



prospect archaeology

Former Goldthorpe Colliery, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire

Heritage Assessment

Client: Sir Robert Ogden CBE LLD

Local Planning Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Date of Report: February 2014

Author: Nansi Rosenberg

Report No: OGG01-01

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PLANNING SUMMARY

LPA	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council							
Relevant Policies	NPPF	17	126-141	169				
	Paragraphs							
	Barnsley							
Curator	Andy Lines S.Yorkshire County Council							
Curator consulted	Yes	☒	No	☐	Date	27 th February 2014		
Work undertaken to date	DBA	☒	Geophys survey	☐	Eval	☐	Other	☐
Known Heritage Assets	National	☐	Regional	☐	Local	☐	None	☒
Potential Heritage Assets	Yes	☒	No	☐				
Potential impact on heritage assets	High	☒	Medium	☐	Low	☐	None	☐
Further information required	Yes	☒	No	☐	Monitored Site Investigation test pits			
Condition required	Yes	☐	No	☐	TBA			

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

Sir Robert Ogden CBE LLD has made a planning application for residential development of land of Kingsmark Way, Goldthorpe. The southern part of the site was formerly part of the Goldthorpe Colliery and as such has no archaeological potential. No use has been specifically ascribed to the northern field in cartographic records and it therefore has the potential for archaeological survival.

Goldthorpe lies in an area of known prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. Cropmarks identify the layout of field systems and enclosures in areas both east and west of the village. A single linear cropmark may indicate the presence of a ditch of Iron Age or Roman date in the northern part of the site. Further evidence for Bronze Age and post-Roman activity is known from an excavation at Goldthorpe Industrial Estate to the west of Goldthorpe.

The site is surrounded by activity relating to the colliery, including allotment gardens, recreation areas and spoil heaps. That there is no record of how the site itself was used seems inconsistent and it is considered likely that it had some function as part of the colliery provisions. In order to assess the potential for archaeological survival, it is recommended that any site investigations test pits excavated should be done under archaeological supervision. If there is evidence for the survival of potentially archaeological deposits, then a programme of evaluation will be required.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Sir Robert Ogden CBE LLD to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development. This report will be used to support the planning application for development. It considers the known or suspected archaeological remains lying within and adjacent to the proposed Development Site.

2.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Context

2.1 National Policy

- 2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012, coming into immediate effect and replacing all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Set out below is a summary of the relevant NPPF guidance in Section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 2.1.2 Section 12 provides guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process. Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned. Early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised.
- 2.1.3 Paragraph 129 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..... 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.
- 2.1.4 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

- 2.1.5 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 that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
 - conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
 - the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 2.1.6 Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers 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, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.
- 2.2 **Local Policy**
- 2.2.1 The Barnsley Local Plan is still in preparation and final adoption is not anticipated until the end of 2015. Until such time the policies of the Unitary Development Plan adopted 2000 saved under a direction from the Secretary of State in September 2007 remain in force.

CSP 30 THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

We will positively encourage the management, conservation and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment and make the most of the heritage assets which define Barnsley's local distinctiveness.

POLICY BE4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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.

Explanation

On some archaeological sites it may be possible to modify the design to preserve part or all of the archaeological remains. In other cases it may not be appropriate to preserve the remains in

situ but it is important to carry out excavation works and record the remains before they are destroyed.

The Authority will expect developers to enter into an agreement with the County Archaeologist and the Authority to provide for excavation and recording work before development commences, to work to an agreed project brief, and subsequently to publish the results of the excavation.

3.0 Assessment methodology and significance criteria

3.1 Built Heritage

3.1.1 Built heritage includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and many 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.

3.1.2 Built heritage assets are considered in terms of the potential direct or indirect impacts. Direct impacts are those that affect the fabric of a structure, whilst indirect impacts affect the setting. English Heritage guidance contained in 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (English Heritage 2011) will be used in assessing indirect impacts.

3.2 Buried Heritage

3.2.1 The heritage assets of the site have been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record provided information on sites and monuments in the area, and advised on recent fieldwork projects that might be relevant to the current study area. Staff at the Barnsley Record Office assisted in providing material relevant to the historic development of the Site. Additional sources consulted included:

- information available on a variety of internet sites including Access to Archives (www.a2a.org.uk) and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>); the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) and the National Heritage List for England (list.english-heritage.org.uk). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section
- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey
- A site visit was made by Nansi Rosenberg on 27th February 2014.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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.

4.0 Site Description

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The site lies on Pennine Middle Coal Measures bedrock geology overlain by Diamicton Till (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

4.2 Topography and setting

4.2.1 The site is divided into two parts, that to the south having previously been part of the Goldthorpe Colliery tip and the northern area of uncertain purpose. Both parts of the site are currently scrubland with long grass and small self-seeded trees, cut by undesignated footpaths. The rough grassland makes identification of slight topographical features difficult. The western

boundary is formed by properties on Beaver Street, the eastern boundary is formed by Kingsmark Way and to the south a deep cutting marks the former position of the Goldthorpe Colliery railway.



Plate 1: View northwards from the boundary with the former colliery tip



Plate 2: View west from Kingsmark Way along the northern boundary of the site

5.0 Baseline Conditions

- 5.1.1 The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 1km around the perimeter of the area of proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There is one listed building within the 1km search area, the Grade II listed Church of St John and St Mary Magdalene (NHL 1151169). This early ferro-concrete building was constructed in 1914-1916, designed by A.Y Nutt, for the colliery workers by the Lord of the Manor, the 2nd Viscount Halifax.
- 5.2.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the search area.

5.3 Undesignated Assets

- 5.3.1 There are 4 undesignated heritage assets within 1km of the site, 3 of them relating to late Iron Age and/or Roman field systems seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The final entry relates to coal mining.

