WYAS Archaeological Services

Penny Pie Park
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Report no. 3063
January 2018

Client: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

West Yorkshire Joint Services

Penny Pie Park, Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

The proposed development area lies immediately to the north of Dodworth Road, Barnsley and was a brick works with kilns, clay pits and 'old shafts' in the late 19th century or early 20th century, before being infilled with domestic waste and then becoming a recreational park in the mid-1980s. This archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is low potential for archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development area, apart from remains relating to its relatively recent industrial past.

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Report Information

Client:	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Address:	PO Box 601, Barnsley S70 9FA
Report Type:	Desk-based Assessment
Location:	Barnsley
County:	West Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 32754 06312
Period(s) of activity represented:	Post-medieval
Report Number:	3063
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of Penny Pie Park, in preparation for submitting a planning application for a highway improvement scheme at the junction of A628 Dodworth Road and Pogmoor Road Barnsley, close to Junction 37 of the M1. The works would involve creating a new highway through Penny Pie Park. The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the western limits 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 4.8 hectares to the north of Dodworth Road, Pogmore, Barnsley centred at SE 32754 06312 (centred). The site is located immediately to the east of the junction of Pogmore Road and Dodworth Road and to the west of residential properties off Grosvenor Walk (Figs 1 and 2). The PDA is currently occupied by park land and mature trees and slopes from approximately 144m OD in the west to 138m OD in the east.

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

Geology and soils

The underlying geology of the PDA 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 2018a). 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 January 2018 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

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
	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 PDA itself, but ten 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 one listed structure in the vicinity is a stone milestone (**8**).

Designated sites or areas

The study area contains no designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields. The study area contains one listed structure, located just to the south of the PDA on the opposite side of Dodworth Road. 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 a building recording programme relating to post-medieval farm buildings (**2**) and an associated watching brief. Geophysical survey and trial trenching (**1**) and a number of excavations (**3, 5, 6**) were also undertaken in the area, with the most notable results relating to likely prehistoric activity (ditches, gullies and pits).

Further archaeological mitigation in advance of groundworks for the Dodworth bypass (**7**) revealed a modern field boundary and evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing.

Historic Environment Characterisation

The Historic Environment Characterisation Project for South Yorkshire (Marchant *et al*. 2008) has identified a polygon that incorporates the entire PDA (HSY7968). This is described as Ornamental Park and Recreational land (modern 1983-2003). The surrounding land is described as moderate density housing with industrial land to the north-east.

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, post-holes, pits and gullies excavated to the north-west of the PDA (**5, 6**), however, may 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)

Barnsley, recorded as *Berneslai* in the Domesday Book of 1086, was possibly derived from the Old English personal name *Beorn* and the term *lea*, thus meaning Beorn's glade or forest clearing (Mills 2003). No known medieval sites have been identified during the course of this study, although Keresforth House (**9**) may have medieval origins.

Post-medieval and early modern periods

At this time the PDA is shown as farmland on the earliest map of 1779 (Fig. 3).

There is a listed structure (**8**) datable to this period within the wider study area and archaeological investigations have taken place locally that have encountered features or finds of post-medieval date (**1, 2, 3, 4, 7**). The first edition OS map (not illustrated) has the site of a foundry, 1km to the east of the PDA, marked as 'Old Foundry' in 1850 (**10**).

Later 19th-century mapping (see below) records two notable changes to the study area. One was the construction of the Penistone and Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway immediately to the north of the PDA, and the other was the construction of Dodworth Road to the south. By the early 20th century, the PDA itself was occupied by a brick works with kilns, clay pits and 'old shafts' with residential developments being built to house the growing population of Barnsley. Evidence of the level of impact that may have occurred at Penny Pie Park is illustrated by an image of clay pit extraction somewhere off Dodworth Road (Plate 5, BGS 2018b).

Map regression (Figs 3-7)

The earliest available map that covers the development site is from the Barnsley Town Map of 1779 which shows the PDA incorporating one complete field and parts of other fields. (Fig. 3).

