 3 insert). The land divisions comprised several large fields, delimited by four principal ditches, oriented northeast–southwest and northwest–southeast. The fields were sub-divided by a series of smaller ditches and the results of the excavation indicated that the entire field system had either been set out as a single unit, or that if later subdivisions were added, then the ditches were re-cut and cleaned together routinely. The ditches varied from 1.45–2.55m wide by 0.53–0.91m deep, and for the most part were cut into the natural bedrock (Ross 2014). The fields were less regular than is standard elsewhere, but more common on the lower lying alder-carrs.
- 4.23 It was determined that the field system was established in the late Iron Age or very early Roman period, as pre-Roman Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from primary fills of the ditches. The age of a charred wheat grain from one of the latest ditch re-cuts was determined by radiocarbon dating as cal. AD436–635, intimating that the principal field ditches remained open into the post-Roman period.
- 4.24 A corner enclosure, or corral, was identified at the intersection of two of the principal ditches, inside which was a series of undated pits.
- 4.25 To the northeast of the site two other schemes of archaeological investigation were undertaken in the 1990's to investigate cropmarks believed to be trackways and field systems dating to the Iron Age and Roman period (04823 and 03038/01). A trackway and square enclosure were detected during Geophysical Survey at Bolton House Farm (ESY206, immediately to the east of the northeast corner of the site) (ASWYAS 1997)¹¹. A number of trial trenches were excavated in two areas (east and west of Goldthorpe) to investigate the cropmarks in advance of the Proposed Dearne Towns Link Road (ESY207, immediately to the northeast of the site). Work in the eastern area revealed shallow features under a buried soil that were interpreted as possible remnants of the driveway seen as cropmarks on aerial photos; work in the western area followed a phase of geophysical survey (in March 1992) and confirmed the presence the features identified as

¹¹ ASWYAS. 1997. Bolton House, Goldthorpe: Gradiometer Survey

cropmarks on aerial photos - interpreted as a droveway with two enclosures on its northern side (SYAU 1993)¹².

- 4.26 The site is likely to contain similar Iron-Age – Roman field systems with possible smaller enclosures within. Although common across much of South Yorkshire, these field systems contain little material culture and have been difficult to understand. It is clear from sites such as at Rossington Inland Port (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming) that these field systems had small areas of industry located within them and may have been organised by estates during the Roman period.
- 4.27 Where the geophysical survey and Air Photo assessment has determined that coal mining has been undertaken, then areas of earlier archaeology are unlikely to survive.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.28 There are no Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval entries on the HER located within the study site. The excavations to the immediate east did radiocarbon date the later fills of one of the coaxial field systems to the post Roman period and also revealed the below-ground remains of two early medieval corn-drying ovens, each located in the corner of a field. The ovens were figure-of-eight-shaped, comprising adjoining fire and drying chambers, set within shallow, roughly rectangular pits, in which a superstructure was presumably housed. The fills contained a large quantity of charred grain, with burnt clay and willow providing evidence for collapse of the oven. Radiocarbon dates taken from the charred grain ranged from the early 5th–6th centuries AD, providing significant evidence for the continuation of the Roman field system (NAA 2017).
- 4.29 No other remains of Post Roman date were uncovered. It is therefore likely that similar agriculture features of such date will continue into the study site. Again, these are included in the South Yorkshire Research Framework and any such remains would be able to address questions posed in the framework.
- 4.30 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the settlements of Goldthorpe and Billingley – and having a population of 1.5 and 0 households. The name Goldthorpe (Goldetorp in the Domesday Book) means outlying farm or hamlet of a man called Golda, whilst Billingley (Bilingeleia) means 'Woodland clearing of the family or followers of a man called Bill or Billa. The settlements are small and possible in the case of Billingley – unoccupied. The centres of both places are well outside the study site which would have sat in the open fields or pasture along the Carr Dike. The Dike has formed the boundary between the lands associated with each settlement for some time and is likely it defined the open fields between both.
- 4.31 Evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was uncovered in the excavations to the immediate east of the site – showing that the land was outside of the settlement areas.
- 4.32 The HER evidence suggests that the coaxial field systems may have been in use into the post-Roman period before more feudal systems were introduced. However, it seems as though the site would have remained agricultural through much of this period. The corn-dryers in particular point to settlement activity nearby – but it is more likely that this would have been focused around the known settlement areas occupying more advantageous positions up land and away from the alder-carr near to Carr Dike. There is potential for other remains of agricultural processes within the field system, but the more settled activity is likely to be closer to Goldthorpe or Billingley.
- 4.33 Based on the study site's location within the agricultural hinterland of Goldthorpe and Billingley, the potential for other significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Medieval remains is considered to be

¹² South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit. 1993. An Archaeological Assessment in Advance of the Dearne Towns Link Road Stage 4 at Goldthorpe

low/negligible. However, there is a higher potential for Early Medieval remains of agricultural processing within the corners of fields.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.34 The HER contains no records dating to these periods within the study site and the vast majority of records within the search area relate to extant buildings or features within the core of Goldthorpe or Billingley. These are of well-known extent and will not be further discussed, as they contribute little to the archaeological understanding of the study site.
- 4.35 Of note is a record on the HER data for Bell Pits at the western edge of the Search Area (04531/01, ESY228). These were uncovered during trial excavations but were not able to be dated. They post-dated the ridge and furrow and were located along the line of outcropping coal similar to the study site where it was targeted in the 1940's for open cast extraction.
- 4.36 The earliest mapping consulted are the Tithe maps for Billingley (1839) and Bolton upon Dearne & Goldthorpe (1837) (Figure 6). This shows the study site formed part of a large number of fields split between the two parishes. The route of the Carr Dike (not labelled) can be seen running through the central and north-eastern parts of the study site and continuing west where it forms the southern boundary of this area of the study site. In general, the names of the fields relate to their position/distance from Carr Dike, Billingley Green, or Billingley Bridge. A number of allotments are positioned in the north of the site as well as two dwellings which also functioned as Inns or Shops at Billingley Green. These are the much smaller enclosures just off the A635 near to Billingley Bridge.
- 4.37 Some of the fields show a curve at their ends consistent with the boundaries created in enclosing former open fields. These boundaries monumentalise furrows that would have been enclosed through piecemeal arrangements and hint at the pattern of field system utilised prior to enclosure.
- 4.38 The roads surrounding the Site comprising the A635, Carr Head Lane and Billingley Green Lane are evident (not labelled) as well as the two cottages to the north which the Site wraps around. The Site is surrounding by agricultural fields.
- 4.39 The 1854-1855 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 7) shows no material changes within the Site although there has been some reconfiguration of the internal field boundaries. The area to the west is identified as 'Carr Head' and to the north as 'Billingley Green'.
- 4.40 There are no further changes within the Site during the early part of the twentieth century (Figures 8 & 9) and the Site remains as agricultural land. On the 1905-1906 OS map (Figure 8), the two cottages adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site are labelled as 'Rose Valley' and 'Woodbine Cottage'.
- 4.41 The 1931-1932 OS map (Figure 9) shows rough grassland within the western part of the Site. The 1948-1950 OS map (Figure 10) shows the clearance of the field boundaries within the north-western part of the study site and to the adjacent western land most likely due to the open cast coal mining. The remains of an access track and individual structures entering the study site from the west are depicted – part of the open cast quarrying that occurred in the site (see appendix 2). This seems to match the data held by the Coal Authority (Figure 4)
- 4.42 The 1980 OS map (Figure 11) shows that by this time the mining activity within the Site had ceased and the north-western area had been re-established and fields divided by a series of drains and hedgerows. Within the north-eastern and southern areas of the Site field parcels have been enlarged through the removal of internal boundaries. Adjacent to the south-east of the Site, the expansion of Bolton upon Dearne is evident with residential development including a school now adjacent to the Site boundary. To the south of the Site is a landfill site.

4.43 The 2006 OS map (Figure 12) shows the Site broadly how it is experienced today. To the east, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate has been established and further housing has been built to the south-east. The landfill site to the south is now disused and has been planted with areas of woodland. The construction of the Aldi Distribution Centre adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site has subsequently taken place

Assessment of Significance

4.44 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations. There are no Scheduled Monuments that would be impacted directly or indirectly by the development.

4.45 The geophysical survey and Air Photo Assessment of the site shows that Prehistoric Archaeology relating to the formation and use of coaxial field systems which may contain evidence for earlier land use/clearance as well as potential for smaller corals or corner enclosures is present within the southern part of the site. Bronze Age funerary evidence found during excavations to the immediate east probably utilised slightly higher land overlooking the alder-carr and Carr Dike and are unlikely to continue into lower lying areas within the study site. There are no deviations in the detected field boundaries to suggest they ‘avoided’ a Barrow or early feature.

4.46 The site seems to have remained as agricultural land through the Post-Roman period – although corn-dryers found immediately to the east during excavations may suggest at more than fields, but still agricultural production being present. The site would have been part of the open fields of Billingley and Goldthorpe during the Medieval and Post-Medieval period before being enclosed. The site then was subject to open cast coal mining along a near surface/outcropping coal deposit. This coal may have been exploited from the Post-Medieval period given the presence of Bell Pits in the wider search area. Any Bell Pits would provide information into the date at which more sustained and systematic coal exploitation started within this part of South Yorkshire. It is likely that the Carr Dike has formed the administrative boundary between Goldthorpe and Billingley from their date of establishment.

4.47 The site is highly likely to contain field systems of Iron Age and Roman date, with smaller enclosures or corrals within. These field systems, including a reference to the excavations to the east of the site, are included within the South Yorkshire Regional Research Framework. In particular questions of chronology, response to landscape type, form (nucleated or designed), and use are posed to refine knowledge and supply evidence that may give information in understanding the social structures and hierarchies of the time

4.48 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric - Roman	High Mostly related to the field systems, but with potential for corner enclosures, or earlier (Mesolithic or Bronze Age pits)	No more than moderate, mostly low (no more than Regional, mostly Local)
Anglo-Saxon	Medium Mostly related to the end of the use of the field systems or agricultural remains including processing evidence such as corn dryers	No more than moderate (no more than regional)
Medieval	High	Negligible

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

	Ploughed out ridge and furrow	
Post Medieval - Modern	High Field boundaries and coal mining	Negligible – although bell pits would have some local interest.

