



Barnsley West, Barnsley, South
Yorkshire
Desk-Based Heritage Assessment
Client: Sterling PLC & Strata Homes

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of reporting and appropriateness of recommendations. This report is based on information available at the time of writing, from the sources cited. It does not preclude the potential for future discoveries to be made, or for other unidentified sources of information to exist that alter the potential for archaeological impact. Any opinions expressed within this document reflect the honest opinion of Prospect Archaeology. However, the final decision on the need for further work rests with the relevant planning authority.

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Executive Summary

A mixed-use development is proposed at on a 117 hectare site between Higham and Gawber, north of the M1 motorway, and west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. Prospect Archaeology Ltd has prepared a desk-based heritage assessment report on behalf of Sterling Capital PLC & Strata Homes to accompany a planning application.

This report has been prepared to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the proposed development in support of the planning application. A map regression exercise and documentary search have provided background information about the history of the site. In addition a site visit was made to assess existing ground conditions and archaeological potential.

Five designated assets have been identified within the study area. These include four mileposts, and a barn, all listed grade II.

A further 14 undesigned assets have been identified in the study area from the South Yorkshire HER and although none of these are within the site they do raise the potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman date to Moderate - High. Documentary research suggests the site may contain early medieval boundaries and possible later medieval farm buildings and agricultural activity. Post-medieval assets relate mainly to industrial activity. There were mine access shafts at various locations on the site and a stone kerbed track follows the Dodworth/Barnsley township boundary through the site.

Considerable areas of the site have been subject to opencast mining in the middle years of the 20th century. Some of the areas identified as opencast appear to conflict with some cartographic and archaeological evidence. Any remains at Hermit House Farm have been damaged by modern buildings.

A grade II listed milepost will be directly affected by the proposed development.

It is recommended that design of the northern access to the site off Barugh Green Road is considered to avoid impact to the grade II listed milepost.

The archaeological potential of the site should be clarified using geophysical survey in those areas not subject to mining. Field observation should be undertaken within valley areas to identify and record water management features. Confirmation of mining boundaries should be undertaken, particularly with regard to the kerbed trackway and historic boundaries. A staged programme of archaeological work should be secured through a condition on planning permission, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.

1.0 Introduction

1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Sterling PLC & Strata Homes to prepare a heritage assessment to assess the cultural heritage impact for potential mixed-use development on an area of land between the hamlets of Gawber and Higham, north of the M1 motorway, west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. This report considers the known and suspected built heritage and archaeological remains lying within and adjacent to the proposed development.

2.0 Site Description

2.1.1 The site is approximately 117 hectares of agricultural land, between the settlements of Gawber, Pogmoor and Barnsley to the east, Barugh Green to the north, Higham to the west and the M1 motorway to the south. Hermit Lane runs northeast-southwest across the middle of the site. The land to the north is principally arable, with the farmyard of Redbrook farm on the eastern boundary. To the south of Hermit Lane the site is mostly pasture with some arable close to the M1 and to Pogmoor. Hermit House Farm lies just south of the lane in the centre of the site. Boundaries are principally post and wire or hedgerows.

2.1.2 The stream, un-named but presumably the Redbrook, flows along the eastern edge of the site, fed by a watercourse, rising within the site and converging north of Hermit's Lane.

3.0 Geology and Topography

3.1.1 To the south of Hermit's Lane the site is gently undulating, cut by watercourses/drains, though generally falling from the southeast. Adjacent to the motorway it stands at c.155m OD, falling toward the lane, at its lowest being c.105m OD.

3.1.2 North of the lane the site is relatively flat, though still falls from the southwest at c.138m OD toward the Dearne valley to the northeast, at c.83m OD.

3.1.3 The site lies on Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Coal Authority sections show the subsoil as yellow clay. According to the Coal Authority interactive map (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>), large areas of the site have been subject to surface mining (Fig. 14). Mine entries are also recorded around Redbrook, Hermit House Farm and west of Pogmoor.

4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

4.1 Legislative Framework

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (AMAAA)

4.1.1 The Act is the primary legislation protecting archaeological remains within the United Kingdom. It identifies as a duty of the Secretary of State the need to compile and maintain a schedule of ancient monuments of national importance, to allow for their preservation, so far as possible, in their current (at the time of scheduling) state.

4.1.2 A statement setting out current Government policy on the identification, protection, conservation and investigation of nationally important (both scheduled and nationally important non-scheduled) ancient monuments was published in October 2013 (DCMS 2013).

4.1.3 Where works to scheduled monuments are proposed for development-related purposes, the Secretary of State has particular regard to the following principles:

- Only in wholly exceptional cases will consent be granted for works which could result in substantial harm to, or loss of, the significance of a Scheduled Monument; and
- In cases that would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a Scheduled Monument the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (DCMS 2013, para 20).

4.1.4 This legislative position is directly reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which states that “Substantial harm to, or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance...should be wholly exceptional” (CLG 2018, para 194). Further, the NPPF states that “where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance) of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss...” (ibid., para 195), and “Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal...” (ibid., para 196).

4.1.5 Where consent is granted for works that could result in harm to, or loss of, the significance of a Scheduled Monument, conditions are expected to be imposed that provide for recording of information that adds to our understanding of the significance of that monument. Those conditions are likely to be designed to ensure that:

- the project design seeks to further the objectives of relevant international or national research frameworks;
- use is made of appropriately skilled teams with the resources to fully implement the project design to relevant professional standards (such as those published by the Institute for Archaeologists);
- the project design provides for the full analysis, publication and dissemination of the results, including the deposition of reports in the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER), to a set timetable; and
- provision is made in the project design for the conservation and deposition of the site archive with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it (DCMS 2013, para 21).

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

4.1.6 Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) highlights the importance of built heritage and Listed Buildings within the planning system. With regard to the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) duty regarding listed buildings in the planning process, it states that:

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

4.1.7 In addition, Section 72 of the Act emphasises the value of Conservation Areas in built heritage planning. In relation to the duties and powers of the LPA, it provides that:

With respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018

4.1.8 This replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and revises the NPPF 2012.

4.1.9 Section 16 provides policy on 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Planning decisions have to be made from a position of knowledge and understanding with respect to the historic environment. Paragraph 189 states: "*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no*

more than is sufficient to understand the potential impacts of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”.

4.1.10 In paragraph 192, it is made clear that a balance must be sought, on the one hand sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and the positive contribution that they can make to communities, and on the other in considering the positive contribution that a new development could make to local character and distinctiveness.

4.1.11 The impact on a heritage asset should be assessed in terms of the significance of that asset; the greater the significance, the greater weight should be given in that assessment. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset should require clear and convincing justification. Where substantial harm or loss is predicted, approval should be given only in exceptional circumstances for Grade II listed buildings, parks or gardens. For heritage assets of higher importance (Grade II* & I listed buildings and parks & gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields and World Heritage Sites) approval for proposed developments that cause substantial harm should be ‘wholly exceptional’ (para 132). In all cases the harm must be weighed against the public benefit (paras 193 & 194).

4.1.12 As a footnote to para 194 the NPPF states that:

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

4.1.13 As is reflected in the DCMS 2013 statement on Government policy, it is made clear that undesignated heritage assets of national importance should be afforded the same consideration as designated assets of equivalent significance:

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 (para 197);

4.1.14 In addition para 187 states that:

Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

4.1.15 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2014 and provides guidance for planners and communities which will help deliver high quality development and sustainable growth in England. In terms of heritage, guidance entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' sets out information with respect to the following:

- the recognition of the appropriate conservation of heritage assets forming one of the 'Core Planning Principles' that underpin the planning system;
- what the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment is (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and Protection of Wrecks Act 1973);
- a definition of 'significance';
- why significance is important in decision-taking;
- the considerations of designated and non-designated assets;
- the identification of non-designated heritage assets; and
- the considerations for when applications for planning permission are required to consult or notify English Heritage.

Non-Statutory Guidance

4.1.16 English Heritage Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance (EH 2008) defines the setting of historic assets as:-

the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape

4.1.17 HE draws a distinction between 'setting' and 'context' (paragraphs 76 and 77) and the document makes it clear that whereas 'setting' involves a localised area, 'context' is a

wider concept involving “any relationship between a place and other places, relevant to the values of that place”.

4.1.18 Heritage values are considered under four main headings

- Evidential Value derives from the potential for a place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Historical Value derives from the ways in which past, people and events can be connected through a place to the present
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it.

4.2 Local Policy Guidance

4.2.1 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council has an emerging Local Plan: Local Plan Publication Draft 2016. It contains a number of policies relevant to the historic environment:

4.2.2 Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley’s historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk.

This will be achieved by:-

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

These elements and assets include:-

- *The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.*
- *Elsacar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.*
- *A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.*

- *The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.*
 - *18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.*
 - *The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house*
 - *Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn*
 - *Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures*
 - *The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).*
 - *Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.*
 - *The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.*
- b) *By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.*
- c) *By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*
- d) *By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*
- e) *By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance*

of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

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

4.2.3 *Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures*

Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.

- This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.
- For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

4.2.4 Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required.

4.2.5 *Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings*

Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:

- Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building.
- Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.

4.2.6 *Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes*

Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting and the heritage significance of a Registered Park and Garden will be expected to:

- Respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms, massing, architectural detail and materials that contribute to the special interest of an area.

- Respect important views either within the area or views that contribute to the setting of the area.
- Take account of and respect important landscape elements including topographic features or trees that contribute to the significance of the area where harm might prejudice future restoration.

4.2.7 Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings

The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless:

- The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available.
- It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of the asset.
- Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset.

Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.

4.2.8 Policy HE6 Archaeology

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

- Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains
- An assessment of the significance of the remains
- Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building

- Analysis of the information gathered.
- Interpretation of the results gained
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

5.0 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 Buried Heritage

5.1.1 The buried heritage (archaeology) has been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. Staff at the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) gave advice and information about known archaeological sites of interest in the vicinity of the study area, and where relevant, these were further investigated. Relevant primary and secondary sources were consulted at the Barnsley Archives and local Studies Centre Service (BALS) and the Sheffield City Archives Service (SCAS) Additional sources consulted included:

- information available on a variety of internet sites including, The National Archives (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>) and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>); the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk); and data from Pastscape (www.pastscape.org.uk). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section;
- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey and Promap (www.promap.co.uk);
- A site visit was undertaken by Jim Bonnor.

5.1.2 The historical development of the site has been established through reference to these sources and is described in the Baseline Conditions section of this report. This has been used to identify areas of potential archaeological interest. Each area of archaeological potential has been assessed for its archaeological significance in geographical terms, although it should be noted that despite the national policy guidance's reliance on geographical significance, there is no statutory definition for these classifications :

- International – cultural properties in the World Heritage List, as defined in the operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
- National – sites or monuments of sufficient archaeological/historical merit to be designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Other sites or monuments may also be considered of national importance but not appropriate for scheduling due to current use(s) or because they have not yet been fully assessed;
- Regional – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.
- Local – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical interest but that are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
- Negligible – areas of extremely limited or no archaeological or historic interest. These commonly include areas of major modern disturbance such as quarries, deep basements etc.

5.1.3 The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development. Recommendations for further work are provided.

5.2 Built Heritage

5.2.1 Built heritage includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments. It also includes non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the Historic Environment Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance.

5.2.2 The historic built environment is assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. Of particular significance in this report is *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2nd Edition)* (Historic England 2015). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset

Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance

Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

6.0 Baseline Conditions

6.1.1 The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 1000m from the boundary of the proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

6.1.2 The source of the monuments (Figure 2; Tables 1 and 2) noted in the following text are from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and have the prefixes HER or NHL. Known and suspected archaeological remains are summarised and discussed in the following sections.

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Step 1: Identification

6.2.1 There are five designated assets within the study area, all listed grade II structures. The closest of these is a milepost (NHL1151794), which sits on the Barugh Green Road (A635) in the location of the proposed roundabout and northern access to the site.

