NAA

CULTURAL HERITAGE
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd

Marwood House
Harmire Enterprise Park
Barnard Castle
Co. Durham
DL12 8BN

t: 01833 690800

f: 01833 690801

e: oc@naa.gb.com

w: www.naa.gb.com

LAND AT DEARNE HALL ROAD LOW BARUGH, BARNSLEY SOUTH YORKSHIRE

prepared for

Commercial Estates Projects and
Hallam Land Management

Project No: 891
Text: Oliver Cooper
Illustrations: Cath Chisman and Andy Durkin

NAA 12/50
updated March 2013

NAA Document Authorisation

Project name		Dearne Hall Road			**Project number**
Report title		Land at Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment			891
Report No.		NAA 12/50			
Revision	**Date**	**Filename**	NAA_891_12-50_DBA_v3.pdf		
v1 v2 v3	23/05/12 11/07/12 07/03/13	**Description**	Assessment for new housing scheme. Revised text Updated report		
			Prepared by	**Edited by**	**Approved by**
		Name	Oliver Cooper	Richard Fraser	Paul G Johnson

This document has been approved for release by: PGJ

LAND AT DEARNE HALL ROAD

LOW BARUGH, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Summary

A cultural heritage desk-based assessment of the location of a proposed new housing development to the south of Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, identified a total of 24 heritage assets (archaeological and historical sites or findspots) within 1km of the proposed development. These range in date from a possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure to 20th-century industrial structures. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within 2km of the proposed development. There are three Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area, but due to intervening buildings and railway embankment, there is unlikely to be any intervisibility between them and the site. Of the remaining heritage assets, one is of regional significance and 20 are of local significance.

The proposed development lies within an agricultural field which contains cropmark evidence of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, which, if present, could be of regional significance. The northern end of the site contains the infilled remains of an early 19th century canal, including at least two locks, and a mill tail-race, which are of local significance. The site is bounded to the south by the course of a former branch railway dating to 1850, also of local significance. There is also the potential for unrecorded remains to be encountered. Any groundworks within these areas would have the potential to damage or destroy these remains.

Given the extent of recorded archaeology within the proposed development area, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken to support any planning application for this site. This should comprise a geophysical survey followed, if considered necessary, by targeted trial-trenching, the results of which will be required in order to better assess the significance of the impact of the proposals upon heritage assets and the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy. This approach would be in accordance with national and local planning policy. A Written Scheme of Investigation should be agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, archaeological advisors to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

Given the available information, it is considered that the proposed evaluation works and mitigation can be made a planning condition of any outline application approved.

LAND AT DEARNE HALL ROAD

LOW BARUGH, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Commercial Estates Projects and Hallam Land Management to undertake a cultural heritage desk-based assessment for a proposed new housing development at Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire (Figure 1). This report represents an update of an earlier appraisal of the site (NAA 2008), following liaison with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, archaeological advisors to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

1.2 The report describes the location of the proposed development and its environs, the methodology and the information sources used in the study. It describes any known heritage assets (archaeological or other historic sites or findspots) within the study area and assesses the potential for encountering previously unrecorded remains. Areas where archaeology may survive are identified and recommendations made for further evaluation, should these areas be affected by future development.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The village of Low Barugh is located between the A637 and the River Dearne, east of the M1 motorway and approximately 3km to the north-west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire (Figure 1). The proposed development area lies within the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley.

2.2 The proposed development site comprises approximately 10ha of agricultural land (Figure 2), which at the time of the site inspection (May 2012) was under rapeseed crop. The site is located on the south-east side of Low Barugh, between Dearne Hall Road to the north, the mainline railway and former branchline to the east and south, and the A637 to the west (SE 3175 0875). The site lies on a north-east facing slope, at a height of 55–70m OD, its northern end overlooking the River Dearne some 50m to the north.

2.3 Low Barugh lies on the Productive Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous (Edwards and Trotter 1993, 42–58), which have given rise to intensive coal mining within the vicinity. With the exception of river alluvium along the valley of the Dearne, there are no drift deposits within the locality (BGS 1977).

The soils are mapped as deep, stoneless silts of the Conway association (Jarvis *et al.* 1984, 139–41).

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

3.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment were to:

- provide summary details of all recorded sites or areas of archaeological, historic or architectural interest within or adjacent to the development boundary;
- identify those remains that would constitute an absolute or significant constraint;
- provide advice on the potential for previously unrecorded remains of archaeological interest;
- provide advice on the need for a detailed field evaluation; and
- advise on whether appropriate mitigation or enhancement measures could be taken to avoid, reduce or remedy any adverse effects identified.

3.2 This report is based upon a review of existing available information and desktop studies. The following organisations were contacted for the assessment:

- South Yorkshire County Council
- Sheffield Reference Library
- Barnsley Library Local History Collection
- English Heritage
- Cambridge University

3.3 The following data sources were utilised for the assessment:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- National Monuments Record (NMR)
- English Heritage aerial photograph archive
- Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP)

- published and unpublished historical and archaeological studies
- cartographic sources including historic maps
- internet sources

3.4 Although a site walkover was not undertaken, a brief site inspection was carried out on 14 May 2012 from public land adjacent to the proposed development.

Relevant guidance and legislation

3.5 The legislation and policies relevant to this development are:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment of England (2010);
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012);
- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) 2008;
- Barnsley Unitary Development Plan (adopted December 2000: saved policies); and
- Barnsley Core Strategy (adopted September 2011).

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.6 Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

3.7 Statutory protection for built heritage is principally provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Sections 16 and 66 of the Act require authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving

the setting of any listed building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission.

3.8 Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)

3.9 The Government believes that the historic environment is an asset of enormous cultural, social, economic and environmental value, and that heritage assets which form an integral part of the historic environment are irreplaceable. The Government recognises that the historic environment makes a very real contribution to our quality of life, is a driver for economic growth, a focus for regeneration and that it enhances the quality of the places where we live and work. The statement also stresses the importance of understanding, conserving and where appropriate, enhancing the historic environment.