- 4.49 Any buried remains would be significant for their evidential value and their ability to contribute to relevant research agendas. These may include Bronze Age funerary activity and land enclosure, Iron Age and Roman farming, and Early Medieval farming and agricultural processing.
- 4.50 Hedgerows within the southern part and extreme north of the site (near to the A635) are shown on Tithe maps dated to the late 1830's and as such are classed as important under 'The Hedgerows Regulations 1997'. There are hedgerows within the northern part, but these were re-planted following quarrying. They follow a similar alignment to those on the tithe map but are much straighter.
- 4.51 The important hedgerows are significant for their historic value – in that they show the locations of enclosure and a move toward more enclosed farming practices.

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Proposed Development

- 5.1 The Site is proposed for commercial development with the buildings (Plots 1-4) located in four zones across the central and eastern parts of the Site. The western area of the Site will remain undeveloped. This section should be read in conjunction with the accompanying plans and reports.
- 5.2 In summary, Plots 1-4 will range in scale and height up to a maximum of c.18m finished floor level. The Carr Dike will be retained through the Site and will form a landscaping corridor to the east and south of Plot 1 and attenuation ponds will also be located in this area. A new roundabout to provide access from the A625 the northern boundary has been built pursuant to a separate permission.

Review of Potential Development Impacts

- 5.3 There will be no impact by the development of the study site upon any Scheduled Monuments
- 5.4 The development will impact upon assets contained on the HER database located within the site – namely cropmark evidence of coaxial field systems. Given the construction techniques employed in modern development, it is unlikely that any further archaeological remains present within the footprint of the proposed development would survive the development process, unless preserved under public open space.
- 5.5 The Carr Dike will be retained within the development and will still be legible as the former parish boundary between Billingley and Goldthorpe

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Equites Newlands (Goldthorpe) Ltd. It addresses archaeological considerations in relation to the employment-led development of a c.85 ha parcel of land located to the south of Dearne Valley Parkway, Goldthorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The site is allocated for employment development in the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted 2019) in Policy ES10 – Land south of Dearne Valley Parkway.
- 6.2 Drawing upon the results of desk-based research, this assessment provides a description of archaeological assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site. It assesses their significance and addresses the information requirements of Government’s National Planning Policy Framework in relation to archaeology and policy ES10 of the Barnsley Local Plan.
- 6.3 A geophysical Survey and Air Photo Assessment of the Study site have confirmed that the northern part of the site has been affected by 20th century coal quarrying, whilst the southern half contains anomalies consistent with a continuation of the archaeology found at the adjacent Aldi site.
- 6.4 The data provided by the HER shows there are 4 non-designated Heritage Assets located or partially located within the site as well as 3 assets immediately to the east. These mainly relate to the presence of coaxial ‘brickwork’ patterned field systems – typically of Roman date but possibly laid out in the Bronze Age or Iron Age. Excavations to the east of the site in advance of development (the Aldi site) revealed such field systems as well as smaller enclosures and two Corn Dryers dated to the Early Medieval Period.
- 6.5 The northern part of the study site, adjacent to the A635, was open cast quarried for near surface coal in the late 1940’s. This was mostly confined to an area of outcropping coal, and will have had an impact on any below ground archaeological remains. During the quarrying, a Roman brooch was uncovered to the west of the site although no context as to where the brooch was found or in what type of feature, was noted.
- 6.6 The line of the Carr Dike forms the municipal boundary between Billingley and Goldthorpe. The site straddles the Dike, which still forms a legible historical landscape feature. The Dike is to be retained in the development proposals and as such will still be legible as a boundary feature.
- 6.7 Internal hedgerows within the southern part of the site, and in the very north just to the south of the A635 are shown on the Tithe maps dated to the late 1830’s. Based on guidance provided by ‘The Hedgerows Regulations 1997’, these are identified as pre-1845 and are an “important” hedgerow.
- 6.8 There is no suggestion that the site will contain any areas of archaeological remains that would constrain the design of new development, but based on the available archaeological data for the surrounding area, the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and Air Photo Assessment (APS 2023), trial trenching is considered appropriate in order to understand and confirm the location and significance of any archaeology that may be impacted by the development. This will be outside of the areas quarried for coal in the 1940s.

Sources Consulted

General

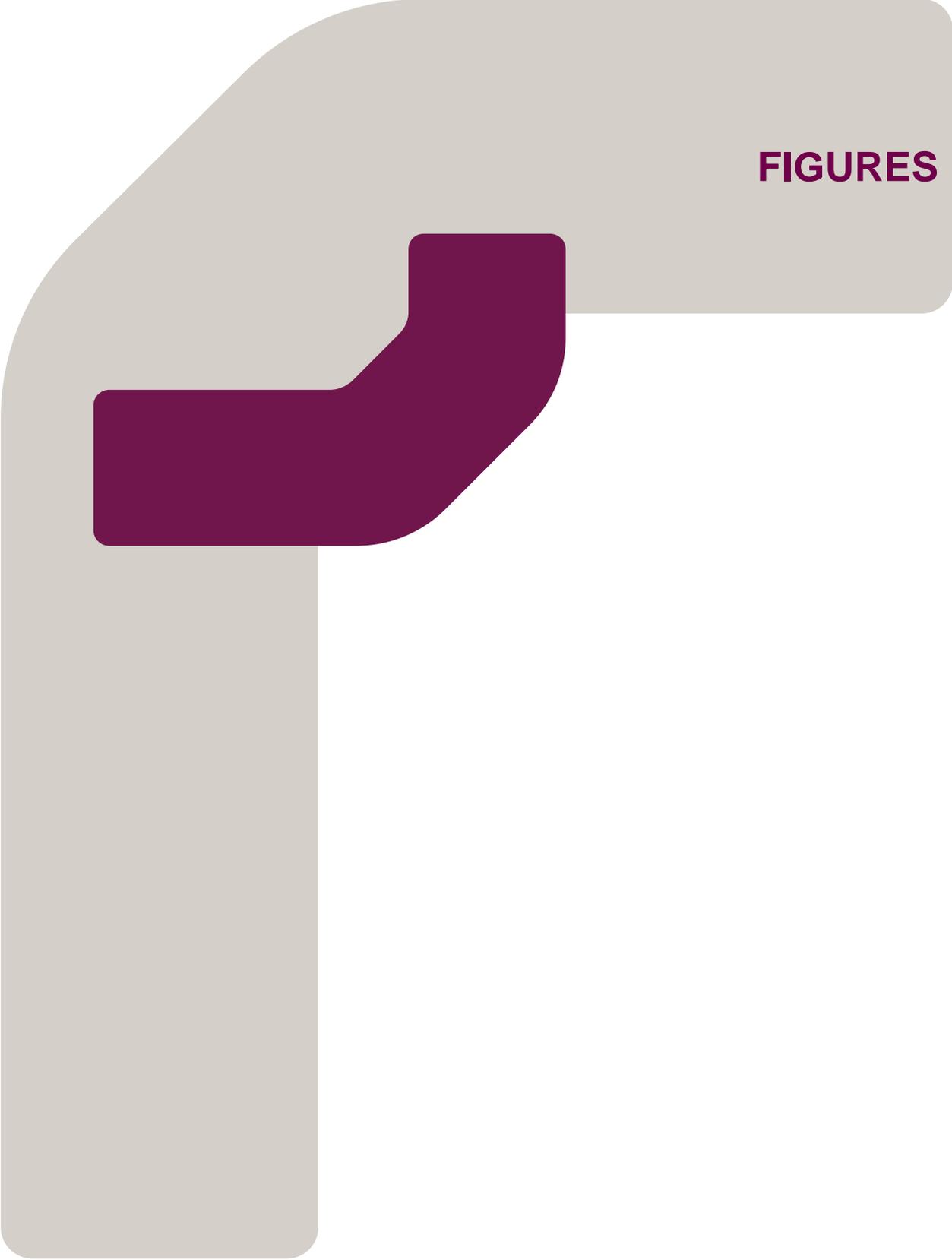
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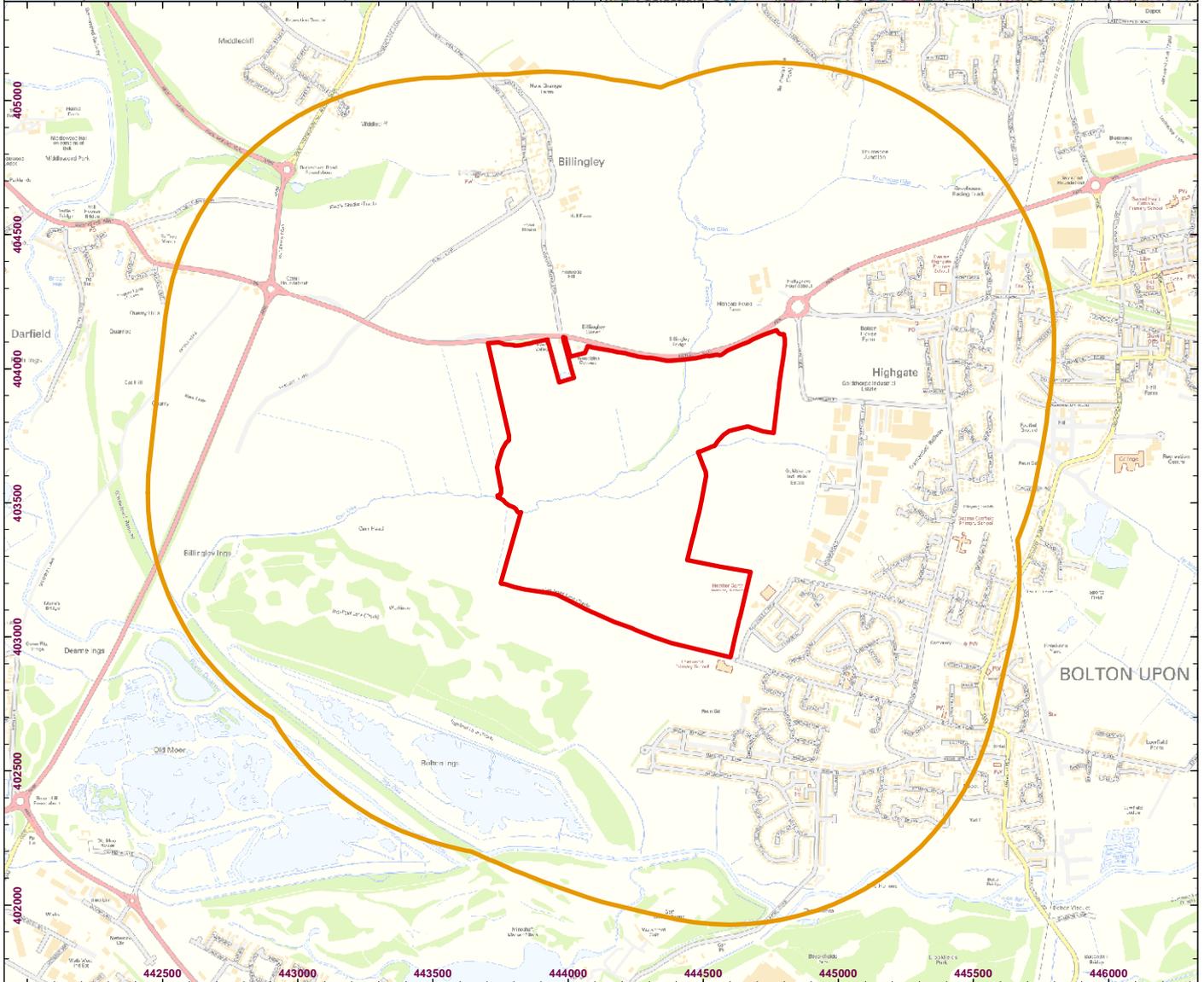
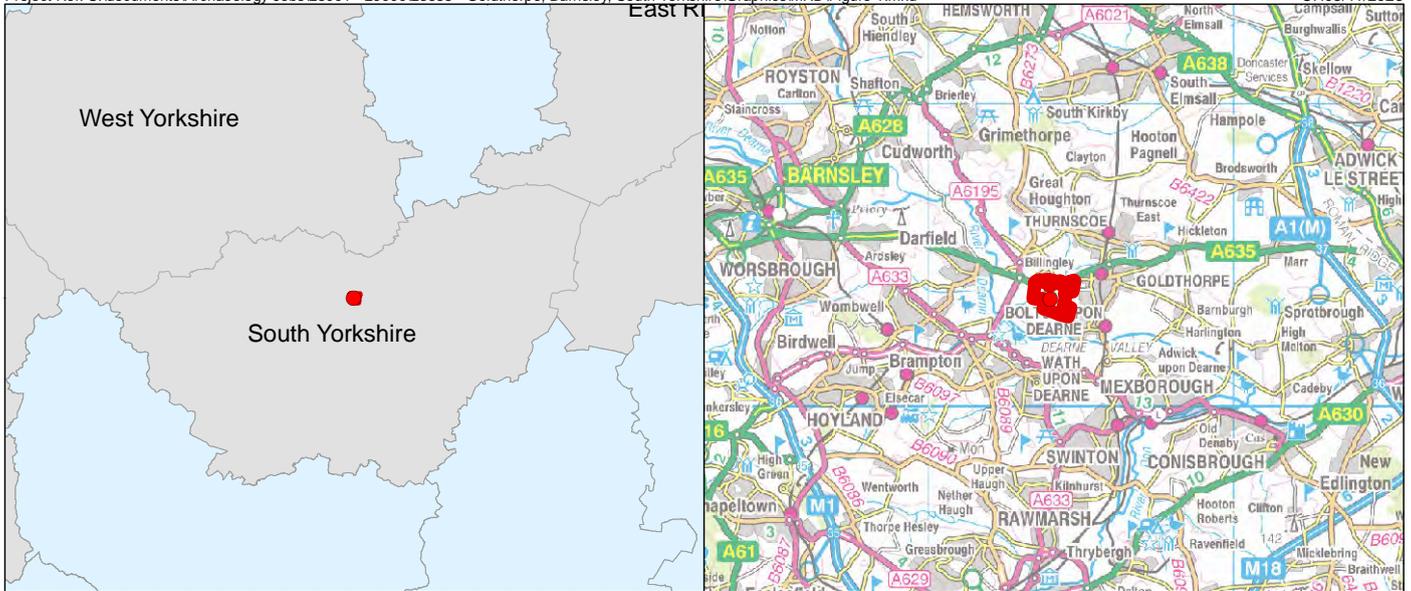
British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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FIGURES



