



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Lundhill Road

Wombwell

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Report no. 2881
July 2016

Client: Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire



Lundhill Road Wombwell South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on land at Lundhill Road, Wombwell, South Yorkshire. There is no evidence for archaeological or historical settlement activity in the proposed development area, although there is evidence of medieval activity in the surrounding vicinity. The site has remained largely undeveloped which also raises the possibility that early activity may survive in the area.



Report Information

Client: Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire
Address: 3 Hepton Court, York Road, Leeds, LS9 6PW
Report Type: Desk-based Assessment
Location: Lundhill Road, Wombwell
County: South Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 40426 01915
Period(s) of activity: Medieval, post-medieval
Report Number: 2881
Project Number: 6415
Site Code: LRW 16
Date of report: July 2016
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire to undertake a desk-based assessment on land at Lundhill Road, on the south-eastern limits of Wombwell, South Yorkshire.

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

Site location and topography

The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 5.08 hectares on the south-eastern edge of Wombwell, centred at SE 40426 01915 (Figs 1 and 2). The site is located to the east of Lundhill Road, to the south of Dove Road and to the west of Elsecar Canal. The land to the south of the proposed development is occupied by a single residential property and its surrounding land.

The site is situated on ground sloping gently from north to south between approximately 49m AOD and 42m AOD. The land is currently occupied by grass meadow (see Plates 1 to 4). The study area comprises a 1km area of land centred on the proposed development site (Fig. 2).

Geology and soils

The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, described as sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, no superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2016). The soils are classified as Rivington 1 association and are described as well drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Information Sources

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

Where events and monuments listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type (**3**). Where listed buildings are mentioned in the text, these are given the suffix ‘B’ (e.g. **B3**).

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the South Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR).

The holdings of the South Yorkshire County Record Office were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

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

Published and unpublished sources

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

Geological and soil surveys

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 2nd July 2016 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations. Access was limited to public rights of way, however, and the current crop precluded the identification of any structures or features.

3 Assessment Criteria

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

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

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*)

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

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 5. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 4.

4 The Study Area

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

No archaeological sites or historic features have been identified within the proposed development site, but fourteen archaeological events or monuments and five listed buildings have been recorded in the wider study area (Fig. 2). These features are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 5.

Designated sites or areas

There are five listed buildings (**B1, B2, B3, B4** and **B5**) but no designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields.

Previous archaeological investigations

There have been no previous archaeological investigations carried out within the proposed development site. In the wider search area, several sites have been subject to archaeological

investigation.

To the west of the site a geophysical survey at Cemetery Road, Hemingfield (2) produced responses consistent with ridge and furrow cultivation.

To the north of the site at Park Street (4) an archaeological trial trench evaluation and test-pitting scheme identified a large quantity of medieval pottery and remnants of a 19th-century housing development.

A geophysical survey around Wombwell Old Hall (7) identified several anomalies but they remain undated.

A scheme of archaeological fieldwalking and a watching brief was also undertaken on a gas pipeline to the south of the proposed development area (10, 11), this identified several archaeological features, some of medieval and post-medieval date.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The proposed development site lies within an area of enclosed land listed as a medium sized (2-10ha) post-medieval to modern piecemeal enclosure (HSY7106). It is described as semi-regular in pattern with straight hedgerow boundaries with some boundary loss since 1850.

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Prehistoric period

The earliest human activity within northern Britain probably followed the retreat of the ice sheets around 10,000 BC, as small nomadic groups gradually moved north with the improving climate. Evidence for human activity in the Palaeolithic period is limited in South Yorkshire and no evidence for Palaeolithic activity has been identified in the study area.

The nomadic nature of the Mesolithic groups meant that they left few remains and archaeological evidence for this period is largely limited to finds of flint implements (Manby 2003), although no such evidence is recorded from within the study area.

No evidence for later prehistoric activity is known within the PDA.

Iron Age and Roman period

Roman activity in Wombwell has been identified with a 2nd-century Roman enclosure complex excavated approximately 2km to the west (SMR: 03806/01), here a sequence of enclosures of possible Iron Age origin, was identified (Ottaway 2013).

Evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity within the search area is limited to a series of cropmarks (13 and 14) to the east of the proposed development site. These have been assigned an Iron Age or Roman date but no datable evidence has been recovered from them to confirm this.

Medieval period

Wombwell is mentioned three times in the Domesday Book (Open Domesday 2016), where it forms part of the Wombwell Manor and comprised multiple ploughlands, meadowland and an area of woodland. The land itself was quite small but had a fairly large tax yield (*ibid.*).

The Wombwell family had been associated with Wombwell throughout the medieval period, with holdings in the village as early as 1137 (Ryder 1982). By 1452 a manorial complex, including a domestic chapel is in existence and by the 15th century the hall (6) had become a fortified manor (ASWYAS 1998) before falling into decline by the mid-18th century and eventually being demolished in the mid-19th century.

In addition to the medieval manor, the Church of St Mary's (3) is medieval in origin, although it appears to have been extensively refurbished in 1835. Excavations nearby (4) produced evidence of further medieval activity.

