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Land North of Keresforth Road  
Dodworth  
South Yorkshire

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MAP 5.57.21  
Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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South Yorkshire

## Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Version	Written/Revision by:	Date:	Checked by:	Date:
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Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Appendix List	3
Non-Technical Summary	4
1. Introduction	6
2. Site Description	7
3. Aims and Objectives	8
4. Policy Context	10
5. Methodology and Significance Criteria	11
6. Results	15
7. Setting of the Heritage Assets	24
8. Impact of the Development	25
9. Conclusions	26
10. References and Bibliography	27
11. List of Contributors	29

Figure List	Page
1. Site Location & Search Area. Scale 1:16,000	30
2. Designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:16,000	31
3. Non-designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:16,000	32
4. Archaeological Events. Scale 1:16,000	33
5. Historic Environment Characterisation. Scale 1:15,000	34
6. Extract of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1850. Scale 1:16,000	35
7. Extract of the 1891 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	36
8. Extract of 1904 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	37
9. Extract of 1929 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	38
10. Extract of 1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	39
11. Extract of 1948 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	40
12. Extract of 1956 Provisional Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	41
13. Extract of 1966 Provisional Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	42
14. Extract of 1977 National Grid Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:16,000	43

Plate List	Page
1. Proposed Development Area (northern field). Facing South-East	44
2. Proposed Development Area (northern field). Facing South.	44
3. Proposed Development Area (northern field). Facing North.	45
4. Proposed Development Area. Possible area of ridge	45

and furrow in northern field. Facing West.	
5. Proposed Development Area. Old field boundary at northern edge. Facing South-West.	46
6. Proposed Development Area. Area separating northern and central fields, showing Dodford Dike. Facing East.	46
7. Proposed Development Area (central field). Facing South.	47
8. Proposed Development Area (central field). Facing North	47
9. Proposed Development Area (southern field). Facing South.	48
10. Proposed Development Area (southern field). Facing West.	48

## Appendices

1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the site. (Tables 3-6).	49
2. National Legislation	61

Land North of Keresforth Road  
Dodworth  
South Yorkshire

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**Non-Technical Summary**

*This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, under instruction from Keepmoat Homes, to evaluate the historical background and assess the impact on known historical and archaeological assets of a proposed residential development on land to the north of Keresforth Road, Dodworth.*

*This Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken during restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. A visit to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record to consult physical and undigitised records was not possible and as such information may be missing which could not be obtained from the digital data.*

*The Proposed Development Area is located on the eastern fringes of the former mining village of Dodworth, to the south-west of Barnsley, in a post-industrial landscape dominated by the M1 motorway. There are no Designated or Non-Designated Heritage Assets recorded in the Proposed Development Area itself. Within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area, there are 12 Designated and 7 Non-Designated Heritage Assets, ranging in date from the Late Prehistoric through to the Modern period. These are located some distance from the Proposed Development Area, and it is considered that the proposed residential development would have a neutral impact on these Heritage Assets.*

*The archaeological potential of the site is assessed as low and of local significance, although the undeveloped nature of much of the site means that previously*

*unidentified archaeological remains may still be present. It is recommended that in the first instance a Geophysical Survey be carried out on the site. In order for this to be completed the area would need to be strimmed. Geophysical Survey will allow for a more detailed assessment of the archaeological potential of this previously undeveloped site and a reasoned decision to be made regarding any further archaeological work.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, under instruction from Keepmoat Homes, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of a proposed residential development on land north of Keresforth Road, Dodworth, South Yorkshire (SE 32308 05417, Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and by the National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 16 (2021).
- 1.3 The work was funded by Keepmoat Homes.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A and data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in January 2022. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from [HistoricEngland.org.uk](https://www.historicengland.org.uk).
- 1.5 This Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken during restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. A visit to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record to consult physical and undigitised records was not

possible and therefore information may be missing which could not be obtained from the digital data.

## 2. Site Description

2.1 The site, which measures approximately 7.73 ha, is located on land to the north of Keresforth Road, on the eastern edge of the village of Dodworth and just over 2.5 km west of Barnsley Town Centre (centred at SE 32308 05417, Fig. 1).

2.2 The Proposed Development Area consists of former agricultural land that comprises three irregularly shaped but distinct fields, separated by areas of mature trees, some of which are growing along boundaries that can be observed in 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps of the area. To the north, a small area of grassland, used as a recreation ground, separates the site from South Road and Barnsley Road, and associated residential housing. The largest field lies at the northern end of the site and slopes fairly steeply downhill to the south; this field is surrounded by trees on all but one side, with the M1 motorway clearly visible to the east (Plates 1-4). It is separated from the two smaller fields by an area of trees surrounding Dodworth Dike, which now runs under the M1 motorway (see Plate 6). The two smaller fields to the south (Plates 7-10) slope down to the west, where Dodworth Dike runs, and they are surrounded by trees on all sides, with the motorway obscured by a high bank that is topped with trees. To the south and west, the site is bordered by a tree belt, consisting of mature trees, and further areas of residential housing. Needle Eye Wood and the roads, Wood End Court and Keresforth Road, mark the southern extent of the Proposed Development Area.

2.3 The site lies on deposits of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure Formation, consisting of Mudstone, Siltstone, and Sandstone (British Geological Society, 2021).

2.4 The site is allocated for residential development within the Barnsley Local Plan (site HS10, site north of Keresforth Road). The Site Development Guidelines state that:

*'Archaeological remains may be present on this site therefore proposals must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including 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; and*
- *Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development'.*

2.5 A Desk-Based Assessment was compiled in 2017 in support of a previous application, although this was for a smaller area (c. 5.5 ha) than the present application (Archaeological Services, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services, 2017). Geophysical Survey was recommended to aid assessment.

### **3. Aims and Objectives**

3.1 This Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020).

3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the proposal's impact on them. An assessment of the setting and significance of nearby Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets and their contribution to the area's historic character is also required, as well as consideration of the impact of the development proposal on them.

3.3 The aim of the Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- provide an assessment of the potential for Heritage Assets to survive within the Proposed Development Area;
- provide an assessment of all known or predicted Heritage Assets considering their archaeological, historical, architectural, and artistic interest;
- offer strategies for evaluation, intrusive or otherwise, where the significance of the site is not well defined, in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the site's potential and, if necessary, an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated;
- provide an assessment of the impact of the proposed development or land use change on the setting and significance of Heritage Assets, and offer strategies to conserve the setting and significance of Heritage Assets;
- offer, where applicable, design strategies to ensure any new development makes a positive contribution to the character of the historic environment.

#### 4. Policy Context

4.1. Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) and the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in 2021.

4.2 A full summary of relevant national legislation is outlined in Appendix 2.

#### 4.3 Local Policy- Barnsley Local Plan

4.3.1 The following policies within the Barnsley Local Plan, which was adopted in 2019, are relevant to the protection of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.

- HE1 The Historic Environment
- HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures
- HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings
- HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes
- HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings
- HE6 Archaeology

4.3.2 Policy HE6 Archaeology states that:

*'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; and*
- *Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*

*Where preservation 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. Methodology and Significance Criteria**

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic, pictorial and documentary sources, the Ordnance Survey and Sites and Monuments Records, and Regional, National and International Designations. Previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs have also been included. The assessment covered an area of 1 km from the boundaries of the Proposed Development Area.

5.2 The following data sources were utilised for assessment:

- I. National Heritage List for England
- II. South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record
- III. National Archives
- IV. National Monuments Record
- V. Conservation Area Appraisals
- VI. Aerial Photographs

- VII. Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and Register of Battlefields
- VIII. Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Survey maps up to the present day
- IX. Published and unpublished archaeological reports on work carried out within the vicinity of the site
- X. Place and street name evidence
- XI. Trade and Business Directories
- XII. Historical documents and photographs
- XIII. Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.

### 5.3 Assessment of Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 A Heritage Asset is described in the National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2 Glossary as '*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)*'. Heritage Assets include buildings, structures, landscapes, parks, battlefields, towns, villages, factories, and earthworks, on the UNESCO World Heritage List, National Heritage List for England and cropmarks, monuments and events on Historic Environment Records/Sites and Monument Record. Built Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, historical associations or events, places and structures of architectural interest. Buried Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, past archaeological investigations, aerial photographic cropmarks, areas of earthworks, and geophysical or LiDAR anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

## 5.4 Heritage Assets: Types and Significance

5.4.1 Heritage Assets are assessed in terms of significance and of designation. Designated Heritage Assets are listed as internationally, nationally and regionally important including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and Conservation Areas. Some Buried or Built Heritage described as Non-Designated Heritage Assets may be of National Significance but have not been designated due to their current use or having not been fully assessed in the past.

**Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets**

Significance	Type	Sensitivity/Importance
International	<b>Built and Buried Heritage:</b> World Heritage Site Status.	Very High
National	<b>Built and Buried Heritage:</b> Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield, Protected Wreck Site.	High
Regional	<b>Conservation Areas</b>	High

**Table 2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

Significance	Type	Sensitivity/Importance
National	Built or Buried Heritage assessed as same significance as Scheduled Monument or Listed Building.	High
Regional	Built or Buried Heritage with archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical merit that is well preserved, or good example of regional types, or has an increased value due to group associations, regional rarity, or historical associations.	Moderate
Local	Built or Buried Heritage of some archaeological, architectural, artistic, or	Slight/Low

	historical interest, which is truncated or isolated from original context and of limited use in furthering archaeological, architectural, or historical knowledge.	
Negligible	<p><b>Built Heritage:</b> Modern buildings of no architectural interest or importance.</p> <p><b>Buried Heritage:</b> Areas of modern disturbance or quarrying.</p>	None

## 5.5 Criteria for Assessing Impacts

5.5.1 The Proposed Development may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area and its vicinity. Heritage Assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. A critical resource for this report is *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (Historic England, 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

**Step 1:** Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

**Step 2:** Assess the degree to which these settings contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

**Step 3:** Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

**Step 4:** Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

**Step 5:** Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

## 6. Results

### 6.1 Archaeological Background

6.1.1 The Proposed Development Area lies within what was historically an agricultural landscape, but which also saw the exploitation of natural resources, such as ironstone and coal, relatively early on in the Post-Medieval period. The area surrounding the site of the Proposed Development contains Heritage Assets ranging in date from late Prehistoric period (c. 4000 BC onwards) to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

6.1.2 Evidence for the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods is scant within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. To date, the only evidence comes from an excavation by Northern Archaeological Associates to the north-west of the site, on land at Capitol Park, Dodworth. This revealed features consisting of an enclosure ditch with associated ring of postholes (interpreted as a fence), gullies and several pits (Table 4: HER05539; Table 5: ESY1289). No dating evidence was recovered, but the features suggest a late Prehistoric date (c. 4000BC – 42AD).

6.1.3 The historic core of Dodworth was located around the crossroads along High Street (previously known as Town Street). A small number of Medieval buildings have been identified on High Street near to these crossroads, including a 15<sup>th</sup>- or early 16<sup>th</sup>-century timber-framed outbuilding (NHLE 1151774). Some evidence of ridge and furrow has been identified in the area (ESY1023), possibly the remnants of the Medieval field systems that once surrounded Dodworth, and which existed in and around the Proposed Development Area.

6.1.4 There are several buildings from the Post-Medieval period that survive in and around Dodworth, including Grade II listed buildings at Dodworth Old Hall (NHLE 1286383), Saville Hall (NHLE 1314745), and Keresforth Hill Farmhouse (NHLE 1315011).

## 6.2 Historical Background

6.2.1 The Proposed Development Area was historically part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, located in the parish of Silkstone and the wapentake (a historic local administrative/legal district) of Staincross. Since 1974, it has been part of the metropolitan borough of Barnsley in South Yorkshire.

