

Heritage Impact Assessment



**Car Park at
Wellington Street
Barnsley
S70 1SW**

On behalf of

Northumberland Trading Ltd

November 2020

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

e: info@borderarchaeology.com **t:** 01568 610101 **w:** borderarchaeology.com

Administration

The Plaza, Owen Way, Leominster Enterprise Park, Leominster, HR6 0LA

Post-Ex Facility – Leominster

t: 01568 610101
e: postex@@borderarchaeology.com

Post-Ex Facility – Milton Keynes

t: 01908 533233
e: postexmk@borderarchaeology.com

REGIONAL OFFICES

Milton Keynes

Common Farm
Calverton Lane
Milton Keynes
MK19 6EU

t: 01908 533233

Leeds

No 1 Leeds
26 Whitehall Road
Leeds
LS12 1BE

t: 0113 8187959

Shoreditch

The Old Fire Station
140 Tabernacle Street
London
EC2A 4SD

t: 02033 015670

Newport

Merlin House
No1 Langstone Business Park
Newport
NP18 2HJ

t: 01633 415339

Bristol

First Floor,
Citibase Bristol Aztec West
Aztec Centre, Aztec West
Almondsbury
Bristol
BS32 4TD

t: 0117 9110767

Winchester

Basepoint Business Centre
Winnall Valley Road
Winchester
SO23 0LD

t: 01962 832777



COMPILATION

Stephen Priestley MA MCIfA

ARTWORK

Owain Connors MA PhD

EDITING

George Children MA MCIfA

FINAL EDIT & APPROVAL:

George Children MA MCIfA

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Cover: View looking SSW towards site at the junction of New Street and Wellington Street

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Contents:

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	1
2	Introduction.....	2
	2.1 Site Location, Soils and Geology.....	2
3	Methodology.....	4
	3.1 Aims and Objectives.....	4
	3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets.....	4
	3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records.....	6
4	Archaeological Assessment.....	7
	4.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British.....	7
	4.2 Medieval.....	7
	4.3 Post-Medieval.....	8
	4.3.1 The location and extent of the burial ground associated with the Methodist Chapel.....	10
5	Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps.....	13
6	Site Visit.....	19
7	Conclusions.....	22
	7.1 Potential Impacts.....	22
	7.2 Overall Conclusion.....	23
8	Copyright.....	23
9	Bibliography.....	24
10	Cartography and Aerial Photography.....	25
11	Appendix 1: Historic Maps.....	26

1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment regarding the proposed construction of a new car park containing 41 car parking spaces on land to the S of Wellington Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S70 1SW. The results of this Assessment are briefly summarised below:

Prehistoric and Romano-British: The potential to encounter archaeological remains of prehistoric or Romano-British date in the vicinity of the site is considered to be **Low**, reflecting the complete lack of recorded features and finds from this period in the archaeological record for this area.

Medieval: The potential to encounter evidence of medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**. Based on the available evidence, it appears that the site lay within a tract of sparsely settled common land on the southern fringes of the medieval urban settlement of Barnsley until the late 18th century and thus the likelihood of encountering significant evidence of medieval occupation would appear to be limited.

Post-Medieval: The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **High**. The site of the Methodist New Connexion Chapel (New Street Chapel) founded in 1804, closed in 1874 and demolished in 1886 lies within the northeastern corner of the car park site. There appears to have been a small burial ground, including vaults, associated with the chapel and some burials were preserved within the cellars of the Barnsley British Cooperative store premises which was erected on the former chapel site in 1886 and destroyed by fire in 2016. Other burials appear to have been disturbed by the construction of the store premises, as evidenced by the results of archaeological investigations in 2001 where the disarticulated remains of three individuals were identified, apparently beneath the northwest corner of the former chapel building.

It appears likely that there was only a relatively small number of interments and that most, if not all of these lay beneath the floor of the chapel, although the possibility that the yard to the immediate west of the chapel may have been used for burials cannot be discounted. The results of previous investigations suggest that disarticulated human remains may be encountered in places at a very shallow depth below existing ground level (possibly between 0.08-0.45m, based on the results of the 2001 excavations), although in other places there could potentially be a greater depth of demolition debris/made ground, particularly where cellars exist.

In terms of impact, it is considered that the groundworks for the establishment of the new car parking area are unlikely to disturb archaeological remains, however the excavations for the new boundary wall along Wellington Street and New Street could possibly reveal sub-surface features and deposits of archaeological significance (including human remains), which may be encountered at a shallow depth below existing ground level.

Summary Conclusion and Recommendations: The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **High**, with particular reference to encountering evidence of post-medieval remains associated with the site of the early 19th century New Street Chapel. The potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval remains has been assessed as **Low**. It is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Archaeological Officer, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site. It is suggested that a watching brief focused on the excavation of foundations for the new boundary wall along New Street and Wellington Street may be the most appropriate form of mitigation, in this instance.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Sensus Architecture on behalf of Northumberland Trading Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) with regard to a planning application relating to the construction of a new car park containing 41 car parking spaces on land to the S of Wellington Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S70 1SW (*fig. 1*). The grid reference for the site is NGR SE 34544 06080.

This Heritage Impact Assessment assesses the impact of the proposed development on archaeological and built heritage assets. It forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposed development site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

2.1 Site Location, Soils and Geology

The site of the proposed car park, which stands at an approximate height of 104m AOD, is located on the S outskirts of Barnsley town centre (within an area locally known as 'Island Corner') and is currently occupied by an area of hardstanding and rough ground partially used for car parking immediately adjacent to a clothing retail premises.

The site, which covers an approximate acreage of 1396 sq. m., is bounded to the N by Wellington Street, to the S by the West Way, to the E by New Street and to the W by Pall Mall. Prior to its destruction by fire in 2016, the site had been occupied by the former Barnsley British Cooperative Store, built in 1886 and designated as a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1192019) which at that time had been converted to use as a night club venue and restaurant.

The site is not located within a Conservation Area or Archaeological Priority Area.

The British Geological Survey lists the underlying solid geology within the site as chiefly comprising Sandstone of the Kent's Rock formation, formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, with a band of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation extending across the E portion of the site, characterized as sedimentary bedrock formed about 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2020).

No records of geotechnical investigations have been identified within the site itself. Geotechnical investigations in 1998 at Sheffield Road, about 110m ESE of the site, revealed the following sequence of deposits, namely:

- 0-0.30m: Tarmac and stone fill
 - 0.30-1.70m: Brown stone clayey fill
 - 1.70-2.50m: Brown grey mudstone
 - 2.50-5.00m: Dark grey mudstone
-



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□ Site Boundary

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Fig: 1

Drawing Name:	Site Location Plan
Site:	Car Park at Wellington Street, Barnsley, S70 1SW
Project type:	Heritage Impact Assessment

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3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and Objectives

This Heritage Impact Assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered.

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2nd Edition (Historic England 2017)*, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019)* and *Preserving Archaeological Remains (Historic England 2016)*.

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 189 stating that ‘in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (MCHLG 2019)’.

This Assessment also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the Barnsley Local Plan (Adopted 2019) in particular Policy HE2 (Heritage Statements and general applications) and HE6 (Archaeology).

Policy HE2 states that *'proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.*

This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.