3.10 To fully realise this potential, the Government's Statement notes that it is vital not only for those who actively manage the historic environment, but also all those who have the potential to impact on it, to recognise the contribution it can make to their collective aims.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012)

3.11 NPPF sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It states, in the foreword, that 'our historic environment – buildings, landscapes, towns and villages – can be better cherished if their spirit of place thrives, rather than withers.' The historic environment is defined in terms of all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted flora. Any remains of these activities are classified as "heritage assets", which is a term that embraces all manner of features, including: 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 assets include designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). One of the Core Planning Principles within NPPF is to, 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations.'

3.12 Policy 12 of NPPF sets out the framework for local planning authorities to make informed decisions. The paragraphs of particular relevance to the proposed development are set out below.

3.13 Paragraph 128 sets out the information requirements for applications where development potentially affects heritage assets. It states that planning applicants should provide, as part of the application process, appropriately detailed descriptions of heritage asset significance and the contribution of setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on that significance. It also states that where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage sites with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require submission of a desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly address the interest, a field evaluation.

3.14 Paragraph 129 sets out the policy principle whereby local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposal, including any development effects on the setting of assets. This assessment should be taken into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.15 Paragraph 132 sets out the policy principle guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to designated assets. It states that 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 that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. It also states that significance can be harmed or lost though alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Paragraphs 133 and 134 refer to the level of consideration given depending on level of harm to designated assets.

3.16 Paragraph 135 sets out policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to non-designated assets. It states that the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.17 Paragraph 141 sets out policy principles guiding the recording of information related to heritage assets and making it publically accessible. It states that, there should be a requirement to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record and deposit archives with the local museum or other public depository.

The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) 2008

3.18 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the region, known as The Yorkshire and Humber Plan, was abolished on 22 February 2013, and therefore no longer remains part of the development plan, although its evidence base, where up to date, can be material to the consideration of planning applications.

Barnsley Unitary Development Plan (adopted December 2000: saved policies)

3.19 The saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) relating to archaeology are policies BE3 and BE4 (pages 62–63), which are broadly based on national legislation and policy guidance notes. The first part of Policy BE3 refers to nationally important archaeological remains, whether Scheduled or not, and states that 'where their settings are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation'. Archaeological remains of regional or local importance may also be worthy of preservation, and if they may be affected by development proposals, 'their relative importance will be weighed against other factors including the need for the proposed development. On sites of identified or potential archaeological significance, the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be submitted as part of a planning application'.

3.20 Policy BE4 explains further 'Where the Authority decides that the physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should proceed, the Authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains'.

Barnsley Core Strategy (adopted September 2011)

3.21 There are three policies in the Core Strategy relating to archaeology- HE6 Archaeology: Planning Application Information, HE7 Archaeology and Development: Preserving in-situ and HE8 Archaeology and Development: Preserving in-situ and by Record. Policy HE6 requires that an application for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an archaeological assessment. The assessment should include the following:

- information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, what these remains are, and their national and local importance;
- how the remains will be affected by the proposed development; and
- how the archaeological remains should be dealt with.

3.22 The planning authority may ask the developer to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before making any decision on the planning application. The assessment aims to find out whether there are any remains on site; their character and the extent of the remains. It will also provide information useful for identifying potential options for reducing or avoiding damage to the remains.

3.23 Under Policy HE7, the Planning Authority would refuse planning permission for development which would harm archaeological remains of national importance, and their settings, whether scheduled or not. When making decisions on development proposals affecting remains of regional or local importance, the Planning Authority would take account of 'the archaeological importance of those remains, the need for development, the likely extent of any harm, and the likelihood of the proposal successfully preserving the archaeological interest of the site by record'.

3.24 Policy HE8 lays out the priority order for archaeological protection as:

a. preservation in situ;

b. recording the remains through a full-scale archaeological excavation; or

c. recording remains through a watching brief.

3.25 Where the Planning Authority decides that the archaeological remains on the site should not be preserved in-situ and that development which would destroy the remains should go ahead, they would 'make sure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory arrangements for either measure b or c to be put into practice. On some archaeological sites it may be possible to change the design to protect part or all of the archaeological remains. In other cases, it may not be appropriate to protect the remains on the site but it is important to carry out excavation work and record the remains before they are destroyed'.

3.26 Furthermore, 'decisions on what form of protection is needed will depend on the importance of the archaeology and the benefits of the development. Developers will have to arrange excavation and recording work before development starts, to work to an agreed project brief and then publish the results of the excavation. This will be a condition of any planning condition'.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A total of 24 heritage assets (archaeological and historical sites or findspots) were identified within a study area extending 1km from the proposed housing development. These are listed in Table 1 below and illustrated on Figure 2. The heritage assets (HA) are given a unique reference number, cross-referenced by

their South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number or National Monuments Record (NMR) number (prefixed Linear or SE). Sites with no SMR/NMR number were identified from documentary evidence, historic mapping or aerial photographs. A grade is given for each site, indicating whether they are considered to be of national (1) regional (2) or local significance (3). Listed Buildings are identified by their County number and their statutory grading (e.g. LBII).

Table 1. Archaeological sites within 1km

Site	SMR/NMR	Grid ref	Description	Period/date	Grade
1	4811	SE 3154 0867	D-shaped enclosure (cropmark)	?Romano-British	2
2	SE30 NW1	SE 31 09	Urn with coins (findspot)	Roman	n/a
3	4135	SE 312 075	Carved stone head (findspot)	Medieval	n/a
4		SE 3174 0873	Ridge and furrow (cropmarks)	Medieval	3
5	4812	SE 3186 0952	Ridge and furrow (cropmarks)	Medieval	3
6		SE 3214 0902	Ridge and furrow (geophysical survey)	Medieval	3
7	4999	SE 3168 0896	Barugh cornmill and tail-race	Medieval/post-medieval	3
8		SE 3160 0845	Barnsley and Grange Moor Road turnpike	Post-medieval	3
9	3464	SE 318 089	Barnsley Canal	1802	3
10		SE 3194 0890	Wilson's reservoir	19th century	3
11		SE 3160 0885	Limekilns	19th century	3
12		SE 3158 0885	Boatyard	19th century	3
13		SE 3163 0875	Dearne Hall (site of)	Early 19th century	3
14		SE 3220 0926	Iron Furnace (possible)	Post-medieval	3
15	Linear 1424	SE 3185 0870	Silkstone Colliery branch railway	1850	3
16		SE 3146 0865	Barugh Methodist chapel	1874	3
17	4817	SE 3190 0900	St Andrew's Mission Room	1894	3
18	SE30NWE60	SE 3215 0770	Redbrook bleachworks	19th century	3
19		SE 3200 0845	Coking plant, Coalite works and chemical works	Early 20th century	3
20		SE 3195 0865	Power station	Early 20th century	3
21		SE 3175 0865	Cooling ponds (site)	Early 20th century	3
			Listed Buildings		
22	4/80	SE 3150 0795	Milepost	Late 19th century	LBII
23	4/103	SE 3170 0832	Milepost	Late 19th century	LBII
24	4/122	SE 3204 0911	Barugh Bridge	1850	LBII

