



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Land North of Keresforth Road
Dodworth
South Yorkshire

**Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment**

Report no. 3048
December 2017

Client: Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire



Land North of Keresforth Road, Dodworth South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

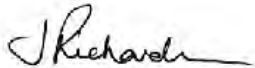
The proposed development area lies immediately to the north of Keresforth Road, Dodworth and has been farmland since at least the mid-19th century, and remains undeveloped to the present day. This lack of development might facilitate the survival of earlier (e.g. prehistoric, Roman or medieval) activity, although this archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is low potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development area based on the known heritage assets close by. In the absence of any known archaeological interventions within the site itself, however, evidence for earlier activity cannot be entirely excluded and a geophysical (magnetometer) survey is recommended to evaluate the site further.



Report Information

Client: Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire
Address: 3 Hepton Court, York Road, Leeds, LS9 6PW
Report Type: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Location: Land North of Keresforth Road, Dodworth
County: South Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 32308 05417 (centred)
Period(s) of activity represented: ?Prehistoric- modern
Report Number: 3048
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Site Code: BMD 17
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land north of Keresforth Road, Dodworth, as part of a planning application for a proposed housing development. The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the eastern limits of Dodworth, a village located immediately west of Junction 37, on the western edge of the urban area of Barnsley.

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km zone around the site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128).

Site location and topography and land-use

The PDA covers an area of approximately 5.5 hectares to the north of Keresforth Road, Dodworth, South Yorkshire centred at SE 32308 05417 (centred). The site is located immediately to the west of Junction 37 of the M1 and to the east of residential properties off Wareham Grove and Water Royd Drive (Figs 1 and 2). The PDA is currently occupied by arable land and mature trees and slopes from approximately 132m OD in the north to 104m OD in the south.

The study area comprises all land within a 1km radius of the boundary of the PDA.

Geology and soils

The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises bands of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation – Sandstone interspersed with bands of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Both were formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment would have been dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS 2017). The soils are recorded as unclassified in this urban location (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2011).

Where listed buildings, events and monuments listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type (**3**).

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) and the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR).

The holdings of Barnsley Archive and Local Studies Department was consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories, photographs and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

English Heritage's National Heritage List for England Database were consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken in November 2017 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations. Access was afforded through public rights of way. No archaeological features were identified on the ground (Plates 1-4).

3 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km circle around the site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 5. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 6.

4 The Study Area

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

No archaeological sites or finds have been identified within the proposed development area itself, but 20 archaeological sites or historic buildings are recorded in the study area or just beyond. These sites are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 5. The three listed buildings in the vicinity (**5**, **7** and **17**) are shielded from the PDA by significant residential development.

Designated sites or areas

The study area contains no designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields. The study area contains several Listed Buildings, but none of these are located within or close to the PDA. No Conservation Areas are located within the study area.

Previous archaeological investigations

The majority of heritage assets identified within the study area relate to previous archaeological interventions recorded on the HER. A number of these to the north of the Penistone to Barnsley railway line relate to the Capitol Park commercial estate development, and include three building recording programmes relating to post-medieval farm buildings (2, 3 and 4) and associated watching briefs (2 and 3). Geophysical survey (13), trial trenching (11, 13 and 14) and excavation (12 and 14) were also undertaken in the area, with the most notable results relating to likely prehistoric activity (ditches, gullies and pits).

Further archaeological mitigation within the centre of Dodworth village (6, 10 and 16) identified activity and/or structures associated with post-medieval occupation.

Historic Environment Characterisation

The Historic Environment Characterisation Project for South Yorkshire (Marchant *et al.* 2008) has identified a polygon that incorporates the entire PDA (HSY6468). This is described as enclosed land (agglomerated fields).

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Prehistory (c. 10,000 BC – c. AD 71)

There are no positively identified archaeological sites datable to this period within the study area and no known archaeological investigations have taken place that have encountered features or finds dating definitively to this period. Undated features including enclosures (11, 12 and 14) and post-holes, pits and gullies (14) excavated to the north-west of the PDA, however, are likely to be of prehistoric date.