For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk-based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

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

Policy HE6 states that *'applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:*

- *Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;*
 - *An assessment of the significance of the remains; and consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*
 - *Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building; Analysis of the information gathered; Interpretation of the results gained; Public dissemination of the results; and Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service'.*
-

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site, the results of which are shown on a series of maps (*figs. 2-3; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referred to in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) - information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of eight archaeological monuments, six events and 39 listed buildings were recorded within a 500m radius of the site, based on consultation of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- The British Library, the National Archives and the Barnsley Museum and Discovery Centre – historic maps, published and unpublished archaeological and historical accounts. It should be noted that Barnsley Museum is currently closed due to COVID-19 lockdown and consequently access to original manuscript records was restricted.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive – collections of vertical and oblique aerial photographs dating back to 1928 were consulted.

A site visit was carried out on 22nd October 2020, which determined the topography of the site and existing land use and provided further information on possible past ground disturbance within the site.

4 Archaeological Assessment

4.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

No archaeological evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, based on consultation of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, although it may be noted that some evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation has been identified in the wider surrounding area, including finds of Neolithic flints and Roman coins recorded at Monk Bretton (about 2.2km to the NE), a later prehistoric occupation site at Notton Park (about 5km N of the site) and Romano-British settlement features at Wombwell (about 4.4km to the SE).

Conclusion: The potential to encounter evidence of archaeological remains of prehistoric or Romano-British date in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the paucity of recorded features and finds from this period in the immediate locality of the study area.

4.2 Medieval

During the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the site appears to have lain to the S of the medieval town of Barnsley, a settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin first recorded as 'Berneslai' in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place name is of Old English origin denoting a 'woodland clearing of a person named Beorn' (Mills 2003, 43).

The manor of Barnsley was granted to the Cluniac priory of Pontefract in 1156 and it appears that at some time during the 13th century, a new planned urban settlement was established, focused on the broad market place at Market Hill (about 300m NNW of the site) with burgage plots laid out along Church Street to the N (towards the parish church of St Mary) and Market Street to the S. In 1249 a royal grant was obtained for the town to hold a weekly market and annual fair; the site of the fair being located at May Day Green to the SE of Market Street.

There is little evidence of medieval occupation recorded in close proximity to the site, which appears to have lain during this period within a large tract of common land known as 'Warren Common' located to the S and SW of the town. The land immediately N of the site was known as 'Croft End' by the 18th century, which may point to a possible minor focus of occupation in this area, but there is little tangible evidence of settlement until the late 18th-early 19th century.

Conclusion: The potential to encounter evidence of medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**. Based on the available archaeological and historical evidence, it appears that the site lay within a tract of sparsely settled common land on the southern fringes of the medieval urban settlement of Barnsley until the late 18th century and thus the likelihood of encountering significant evidence of medieval occupation would appear to be limited.

4.3 Post-Medieval

The earliest plan to show the site in appreciable detail is the 1777 inclosure award map for the township of Barnsley, surveyed by William Fairbank (not reproduced). This map shows that the site then comprised a triangular plot of land lying within an area known as ‘Warren Common’, an extensive tract of formerly unenclosed common land on the S fringes of the town of Barnsley.

This triangular plot of land, marked as No. 791 on Fairbank’s map, was bordered to the N by Croft End Lane (present-day Wellington Street) to the E and S by Newland Road (now New Street) and to the W by fields described as ‘old enclosures’ in the accompanying award (presumably indicating that they had been enclosed prior to 1777). The inclosure award further records that Plot 791 belonged to one John Beckett, a wealthy local banker, linen-bleacher and landowner whose father, Joseph Beckett, was a prominent linen-manufacturer in the district.

On 15th May 1804, this same plot of land was purchased from John Beckett for the sum of £100 by Robert Truelove, warehouseman and John Batty a ‘meal seller’ (a flour dealer who operated a nearby corn mill in Peel Street) for the site of a chapel, chapel house and cemetery (HER Ref. 04801-MSY12357). On 26th January 1805, Truelove and Batty in turn conveyed the site to thirteen named trustees; it appears from the deed of conveyance that the chapel was already in existence by that date. Both the grantors and the thirteen trustees are described as being members of the Methodist New Connexion Society, a group of liberal nonconformists (also known as ‘Kilhamites’) led by two itinerant preachers, Alexander Kilham and William Thom, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1797 over the issue of lay representation in Conference and District Meetings.

The Methodist New Connexion Society quickly gained ground among the small tradesmen, artisans and miners in the newly industrialised towns in the West Midlands and the North of England, with a congregation being established in Barnsley as early as 1797 (Vero 1907). Prior to the construction of the chapel in 1804, it appears that the early meetings of the Society were held in a house in Swinshill Road (present day Queen’s Road) known as ‘Moonside’. The chapel is, surprisingly, not shown on William Garforth’s Plan of the Township of Barnsley, which depicts the site and its surroundings in identical fashion to that depicted on Fairbank’s plan of 1777 (*fig. 6*).

The chapel appears to have been enlarged in 1827 and refurbished in 1855 when a new organ was installed; in 1858 was described as having seating for 700 people (Jackson 1858, 220). It appears to have had a thriving congregation during the early to mid-19th century, the 1851 census of religious worship records the daily congregation as just over 700 persons (Wolffe 2005, 86). Unfortunately, no engravings, paintings or early photographs showing the chapel have been found, although it is described in later 19th century accounts as a ‘homely looking structure’ with a narrow, railed area in front. It was clearly a plain utilitarian building with little architectural pretension, a brief description of the chapel in 1865 (made by the then minister) describes it somewhat unflatteringly as a ‘low roofed ugly structure in courtesy called a chapel, in appearance a barn, in reality a very unsightly and inconvenient place of worship’ (Barnsley Chronicle 25 Nov 1865).

More detail regarding the layout of buildings within the site is provided by an Ordnance Survey town plan of Barnsley dated 1852 (*fig. 7*) which shows the chapel as a rectangular building oriented roughly E-W and located

within the NE corner of the site, fronting onto New Street. The interior of the chapel is shown as comprising a central block of pews flanked to the N and S by box pews (and possibly also galleries) with a projecting rostrum at the W end and a rear gallery behind it (possibly to house the organ).

Adjoining the S side of the chapel, a pair of conjoined houses are shown with narrow yards to the rear, it is likely that the northernmost house represents the minister's residence, which in 1851 was occupied by one William Innocent, his family and house servant. Further to the S, a row of houses is shown extending S along New Street with courtyards to the rear, partially extending within the E boundary of these site. The 1851 census records these houses as being occupied by framework knitters, labourers and paupers; it seems likely that they were in multiple occupancy and appear to have come under the same ownership as the chapel site.

Several rows of densely packed terraced houses with yards and outhouses to the rear are also depicted within the southern portion of the site, fronting onto Pall Mall. These houses were chiefly occupied by weavers at the time of the 1851 census, reflecting the continuing importance of the linen-manufacturing industry in Barnsley during this period. Immediately to the W of the chapel, a large, irregular quadrilateral shaped yard is depicted, the function of which is unclear but appears to have been deliberately left undeveloped. It is perhaps significant that this yard is not marked as a cemetery on the OS map, although the possibility that it may at some point have been used for burials cannot wholly be ruled out.