4.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within 2km of the proposed works. The nearest Scheduled Monument, East Gawber Hall Colliery Fanhouse (SM30951), lies 2.5km to the east of the proposed development. The nearest

Historic Park and Garden is Cannon Hall Country Park (HPG2163), 3.5km to the south-west, while the nearest Conservation Areas are at Cawthorne, 3km to the west, and Barnsley town centre, 4km to the south-east. There is no intervisibility between any of these designated sites and the area of proposed development. The archaeological sites identified within the study area are considered to be of regional or local significance.

Prehistoric and Roman

4.3 There are no earlier prehistoric heritage assets within the study area. The earliest evidence of prehistoric activity within the wider area comprises scatters of flints of Mesolithic date. These are considered to represent the locations of temporary camps of a hunter-gatherer society. An undisclosed number of flint cores and blades was found at Darton, 1.5km north-east of the proposed development (Wymer 1977, 373–401) and similar assemblages have been recorded at Dodworth, 2km to the south and at Cudworth and Penistone, both within 12km of the site (*ibid*).

4.4 Flint scatters also represent the most common evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the area, such as an assemblage found at Roebuck Hill, Jump (NAA 2007), some 9km to the south-east of Barugh. While there are no known Neolithic monuments within South Yorkshire (ECUS / Land Use Consultants 2002, 15), Bronze Age burial mounds survive on the Millstone Grit moors to the west and south, such as at Lodge Moor, 20km to the south of Low Barugh (Manby *et al* 2003, 41).

4.5 The earliest recorded archaeological site within the study area is a possible "D-shaped" enclosure of probable late Iron Age to early Romano-British date (HA 1), which lies within the area of proposed development. The potential enclosure was identified from cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs taken in 1977 and 1979 (NMR AP ref. MAL/77026-89 and MAL/79028-246, respectively). At Capitol Park, Dodworth, (2km to the south-west) a series of ditches and gullies were excavated and, although no dating evidence was recovered, their general form suggested a late prehistoric date (NAA 2005). It is possible that these sites together form part of a wider landscape of field systems and trackways.

4.6 It has been commented that there appear to be relatively few prehistoric or Roman cropmark sites recorded on the coal measures to the west of Barnsley compared to the area around Doncaster (Riley 1987, 86-87). It is not known whether this absence of sites reflects settlement distribution or soils that are not conducive for cropmark development. The site identified within the proposed development area is therefore potentially of regional significance. Within the wider area, there are a small number of such enclosures, some of which appear to be isolated, such as at Woolley, 3km to the north (Yarwood and Marriott 1988, 15) and Notton, 4km to the north-east (Scheduled Monument no. 31522). Larger complexes of cropmarks are also recorded, such as a group

of five irregular enclosures at South Hiendley, 10km to the north (Yarwood and Marriott 1988, 17) and a small possible hillfort accompanied by at least three enclosures, a trackway and field system, at South Kirby, 12km to the east (*op. cit.* 18–9).

4.7 Further evidence for Roman activity within the area is represented by a small number of stray finds. An urn containing Roman coins (HA 2) was unearthed during the 17th century near Darton, although its provenance is uncertain. Two other Roman coins were found more recently at Gawber, 2km south-east of the proposed development, and a Roman altar, dedicated to Mars, was found during the 19th century on Staincross Common, 2km to the north of Low Barugh (Dearnley undated, 5).

Medieval

4.8 Most of the settlements in the immediate vicinity of the study area can be identified with place-names recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, indicating a pre-conquest origin. Low Barugh was recorded as Berg, derived from Old English for 'hill' (Ekwall 1960, 29). The affix Low first appeared in the 19th century, when Barugh was bisected by the Silkstone Colliery branch railway. Darton was derived from the Old English for deer enclosure (*op cit*, 139), while Kexbrough was Old English for Kept's fortified place (op cit, 274) and Dodworth Old English for Dudda's enclosure (*op cit,* 146). There are no recorded early medieval remains within the study area, although it is possible that a carved stone head (HA 3) of reputed medieval date, might have been of Anglo-Saxon origin.

4.9 Throughout the medieval period, Barugh was a township within the manor of Darton and as such did not have its own church. The parish church of All Saints at Darton, 1.5km to the north of the proposed development, was recorded as being rebuilt during the early 16th century (and therefore had earlier origins) by the monks of Monk Bretton (Carter 1976, 22). The demesne house for the manor was adjacent to the church and another large house was recorded at Gawber, within Barugh township, at least as early as 1567 (South Yorkshire SMR 340). No evidence has been identified in this study for an early origin to Dearne Hall (HA 13), within the proposed development area.

4.10 The medieval township of Barugh was surrounded by open fields, the remnants of which have been identified from cropmarks of ridge and furrow within the proposed development area (HA 4; Deegan 2002) and to the north (HA 5) and by geophysical survey to the east (HA 6; WYAS 2002).

4.11 For much of the medieval period, the townships of Darton and Barugh may have belonged to Monk Bretton Priory, which was located 4.5km to the east. A mill (HA 7) is recorded at Barugh as early as the 13th century, and there are documents from the 15th century indicating that this was controlled by Monk Bretton Priory (Umpleby 2000, 122–3). Monk Bretton was founded as a

Cluniac house in the later 12th century, as a daughter house of Pontefract Priory. However, there was dissent over who had the right to select the Prior of Monk Bretton, and after a revolt in the mid 13th century it became a Benedictine priory (Dugdale 1875, 131–5).