Post-medieval and modern periods

The increase in coal mining in the region led to a growth in the population and size of towns and villages across South Yorkshire in the 19th century. The Cortonwood Colliery, to the south of the site (See Figs. 3-8) was opened in 1873.

Some heritage assets exist within the search area. Brampton Hall (12), on Manor Road, to the south-east of the proposed development site dates to the 18th century. A farmhouse complex to the south-west of the proposed development site (B1, B2 and B3) that dates to the mid-18th century through to the 19th century and a row of 19th century houses with 20th century alterations (B5) to the north are noted. To the south of the site is a 19th-century bridge (B4), built to span the Elescar canal.

Map Regression

The OS survey of 1849 (Fig. 3) shows the proposed development site as two enclosed fields adjacent to the Elescar canal. A coal pit is recorded to the south of the site and Hemmingfield Lane lies to the west.

The OS survey of 1895 (Fig. 4) shows little change from the 1849 map, however an engine house has been constructed at the site of the coal pit and Hemmingfield Lane is now known as Lundhill Road. Lundhill Colliery has also been constructed to the west of the site.

The OS survey of 1910 (Fig. 5) continues to show the proposed development site as two enclosed fields. A sewage works has been constructed to the south-west of the site. The survey of 1930 (Fig. 6) shows the Elescar canal as disused but no other changes are apparent.

The OS survey of 1948 (Fig. 7) shows the construction of a small housing development to the north of the proposed development site, which has been greatly expanded upon by the 1990 OS survey (Fig. 8) where it reaches the northern limit of the site.

5 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the SYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by SYHER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Event and Monument Records

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref. or Monument No.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	SE 3926 0130	MSY7139		Low	The geophysical survey picked up magnetic readings that could possibly infer the presence of medieval ridge and furrow. These could be seen to concentrate in the eastern edge of the survey and were not visible in the western part of the survey, due to the areas of high resistance in the coal measures. See 2 .
2	Resistivity Survey at Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	SE 39335 01285	ESY225		Low	In August 1992 a resistivity survey was conducted on land off Cemetery Road. The results indicated the presence of possible medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. See 1 .
3	St Mary's Chapel, Wombwell	SE 4005 0291	MSY4164		Low	Medieval chapel remaining in 1821.
4	Archaeological Evaluation of Land off Park Street/High Street	SE 40154 02965	ESY509		Low	In May 2000, an archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and test-pits was undertaken on land off Park Street and High Street. This evaluation was conducted within the assumed historic core of Wombwell and confirmed that there has been medieval activity or occupation and a large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered. The remains of a late 19th-century housing development was uncovered.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref. or Monument No.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
5	Timber Framed Medieval Building, Wombwell	SE 4020 0284	MSY5344		Low	Re-used timber framed gable (medieval). Early 20th-century house has re-used in the gable(a tie beam, king post and 'A' studding) from an earlier building probably on or near site. Present location: The Old Homestead.
6	Wombwell Old Hall	SE 4039 0276	MSY4041		Low	Medieval home of Wombwell family, large medieval manor house. In 1831 it had been developed into a number of dwellings.
7	Earth Resistance Survey at Wombwell Hall	SE 40448 02742	ESY223		Low	In 1998 a geophysical survey of land around Wombwell Hall detected a number of anomalies but they are unlikely to date to the medieval phase of occupation.
8	Wombwell Landing Ground	SE 4100 0300	MSY6916		Low	Situated between Wombwell and Broomhill, probably just east of Park Hill brickworks. This small site was used as a night landing ground by 'A' Flight of 33 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, March to October 1916.
9	Ridge and Furrow Earthworks, Brampton	SE 4117 0076	MSY12635		Low	Well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks noted during a watching brief in this area.
10	Wentworth to Brampton Pipeline Field Walking	SE 41102 00521	ESY1102		Low	Field walking and field reconnaissance that identified potential archaeological sites. A small number of early post-medieval and one sherd of medieval pottery were located along with glass slag.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref. or Monument No.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
11	Archaeological Watching Brief at Wentworth to Brampton - Natural Gas Pipeline	SE 41102 00521	ESY943		Low	<p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a gas pipeline in April and May 2002. The 3.9 km long pipeline runs in a generally northern direction from Coley Lane, Wentworth (SK 3975 9872) to Wall Road, Brampton (SE 4183 0179).</p> <p>Near its northern end, the pipe crosses the line of the two parallel linear features previously identified from cropmarks on air photographs (South Yorkshire SMR 2344, SE 4172 1160) These two ditches were clearly seen in the side of the pipetrench, but neither yielded any dating evidence.</p> <p>A large circular, vertical-sided pit with heat-reddened sides was recorded close to Westfield Road. There was no dating evidence in its fill, but its position close to the former site of Cortonwood Colliery suggests that it could be related to the mining industry. The foundations of two brick walls were also found in the same area.</p> <p>Uncertified finds during topsoil stripping included glass-working slag, probably originating from the 17th-century glass-works at Wentworth. In one location, this waste material had been used in the fill of a hand-dug land-drain.</p> <p>Apart from these areas, the rest of the route appeared to be archaeologically quiet. The topsoil stripping confirmed that a large area of the central part of the route had been disturbed by open-cast coal mining.</p>
12	Brampton Hall (2/2a Manor Road) Timber Framed building	SE 4156 0123	MSY4786		Low	2 ranges of timber framed building incorporated in a 18th-century house.
13	?Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Feature, Wath upon Dearne	SE 4185 0161	MSY5524		Low	Possible Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified feature shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection - 1977 flights.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref. or Monument No.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
14	Possible Iron Age / Romano-British Enclosure, Lane and Field Boundary, Wath upon Dearne	SE 4196 0160	MSY5459		Low	Cropmark - enclosure, lane and field boundary. Iron-Age/ Romano-British. Ditches were identified in section during a watching brief. No dating evidence was found.