PREHISTORIC - ROMAN (10,000BC-AD410)

- 5.3.2 There is no evidence within the 1km search area for early prehistoric activity, however, slightly further to the west, evidence for Bronze Age activity was found prior to the construction of the Aldi Distribution Centre at Goldthorpe Industrial Estate. Desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, trial trenching and eventually a total site strip and record resulted in the identification of a multi-period site that included the remains of a Bronze Age cairn (burial mound) and cremation burials. The cairn was clearly still a physical feature during the late Iron Age / Roman period when a field system was laid out specifically avoiding the cairn (SMR 04634; NAA forthcoming).
- 5.3.3 Within the 1km search area, the first evidence for human activity comes in the form of cropmarks believed to date to the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The relatively slight cropmarks within the search area are part of a much wider landscape of field systems and settlements visible from aerial photographs throughout the region. A single ditch has been identified in the northern part of the site (**SMR 012339/01**), being a small part of a diffuse collection of cropmarks extending east and north of the site, centred on the Harry Otley

Plantation. Other sites of probable Iron Age and/or Roman cropmarks are located to the south, east and west of Goldthorpe (SMRs 4823, 00087/1, 02505/01, 04030/01, 0432/01). Excavations in advance of the construction of the Goldthorpe Bypass recorded significant Iron Age and Romano-British activity at its western end but not at the eastern end (Merrony 1993).

- 5.3.4 As mentioned above, a large area excavation at Goldthorpe Industrial Estate produced evidence of Iron Age and Roman period activity in the form of deep rock-cut ditches forming a field system with a corner enclosure, possibly used for livestock management. Carbon dating of the corn driers produced a 4th – 6th century date, indicating late or post-Roman use of the site (SMR 4634; NAA forthcoming; <http://northernarchaeologicalassociates.co.uk/profile/47-GLD.htm>).

EARLY MEDIEVAL – MEDIEVAL (AD410-AD1543)

- 5.3.5 The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project identifies Goldthorpe as “a small hamlet from the medieval period” with possible Viking origins (based on place-name evidence) (Marchant, Ratcliffe, Lines & Saich 2008). The manor appears in the Domesday Book of 1086, transferred from the ownership of Oswulf during the pre-Conquest period to Roger of Bully following the Norman Conquest. It was a small settlement with meadow and woodland in addition to the ploughlands (<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SE4604/goldthorpe/>).
- 5.3.6 The core of the medieval settlement is entirely encased within the 20th century colliery housing that has since been constructed. The application site lies to the east of the core and would have been within the medieval open fields. It lies south of the Doncaster – Barnsley Road which has at least late medieval origins, having been one of the salt roads bringing salt eastwards from Cheshire, as evidenced in Goldthorpe by the place-name ‘Saltersbrook’ (Hey 1986).

POST-MEDIEVAL & MODERN (AD 1543-PRESENT)

- 5.3.7 The hamlet of Goldthorpe only developed and grew as a result of the spread of coal mining in the region. It is understood that coal mining was taking place in Goldthorpe and Thurscoe from at least the 17th century (AOC 2000). An early 18th century record notes the value of the horse gin and winding gin owned by a Richard Bingley of Goldthorpe for coal extraction as £60 and the coal another £60 (Hey 1986).
- 5.3.8 The turnpiking of the Doncaster – Batley Road improved access to the area for industrial activities from the mid-18th century but perhaps as a result of the extensive mining they were once again of poor quality by the late 19th century, a late 19th century newspaper article noting that “The streets of Goldthorpe are the most dirty and useless” (Mexborough and Swinton Times 1.1.1987).

- 5.3.9 Goldthorpe was decreasing in population through the 19th century, until the Hickleton Main Colliery was sunk in 1893. In 1891 the population was only 75 but by 1896 it had exploded to 1200 (AOC 2000). Further increases in population were caused by sinking Goldthorpe Colliery in 1910. This massive population explosion brought new people to the area from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland to create an almost entirely new community.

GOLDTHORPE RIOT 1915 (STEVENSON 1988)

- 5.3.10 Problems were undoubtedly associated with this dramatic increase in population and whilst the village was provided with many clubs, societies, two cinema/music halls, pubs and churches to keep the people entertained when they weren't working, overcrowding led to serious tensions. In 1915, following the sinking of the Lusitania passenger ship by the German navy, communities across England attacked German businesses and individuals as retribution. In Goldthorpe, an attack one night on the butcher's shop, owned by a Mr Schonhut, a Goole man of German extraction believed to be sending messages to Germany inside hams, was followed by a major riot involving up to 7,000 people, more than the entire population of Goldthorpe. The target of the second night of violence was the London Tea and Drapers Shop, owned by John Robert Bakewell, who was clearly not of German extraction. Reports at the time blamed 'working-class criminality' and drunkenness but a study undertaken in 1988 suggests there were deeper social problems that led to the extreme unrest. John Robert Bakewell was a shop owner, landlord and councillor whose home was above and behind the shop premises. The attack started with a crowd throwing stones at the shop windows and at the upper floor where the Bakewells lived. Although the police attempted to keep the crowds under control, following the looting of the butchers' the night before, they were seriously outnumbered and the shop was entered. Some of the crowd moved to the rear of the property to start breaking the windows of the kitchen, where Mr Bakewell and his family and assistant were hiding from the mob. The Bakewell sons then fired pistols into the crowd, hitting a local amateur football player in the liver. Hand to hand fighting followed for the next hour and a 'charabanc' of police from Doncaster had to be brought in to clear the shop and the streets. The riot had lasted for 6 hours before the streets were quiet.
- 5.3.11 Whilst 70 people were arrested and 17 eventually imprisoned for theft and receipt of stolen goods, the explanations for the riot never really made much sense. However, it is believed to relate to overcrowding and a general ill-feeling towards Mr Bakewells attitude to the problems in the community. As a landlord of 40 rental properties in the village, he made significant income from large numbers of people occupying his properties. Up to 18 people were living in one two-room dwelling during this period. Mr Bakewell was also a councillor and in that

position had objected to a proposal to build municipal housing that may have eased some of the overcrowding. Although unproven it is likely that much of the ill-feeling towards him stemmed from his position and actions as landlord and councillor at a time when passions were high. Whilst not an archaeological issue, this is important background to the town's recent history.

- 5.3.12 The closure of the collieries in 1986 (Hickleton Main) and 1994 (Goldthorpe) left the community with little employment and as a result the town went into a general decline. It is unsurprising therefore that when Margaret Thatcher died in 2013 an effigy of her was placed on a bonfire in front of a large crowd on wasteland in the town on the day of her funeral.

