Land off Pit Lane
Wombwell
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.26.23

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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MAP Archaeological Practice

Client	Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd
Work Type	Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
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County/LPA	South Yorkshire- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
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Contents Page

Figure List		2
Plates		2
Appendices		2
Non-technical Summary		3
1 .	Introduction	4
2.	Site Description	5
3.	Aims and Objectives	5
4.	Policy Context	6
5.	Methodology and Significance Criteria	9
6.	Results	13
7.	Setting of the Heritage Assets	16
8.	Impact of Development	17
9.	Conclusions and Recommendations	18
10.	Bibliography	19

Figure List

Page

1. Site Location and Search Radius. Scale 1:15,000 at A4 20
2. Designated Heritage Assets. (Insert 1:5000 extract of Lidar data) Scale 1:15,000 at A4 21
3. Non-designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:15,000 at A4 22
4. Archaeological Events. Scale 1:15,000 at A4 23
5. Historic Environment Characterisation. Scale 1:15,000 at A4 24
6. Extract of Lidar Data. Scale 1:5000 at A4 25
7. Extracts of OS County Series 1850-1938 Scale 1:10,000 at A4 26
8. Extracts of OS County Series 1948, Provisional mapping 1966-67, and National Grid Mapping 1977-87. Scale 1:10,000 at A4 27

Plates

1. General view of site, facing south 28
2. General view of site, facing east 28
3. General view of site, facing south-east 29
4. General view of site, facing north 29
5. Pit Lane, facing east 30
6. Pit Lane, facing west 30

Appendices

Page

1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -6). 31
2. National Legislation 42

Non-technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the potential impact of the construction of a residential development south of Pit Lane, Wombwell.

Late prehistoric and Romano-British activity is well documented within the vicinity of the site, including at the Scheduled site of 'Romano-British settlements in Wombwell Wood' located approximately 1.3km from the site, and cropmarks depicting an enclosure approximately 190m to the west. Given the prevalence of recorded late prehistoric and Romano-British activity, and the positioning of the site within a wider landscape which may have been associated with the aforementioned settlement, the archaeological potential of the site is currently considered to be moderate and of local to regional significance. It is recommended that a Geophysical Survey, followed by Trial Trenching take place across the site in the first instance, in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the potential survival of archaeological features or deposits.

It is considered that any development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all known nearby heritage assets.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd, to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the impact of the erection of a residential development at the site.

1.2 The author, contributors and editors are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (MCIfA). The report assesses the proposed development and considers its effect on archaeological and built heritage resources (referred to as "heritage assets" as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) within and surrounding the site.

1.3 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments; including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990); and by the National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 16 (2021).

1.4 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A and data derived from Open Street Map (htps://www.opennstreetmap.org/copyright). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in June 2023. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

1.5 All data contained within this report which is derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is reproduced with permission from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. All archaeological mapping should be regarded as indicative, not definitive.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site is located to the south of Pit Lane, west of Wombwell (centred at SE 38705 02970, Fig. 1).

2.2 Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded to the west and south by further agricultural land, to the north by Pit Lane and to the east by residential properties at Windmill Court.

2.3 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists deposits of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, in sinuous bands across the site) (BGS. 2023). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS although Soilscapes (2023) records '*slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils*'.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA. 2020).

3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and assess the Setting and significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.

3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

4. Policy Context

4.1 Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990) and the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in 2021.

4.2 A full summary of relevant national legislation is outlined in Appendix 2.

4.3 *Local Policy-Barnsley Local Plan*

4.3.1 The following policies within the Barnsley Local Plan, which was adopted in 2019, are relevant to the protection of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, and to this application.

- HE1 The Historic Environment
- HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures
- HE6 Archaeology

4.3.2 Policy HE1 States:

- *"We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk. This will be achieved by:-*

  a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.

  - These elements and assets include:-

    i. The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.

    ii. Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.

    iii. A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.

    iv. The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.

v. 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.

vi. The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.

vii. Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.

viii. Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures. The 17th century

ix. Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire.

x. Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.

xi. The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.

b. *By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.*

c. *By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*

d. *By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage*

will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

4.3.3 Policy HS2 States:

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.

4.4 Policy HE6 states:

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

5. Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey, and the Historic Environment Records, Regional, National and International Designations; and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. It covered an area of 1km from the proposed development area.

5.2 The following data sources were available for use during the assessment

- National Heritage List for England
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
- National Archives
- Conservation Area Appraisals
- Aerial Photographs & National Mapping Programme data
- Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, Battlefields, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- Historical documents and photographs

5.3 *Assessment of Heritage Assets*

5.3.1 A Heritage Asset is described in the National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2 Glossary as

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.

Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'.

Heritage Assets include buildings, structures, landscapes, parks, battlefields, towns, villages, factories and earthworks, on the UNESCO World Heritage List, National Heritage List for England and cropmarks, monuments and events on Historic Environment Records/Sites and Monument Record. Built Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, historical associations or events, places and structures of architectural interest. Buried Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, past archaeological investigations, aerial photographic cropmarks, areas of earthworks and geophysical or LIDAR anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

5.4 *Heritage Assets: Types and Significance*

5.4.1 Heritage Assets are assessed in terms of significance and of designation. Designated Heritage Assets are listed as internationally, nationally and regionally important including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. Some Buried or Built Heritage described as Non-designated Heritage Assets may be of National Significance but has not been designated due to its current use or have not been fully assessed in the past

Table 1: Sensitivity and Significance of Archaeological and Historical Monuments

Level of Sensitivity/ Importance	Significance & Monument Type
Very High	Monuments of international significance including Built and buried World Heritage Sites (Including nominated sites)
High	Monuments of national and regional significance including Scheduled Monuments (buried or standing, or non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments) Listed Buildings Registered Parks & Gardens Registered Battlefields Conservation Areas
Moderate	Monuments of regional significance including those of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity, or historical associations.
Low	Sites of local significance which are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
Negligible	Sites with no archaeological or historical significance including areas of modern quarrying or disturbance
Undetermined	The significance of the archaeological and historical record has not been ascertained. **It should be noted that further archaeological investigation has the potential to change the significance and therefore the sensitivity of such sites.**

5.5 *Criteria for Assessing Impacts*

5.5.1 The Proposed Development Area may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area, in the vicinity. Heritage Assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. A critical resource for this report is: *'The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3'* (Historic England 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

Table 2. Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
Major	Very significant effect: major change from baseline conditions Adverse effect When the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects. Beneficial effect The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.
Moderate	Significant effect: moderate change from baseline conditions Adverse effect Development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Effect on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding. Beneficial effect The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.
Slight	Slight effect: small discernible change from baseline conditions Adverse effect Integrity of regionally and nationally important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified. Beneficial effect The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.
Negligible	Very slight or no effect: no discernible change from baseline conditions The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings, or historic landscapes.

6. Results

6.1 *Archaeological Background*

6.1.1 Prehistoric activity is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, particularly at Wombwell Woods to the west. Flints of Mesolithic date were recovered from land to the west of the woodland (Historic England Monument Number 52441) , whilst implements have also been recovered from an outcrop within the woods (Historic England Monument Number 52441). A hengiform monument of presumed late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (HER ID 02849/01) is located approximately 1.3km to the west of the site, although the feature is located within an area of significant Iron Age and Romano-British date and so may be contemporary.