6.2.2 Dodworth is first recorded in the *Domesday Book* as *Dodesuurde*, a name that is derived from the Old English for 'Dod's enclosure' (Open Domesday, 2021; English Place-Name Society, 1993-2021). The settlement was clearly established by 1066, as the landowner and the value of land in that year is recorded in Domesday. Dodworth is described in 1086 as a small settlement consisting of just four households, three ploughlands, and an area of woodland, which was held by Ilbert de Lacy. De Lacy had fought at the Battle of Hastings with William the Conqueror and was rewarded with an extensive estate in Yorkshire, centred on the town and castle of Pontefract.

6.2.3 Dodworth was gifted to the Cluniac priory of Pontefract, founded in 1090 by Ilbert's son, Robert de Lacy. Some details of the de Lacy gift, which are recorded in the priory's 13<sup>th</sup>-century cartulary, were apparently added at a later date in order to support the monks' claims to land at Dodworth (Sharpe and Carpenter, 2013). Land around the village appears to have been sold off or leased by the priory as small 'assarted' farms on previously uncultivated wasteland in the medieval period (Northern Archaeological Associates,

2006b). During the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47), the villagers of Dodworth along with all their possessions were given to the convent of Pontefract by Richard and William, sons of Ulf of Dodworth (British History Online, 2019 [1848]). The priory retained the lands until the Dissolution of the Monasteries took place in 1539, when twenty freeholders joined to buy the land from the Crown.

6.2.4 The village of Dodworth developed along an important trade route ('Saltersbrook') that linked Barnsley to salt-producing areas in Cheshire (NAA, 2006a). During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the areas around Barnsley, including Dodworth, saw the development of linen weaving as a cottage industry, and during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, some 500 people in Dodworth, out of a total population of 1474, are said to have been employed in the industry (British History Online, 2019). The Rob Royd Bleachworks (Table 4: HER04598) were established south of the Proposed Development Area in order to bleach the linen produced.

6.2.5 Keresforth lies to the immediate east of the Proposed Development Area, and is linked to Dodworth by the road running along the southern border of the Proposed Development Area. Historic mapping shows that a footpath ran from Keresforth Hill Farmhouse to Dodworth, crossing the central field of the Proposed Development Area, and joining High Street near the site of The Pheasant Inn. This footpath is still visible on mapping from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but it had been truncated by housing development by the 1993 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

6.2.6 A very small settlement with just one villager is recorded at Keresforth in *Domesday Book*, which is believed to be associated with the site of present-

day Keresforth Hall. Domesday gives the name of the settlement as *Creuesford*, from Old English 'Cenfrith's ford', which probably refers to the point at which the Barnsley to Stainbrough road crosses Dodworth Dike, to the south-east of the Proposed Development Area. The settlement of Keresforth was also part of the estate of Ilbert de Lacy. Its close relationship to nearby Barnsley is indicated by the fact they are described together in a single entry in the Domesday Survey.

6.2.7 Examination of historic mapping shows that the Proposed Development Area has been under agricultural regime since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although there has been some alteration of field boundaries. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey map in 1850, as well as the Tithe Valuation Maps of 1838 and 1847, illustrate how the northern field in the Proposed Development Area consists of the remnants of five different fields. The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project describes this as an area of agglomerated enclosure, which evolved from the open field systems that surrounded the village of Dodworth in the Medieval period.

6.2.8 Tithe Valuation Maps from 1838 and 1847 show some of the field names in the northern part of the Proposed Development Area: Middle Woods, Far Middle Woods, Far Rakes, and Near Rakes, while the southern part of the site lay outside the borders of Dodworth and within Barnsley ('Honest Dodworth', 2001). In 1847, Edward Jackson was named as the owner of Middle Woods, and the land was occupied by one Joseph Bacon (ibid.). A stream, Dodworth Dike, marks the border of Dodworth with Barnsley, and an area of woodland, known as Horse Wood, is shown lying directly east of the site on the first Ordnance Survey map; the stream is now channelled under the M1 motorway

(see Plate 6), while Horse Wood now appears as an area of open fields lying to the immediate east of the motorway.

6.2.9 Evidence of Dodworth's industrial development can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850, with several sandstone quarries located around the village, as well as mines at Rose Hill to the south of the Proposed Development Area, and Church Lane to the south-west. Historic mapping also illustrates the expansion of Dodworth that occurred during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, following the construction of the (now dismantled) Penistone and Barnsley branch railway line to the north-west of the Proposed Development Area (Dodworth station opened in 1854 and closed in 1959) and the advent of more intensive coal mining. Mine shafts were sunk at Church Lane Colliery (later Dodworth Colliery) in the 1850s, and these shafts were subsequently extended and further shafts sunk.

6.2.10 New areas of residential housing were built in the vicinity of the colliery throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and can be clearly seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1929 (Fig. 9). Opencast mining took place on part of the Proposed Development Area, before it was returned to agricultural use in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Eastwood & Partners, 2016). The 1938 Ordnance Survey map shows the first encroachment of residential housing south of Barnsley Road into the fields surrounding the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 11), and this has continued up to the present day.

6.2.11 This section of the M1 motorway was opened in 1968 and is first shown on the 1973-77 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14). Dodworth Colliery was closed in 1985, although a large 'hill' of spoil is still clearly visible and is shown on modern mapping, north of the dismantled railway line and to the

east of Higham Lane. The former colliery site has since seen considerable re-development as Dodworth Business Park.

6.2.12 Examination of LiDAR data suggests that the centre of the Proposed Development Area, which is in the large field to the north of the site, is located near the corner of a rectangular feature (ARCHI Information Systems, 2020). This corresponds with a field boundary shown in the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map in 1850, as well as in the Tithe Valuation Maps of 1838 and 1847. By the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1891, this field boundary had been removed. The rectangular feature in the LiDAR data also coincides with the location of an area of backfilled opencast mining in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Eastwood & Partners, 2016).

### **6.3 Site Walkover**

6.3.1 The site was visited in January 2022 on a cold and overcast day. While the two northernmost fields consist of open rough grassland that is clearly used by the public, the third field at the very south of the Proposed Development Area is a privately-owned paddock that was not accessible on foot. This is not considered to be detrimental to the assessment, given the clear view over the land from the surrounding footpath.

6.3.2 No definite archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the walkover. An area of potential ridge and furrow was observed in the south-western corner of the largest field to the north of the site (see Plate 4).

### **6.4 Sites and Monuments Record Data**

6.4.1 A 1 km radius search was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record in January 2022. Please note that due to restrictions

linked to Covid-19, it was not possible to visit the archives in person and so the assessment is based solely on the digitised data. All data is displayed in Figures 3-7 and Tables 3-6.

6.4.2 There are no Designated Heritage Assets within or bordering the Proposed Development Area. There are 12 Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area (Appendix 1: Table 3). Although these are considered to be of high sensitivity, the proposed development will have a neutral impact on all Designated Heritage Assets. In addition to this there are 7 Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 1 km search area (Appendix 1: Table 4), none of which are impacted by the proposed development.

## 6.5 Prehistoric Heritage Assets

6.5.1 The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) lists one Prehistoric Non-Designated Heritage Asset within the search area, which is the enclosure identified on land at Capitol Park (see Table 4: HER05539).

## 6.6 Roman Heritage Assets

6.6.1 No Roman Heritage Assets are recorded within the search area although the features discussed in 6.5.1 may possibly relate to the Romano-British period.

## 6.7 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian Heritage Assets

6.7.1 No Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian Heritage Assets are recorded in the 1 km search area.

## 6.8 Medieval Heritage Assets

6.8.1 Within the 1 km search area, there is one Designated Heritage Asset that dates to the Medieval period: a modified outbuilding in Dodworth which preserves timber framing from the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century (NHLE151774).

Two Medieval Non-Designated Heritage Assets (HER01444/01, HER01445/01), both timber cruck buildings, are recorded in the search area, although these were destroyed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **6.9 Post-Medieval to Modern Heritage Assets**

6.9.1 There are 11 Designated Heritage Assets within the 1 km search area which are Post-Medieval to Modern in date. One of these is a Grade II Listed War Memorial at the junction of High Street and Dodworth Green Road, erected c. 1918 and consisting of a life-sized figure of an infantryman with rifle and bayonet on a pedestal that is inscribed with the names of soldiers lost in World Wars 1 and 2 (NHLE1151731). There is also a 19<sup>th</sup>-century milestone (NHLE1191519), now located in the wall of a petrol station on Dodworth Hill. The remaining 9 Designated Heritage Assets are all Grade II Listed Buildings, although many have 20<sup>th</sup>-century alterations.

6.9.2 Four Non-Designated Heritage Assets dating from the Post-Medieval to Modern period are listed in the SYSMR data: a collection of now demolished farm buildings that included the remains of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century timber structure on the site of Lane Head Farm North, Capitol Park (HER05538); lying to the south of the Proposed Development Area, the now demolished fanhouse at Strafford Main Colliery (HER04420/01) and the dismantled Rob Royd Bleachworks (HER04598); and, east of the Proposed Development Area, Keresforth House (HER02125/01), which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries but which may incorporate earlier structural elements.

6.9.3 Eleven archaeological events have taken place within the 1 km search area (Table 5). The majority of these relate to investigations carried out as part of

the Capitol Park development about 1 km north of the Proposed Development Area, including work at Lane Head Farm North and South.

6.9.4 The northern part of the Proposed Development Area falls within a Historic Environment Characterisation record for enclosed land (agglomerated fields) (HSY6468), where the boundaries of the fields that once surrounded Dodworth have been significantly impacted by the construction of the M1 motorway in 1968. The southern part of the Proposed Development Area falls within the Historic Environment Characterisation record for enclosed land (assarts) (HSY6879), where the field systems and ancient woodland that surrounded Keresforth have also been affected considerably by the motorway construction.

6.9.5 There are approximately 100 Historic Environment Characterisation records within 1 km of the site including many residential developments, the sites of former collieries, allotments, and areas of playing fields (Table 6).

## **6.10 Undated Heritage Assets**

6.10.1 No undated Heritage Assets are present within the search area.

## **6.11 Potential for Unrecorded Sites**

6.11.1 A significant part of the Proposed Development Area is undeveloped and therefore there is potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded sites, as well as possible evidence for Medieval agriculture and field boundaries. However, geotechnical investigations associated with an earlier planning application suggest that part of the site contains backfilled opencast coal workings. These appear to have been located primarily in the southern part of the large northern field, although historic mapping does not depict them (Eastwood & Partners, 2016). Given that the Proposed Development Area is

located so close to the M1 motorway, it is also possible that there may have been disturbance of the eastern part of the site, particularly in Field 1 which lies level with/below the road. The practice of modern arable agriculture may also have further compromised any archaeological features or deposits on the site.

6.11.2 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local significance.

## 7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England's *Guidance on the Setting of Historical Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (December 2017) states that '*Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation... its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.*' Assessing the setting takes into consideration the Heritage Asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as '*the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*' (NPPF 2021, Annex 2 Glossary).

7.3 There are 12 Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area. A further seven Non-Designated Heritage Assets fall

within this search area, although several of these no longer survive. The proposed development would have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of all surviving Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets as they are located at some distance from the Proposed Development Area, and views to and from the site are obscured by existing residential and commercial areas as well as mature vegetation, which will not be significantly altered by the proposed development.