5.4 Map Regression

TITHE MAP 1840

- 5.4.1 The site forms parts of two fields with no notable features. Situated between the Doncaster – Barnsley Road and Barnborough Lane.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1851-54 1:10,560

- 5.4.2 No change.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1892 1:2,500

- 5.4.3 Two small strips of woodland are shown in the centre and south-eastern parts of the site. A small pond is shown towards the western boundary of the southern field.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1906 1:2,500

- 5.4.4 No change within the site, but terrace housing and schools have been constructed along the Doncaster – Barnsley Road and the Allotment Gardens, Cricket and Football Grounds are shown to the north and north-west of the site. The railway line to the south is under construction.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1930 1: 2,500

- 5.4.5 Goldthorpe Colliery has been sunk and the access road built to form the eastern boundary of the site. The southern part of the site is shown with an earthen bank, presumably for tipping, extending east from the colliery. Further housing has been constructed to north, west and south, as well as additional allotment gardens to west and south.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1956 1:10,560

- 5.4.6 The whole southern part of the site is shown as a spoil heap for the colliery. No use is shown for the northern field.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1962 1:2,500

- 5.4.7 The western part of the northern field has been subdivided and two narrow buildings are shown. Rail sidings are shown entering the southern field.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1966 1:10,560

- 5.4.8 No significant change

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1976 1:10,000

- 5.4.9 The southern field is marked as 'Tip (dis)' indicating it has gone out of use. The warehouse building just beyond the south-west corner of the site has been built.

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1988 1:10,000

- 5.4.10 No significant change.

6.0 Assessment

6.1 Archaeological Potential

- 6.1.1 The greatest archaeological potential for this area is for Iron Age and/or Romano-British field systems or settlement activity as evidenced by the extensive cropmarks in the surrounding area, and within the site. Intensive investigation just beyond the study area has also identified Bronze Age activity and it could be anticipated that features of prehistoric date might also exist here.
- 6.1.2 The southern part of the site was in colliery use from the early 20th century and the site's archaeological potential is therefore limited to the northern field, where no definite use by the colliery can be identified. However, the absence of any clear evidence for use by the colliery seems odd when all the surrounding fields and areas have a specific use. Whilst it is possible this area was nothing more than an isolated field, it seems unlikely.
- 6.1.3 Due to the surrounding activity, and the likelihood that this field was also used in some way by the colliery, its potential for significant archaeological activity is considered low.

6.2 Impact on Designated Assets

- 6.2.1 There would be no impact on designated heritage assets.

7.0 Mitigation

- 7.1.1 The Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's Archaeological Advisor has recommended that archaeological evaluation will be required prior to determination of the planning application, comprising geophysical survey and possibly trial trench evaluation. However, the site is not currently suitable for geophysical survey and the research undertaken to date suggests there may have been some use of the site for colliery activity which would lessen the archaeological potential.
- 7.1.2 It is therefore recommended that in the first instance, any geotechnical site investigations are monitored by an archaeologist to establish whether or not colliery related ground disturbance has removed or lessened the archaeological potential of the site. Should the results indicate there has been no truncation, a programme of evaluation should be undertaken to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or features for which an appropriate mitigation strategy can be devised.

8.0 Bibliography

8.1 Published Sources

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Taylor, W 2001. *South Yorkshire Pits*