6.1.2 Iron Age and Romano-British activity is well recognised within Wombwell Woods, an area of which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004796). The complex, which comprises settlement features, enclosures, a trackway and field systems, is visible as earthworks (Historic England 2023) and can clearly be discerned in LiDAR data (fig. 3).

6.1.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out on land approximately 990m north-west of the site, on land off Dovecliffe Road, within the vicinity of the aforementioned Scheduled site. (GSB Prospection. 2000). Clearly defined linear features, which were interpreted as being of archaeological origin were identified in the results of the survey. The features likely relate to a field system and associated enclosures with possible pits also identified.

6.1.4 Archaeological work has also been carried out in advance of opencast mining on land to the west of Wombwell Woods. A Geophysical Survey covering an area of 12ha identified anomalies *'indicative of infilled archaeological ditches, forming enclosures that may be part of a more extensive 'ladder settlement''* (WYAS. 2001). A series of ditches on a different alignment were also identified which were on a different alignment to the '*ladder settlement*' and may therefore represent a different phase of activity. Subsequent Trial Trenching (Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2001) confirmed the presence of Romano-British enclosures, akin to those identified in the results of the Geophysical Survey. Earlier activity was inferred by the presence of pits dating to the late Neolithic and the Iron Age (Ibid).

6.1.5 Further activity is speculated by the presence of cropmarks depicting potential archaeological features, such as a possible enclosure located some 190m west of the site boundary (HER ID 03806/01)

6.1.6 Given the prevalence of recognised archaeological activity within the vicinity of the site, LiDAR data was also consulted as part of this assessment (Fig. 6). With the exception of a possible north-east to south-west orientated linear feature, no obvious archaeological features were noted.

6.2 *Historical Background*

6.2.1 Wombwell is recorded in the Domesday Survey as *'Wanbuelle'* as being in the Hundred of Strafforth (Opendomesday. 2023). Three manors are recorded with a total population of thirteen villagers and seven smallholders, recorded assets include woodland and meadow land,

6.2.2 The name is derived from Old English and refers to a spring or stream in a hollow (Mills. 1991).

6.2.3 Wombwell station was opened in 1851 by South Yorkshire Railway (discoverdearne.org.uk. 2023), which largely facilitated the industrial growth of the town. Wombwell Main Colliery, located to the north-west and immediate west of the site, operated between 1853 and 1969 and, at its peak operated over an area of 1300 acres (hemingfieldcolliery.org. 2023). Mineral extraction is well recorded in the area with bell pits also being recorded to the south of the site (HER ID 02853/01).

6.2.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the site as agricultural land bounded to the north and east by a footpath and to the west by further farmland. Wombwell Main Colliery is depicted to the north-west of the site with a section of railway heading north where it joined the Barnsley and Sheffield Branch of the South Yorkshire Railway. Wombwell is shown as a small village, with St Mary's Church labelled.

6.2.5 By the late 19th century Ordnance Survey County Series mapping depicts a brick yard and kilns being present to the immediate west of the site, although no associated features are depicted within the site boundary. By the 1930's the brickyard is shown as sewerage filter beds. A school, and housing had also been constructed close to the colliery. The Chapeltown Branch Extension railway is depicted by the early 20th century, running on a north-west to south-east orientation, to the west of the colliery and east of Wombwell Wood. Extensive expansion of Wombwell, predominantly to the west of the village, had also taken place, with residential areas, a cemetery and allotment gardens depicted. This expansion continued during the 20th century and by the mid 1960's residential property was present to the east of Windmill Road, to the east of the site.

6.2.6 The 1977 edition National Grid map shows no features relating to the colliery to the north-west or immediate west of the site, and sections of the associated railway are depicted as having been dismantled.

6.3 *Site Walkover*

6.3.1 A walkover was carried out in July 2023 at which time the site consisted of a single, recently harvested, agricultural field No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified within the site boundary, nor were any designated heritage assets visible.

6.4 *Historic Environment Record Data*

6.4.1 A 1km radius search (HER search ref. E23_CSY4625) was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) in July 2023.

6.4.2 The data is displayed in tables 3-6 and figures 2-5.no assets are recorded which date to between the Romano-British and Post-medieval periods.

6.5 *Late Prehistoric- Romano-British*

6.5.1 The HER records three non-designated heritage assets of late prehistoric or Romano-British date as being present within the vicinity of the site. All relate to Iron Age or Romano-British settlement within, and within the immediate vicinity of, Wombwell Wood. A single undated record is also present in the data, which describes an undated enclosure within the immediate vicinity of the woodland and the aforementioned archaeological activity. It is therefore likely that the undated feature may be contemporary with recorded late prehistoric or Romano-British activity.

6.6 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

6.6.1 Two Grade II Listed Buildings are located within 1km of the site. The northernmost and southernmost chapels at Wombwell Cemetery (NHLE 1151173 & 1286977). These buildings are discussed in more detail in paragraph 7.3.

6.6.2 Two Post-Medieval or modern Non-designated assets within the search area include lime kilns of presumed 17th century date, located to the south-west of the site, and bell pits located within Wombwell Wood.

6.6.3 Six archaeological events including Geophysical Surveys, Trial Trenching and Watching Briefs have taken place within the vicinity of the site.

6.6.4 The site falls within Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) zone HNY7106 (former open fields) which is defined as

> *'Piecemeal enclosures probably on the edge of the medieval town field. There has been some boundary loss, particularly where the A6195 has cut through fields. There is no legibility of the former open field. Within this polygon are surviving earthworks from railway lines associated with Lundhill Colliery..'*

6.7 *Potential for Unrecorded Sites*

6.7.1 Archaeological activity dating predominantly to the Iron Age or Romano-British period is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, including enclosures (HER ID 03806/01) recorded as being present within 200m of the site boundary. As such, at the time of writing, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate and of local to regional significance.

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England Guidance on the Setting of Historical Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition) December 2017) states that:

> *Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation… its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance." Assessing the setting takes into consideration the heritage asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.*

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as:

> *'…the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'* (NPPF 2019, Annex 2 Glossary).'

7.3 Two Grade II chapels are located within Wombwell Cemetery (NHLE 1151173 & 1286977), the northern most chapel is now used as a store. Both are late 19th century in date and are described by Historic England (2023) as

> *'Mortuary chapel. c1868. By Thomas Dobb of Rotherham. Thinly- coursed sandstone with some contrasting dressings, Welsh slate roof. Single-cell with corner spire. High Victorian style; polychromatic relieving arches, carved and contrasting bands. Battered plinth with chamfered band. Gable-entry front: moulded, pointed doorway with colonnettes; circular window above with foiled openings to sunken ashlar panel; ashlar gable copings with stepped kneelers. Spire to left: square, buttressed base to octagonal turret with slit windows, carved bands and lucarnes. Cusped blind opening to each side beneath grotesques. Tapered spire with more grotesques beneath ashlar top. Rear: 4-light window beneath pierced circular panel. Returns: two 2-light windows flanked by single lights, pierced circular window beneath central gablet. Decorative cut-slate roof, leaded fleche base to ridge. Occasionally used for burial services; some windows boarded and in poor repair. Architect referred to in Barnsley Chronicle, 8/8/1867: cutting in Barnsley Local History Library'.*

7.4 The chapels are located close to the eastern boundary of the large cemetery, in an area which is otherwise dominated by residential property. No intervisibility between the two Listed Buildings and the site, or other designated assets are possible.

