

South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive

A61 Phase 2: Wakefield Road

Historic environment appraisal

-

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This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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1 Introduction

This historic environment appraisal (hereafter, ‘report’) has been prepared by Ove Arup & Partners Limited (hereafter, ‘Arup’) on behalf of South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (hereafter, SYPTE).

1.1 Project description

The A61 corridor currently suffers from congestion, significant delay, and journey time variation for buses and general traffic. In 2017 Arup undertook a feasibility study to assess the impacts of a range of potential interventions along the A61 corridor in Barnsley. A range of potential schemes were assessed both in isolation and in combination in order to present the options which delivered the greatest benefits in terms of improving journey times and traffic flow.

Significant benefits have been identified from widening of the A61, while upgraded pedestrian footways will enhance opportunities to capitalise on sustainable slow travel modes including walking and cycling.

1.1.1 Location

The proposed development is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 35039 08074. The proposed development site runs along a 376 m (approx.) north/south aligned stretch of the A61 (Wakefield Road) as the road passes through north-east Barnsley, South Yorkshire, and westward onto a small stretch of Smithies Lane. The junction with the B6132 Carlton Road is also included.

1.1.2 Proposed development

The proposed development involves the widening of the A61 at Wakefield Road between its junctions with Smithies Lane and B6132 Carlton Road. The existing road currently comprises two lanes, with a pedestrian footway on either side of the carriageway.

The proposed development seeks to:

- widen Wakefield Road to deliver four vehicle lanes
- keep the existing pedestrian paths on the western side of the Wakefield Road
- move and widened pedestrian paths on the eastern side of the Wakefield Road
- keep the two bus stops (and adjust their form as applicable); and
- construct retaining structures at the back of the footways and reconfigure any entranceways and other existing boundaries as necessary in support of the carriageway expansion.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

- identify built heritage and/or archaeological constraints within the study area;
- establish the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site;
- provide recommendations to inform and guide the design of the proposed development; and
- if applicable, provide suggestions for suitable mitigation measures to reduce possible harm to the historic environment which may be brought about by the proposed development.

2 Methodology

This section presents the approach taken in the production of this report.

2.1 Consultation

Consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) was undertaken by Arup via telephone and email between 7th and 11th October 2021. The purpose of this consultation was to agree the scope of this report as it was felt that, given the nature and location of the proposed development, a proportionate appraisal of the historic environment would be suitable in support of a planning application rather than an in-depth historic environment desk-based assessment.

This approach was agreed with the SYAS county archaeologist who also advised that any surviving built heritage evidence of early mining, the collieries, and colliery housing should be identified to understand if they would potentially experience any impact(s) because of the proposed development. It was also advised that archaeological monitoring of, for example, any ground investigation works would not be required, although the opportunity to view the findings would be useful.

2.2 Standards and guidance

This report has been informed by the professional standards and guidance outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*¹ and *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*².

2.3 Establishing a study area

In line with the standards and guidance presented in Section 2.2, and the approach adopted by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (ASWYAS) for the *A61 Old Mill Lane Scheme, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Watching Brief*³, a study area of 500m has been buffered from the edge of the proposed development site.

The proposed development site and the study area are shown in Figure 1.

2.4 Data sources

The following resources have been used to establish the baseline conditions of the study area described in Section 2.3:

¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2021). *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*.

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2020). *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.

³ Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service. (2018). *A61 Old Mill Lane Scheme, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Watching Brief*.

- Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for Historic Landscape Character (HLC) data, archaeological reports and journals;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) for geological summary data and information;
- Google Earth Pro v7.3.3.7786 (64-bit);
- grey literature (including published and unpublished technical and academic reports and documents) from multiple sources;
- Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database;
- National Library of Scotland (NLS) for historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping;
- Potable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data;
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) data;
- SYAS Local Heritage List; and
- The Coal Authority for historic coal mining data and information.

A range of locally held and/or online texts, research papers, and specialist interest websites and opensource data collections have also been consulted and are individually referenced as applicable.

2.5 Professional judgement

Professional judgement is defined as being informed, reasonable and balanced with respect to outcomes and will be applied as necessary throughout this report.

3 Historic Environment

This section provides an overview of the historic environment of the study area.

3.1 Archaeological and historical background

Unless stated explicitly, the time periods used throughout this report are reflective of the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) *Chronological guide for recording sites and monuments (Periods List)*⁴.