## **8. Impact of Development**

- 8.1 The results of this Desk-Based Assessment have shown that no archaeological remains are known to be located on the site of the Proposed Development Area. Parts of the site may have been previously disturbed through opencast mining and the construction of the M1 motorway and Junction 37 slip-road, but other areas of the site are undeveloped.
- 8.2 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local significance.
- 8.3 The proposed development, which includes the construction of 212 houses, nevertheless still has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological features or deposits which may be present on the site, particularly during the construction phase of works.
- 8.4 The proposed development would have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of all Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area. These are located at some distance (between c. 500m and 1 km) from the Proposed Development Area, and are

separated from it by mature trees, existing residential housing, and – in the case of two Designated Heritage Assets in Keresforth – by the M1 motorway.

- 8.5 The Proposed Development Area is already largely surrounded by mature trees, which will minimise the visual impact of development on this site. Although the Proposed Development Area is presently the last remaining area of open fields on the north-east side of the village, these fields and the historic landscape have already been very significantly truncated by existing residential development as well as the construction of the motorway.

## **9. Conclusions and Recommendations**

- 9.1 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local significance.
- 9.2 The proposed development would have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of all nearby Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, as none are within view of the site and will not be affected by the proposed development.
- 9.3 It is recommended that initial evaluation in the form of Geophysical Survey is carried out across accessible areas of the Proposed Development Area, in order to assess the extent, form and survival of any archaeological features. The results of the Geophysical Survey can then be used to make a reasoned decision regarding further work, if necessary.

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## 11. List of Contributors

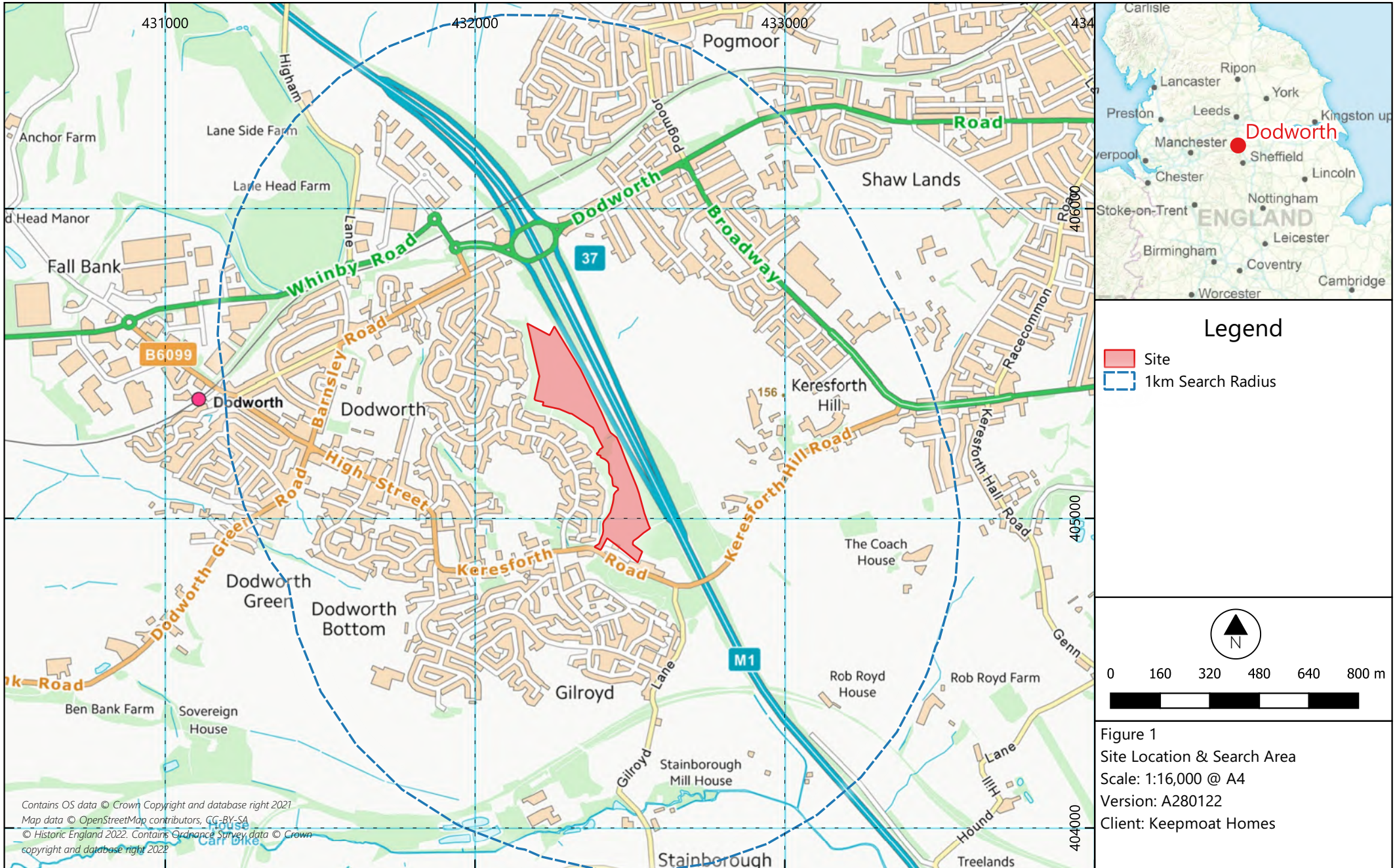
Desk-Based Assessment by Kathy Holman and Charlotte Puntorno

Drawings and Plates by Max Stubbings and Charlotte Puntorno

Site Walkover by Charlotte Puntorno and Kathy Holman

Edited by Charlotte Puntorno

Administration, filing, copying and binding by Sophie Coy



**Legend**

- Site
- 1km Search Radius

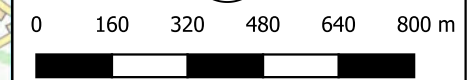
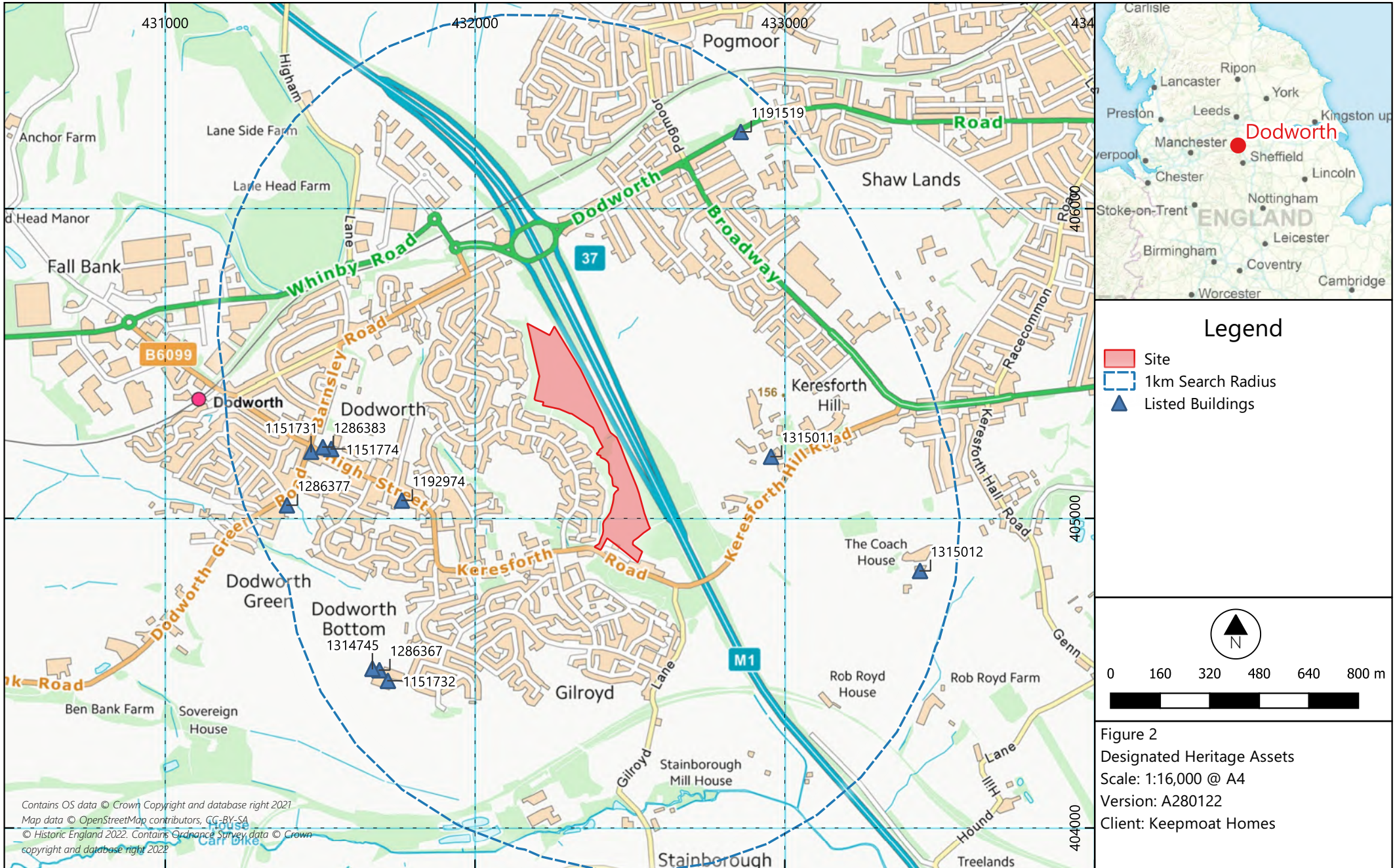
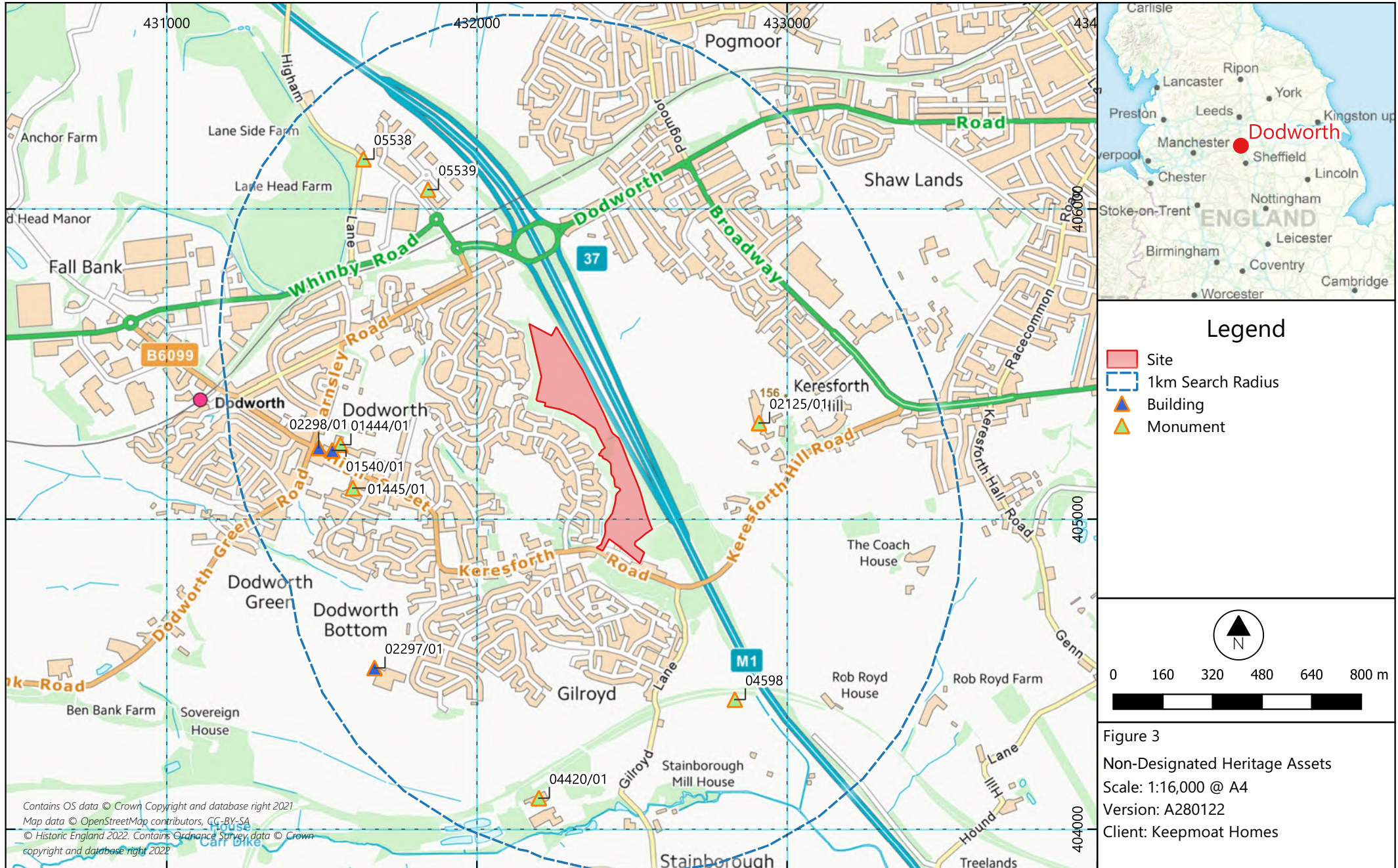