Roman period (c. AD 71 – c. AD 410)

Similarly to the prehistoric era, there are no known sites positively datable to the Roman period within the study area, although the possible prehistoric activity noted above may incorporate Roman remains.

Post-Roman and early medieval period (c. AD 410 to 1066)

The nature of the change in Romano-British society at the end of the Roman period is not well understood nationally. In South Yorkshire opportunities to investigate this period have been very rare indeed, and much of the research for the period has been based upon speculation. Not surprisingly, no known post-Roman sites have been identified during the course of this study.

Medieval period (1066 to c. 1500)

The Domesday Book entry for Dodworth in AD 1086 states:

“In Dodesuorde, Swan had 5 carucates of land for geld (taxable) where 3 ploughs are possible. Now the same (Swan) has (them) from Ilbert. He (has) there 2 villeins (villagers) and 3 (bordars) smallholders with 1 plough.

Woodland pasture 1 league long and half a league wide.

Value before 1066, 20s; now 10s.”

‘Dodesuorde’ refers to an enclosure of a man called Dodd or Dodda (Mills 2003, 156).

The medieval nucleus of Dodworth is now obscured by later developments of the post-medieval and modern periods but the (part) survival of four buildings (**5, 7, 8 and 9**) from this period suggests the focus was around the intersection of four lanes that still survive as a crossroads in the centre of the present settlement. Other buildings of possible medieval origin are also identified within the wider search area (**17 and 18**).

Evidence for the medieval field systems around Dodworth has long since disappeared but evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing is still visible on aerial photographs in some of the outlying areas particularly west of Higham Lane (Burgess 2002) and has been identified during field evaluations (**15**).

Post-medieval and early modern periods

At this time Dodworth is shown as a small cluster of dwellings, predominantly on the north side of what is now High Street, with a few isolated dwellings located along the four lanes that intersect in the middle of the village. Post-medieval buildings and/or structures within the settlement core are relatively rare (**5 and 10**), but other buildings dating to the 17th century (**1, 2 and 17**) and 18th to 19th centuries (**4, 16 and 18**) are noted from the wider area.

By 1855, when the first edition Ordnance Survey map was published, one significant change was the construction of the Penistone and Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. This, along with the principle employer, Church Lane Colliery to the north-west of Dodworth, fuelled the expansion of the village. In addition, there are several examples of disturbances that may be indicative of early coal working (**11 and 13**), while further industrial activity is indicated by a bleachworks and later colliery (**19**) to the south of the PDA.

Map regression (Figs 3-8)

The earliest available map that covers the development site is from the OS six inch map of 1855 which shows the PDA incorporating one complete field and parts of four other fields. (Fig. 3). Against its southern boundary is a thin band of woodland which broadens to the north-east and is labelled as Horse Wood. Between the PDA and the village of Dodworth to the south-west are enclosed fields including some strip fields probably associated with properties fronting the High Street.

By 1894 the only recorded change to the PDA is the loss of an approximate east-west field boundary to make a larger central field. Dodworth has not increased in size and the only new development appears to be North Field on the northern side of Dodworth Road (Fig. 4). No development changes are evident by 1907 (Fig. 5).

By 1933, while the PDA remains unchanged, a new road has been constructed between Barnsley Road and High Street (now Mitchelson Avenue), accompanied by significant residential development in this area. Related to the extensive mining activity in the area, the Miners' Welfare Recreation Ground has been established by this time (Fig. 6). North Field has expanded and development further to the east towards Barnsley is also evident. Similarly by 1949, the PDA is still occupied by the same four fields, while development between Dodworth and Barnsley continues, most notably residential properties on South Road to the south of Barnsley Road (Fig. 7).

More recent mapping (from the 1960s) highlights continued residential development (associated with South Road) and some changes to one field boundary within the PDA. The M1 motorway immediately to the east of the PDA is not present on the 1965-66 OS mapping but has been constructed by 1971. Residential properties along and off Water Royd Road, and associated woodland between this development and the PDA, are present from the mid-1980s or later based on historic mapping (later OS mapping is not illustrated but see Fig. 2).