3.1.1 Geological summary

The proposed development site is underlain entirely by a band of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation (Mudstone, Siltstone, and Sandstone) while the wider study area is underlain by three bedrock formations:

- Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation (Mudstone, Siltstone, and Sandstone);
- Woolley Edge Rock (Sandstone); and
- Kent's Rock (Sandstone).

Each of these formations was formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and are indicative of a local environment previously dominated by swamps and the channels and floodplains of rivers⁵.

There are no superficial geology deposits within the proposed development site, however, Alluvium (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) deposits can be found along the course of the River Dearne⁶. The River Dearne runs through the south-western quarter of the study area and lies approximately 140 m from the proposed development site at its closest point.

3.1.2 Previous archaeological assessment and investigation

The HER data shows that no previous archaeological assessments and/or investigations have been recorded within the study area, however:

- an archaeological watching brief [ESY984] is recorded as having been conducted by ARCUS between 2007 and 2008 at Old Mill Lane just outside the study area to the south; and
- while not entered onto the HER, it is known that an archaeological assessment and watching brief was conducted by ASWYAS at Old Mill Lane as part of the A61 Phase 1 Old Mill Lane Bridge scheme.

A summary of the ASWYAS report – which is informed by the content and findings of the ARCUS [ESY984] report and several other previous

⁴ Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (no date) *Chronological guide for recording sites and monuments (Periods List)*.

⁵ British Geological Survey (no date) 'Bedrock Geology', *Geology of Britain viewer*.

⁶ British Geological Survey (no date) 'Superficial Geology', *Geology of Britain viewer*.

archaeological assessments and investigations within its study area – and its conclusions are presented below.

Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (2018)

In June of 2018 ASWYAS were commissioned by Arup to complete an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) and undertake archaeological monitoring (watching brief) work associated with A61 Phase 1 Old Mill Lane Bridge scheme at Old Mill Lane, Barnsley. The Phase 1 development site is approximately 530 m south of the proposed development site and, as such, the study areas for the ASWYAS investigation and this report overlap as shown in Figure 2.

The final ASWYAS combined report⁷ shows that:

- previously unknown remains relating to a 19th century water management system (most likely a mill race) were identified in the area of undeveloped land north of the Old Mill [MSY6718, MSY6719, MSY6720]; and
- because of development within the study area, there is a low potential for encountering in situ archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits.

3.2 Identified heritage assets

This sub-section presents the designated and non-designated heritage assets of the study area and also considers its archaeological potential.

3.2.1 Designated heritage assets

The NHLE database shows that there are no designated heritage assets, including conservation areas, within the study area.

3.2.2 Non-designated heritage assets

A total of five non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the study area, all of which date from the Post Medieval period. Four of these are entered onto the HER while one - Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000] – was identified during the Google Street View Survey. Searches of the PAS database (using a 1 km search area from post code S71 1NF) and the SYAS Local Heritage List did not return any results.

Further details regarding each asset are presented in Appendix A and their locations are shown in Figure 3.

3.2.3 Archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of the proposed development site is considered to be negligible. This is because:

⁷ Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service. (2018). *A61 Old Mill Lane Scheme, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Watching Brief*.

- any archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits which pre-dated the 19th Century would have been destroyed following the establishment of the collieries; and
- the proposed development site would also have experienced further disturbance and the likely destruction of any in situ archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits of a late Post Medieval date during the 20th Century when the road was upgraded and the various modern domestic and commercial properties which face onto the road were constructed.

It is possible, however, that some limited evidence of the coal mining activity associated with the Wallsend Main Colliery may survive in the area of scrubland beyond the upstanding remains of the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000], just within the bounds of the proposed development site opposite the junction of the A61 and Smithies Lane. Similarly, remains of the former Post Medieval domestic terraces which formed an L-shape at the junction of the 61 Wakefield Road and the B6132 Carlton Road may still survive belowground at this location.

3.3 Historic land use and development

This sub-section examines how the landscape of the study area has changed over time.

3.3.1 Coal mining

Because of its location within the Pennine Coal Measures, the study area was subjected to extensive coal extraction during the Post Medieval period. The Coal Authority data shows that the study area is located within a Surface Coal Resource Area and several areas of Past Shallow Coal Mine Works and Surface Mining (Past and Current) works have been confirmed throughout. The closest of these areas to the proposed development site are located:

- just beyond its northern edge (at the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and the B6132 Carlton Road); and
- immediately east from the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and Smithies Lane and extending south-eastward over Burton Bank.