Figure 1  
Site Location & Search Area  
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Version: A280122  
Client: Keepmoat Homes

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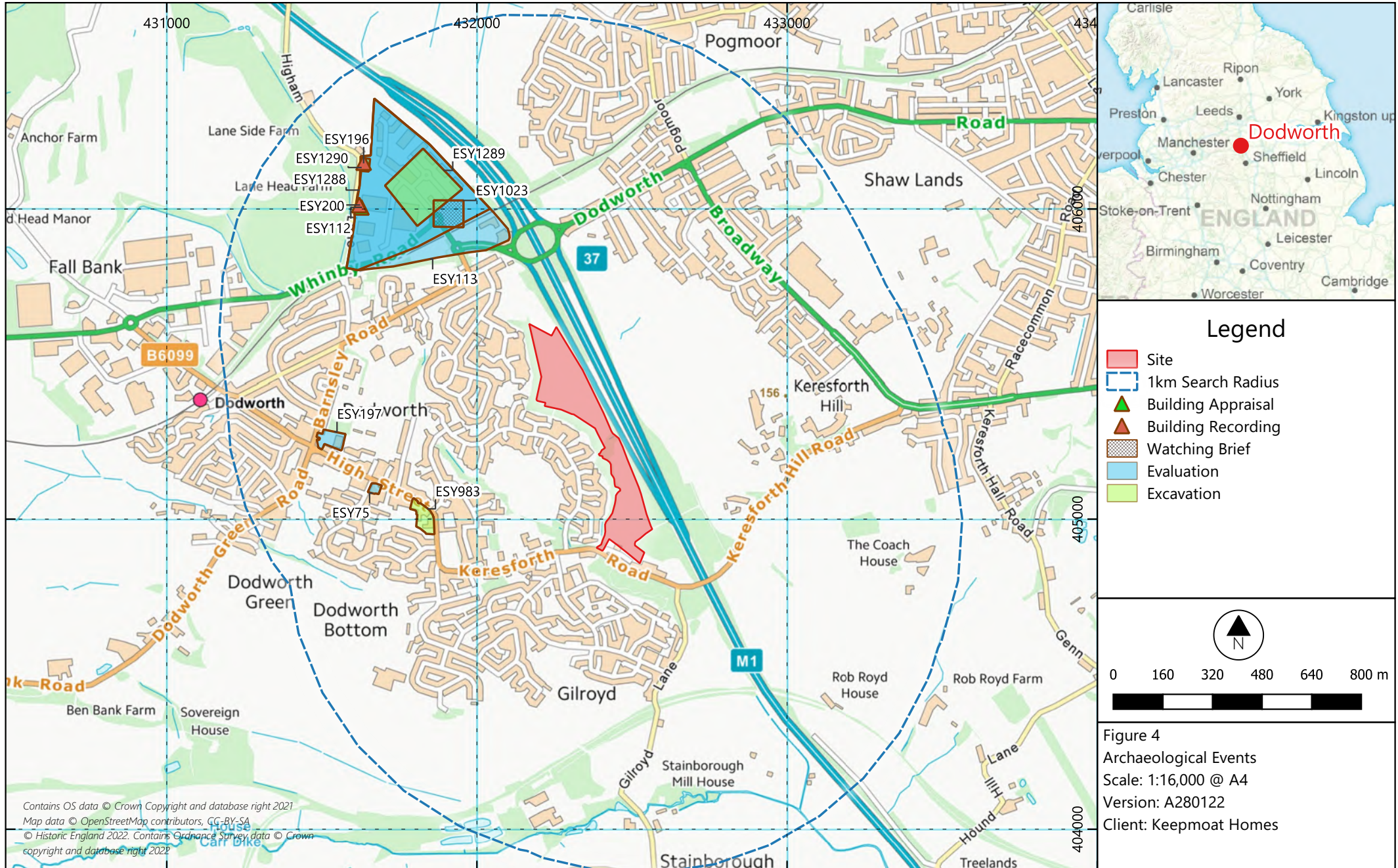


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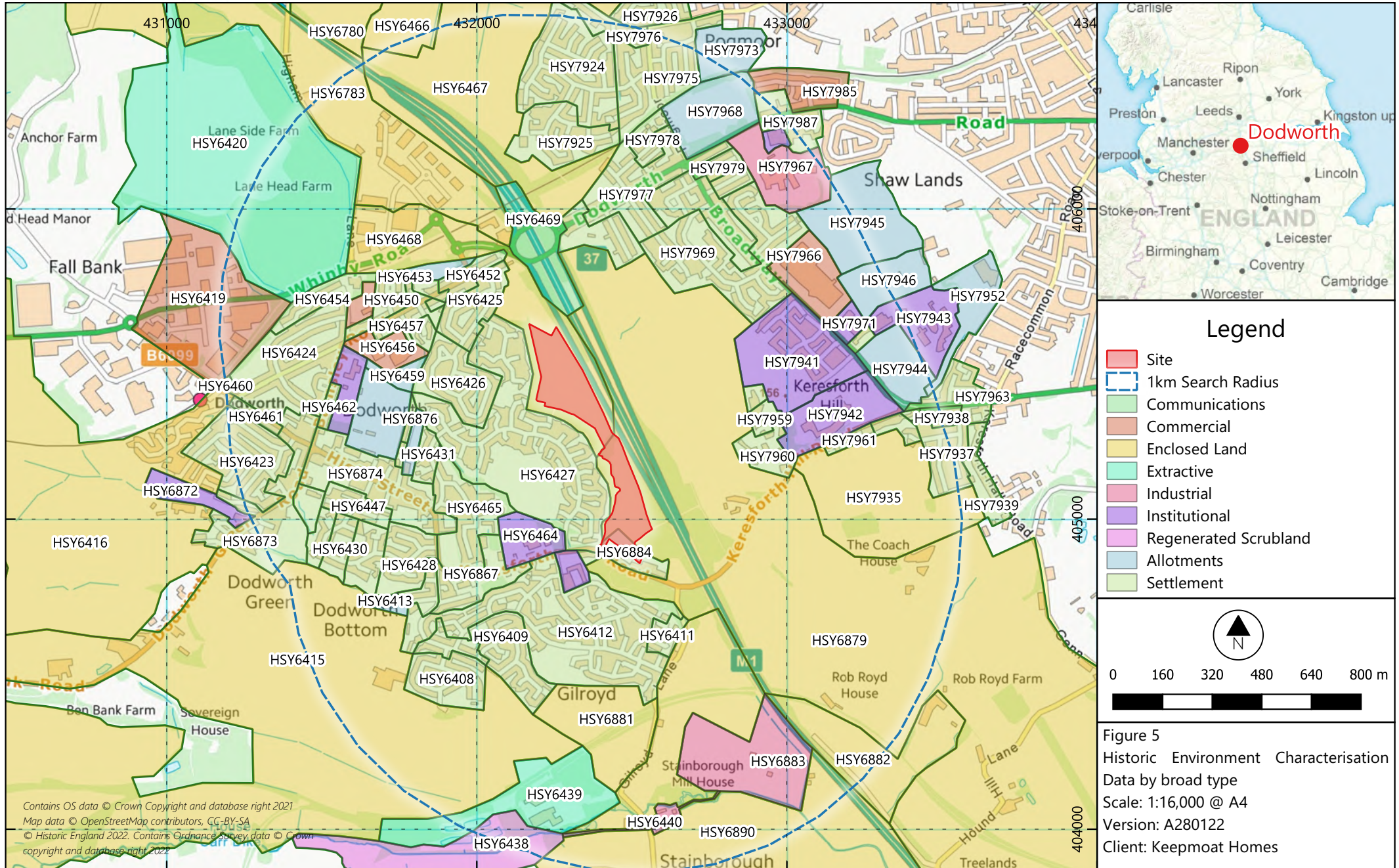


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Figure 3  
Non-Designated Heritage Assets  
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Figure 5  
Historic Environment Characterisation  
Data by broad type  
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**Legend**

- Site
- 1km Search Radius

  
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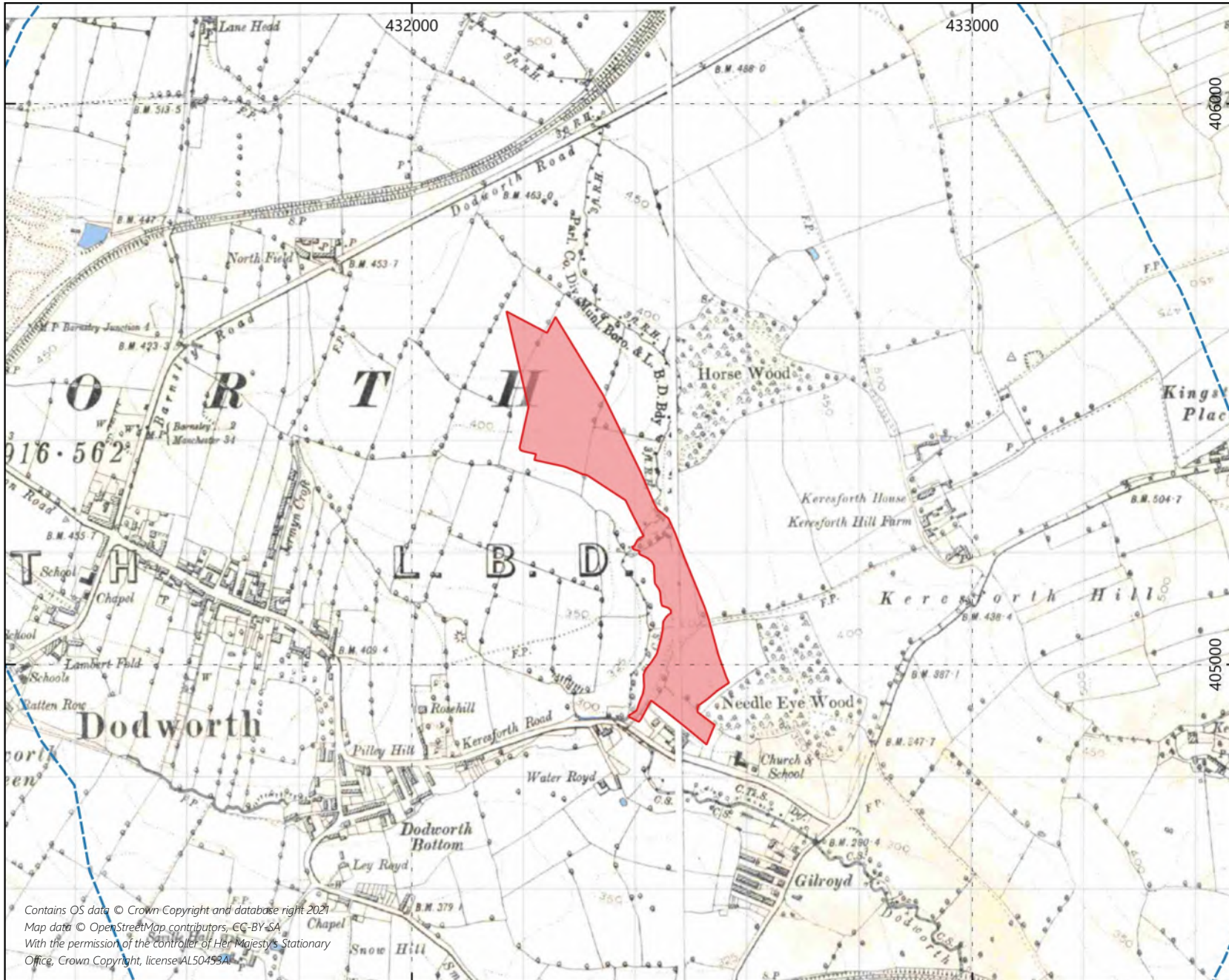
0    100    200    300    400    500 m  