7.5 The Scheduled Romano-British Settlement at Wombwell Wood (NHLE 1004796) is located in dense, mature woodland which itself is surrounded by agricultural land, much of which has historically been subject to opencast mining.

8. Impact of Development

8.1 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate and of local to regional significance. This is based on the location of the site within ta wider landscape which may have been utilised alongside the Romano-British settlement at Wombwell Woods. Any development on the site has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological deposits which may be present. With the implementation of appropriate archaeological evaluation, and if necessary mitigation, the development could have a slight beneficial effect through the increased knowledge of the archaeological resource.

8.2 Development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site although, should archaeological activity be identified, it is possible that it would have the potential to increase the understanding of activity within the wider vicinity of the Scheduled Monument.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 The results of the Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment have shown that features associated with Iron Age or Romano-British are recorded within 200m of the site boundary, and as such the potential for comparable archaeological activity to be present within the site boundary should not be dismissed. It is recommended in the first instance that Geophysical Survey be carried out across the site, to be followed by Trial Trenching. This will allow South Yorkshire Archaeology Services to make a reasoned decision regarding the archaeological potential of the site.

9.2 Development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all nearby heritage assets. The appropriate recording of any archaeological features or deposits which may be present within the site has the potential to increase the current understanding of activity within the wider vicinity of the Scheduled Monument at Wombwell Woods.

9.3 It is recommended that an evaluation by Geophysical Survey, to be followed by Trial Trenching, is carried out in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the archaeological potential of the site, and the need for any archaeological mitigation.

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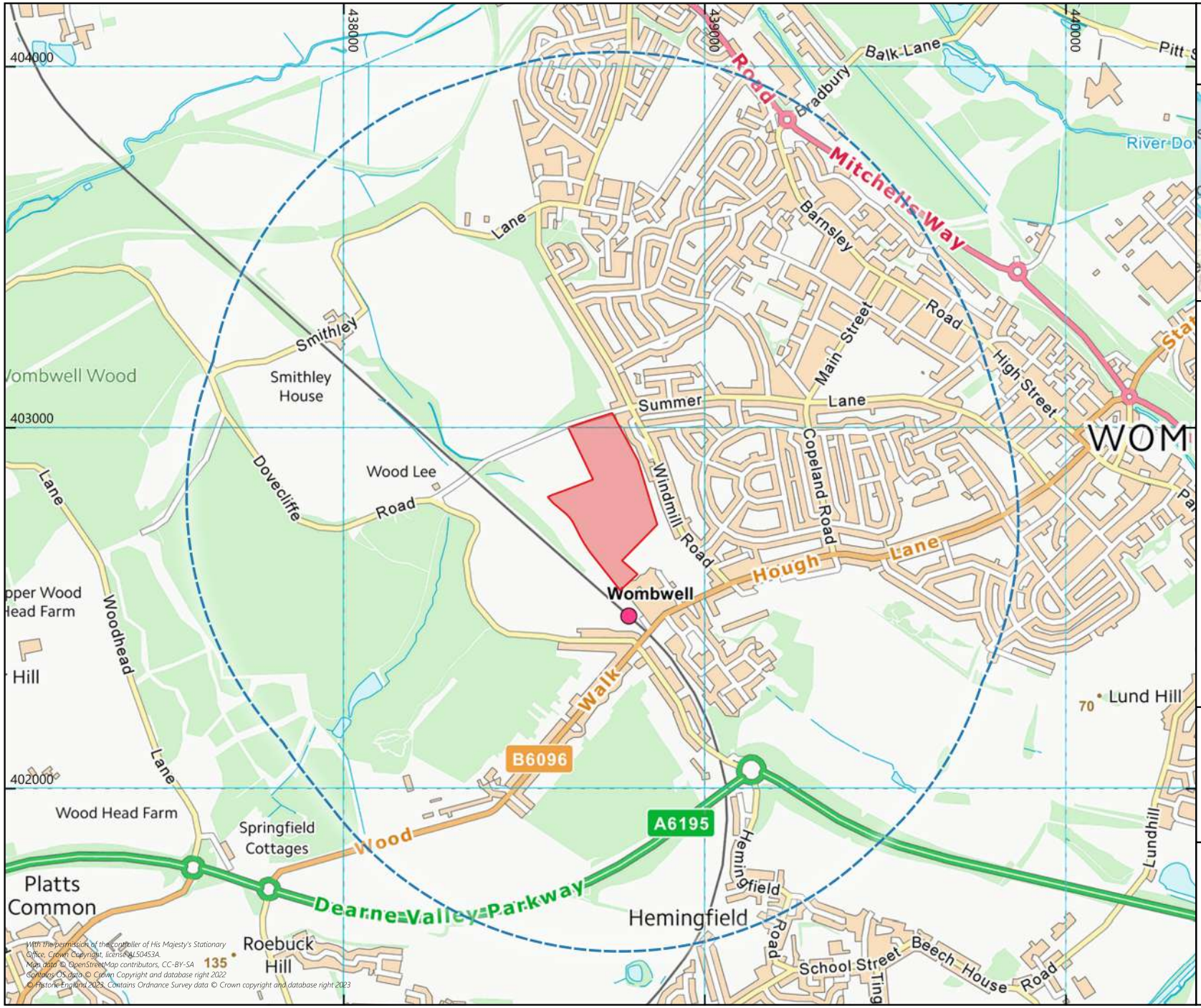


maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius

N

0 150 300 450 600 750 m

Figure 1
Site Location and Search Radius
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A-170823