Listed buildings

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Barn and attached cow house with hayloft approximately 50 metres to west of Lundhill Farmhouse	SE 39900 01474		1151171	Medium	Barn and cow house. Late 18th century. Coursed, squared sandstone, Welsh slate roof with stone slate to eaves. L-shape plan. Mostly 2 storeys. Barn: quoins. 2 large cart entrances with quoined surrounds and depressed 3-centred arches with projecting keystones. Central ground- floor door in square-faced surround with ashlar-dressed pitching hole above. Moulded kneelers and gable copings to left end. Cow house block to right has 6 irregularly-spaced doors all with heavy ashlar surrounds. Door to left and 3rd from left both with round-arched lintels. Door to right set beneath stone steps and landing to square-headed doorway. 1st floor: circular pitching hole to left of centre flanked by square loft openings with projecting sills and square-faced surrounds. To left of steps, 2 casements, one set above the other, both in square-faced surrounds. Stone slates to left end. Evidence of demolished horse- engine house to rear right corner of barn. Included for group value. Low roadside buildings attached to front left of barn not of special interest. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
2	Farm building approximately 20 metres to west of Lundhill Farmhouse	SE 39905 01505		1286996	Medium	<p>Cart shed and dovecote now partly used as pigsty. Mid-18th century. Coursed, squared sandstone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Plinth, large quoins. Ashlar piers and impost band to three 3-centred archways with projecting keystones. All now part-blocked, central archway with door, outer archways with windows. Three 2-light square-faced mullioned windows to 1st floor all with projecting sills and lintels cut to resemble voussoirs, damaged casements with glazing bars. Moulded sill band to 2nd floor linking 2-light windows to outer bays, moulded deep sills break forward from band, plain lintels, (mullion to right window partly missing). Moulded eaves cornice. Fragmentary remains of kneelers and gable copings, gable walls and roof in poor condition. Right return: 2nd-floor sill band continues, central window as front. Interior: plain walls to upper floor, standard king-post truss. Said to have been lined with wood nesting boxes.</p> <p>Grade II</p>
3	Cart shed at Beech House Farm approximately 50 metres to east of farmhouse	SE 39964 01469		1287001	Medium	<p>Cart shed. Early 19th century. Coursed, squared and dressed sandstone, sheet asbestos roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays with lean-to at downhill end. Asymmetrical arcade of 5 basket-arched openings. To left, 3 arches with chamfered rectangular-section piers built up in 2 stones with skewback springers above (the 2 arches to left deformed). Wallstone pier to right with, beyond, 2 more arches on central quoined pier, the left opening rebated. Square openings above each arch have flush sills and plain lintels, 3 openings retain casements. Attached farm buildings not of special interest.</p> <p>Grade II</p>
4	Smithy Bridge	SE 40050 01197		1151175	Medium	<p>Bridge. C. 1800. Coursed, squared sandstone, tooled-ashlar voussoirs. Single span. Rusticated elliptical arch with band-rusticated ashlar soffit. Swept batter to flanking abutment walls which also curve in alignment with approach roads. Projecting end-piers linked by cambered band beneath parapet wall. Weathered copings, some replaced by concrete. Crosses the Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal constructed following an act of 1793 and opened in 1804 but now largely infilled.</p> <p>Grade II</p>

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
5	Old Row and attached front garden walls	SE 40728 02508		1151094	Medium	<p>2/14 Nos 1 to 15 (consec.), Old Row and attached 23.4.74. Front garden walls Grade II. Terrace and attached front garden walls. Early 19th century, altered 20th century. Coursed rubble sandstone, stone slate roof partially replaced by Welsh slate at rear. 2 storeys. 1 bay to each cottage. Paired doorways except to No 1 on right which has added porch. Various 20th century doors, lintels tooled as voussoirs. Later casements with glazing bars have concrete sills and rendered lintels. Brick end stack at left, 7 brick ridge stacks, small stack to rear of ridge above Nos 2-3. Rear: original window openings with tooled lintels. Attached front enclosure walls have heavy domed copings. Early cottage housing of the Fitzwilliam mining village.</p> <p>Grade II</p>

6 Impact Assessment

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

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

Impact on setting

A total of five Listed Buildings lie within the study area. The proposed development is unlikely to impact on the settings or the views to and from these heritage assets within the search area because of existing buildings between the listed buildings and the proposed development site.