Figure 6  
Extract of 1850 County Series  
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**Legend**

- Site
- 1km Search Radius

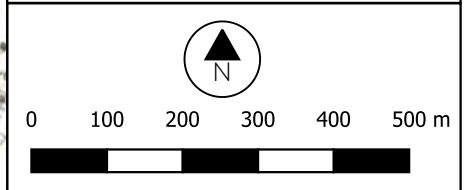
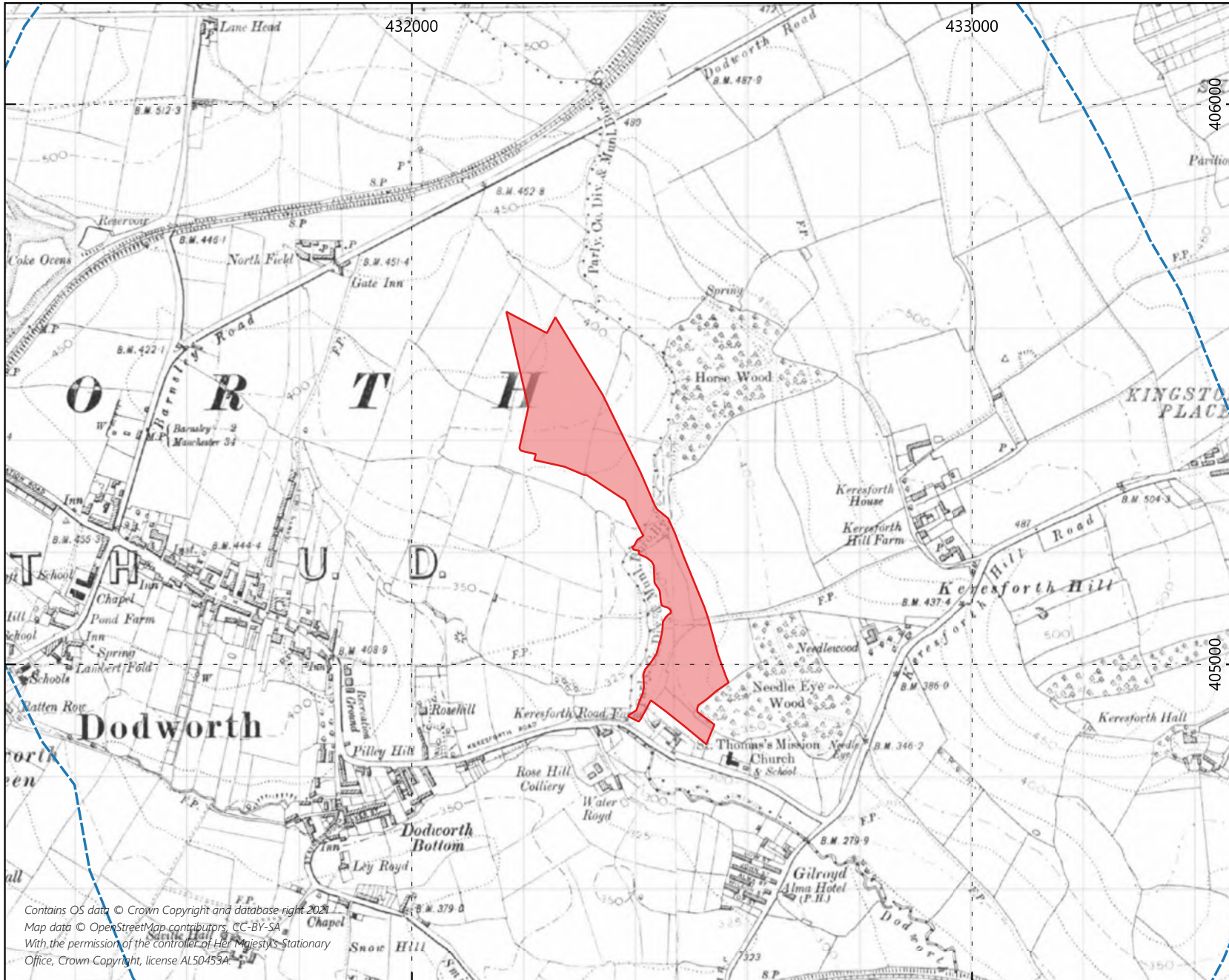


Figure 7  
Extract of 1891 County Series  
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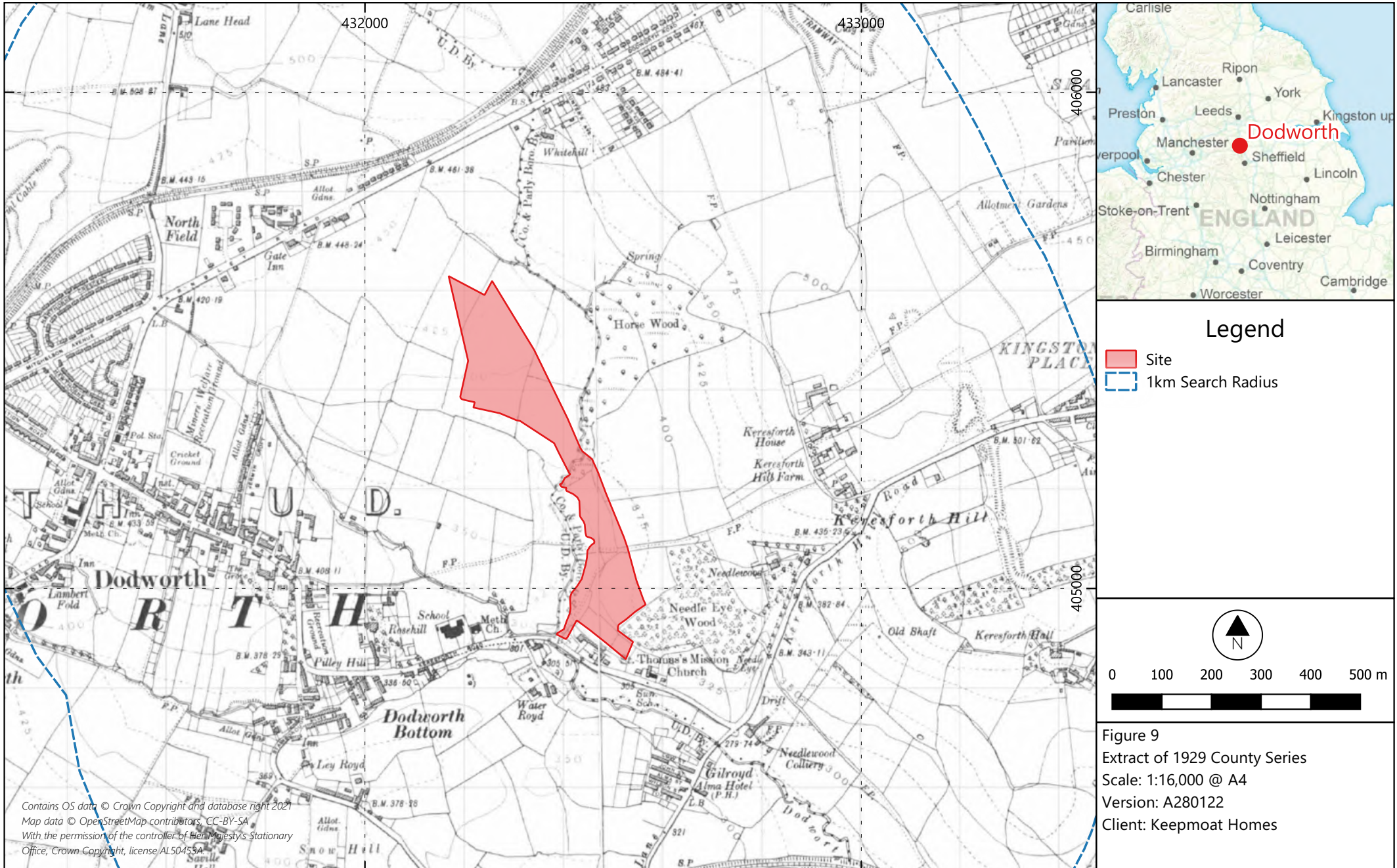
Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius



Figure 8  
Extract of 1904 County Series  
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Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius

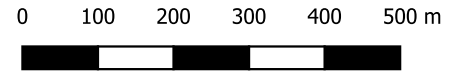
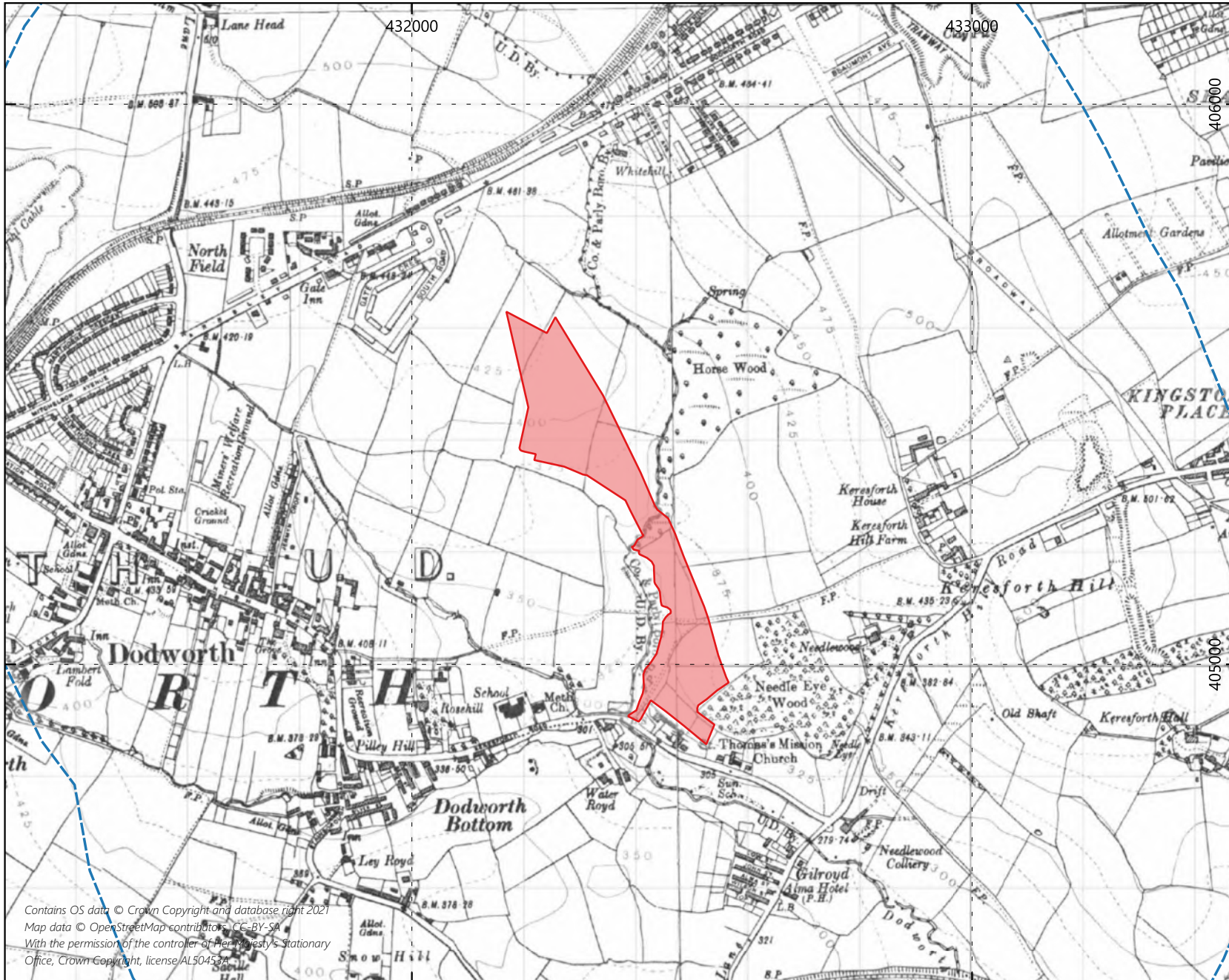


Figure 9  
Extract of 1929 County Series  
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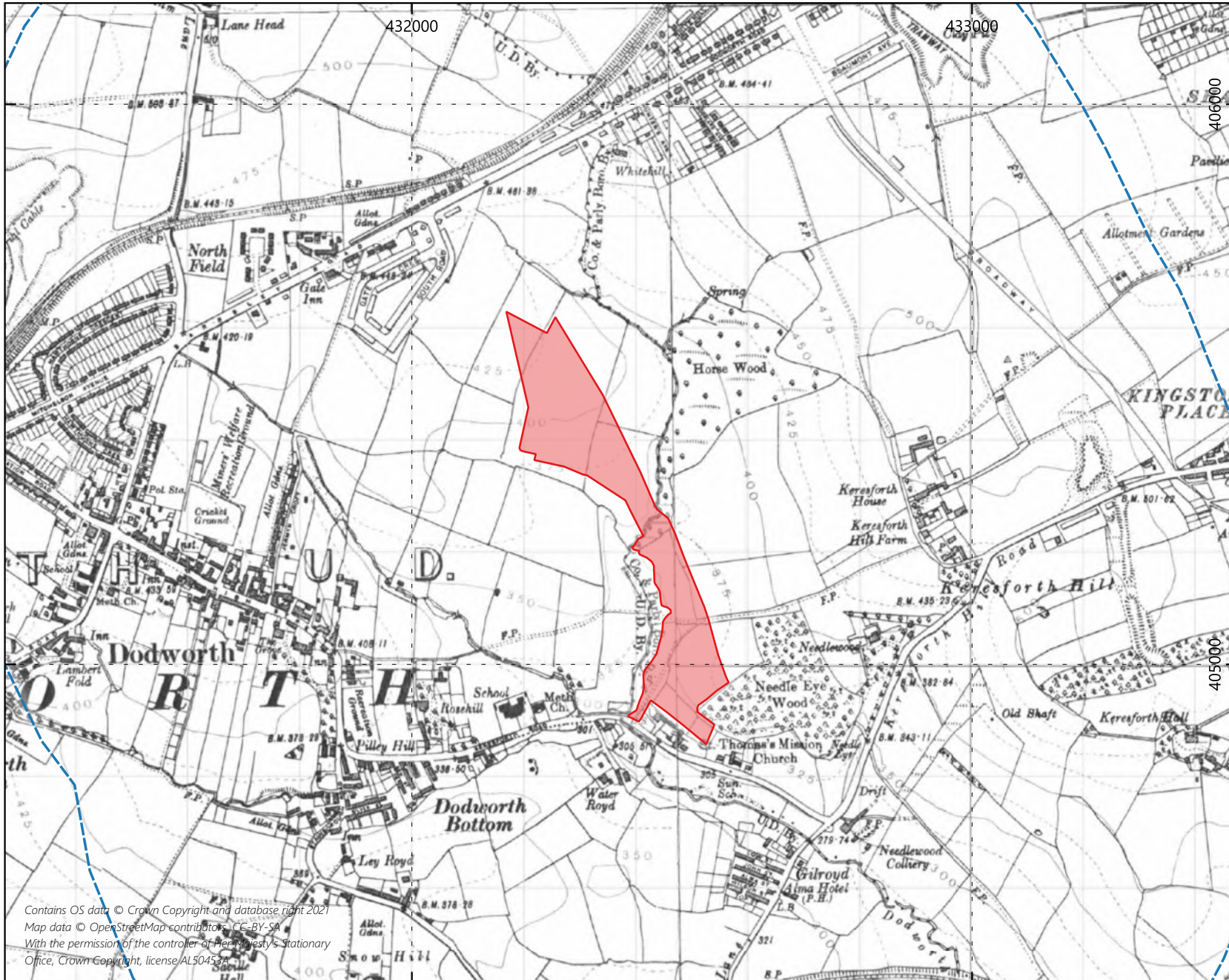
Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius



Figure 10  
Extract of 1938 County Series  
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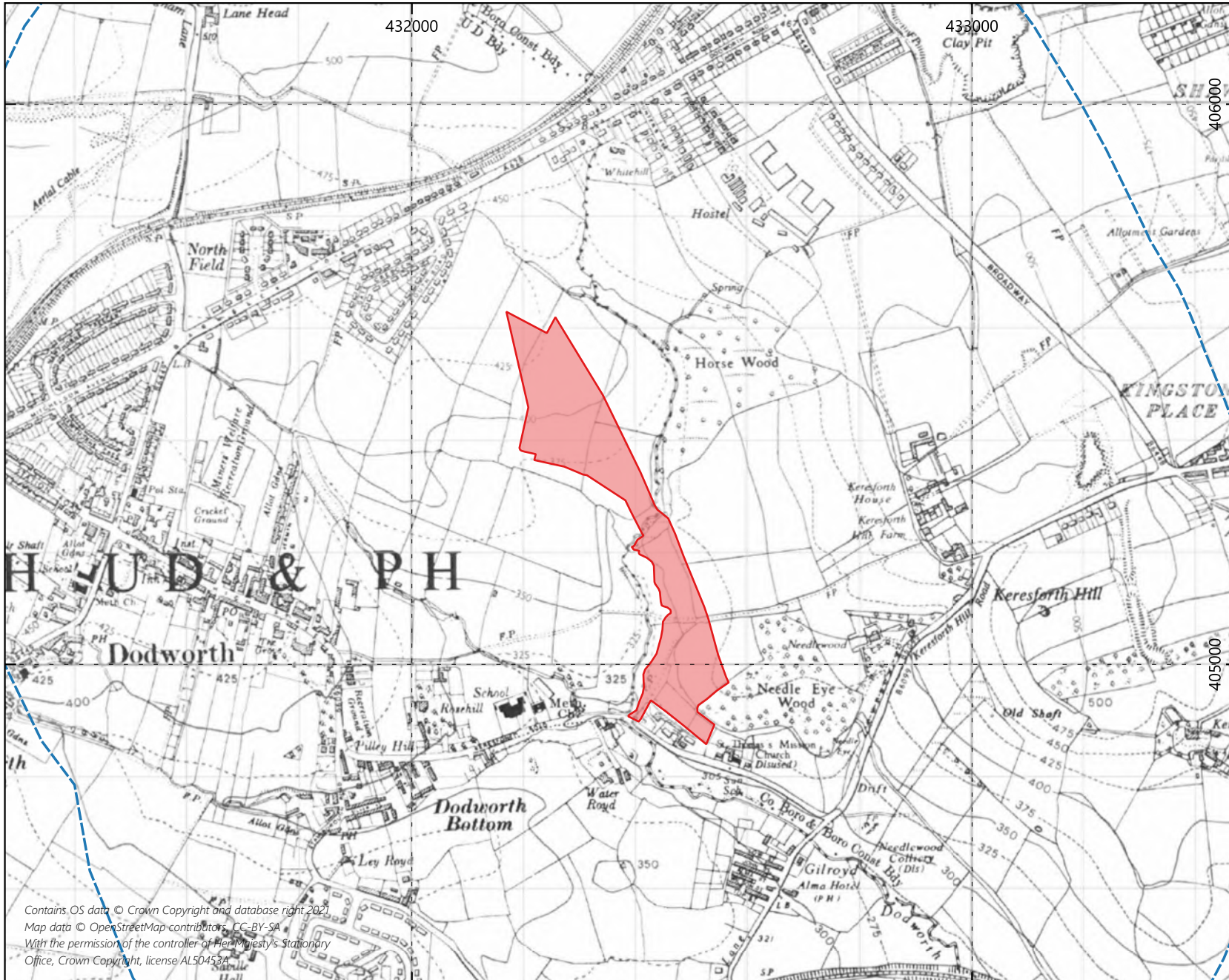
Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius



Figure 11  
Extract of 1948 County Series  
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**Legend**