The entire proposed development site lies within an area categorised as ‘Probably Shallow Coal Mine Workings’ by The Coal Authority. Multiple past mine shaft and mine adit locations are marked throughout the proposed development site and wider study area.

Because of copyright restriction and data acquisition limitations, it has not been possible to reproduce The Coal Authority data within this report. It can, however, be viewed online for free via The Coal Authority online map viewer⁸.

⁸ The Coal Authority. (no date). *Interactive Map*.

3.3.2 Historic map regression

Because of copyright restrictions, it has not been possible to reproduce the historic OS maps used in this regression. They can, however, be viewed online for free via the National Library of Scotland online map viewer.

Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet 274. Surveyed 1850 to 1851. Published 1855⁹

This edition of the OS map shows that the majority of the study area is undeveloped and is in use as enclosed agricultural land. Key landscape features include Smithy Wood and Athersley Wood which are located to the north-west and north-east respectively.

The proposed development site traces the route of the Wakefield to Sheffield Trust turnpike which is the foundation of the modern A61 and runs from Old Mill [MSY6718, MSY6719, MSY6720], outside of the study area to the south, northward to beyond the study area boundary in the north. The proposed development site is located at the centre of the only real area of settlement and activity within the study area. The Woodman Inn and what are likely to be several domestic residences are marked on the eastern side of the turnpike, and the Smithy Corn Mill and Smithy Wool Mill [MSY6722 & MSY6723], their associated mill race, and the Barnsley Waterworks Supply Reservoir are all marked on its western side. Beyond these, at the very western edge of the study area, the Barnsley Canal [MSY5993] and Gawber New Colliery can be found.

Evidence for the extraction of raw materials within the study area appears to be limited to sandstone extraction from Old Quarry and Burton Bank Quarry which are located east of the Wakefield Road and proposed development site in the area of Burton Bank.

Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Surveyed 1888 to 1890. Published 1894¹⁰

This edition of the OS map shows considerable change to the land use of the study area since the survey and publication of the previous edition. This change has been brought about by the industrialisation of the region and, with regard to the study area, the extraction of coal.

At the very northern edge of the study area, East Gawber Hall Colliery has been established and Smithy Wood has been completely cleared. Unlike Smithy Wood, Athersley Wood survives, although it appears to have been subjected to stone extraction. At the northern edge of the proposed development site Primrose Main Colliery and the Wharncliffe Carlton Colliery have been established. Although close neighbours, the two colliery sites are separated by the route of the Barnsley Colliery Railway Extensions and the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway (MS&LR) which run on a north-south alignment through the study area to the east of the Wakefield Road – which is no longer a turnpike.

⁹ National Library of Scotland. (no date). *Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet 274. Surveyed 1850 to 1851. Published 1855.*

¹⁰ National Library of Scotland. (no date). *Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Surveyed 1888 to 1890. Published 1894.*

The Woodman Inn, Smithy Corn Mill and Smithy Wool Mill [MSY6722 & MSY6723], and their associated mill race are all no longer marked, although it is not clear to what extent they have been demolished or repurposed to works associated with coal extraction and/or the railways. There is still evidence of domestic settlement in the area and municipal developments such as a school building.

To the west of the proposed development site, immediately west of the River Dearne, The Fleets – a large reservoir and water management complex – has been established. The course of the Barnsley Canal [MSY5993] is now marked as Aire & Calder Navigation (Barnsley branch) and New Gawber is no longer marked as a colliery.

No notable change to the landscape to the east of the Wakefield Road and proposed development site (marked as Burton Bank) can be seen.

Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Revised 1904. Published 1907¹¹

This edition of the OS map for the study area shows limited change since the last edition but provides a greater level of detail. At the northern edge of the study area, East Gawber Hall Colliery is still marked, but the area in which it is set is marked as ‘Smithy Wood’ – although the woodland itself has been cleared, the place name clearly remains in use. The Royal Arms Inn has been established on the Wakefield Road just south of the colliery.

The central part of the study area – the area surrounding the junction of the A61 with Smithies Lane and the B6132 Carlton Road – is now marked a ‘Smithies’. As well as the school building, two inns are marked. Although not named, it is possible that one is The Woodman Inn. Both Primrose Main Colliery and the Wharncliffe Carlton Colliery are still marked, and the mill race is also now shown once more. Its course remains unchanged, although it now connects to Monk Bretton Paper Mill [MSY6721].