Potential sub-surface remains

There have been no previous archaeological investigations on the proposed development site, however, the excavations both to the north close to Wombwell Manor and the south-east both produced archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The proposed development site is situated in close proximity to a coal pit that was active in the mid-19th century. The Coal Authority (2016) has identified two mine shafts (ref: 440401-004 and 439401-005) immediately to the south of the site, therefore the possibility of encountering sub-surface remains relating to this activity should not be discounted.

Given the agricultural focus of this area from the medieval period onwards, it is also possible that the proposed development site may contain some evidence of this, such as ridge and furrow ploughing or night soiling.

7 Conclusion

The proposed development site occupies land that was used for agricultural purposes until fairly recently, and remains undeveloped to the present day. This lack of development might facilitate the survival of earlier (e.g. prehistoric or Roman) activity. The site also lies in an area of known medieval activity, close to the site of a former medieval manor house, so the possibility of encountering further medieval remains should not be discounted.

The archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development site based on the known heritage assets close to the proposed development site and mining activity in the vicinity, but in the absence of any known archaeological interventions, evidence for earlier activity cannot be excluded.

It is recommended that the proposed development site is further evaluated by undertaking a geophysical survey. This should allow the presence or absence of archaeological anomalies to

be assessed. It is likely that subsequent mitigation in terms of archaeological trial trenching will also be necessary to test any observed anomalies and any apparently blank areas. A sampling strategy in the order of 4% should be anticipated.

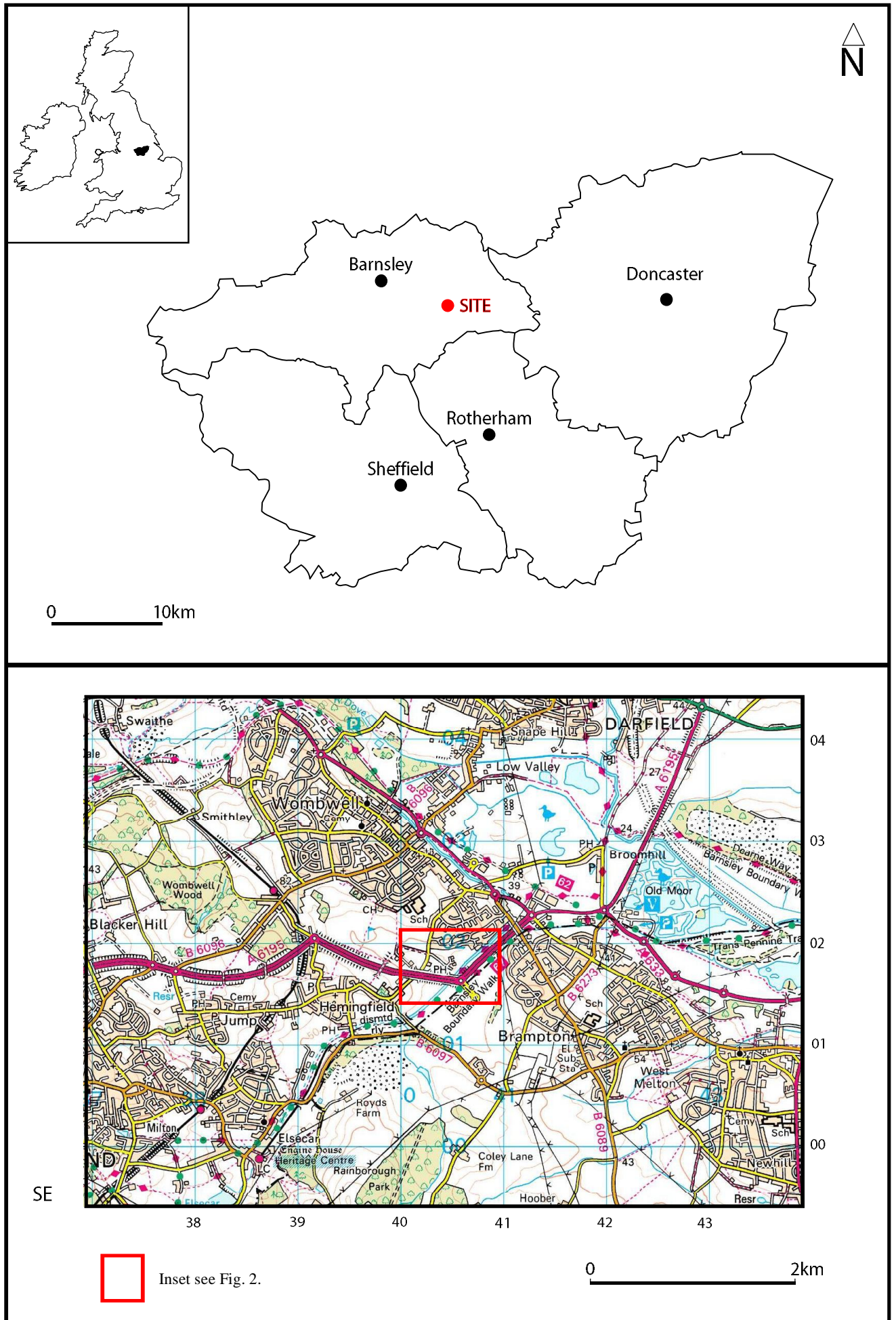
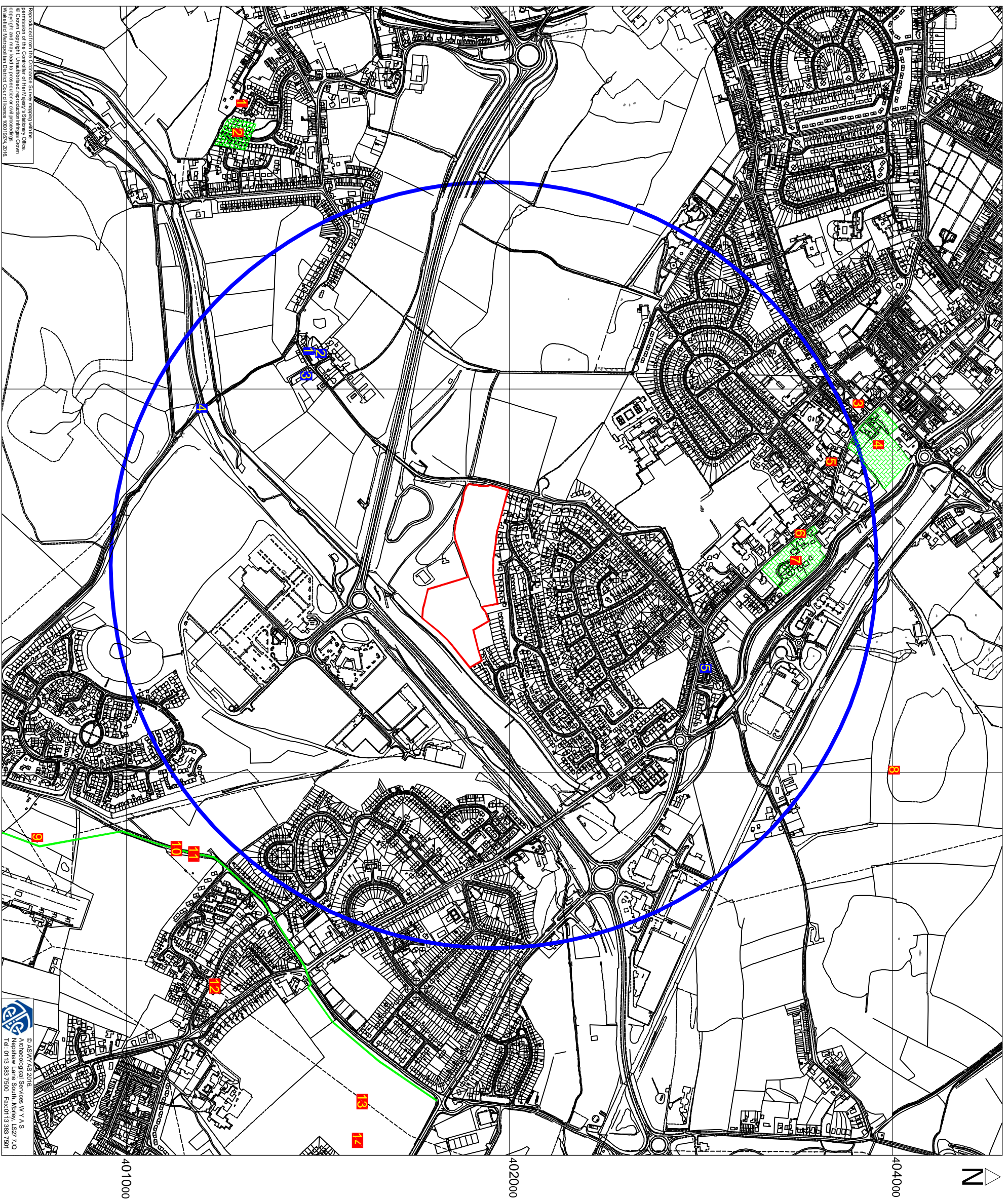