4.12 It was during the medieval period that coal was first mined on a large scale within the Barnsley area. At Silkstone, 4km to the south-west of Low Barugh, coal outcropped at the surface along a geological fault (Prince 1922, 96–122). This was mined firstly as surface workings, then from bell pits and finally using 'pillar and stall' methods as the outcrops were progressively exhausted. There is no reference to early coal mining within the study area.

Post-medieval and recent

4.13 The industrial revolution brought a degree of change to the landscape, particularly with the increase in coal mining activity, due to the increasing demand for coal and advances in technology for its extraction and transport. The Silkstone coal bed, named after the village where it outcropped, was regarded as being one of the purest coals in the Yorkshire coalfield, although it constituted only one of over twenty seams worked within the Barnsley area (Prince *loc. cit.*). During the late 18th and 19th centuries, large numbers of deep mines were opened, such as at Swallow Hill, Darton, 1.2km to the north-east of Barugh. Although there is no surface evidence for mining within the study area, mine workings are known to extend beneath it, causing a much-publicised collapse of the Barnsley Aqueduct in 1911 (Glister 1998, 41–55).

4.14 In the 18th century a number of turnpikes were created to improve the road network within the area, these included the Barnsley and Grange Moor Road Turnpike (HA 8), which passes the extreme south-western corner of the proposed development site. However, the collieries around Silkstone were still disadvantaged by the poor transport infrastructure, which prompted negotiations with the Aire and Calder Navigation Company over the possibilities of a canal branch to the area. An Act of Parliament was passed in June 1793, formalising the route and finances of the Barnsley Canal, and work commenced in 1794 (Glister *loc. cit*). The canal ran between the Dearne and Dove Canal, which in turn continued to the River Don Navigation at Swinton, and a basin adjacent to a small colliery at Barnby, 1.2km south-west of Low Barugh. A horse-drawn railway, constructed in 1810, extended the route from Barnby to the village of Silkstone. The Barugh section of the canal (HA 9), which crosses the northern edge of the proposed development, was opened in 1802. The initial depth was 5′ but the canal was later deepened to 7′ to allow access to larger vessels. A total of 20 stone-built locks were installed. There were several locks at Barugh, which necessitated the installation of a pumping engine near Cold Hiendley, 6km to the north-east, to maintain the water flow. It has been suggested that there was also a pumping engine near Barugh (Glister loc. cit.), although its location is not recorded on any Ordnance Survey maps. The Barugh Locks were built to accommodate boats 58′ long and 14′10″

wide. A canal basin, called Wilson's Reservoir (HA 10), was constructed at Barugh to take the coal from Swallow Hill colliery (Dearnley undated, 298).

4.15 The coal boats also brought return loads back to the area, especially corn for the mill at Barugh and limestone for the kilns at Barugh (HA 11) and Barnby. The tail-race from the mill (HA 7) was diverted to feed into the canal within the proposed development area. A boatyard (HA 12) was also established near the limekilns at Barugh.

4.16 There were two further, important changes to the landscape within the area: enclosure of the open fields, and the coming of the railway. Barugh was enclosed, as part of the parish of Darton, by an Act of Parliament in 1820 (WRRD B36). On the enclosure map of 1822, the farm known as Dearne Hall (HA 13), within the area of proposed development, was recorded as belonging to Beaumont, the Lord of the Manor of Darton. Within the vicinity of the proposed development, the field boundaries laid out at that time survived intact until at least 1855, when the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map was produced (Figure 3). However, within the proposed development area these field boundaries have progressively been removed and none now survive. It has been suggested that around the same time there was an iron furnace (HA 14) located to the north-east of Barugh, downstream along the Dearne (WYAS 2005).

4.17 The construction of the Wakefield to Barnsley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, in 1850, created a more efficient way of transporting the coal from the local mines. At the same time, a branch line (HA 15), which crossed the eastern and southern edges of the development area, was constructed from Barugh to Barnby. The intention was that the old horse-drawn railway to Silkstone would be re-laid with modern track, but this never materialised, so goods had to be trans-shipped at that point (Goodchild 1994, 229–49). It is somewhat ironic that one of the last major undertakings on the adjacent section of the Barnsley canal was the delivery of foundation stone and rails for the Silkstone branch line, which was ultimately to take away the canal's business (Dearnley, undated, 297).

4.18 In 1860 a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (HA 16) was constructed on the roadside close to the Silkstone branch railway, and was subsequently rebuilt in 1874 (Wilkinson undated, 80–94). In 1894, a complete cast-iron building was purchased from Bridlington and transported to Spark Lane, Low Barugh (*ibid*), where it became the Church of England St Andrew's Mission Room (HA 17). This has since been removed.

4.19 Although there were a number of industrial sites within the wider area unrelated to coalmining, such as a bleachworks at Redbrook (HA 18), the majority of industrial development during the later 19th and early 20th century was based on coal derivatives. A coking plant (HA 19) constructed near Barugh evolved into a Coalite (smokeless fuel) and chemical works, the waste-products

of which were burned to fuel a small power station (HA 20). A group of cooling ponds (HA 21) associated with the power station were recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1931, within the proposed development area.

4.20 Developments during the 20th century included the gradual infilling of farmland by housing, such as on the site of Dearne Hall (HA 12) which, by the mid 1980s, had been replaced by a small housing development.

Listed Buildings

4.21 There are three Listed Buildings (all Grade II) within the study area: two are 19th-century mileposts on Barugh Green Lane and Claycliffe Road (HA 22 and 23 respectively) and the third is Barugh Bridge, across the River Dearne (HA 24).

Archaeological investigations within the vicinity

4.22 In recent years, a number of archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity. In 1998, land off Barugh Lane (at SE 31172 08406) was evaluated by trial trenching, revealing a trackway and yard associated with a 17th-century farmstead (WYAS 1999). Trial trenching was also undertaken in 2005 at the site of the former Redbrook Mill (HA18), revealing evidence for a number of features including machine bases and wheel-pits, accompanied by 19th-century pottery (ARCUS 2006).