- Site
- 1km Search Radius

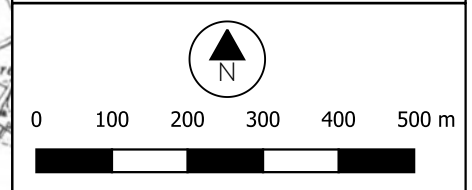
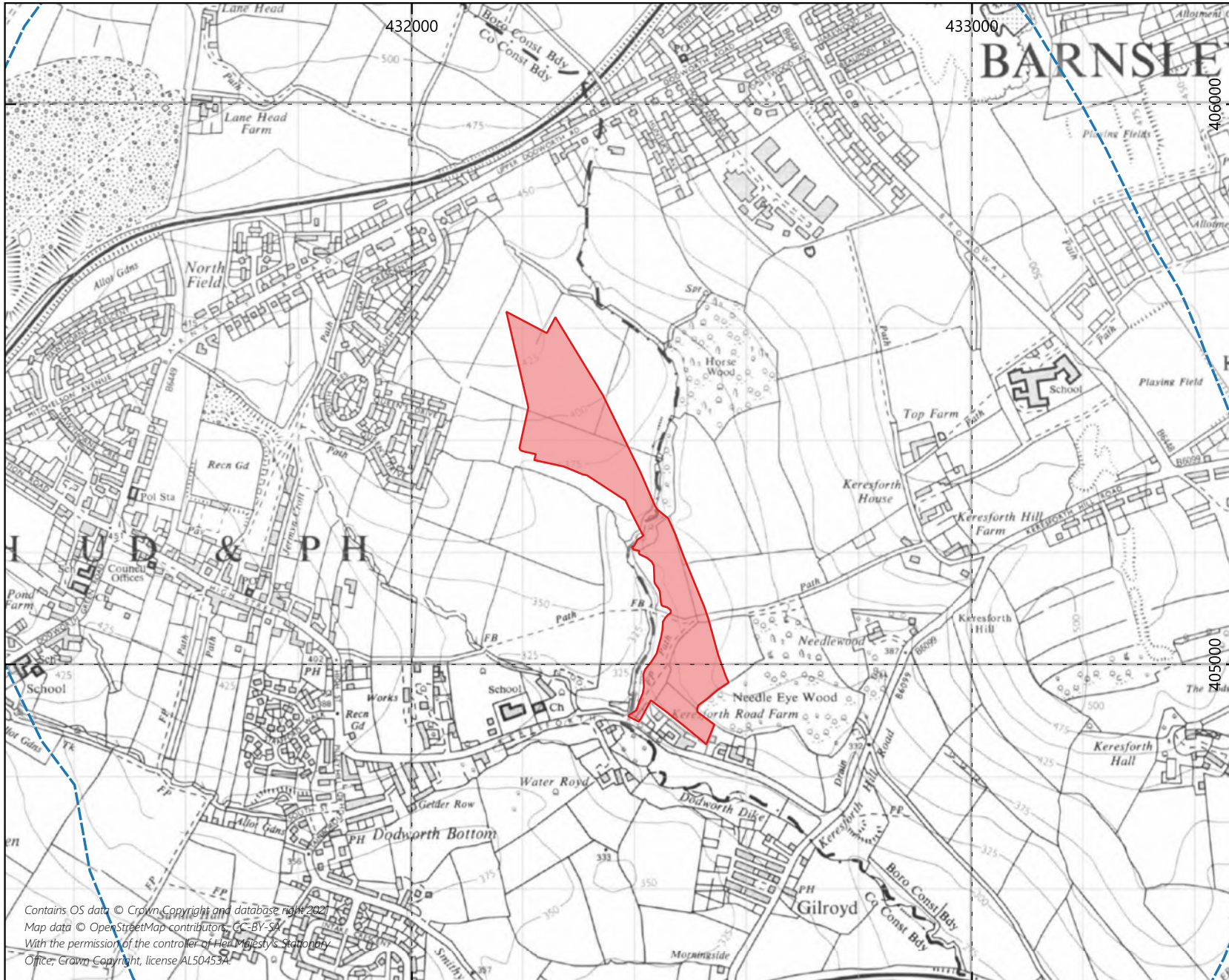


Figure 12  
Extract of 1956 Provisional OS Mapping  
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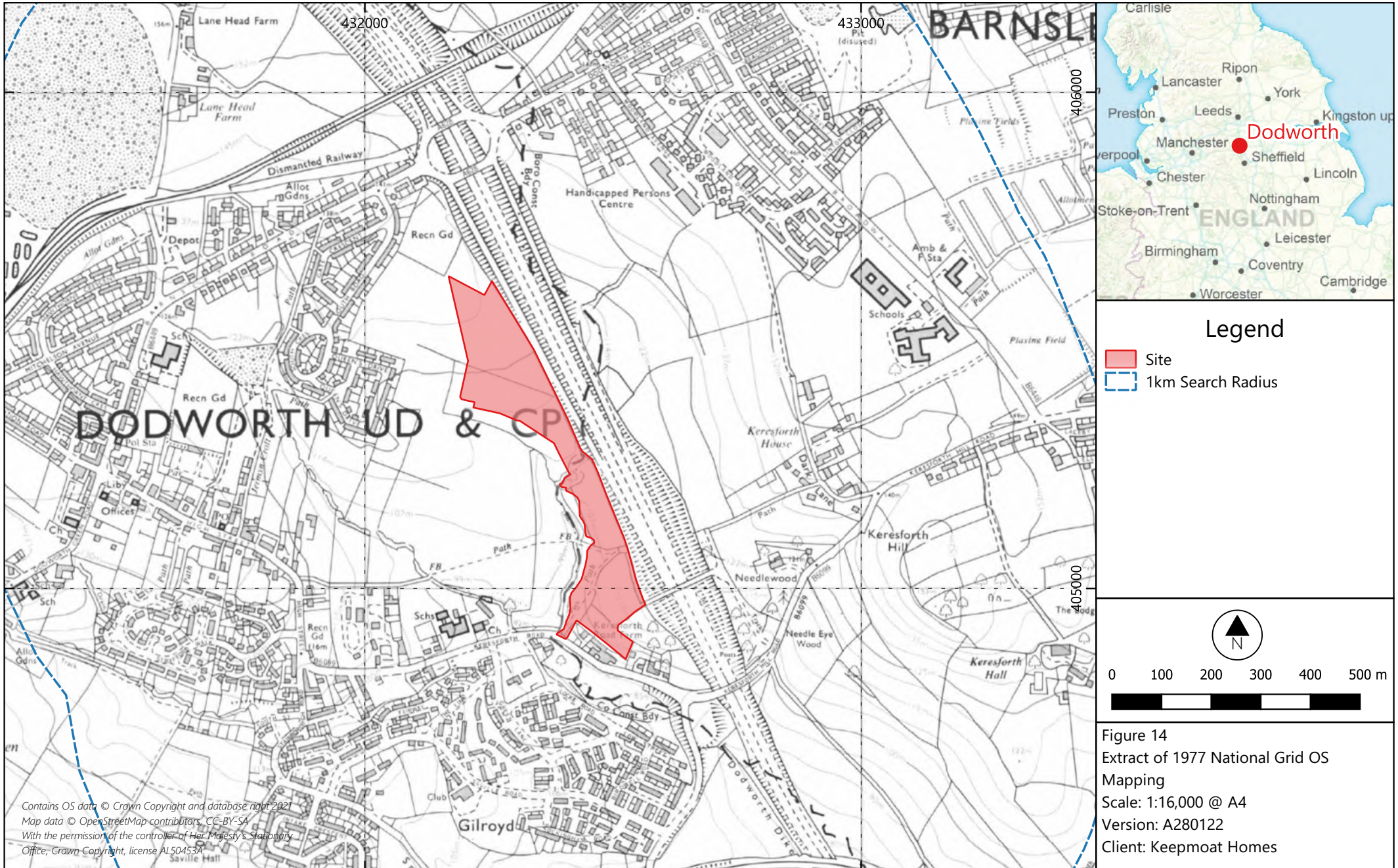
Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius



Figure 13  
Extract of 1966 Provisional OS Mapping  
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**Legend**

- Site
- 1km Search Radius

North arrow and scale bar (0 to 500 m).

Figure 14  
Extract of 1977 National Grid OS Mapping  
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Plate 1: Proposed Development Area (northern field). Facing South-East.



Plate 2: Proposed Development Area (northern field). Facing South



Plate 3: Proposed Development Area (northern field). Facing North.



Plate 4: Proposed Development Area. Possible area of ridge and furrow in northern field. Facing West.



Plate 5: Proposed Development Area. Old field boundary at northern edge of site. Facing South-West.



Plate 6: Area between northern and central fields, with Dodford Dike. Facing East.



Plate 7: Proposed Development Area (central field). Facing South.



Plate 8: Proposed Development Area (central field). Facing North



Plate 9: Proposed Development Area (southern field). Facing South.



Plate 10: Proposed Development Area (southern field). Facing West.

## Appendix 1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site (Tables 3 -6).

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area

NHLE/HER Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade	Impact
NHLE1151774 01540/01	SE 31536 05224	<b>Medieval Timber-Framed Building, 13 High Street, Dodworth</b> Three-bay timber-framed building that was a former outbuilding to Dodworth Hall. Dated to 15 <sup>th</sup> or early 16 <sup>th</sup> century, and stone clad in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Some 20 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations.	II	Neutral
NHLE1314745 NHLE1286367 NHLE1151732  02297/01	SE 31669 04514	<b>Saville Hall, Outbuilding and Barn, Dodworth</b> Saville Hall is a 17 <sup>th</sup> -century stone structure that is presumed to be the east wing of a larger, now demolished building. There are 19 <sup>th</sup> - and 20 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations.  There is also a 17 <sup>th</sup> -century stone outbuilding approximately 10 m to the east of the Hall (NHLE1286367) and a stone barn (NHLE1151732), dated to the 1670s, approximately 60 m to the south-east of the Hall, both of which were previously listed with the Hall but which are now also listed separately.	II	Neutral
NHLE1286383 02298/01	SE 31509 05230	<b>Dodworth Old Hall, 1 &amp; 3 High Street, Dodworth</b> Stone hall house, dated 1641 on stone over doorway. Some 19 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations. Archaeological evaluation in 2003 revealed a contemporary cellar and earlier well on adjacent site (see ESY197).	II	Neutral
NHLE1315011	SE 32956 05199	<b>Keresforth Hill Farmhouse, Dark Lane, Barnsley</b> 17 <sup>th</sup> -century stone farmhouse with some 20 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations.	II	Neutral
NHLE1315012	SE 33437 04830	<b>Stable block to Keresforth Hall</b> Former stable block dated to 1821, with large iron and glass canopy on iron columns in the central part of the building.	II	Neutral
NHLE1286377	SE 31393 05042	<b>Traveller's Inn, Dodworth Green Road</b> Public house dated 1872. The interior has 20 <sup>th</sup> -century details.	II	Neutral
NHLE1192974	SE 31764 05058	<b>The Grove, High Street, Dodworth</b> Large 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house with 19 <sup>th</sup> - and 20 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations.	II	Neutral
NHLE1151731	SE 31471 05215	<b>First and Second World War Memorial</b> Located at the junction of High Street and Dodworth Green Road, this sandstone monument	II	Neutral

		was erected c.1918 and consists of a life-sized figure of an infantryman with rifle and bayonet standing on a pedestal inscribed with the names of those men from Dodworth who lost their lives World Wars 1 and 2.		
NHLE1286369	SE 31232 05012	<b>Church of St John, Dodworth Green Road</b> Located on the very edge of the 1 km search area, this brick-built church is a mid-19 <sup>th</sup> structure, built by the architect, Benjamin Broomhead Taylor of Sheffield (who also designed the Glass Houses at Sheffield Botanical Gardens), with 20 <sup>th</sup> -century additions.	II	Neutral
NHLE1191519	SE 32858 06248	<b>Milestone in wall of petrol station</b> Located in the wall of the petrol station that is c. 50 m west of no. 156 Dodworth Hill, this is a stone post from the early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. The inscription states: Barnsley 1 Mile Manchester (3)5 Miles.	II	Neutral

Table 4: Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
01444/01	SE 3156 0524	<b>Cruck Building, Dodworth High Street</b> Known as the Old Smithy. This three-bay, timber cruck building was demolished in 1953, apart from the north end truss which remained in the garden as of a site visit in 1978.	Medieval
01445/01	SE 3160 0510	<b>Cottage, Dodworth High Street</b> Timber cruck cottage located on site of present community centre. Demolished c. 1940 according to a local resident.	Medieval?
02125/01	SE 3291 0531	<b>Keresforth House</b> Stone-built house of 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> -century appearance that incorporates some earlier works, possibly including some Medieval timber-framed structures. Probably originally a hall.	Medieval to Post-Medieval
04420/01	SE 3220 0410	<b>Strafford Main Colliery</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> -century exhaustor house on the site of colliery. Mining began here in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, but was discontinued in 1935, although the site was used intermittently as a pumping station up until the 1980s. In 1998 it was confirmed that the surviving Guibal fan and fanhouse had been demolished. The steam-powered fan was developed by Guibal, a Belgian engineer in 1859, and it became the most common design employed for mine ventilation in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval to Modern
04598	SE 3283 0441	<b>Rob Royd Bleachworks, Gilroyd, Dodworth</b> Site of bleachworks associated with the bleaching of linen. The works were operated by HJ and J Spencer of Hope Works, Sackville Street, Barnsley from 1871 at least.	Post-Medieval to Modern