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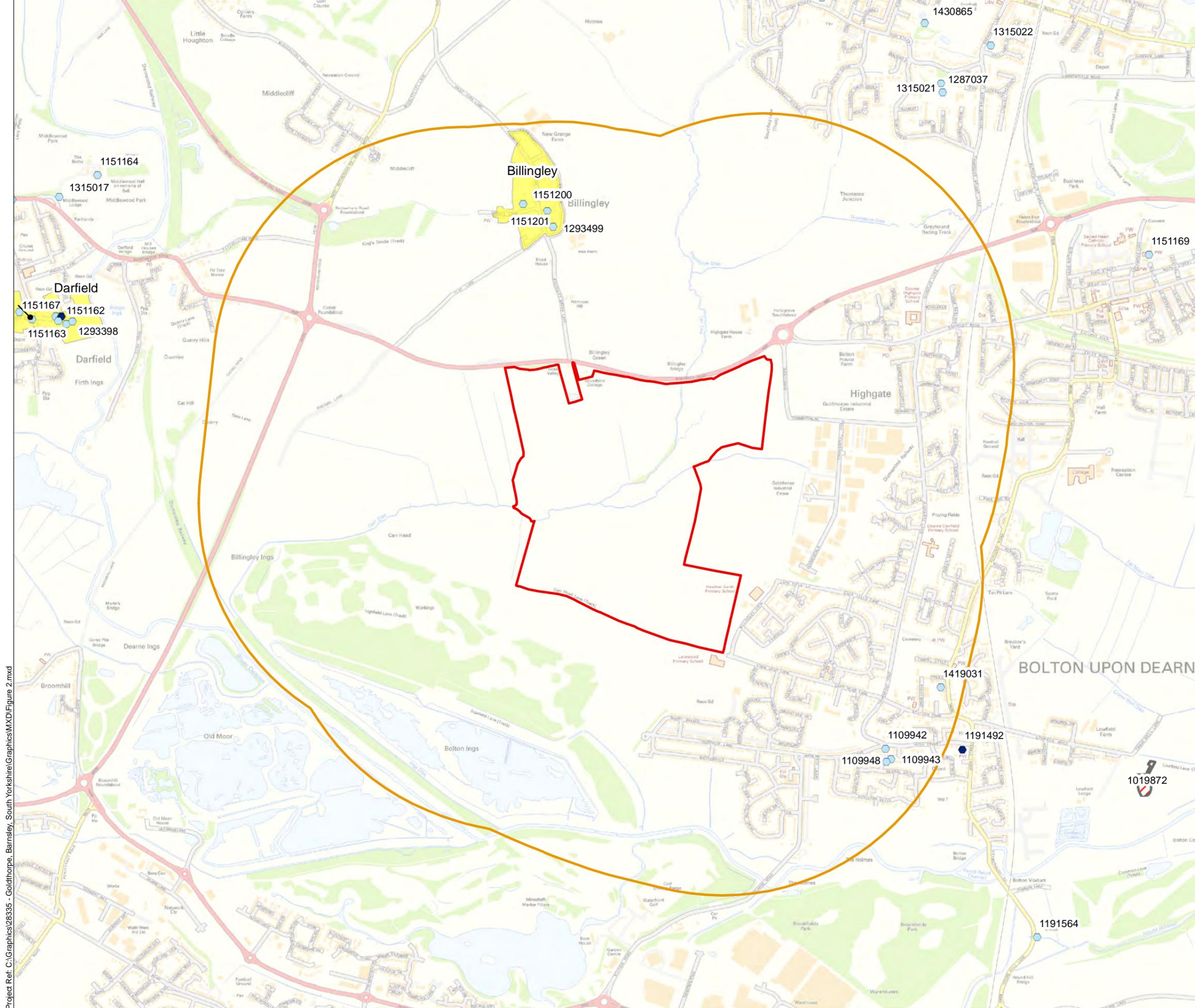
-  Site Boundary
-  Search Area



0 250 500 750m
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Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Area