4.23 Geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Barugh Bridge Improvement Scheme (at SE 32176 09050) identified a number of anomalies, mostly of non-archaeological origin, although there were also traces of medieval cultivation (WYAS 2002).

Previously unrecorded archaeological remains

4.24 Given the possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure recorded within the area of proposed development, and a small number of Roman artefacts found within 2km of the site, there is the potential for groundworks to encounter previously unrecorded remains of later prehistoric or Romano-British date. The early medieval origins of nearby settlements, and the quantity of post-medieval remains within and adjacent to the site, such as the infilled 19th-century canal and mill tail-race, and the 1850 branch railway, suggest that there is also the possibility of encountering further unrecorded remains of medieval or later date.

5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon on both recorded and unrecorded heritage assets through the stripping of topsoils (and, where

necessary, subsoils), any ground reduction or consolidation works and the subsequent excavation of trenches for building foundations and associated services.

5.2 Three Grade II Listed Buildings are located within 1km of the proposed development, two of which are 19th-century mileposts on Barugh Green Lane and Claycliffe Road (HA 22 and 23 respectively). Due to intervening buildings there is unlikely to be any intervisibility between these monuments and the site. Therefore no impact on their setting is predicted. The third Listed Building is Barugh Bridge, across the River Dearne (HA 23), where due to the intervening railway embankment there is no intervisibility with the site.

5.3 The proposed works will be undertaken within approximately 10ha of agricultural land (Figure 4) which contains the cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure (HA 1). The northern end of the site contains the infilled remains of an early 19th century canal (HA 9), including at least two locks, and the tail-race for a mill (HA 7). The locks and mill race are likely to have been stone-built, and substantial remains may survive below-ground. Any groundworks within these areas would have the potential to damage or destroy these remains.

6.0 CONCLUSION

6.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment of an area of proposed development at Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh, identified 24 sites within 1km of the site. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the study area. There are three Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area, but due to intervening buildings and railway embankment, there is unlikely to be any intervisibility between them and the site and therefore no impact is predicted.

6.2 The proposed development site lies within an agricultural field which contains cropmark evidence of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, which is of regional significance. The northern end of the site contains the infilled remains of an early 19th century canal, including at least two locks, and a mill race, which are of local significance. The site is bounded to the south and east by the course of a former branch railway dating to 1850. There is also some potential for unrecorded remains to be encountered. Any groundworks within these areas would have the potential to damage or destroy these remains.

6.3 It is considered that on certain parts of the site, where heavily affected by 19th and 20th-century activity, no further work is required. These areas comprise the route of the 1850 railway and the sites of the cooling ponds (Figure 4). The section of railway forming the south-eastern side of the development area is embanked, while that along the south-western corner was formerly a cutting, and has since been backfilled and returned to agriculture.

6.4 Given the extent of recorded archaeology within the proposed development area, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken. This should comprise a geophysical survey followed, if considered necessary, by targeted trial trenching, the results of which will be required in order to better assess the significance of the impact of the proposals upon heritage assets and the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy. This approach would be in accordance with national and local planning policy.

6.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for any archaeological work should be agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, archaeological advisors to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

6.6 In light of the available information it is considered that elements of the work and mitigation outlined in paragraphs 6.4 and 6.5 can be made a planning condition of any outline application approved.

REFERENCES

Archaeology Research & Consultancy, University of Sheffield (2006) *Archaeological Evaluation at Redbrook Mill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.* ARCUS Unpublished client report

Barnsley Borough Council (2000) *Barnsley Unitary Development Plan, Adopted December 2000*

Barnsley Borough Council (2011) *Barnsley LDF Policies: Core Strategies*

Barugh Green and District Local History Group (1990) *1086–1989 Township of Barugh, Barugh Green, Higham, Redbrook*

British Geological Survey (1977) *Geological Survey Ten-Mile Map, South Sheet Quaternary Edition*

Carter R. A. (1976) *A Visitor's Guide to Yorkshire Churches*. Watmoughs, Bradford

Cumberpatch C.G. (1998) *A Desk-top Assessment of a Site Adjacent to Barugh Lane, Barugh Green, Barnsley, South Yorkshire*. Unpublished client report

Dearnley J. (undated) *History of Darton, vol. 1*

Deegan A. (2002) *Aerial Photo Mapping and Interpretation of Land at Barugh Bridge, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.* Unpublished client report

Dugdale W. (1875) *Monasticon Anglicorum.* Volume V

Edwards W. and Trotter F. M. (1993) *British Regional Geology: The Pennines and Adjacent Areas.* British Geological Survey

Ekwall E. (1960) *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Placenames.* Oxford

Environmental Consultancy, University of Sheffield / Land Use Consultants (2002) *Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment: Final Report.*

Glister R. (1998) "The development and decline of Barnsley Canal" in *Aspects of Barnsley 5*. Wharncliffe Publishing

Goodchild J. (1994) "Silkstone Railway" in *Aspects of Barnsley 2*. Wharncliffe Publishing

Goodchild J. (2001) *Images of England: South Yorkshire Collieries*.

HMSO (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.*

HMSO (1990) *Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act.*

Jarvis R. A., Bendelow V. C., Bradley R. I., Carroll D. M., Furness R. R., Kilgour I. N. L. and King S. J. (1984) *Soils and Their Use in Northern England.* Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin no. **10**

Manby T. G., King A. and Vyner B. E. (2003) 'The Neolithic and Bronze Ages: a time of early agriculture' in Manby, Moorhouse and Ottaway

Manby T. G., Moorhouse S. and Ottaway P. (eds) (2003) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: an Assessment at the Beginning of the 21st Century*. YAS Occasional Paper **3**

Northern Archaeological Associates (2005) *Capitol Park, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Post-Excavation Assessment Report.* NAA unpublished client report **05/120**

Northern Archaeological Associates (2007) *Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Post-Excavation Assessment Report.* NAA unpublished client report **07/12**

Northern Archaeological Associates (2008) *Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-based Appraisal.* NAA unpublished client report **08/61**