www.a2a.org.uk

9.0 Figures

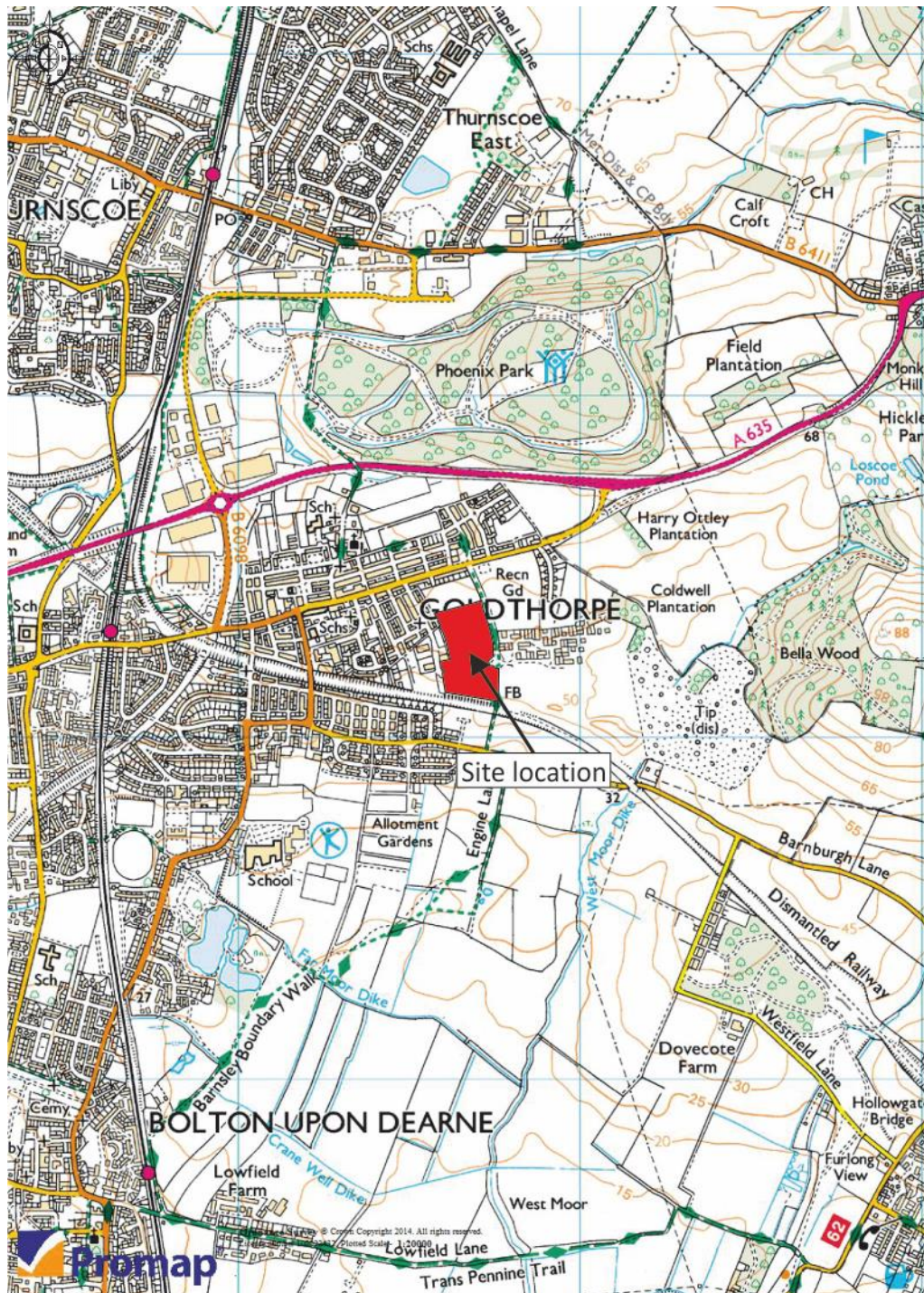


Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Proposed Development Layout

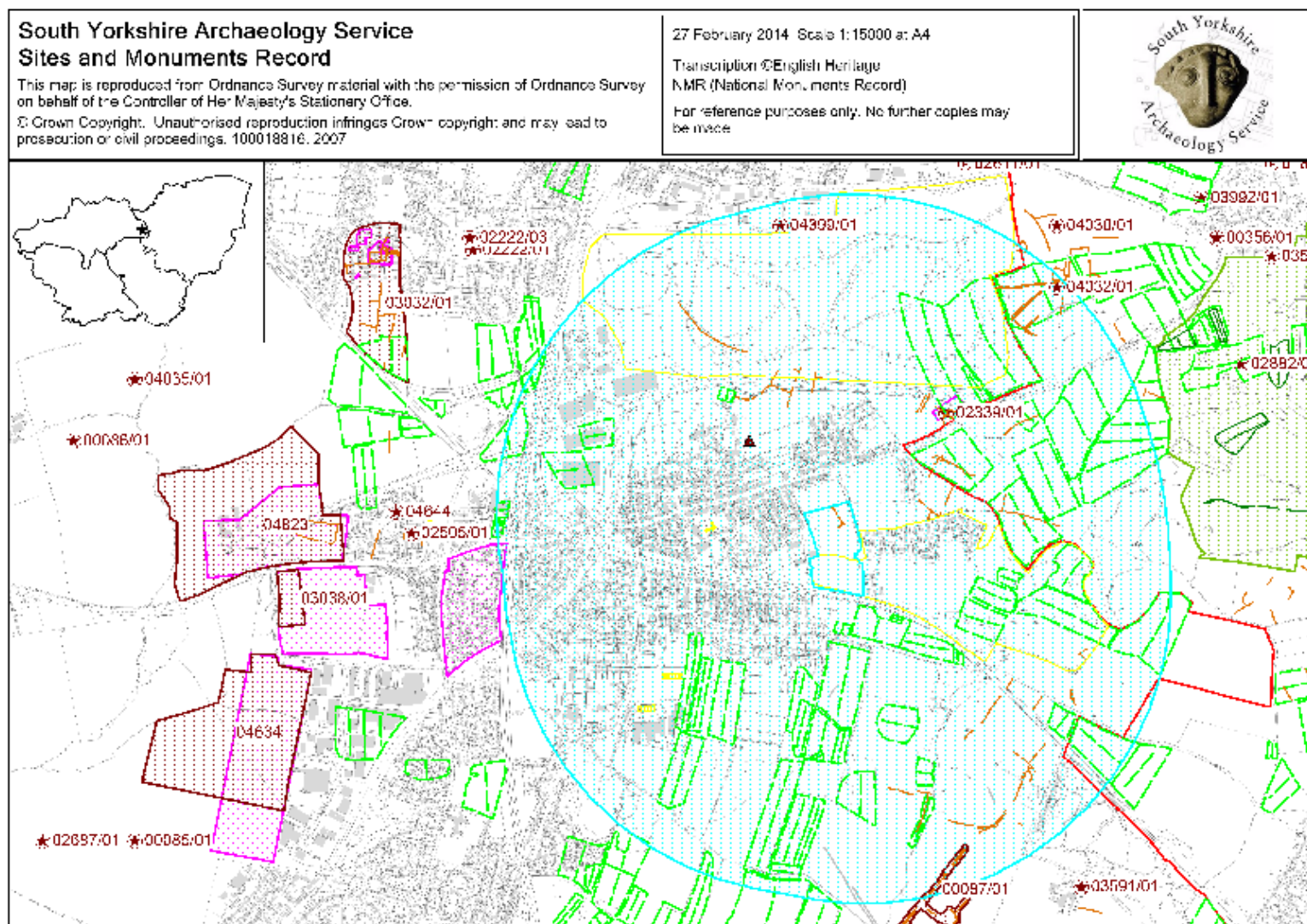