6.2.2 Another milepost is located 400m to the northeast (NHL1151764) on the A637 on the far side of the Claycliffe Business Park. A third milepost is located on the eastern edge of the study area (NHL1151771) on the Wilthorpe Road stretch of the A635 and a fourth (NHL 1191519) is located almost 600m southeast of the study area on the A628.

6.2.3 The final designated asset is a barn attached to the side of Royd Hill Farmhouse (NHL1151770) 400m to the east on the far side of Higham.

Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets within 1000m of the site

NHL No	Name / description	Grade
1151764	Milepost	II
1151770	Barn	II
1151771	Milepost	II

1151794	Milepost	II
1191519	Milepost	II

Step 2: Assessment of contribution of setting

6.2.4 The milepost on the Barugh Green Road (NHL1151794) is located in the southern verge, 500m to the west of the junction with Claycliffe Road. It dates to the mid to late 19th century, made of cast-iron with raised letters reading: Barnsley & Shepley Lane Head Road Baraugh, Barnsley 2 miles, Cawthorne 2 miles, Denby Dale 6½ miles Holmfirth 12 miles.

6.2.5 The setting of the milepost is its location on the Barugh Green Road, a former turnpike road (Shepley to Cawthorne Trust established in 1824) and its association with the series of other surviving mileposts along it (examples being NHL1151771 to the east and NHL1151787 to the west). There is no evidence that the asset has moved, though it does appear set in modern concrete.

6.3 Undesignated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric Period (10,000BC – 43AD)

6.3.1 There are no known prehistoric assets within the site. An unspecified number of 'Mesolithic type' flints (HER581/01) are recorded from a broad location on high ground in the area of the Silkstone Golf Course to the west of the site. Eight hundred metres to the east of this asset, area excavation revealed an enclosure (HER5339) at Capitol Park. The enclosure was associated with a ring of fence posts and a number of pits. Though no dating evidence was recovered it was thought the features were likely to be prehistoric.

Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)

6.3.2 Just over 600m to the north of the site is HER4811, a D-shaped enclosure and associated field systems identified from aerial photographs and subsequent geophysical survey, which also revealed evidence for industrial activity within, and almost certainly, extending to the south. The dating of these features to the Roman period is based upon only a few pieces of pottery and there could be a prehistoric element to this asset.

- 6.3.3 In addition, two Roman coins (HER4134/01) have been found almost 900m to the east of Redbrook Farm, although the location is not certain. Both coins were of bronze, and datable to AD 270-3.

Early Medieval & Medieval (5th – 16th centuries)

- 6.3.4 There are no known early medieval assets within the site although the township boundaries between Dodworth/Barugh/Barnsley may have originated during this period (Sykes, S, 1993) (Fig. 2). The majority of the site lies within the township of Barugh, historically in the parish of Darton, and lies between the settlements of Higham and Gawber. To the south, parts of the site lie in the townships of Barnsley and Dodworth, historically within the parish of Silkstone.
- 6.3.5 Barugh is mentioned in the Domesday survey, as a very small settlement within the lands of Ilbert de Lacey and Darton is also mentioned as a very small holding under the same lord; neither Higham nor Gawber are mentioned. Higham is mentioned in 1271 (Smith, A.H, 1961) and may take its name from its topographical position on relatively higher ground; from the old English elements *haeh*, meaning a high place and *ham* meaning homestead/settlement. Gawber appears as *Galgabergh* in 1304 and derives from the Old English elements *galga*, a gallows, and *beorg* meaning a hill (Mills, A.D, 1991). Similarly Barugh derives from the Anglian *berg*, meaning a hill or tumulus. By contrast Barnsley and Dodworth both include personal name elements: Barnsley translating as Beorn's wood/clearing and Dodworth as Dod's enclosure (ibid.)
- 6.3.6 Barnsley was granted to the Cluniac priory of St, John at Pontefract in 1156 who established the market there (May, R, 2003). Land within Barugh belonging to Monks Bretton Priory is recorded in chartularies. Twenty six acres were also granted to the monks of St. Laurence of Rivesby, two acres of which was used to erect 'edifices' (ASWYAS, 2002). The name Hermit House may suggest a monastic connection. The name first appears in 1817 (Smith, A.H, 1961) though it is probable that the house is depicted on Jeffrey's Map of 1775. Hermit Lane may also be a medieval route at its eastern end – the western end probably established when the common was enclosed.
- 6.3.7 There is documentary evidence to suggest 12th - 14th century activity to the southwest of the site in the location of Lane End or Lane Head Farms (HER5538). This farm (and Lane Side Farm to the northwest) is believed to have originated as a medieval 'assarted' farm, an area of woodland or common brought into cultivation, of which there were a number in Dodworth (Sykes, S, 1993). Sykes points out that the field name 'Royd' is associated with assarting and this is attributed to a number of fields to the

west and south of Redbrook Farm and north of Hermit House (Plan of Redbrook Farm, no date).

6.3.8 Ridge and furrow (HER4984) has been identified in the area of the Silkstone Golf Course to the west of the site.

6.3.9 Evidence for early coal mining in the area is limited to documentary references starting in the 14th century, notably around Elscar (Wain, K, 2014). No shafts or pits of this date are known within the study area.

Table 2: Undesignated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site

HER No.	Name / description	Period / date
340/01	Site of Gawber Hall	Post-medieval
581/01	Flint Finds	Mesolithic-Neolithic
1557/01	Timber Framed Barn	Post-medieval
2926/01	Site of Gawber Glasshouse	Post-medieval
2926/02	Gawber Glasshouse Slag Heap	Post-medieval
3464/01	Barnsley Canal	Post-medieval
4134/01	Coins	Roman
4136/01	Silver coin	Elizabethan
4594	Redbrook Linen Mill and Bleach Works	Post-medieval
4811	Cropmark field systems and enclosures	Iron Age/Roman
4984	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
5538	Site of Lane Head Farm	Post-medieval
5539	Enclosure	Neolithic-Iron Age
5790	Shaft Mounds	Post-medieval

Post-medieval – Modern Periods (mid-16th – present)

6.3.10 Enclosure took place at different times within the three townships: Barnsley was enclosed around 1779, Dodworth, 1807 and Barugh around 1823. Piecemeal enclosure, particularly in Dodworth, had already affected much of the land prior to then and some of the landscape in this area may pre-date the Inclosure Act (Sykes, S, 1993).

- 6.3.11 The earliest physical evidence of coal mining in the area is the area of bell pits and shaft mounds to the west of Higham (HER5790), dug between 1800 and 1806, but the expansion of the industry did not accelerate until suitable communications were in place (Wain, K, 2014). The Barnsley canal (HER3464/01), as opened in 1799, extended from the River Calder below Wakefield to the River Dearne at Hoyle Mill. An extension in 1802 connected the basin at Barugh where the tram road brought coal from Silkstone collieries (Trinder, B, 2013). As well as coal it transported corn and limestone and remained profitable until 1942 (Hadfield, C, 1973). The shaft at Redbrook was sunk in 1903 as a ventilation and access shaft serving the Fenton seam. At Higham there was a pumping shaft. Higham is mentioned in 1860 when there was an explosion within the mine. Both were owned by Silkstone Colliery until it closed in 1987 (Taylor, W, 2001). There was also a cluster of shafts within the site to the west of Pogmoor (Fig. 14).
- 6.3.12 Open cast coal mining is shown on the 1960s Ordnance Survey mapping. Information from the Coal Authority shows the full extent of the workings both north and south of Hermit Lane (Fig. 14). The workings south of Hermit Lane were known as Hunters Cottage (working between 1945 and 1950) and Hunters Cottage Extension (worked 1954-6); neither area south of the Lane appears on Ordnance Survey historic mapping. An area north of Hermit House Farm is shown as opencast on the 1960s mapping, but not on the information from the Coal Authority. There is also a discrepancy between the archaeological evidence (see section 6.5), the cartographic evidence (see section 6.4) and information from the Coal Authority which is discussed in Section 7.2.
- 6.3.13 Other industry in the area included the Redbrook Linen Mill and Bleach Works (HER4594). This dates back to the latter part of the 18th century. The works used water from the Redbrook and its tributary, stored in a series of dammed ponds, one of which still survives within the site (Plate 16). Archaeological evaluation on the site of the former mill identified well-preserved remains of the bleach works, including 19th century tableware pottery and several wheel pits, indicating the importance of the stream to the process, both in terms of water for washing and bleaching and as a source of power. Fields to the northwest were used as the bleachcroft, for drying the bleached linen (HLC6759).
- 6.3.14 To the east was Gawber Glasshouse (HER2926/01) and its associated slag heap (HER2926/02). Glassmaking here dates back to the late 17th century until 1821, the buildings eventually being demolished in 1885. Two phases of the industry were

identified during excavations, consisting of a pre-cone technology replaced by an 18th century glass cone.

- 6.3.15 Gawber Hall (HER340/01) stood close by and was a timber framed hall with two wings and date stones of 1567 and 1619. It was demolished in 1937. A silver Elizabethan coin (HER4136/01) was reportedly found to the west of the site near Royd Hill.
- 6.3.16 Lane Head farm (HER5538) is shown on maps of 1770 and during demolition the 18th century stone house was found to enclose a timber framed building – possibly agricultural – of c.1627.

6.4 Map Regression

Map of Yorkshire, Jeffreys, 1775 (Figure 3)

- 6.4.1 The topography is shown, occupying high ground and straddling the Redbrook valley. Buildings are shown in the location of Redbrook Farm and in the centre of the site (possibly Hermit House). Woodland and Higham Common are also visible.

Plan of the Township of Barnsley, 1777 (Figure 4)

- 6.4.2 Shows only a small part of the southern area of the site within which there are no structures, only fields.

Barnsley Enclosure Map, 1779 (not illustrated)

- 6.4.3 This map was of poor quality and showed a smaller area than the 1777 map. The footpath from Pogmoor is noted.

Plan of Barugh Estate, 1828 (Figure 5)

- 6.4.4 Shows the area north of Hermit Lane. Hermit House is noted, though not represented. No other structures are shown within the site.

Tithe Map of Barugh Township, 1842 (not illustrated)

- 6.4.5 The map shows only the details of those titheable fields. Hermit House and cottage are represented.

Plan of the Township of Dodworth in the Parish of Silkstone, 1830-40 (not illustrated)

- 6.4.6 Shows the Dodworth portion of the site only, featuring fields and woodland.

Plan of Dodworth Township, 1853 (not illustrated)

- 6.4.7 Again, shows just the Dodworth portions along the very southern boundary of the site. No significant change.

Ordnance Survey 1855 (1:10,560) (Figure 6)

6.4.8 North of Hermit Lane the site is divided by irregular enclosures. Some boundaries would seem to represent watercourses and there are two ponds/reservoirs close to Hermit Lane on the eastern side. These ponds no doubt controlled the water to the Bleaching Works and Linen Mill at Redbrook. The two hachured fields adjacent to the bleaching works are presumably the bleachcrofts. There are two patches of woodland, Rhodes Wood and Craven Wood. The only buildings shown on the northern side are those at Redbrook. The area is marked as Higham Common.

6.4.9 South of the lane is a complex of buildings labelled Hermit House and to the west Hermit Cottage and a well. A number of other wells are marked on the eastern boundary near Pogmoor. A number of footpaths run through the area and through two woodlands known as Drury Spring and Hermit Wood.

Ordnance Survey 1893 (1:2,500) (Figure 7)

6.4.10 There has been some boundary loss in the northern area. The buildings along Hermit Lane are shown in more detail and Rhodes Wood is now Velvet Wood.

Ordnance Survey 1906 (1:2500) (Figure 8)

6.4.11 No significant change.

Ordnance Survey 1931 (1:2500) (Error! Reference source not found.).

6.4.12 Hermit Cottage has gone and Hermit Wood has been felled revealing a couple of possible small buildings.

Ordnance Survey 1960-2 (1:2500) (Figure 10).