Prince J. F. (1922) *Silkstone: the History and Topography of the Parish of Silkstone in the County of York.*

Riley D. N. (1987) *Air Photography and Archaeology.*

Taylor W. (2000) *South Yorkshire Pits*. Wharncliffe Books

Umpleby T. (2000) *Water Mills and Furnaces on the Yorkshire Dearne and its Tributaries.* Wakefield Historical Publications **39**

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (1998) *Land off Barugh Lane, Barugh Green: Archaeological Evaluation.* WYAS unpublished client report

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (2002) *Barugh Bridge River Dearne Improvement Scheme, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Geophysical Survey*. WYAS unpublished client report **1032**

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (2005) *Willowbank and Dearne Valley Park, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Desk Based Assessment*. WYAS unpublished client report **1432**

Wilkinson J. (undated) *Notes and Cuttings on Darton and District.*

Wymer J. J. (1977) *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales.* CBA Research Report 20

Yarwood R. E. and Marriott J. J. (1988) *The Aerial Time Machine: Discovering West Yorkshire from the Air.*

Cartographic references (not all illustrated in this report)

1821–3 Enclosure map, Darton and Barugh (WRRD B36)

1841 Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch Sheet 22: Doncaster and Wakefield

1855 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6-inch Yorkshire Sheet

1891 Ordnance Survey 25-inch Yorkshire Sheet

1931 Ordnance Survey 25-inch Yorkshire Sheet

1938 Ordnance Survey 6-inch Yorkshire Sheet

1974 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000

Aerial photographs-oblique

NGR index SE3207/12; Accession no. RAF 30017; Frame SFFO 0024

NGR index SE3207/1; Accession no. NMR 2674; Frames 1–4

Vertical

Sortie no. RAF/CPE/UK/2399; Library no. 745; Frames 5297–8

Sortie no. RAF/541/22; Library no. 863; Frame 4409

Sortie no. RAF/543/9; Library no. 1785; Frame 263

Sortie no. RAF/58/4983; Library no. 2059; Frame 134

Sortie no. RAF/543/1697; Library no. 2060; Frames 57–8

Sortie no. MAL/66043; Library no. 4562; Frame 189

Sortie no. MAL/69007; Library no. 5608; Frame 163

Sortie no. MAL/72115; Library no. 6060; Frames 23–4

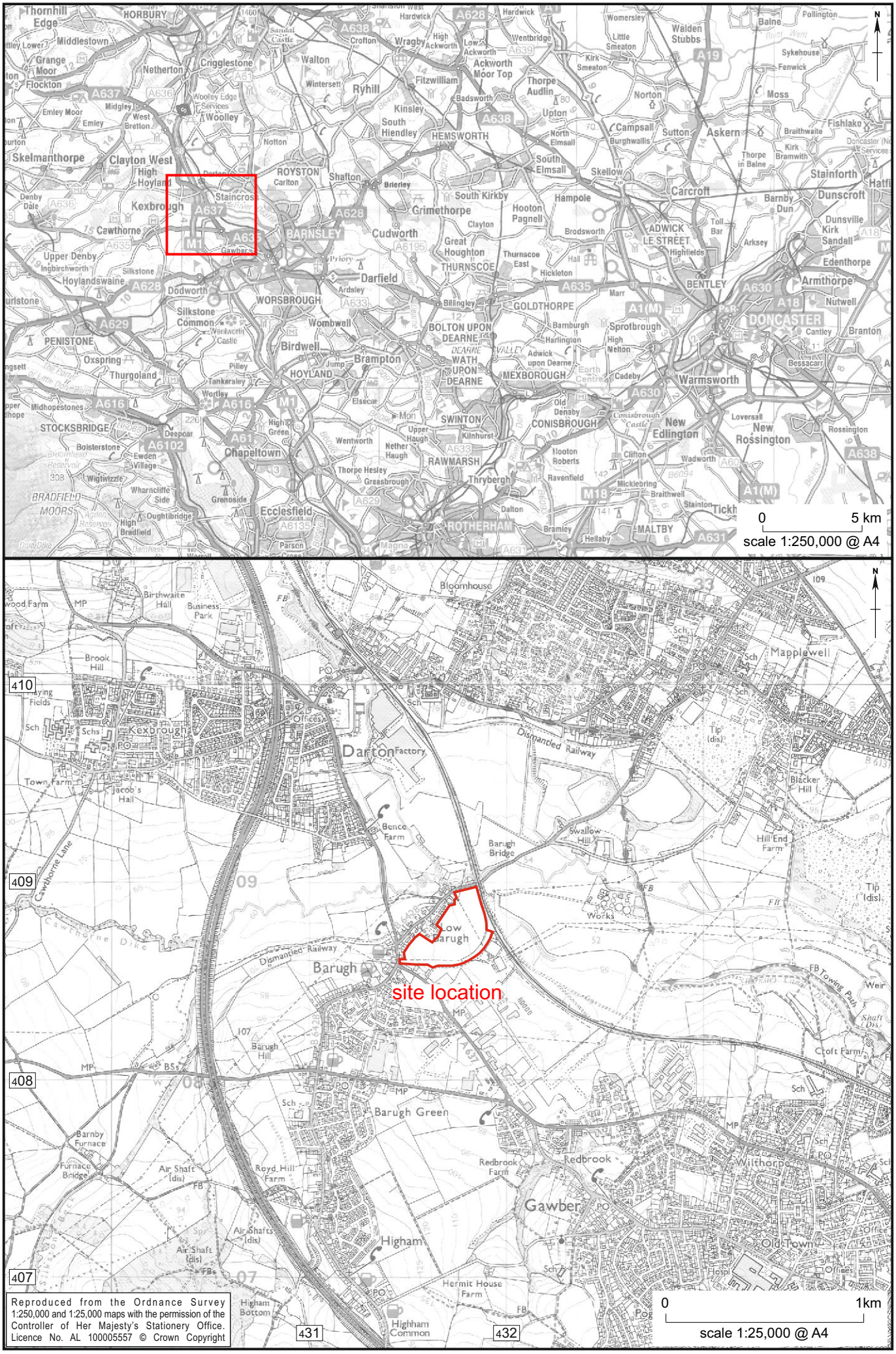
Sortie no. MAL/77026; Library no. 7465; Frame 89