Just south of ‘Smithies’ the land to the east and west of the Wakefield Road is marked as part of Wallsend Main Colliery while to the west The Fleets are now labelled as part of ‘Smithies Sewage Works (Monk Bretton U.D.C.).

No notable change to the landscape to the east of the Wakefield Road and proposed development site (marked as Burton Bank) can be seen.

Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Revised 1929. Published 1932¹²

This edition of the OS map suggests that all the colliery sites marked on earlier editions have been closed and the land that they once occupied has either been left as post-industrial scrub and waste or, as is the case for the section of the Wakefield Road which extends southward from ‘Smithies’, turned over to

¹¹ National Library of Scotland. (no date). *Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Revised 1904. Published 1907.*

¹² National Library of Scotland. (no date). *Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Revised 1929. Published 1932.*

planned domestic housing. Large parts of the study area close to the proposed development site now feature areas of planned domestic residences, several of which include ‘Allotment Gardens’.

The Monk Bretton Paper Mill [MSY6721] to the east of ‘Smithies’ is now marked as ‘disused’ and The Fleets, while still marked as water bodies, are also labelled ‘Old Sewage Works’. The colliery railway branches appear to have been removed with the collieries, however, the MS&LR mainline survives and is now part of the London & North Eastern Railway (LNER) and is marked as such.

Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Revised 1948. Published 1949¹³

This edition of the OS map shows no notable change to the proposed development site but does show the expansion of several of the settlement located around the edge of the study area, including – most notably – the town of Barnsley to the west.

3.3.3 Historic landscape character

The proposed development site partially covers four character-type areas. Moving from south to north, the largest of these is the area of Warehousing, which then gives way to an area of mixed Villas/Detached Housing. The northernmost tip of the proposed development site straddles areas of Private Housing Estate and Terraced Housing. Historically, this same area comprised:

The wider study area comprises further areas of the above character types but also predominant areas of:

- Planned Estate (Social Housing) to the north-east;
- Private Housing Estate and Commons and Greens to the east and south-east;
- Distribution Centre and Other Industry to the north-west; and
- Valley Floor Meadows, Reservoir, and Playing Fields/Recreation Ground to the west and south-west.

These areas, and further smaller interspersed character areas, are shown in Figure 4.

3.3.4 Google Street View

A virtual survey of the proposed development site was conducted using Google Street View. The purpose of this survey was to identify any potential heritage assets which may not be entered onto the HER (see Section 3.2.2) but may be marked on the historic OS maps discussed above and survive either in whole or in part. The extent of the proposed development site was assessed from north to south, starting at the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and the B6132 Carlton Road.

¹³ National Library of Scotland. (no date). *Ordnance Survey, Yorkshire: Sheet CCLXXIV.NE. Revised 1948. Published 1949.*

The available historic mapping shows an L-shaped row of terrace housing at this junction – with the foot of the ‘L’ facing the Wakefield Road and the length of the terrace extending eastward and facing Carlton Road. While this row of terraces survives unchanged along the Carlton Road, it appears that those houses that comprise the ‘L’ at the junction have been demolished; most likely to make way for the modern A61 and the current junction. Two later domestic properties have been constructed at this corner set back from, and facing, the A61 Wakefield Road.

At the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and Smithies Lane, an ‘Inn’ and ‘P.O.’ (Post Office) is marked on several editions of the historic OS mapping, although it is never named. The Street View survey shows a pair of attached, small streetside buildings of likely late Post Medieval date at this location. Their architectural form suggests a 19th century construction date and one of the pair retains a wall-mounted post box in its street face. It is therefore considered likely that these buildings are the surviving elements of the inn and post office marked on the historic OS map and may have historic interest and limited architectural interest. Along the edge of the footway on the eastern side of the A61 Wakefield Road –north-west of the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and Smithies Lane and running on a north/south alignment – is a low wall constructed from worked stone. While the area behind the wall is now an area of scrubland, it is situated in the part of the proposed development site that was once Wallsend Main Colliery and it is therefore considered likely that this may be the colliery boundary wall. These upstanding remains may, therefore, have some historical interest and have been added to this report as a new heritage asset: Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000].