Figure 3: Location of Sites and Monuments from SYAS

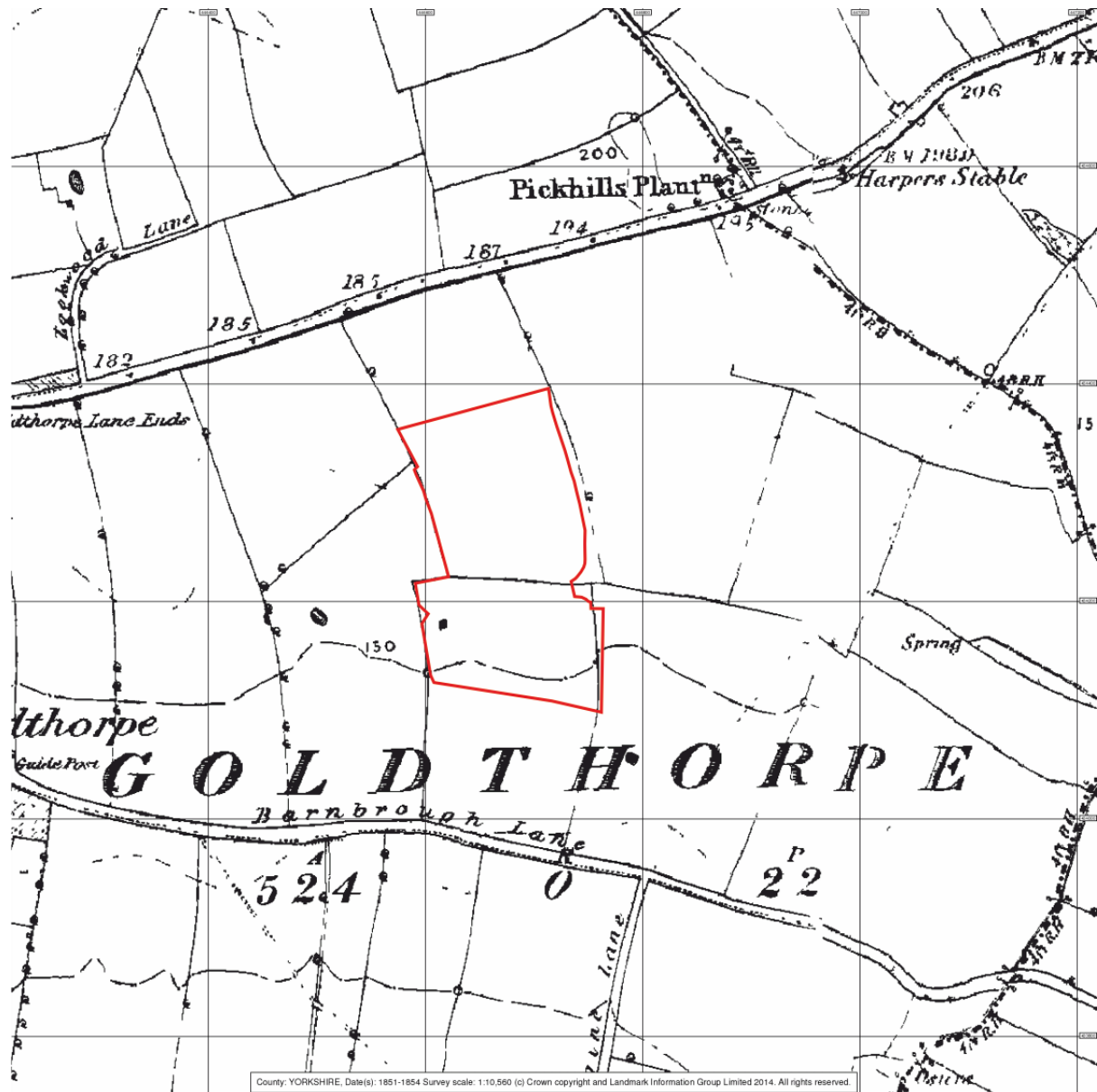


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1851-54

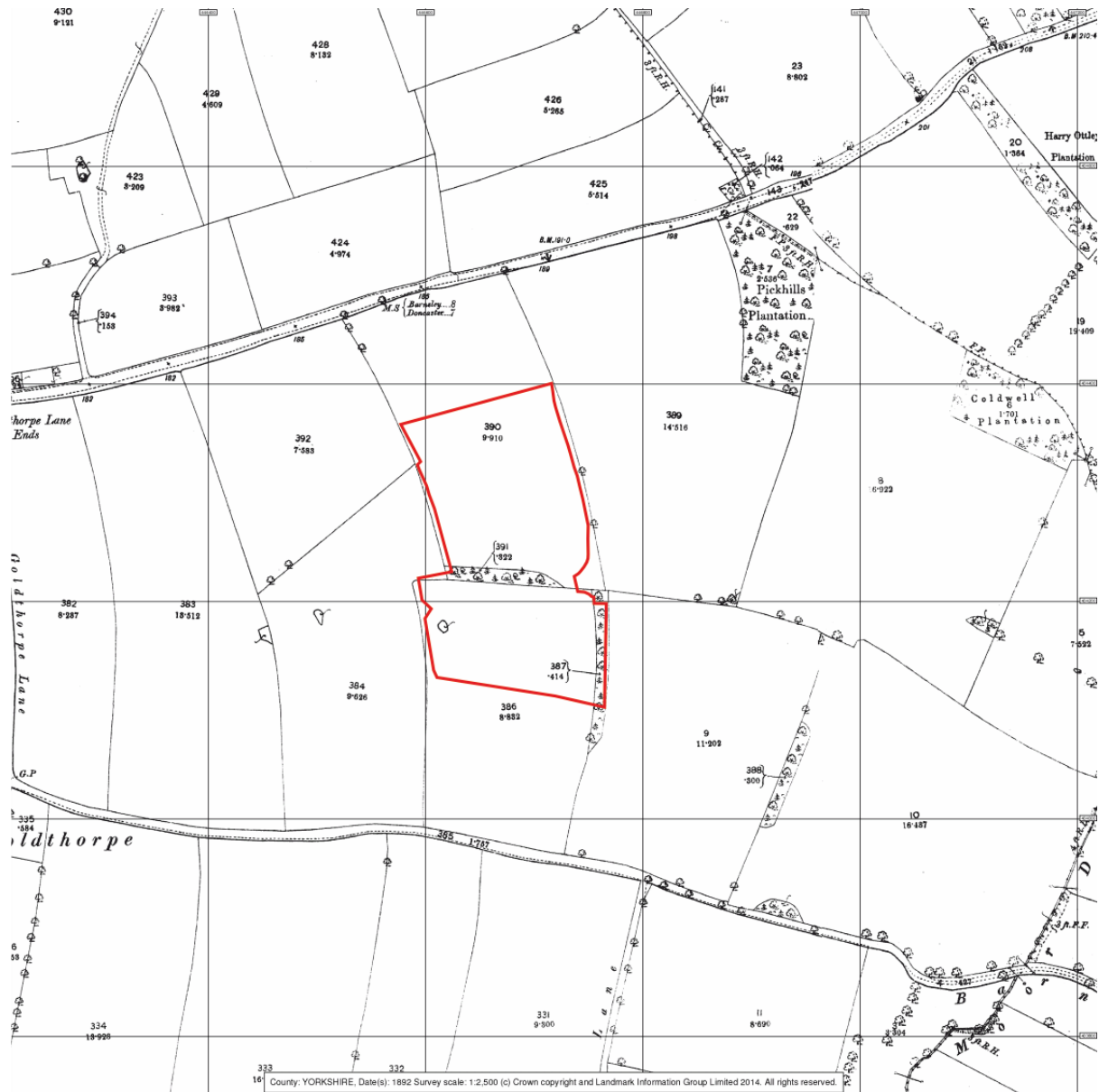


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1892