Listed Buildings

Grade

- I
- II*
- II

- LPA Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments

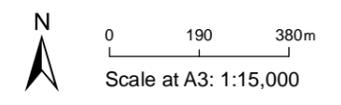
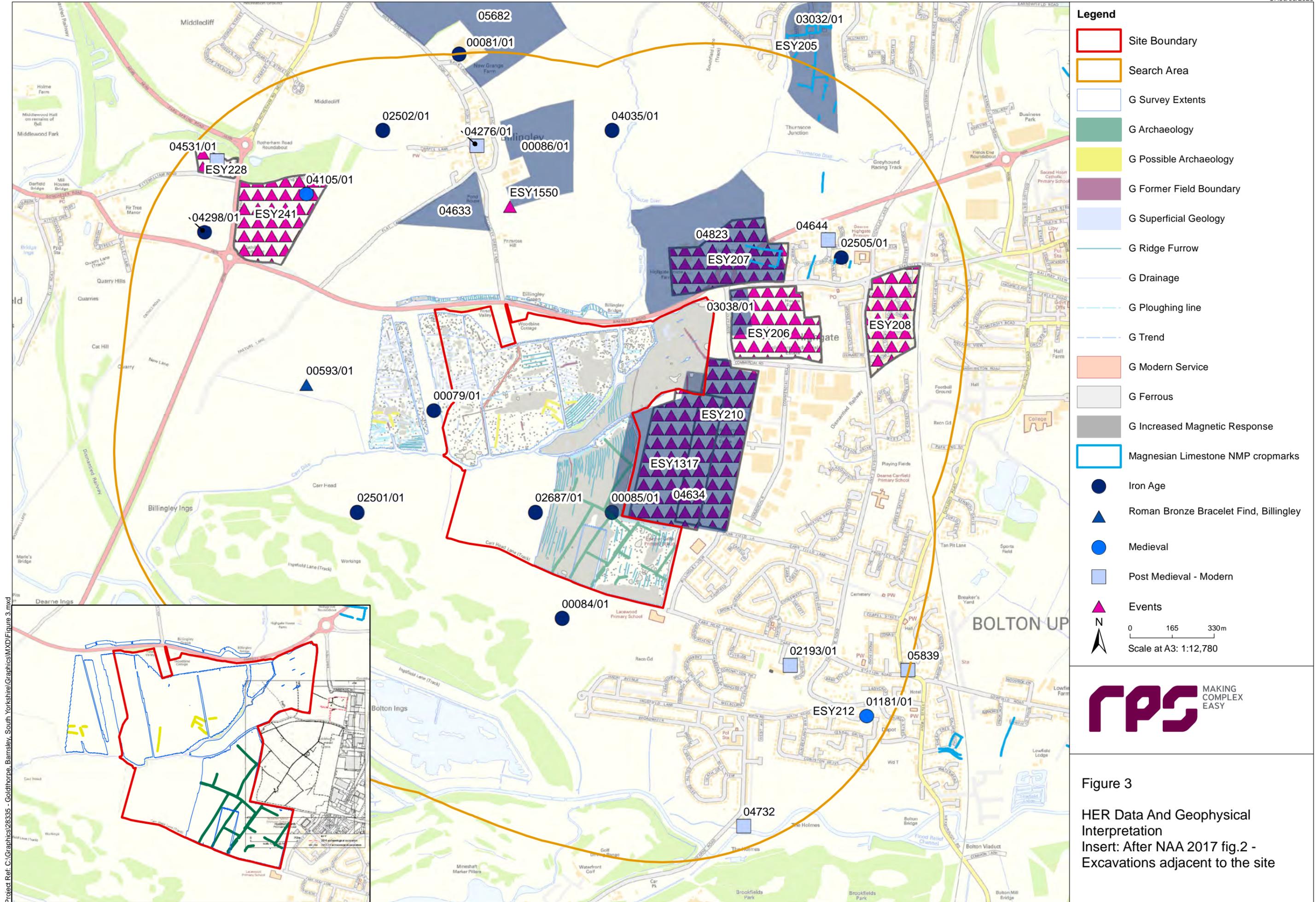
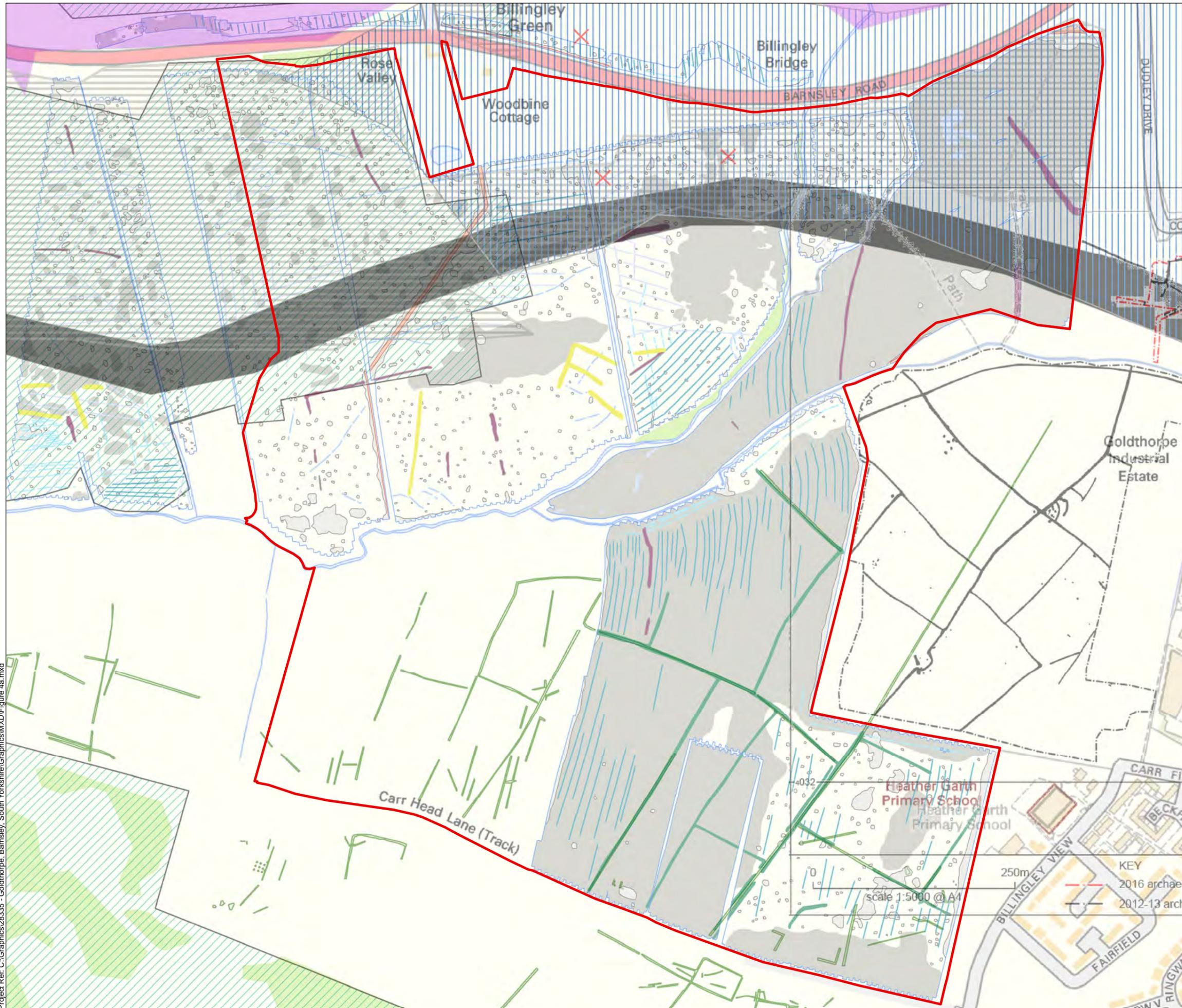


Figure 2
Designated Assets

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Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28335 - Goldthorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire\Graphics\MXD\Figure 3.mxd



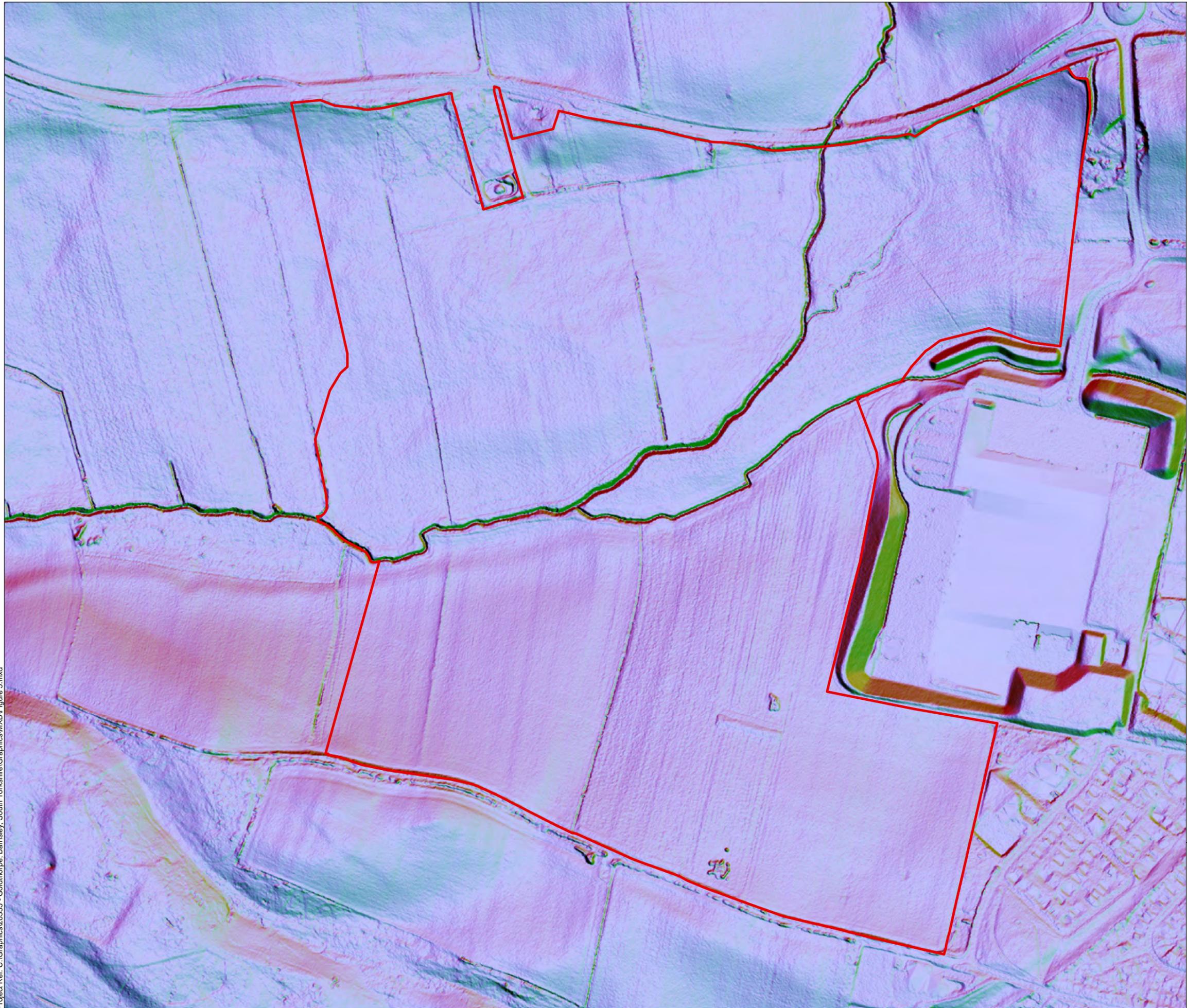
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- Site Boundary
- Type**
- X Audit
 - X Shaft
 - Surface Mining (Past and Present)
 - Past Shallow Coal Mine Workings
 - Possible Shallow Coal Mine Workings
 - Coal Outcrops
 - G Survey Extents
 - G Archaeology
 - G Possible Archaeology
 - G Former Field Boundary
 - G Superficial Geology
 - G Ridge Furrow
 - G Drainage
 - G Ploughing line
 - G Trend
 - G Modern Service
 - G Ferrous
 - G Increased Magnetic Response
 - 222 12 01 Dearne Valley former opencast
 - 223 12 01 Dearne Valley Detail Mapping Polygons