The southern-most part of the proposed development site would also have been part of the Wallsend Main Colliery; however, it appears from the survey that any contemporary structures or boundaries were removed when this part of the A61 Wakefield Road was developed for commercial use.

4 Conclusion

This appraisal finds that, should it be brought forward as described in Section 1.1.2, the proposed development would likely have a direct physical impact upon:

- the upstanding remains of the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000] – which would be destroyed in order to accommodate the wider carriageway and footway;
- any in situ archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits within the area of scrubland which was once part of the Wallsend Main Colliery; and
- any possible in situ remains of the former domestic terraces at the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and the B6132 Carlton Road.

Professional judgement suggests that:

- the upstanding remains of the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000] is of low heritage interest because it may be the only upstanding and surviving part of the Wallsend Main Colliery. It is a contemporary structure to other surviving built heritage assets from the Post Medieval period – and particularly those associated with coal mining – located throughout the study area;
- any archaeological material which may survive in the area of scrubland (and is a small part of the Wallsend Main Colliery) is considered likely to be of negligible heritage interest. This is because any such material is likely to comprise examples of ephemeral material culture and waste material rather than structural remains or workings which, according to the available historic mapping, were located further to the east within the former colliery site;
- any archaeological remains which do survive below ground at the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and the B6132 Carlton Road would most likely comprise the disturbed/partially destroyed foundations of the former buildings and would be of negligible heritage interest; and
- the proposed development is unlikely to bring about any physical impact(s) to any of the built heritage assets of the proposed development site or study area or bring about adverse change(s) to their settings where this contributes to their significance.

Consultation with Arup's design engineers has determined that because of the topography of the plot adjacent to the proposed development site, a much taller (and more specifically engineered) wall structure than the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000] would be required to safely retain level change. It was also noted that there would likely be insufficient stone in the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000] to achieve this.

4.1 Recommendations

4.1.1 Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000]

While it is not possible to retain the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000], it may be possible to re-use some of the fabric within the new retaining wall which will be constructed as part of the proposed development. Provided that the new structure is constructed from, or faced with, newer stone of the same type and cut in the same style, the legibility of character would be retained. The re-use of the original fabric would, however, be conditional upon the quantity and quality of the available material and subject to cost analysis.

Should it not be possible to re-use the original fabric, this report recommends that the new retaining wall structure be constructed from, or faced with, a new stone of the same type present within the historic buildings of the proposed development site. It should also, so far as reasonably practicable, be cut and laid/set in the same style/with the same bond as the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000].

4.1.2 Archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits

Should Ground Investigation (GI) works be undertaken, it is recommended that the proposed scope of investigation and sampling is shared with the SYAS county archaeologist. The purpose of this would be to establish if accompanying, meaningful archaeological monitoring could aid in the refinement of the current understanding of archaeological potential. Any such monitoring could inform the scope and extent of the mitigation proposed in Section 4.2.2.

4.2 Proposed mitigation

4.2.1 Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000]

As disassembling and reinstating the Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall [9000] as part of the proposed development is not possible, it is recommended that, once cleared of the current overgrowth and prior to any construction/demolition work, this heritage asset is subjected to historic recording. The scope of this recording would need to be agreed with the SYAS county archaeologist, but it is considered reasonable that a Level 1 recording¹⁴ would be appropriate. Once recording is complete, any original fabric of suitable quality could then be incorporated into the new retaining wall as discussed in Section 4.1.

4.2.2 Archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits

It is possible that archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits associated with the previous domestic residences at the junction of the A61 Wakefield Road and the B6132 Carlton Road, and at the site of Wallsend Main Colliery, may survive

¹⁴ Historic England. (2016). *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* [Page 22].

in situ. To that end, it is suggested that any initial ground works and excavation conducted in these areas is accompanied by archaeological monitoring (watching brief), the scope of which would need to be agreed with the SYAS county archaeologist prior to the commencement of any construction/demolition and site preparation works.

Abbreviations and glossary

Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeological Data Service
ASWYAS	Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service
BGS	British Geological Survey
FISH	Forum for Information Standards in Heritage
GI	Ground Investigation
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NLS	National Library of Scotland
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
SYAS	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
SYLTE	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive

Glossary

Adit	Surface level entrance to an underground mine which is horizontal or nearly horizontal, and enables access, the drainage of water, ventilation, and the extraction of minerals.
Fulling	Also known as tucking or walking, is a step in woollen clothmaking which involves the cleansing of cloth to eliminate oils, dirt, and other impurities, and to make it thicker. The practice died out with the modernisation of the industrial revolution.