6.4.13 The northern half of the site has now been given over to opencast coal mining, including the area north of Hermit House (Area B, Fig. 14), leaving only narrow corridors along the brook and its tributary. There is opencast mining on the eastern boundary near Pogmoor. Agricultural buildings have appeared within the site at Redbrook. To the south the configuration of buildings has changed around Hermit House and there has been some significant field boundary changes to the south (reflecting reinstatement following the opencast works there). Interestingly there has been little change to the field boundaries along the line of the township boundary between Dodworth and Barnsley, including the narrow curved access at the south of the former Drury Spring (which has been felled). This seems to imply that either these boundaries were not disturbed by the opencast mining in the previous decade (contrary to the submitted plans), or, less likely given the movement of field boundaries along the township boundary to the north, the

boundaries had been reinstated exactly as they were prior to mining (see also section 6.5).

Ordnance Survey 1973 (1:10,000) (Figure 11)

6.4.14 The straightened boundaries south of Hermit Lane seen in the 1960s OS map appear to have reverted to their former sinuous boundaries in some cases, particularly along the township boundaries. Other boundaries on the 1960s map have been removed. The pond adjacent to Hermit Lane has been filled in.

Ordnance Survey 1983 (1:10,000) (Figure 12)

6.4.15 Hermit House is now labelled Hermit House Farm. Another building has been erected south of Redbrook Farm.

6.5 Site visit, LiDAR and Historic Landscape Characterisation

6.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 17th September 2018 by Jim Bonnor. Access was limited to footpaths and highways. The fields to the north of Hermit Lane were generally flat and arable (Plate 12). The Redbrook stream (Area H1, Fig. 14) was set within a steep sided wooded valley (Plate 17). A pond just south of the confluence was examined; there were modern breeze blocks and concrete as well as older worked stonework in the area (Plate 16).

6.5.2 To the south of Hermit Lane the area was largely pasture (Plates 6, 8, 10 & 11), given over to horse grazing with the exception of the former opencast field (Plate 2) on the eastern boundary by Pogmoor and adjacent to the M1, which were arable. Where the footpaths converged at the edge of Pogmoor the field was largely devoid of grass (possibly previously stripped or graded) with frequent stone, brick and coal fragments (Plate 3). In the northeast corner of this field (Area F, Fig. 14) was a short section of stone wall foundation, roughly north-south, faced either side with a core. Adjacent was a large stone showing signs of wear and possibly a threshold stone (Plate 4). The area has clearly been disturbed, but there was the suggestion of concentrations of stone, some faced and quite large, and at least one possible platform area. No pottery or datable artefacts were observed.

6.5.3 A linear dip in the centre of this field on the line of a previous field boundary led down the slope to the stream where there was a stone weir/outlet structure fed by ceramic pipes (Plate 9). Within the surrounding pasture fields the ground was uneven in places, formed by ephemeral linear banks, probably relating to drainage and visible on the LiDAR (Figure 13).

- 6.5.4 Along the east-west township boundary between Dodworth and Barnsley, hard up against the hedgerow, ran the remnants of a stone kerbed track (Area G, Fig. 14), extending from the site's eastern boundary toward the old Drury Spring wood (Plates 5, 7 & 8). The track was traced into the field to the west for at least sixty metres and appeared to extend all the way to the western edge of the field. It was about 2.5-3m wide, kerbed by faced local stone, of at least two courses in places with an infill of earth and stone and, at the eastern end, by a layer of un-frogged bricks (frogged bricks were also found loose further west, but not as part of the track construction and possibly just imported as hard core). It is suggested that the track is connected to Drury Farm and is that shown on the 1855 OS mapping.
- 6.5.5 Hermit House farm consisted of barns and sheds constructed from modern concrete masonry units, wood and corrugated iron and at least one brick building, buttressed at its western end. Within was hard standing and at least two modern single storey buildings (Plates 13 & 14). All the buildings appeared 20th century. The field to the southwest of the farm buildings (Area C, Fig. 14) contained buried brick and concrete structures which are probably cisterns or relate to mining. Redbrook House farm yard consisted of modern corrugated iron sheds.
- 6.5.6 The LiDAR (Fig. 13) shows the topographical detail of the site, notably the predominant fall to the Redbrook watercourse from the south and on toward the Dearne valley to the north. The feeder channels for the Redbrook are clear as is the lack of features north of Hermit Lane and on the eastern boundary where the opencast mining occurred, as well as the southern arable fields adjacent to the M1. A mound on the eastern boundary, to the rear of Harden Close, was not evident during the site visit and the mound adjacent to the M1 boundary, south of Hermit Lane, is a muck heap.
- 6.5.7 The site consists of a number of Historic Landscape Character units. In the north, HLC6757 is the former opencast site described as Modern enclosed land. To the east around Redbrook are HLC6759, former bleachcroft and described as enclosed land, and HLC8143, a farm complex at Redbrook House.
- 6.5.8 HLC6782 refers to the area around Hermit House Farm and is described as Medieval to Modern assarts, it includes the northern part of the stream valley. Toward Higham, straddling the Lane is HLC6780, enclosed land known as Higham Common. To the south of Hermit House Farm is the area of former Drury Spring and Hermit woods, described as piecemeal enclosure of the 1950s onwards.

6.5.9 HLC7923, called Pogmoor is described as Industrial to Modern enclosed land and to the south HLC6467 is piecemeal enclosure on former opencast land.

7.0 Assessment

7.1 Designated Assets

Step 3: Effects of proposed development

7.1.1 The development proposal is for mixed residential and commercial use with associated infrastructure. Along the eastern boundary there will be ponds and associated habitat creation. The eastern section of Hermit Lane will become a green lane and all existing buildings will be demolished.

7.1.2 The access from Barugh Green Lane will involve the construction of a roundabout which will have a Major direct impact on the grade II listed milepost NHL1151794 and its setting. There will be no other impacts on designated assets or their setting.

Step 4: Enhancement / Avoiding Harm

7.1.3 The northern access off Barugh Green Road is a pinch point in the development and the location of the designated asset NHL1151794 limits the options for redesign of the road layout. It would seem likely then that provision of an access here will necessitate the removal of the designated asset.

7.1.4 The evidential value of the asset rests in the form and information of the asset itself as well as any below ground evidence, which is deemed to be minimal. The historical value rests in its association with the phenomenon of 'Turnpike Trusts' of the late 18th and 19th century, as does its setting which is the Barugh Green road and as such it should not be divorced from its setting, though there is perhaps leeway in its location along the road given that the measurements displayed on it are approximate. If removal is considered necessary then an option would be to conserve the asset and relocate it within the verge to the east, on the closest stretch of the undisturbed road. This would involve a displacement of perhaps 80-100m.

Step 5: Conclusions

7.1.5 The proposed development will have a direct impact on designated asset NHL1151794. Without a change in the design of the proposed road layout at the access to the site from Barugh Green Road, the asset would need to be relocated should development proceed.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.1 The evidence for early prehistoric activity is restricted to a few possible early flints from the edge of the study area. The composition of the finds is not clear and there is no indication they represent a significant asset. Evidence for later prehistoric and Roman activity takes the form of cropmark/excavated enclosures. The land use of the site will not have been conducive to cropmark formation or artefact recovery that would reveal settlements, enclosures and field systems as found at Capitol Park and Low Barugh and so the potential is deemed Moderate to High for remains of the later prehistoric or Roman periods, which, based upon other local examples could be of up to Regional significance.
- 7.2.2 The site contains at least two ancient boundaries: those between Dodworth and Barnsley/Barugh and that between Barnsley and Barugh. The former would appear to survive intact in places, though with no corresponding earthwork or ditch; the latter follows the line of a natural channel draining the hillside, some of which may have been impacted by mining. These boundaries probably date back at least to the early medieval period and are potentially of Local significance.
- 7.2.3 The site avoids settlement centres of surrounding villages and, therefore, medieval settlement cores. The phenomenon of assarting and establishment of dispersed farmsteads during this period, especially in Dodworth, means that there is the potential for medieval settlement remains beyond village cores. The landscape around Hermit House is described in the Historic Landscape Characterisation as assarts and may have medieval, perhaps monastic, origins. The demolition and new construction over and around Hermit House will have significantly impacted on any remains relating to this asset. Brick and concrete structures to the southwest of Hermit House farm (Area C, Figure 14) are probably related to agricultural or mining activity of the 19th or 20th century. It is possible that remains of the neighbouring cottage remain, though this is more likely of later date. Such remains would be of Local significance. The exposed wall and stonework at the junction of footpaths west of Pogmoor (Area F, Fig. 14) could represent another isolated farmstead – though could conceivably be of Roman or, less likely, Post-medieval date, and on this basis there is a Moderate-High potential for medieval remains of up to Regional significance.
- 7.2.4 There is evidence for management of the streams from at least the early post-medieval period in relation to the Redbrook Mill and Bleaching Works (Area H1, Fig. 14). One artificial pond was observed and there is a Moderate potential for other water management remains along the valley. Their significance is likely to be Local.

- 7.2.5 During the post-medieval period enclosure was completed and the area was largely agricultural, probably pasture, with a good proportion of woodland. The stone kerbed track (Area G, Fig.14) must date to this period and is pre-mining. It follows an ancient boundary and forms an access roughly east-west to the former Drury Spring. There is a suggestion of a track on the 1855 OS map on this alignment. If the track extends as far as it seems, this evidence appears to conflict with the Coal Authority data on the mining of this area. As can be seen from Figure 14, large parts of the site have been opencast mined, though the track and boundary appear to cross the area of opencast. The track is probably of Local significance.
- 7.2.6 The mining has impacted on a substantial area north of Hermit Lane and the general potential of the area is, therefore, limited to area A, east of Higham. The area B (Fig. 14) north of Hermit House is not recorded by the Coal Authority as having been worked though is labelled opencast on the 1960s OS mapping. South of the Lane, the extent of opencast mining is not clear. There are areas shown green on Figure 14 that do not appear to have been disturbed (Areas A, D & E), however the extent of disturbance in the Area of G does not appear to be resolved on the basis of the conflicting evidence.

8.0 Conclusions and recommendations

- 8.1.1 The development will have a Major direct impact on designated milepost NHL1151794. It is recommended that the development design is examined to identify options to reduce or remove the impact. Failing this, options for the removal, restoration and re-siting of the asset should be considered and discussed with the Local Planning Authority.
- 8.1.2 Much of the site has been previously disturbed by opencast coal mining. There is a Moderate-High potential for Regionally significant remains of the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods in areas unaffected by mining. Specifically, a stone wall foundation may belong to one of these periods. Locally significant assets might include remains associated with Hermit Cottage, water management remains along the streams, historic boundaries and the kerbed trackway.
- 8.1.3 Given the potential for remains of the prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods it is recommended that geophysical survey is undertaken across those areas of the site not disturbed by previous open cast mining. The question of the antiquity and extent of the boundary and kerbed trackway at G needs resolving through field observation and excavation. If warranted the geophysical survey might be extended and used alongside

geo-technical information to establish the true extent of mining in this area. In addition, the stream valleys (H1 & H2) should be more thoroughly inspected for remains.

- 8.1.4 Should the above information still be insufficient to determine the likely archaeological significance of the site. It is expected that evaluation excavation and, potentially, mitigation works would need to be secured through a condition on the planning permission. All work should be carried out in accordance with a written specification agreed with and approved by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. This is in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guidelines.