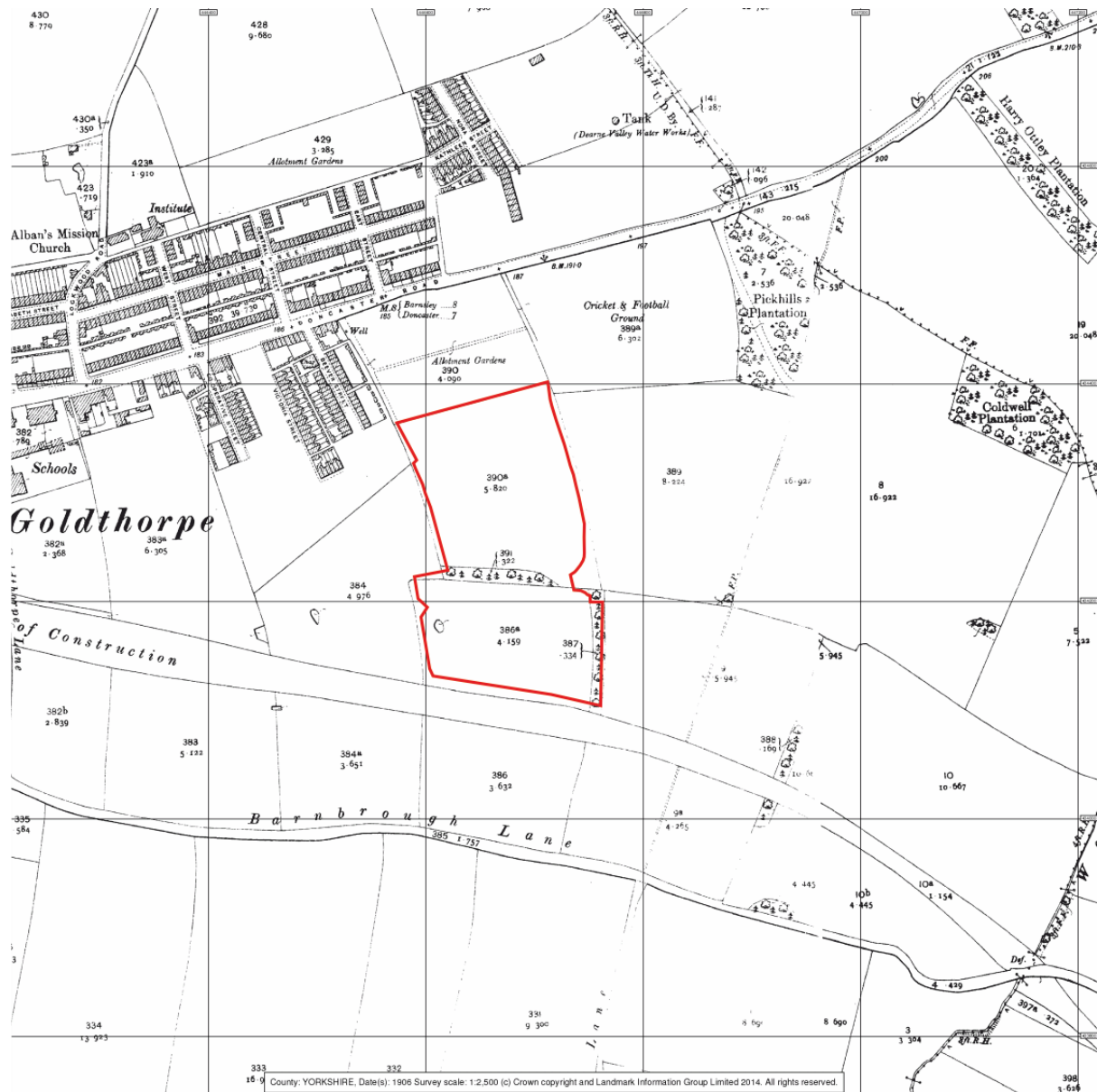


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1906

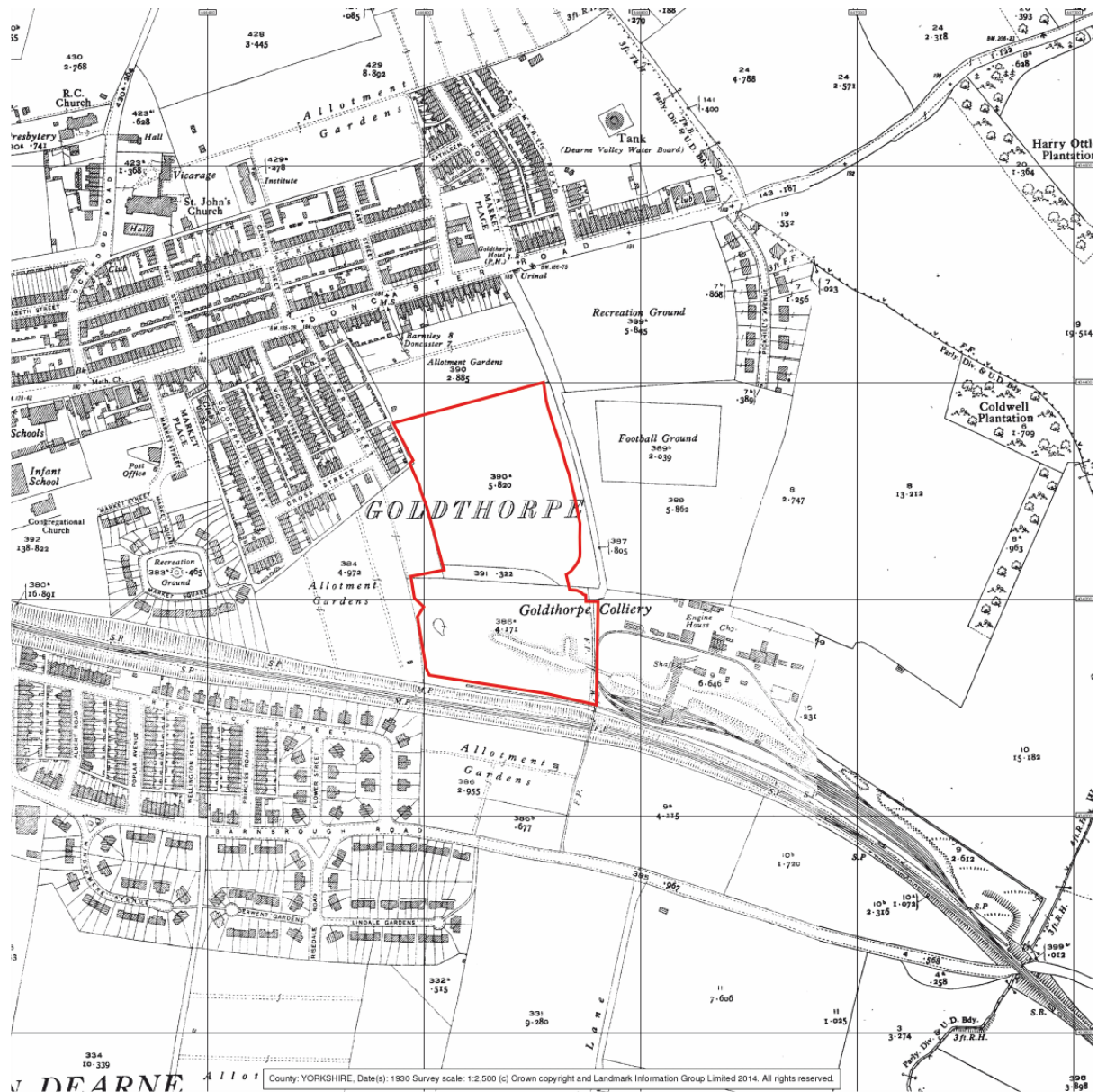


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1930