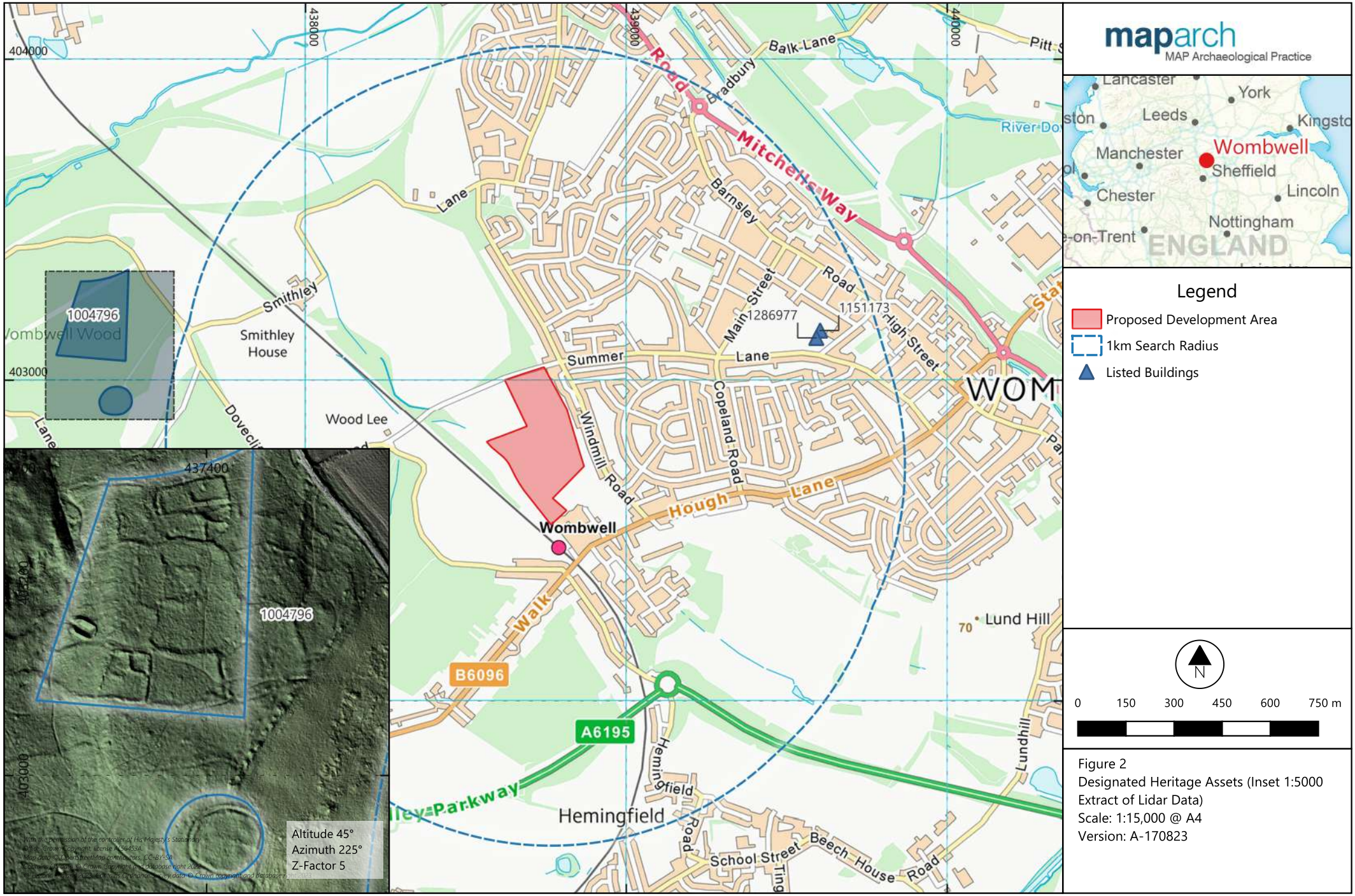
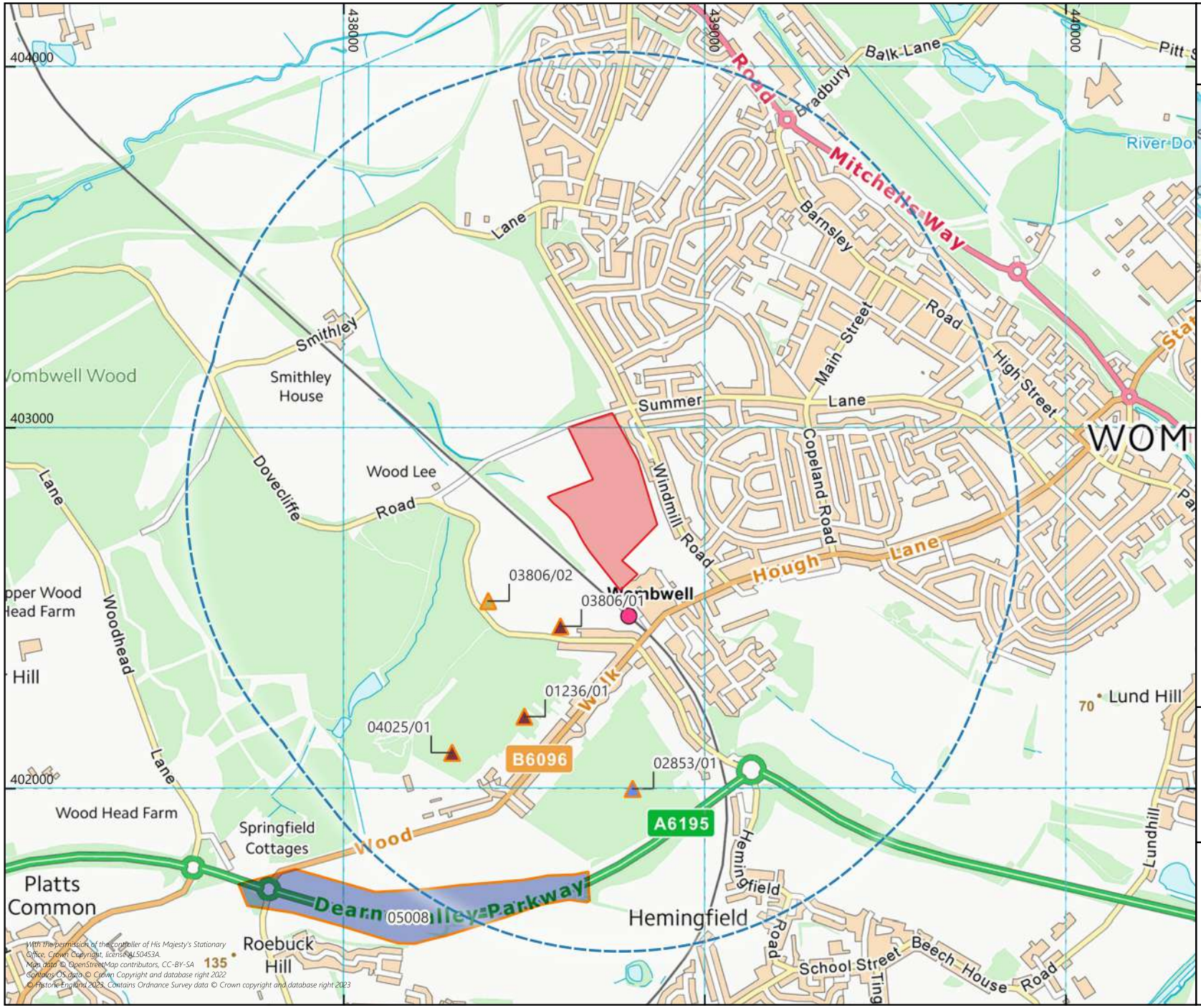


Figure 2
Designated Heritage Assets (Inset 1:5000 Extract of Lidar Data)
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A-170823



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maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