In 1861, proposals were first mooted for the construction of a chapel and Sunday School on a new site at Sheffield Road, replacing the existing edifice which was falling into an increasingly dilapidated condition and was regarded as overcrowded, 'very unsightly and inconvenient for worship'. However, the raising of funds proceeded slowly and it was not until 1868 that the Society finally secured the site, with the foundation stone being laid on 2nd April 1872 (Barnsley Chronicle 6 April 1872). The new chapel, known as the 'Ebenezer Chapel' was finally opened on 25th September 1873 and was built at a cost of £5000 (Alliott 2009, 42-43).

The old chapel was sold to the Barnsley British Cooperative Building Society in August 1872 for the sum of £700 and following the cessation of services the following year, it was converted into a grocery warehouse, with extensive internal alterations including the insertion of two floors, the space between them being only 8 feet. Further alterations were made in 1876 with the building of offices at the side of the warehouse. In June 1886 the former chapel in New Street was finally demolished and a substantial three storey Drapery Store building erected by the Cooperative Building Society at a cost of £3500, with the foundation stone being laid in August of that year (Cooperative Society 1902, 66-67).

The new Drapery Store is first shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1893 (*fig. 8*) with the main premises occupying the site of the demolished chapel at the junction of New Street and Wellington Street and several ranges of ancillary buildings occupying the former yard to the W (*fig. 9*). The rows of terraced houses along New Street and Pall Mall appear largely to have remained intact at this time; however the store was substantially enlarged in 1902 with the construction of a five-bay range extending along Wellington Street and several new factory and warehouse buildings to the S of the main store premises, resulting in the demolition of the houses fronting onto Pall Mall and New Street, as shown on the OS 3rd edition map of 1903 (*fig. 10*). The Cooperative Store building was

designated as a Grade II listed building in 1976 and although the store itself was closed in 1995 and converted into a nightclub and café in 2001, the building remained largely intact until it was completely destroyed by fire in 2016.

4.3.1 The location and extent of the burial ground associated with the Methodist Chapel

A degree of uncertainty exists regarding the precise location and extent of the burial ground associated with the New Street Chapel. The deeds relating to its foundation in 1804-5 specifically refer to the provision of a burial ground for the chapel but it is unclear where it may have been located. The surviving records of the New Street Chapel are regrettably sparse, being limited to a single register of births and baptisms from 1797 to 1837. It may be noted that a report made in 1837-38 by Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of nonconformist registers across Great Britain records the existence of that same register of births and baptisms pertaining to New Street Chapel (kept by the minister, one Francis Newberry) and no mention is made of a burial register being maintained at that time.

This is surprising, in view of the fact that provision was made for a burial ground and the large size of the congregation said to be worshipping at the chapel (numbering some 700 persons in the 1850s). A search of available historical records for notices of interments at the chapel yielded little evidence of specific individuals buried there, although in view of the fact that a significant proportion of the congregation would have been artisans or labourers, these burials would not often be recorded in local newspapers or antiquarian accounts. It is possible that the majority of the worshippers at the New Street Chapel were interred in the cemeteries attached to the Anglican parish church of St Mary or, after 1861, the Barnsley Municipal Cemetery, as appears to have been the case with other local Methodist congregations (Chamberlain & Sayer 2001, 5).

However, evidence has been found to indicate that some burials were indeed taking place at New Street Chapel in the 1850s, as they were forced to cease (with the exception of interments in existing burial vaults) as part of the implementation of the Burial Act of 1857, which was introduced to deal with the problem of increasing overcrowding in urban graveyards. An order issued by the Secretary of State dated 28th November 1856 states that 'from after the 1st of January 1858 (with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves) burials be discontinued in the two churchyards of St Mary Barnsley and in the burial grounds of Salem Chapel, the Roman Catholic Chapel, *the Methodist New Connexion Chapel* and the Independent Chapel, Sheffield Road' (*London Gazette* 5th December 1856).

Based on the evidence of this order it would seem to indicate that there was a burial ground attached to the chapel including brick-lined graves or vaults (within which interments were allowed to continue with specific restrictions). Burials were apparently allowed to resume temporarily within the burial ground attached to the New Street Chapel in 1861 (*London Gazette* 5th August 1861) but it is presumed that further interments would definitely have ceased by no later than 1872 (when the chapel was sold) and probably much earlier than that date.

Having thus established the existence of the burial ground associated with the chapel, the question remains as to its location and extent. The available evidence appears to indicate that there were certainly burials beneath the chapel itself, although it is not entirely clear whether they extended outside the footprint of the chapel building.

A newspaper account in the Barnsley Chronicle dated 30th May 1885 regarding nonconformist registers of Barnsley churches stated, with regard to New Street Chapel, that ‘there seems to be no register of burials, but we believe we are correct in saying that *one or two interments – they could not have been many – did take place under the floor of the chapel*’.

This appears to be confirmed by a contemporary account of the demolition of the old chapel in June 1886 which commented that ‘no foundation stones have been discovered, but the workmen have uncovered portions of gravestones and some human remains, *several interments having at various times taken place under the floor of the chapel of members of the Society*’ (Barnsley Chronicle 25th June 1886). It is significant that neither of these accounts mentions a burial ground outside the chapel building, which surely would have been noted by contemporary observers, if the grave markers were still visible.

While it appears from the above-mentioned account that several burials at least were disturbed during the construction of the new Cooperative store building, some interments appear to have remained intact beneath the new Cooperative store as erected in 1886, as one of conditions stipulated for the new building was that access had to be provided for visitors to the cemetery which would form part of the cellars of the new store (Alliott 2009, 44). It appears that there was a subterranean passageway leading from the Cooperative Store premises on the N side of Wellington Street opposite the site (formerly known as the Arcadian Hall) which would have provided access to the graves beneath the Drapery Store building. The gravestones within the cellars beneath the Cooperative store were still visible well into the 20th century according to accounts by former staff members (Alliott 2009, 44-45).

It appears that the compartment within the cellar containing the burials had probably been sealed off during extensive alterations to the Cooperative store building in the 1970s and an inspection of the cellars carried out in 2003 identified evidence for a barrel-vaulted chamber (interpreted as the remains of the passageway) which had been partially blocked up (Alliott 2009, 45).

In April 2001, following the discovery of human skeletal remains during refurbishment works at the former Cooperative store (used at the time as a night club venue), a programme of archaeological investigation and forensic evaluation was carried out by ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy University of Sheffield). Revealed beneath the concrete floor base on the ground floor, the disarticulated remains of three individuals were identified, oriented NE-SW and comprising an adult, a young juvenile and a child (Chamberlain & Sayer 2001).

These human remains were largely found within a redeposited soil layer with rubble and gravel inclusions (1004) probably representing the uppermost fill of a grave cut which had been heavily disturbed by previous building works probably associated with the demolition of the old chapel and construction of the new Cooperative store premises in the late 1880s. Underlying this layer was a yellow brown silty clay deposit interpreted as the undisturbed primary fill of the grave cut (1012); this deposit contained the stain of a wood coffin with iron coffin nails and other finds of 19th century date. Overlying the upper fill of the grave cut was a brick floor support beam (1010) which was probably associated with the construction of the late 19th century store premises.