5 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites and Buildings

Catalogue entries for archaeological sites and features have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Where an entry has an associated PRN number the information has been obtained from the SYHER. All further information is referenced in the bibliography.

No.	Name	HER Ref. No.	Grid Reference	Significance	Description
1	Site of Lane Head Farm	MSY13109	N/A	Low	Farm buildings shown on 18th-century mapping and found to contain remains of a 17th-century timber-framed structure.
2	Building survey and watching brief	ESY196	SE 31640 06147	Low	A historic buildings survey was conducted with a watching brief being by Northern Archaeological Associates (2010) to monitor demolition, which uncovered the remains of a 17th-century timber framed building (date determined by dendrochronology).
3	Building survey and watching brief	ESY200	SE 31627 06009	Low	Between November 2005 and January 2006 a building survey and watching brief by Northern Archaeological Associates (2006a) during demolition was undertaken at Lane Head Farm South.
4	Building appraisal	ESY112	SE 31628 06006	Low	Appraisal of Lane Head Farm North identified two separate cottages, one from late 18th century, the other from the late 19th century (Northern Archaeological Associates 2006b).
5	Dodworth Old Hall	MSY5402	SE 3167 0452	Medium	Dodworth Old Hall - divided into video shop and cottage. 1631 datestone over door. Grade II listed (1286383).
6	Archaeological Evaluation and watching brief	ESY197	SE 31530 05254	Low	Ahead of the construction of a supermarket adjacent to Dodworth Old Hall and following a desk-based assessment six evaluation trenches were excavated by Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy (2003). No remains were detected during the evaluation but a cellar contemporary with the Hall and an earlier well was uncovered during demolition.
7	Medieval timber framed building, 13 High Street	MSY4751	SE 3153 0522	Medium	Timber-framed building (joiner's workshop) Dodworth High Street. 15th or early 16th century (Ryder), stone clad in the 17th century. 20th-century alterations. Former outbuilding to Dodworth hall, 3 bay timber framed range at the right angles to street. Grade II listed (1151774).
8	Medieval cruck building	MSY4653	SE 3156 0524	Low	Remains of cruck building (Old Smithy) Dodworth High Street, Medieval? 3 bay cruck building demolished 1953 except for north end truss, which remains standing in the garden.
9	Medieval Cottage, Dodworth High Street	MSY4654	SE 3160 0510	Low	Site of cruck cottages Dodworth High Street. Medieval? On site of present community centre. Demolished c. 1940.

No.	Name	HER Ref. No.	Grid Reference	Significance	Description
10	Archaeological Evaluation	ESY75	SE 31671 05098	Low	In advance of a proposal to develop land at High Street/Stafford Walk ASWYAS conducted an evaluation, which uncovered a number of buildings and a stone-lined well of post-medieval date. There were also finds of post-medieval pottery dating from the late 17th to 20th century.
11	Trial trenching	ESY1288	SE 3181 0608	Low	Ten trenches excavated at Capitol Park, Dodworth. Geophysical survey (ESY113) had indicated the possible presence of a series of pits, but these were shown to be coal outcroppings. However, boundary ditches defining an enclosure were identified, tentatively dated as prehistoric due to the morphology.
12	Excavation at Capitol Park	ESY1289	SE 3182 0607	Low	Excavation at a site by Junction 37 of the M1, Dodworth, Barnsley. An enclosure, undated though interpreted to be prehistoric on the basis of morphology, was recorded.
13	Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation	ESY113	SE 31843 06080	Low	The magnetic survey indicated a number of pit type anomalies probably of archaeological origins first identified on aerial photographs and field boundaries. The pit anomalies ran north-west to south-east along the line of Top Haigh coal seam, which at first suggested they may have been surface quarrying pits, however, the survey suggested that they were the result of coal outcropping and may be geological features (GSB 2004).
14	Probable prehistoric enclosure	MSY13110	SE 3184 0606	Low	Evaluation and area excavation recorded a number of features on a site at Capitol Park, Dodworth, Barnsley (Northern Archaeological Associates 2005). These consisted of an enclosure ditch, which appeared to extend outside the area of excavation to the north and west, a ring of fence posts, gullies and a number of pits. Although not directly dated, the features appeared to be of probable prehistoric date.
15	Watching brief	ESY1023	SE 3190 0598	Low	Topsoil stripping in advance of groundworks for the Dodworth bypass revealed a modern field boundary and evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing.
16	Evaluation and mitigation	ESY983	SE 3182 0501	Low	Targeted trenching and mitigation at Pheasant Inn, Dodworth uncovered a pair of late 18th to early 19th-century cottages (ARCUS 2008).
17	Savile Hall and Barn	MSY5400	SE 3167 0452	Medium	Savile Hall, Dodworth - perhaps early 17th-century wing built onto earlier house (now destroyed). Contemporary outbuilding and later 17th-century barn. Grade II listed (1314745).
18	Keresforth House	MSY5254	SE 3291 0531	Low	Stone built house of 18th to 19th-century appearance. Some earlier works probably originally hall and cross wings plan. ?medieval timber framed.
19	Rob Royd Bleachworks	MSY12123		Low	The works was operated by the firm of HJ and J Spencer of Hope Works, Sackville Street in Barnsley at least from 1871. Work on the building of the Barnsley premises began in the 1850s. By 1904 a colliery had appeared on the site of the bleachworks. The headgear for this colliery could be seen alongside the M1 for some years after the construction of the motorway, but was subsequently dismantled.
20	Locke Park, Barnsley	MSY12150		Low	Post-medieval public park