Sortie no. MAL/79028; Library no. 7583; Frames 187 & 246

Sortie no. MAL/79042; Library no. 7592; Frame 37

Sortie no. OS/72010; Library no. 10260; Frame 17

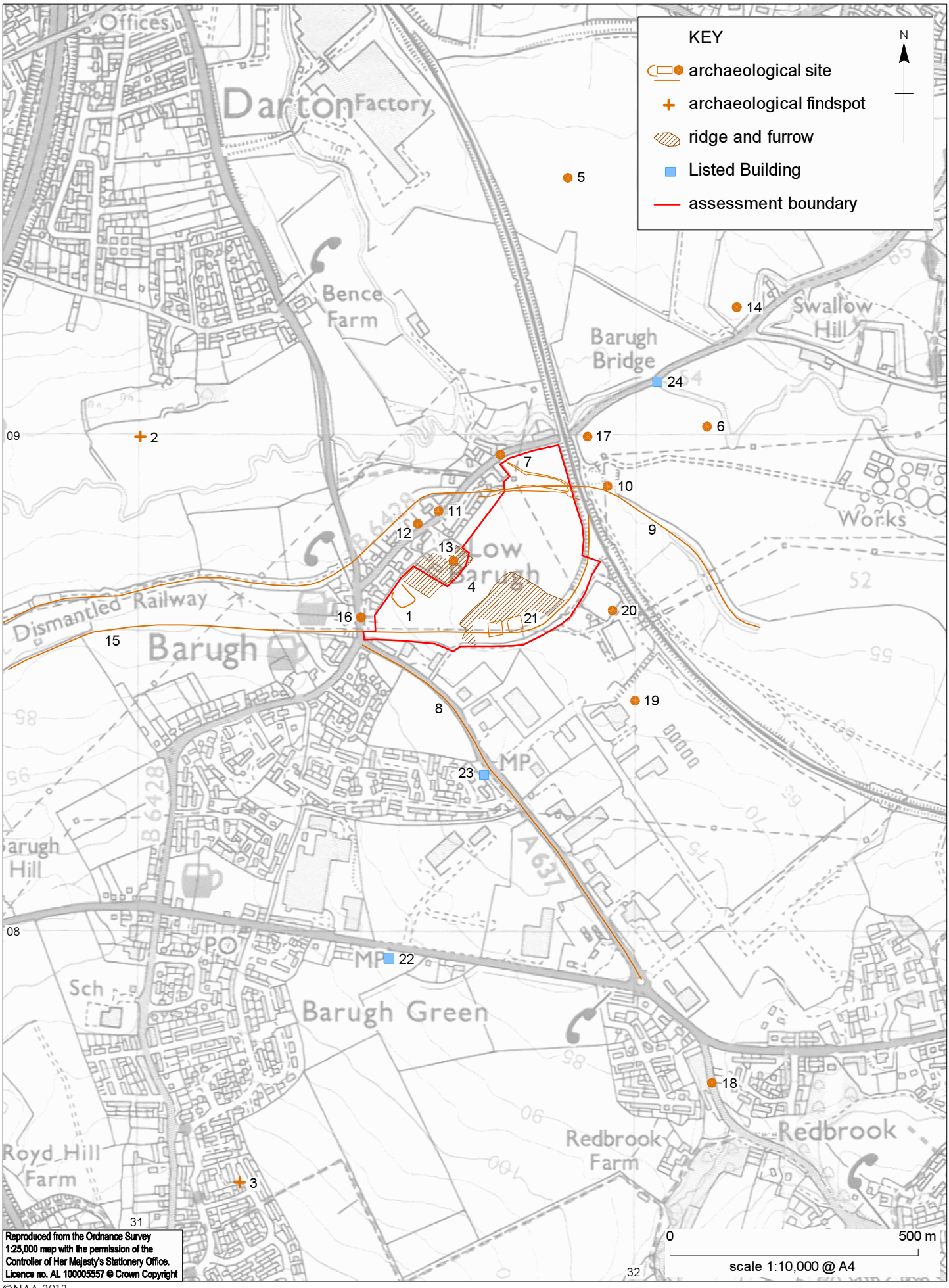
Sortie no. OS/89184; Library no. 11796; Frame 334