Unfortunately, the plan accompanying the report does not precisely indicate the location of the burials within the former store premises, although it is stated that the remains were uncovered about 3.2m from the outside north

wall of the building. The authors of the excavation report suggested that they were probably positioned within the NW corner of the former chapel, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1852, which would seem to corroborate the historical accounts which refer to burials beneath the chapel floor.

The precise depth at which these remains were encountered below ground level is not altogether clear, however it appears that the top of the uppermost fill of the grave cut was identified at a depth of 0.08m 'below the level of the concrete' (presumably referring to the ground floor) and that the deposit containing the coffin stain occurred at a depth of 0.45m below the concrete. It appears that the human remains found in 2001 were located at a shallow depth below existing ground level and were presumably distinct from the graves contained in the cellars beneath the former Cooperative store premises, which must have been at a greater depth than those found in 2001 (which were just beneath ground floor level). No records have been found to indicate the fate of the graves situated within the cellars of the former Cooperative store following its destruction by fire in 2016; it is presumed that the cellars were backfilled but otherwise little information has come to light.

The location of the burials within the footprint of the chapel itself has been regarded as a somewhat unusual practice; while relatively uncommon it is not entirely without precedent. An archaeological excavation at a nonconformist chapel at Forbury Chase Bromyard in 2010 identified 21 articulated burials of 18th-19th century date within the chapel and the burial ground immediately outside the chapel building (Border Archaeology 2011). In the case of the New Street Chapel, it appears likely that the concentration of burial activity within the footprint of the chapel was motivated, at least in part, by the concerns of the congregation to protect the remains of their dead from grave robbing. Barnsley and Sheffield were notorious for the activities of the 'Resurrectionists', both before and after the Anatomy Act of 1832 and the parish church of St Mary Barnsley erected an embattled tower at the entrance to the graveyard, manned by a watchman, to protect the graveyard from thieves (Chamberlain & Sayer 2001, 6; Elliott, 1988; Sayer & Symonds 2004, 55-61).

Conclusion: The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **High**. The site of the Methodist New Connexion Chapel (New Street Chapel) founded in 1804, closed in 1874 and demolished in 1886 lies within the NE corner of the car park site. There appears to have been a small burial ground, including vaults, associated with the chapel and a number of marked burials were preserved within the cellars of the Cooperative premises which were erected on the site in 1886 and accessed from a passageway leading from premises on the N side of Wellington Street. Other burials appear to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the store premises, as evidenced by the results of the 2001 investigations where the disarticulated remains of three individuals were identified.

Based on the available evidence, it appears likely that there was only a relatively small number of interments and that most, if not all of these lay beneath the floor of the chapel although the possibility that the yard to the immediate W of the chapel may have been used for burials cannot be discounted. The results of the 2001 investigations suggest that disarticulated human remains may be encountered in places at a very shallow depth below existing ground level (potentially between c. 0.08-0.45m), although in other places there could be a greater depth of demolition debris/made ground, particularly where cellarage exists. There is potential for the recovery of coffin furniture and other associated cultural finds. Should further buried human remains be identified, then these would be considered to be of **Medium to High** significance as nonconformist cemeteries are poorly

represented in the archaeological record and the full extent of burial activity associated with this particular burial grounds has yet to be established. The skeletal remains could potentially provide valuable data regarding the age, gender, diet, socio-economic status and pathology of the individuals interred within the burial ground. Evidence of coffin furniture may be revealed, including coffin-plates which could shed light on the identities of persons buried there.

The E and S portions of the car park site were formerly occupied by factories and warehouses associated with the Cooperative premises which were built in the late 19th/early 20th century and demolished in 2016. These late 19th century factories and warehouses stood on the site of early 19th century artisans' dwellings fronting onto New Street and Pall Mall and there is potential for buried footings of these dwellings to be encountered, along with associated artefactual finds which could shed light on the occupants of these houses, many of whom appear to have been weavers associated with the thriving linen trade in 18th-19th century Barnsley.

5 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps

#	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	01480/01	Site of Barnsley Tithe Barn, Westgate	Medieval	SE 3420 0646
2	04806	Moot Hall, Market Hill	Med./PM	SE 3442 0643
3	03550/01	Taylor's Mill, Linen Mill	Post-med.	SE 3420 0633
4	03942/01	The Vicarage, 17-21 Church Street (GII)	Post-med.	SE 3444 0651
5	04801	Site of a C19 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel & Burial Ground, New Street (GII)	Post-med.	SE 3454 0609
6	04803	Site of St. George's Burial Ground	Post-med.	SE 3411 0613
7	04805	Former Non-Conformist Chapel (Lamproom Theatre), Westgate (GII)	Post-med.	SE 3416 0644
8	04807	PM Timber Framed Building (Demolished) & Well, Church Street	Post-med.	SE 3448 0646
9	05006	Site of Possible C19 Corn Warehouse	Post-med.	SE 3445 0630

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded on the South Yorkshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

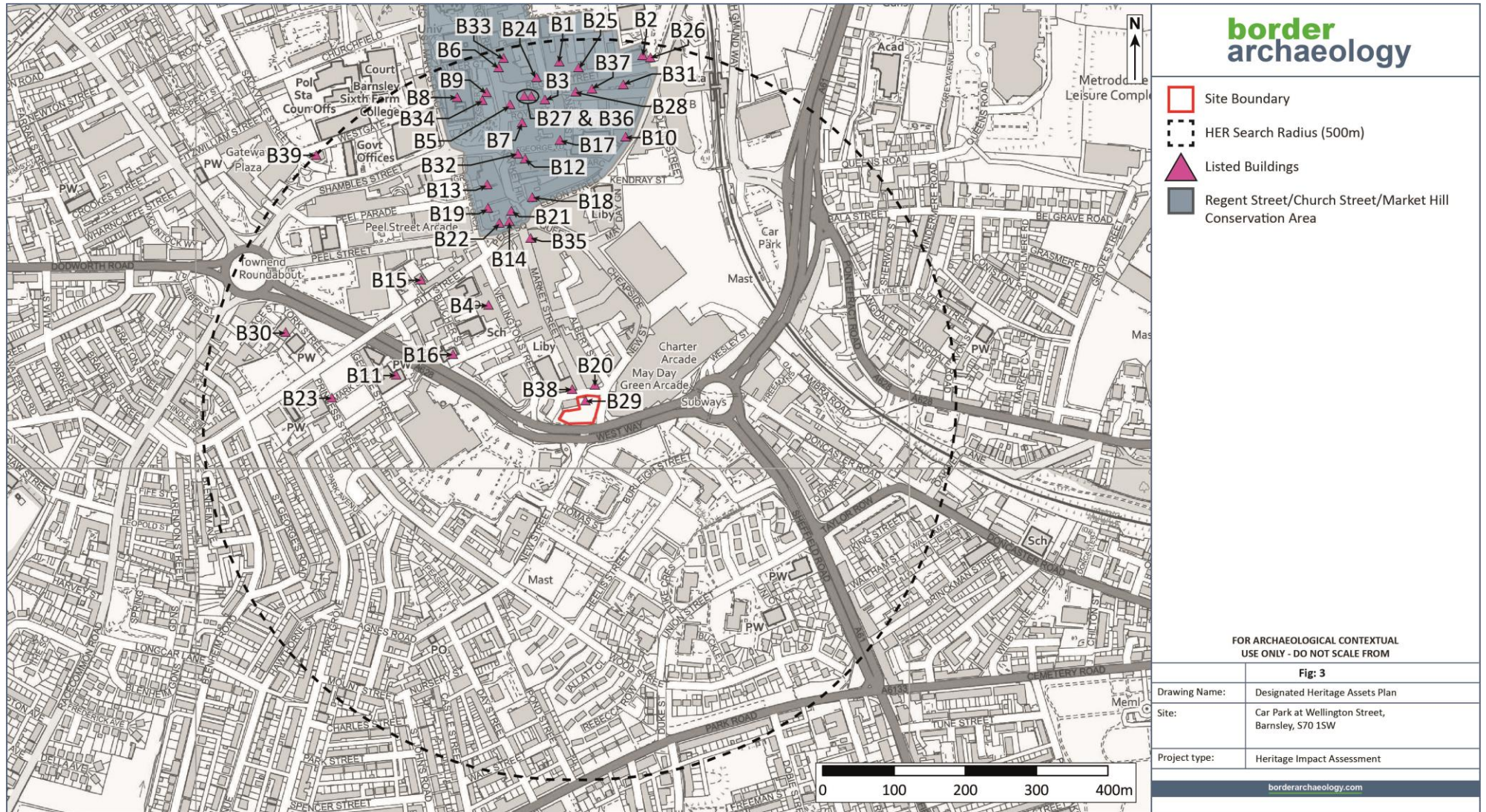
#	EvUID	EventName	Date	NGR
E1	ESY1540	WB: 1 Market Hill	1991-1992	SE 3441 0642
E2	ESY168	WB & SBR: 1-5 Church Street	1998	SE 3448 0646
E3	ESY163	Excavation & Forensic Anthropological Evaluation: Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	2001	SE 3454 0608
E4	ESY165	WB: St George's & Pitt Street	2002	SE 3410 0612
E5	ESY547	WB: Mandela Square	2005	SE 3456 0648
E6	ESY549	Eval.: Barnsley Transport Interchange	2005-2006	SE 3471 0656

Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the South Yorkshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

#	ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	1151121	County Court	II	SE 3450 0657
B2	1151122	Court House Building	II	SE 3462 0658
B3	1151123	9 Regent Street	II	SE 3448 0651
B4	1151126	The Theatre Royal	II	SE 3440 0623
B5	1151130	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Number 13 (Royal Bank of Scotland)	II	SE 3443 0651
B6	1151131	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Numbers 19-21 (Barnsley Building Society)	II	SE 3442 0656
B7	1151142	The Royal Hotel	II	SE 3445 0648
B8	1151143	Town Hall Including Attached Railings	II	SE 3436 0652
B9	1151144	Barnsley War Memorial	II*	SE 3440 0652
B10	1151151	The Civic Hall	II	SE 3460 0646
B11	1151152	Church of the Holy Rood (RC)	II	SE 3427 0613
B12	1151157	16 Market Hill	II	SE 3446 0643
B13	1151158	The Old Number 7 PH	II	SE 3440 0639
B14	1151160	1 & 3 Peel Square	II	SE 3443 0634
B15	1151161	Temperence Hall	II	SE 3431 0626
B16	1151180	Salem Wesleyan Reformed Church	II	SE 3435 0616
B17	1191618	Warehouse Building at East End	II	SE 3450 0646
B18	1191723	Yorkshire Bank	II	SE 3447 0638
B19	1191744	15 Market Hill	II	SE 3440 0636
B20	1191770	Premises of Cooperative Store	II	SE 3455 0611
B21	1191865	Yorkshire Bank	II	SE 3444 0636
B22	1191881	The White Hart PH	II	SE 3442 0634
B23	1191901	Gatepiers, Gate Walls & Railings to Churchyard of Church of St George	II	SE 3418 0610
B24	1191920	8 & 10 Regent Street	II	SE 3447 0654
B25	1191936	14 & 16 Regent Street	II	SE 3453 0656
B26	1191951	Piers Wall & Railing to Front Area of Court House Building	II	SE 3463 0657
B27	1191959	5 & 7 Regent Street	II	SE 3446 0652
B28	1191966	13 & 15 Regent Street	II	SE 3453 0652
B29	1192019	Cooperative Store (Barnsley British)	II	SE 3454 0609
B30	1192096	Public Baths	II	SE 3412 0619
B31	1286809	The Queens Hotel & Attached Railings to Front	II	SE 3459 0653
B32	1286924	12 & 14 Market Hill	II	SE 3445 0644
B33	1315006	23 Church Street	II	SE 3443 0657
B34	1315007	Piers & Railings to Front of Town Hall, Including Steps	II	SE 3440 0651
B35	1315037	1 Queen Street	II	SE 3446 0632
B36	1315038	The Old Post Office (Between Numbers 3 & 5)	II	SE 3445 0652
B37	1315039	17, 21 & 23 Regent Street	II	SE 3455 0653
B38	1315040	The Coop Jewellers Premises	II	SE 3452 0611
B39	1315041	Barnsley Boys Club	II	SE 3416 0644

Table 4: Gazetteer of listed buildings recorded on the South Yorkshire HER within a 500m radius of the site