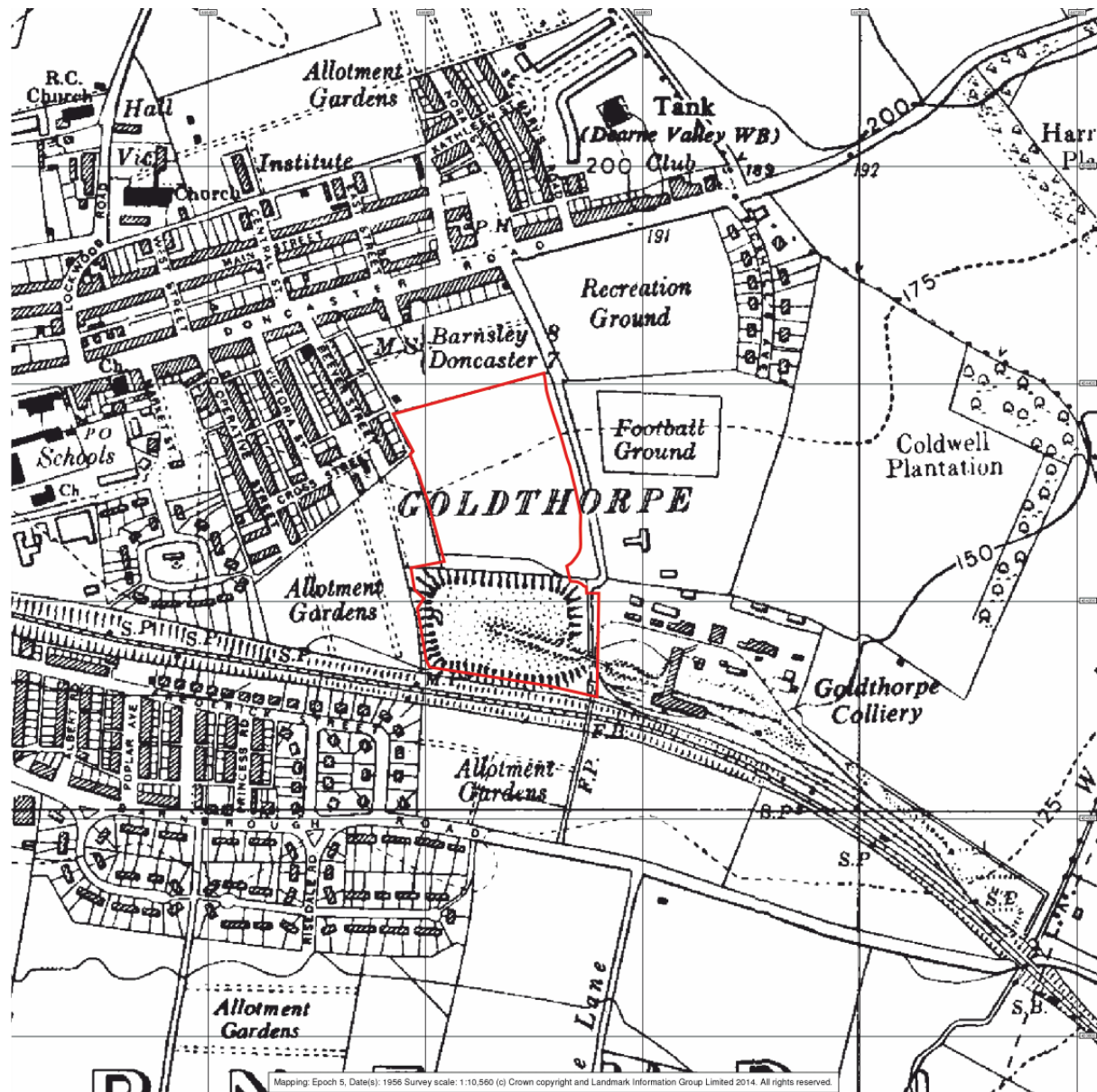


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1956

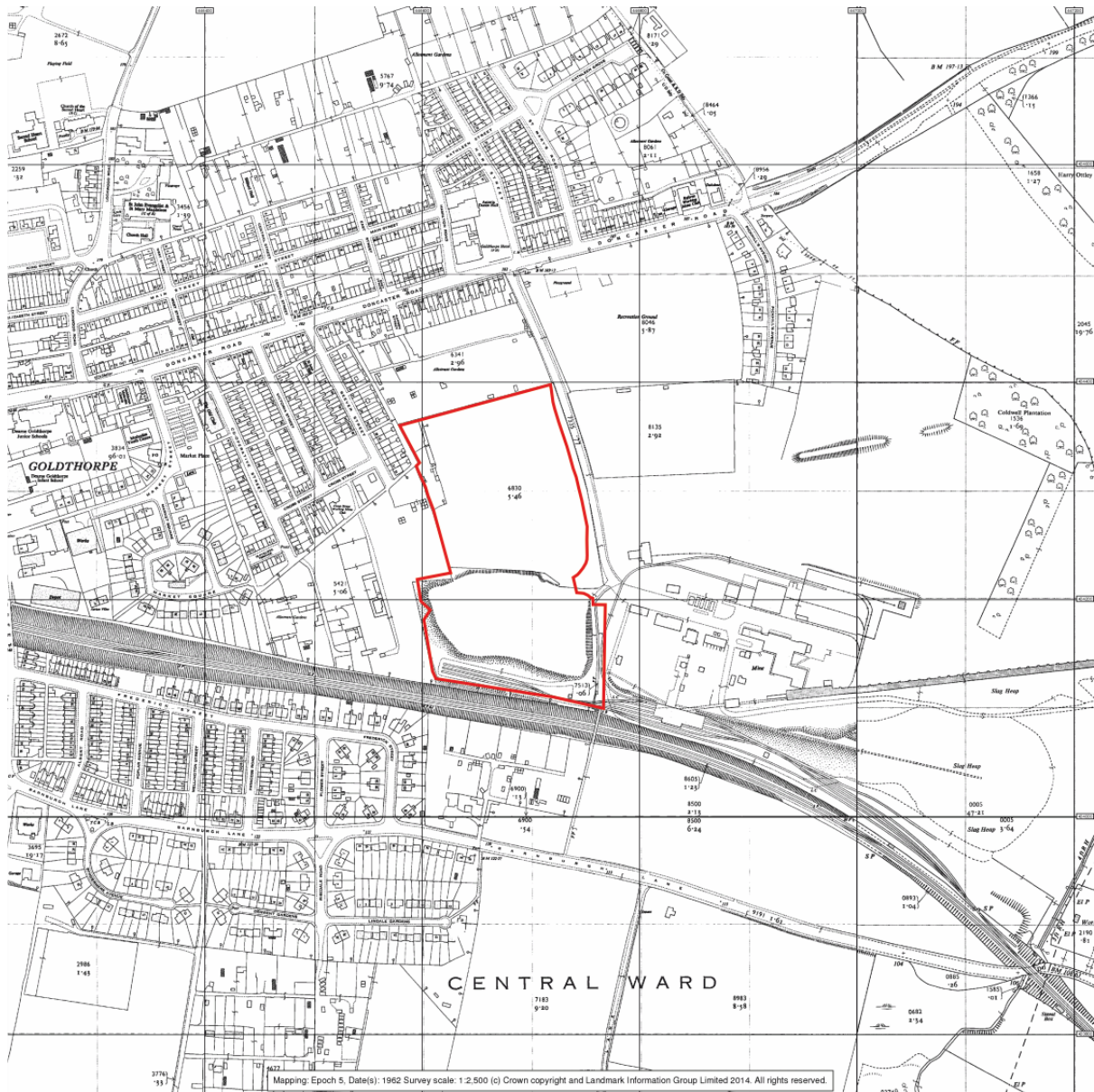


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1962