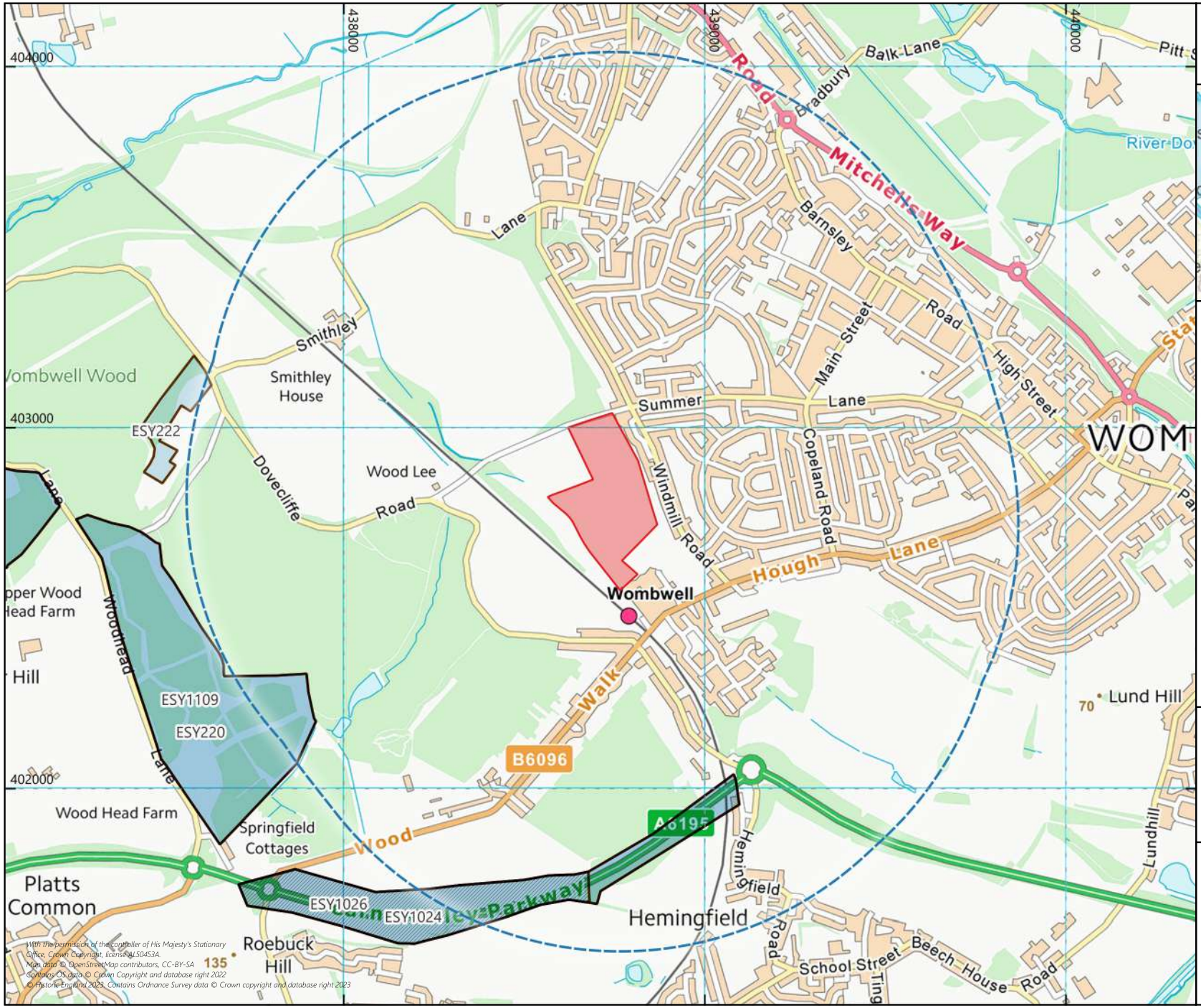
Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius
- Monument Assets by Period
  - Iron Age/Romano-British
  - Post Medieval
  - Unknown
  - Post-Medieval

N

0 150 300 450 600 750 m

Figure 3
Non-designated Heritage Assets
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A-170823



maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius

Event by Type

- Evaluation
- Watching Brief

N

0 150 300 450 600 750 m

Figure 4
Archaeological Events
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A-170823

maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius

HEC by Type

- Commercial
- Enclosure
- Extractive
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
- Settlement
- Woodland

N

0 150 300 450 600 750 m

Figure 4
Historic Environment Characterisation
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A-170823

maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

Legend

Proposed Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Figure 6
Extract of Lidar Data
Scale: 1:5000 @ A4
Version: A170823

maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

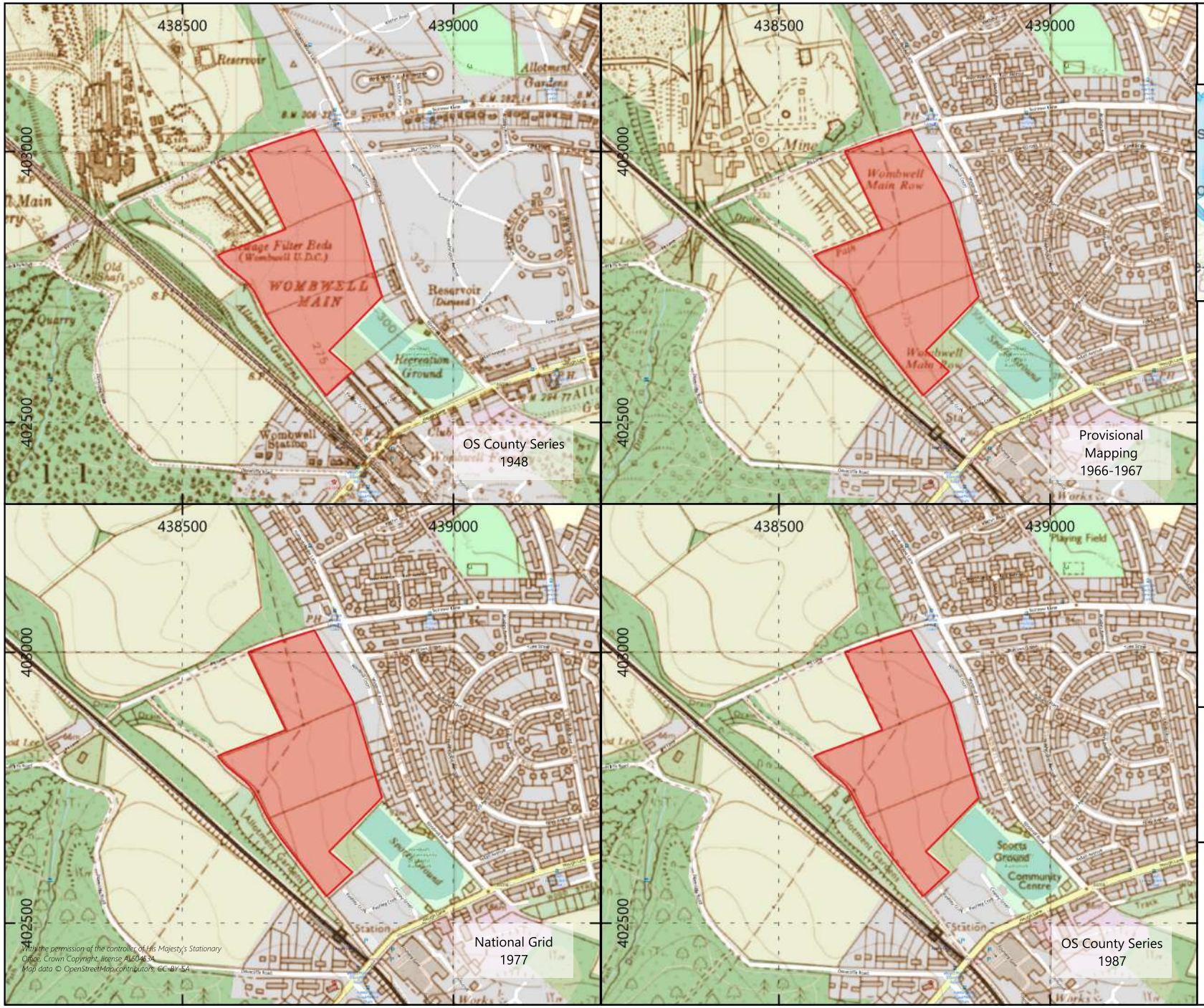
Legend

Proposed Development Area

N

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Figure 7
Extract of OS County Series
1850-1938
Scale: 1:10,000 @ A4
Version: A170823



maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

Legend

Proposed Development Area

N

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Figure 8
Extract of OS County Series 1948, Provisional Mapping 1966-67, and National Grid Mapping 1977-87
Scale: 1:10,000 @ A4
Version: A170823

Plates

Plate 1: General view of site, facing south

Plate 2: General view of site, facing east

Plate 3: General view of site, facing south-east

Plate 4: General view of site, facing north

Plate 5: Pit Lane, facing east

Plate 6: Pit Lane, facing west

Appendix 1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -6).