Fig. 1. Site location

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	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE
	1KM SEARCH AREA
	EVENTS AND MONUMENTS
	AREAS OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK
	LISTED BUILDINGS

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Fig. 2. Plan of the proposed development site showing the extent of the study area and catalogued features (1:10000 @ A3)



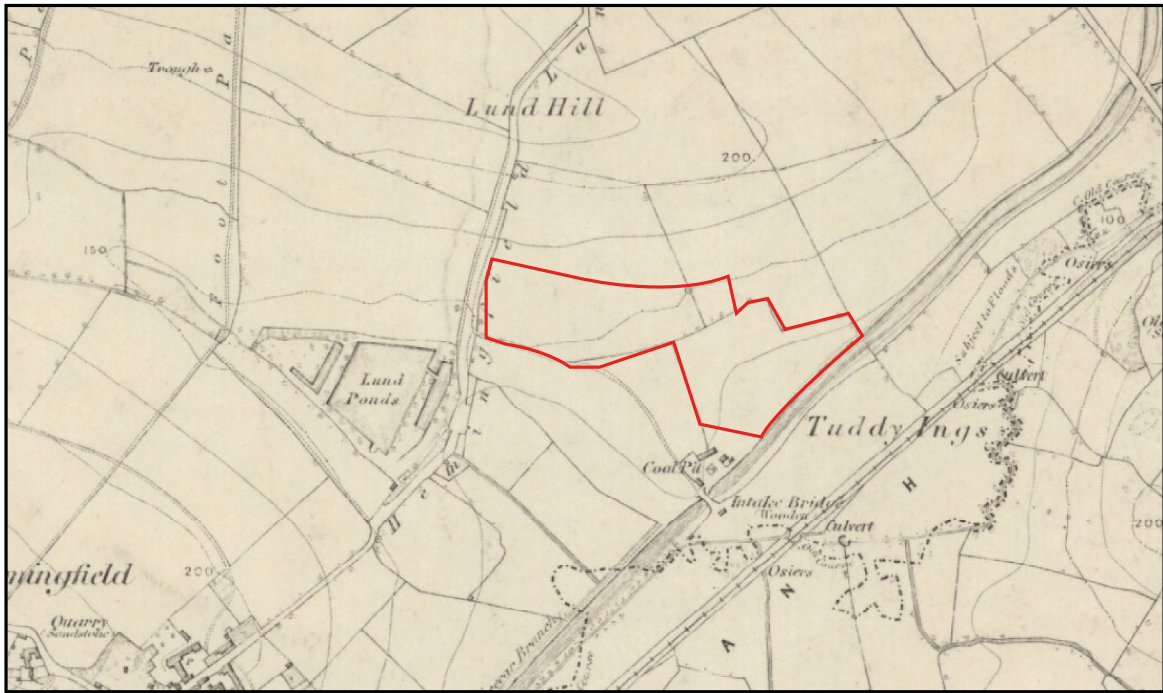


Fig. 3. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1849, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

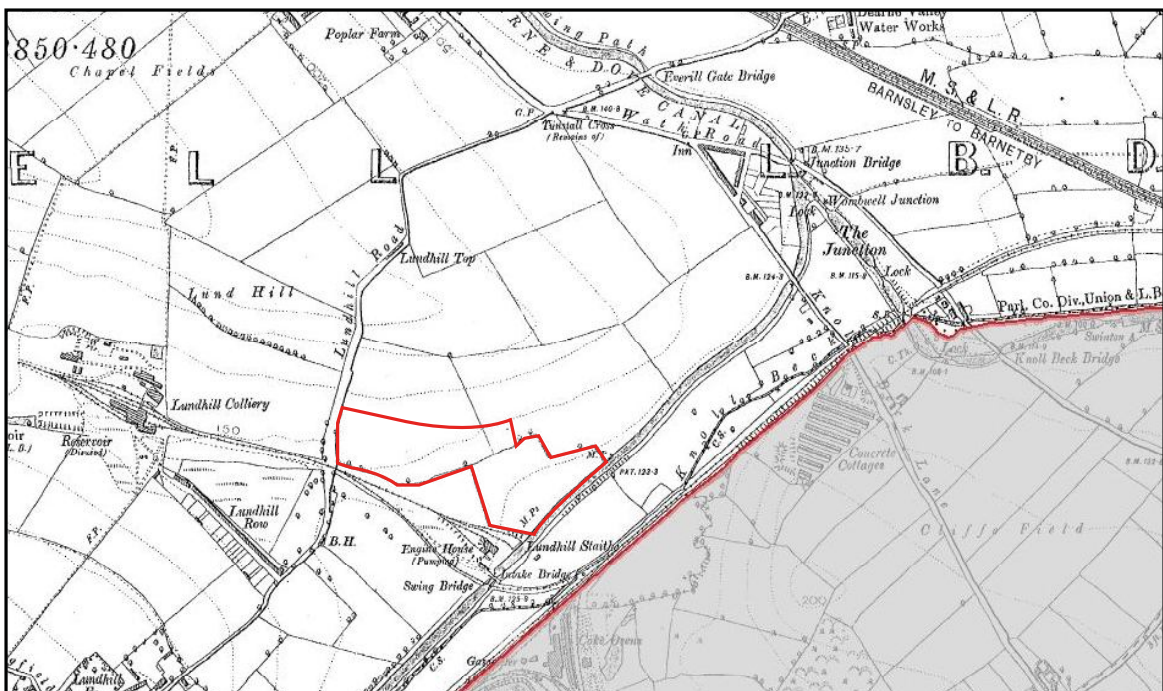


Fig. 4. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1895, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