6 Impact Assessment

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

The proposed development site will have no direct impact on any of the heritage assets identified as part of this desk-based assessment.

Impact on setting

The three listed buildings located within or just beyond the study area, reflect the historic core of Dodworth (**5** and **7**), as well as a once isolated high-status residence (**17**).

The proposed development is located immediately to the west of the M1 motorway and immediately to the west of established woodland associated with modern residential developments. Due to the well-developed nature of surrounding vegetation, the proposed development will not impact on the settings or the views to and from the listed heritage assets to the west (**5** and **7**) and south-west (**17**).

Potential sub-surface remains

There have been a number of archaeological investigations in the study area, including a group associated with the Capitol Park development to the north-west of the PDA (**2-4** and **11-15**). These comprise the investigation of a 17th-century timber-framed building (**2**) and later cottages (**4**) and undated, albeit likely prehistoric, features (**11**, **12** and **14**), as well as ridge and furrow ploughing (**15**).

Given the likelihood that the PDA has remained undeveloped since the mid-19th century, the potential for earlier remains to survive does exist. There is the potential for medieval agricultural activity such as ridge and furrow ploughing or night soiling to survive, as well as much earlier evidence for prehistoric or Roman settlement. Early modern field boundaries, as noted on historic mapping, may also be encountered.

7 Conclusion

The proposed development site occupies land that has been undeveloped since at least the mid-19th century, and remains undeveloped to the present day. This lack of development might facilitate the survival of earlier (e.g. prehistoric, Roman or medieval) activity.

This archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is low potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development site based on the known heritage assets close by, but in the absence of any known archaeological interventions within the site itself, evidence for earlier activity cannot be entirely excluded.

It is recommended that the proposed development site is further evaluated by undertaking a geophysical (magnetometer) survey, although mature woodland would be excluded from the survey area. This should allow the presence or absence of archaeological anomalies to be assessed. It is likely that subsequent mitigation in terms of archaeological trial trenching will

also be necessary to test any observed anomalies, any apparently blank areas and the unsurveyable elements of the site. A sampling strategy in the order of 4% should be anticipated.