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9.2 Cartographic / Archival Sources

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1893, 1906, 1931, 1960-2, 1985-91

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 1973, 1983

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 1855, 1908

Map of Yorkshire, Jeffreys, 1775

Barnsley Enclosure Award and Map, 1779 (A808)

"Bargh[Barugh] estate as divided into lots for sale", 1828 (SpSt/Add Maps/1/105)

Plan of the township of Barnsley, 1777 (FC/P/Sil/13L)

Plan of Dodworth township, 1853 (SpSt/60774)

Plan of Redbrook Farm, no date (?19th century) (SpSt/60727/102)

Plan of the Township of Dodworth, 1830-40 (SpSt/Add Maps/1/Add 3)

9.3 Digital Sources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/index.jsp#/survey>

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE3108/barugh/>

<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE3406/barnsley/>

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Yorkshire%20WR/Dodworth>

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10.0 Figures

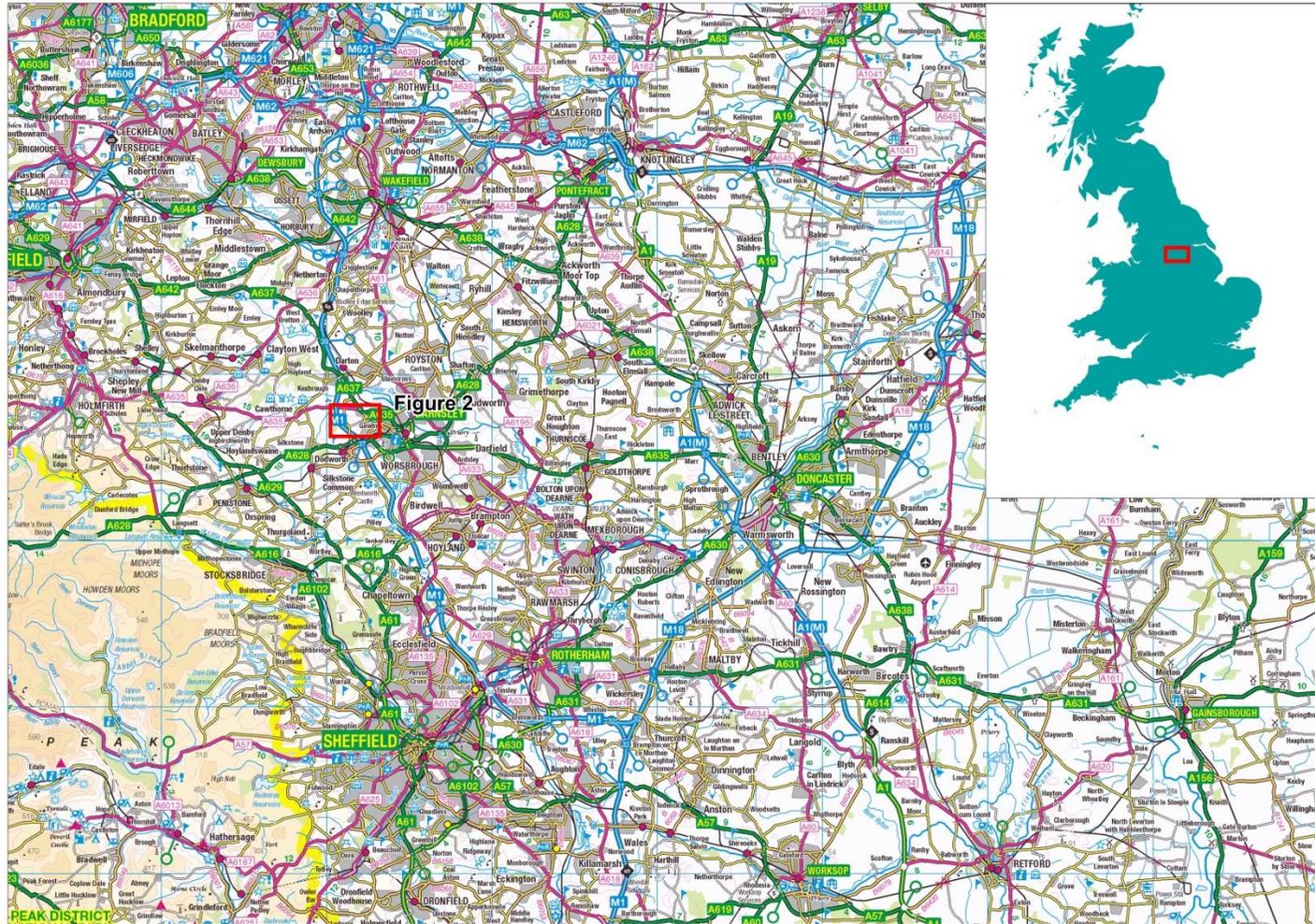


Figure 1: Site Location Map (source OS Opendata)

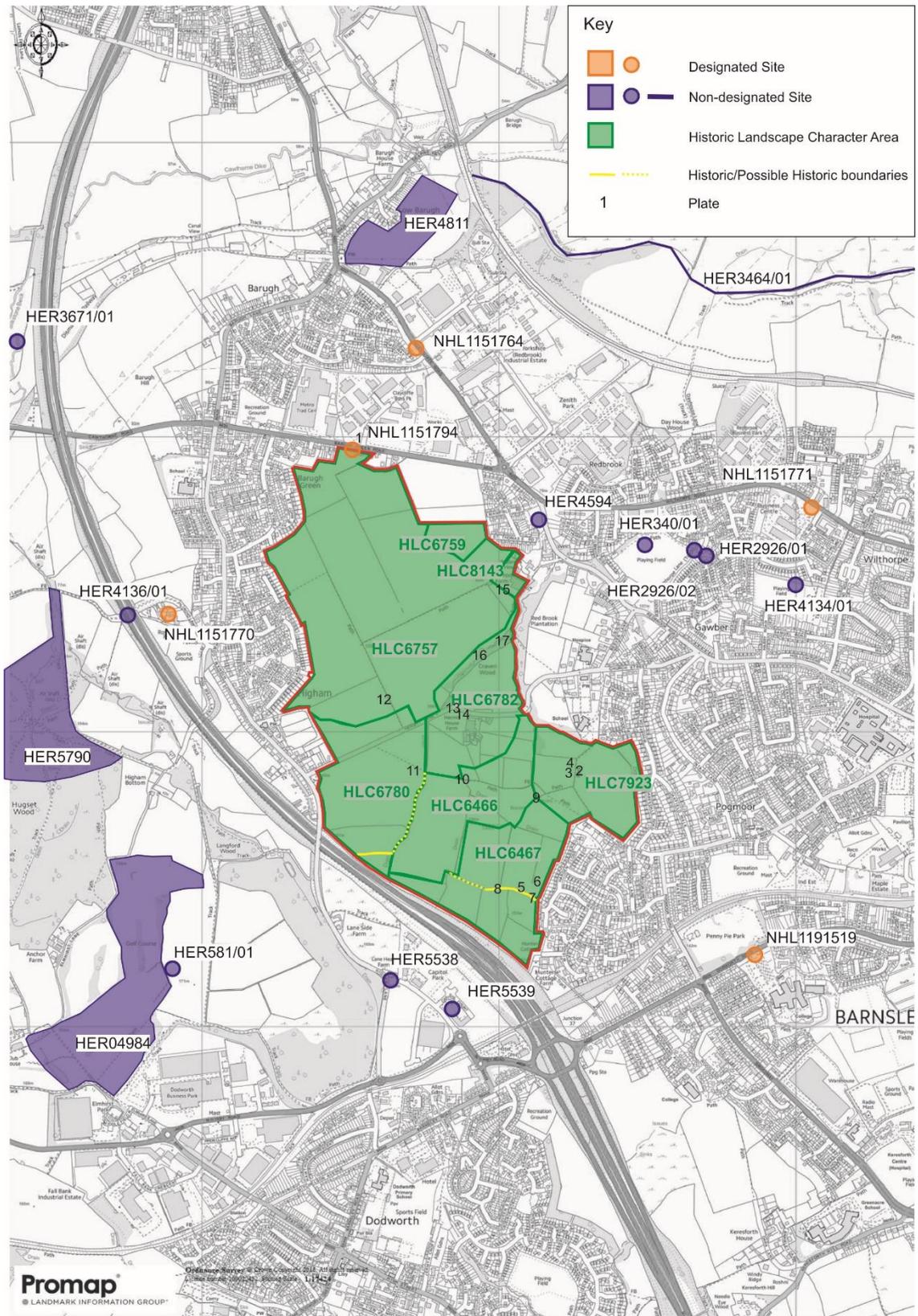


Figure 2: Location Map showing Heritage Assets (information from South Yorkshire HER) and photograph locations

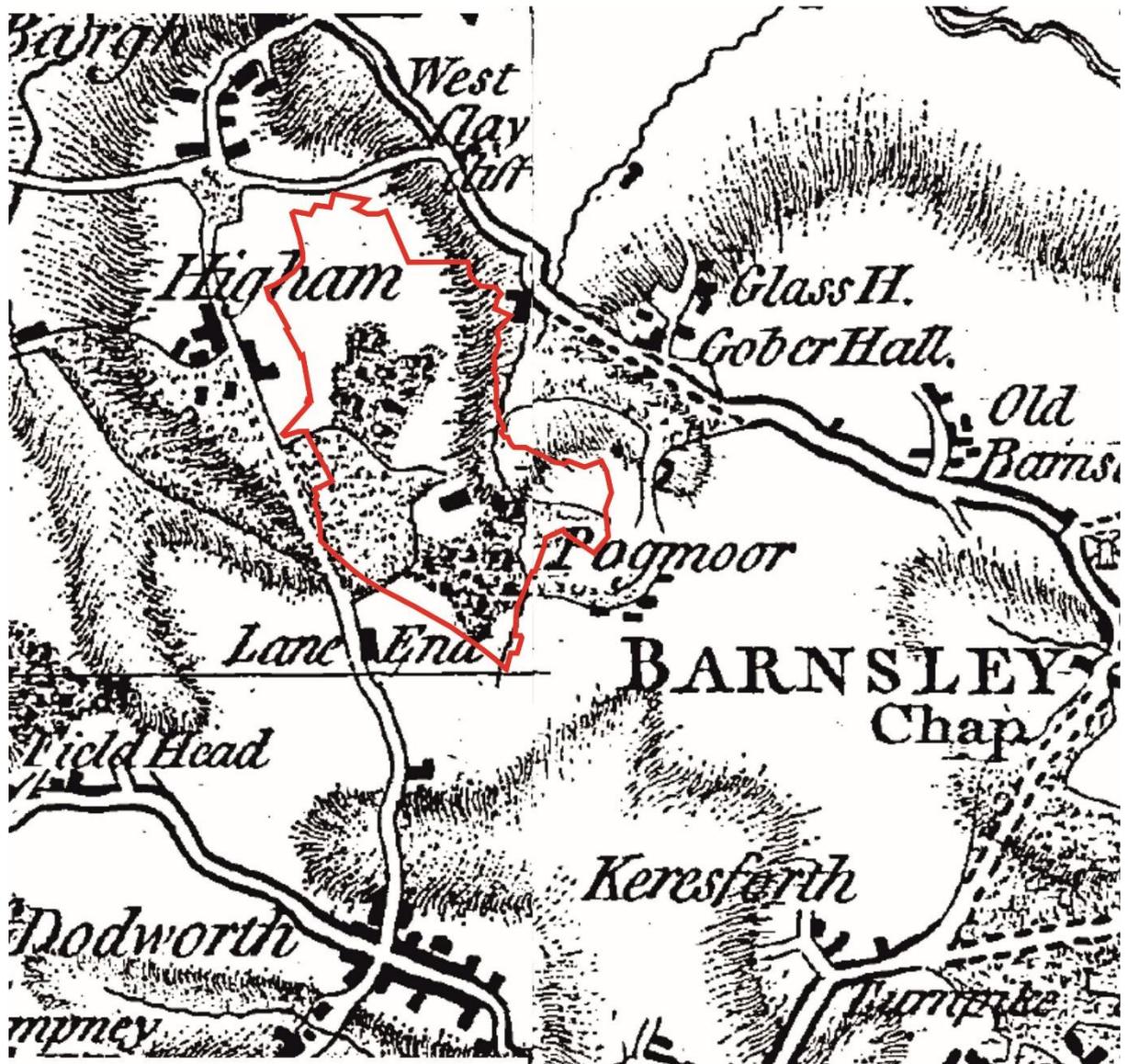


Figure 3 Map of Yorkshire, Jeffreys 1775 (site boundary approximate)