By the time of the first edition OS mapping in 1850 (not illustrated) two major developments impact on the PDA with the northern boundary now defined by the L.N.E.R Penistone and Barnsley railway line and the southern boundary defined by Dodworth Road. These are illustrated on the OS mapping from 1894 (Fig. 4).

By 1907 new development appears within the PDA with a brick works with kilns and 'old shafts', a tramway and evidence of clay extraction indicated (Fig. 5). This industrial activity is accompanied by significant residential development both to the west and east of the PDA.

By 1933, while the PDA remains unchanged, a new residential street been constructed to the east (now May Terrace), accompanied by allotment gardens to the south of Dodworth Road (Fig. 6). Similarly by 1949, the PDA is still occupied by the brick works, while development around Barnsley continues, most notably residential properties to the south of Dodworth Road (Fig. 7).

More recent mapping (from the 1960s, not illustrated) highlights continued residential development, associated with Dodworth Road and Pogmoor Road, and the apparent closure of the Brick Works within the PDA as these are no longer shown. The M1 motorway immediately to the west of the PDA is not present on the 1965-66 OS mapping but has been constructed by 1971. From the mid-1980s based on historic mapping (later OS mapping is not illustrated but see Fig. 2), the PDA becomes Penny Pie Park.

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	Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation	ESY113 / ESY 1288	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).
2	Building survey and watching brief	ESY196	SE 31640 06147	Low	A historic buildings survey was conducted with a watching brief being conducted to monitor demolition, which uncovered the remains of a 17th-century timber-framed building (date determined by dendrochronology).
3	Archaeological Excavation	ESY1290	-	Low	Excavation at the former Lane Head Farm (North) in Barnsley. No evidence for a medieval origin for the farm was identified, nor were medieval or older field systems identified.
4	Lane Head Farm	MSY 05538	SE 31628 06006		Farm buildings shown on 18th-century mapping and found to contain remains of a 17th-century timber-framed structure.
5	Archaeological Excavation	ESY1289	SE3182 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.
6	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.
7	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.
8	Milestone	LB 1191519	SE 32858 06248	Low	Grade II listed milestone approximately 50m west of 156 Dodsworth Road. Stone post with round-arched top, inscribed Barnsley 1 mile, Manchester 35 miles. The stone is slightly eroded and built into a low stone wall.
9	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.

No.	Name	HER Ref. No.	Grid Reference	Significance	Description
10	Woodwifs Foundry	MSY 04796	SE 33886 06480	Low	Site of a foundry marked as 'Old Foundry' on the 1850 OS map (not illustrated here).

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 setting of the listed milestone (**8**) located just to the south of the PDA, may be impacted upon by the new highway although its physical location should not change.

Potential sub-surface remains

Given the level of clay extraction within the PDA and later infilling with household waste, the potential for pre-late 19th-century or early 20th-century remains to survive is deemed to be very low. Prior to its industrial use, the site was occupied by agricultural fields.

7 Conclusion

The PDA occupies land that was used for agricultural purposes until at least the latter half of the 19th century. The amount of development and ground disturbance that has taken place since then is assumed to have significantly reduced any chance for earlier (e.g. prehistoric, Roman or medieval) activity to survive.

As a result, this archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is very low potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the brick works to survive within the PDA based on the known heritage assets close by.

While little is known about the layout of the brick works, the associated kilns and clay extraction pits themselves, the relatively modern date of this industry and the subsequent use of the site for the disposal of household waste, should preclude any requirement for further archaeological mitigation within the PDA.