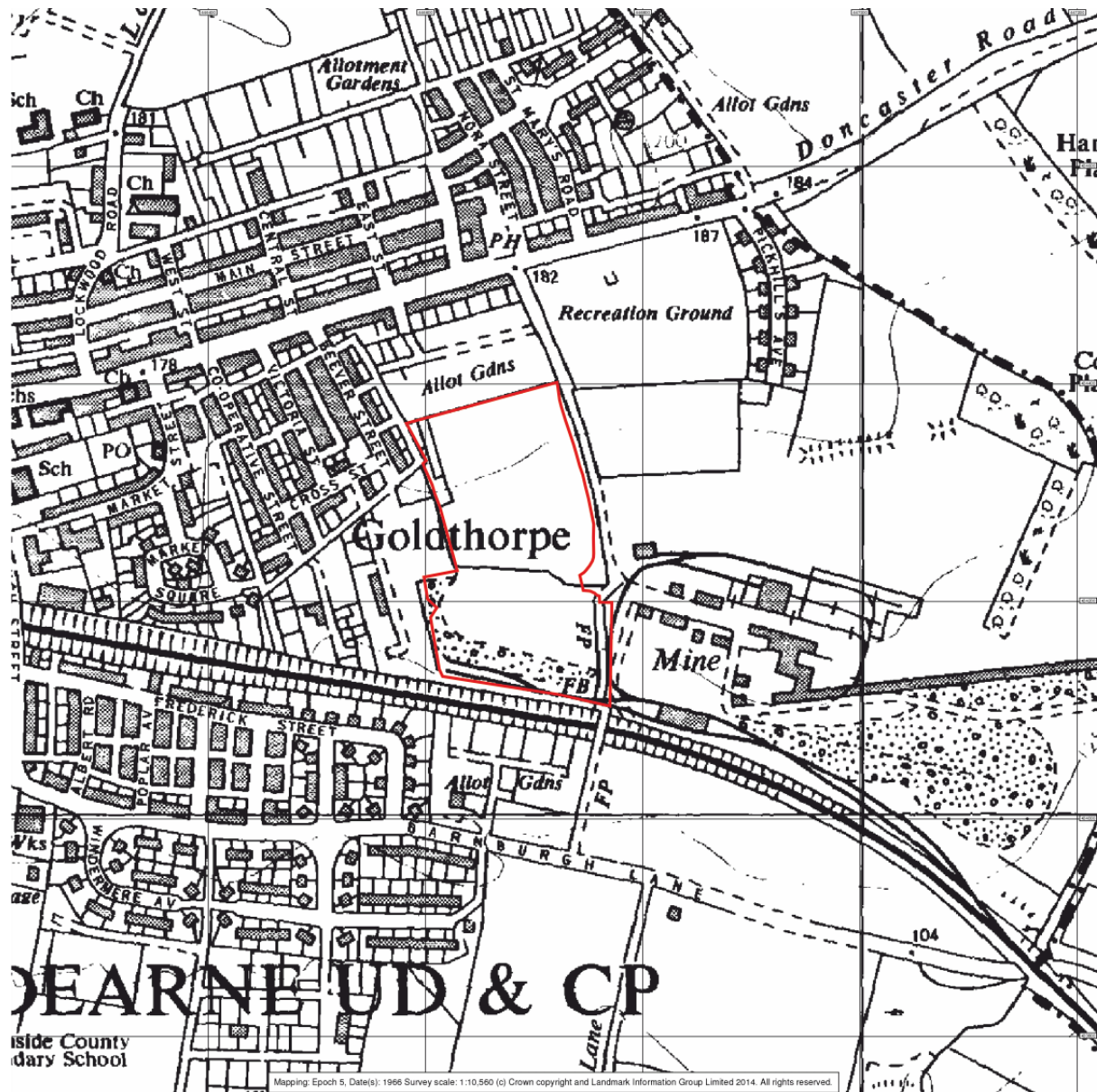


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 1966



Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 1976



Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1988