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets within the vicinity of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade	Impact
1004796	SE 37336 03191 & SE 37408 02938	**Romano-British settlements in Wombwell Wood**	Scheduled Monument	Negligable
1151173	SE 39604 03155	**Northernmost Chapel at Wombwell Cemetery** Mortuary chapel now store. c1868. By Thomas Dobb of Rotherham. Thinly-coursed sandstone with some contrasting dressings, Welsh slate roof. Single-cell with corner spire. High Victorian style: polychromatic relieving arches, carved and contrasting bands. Battered plinth with chamfered band. Gable entry front: moulded, pointed doorway with colonnettes (all restored): circular window above with foiled openings in sunken ashlar panel; ashlar gable copings with stepped kneelers. Spire to right: square, buttressed base to octagonal turret with slit windows, carved bands and lucarnes. Cusped blind opening to each side beneath grotesques. Tapered spire with more grotesques beneath ashlar top. Rear: 4-light window beneath pierced circular panel. Returns: two 2-light windows flanked by single lights, pierced circular window beneath central gablet, windows bricked. Decorative cut-slate roof. Architect referred to in Barnsley Chronicle, 8/8/1867: cutting in Barnsley Local History Library.	II	Negligable
1286977	SE 39592 03132	**Southernmost Chapel at Wombwell Cemetery** Mortuary chapel. c1868. By Thomas Dobb of Rotherham. Thinly- coursed sandstone with some contrasting dressings, Welsh slate roof. Single-cell with corner spire. High Victorian style; polychromatic relieving arches, carved and contrasting bands. Battered plinth with chamfered band. Gable-entry front: moulded, pointed doorway with colonnettes; circular window above with foiled openings to sunken ashlar panel; ashlar gable copings with stepped kneelers. Spire to left: square, buttressed base to octagonal turret with slit windows, carved bands and lucarnes. Cusped blind opening to each side beneath grotesques. Tapered spire with more grotesques beneath ashlar top. Rear: 4-light window beneath pierced circular panel. Returns:	II	Negligible

		two 2-light windows flanked by single lights, pierced circular window beneath central gablet. Decorative cut-slate roof, leaded flhche base to ridge. Occasionally used for burial services; some windows boarded and in poor repair. Architect referred to in Barnsley Chronicle, 8/8/1867: cutting in Barnsley Local History Library.		

Table 4: Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
01236/01	SE 3850 0220	**Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Strip Lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley** Banks and enclosures at the south east edge of Wombwell Wood.	Prehistoric
02853/01	SE 3880 0200	**Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in Wombwell Wood** Bell pits situated in Wombwell Wood	Post-medieval
03806/01	SE 3860 0245	**Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Wombwell** Faint traces of an enclosure visible in a cultivated field adjacent to Wombwell wood.	Prehistoric
03806/02	SE 3840 0252	**Enclosure of Unknown Date, Wombwell** Faint traces of second enclosure visible on two aerial photographs to the west of PIN 3806/01.	Undated
04025/01	SE 3830 0210	**Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, nr Wombwell Wood** Enclosure adjacent to Wombwell Wood.	Prehistoric
05008	SE 3819 0169	**Site of Lime Kilns, Roebuck Hill** Lime kilns found during a watching brief on the new road. 17th century pottery within one of the kilns.	Post-medieval

Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets (events)within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
ESY1024	SE 3879 0180	**Dearne Town Link Road Magnetic Survey** A magnetic susceptibility survey located several anomalies. Survey of Wombwell wood showed possible industrial features.	Geophysical Survey
ESY1026	SE 3879 0180	**Dearne Towns Link Evaluation** Trial trenches between Roebuck Hill and Wombwell Wood. Targeted on anomalies from geophysics. Linear features identified as field boundaries of a field system not aligned with current system. No dating evidence	Trial Trenching
ESY1109	SE 3759 0230	**Trial trenching of proposed Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell**	Trial Trenching

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		An evaluation on c.27ha of land near Wombwell confirmed evidence of Romano-British enclosures in the northern part of the site - as suggested by earlier geophysical survey (ESY220). Few artefacts were recovered although occupation clearly spanned at least the period of the 1st to 3rd/4th centuries AD. A probable late Neolithic pit and a possible Iron Age pit suggest earlier occupation here. The remainder of the site revealed a probable post-medieval ditch and a low density of undated features.	
ESY175	SE 38195 01697	**Dearne Towns Link Road: Archaeological Watching Brief** A watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS in July 1996 as part of the Dearne Towns Link Road development. The watching brief produced evidence for a multi-functional spanning a number of periods including 4 ?17th century lime kilns, bonfire pits, a possible funeral pyre relating to a single cremation on the brow of the hill. There were also a number of trackways and ditches, which could suggest an agricultural function for the site.	Watching Brief
ESY220	SE 37591 02302	**Geophysical Survey of Woodhead Opencast Site, Wombwell** In January 2001 a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was undertaken south-west of Wombwell. The results revealed a number of anomalies that may be part of a more extensive 'ladder' settlement.	Geophysical Survey
ESY222	SE 37488 03023	**Geophysical Survey of Wombwell Wood off Dovecliffe Road** In December 1999 a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was conducted at Wombwell Wood. The results indicate the presence of linear anomalies, which are possibly part of a field system or enclosures. There are also a number of weaker anomalies and pit-type features, which could be related to the known Iron Age/Romano British scheduled site (SAM 119a).	Geophysical Survey

Table 6. Non-designated Heritage Assets – Historic Environment Characterisation records within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6930	SE 3740 0238	Ongoing opencast mine which predominantly fits within the former surveyed enclosures giving partial legibility of the earlier landscape. This land probably was enclosed as part of the Wombwell parliamentary award of 1767 (date from English 1985, 160). It was already enclosed by Jefferys 1775 map.	Extractive
HSY6931	SE 3793 0205	Area of regular straight sided enclosure which was probably part of the Wombwell parliamentary enclosure award of 1767 (date from English 1985, 160). The land was marked as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map. There is no legibility of the former common. There has been some boundary loss	Enclosed Land