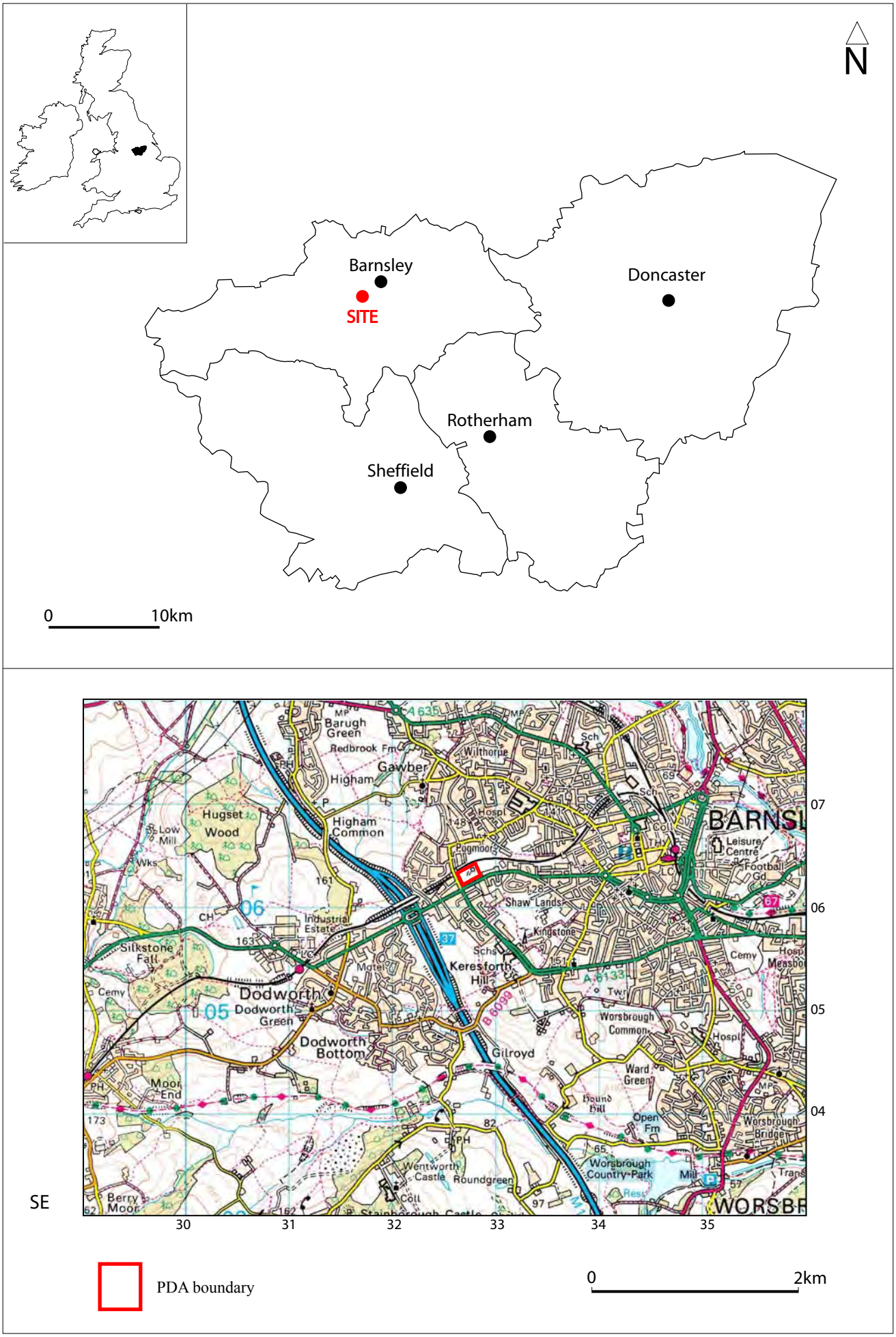


Fig. 1. Site location

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	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA
	SEARCH AREA
2	HERITAGE ASSETS
	HER EVENTS AND MONUMENTS