N
 0 55 110m
 Scale at A3: 1:4,500



Figure 4
 Coal Authority Data,
 Traced on 10/11/22
 Overlaying Geophys and Air Photo
 Interpretation

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Legend



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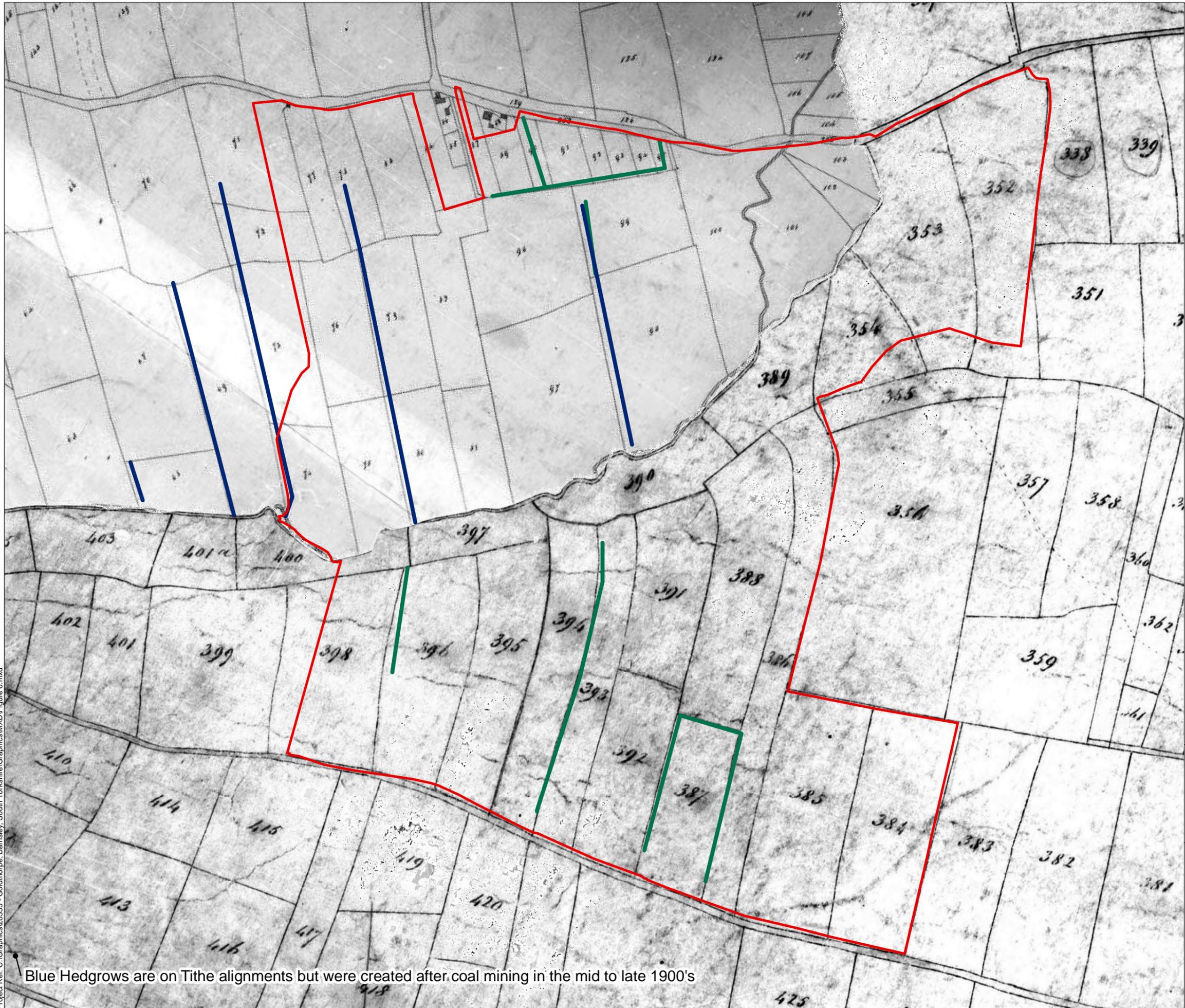


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Scale at A3: 1:5,000



Figure 5

LiDAR
EA 2020 CComposite DTM 1m,
Slope overlaying PCA, processed
through RVT 1.3



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Replaced Hedgerow
 - Important Hedgerow

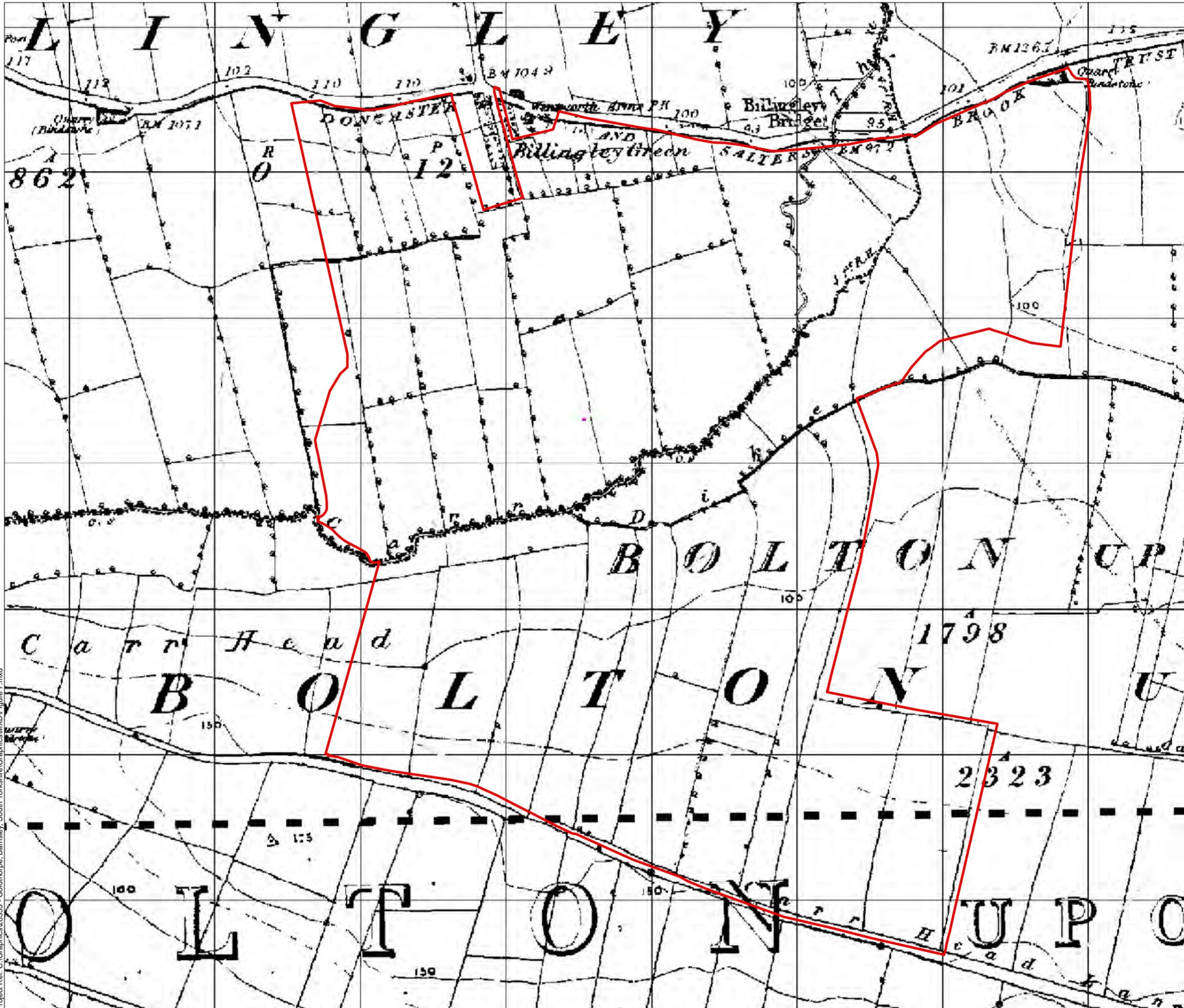
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 Scale at A3: 1:5,000



Figure 6
 Tithe Maps,
 Northern - Billingley 1839
 Southern - Bolton Upon Dearne
 and Goldthorpe 1837

Blue Hedgrows are on Tithe alignments but were created after coal mining in the mid to late 1900's