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		and the modern roads curving through the area interrupt the former field pattern. Polygon contains archaeological remains of prehistoric and late Iron Age/ Roman remains near to the village of Jump	
HSY6950	SE 3699 0314	Ancient woodland containing earthworks thought to be Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures. Evidence of earlier activity in the area comes from Mesolithic flint finds and a Neolithic/ Bronze Age hengiform monument. (see SY SMR records). Post-medieval activities are indicated by stone quarries and bell pits and the remains of the route of the Wharncliffe Branch railway which served local collieries. Good earthwork survival gives significant legibility of the previous landscape.	Woodland
HSY7034	SE 3908 0107	Ancient piecemeal enclosure at the edge of the township. Much more irregular than the parliamentary enclosures to the north but may have had some boundaries straightened since the medieval period. Hemingfield was only a dispersed collection of farms up to the 19th century although Smith (1961, 103) dates its first documentation to 1276. This indicates the land may have been farmed, but not as part of a townfield system, in the medieval period. Within this polygon there has been some boundary loss in the 20th century. There is partial legibility of the former landscape as some boundaries remain.	Enclosed Land
HSY7091	SE 3903 0150	**Quest Avenue, Hemingfield** Inter war housing, shown on 1938 maps, built broadly within former enclosure boundaries giving fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape. Date of enclosures uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7093	SE 3985 0257	**Chapel Fields, Wombwell** Planned housing estate built by 1931 mapping, includes public baths built for the new estate. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former open town field. The place name Chapel Fields survives onto 1907 mapping. This open field was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of this enclosed landscape as the housing fits within some field boundaries. The route of a footpath is also fossilised in the property boundary south west of Wombwell Infants school. This path cut across the surveyed enclosures indicating it pre dated the enclosure of the town field.	Residential
HSY7096	SE 3930 0288	**Stubbs Road, Wombwell** Some houses built by 1938 maps but roads are laid out for the rest of the estate. Probably built as social housing for	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		the local mining community. Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former medieval open field. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosed landscape in the external boundaries of the estate but no internal divisions survive.	
HSY7097	SE 3961 0286	**Oakfield Junior School and the Gables School, Wombwell** School and Adult education centre shown on 1989 maps. From 1931 this area had been used as a football ground. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former medieval open field. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former enclosed landscape.	Institutional
HSY7098	SE 3948 0318	**Wombwell Cemetery** Cemetery with two mortuary chapels, Church of England and Nonconformist. Cemetery is first mapped in 1893 as Wombwell expands to the north west and south east along the alignment of its medieval historic core. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the layout of the cemetery.	Institutional
HSY7099	SE 3894 0351	**Wilson Street, Wombwell** Large housing estate built between Wombwell Main Colliery and Mitchell Main Colliery. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the external estate boundaries but the layout of the housing overwrites the field pattern.	Residential
HSY7100	SE 3863 0366	**Neville Close and Storey's Gate, Wombwell** Dense housing estate built between Wombwell Main Colliery and Mitchell Main Colliery. Houses built along footpaths rather than roads. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the external estate boundaries but the layout of the housing overwrites the field pattern.	Residential
HSY7101	SE 3863 0400	**Pearson Crescent, Wombwell** Semi detached housing estate built between Wombwell Main Colliery and Mitchell Main Colliery and first mapped in 1989. Less densely built compared to other social housing nearby (HSY7101). This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the external estate boundaries but the layout of the housing overwrites the field pattern.	
HSY7102	SE 3879 0387	**Possible speculative estates, Wombwell** Mix of detached and semi detached housing first mapped in 1989. Built up between social housing estates in small areas; probably speculative housing constructed by private builders. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the external estate boundaries.	Residential
HSY7103	SE 3888 0381	**Playing fields** Playing fields first mapped in 1989. Built up between social housing estates. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the enclosures in the remaining boundaries across the fields.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7104	SE 3973 0199	**Lundhill Colliery and Miners Welfare** Site of Lundhill Colliery, which was in worked between 1855 and 1869 and was used as a pumping station until 1988 (Gill 2007a). The mine was built on an area of piecemeal enclosure of the former open town field. There is no legibility of the former mine in the current golf course but there is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape. A Miners Welfare Recreation ground is marked within this polygon between 1931 and 1937 maps.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7105	SE 3981 0224	**Wombwell Golf Course** Golf course built on an area of fairly regular enclosure of the former open town field. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7106	SE 4019 0213	**Former open fields, Wombwell** Piecemeal enclosures probably on the edge of the medieval town field. There has been some boundary loss, particularly where the A6195 has cut through fields. There is no legibility of the former open field. Within this polygon are surviving earthworks from railway lines associated with Lundhill Colliery.	Enclosed Land
HSY7107	SE 3833 0327	**Wombwell Main Colliery** Site of Wombwell Main Colliery, which was active from 1854 to 1969 (Gill 2007b). The site has now been cleared and probably subject to open cast mining before new straight sided field were reinstated. Formerly this area would have been on the edge of the medieval town field. It was	Enclosed Land

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		enclosed in a piecemeal fashion. There is no legibility of the former uses of this site.	
HSY7108	SE 3886 0253	**Core of Wombwell main** The settlement at Wombwell Main was built by 1893 mapping. It housed the work force at the nearby Wombwell Main Colliery (HSY7107). Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former medieval open field. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). The terraced houses of the original settlement had been knocked down by 1989 and they have now been replaced by small detached properties.	Residential
HSY7109	SE 3856 0222	**Housing within Wombwell Wood** Inter war string settlement running along the roads leading south and west of Wombwell Main. Most of this settlement is first seen on 1937 maps with some slightly earlier. Built on land that was part of Wombwell Wood, an ancient woodland that contains a number of remains of Iron age/ Roman field systems (see HSY6950). There is no legibility of the former landscape.	Residential
HSY7113	SE 3908 0182	**Hemingfield Road** Short terraces with some other housing styles mixed in. First seen on 1931 maps. Built along the route of the railway line running through Hemingfield and Wombwell Main. There is no legibility of the previous enclosures. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7115	SE 3921 0160	**Briery Meadows** Private housing estate. There is no legibility of the previous enclosures. Date of enclosure is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	Residential
HSY7116	SE 3920 0167	**Hill Top, Hemingfield** Private housing estate built on one of the areas of dispersed farmsteads in Hemingfield. There is no legibility of these earlier buildings. The date of the farm is uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103).	Residential
HSY7117	SE 3909 0154	Hemingfield Miners Welfare Recreation Ground Miners welfare first shown on 1931 maps, built within former enclosure boundaries giving fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape. Date of enclosures uncertain but there is place name evidence of Hemingfield from the medieval period (Smith 1961, 103), although this is likely to	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		be just dispersed farms similar to the early 19th century landscape.	
HSY7152	SE 3907 0228	**Wombwell Foundry** Wombwell Iron and Brass Foundry had been built on this site by 1931 mapping. The foundry closed in 2002 and the site is now being developed for housing. The foundry was built on part of Wombwell Wood, an ancient woodland likely to date to at least the medieval period. There is fragmentary legibility of the outline of the woodland in the site boundary.	Industrial
HSY7153	SE 3936 0268	**Hough Lane** Terraced housing that connects Wombwell Main to Wombwell itself. Some of this housing had been built by 1905 with the rest was certainly in place by 1931 but was probably built earlier. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former open town field. The place name Chapel Fields survives onto 1907 mapping. This open field was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape as the housing runs along the road.	Residential
HSY7154	SE 3959 0244	**Wombwell Park** Public Park probably built at the same time as the adjacent housing estate. This was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of a former open town field. The place name Chapel Fields survives onto 1907 mapping. This open field was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell enclosure award (date from English 1985). There was a small plantation within this area, some of the trees may have been incorporated into the park. There is fragmentary legibility of the surveyed enclosure landscape.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7155	SE 3866 0323	**Windmill Hill** Semi detached and detached private housing along Aldham House Lane. Historic maps show Windmill Hill marked in this area. The place name suggests a mill. This land was formerly part of Wombwell's open field and was enclosed in a piecemeal fashion. There is no legibility of the former landscape.	Residential
HSY7156	SE 3862 0346	**Wood View Infant School** School built along side a social housing estate first shown on 1989 maps. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the external estate boundaries.	Institutional
HSY7157	SE 3914 0333	**Wombwell High School**	Institutional