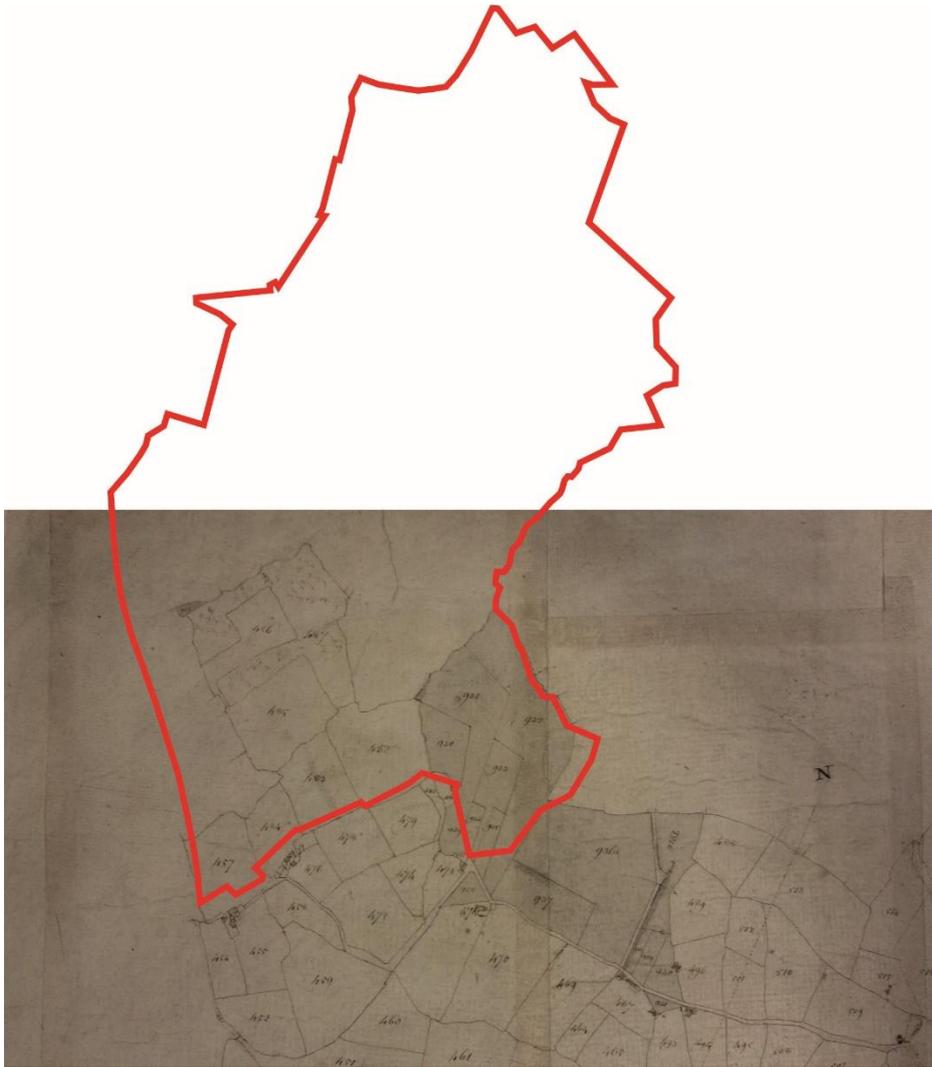


Figure 4 Barnsley Township 1777

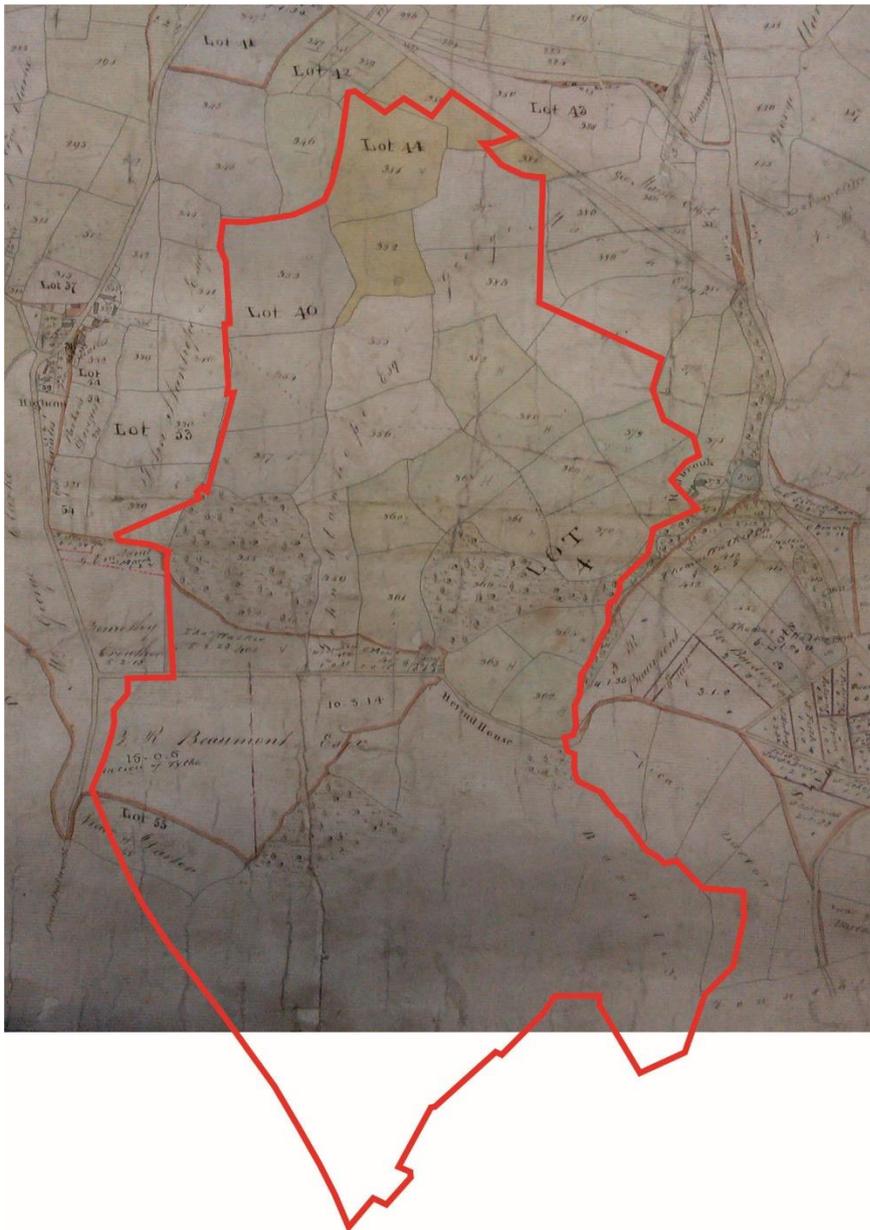


Figure 5 Barugh Estate 1828

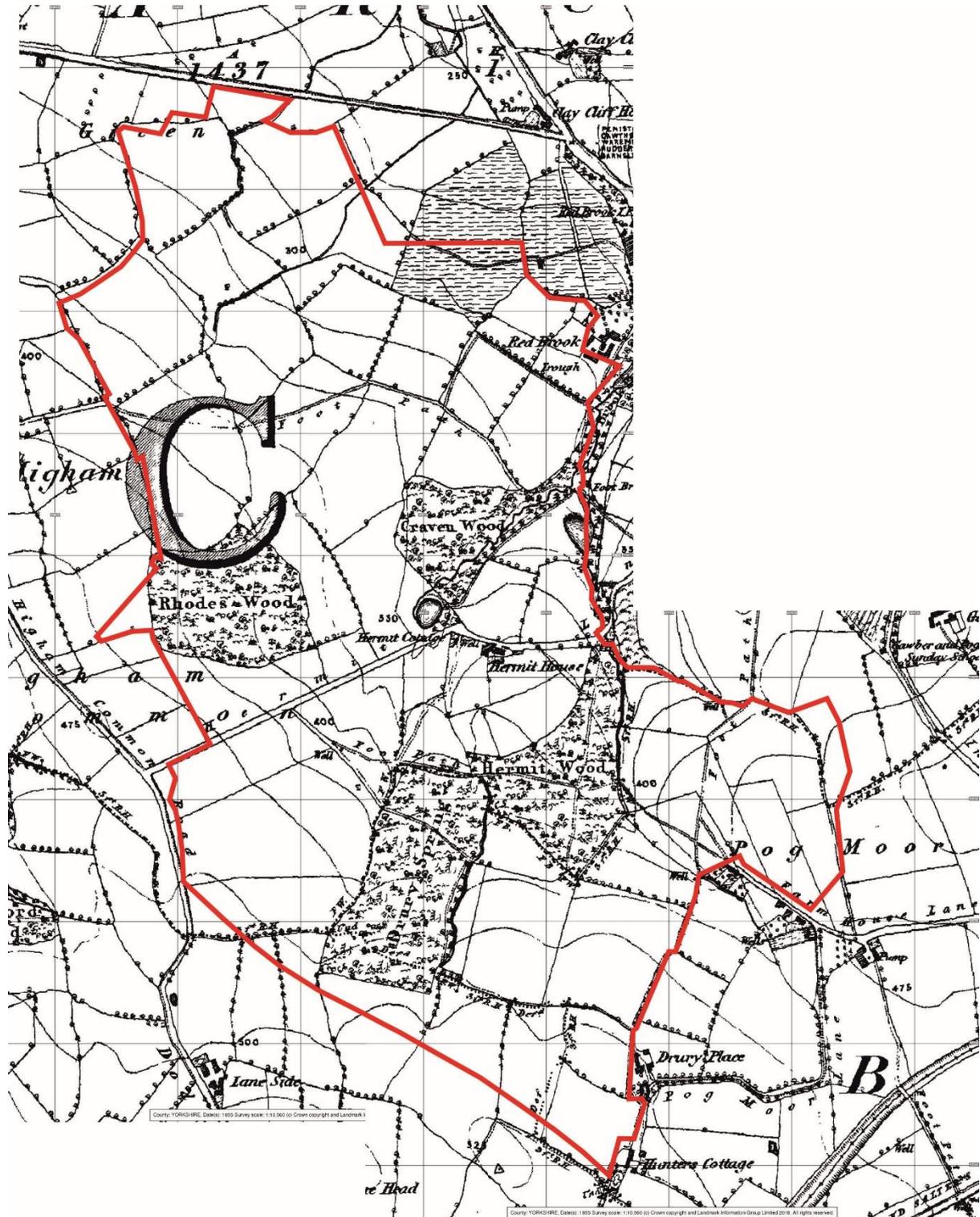


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1855, 1:10,560

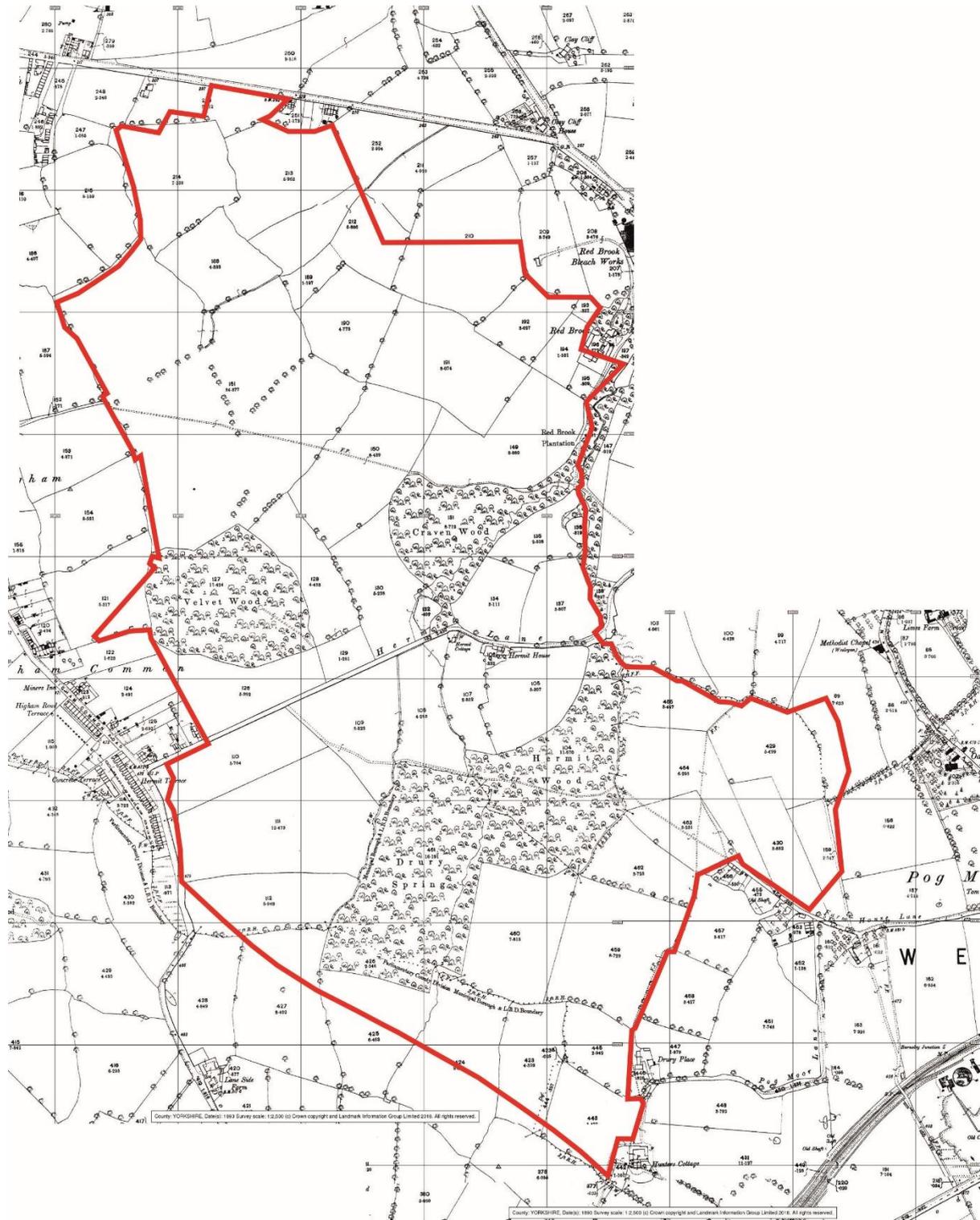