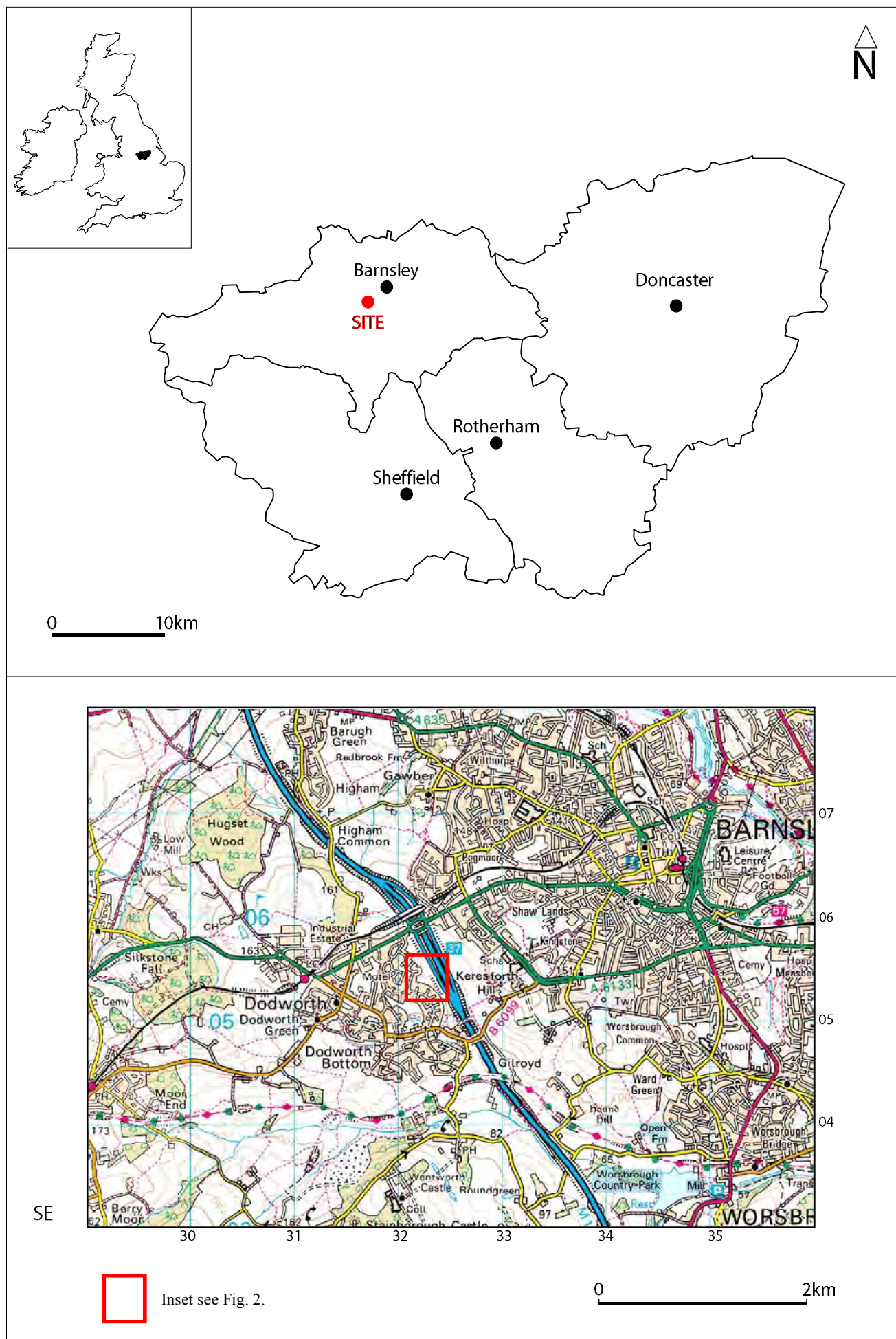


Fig. 1. Site location

	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA
	SEARCH AREA
	HERITAGE ASSETS



Fig. 2. Site location, showing catalogued heritage assets, 1km study area and proposed developmen area



Fig. 3. Extract from the OS six-inch survey of 1855, showing the proposed development area (not to scale)



Fig. 4. Extract from the OS six-inch survey of 1894, showing the proposed development area (not to scale)



Fig. 5. Extract from the OS six-inch survey of 1907, showing the proposed development area (not to scale)



Fig. 6. Extract from the OS six-inch survey of 1933, showing the proposed development area (not to scale)