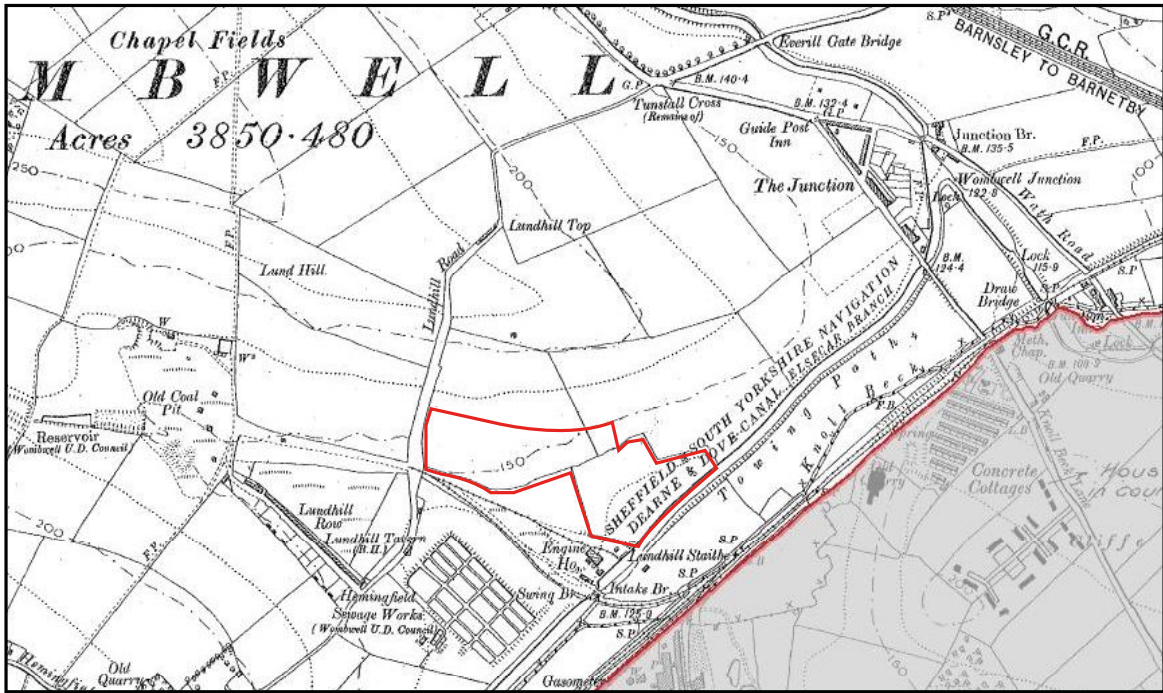


Fig. 5. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1910, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

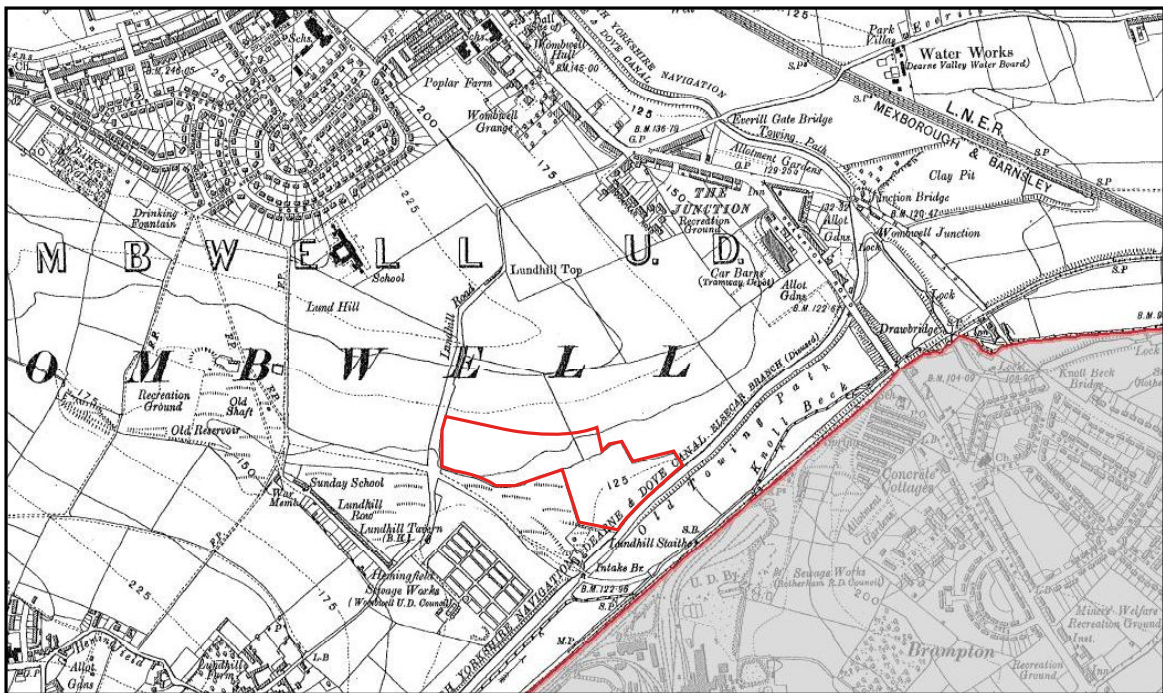


Fig. 6. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1930, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