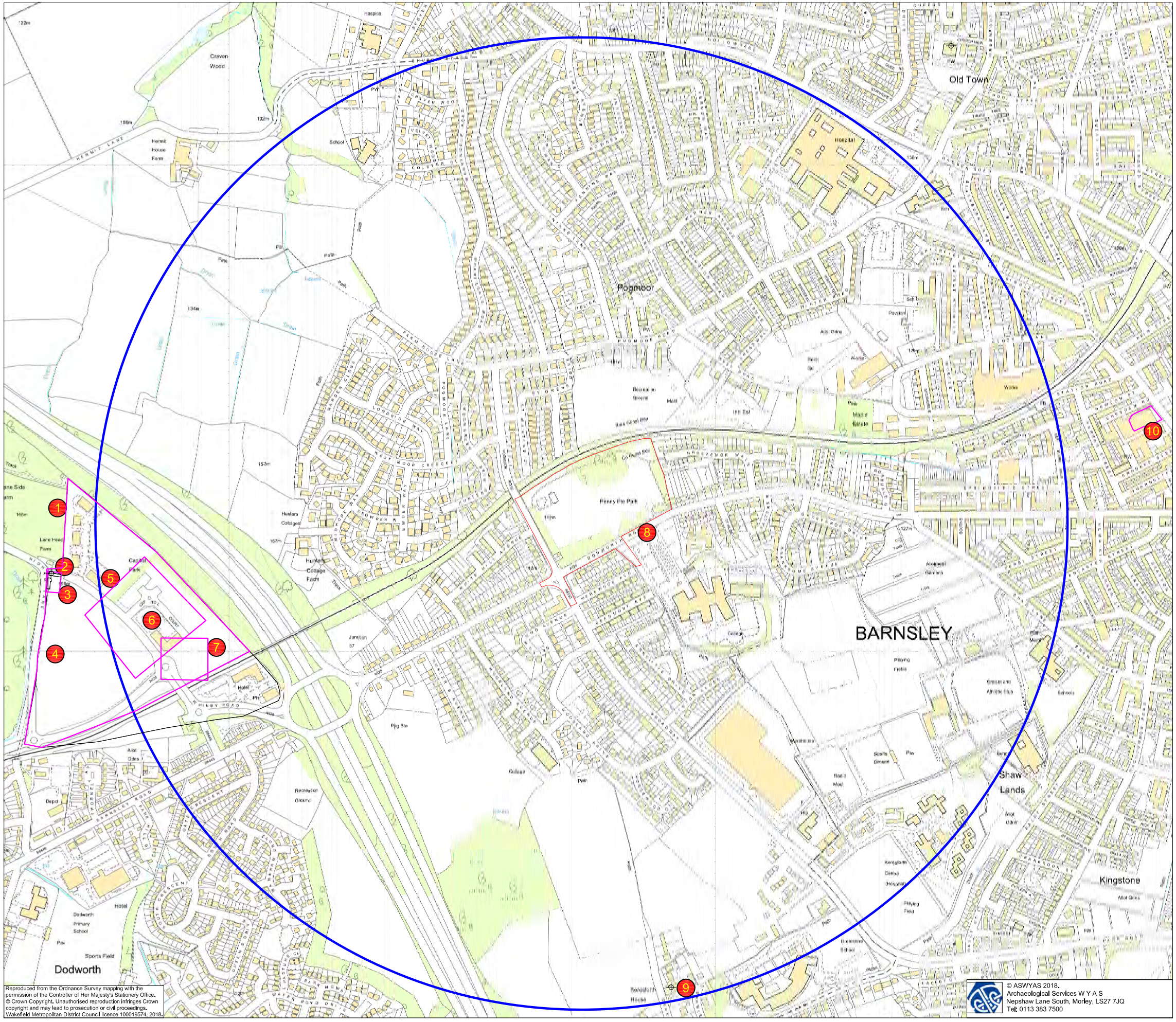


Fig. 2. Site location, showing catalogued heritage assets, 1km study area and proposed development area



Fig. 3. 1779 Barnsley Town Plan showing approximate location of PDA (not to scale)