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Legend

Site Boundary

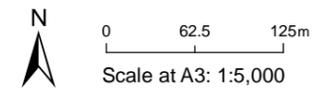
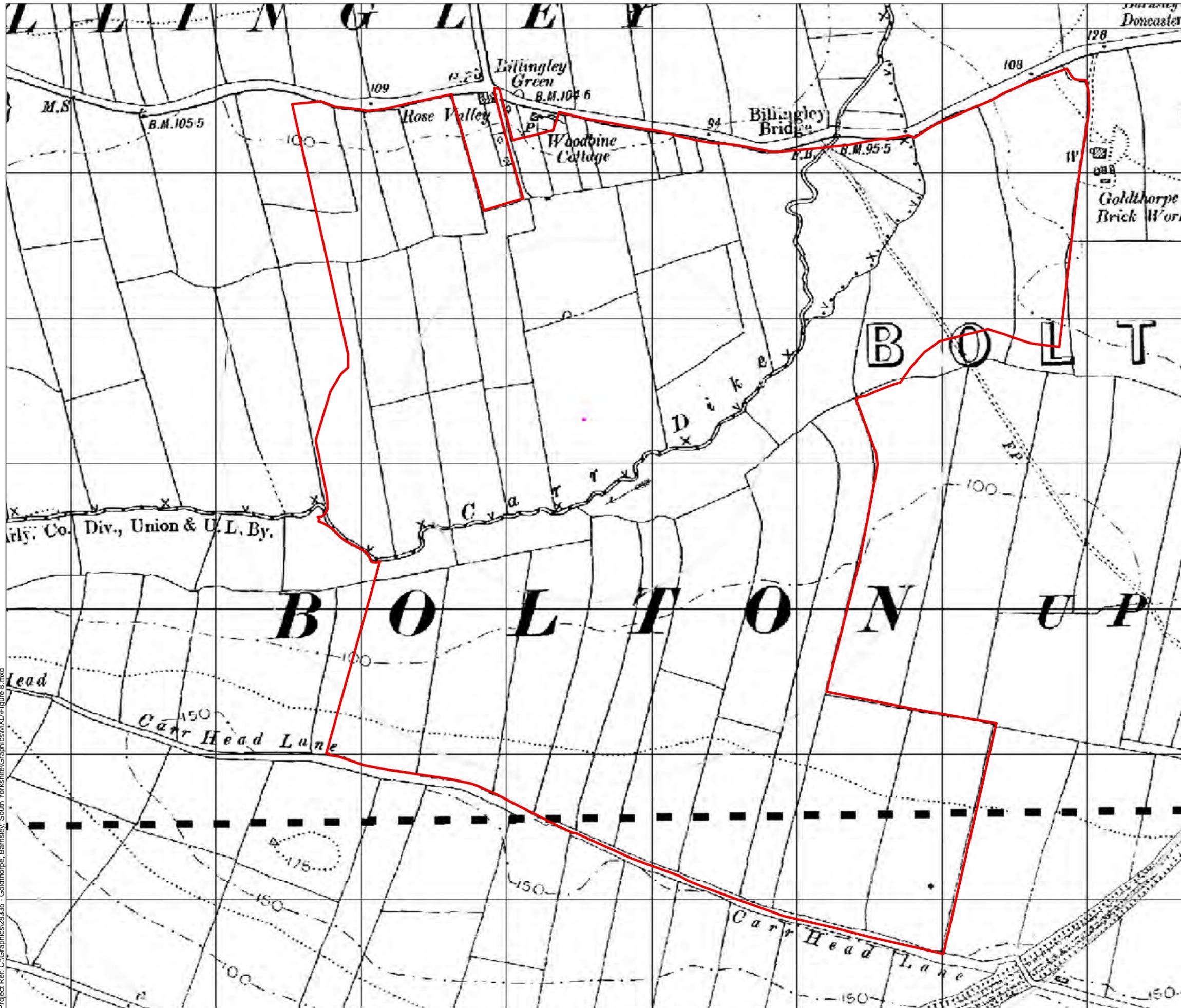


Figure 7
OS Map 1854-5



Legend

Site Boundary

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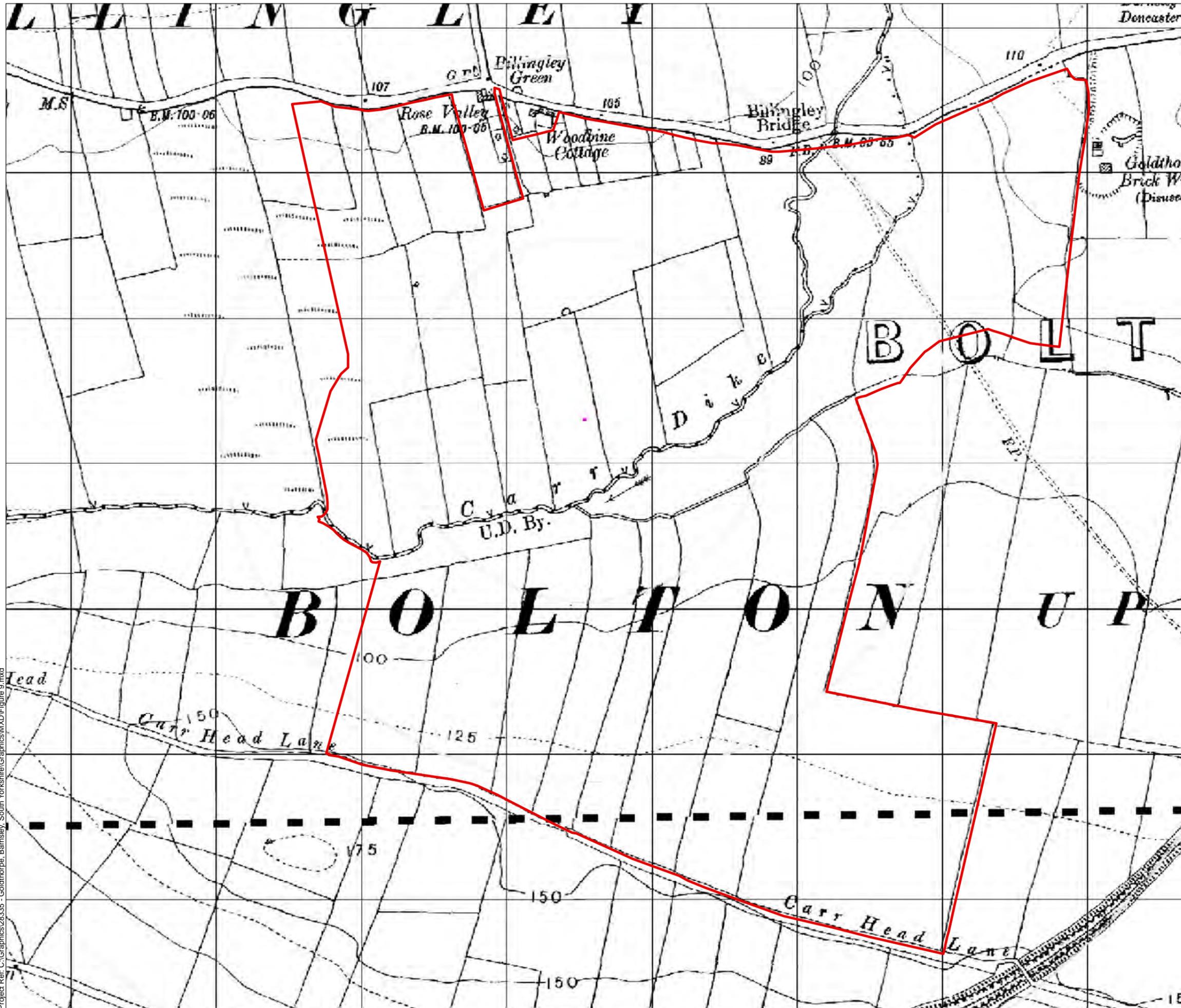
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Figure 8
OS Map 1905-6

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Legend

Site Boundary

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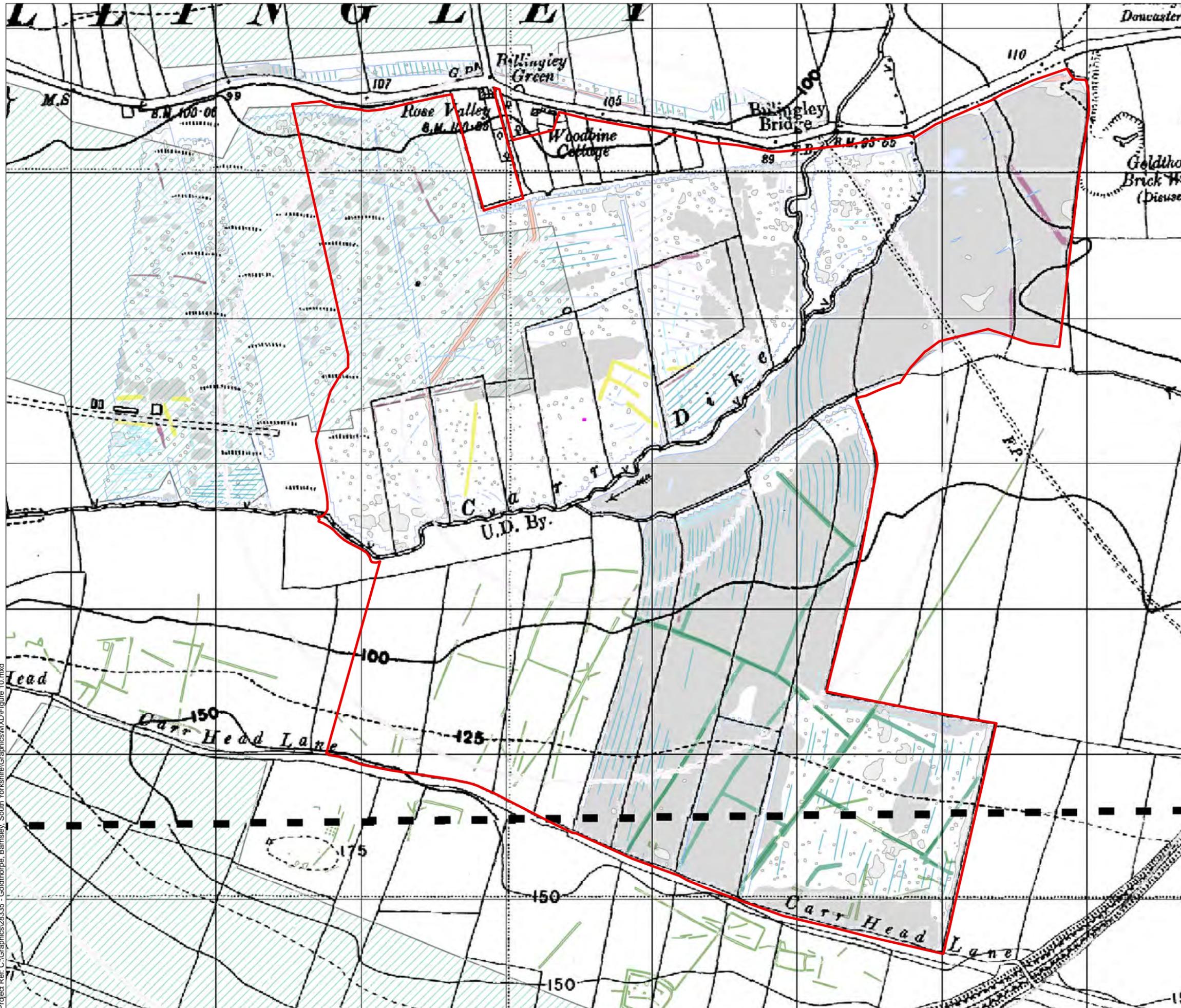
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Figure 9
OS Map 1931-2