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1893, 1:2500

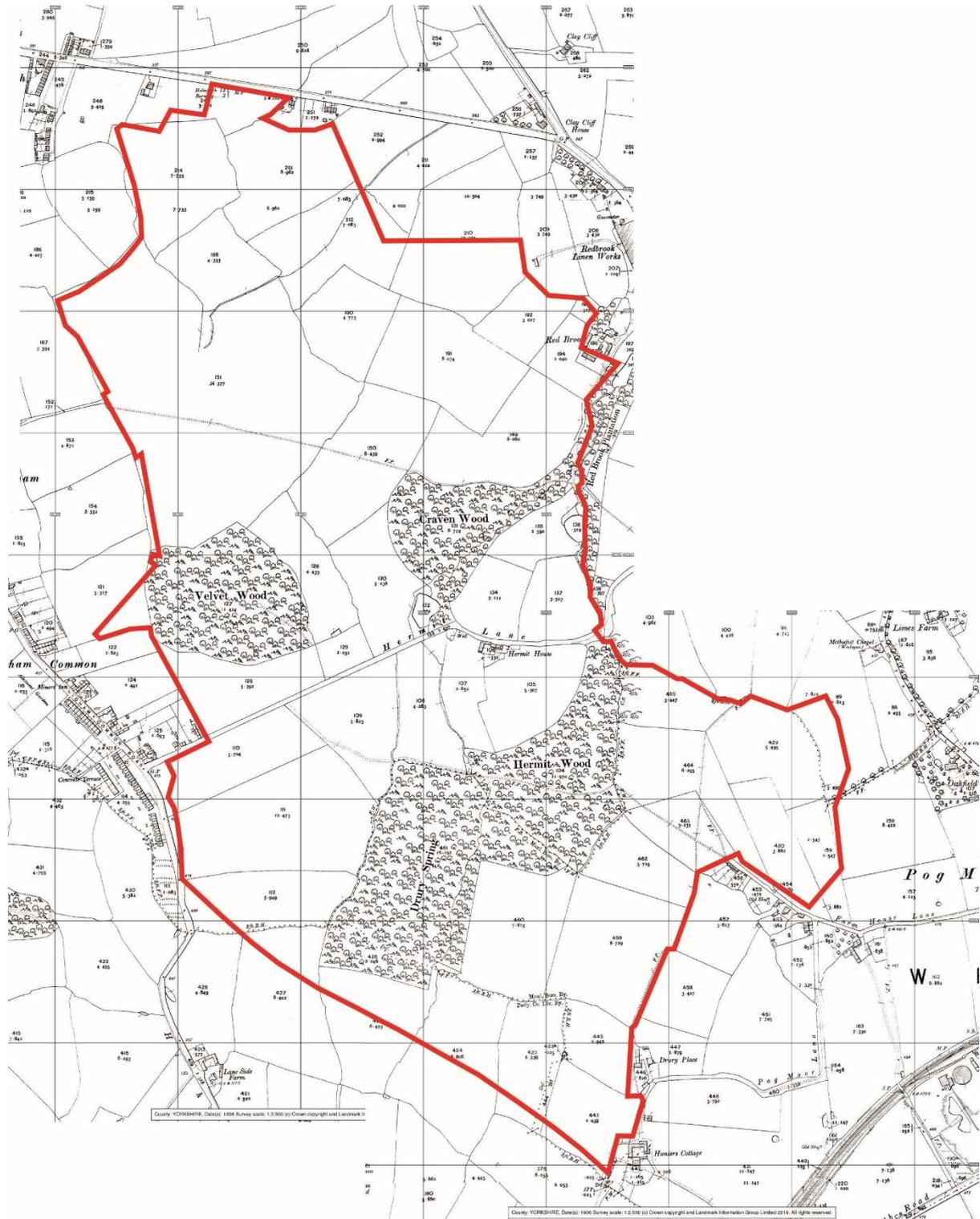


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1906, 1:2500

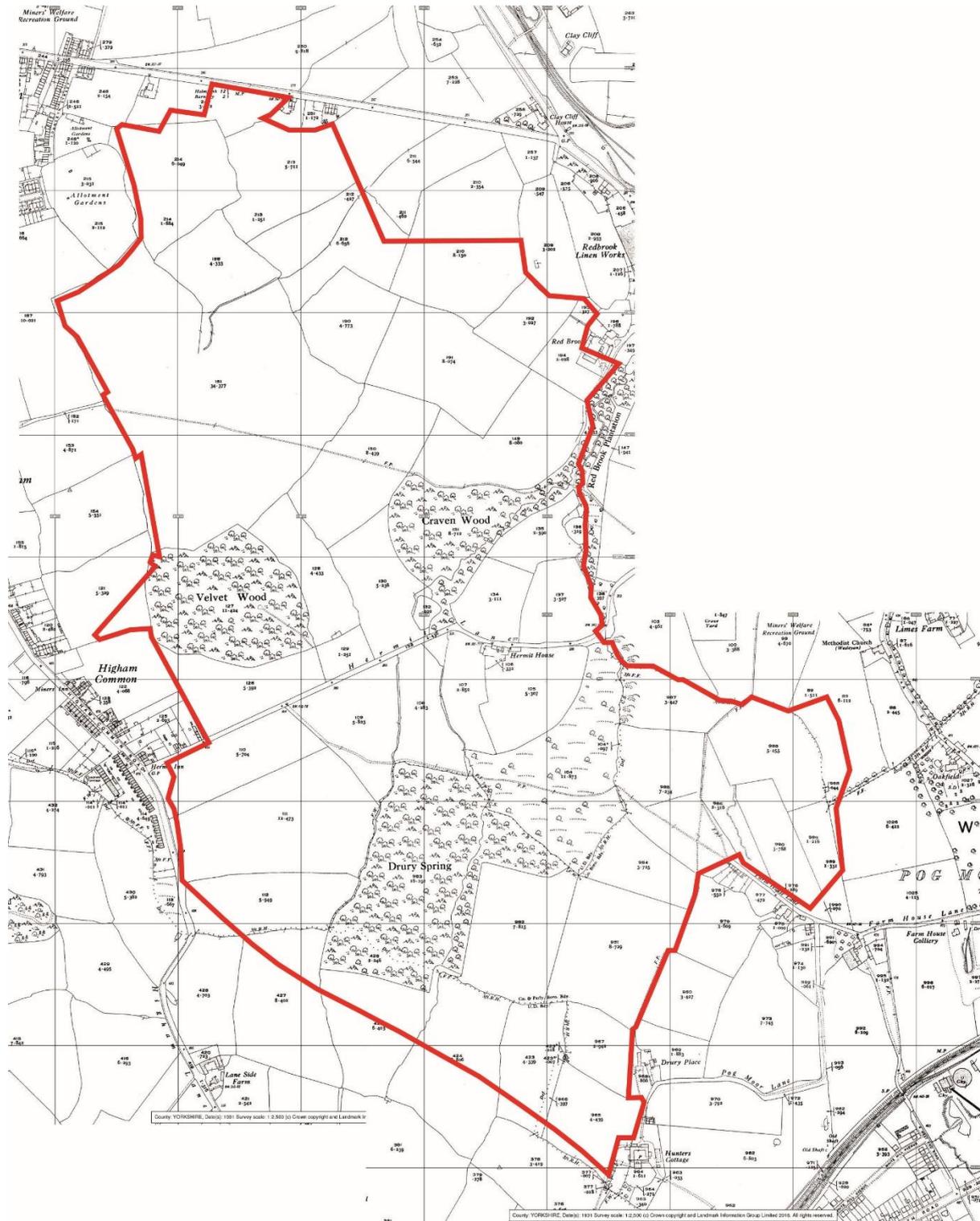


Figure 9 Ordnance Survey 1931, 1:2500

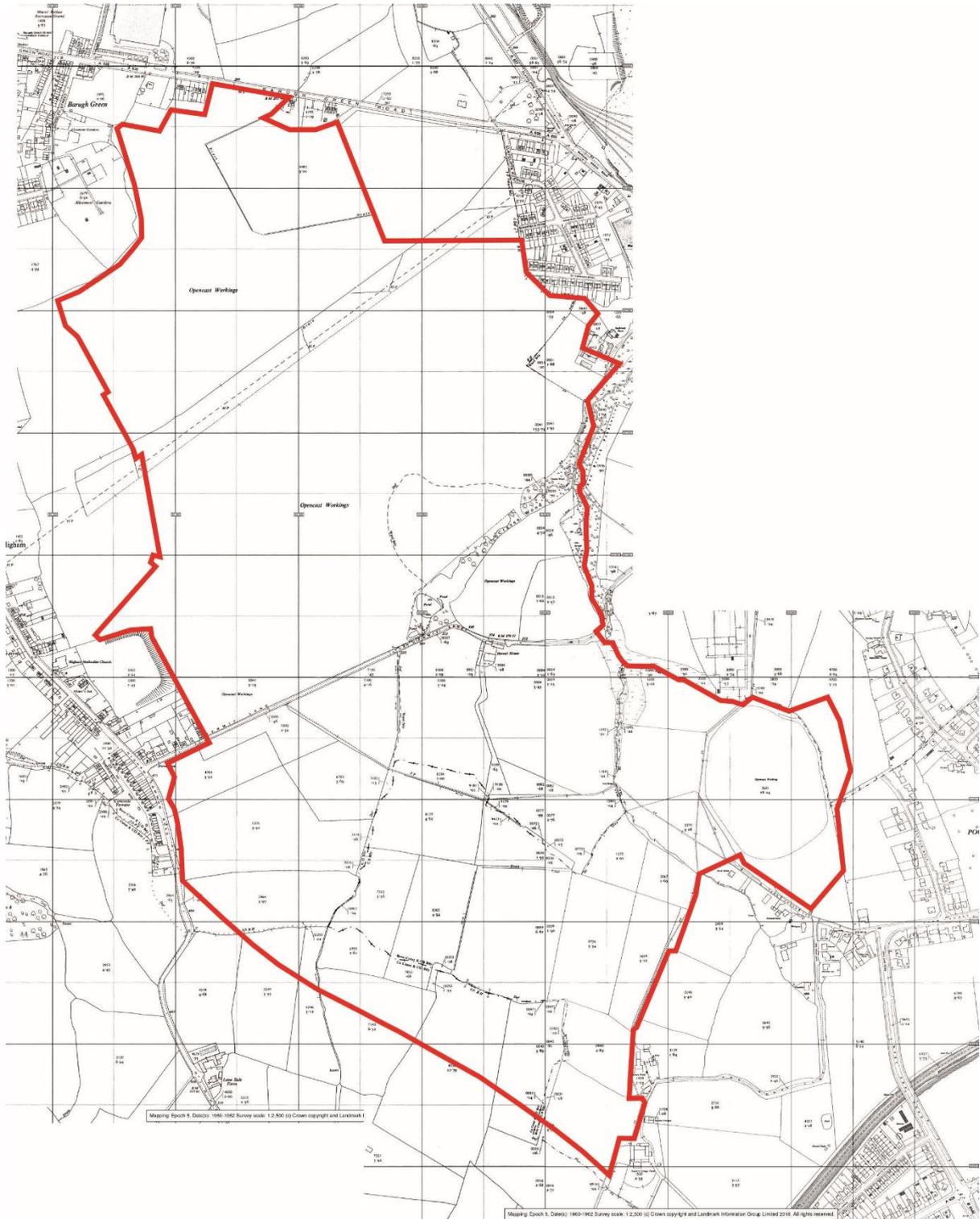