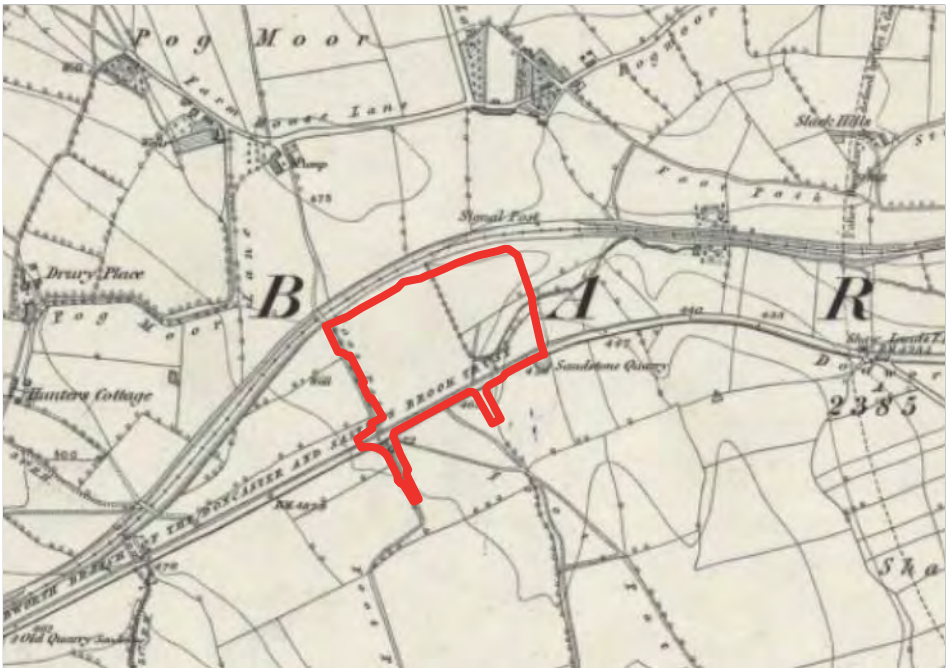


Fig. 4. Composite of extracts from the OS six-inch survey of 1894, showing the PDA (not to scale)



Fig. 5. Composite of extracts from the OS six-inch survey of 1907, showing the PDA (not to scale)

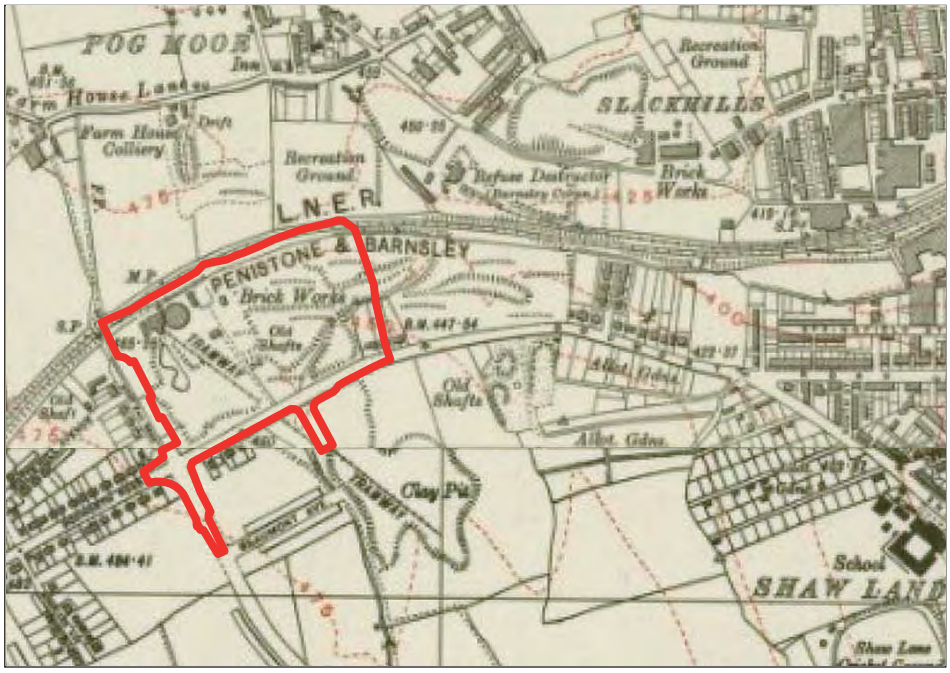


Fig. 6. Composite of extracts from the OS six-inch survey of 1933, showing the PDA (not to scale)



Fig. 7. Composite of extracts from the OS six-inch survey of 1949, showing the PDA (not to scale)



Plate 1. PDA from the eastern boundary looking west



Plate 2. PDA from the western boundary looking east



Plate 3. PDA from the northern boundary looking south



Plate 4. PDA from the southern boundary looking north



Plate 5. Dodworth Road Clay Pits looking east-north-east

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