©NAA 2012

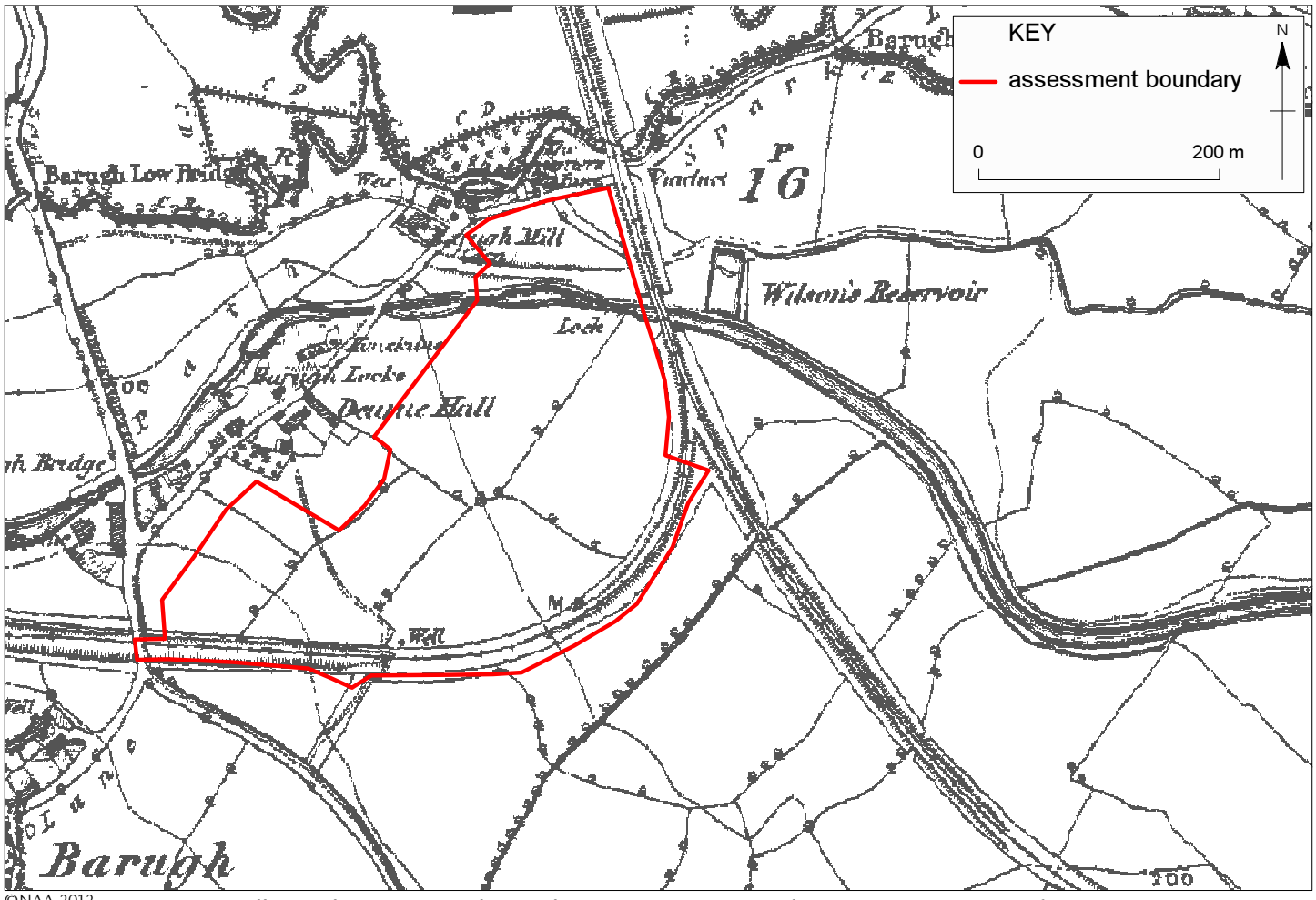
Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh: site location

Figure 1



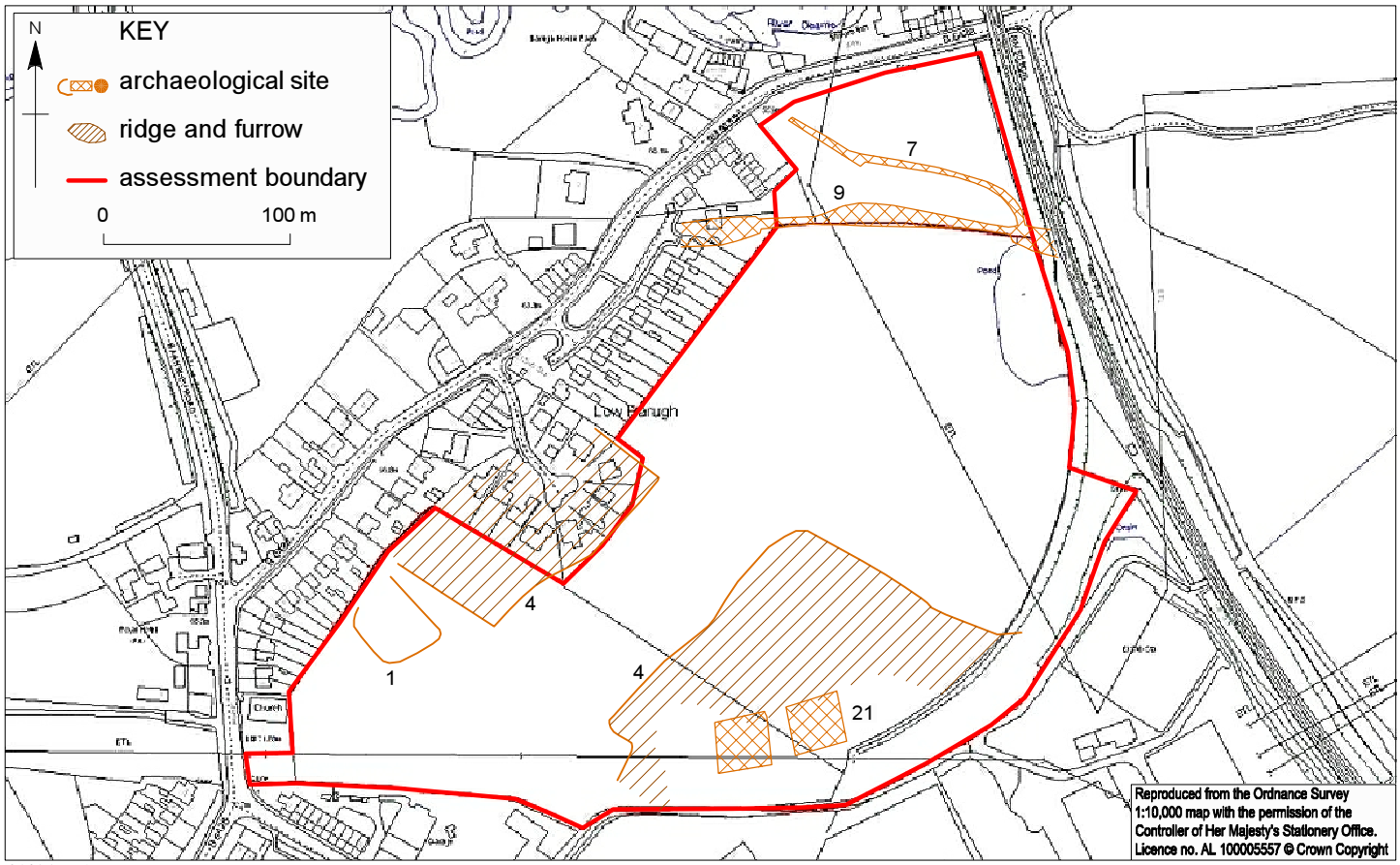
©NAA 2012

Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh: cultural heritage sites *Figure 2*



©NAA 2012

Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh: Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1855 *Figure 3*



©NAA 2012

Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh: assessment area showing selected sites *Figure 4*