Figure 10 Ordnance Survey 1961-2, 1:2500

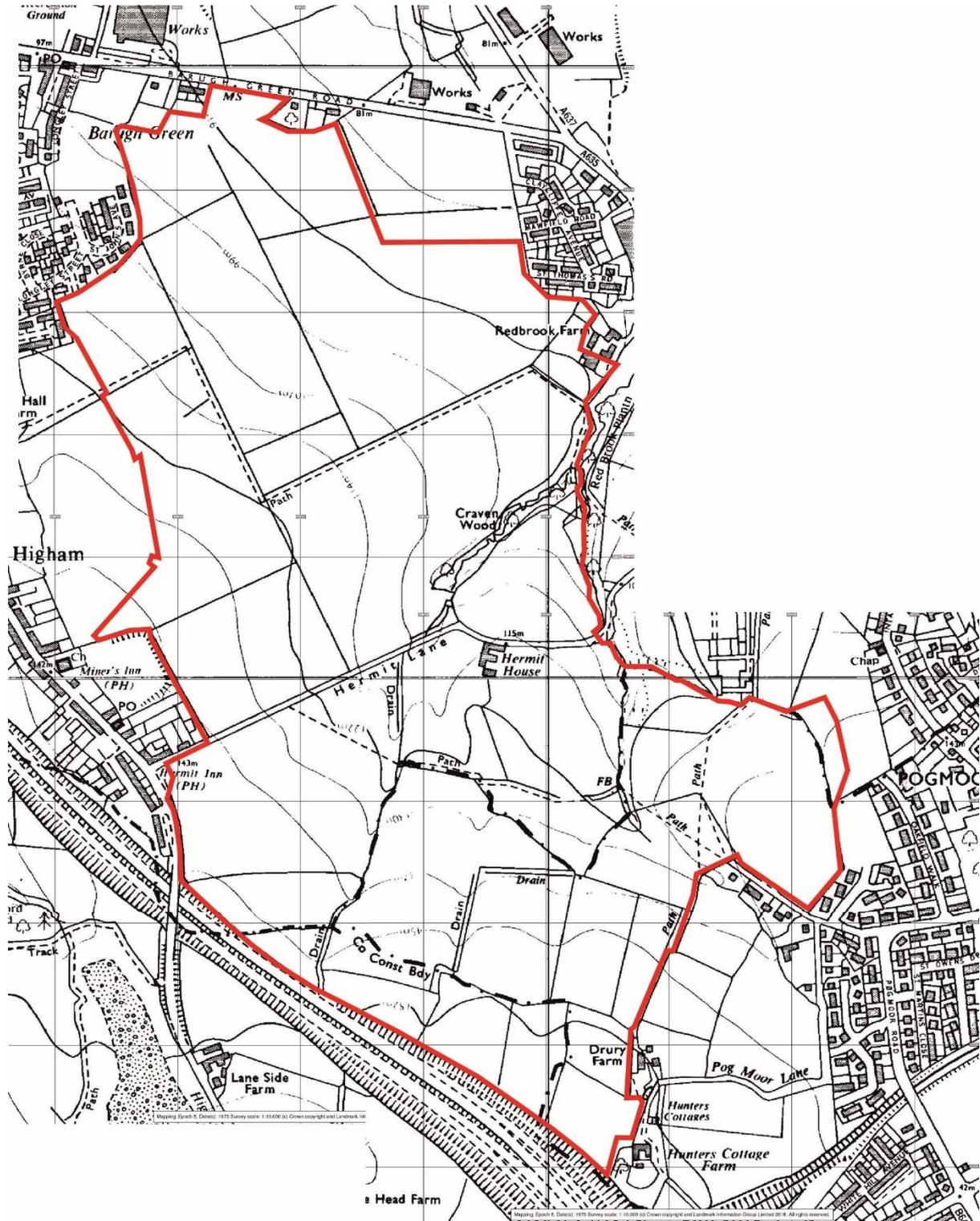


Figure 11 Ordnance Survey 1973, 1:10,000

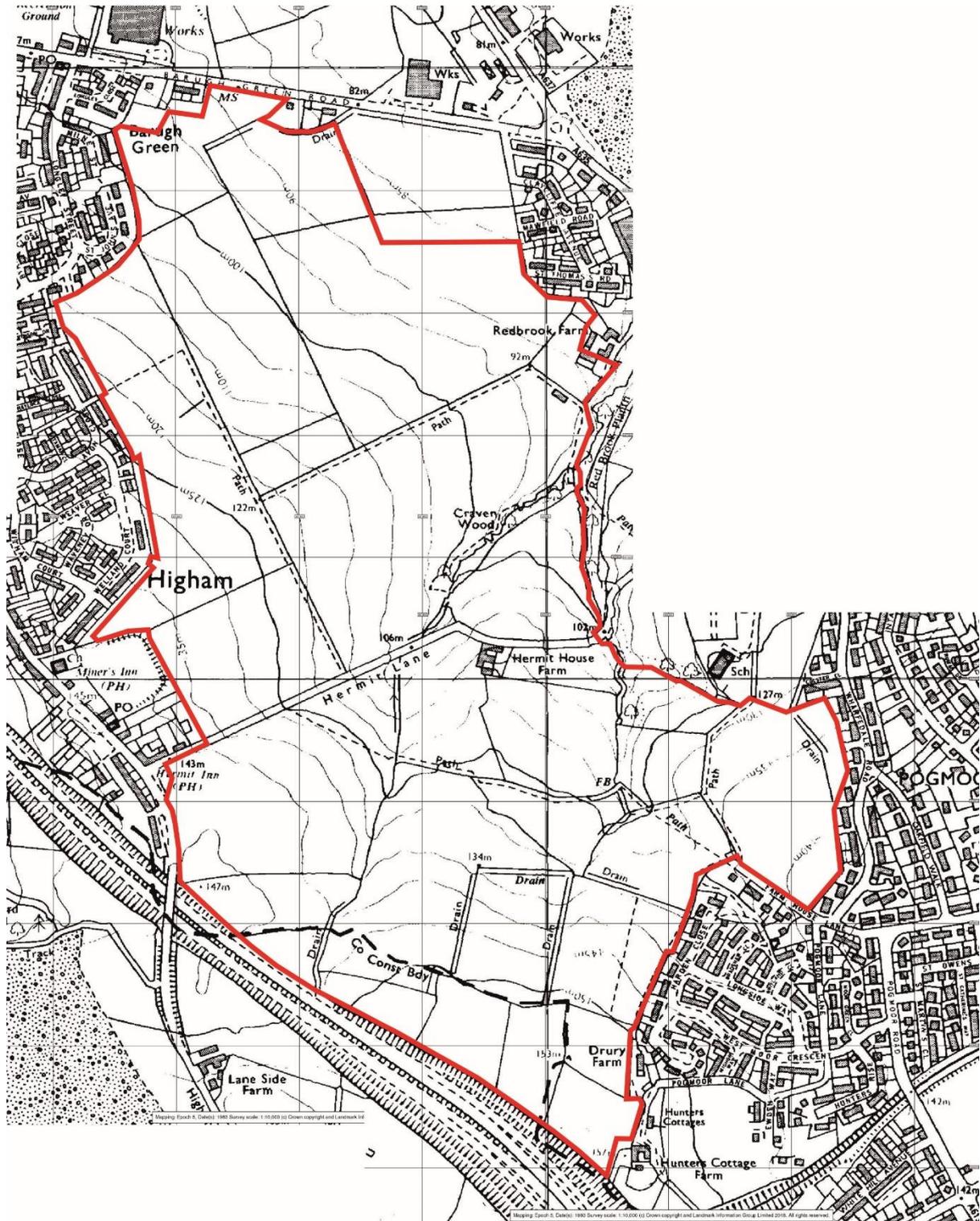


Figure 12 Ordnance Survey 1983, 1:10,000



Figure 13: Hill-shaded image generated from Environment Agency 1m LiDAR open data