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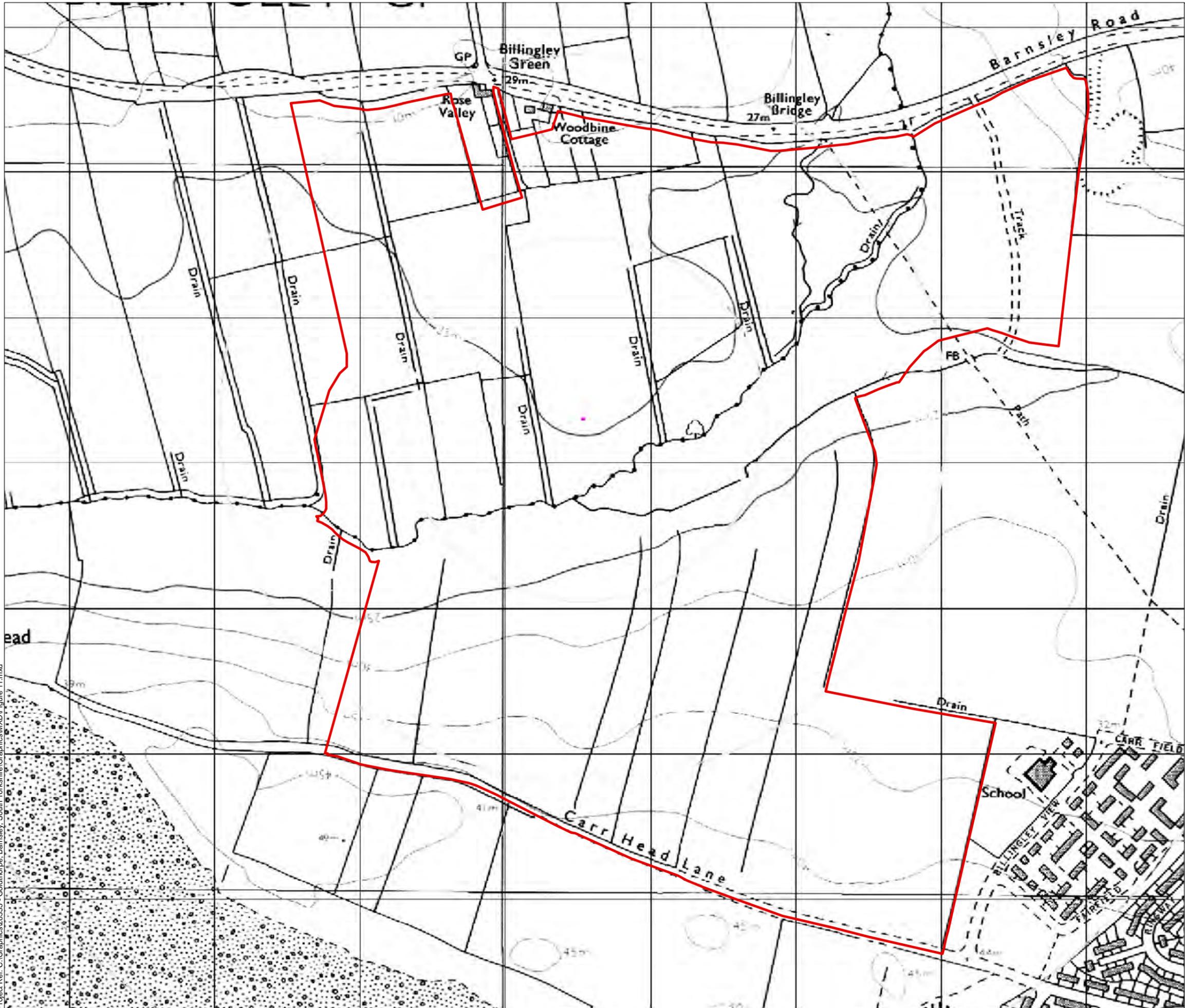
- Legend**
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 - G Archaeology
 - G Possible Archaeology
 - G Former Field Boundary
 - G Superficial Geology
 - G Ridge Furrow
 - G Drainage
 - G Ploughing line
 - G Trend
 - G Modern Service
 - G Ferrous
 - G Increased Magnetic Response
 - Dearne Valley former opencast
 - Cropmarks

N
 0 62.5 125m
 Scale at A3: 1:5,000



Figure 10
 OS Map 1948-50
 Overlaying Geophysics Results

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28335 - Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire\Graphics\MXD\Figure 10.mxd



Legend

Site Boundary

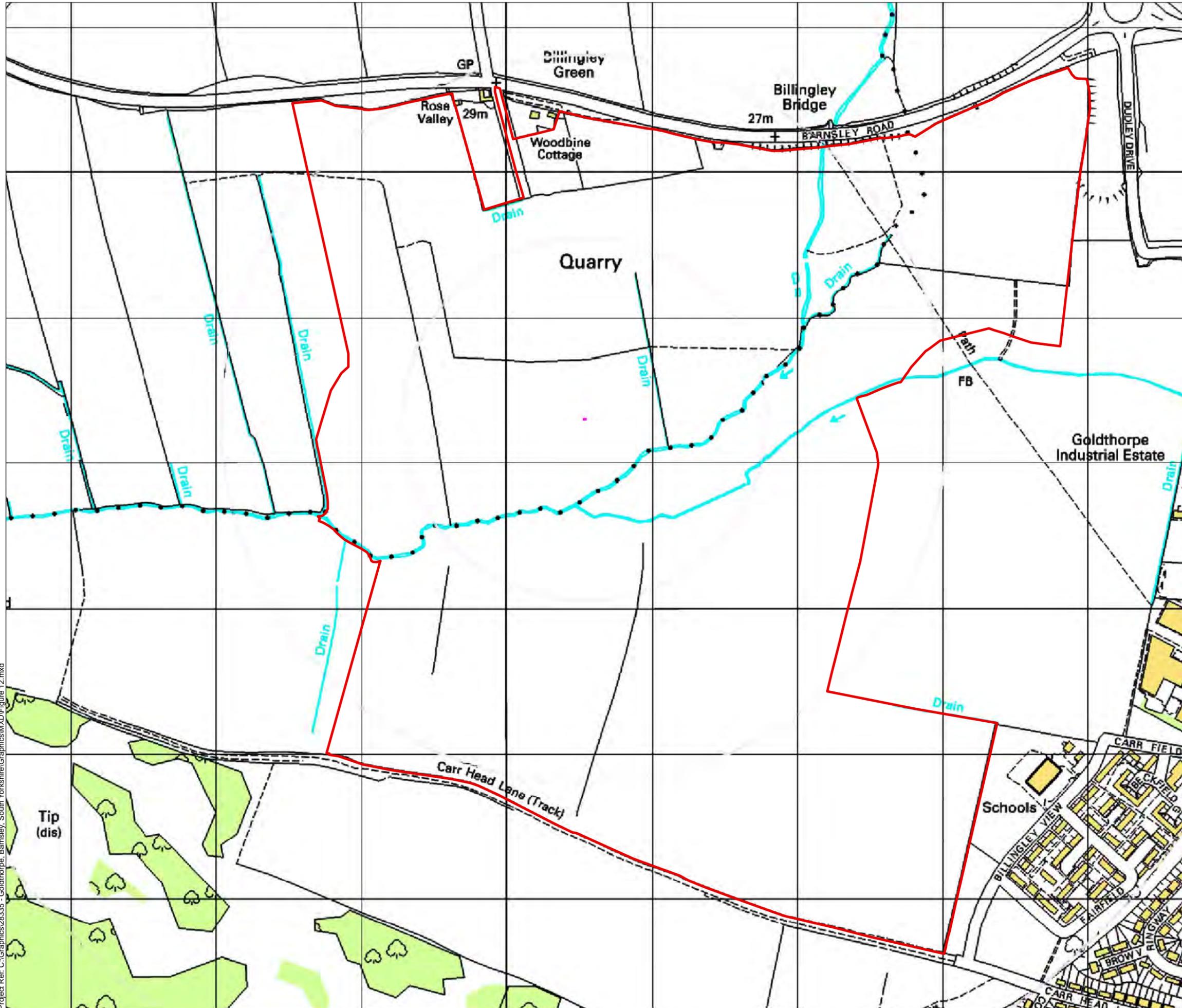


0 62.5 125m
Scale at A3: 1:5,000



Figure 11
OS Map 1980

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28335 - Goldthorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire\Graphics\MXD\Figure 11.mxd