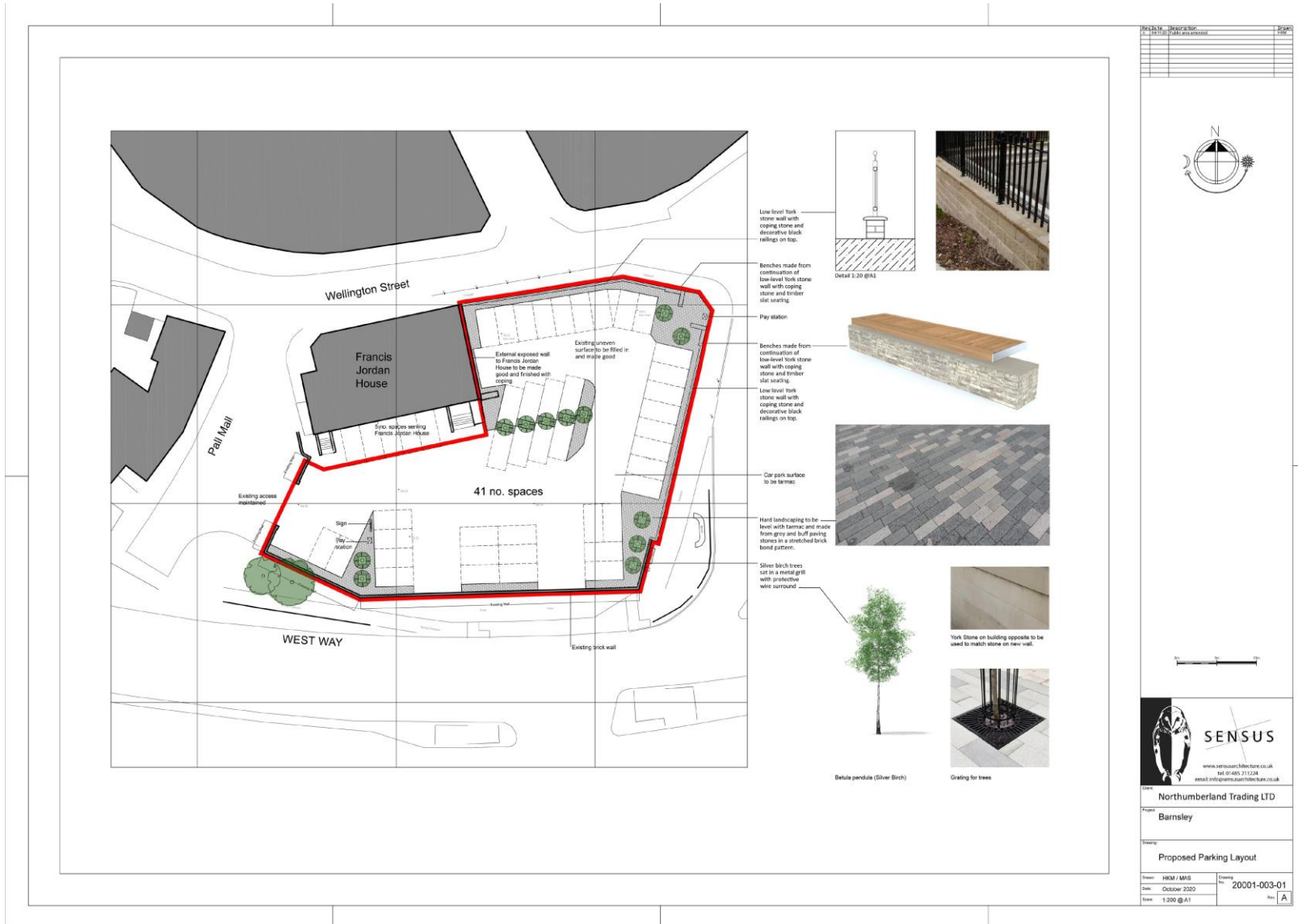


Fig. 4: Proposed layout of car park at Wellington Street Barnsley (Reproduced by courtesy of Sensus Architecture Ltd)

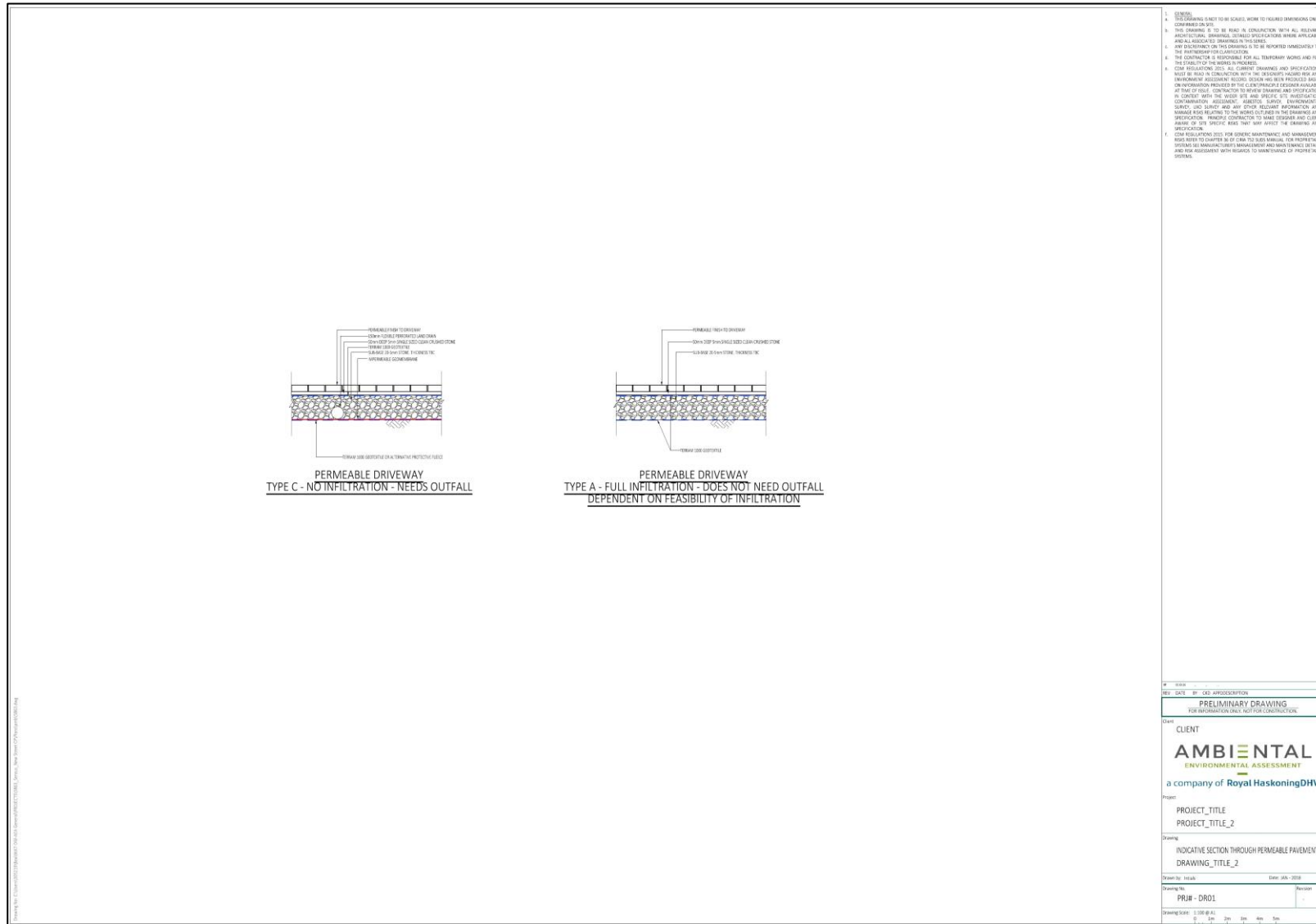


Fig. 5: Proposed sections through new tarmac surface for car park at Wellington Street Barnsley (Reproduced by courtesy of Sensus Architecture Ltd)

6 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on 22nd October 2020 to determine the presence of visible features of archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity. The site, which is accessed from Pall Mall, is currently occupied by areas of uneven, overgrown concrete hardstanding and rough ground (heavily strewn with brick debris) with part of the area fenced off and used as car parking for the adjacent clothing retail premises (*Plates 1 & 2*). Heavily truncated stubs of brick walling and paving, presumably associated with the former Cooperative premises were noted along with large quantities of demolition rubble across the site (*Plate 3*)

A trench had been dug (presumably for engineering purposes) within the SW corner of the site to a depth of approximately 1m (*Plates 4 & 5*), this contained a large quantity of brick rubble which may have represented demolition debris or possibly material used to backfill a void (although the latter hypothesis could not be confirmed). There was no evidence for ground disturbance in the NE corner of the site (in the vicinity of where the New Street Chapel formerly stood until its demolition in 1886.

No features of definite archaeological interest were observed within the site.