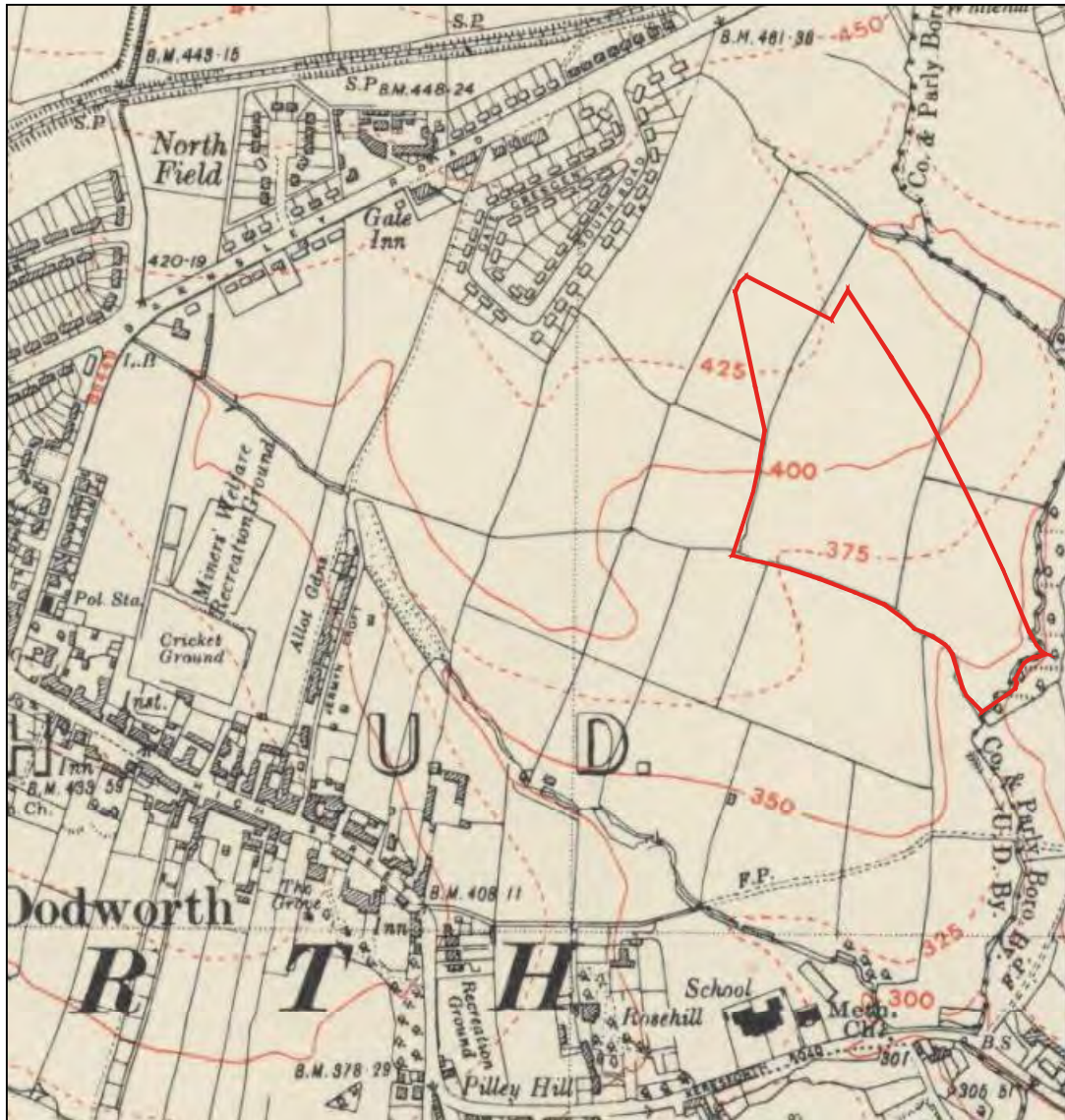


Fig. 7. Extract from the OS six-inch survey of 1949, showing the proposed development area (not to scale)



Plate 1. Proposed development area from the south, looking north



Plate 2. Proposed development area from the west, looking east



Plate 3. Proposed development area from the north-west, looking north-east



Plate 4. Proposed development area from the north, looking south-east

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