Legend

Site Boundary

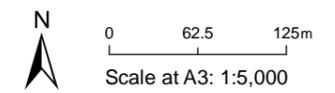
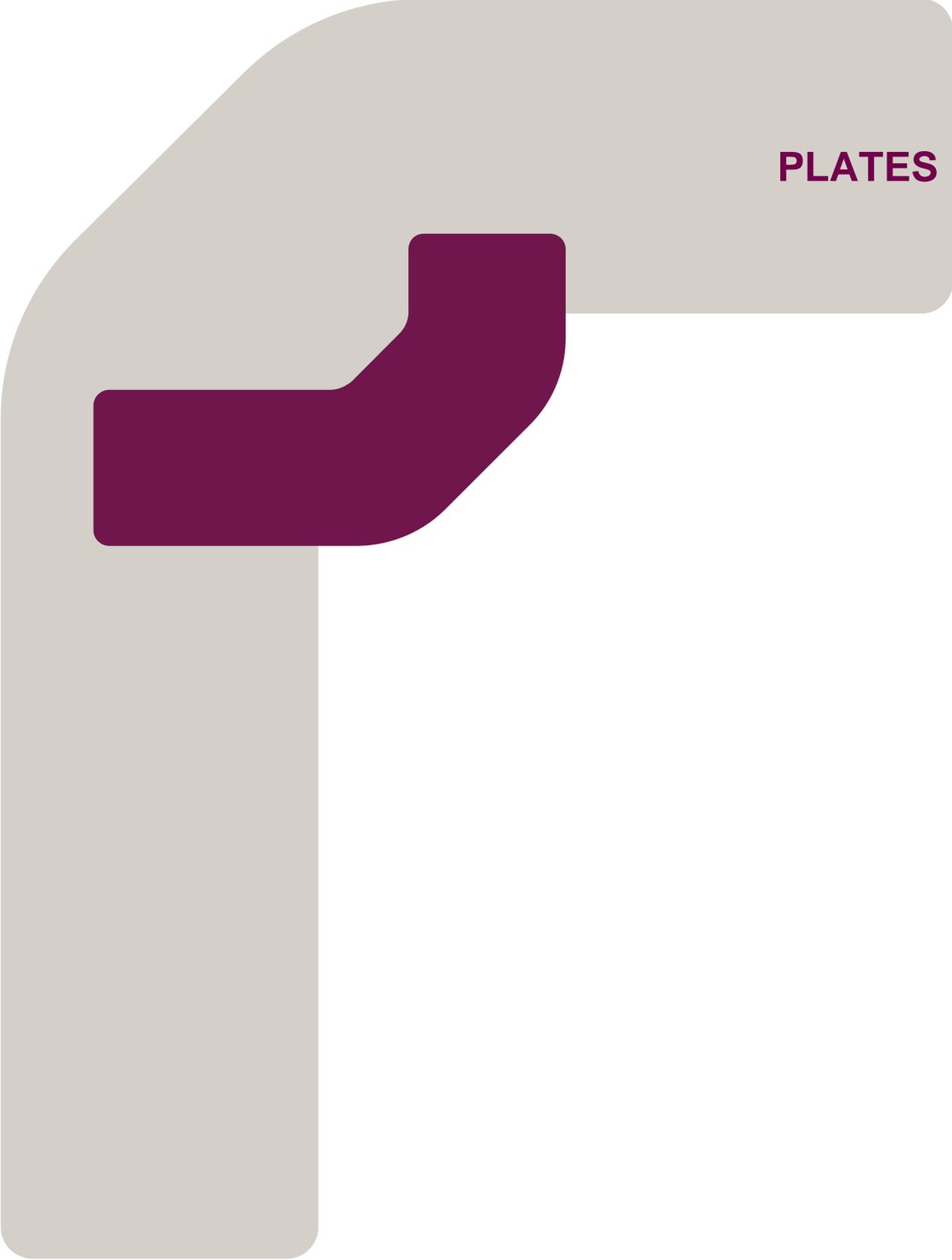


Figure 12
OS Map 2006

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28335 - Goldthorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire\Graphics\MXD\Figure 12.mxd



PLATES



Plate 1: View south across central part of the Site from northern boundary



Plate 2: View north across central part of the Site; towards Billingley



Plate 3: View north across western part of the Site from southern boundary



Plate 4: View south-west across central part of the Site



Plate 5: View south-west across eastern part of the Site; adjacent Aldi Distribution Centre to LHS



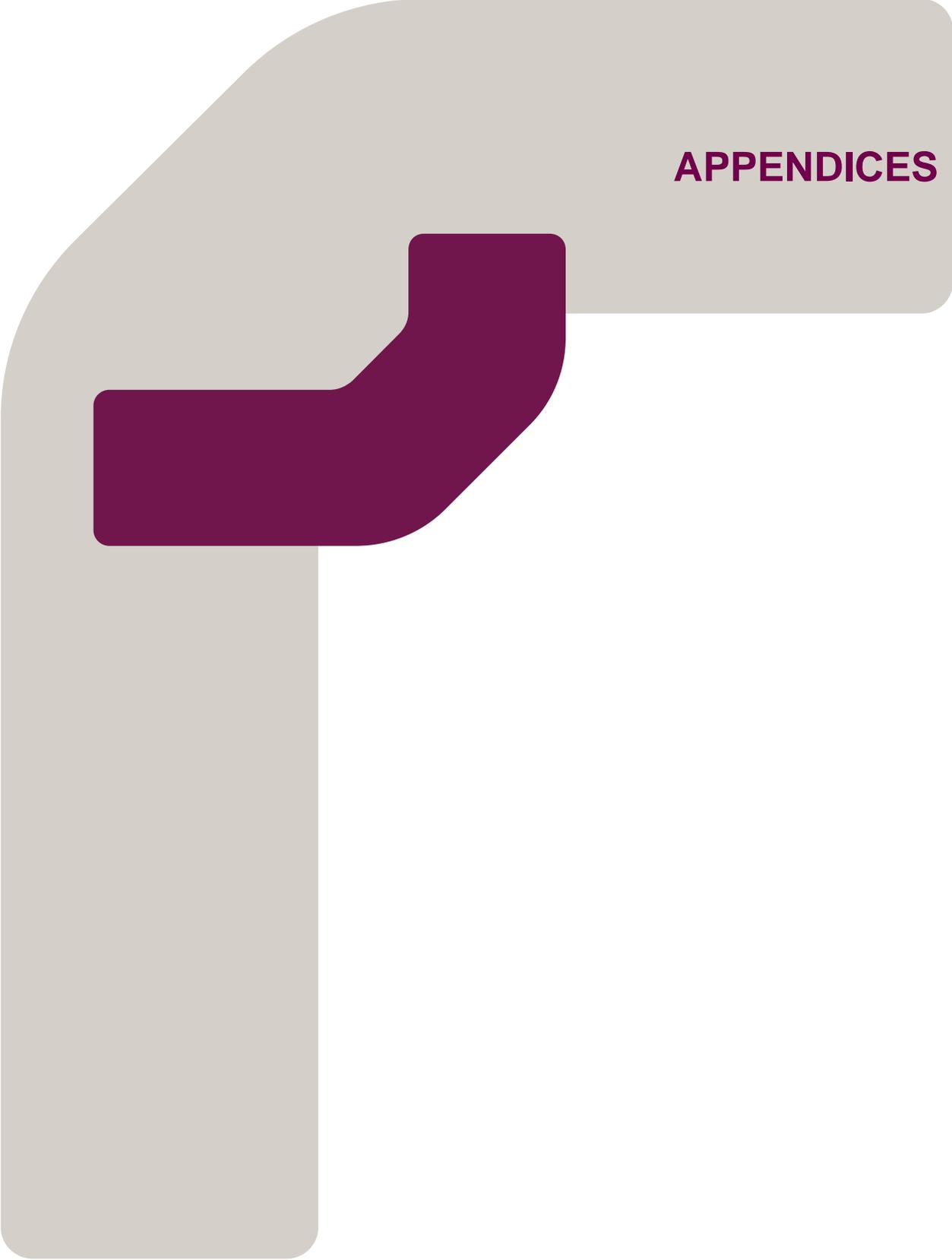
Plate 6: View north-west across eastern part of the Site



Plate 7: View south-west across the south-eastern part of the Site



Plate 8: View north-west across the Site from south-eastern corner



APPENDICES

HER Gazetteer

HER No.	Name	Location	Date
	Monuments		
00079/01	Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, south west of Billingley Green, Darfield	SE 4370 0370	Iron Age to Roman
00081/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Irregular and Regular Enclosures and Field Boundary, Billingley	SE 4380 0510	Iron Age to Roman
00084/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Sub-rectangular Enclosure, Goldthorpe	SE 4420 0288	Iron Age to Roman
00085/01	Extensive Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries, Goldthorpe	SE 4440 0330	Iron Age to Roman
00086/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Billingley	SE 4410 0470	Iron Age to Roman
00593/01	Roman Bronze Bracelet Find, Billingley	SE 432 038	Roman
01181/01	Medieval Timber Framed Building (demolished), High Street, Bolton upon Dearne	SE 4540 0250	Medieval
02193/01	Burial at Bolton Hall, Bolton upon Dearne, Goldthorpe	SE 4510 0270	Unknown
02501/01	Cropmark of Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures, Goldthorpe	SE 4340 0330	Iron Age to Roman
02502/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Billingley	SE 4350 0480	Iron Age to Roman
02505/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark, Goldthorpe	SE 4530 0430	Iron Age to Roman
02687/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmarks, Goldthorpe	SE 4410 0330	Iron Age to Roman
03032/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures and Field System, Thurnscoe	SE 4518 0504	Iron Age to Roman
03038/01	?Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Drove Road, Goldthorpe	SE 4490 0408	Iron Age to Roman
04035/01	Possible Field System, Billingley	SE 4440 0480	Unknown
04105/01	Linear Feature, nr King's Stocks, Billingley	SE 4320 0455	Unknown - Medieval
04276/01	Early 19th Century Manor House with 16th and 17th Century Additions, Billingley	SE 4387 0474	Post Medieval to Modern
04298/01	Beehive Quern, Cat Hill Crossroads, Barnsley	SE 4280 0440	Iron Age to Roman
04531/01	Fitzwilliam Road Bellpits, Billingley	SE 4285 0468	Iron Age to Modern
04633	Undated Linear Cropmarks, south of Billingley	SE 4373 0452	Unknown
04634	Probable Romano-British or Iron Age enclosures and field system, Goldthorpe	SE 4469 0365	Iron Age to Roman
04644	Goldthorpe Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	SE 4525 0436	Modern
04732	Post-medieval Corn Mill, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Goldthorpe	SE 4491 0206	Post Medieval to Modern
04823	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures, Trackways and Field System, Goldthorpe	SE 4478 0432	Roman
05682	Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark features, Billingley	SE 4382 0521	Iron Age to Roman
05839	Bolton upon Dearne Carnegie Library & Municipal Offices	SE 4556 0268	Modern

Appendix 2

Coal Mining Photo



Aerial Photo of Open Cast Coal mining within the site, targeting the outcropping coal. (Aero Films, Britain from Above)



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