Plate 1: View looking NNE across the northern and eastern portions of the site, towards Wellington Street



Plate 2: View looking WSW across the SW portion of the site

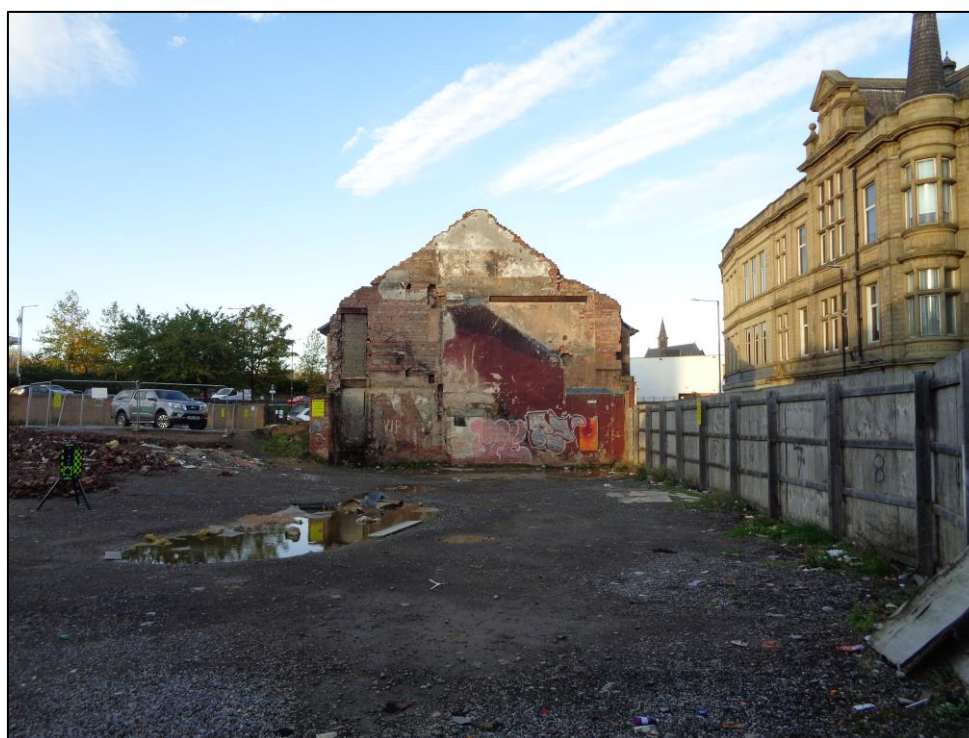


Plate 3: View looking W across the northern half of the site, showing remains of paving in NW corner (adjacent to the modern retail premises)



Plate 4: View looking SW showing trench dug within area of hardstanding towards the SW corner of site



Plate 5: View S showing section of trench backfilled with demolition rubble

7 Conclusions

7.1 Potential Impacts

The following brief description of the development is based on design plans and specifications supplied by Sensus Architecture Ltd on behalf of the client (*fig. 4 & 5*). Subsequent publication of more detailed, revised proposals and specifications for the proposed development, together with updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

In brief, the proposed development comprises the construction of a car park containing 41 car parking spaces, which will necessitate the filling in and levelling of the existing area of hardstanding and uneven ground and its resurfacing with tarmac. The perimeter of the car park will also be landscaped with tarmac. It is proposed to lay the tarmac/paving slabs on top of a 50mm layer of crushed stone overlying a geotextile terram, beneath which will be a sub-base on top of a geotextile terram membrane, above the existing ground surface. The proposed strategy is intended to ensure that there will be no disturbance to deposits beneath the existing ground level.

The existing boundary wall to West Way and the corner of New Street will be retained and a new low-level York Stone wall would be constructed on the remainder of New Street and along Wellington Street. There will be a requirement to dig foundations for the new wall to a depth of 200mm.

Based on the available information regarding the known location and likely depth of significant archaeological remains within the site (including the results of the 2001 investigations as well as available historical and cartographic records) it appears that there is certainly potential to reveal deposits containing disarticulated human remains at a shallow depth below the existing ground surface (possibly between 0.08-0.45m below ground level). There could possibly be intact burials at a greater depth (as it is known that interments with gravestones were preserved in the cellars beneath the Cooperative premises well into the 20th century although their subsequent fate remains unknown).

It appears likely that that the majority of interments were concentrated within the footprint of the chapel (occupying the NE corner of the site) although it is possible that the yard to the immediate W of the chapel may also have been used for burials. The results of previous investigations in 2001 suggest that disarticulated human remains may be encountered in places at a very shallow depth below existing ground level, although in other parts of the site there could potentially be a greater depth of made ground, particularly where cellarage exists.

Based on the details of the proposed works and the likely shallow depth at which archaeological remains may be encountered, it is considered that the establishment of the new tarmac surface for the car park is unlikely to impact on sub-surface deposits and features of archaeological significance. However, the excavations for the footings of the perimeter boundary wall along Wellington Street and New Street have potential to encounter sub-surface archaeological remains, which may include burials associated with the New Street Chapel.

Based on the evidence of the 1852 OS town map (fig. 7), the line of the new perimeter wall appears to overlie the E end of the New Street Chapel and runs immediately outside the N wall of the former chapel (parallel to Wellington Street). In view of the shallow depth at which deposits containing human remains were found during the 2001 investigations (immediately following removal of the concrete slab floor at ground level), there would appear to be potential for excavations for the footings of the new boundary wall to reveal evidence of deposits which may contain evidence of human remains.

In view of the shallow depth of the proposed footings, it is probable that any human remains encountered will be disarticulated and heavily disturbed by the foundations of the late 19th century Cooperative store building, although the possibility of encountering coffined burials and possibly remains of brick vaults should also be considered.

7.2 Overall Conclusion

The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **High**, with particular reference to encountering evidence of post-medieval remains associated with the site of the early 19th century Methodist New Connexion Chapel, which could potentially include buried human remains.

The potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval remains has been assessed as **Low**.

It is considered that the groundworks for the establishment of the new car parking area are unlikely to impact upon archaeological remains, however the excavations for the new boundary wall along Wellington Street and New Street could possibly reveal sub-surface features and deposits of archaeological significance (including human remains), which may be encountered at a shallow depth below ground level.

Recommendations: Given the **High** potential of the site in overall terms, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Archaeological Officer, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site. However, it is suggested that a watching brief focused on the excavation of foundations for the new boundary wall along New Street and Wellington Street may be the most appropriate form of mitigation, in this instance.

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9 Bibliography

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(Census returns for 1841-1911 and local newspaper records and trade directories of Barnsley dating back to the early 19th century were also consulted)

10 Cartography and Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated)

1777: A Map of the Township of Barnsley in the Parish of Silkstone surveyed by William Fairbank (Barnsley Archives)

1822: Plan of the Township of Barnsley surveyed by William Garforth (Barnsley Archives)

1852- OS 1st edition Town Map (1:1056)

1893: OS 2nd edition 25-inch Map

1903: OS 3rd edition 25-inch Map

1932: OS 4th edition 25-inch Map

1961: OS provisional edition 1:1250 Map

1969: OS National Survey 1:1250 Map

(Aerial photographs of the study area dating back to 1928 were consulted using records held at the Historic England Archive).