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		Modern school buildings first shown on 1966 maps. Built at a time when Wombwell was expanding with the building of large social housing estates. This replaced nearby school buildings (HSY7158). This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the enclosures.	
HSY7158	SE 3923 0340	**Highfield Court** Private housing built on the site of former school buildings. The school was in place between 1931 and 1989 mapping. It was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of the former town field. The town field was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure ward (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the earlier landscape.	Residential
HSY7159	SE 3917 0353	**Highfield Grange Resource Centre** Home for the elderly. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the enclosures	Institutional
HSY7165	SE 3925 0304	**Summer Lane** Mixture of different housing styles, indicating that the properties were built in a piecemeal fashion. First mapped in 1931 and built on land that would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former town field as the housing follows the sinuous road through the fields. Polygon includes Victoria Almshouses, which are first shown on 1893 maps.	Residential
HSY7166	SE 3960 0328	**Early expansion of Wombwell** Wombwell underwent significant expansion from its historic core from the 19th century onwards. This was at a time when several large collieries opened in the area. Subsequently the population rose considerably and would have been housed in these terraces. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the regular layout of the housing.	Residential
HSY7167	SE 3931 0349	**Bartholomew Street and Barnsley Road** Wombwell underwent significant expansion from its historic core from the 19th century onwards. This was at a time when several large collieries opened in the area. Subsequently the population rose considerably and large numbers of houses were required. Most of the houses	Residential

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		within this polygon were built by 1905 mapping with some later infilling within the same housing pattern. This land would have been part of the open town field. It was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the regular layout of the housing.	
HSY7168	SE 3780 0329	**Realigned boundaries** Historic maps show a series of irregular fields along the edge of Wombwell Wood. These are likely to have been assarted from the ancient woodland. There has been realignment of many of the boundaries within this polygon since the late 20th century. This can sometimes be due to opencast mining in the area but in this case may have been to improve drainage of the land. There is fragmentary legibility of the assarts as the fields nibble the edge of the woodland. There have been Iron Age/Roman earthworks recorded in the polygon.	Enclosed Land
HSY7172	SE 3978 0305	**Housing south west of the High Street** Terraced housing built for the expanding population of Wombwell. The opening of the Dearne and Dove Canal in 1804 opened up new coal markets and encouraged the opening of several large collieries nearby (Glister 1995, 118). This housing is within burgage plots associated with the medieval settlement along the High Street. There is fragmentary legibility of these plots in the orientation of the streets.	Residential
HSY7174	SE 3987 0307	**Wombwell High Street** The medieval settlement of Wombwell had a linear plan form along this road. There is no evidence that Wombwell was granted a market charter but high tax paid by the town in 1334 is suggestive that a substantial amount of trade was taking place. The towns position on the historic London-Richmond road would have aided its development and it the 17th century it was a known stopping place for Halifax Clothiers on their way to London (Hey 1979, 71). There is unlikely to be a substantial commercial core in the medieval period, this would have been a later development. The 19th century saw significant development of the town. The opening of the Dearne and Dove Canal in 1804 gave a wider market for the areas coal (Glister 1995, 118). A number of large collieries opened around Wombwell in the mid 19th century, which drove a significant population expansion. This expansion lead to the development of the Urban District Council of Wombwell who constructed a number of civic buildings, including the town hall that was built in 1897 (Elliot 2001, 64).	Commercial

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		The town centre is still dominated by 19th century buildings although there has been some alterations and modern infilling. The surviving street pattern gives fragmentary legibility of the medieval core.	
HSY7175	SE 3968 0326	**Community and Education Centre** School buildings built by 1893 as part of the expansion of Wombwell. The buildings are still used for educational purposes. The school was built on an area of surveyed enclosure of Wombwell town fields. This was probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former landscape.	Institutional
HSY7188	SE 3984 0369	**Former colliery workings** The Mitchell Main Colliery workings expanded across part of this area by 1938. Later further spoil heaps were added in the west of this polygon. The colliery closed in 1956 but continued to be used for drainage until 1989 (Gill 2007b). The site has now been planted up as an area of woodland. There is fragmentary legibility of the mine workings as the path of the associated railway lines remains. The south western edge of the polygon corresponds to the route of the Dearne and Dove Canal that opened in 1804 (Glister 1995, 118), it is now drained.	Woodland
HSY7195	SE 3939 0362	**Agglomerated fields** Remnant of agricultural land near to Wombwell centre. There has been considerable boundary loss. Formerly an area of surveyed enclosure of the Wombwell town field. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former enclosures.	Enclosed Land
HSY7196	SE 3891 0411	**Aldham Industrial Estate** Modern industrial park of metal sheds. Built on an area of surveyed enclosure of the former open field. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosures as some field boundaries survive between the industrial estate and the adjacent housing.	Industrial
HSY7216	SE 3924 0389	**Mitchell's Terrace** From 1893 to 1966 mapping there is a concentration of terraced housing within this polygon. The name of the terrace, along with its proximity to Mitchell Main Colliery indicate that it was built to house miners. The colliery opened in 1871 (Gill 2007b) and the housing was likely to be built soon after. The land is now part of an industrial park of metal sheds.	Industrial

HER ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		Before being built on this was an area of surveyed enclosure of the former open field. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former enclosures or housing.	
HSY7220	SE 3968 0302	**Former Rectory** Modern housing built within the grounds of the late 19th century rectory. The outline off the rectory garden remains giving fragmentary legibility of the former landscape. There is no legibility of the surveyed enclosure of former open fields that made up this area previously. The enclosure was probably part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award (date from English 1985).	Residential
HSY7221	SE 3947 0348	**Wombwell garages** Commercial properties in Wombwell. Formerly an area of surveyed enclosure of the Wombwell town field. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former enclosures.	Commercial
HSY7222	SE 3968 0338	**Residential** Modern villa development on the edge of Wombwell. Formerly an area of surveyed enclosure of the Wombwell town field. Probably enclosed as part of the 1767 parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former enclosures.	Residential

Appendix 2. National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states

'In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument'.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

National Planning Policy Framework: 16. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

NPPF-16 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

194 In determining application, 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. As a minimum, the historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

199 When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

200 Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a. grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b. assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

201 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a. *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

b. *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

c. *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

d. *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use,*

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment and Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets.

The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.