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Figures

Figure 1 Proposed development site and study area

Figure 2 A61 Phase 1 development site and ASWYAS study area

Figure 3 Non-designated and new heritage assets

Figure 4 Character areas

Appendix A

Gazetteer

A1 Non-designated heritage assets

The table below sets out the non-designated heritage assets identified within the study area. Identified from South Yorkshire HER, these assets are curated chronologically by period.

Period	Sub-period	HER No.	New Asset No.	Asset Name	Asset Description	Type	Extant / Non-extant
Uncertain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prehistoric (1,000,000BC-AD43)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palaeolithic (1,000,000BC-10,000BC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mesolithic (10,000BC-4,000BC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neolithic (4,000BC-2,200BC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronze Age (2,600BC-700BC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Age (800BC-AD43)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romano-British (AD43-AD410)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Medieval (AD410-AD1066)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medieval (AD1066-AD1540)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Period	Sub-period	HER No.	New Asset No.	Asset Name	Asset Description	Type	Extant / Non-extant
Post Medieval (AD1540-AD1901)	-	MSY5993; MSY5631		Barnsley Canal (Disused)	Route of the Barnsley Canal. Constructed c.1792 and in use until c.1914. Restored throughout the late 20 th and early 21 st centuries.	Monument	Extant
	-	MSY6721	-	Monk Bretton Paper Mill	Likely site of a water-powered paper mill identified from the will of Edwards Roads (d.1666/7). The parish records also mention the trade of paper maker. In 1726 and 1729 John Rhodes of Burton Smithies, paper miller, is mentioned. Further references to the family and papermakers are made. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, it seems that some members of the Roads or Rhodes family commenced or continued paper making at Lwden Mill in Worsborough Dale. Burton Smithies is in the Dearne valley, and two centuries later paper is again produced there.	Monument	Non-extant
	-	MSY6722	-	Burton Smithies Paper Mill and Corn Mill	Site of a water-powered paper mill and possible earlier (Medieval) corn mill. In 1869 Thomas Marsden of Dearne Mills negotiated a 14-year lease of their premises at Smithies. A Papermaker's Directory of 1876 lists ... the Smithies works [which] produced shops, white and coloured, royal hands, mill wrappers etc., later expanded to pink, purple, blue and white shops, and titlers. In 1903 it adds starch papers.	Monument	Non-extant

Period	Sub-period	HER No.	New Asset No.	Asset Name	Asset Description	Type	Extant / Non-extant
					A late 13 th century corn mill belonging to Monk Bretton is named in charters. The corn mill was acquired by the Barnsley Waterworks Company in 1855. The site was lease to Thomas Marsden in 1869.		
	-	MSY6723	-	Burton Smithies (Monk Bretton) Fulling Mill / Paper Mill and Wool Mill	Site of a water powered corn mill. There is also documentary evidence for a fulling mill. Several mills are referred to in archive documents without maps. It is also likely that there was a 14th century (Medieval) fulling mill in this location. In 1625, George Wood purchased Smithies of the Crown, and in 1693 he occupied a large property with a brewhouse and mill. One of the Earl of Halifax papers relating to this area mentions George Wood and a Fullinge Milne in 1613. In 1705, John Wood occupied the site, and a deed mentions a corn mill and a paper mill. John Rhodes of Burton Smithies was referred to as a paper miller in 1726. In 1771, Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire names Smithies Mill. An 1839 map shows a mill and also a bleach ground 300 m NW. In 1841, Mary Fox and her twin sons George and James, (and also Samuel Elliott, in a nearby property), are all millers. An 1855 map shows Smithies Mill for corn (and Barnsley Waterworks between the mill race and the river).	Monument	Non-extant

Period	Sub-period	HER No.	New Asset No.	Asset Name	Asset Description	Type	Extant / Non-extant
					A woollen mill is marked on 1855 mapping, it is uncertain if this is water powered		
	-	-	9000	Wallsend Main Colliery Boundary Wall	Likely boundary wall to the Wallsend Main Colliery.	Monument	Extant
20 th Century (AD1901-AD2000)	-	-		-	-	-	-
21 st Century (AD2001-AD2100)	-	-		-	-	-	-