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig.6: Extract from William Garforth's Plan of the Township of Barnsley (1822) circled in red (Reproduced by courtesy of Barnsley Museum and Discovery Centre)

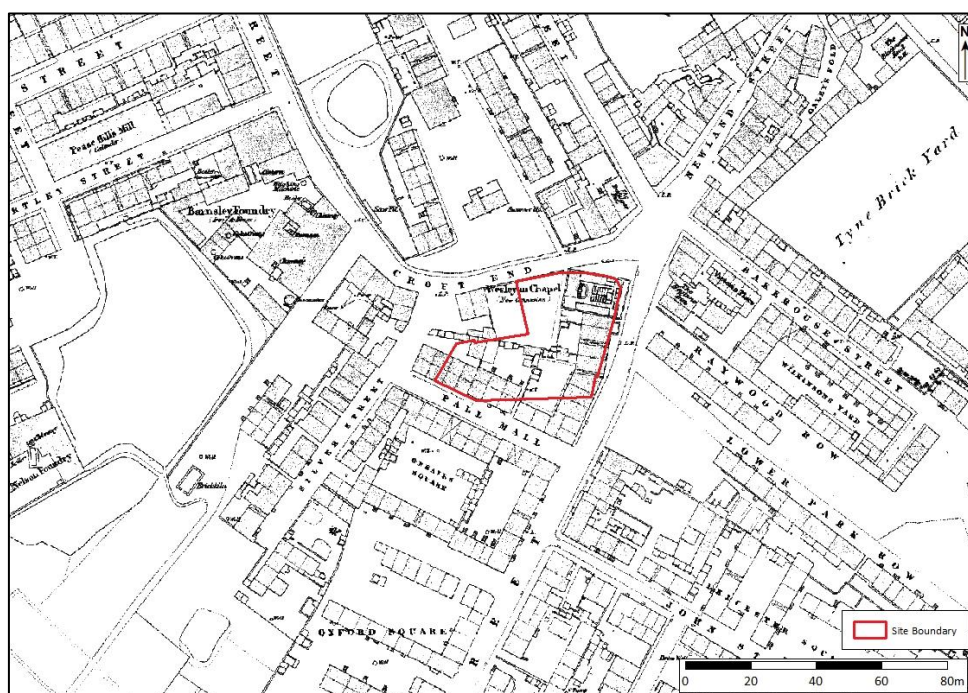
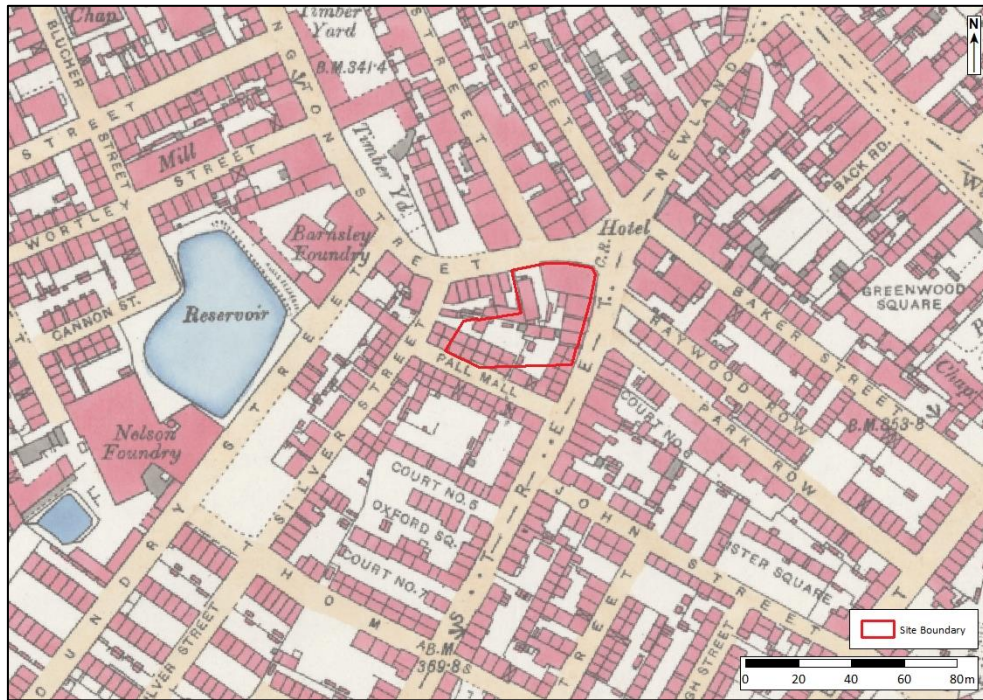


Fig.7: Extract from an Ordnance Survey 1:1056 town plan of Barnsley (1852) with site marked in red (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



*Fig.8: Extract from OS 2nd edition 25-inch map (1893) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)*



*Fig.9: Photograph taken 1902 looking SSW towards the Cooperative Store premises at the junction of New Street and Wellington Street
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)*



Fig.10: Extract from the OS 3rd edition 25-inch map (1903) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

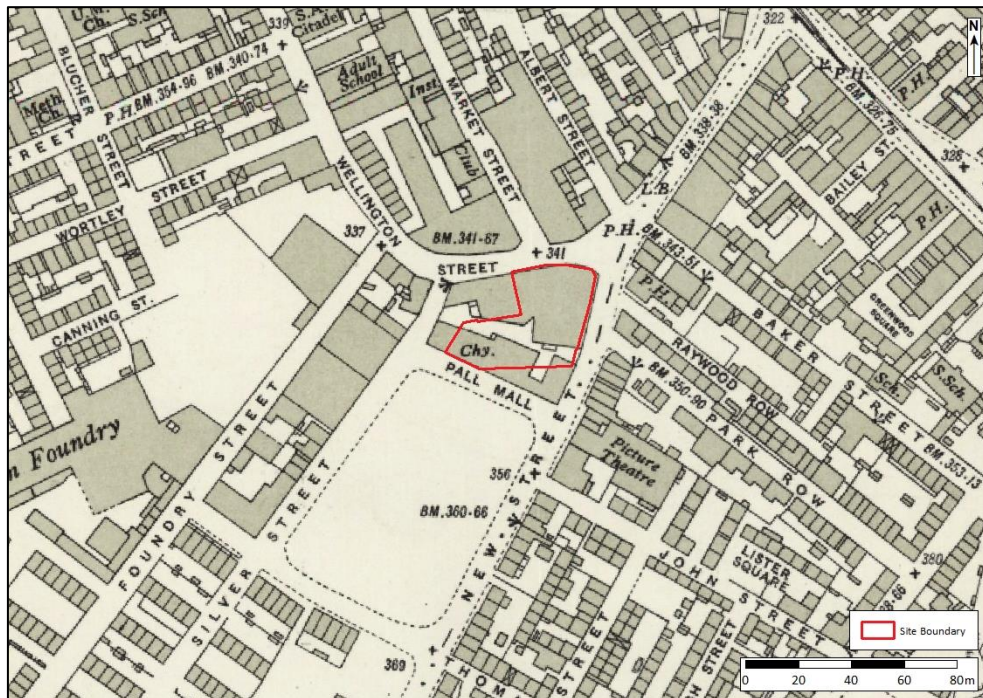


Fig.11: Extract from the OS 4th edition 25-inch map (1932) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

Document Title		Document Reference	
Heritage Impact Assessment: Car Park at Wellington Street Barnsley S70 1SW		BA2068WSB	
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Editing	George Children MA MCI fA		
Artwork	Owain Connors MA PhD		
Artwork approved by:	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.)		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	November 2020	George Children MA MCI fA