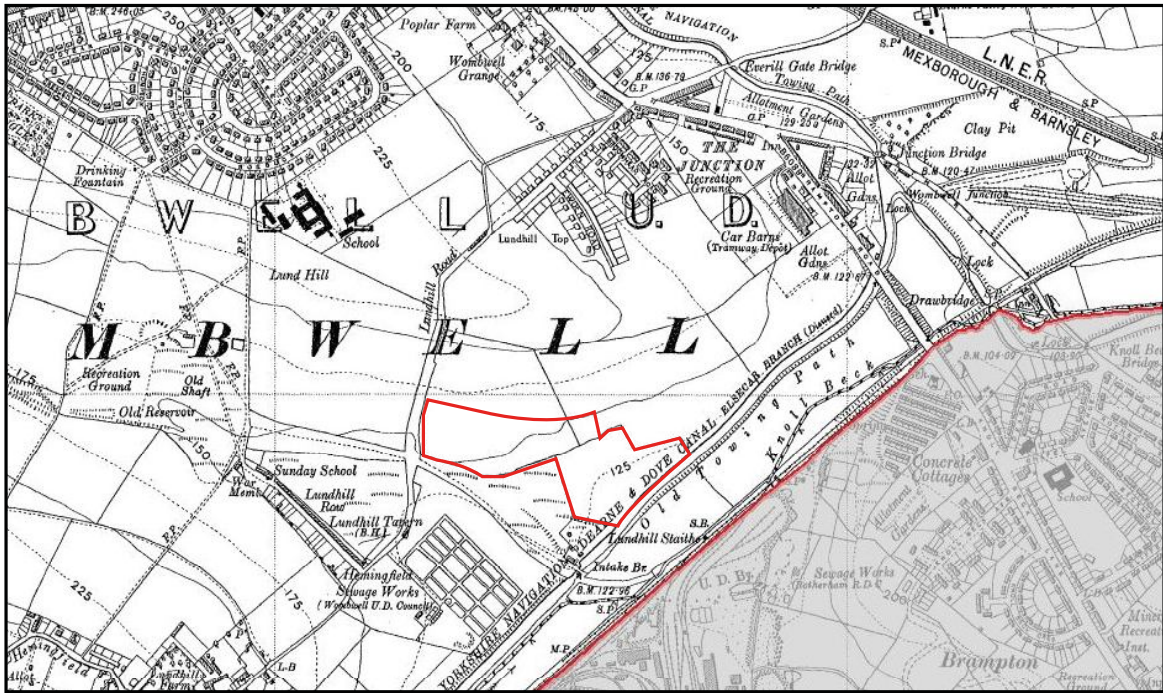


Fig. 7. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1948, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

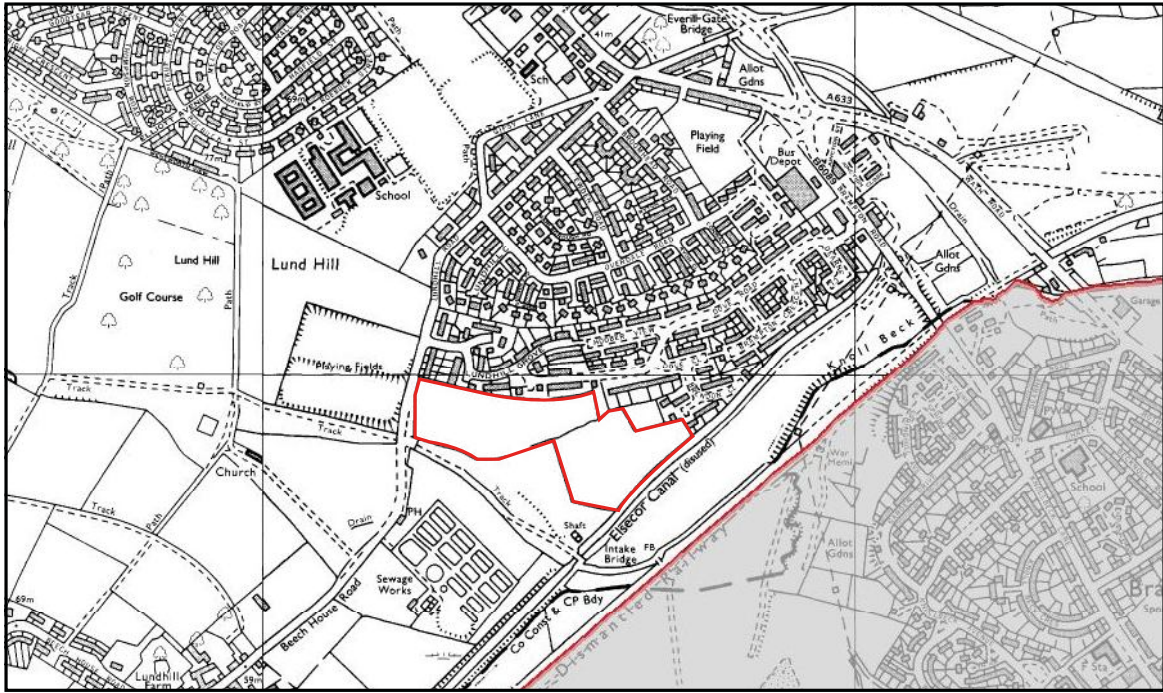


Fig. 8. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1990, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)



Plate 1. General view of site, looking north-west



Plate 2. General view of site, looking west



Plate 3. General view of site, looking east



Plate 4. General view of site, looking north

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- Ordnance Survey, 1895, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire) sheet 275 SW
- Ordnance Survey, 1910, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire) sheet 275 SW
- Ordnance Survey, 1930, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire) sheet 275 SW
- Ordnance Survey, 1948, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire) sheet 275 SW
- Ordnance Survey, 1990, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire) sheet 275 SW