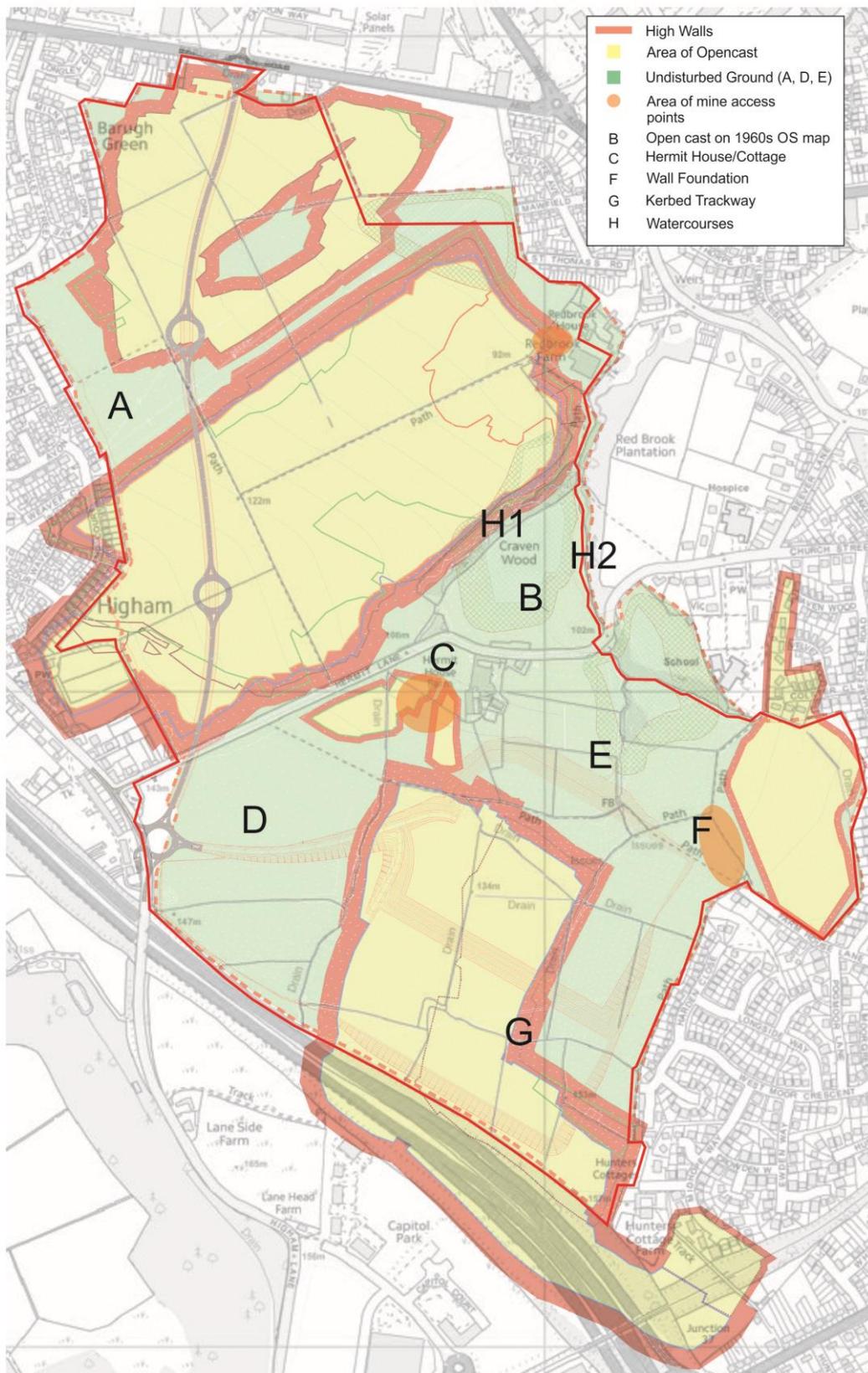


Figure 14 Map showing former mining and areas of archaeological potential

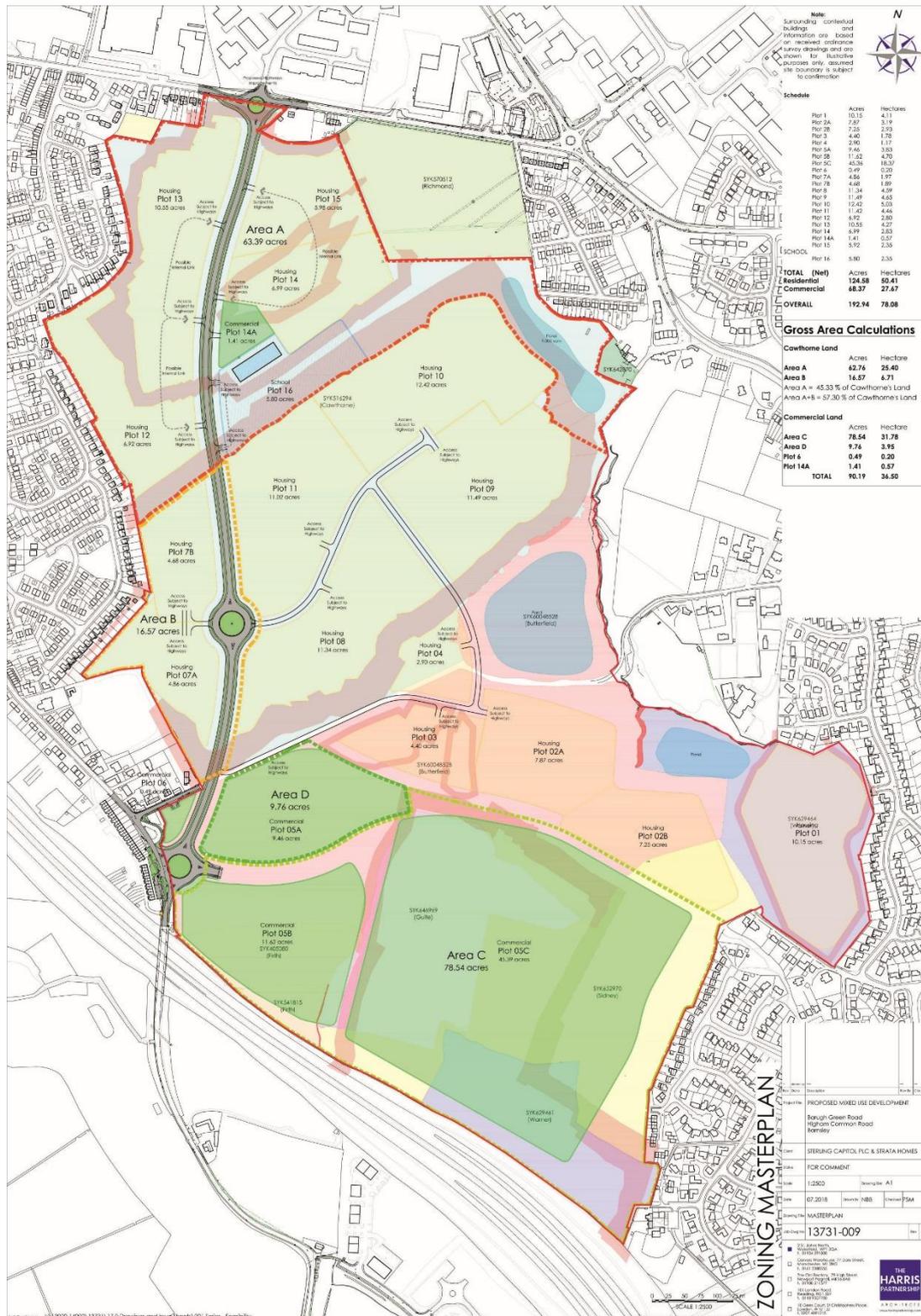


Figure 15 Master plan

11.0 Plates



Plate 1: Milepost NHL1151794 on the Barugh Green Road, looking South into the site.



Plate 2: Site of the former opencast mine at Pogmoor, looking Southeast



Plate 3: View along footpath to PogMoor in the field south of the opencast site, looking Southeast



Plate 4: Possible wall foundation, looking Southeast



Plate 5: Kerbed trackway



Plate 6 View North from kerbed trackway



Plate 7 Un-frogged bricks within the kerbed trackway



Plate 8 Trackway heading West across area of opencast mining



Plate 9 Drain outlet, looking Northwest



Plate 10 View North over Hermit Lane



Plate 11 View Northeast along Hermit Lane



Plate 12 View Northwest to Higham from North of Hermit Lane



Plate 13 Hermit House Farm, looking East



Plate 14 Brick structures west of Hermit House Farm



Plate 15 Redbrook Farm looking East

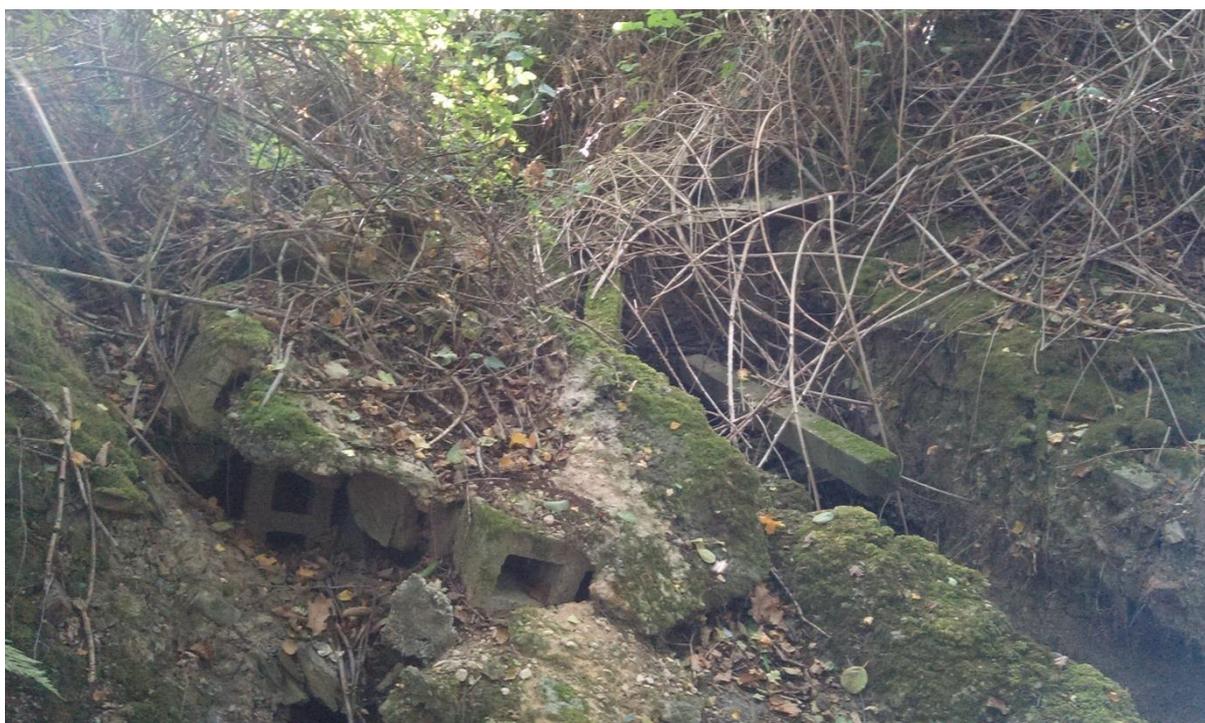


Plate 16 Northern outlet to pond on Redbrook, looking South

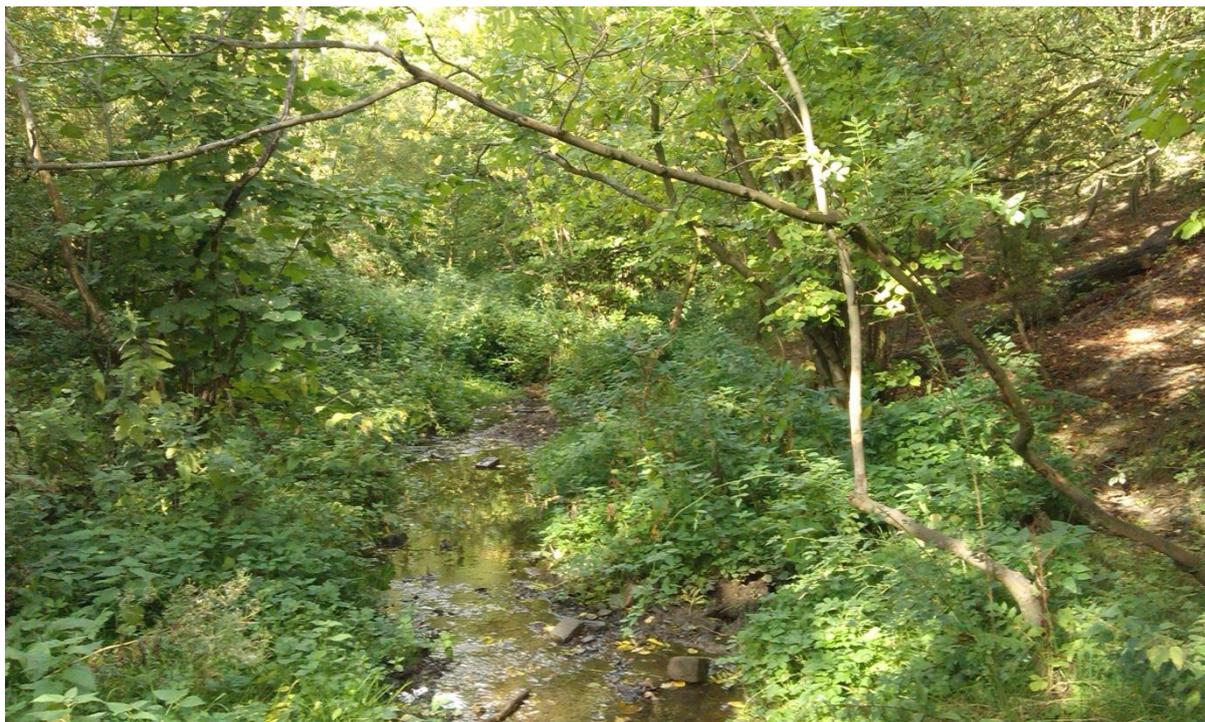


Plate 17 Redbrook valley looking North