		By 1904 a colliery had appeared on the site of the bleachworks, and the headgear of this remained visible by the M1 motorway for several years but has now been dismantled.	
05538	SE 3163 0616	<b>Lane Head Farm (North), Higham Lane, Dodworth</b> Farmstead and timber-framed barn, now demolished. Documentary sources suggest there was a farm on the site from the 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries, although this is not certain due to confusion in the sources with Lane Side Farm, which lies to the north. Maps show farm buildings on the site from 1770, but during demolition, the remains of a timber-framed building of post and truss construction was identified, and subsequent dendrochronological analysis suggested a felling date of 1627. The building had been encased in stone in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Excavation after demolition did not identify any evidence for a Medieval origin, although this may be due to subsequent disturbance on the site. A small quantity of Post-Medieval to Modern pottery was also recorded during investigations (see also ESY196, ESY1290).	Post-Medieval to Modern
05539	SE 3184 0606	<b>Probable Prehistoric Enclosure, Capitol Park, Dodworth</b> Evaluation and excavation identified an enclosure ditch, extending to the north and west outside the area of excavation; a ring of fence posts; gullies, and several pits. No dating evidence was recovered, but the features suggest a Prehistoric date. The only find recovered was a small quantity of daub (see also ESY1288, ESY1289).	Prehistoric

Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets (events) within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
ESY112	SE 31628 06006	<b>Lane Head Farm (South), Capitol Park, Dodworth: Building Appraisal</b> In 2004, Northern Archaeological Associates undertook an appraisal of the buildings at Lane Head Farm South, identifying two separate cottages. One was dated to the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century, the other to the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Photographic recording of the buildings was also completed.
ESY113	SE 31843 06080	<b>Capitol Park, Dodworth: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation</b> A magnetometry survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection between 2004-2005, identifying several pit anomalies, which had also been observed on aerial photographs. The pit anomalies ran NW to SE along the line of Top Haigh coal seam, and further evaluation suggested that they may be geological features associated with coal outcropping (see ESY1288).
ESY1288	SE 3181 0608	<b>Capitol Park, Dodworth: Trial Trenching</b> In 2005, Northern Archaeological Associates excavated 10 trial trenches. Pit anomalies identified in ESY113 were shown to be coal outcroppings.

		Boundary ditches defining an enclosure were also identified and tentatively dated to the Prehistoric period based on their morphology (see Table 4: 05539 and ESY1289).
ESY1289	SE 3182 0607	<b>Capitol Park, Dodworth: Excavation</b> In 2005, Northern Archaeological Associates completed an archaeological excavation that identified a probable prehistoric enclosure (see Table 4: 05539 and ESY1288).
ESY1290	SE 3163 0616	<b>Lane Head Farm (North), Capitol Park, Dodworth: Excavation</b> In 2006, Northern Archaeological Associates excavated the former Lane Head Farm North. No evidence was found for the farm being of Medieval origin, nor were any Medieval or older field systems identified.
ESY196	SE 31640 06147	<b>Lane Head Farm (North), Capitol Park, Dodworth: Building Survey and Watching Brief</b> Between 2005-2006, Northern Archaeological Associates surveyed and recorded the buildings at Lane Head Farm North before monitoring their demolition. A 17 <sup>th</sup> -century timber structure was observed during demolition (dated by dendrochronology) (see Table 4: 05538).
ESY197	SE 31530 05254	<b>High Street/Barnsley Road, Dodworth: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</b> In 2003, Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy undertook a desk-based assessment and excavated six trial trenches on the site, which is adjacent to Dodworth Old Hall (see Table 3: 02298/01). No archaeological remains were detected, although a cellar contemporary with the hall and an earlier well were identified during demolition on the site in advance of development.
ESY200	SE 31627 06009	<b>Lane Head Farm (South), Capitol Park, Dodworth: Building Survey and Watching Brief</b> Between 2005-2006, Northern Archaeological Associates surveyed and recorded the buildings at Lane Head Farm South before monitoring their demolition. The initial phase of the farmstead was dated c.1800 with further developments through the 19 <sup>th</sup> and into the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
ESY75	SE 31671 05098	<b>Land at High Street/Strafford Walk, Dodworth: Archaeological Evaluation</b> In 1998, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook an evaluation in advance of development, which uncovered several buildings, a stone-lined Post-Medieval Well, and large quantities of Post-Medieval pottery from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
ESY983	SE 3182 0501	<b>Pheasant Inn, Dodworth: Evaluation and Mitigation</b> In 2007, ARCUS undertook the excavation of trenches on the site before development of new housing (Delf Garth). Two late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage cellars were identified, and an undated ditch.
ESY1023	SE 3190 0598	<b>Dodworth Bypass: Watching Brief</b> In April 2005, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a watching brief during topsoil stripping in advance of groundworks. A modern field boundary was uncovered as well as evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture of possible Medieval date.

**Table 6. Non-designated Heritage Assets – Historic Landscape Characterisation records within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area.**

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
HSY6408	SE 3189 0449	<b>Intake Cresecent, Dodworth</b> Area of modern residential housing (c. 3.8 ha) that is first shown on maps from 1965. The land was used as allotment gardens from the 1930s and appears to have been an area of common land in the Medieval period, which was enclosed in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HSY6409, HSY6414	SE 3211 0453	<b>Smithy Wood Lane, Dodworth</b> Area of modern residential housing (c. 4.2 ha) that was built after 1978 on the southern edge of Dodworth. In addition to this, a smaller area of modern housing is first depicted on the 1978 map on the site of a mid-19 <sup>th</sup> settlement along Smithy Wood Lane. The whole area was wooded until the late Medieval period, after which it was gradually converted to arable use with the establishment of assarts.
HSY6411, HSY6412	SE 3261 0462	<b>Historic Gilroyd, Dodworth</b> Modern social housing estate (c. 19 ha) built between 1965 and 1978, partly on the site of late 19 <sup>th</sup> -century terraced housing that was a mining village linked to Wentworth Silkstone Colliery (HSY6407). During the Medieval period, this was an area of common land consisting of scrub and marshland that was probably gradually enclosed through the establishment of 'squatter' settlements.
HSY6413	SE 3169 0472	<b>Allotments off South Street, Dodworth</b> Allotment gardens that are associated with mining settlements, and which are first shown on maps from 1906. In the early Medieval period this is likely to have been part of Dodworth's common land, but this was gradually enclosed and is likely to have been part of the late Medieval farm at Saville Hall.
HSY6415	SE 3036 0435	<b>Farms around Dodworth</b> This large area of c. 226 ha is likely to have been unenclosed common land surrounding Dodworth during the Medieval period, although there is no legibility in the landscape of this. The land was gradually enclosed from the 12 <sup>th</sup> century onwards, establishing farms around the edge of the village. The area also contains House Carr Colliery, known as Huskar, where a fatal flooding took place in 1838 claiming the lives of several children. The shafts are no longer visible, but a spoil heap remains.
HSY6416	SE 3062 0520	<b>Dodworth open field</b> Area (c. 61 ha) of former open fields to the south-west of Dodworth's historic core. The exact date at which these were enclosed is uncertain, but is likely to be linked to the selling off of land by the Crown in the period after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539-40. The boundaries of the enclosures have been affected by the now dismantled railway and new roads.
HSY6419, HSY6420	SE 3112 0570	<b>Former Dodworth Colliery</b> Now the site of a business park that was built after the closure of the colliery in 1987. It was originally known as Church Lane pit when opened in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, then as Old Silkstone Colliery, before being renamed as Dodworth Colliery in 1947 when nationalisation of the coal industry took place. The mine was built on enclosed fields that were

		formerly part of Medieval Dodworth's open fields. Adjacent to the colliery site is an area of enclosed fields on the west side of the spoil heap; the east side is characterised by some scrub growth. Maps from 1938 show that field boundaries from the earlier strip enclosures were still visible, but these have now been lost.
HSY6423, HSY6424	SE 3122 0519 SE 3139 0551	<b>Baslow Crescent and Mitchelson Avenue, Dodworth</b> Areas of 20 <sup>th</sup> -century residential housing that probably housed miners from Dodworth Colliery. These were constructed on the site of Medieval open fields that were enclosed during the Post-Medieval period, although there is no legibility of this in the housing estates.
HSY6425, HSY6426, HSY6427	SE 3198 0568, SE 3193 0545, SE 3211 0527	<b>Gate Crescent, Queen's Drive, South Crescent, Water Royd Drive</b> Areas of 20 <sup>th</sup> -century residential housing established between 1938 and 1965. These were built on land that was Dodworth's North Field during the Medieval period and were subsequently enclosed into smaller fields in the Post-Medieval period. There is some legibility of these earlier field boundaries in the layout of gardens and the external boundaries.
HSY6428, HSY6429	SE 3177 0486 SE 3148 0489	<b>Strafford Walk, Dodworth</b> Modern housing estate of bungalows that is first shown on maps from 1965, and which was then extended (visible on 1978 maps), covering a total area of c. 6.5 ha. This housing was built on the crofts associated with former medieval farms along Dodworth's High Street. Some of the former croft boundaries are still preserved in present-day housing boundaries. The planned layout probably reflects developments that followed Dodworth being granted to the Monastery of St John at the end of the 11 <sup>th</sup> century. A
HSY6430	SE 3155 0490	<b>Former allotments, Dodworth</b> Now a detached housing estate of bungalows, this was the site of allotment gardens dating from at least the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century covering an area of c. 1.5 ha. The allotments followed the boundaries of the former medieval crofts, which could still be clearly seen before the housing estate was built.
HSY6431	SE 3183 0521	<b>Rose Hill Drive, Dodworth</b> Modern housing estate (c. 1.1 ha), first shown on maps from 1984. There is some fragmentary legibility of the medieval crofts which ran off High Street, in the external limits of the housing.
HSY6437	SE 3250 0380	<b>Park Drive, Stainborough</b> An area of residential development (c. 4.5 ha) that is first shown on maps from 1965. The housing was built on former parkland, known as Stainborough Park, which was developed after 1708 and there is partial legibility of the ornamental landscape. The area is named Smithy Field on a map from 1730, which probably refers to a bloomery site just to the north (HSY6438)
HSY6438	SE 3157 0394	<b>Low Reservoir, Stainborough</b> A bloomery is recorded near to this site between 1678 to 1727, with the furnace powered from a small reservoir (360 m x 75 m). A 1730 map of Stainborough estate shows that this pond had been developed into an ornamental lake. The reservoir was enlarged for the Dove and Dearne Canal Company in 1846, despite an initial application being refused in 1823. But soon after it was drained as nearby mines were flooded. In 1855, Strafford Colliery (HSY6439) was opened and maps from 1893 onwards show the gradual infilling of the former reservoir with spoil.

		The shape of the former reservoir is still visible in the landscape, although the area is now partially covered in scrub.
HSY6439	SE 3207 0410	<b>Strafford Colliery, Dodworth</b> The colliery opened in 1855 and was built on the site of irregular enclosed land that belonged to Saville Hall, part of a farmstead that was probably created between the 12 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Maps show that there was a brick yards, kilns and coke ovens on the site from 1898. Mining continued here until 1935, and spoil was used to infill the former reservoir adjacent to the site (HSY6438). After 1935, the site was used as a pumping station until 1988, when it ceased operations.
HSY6440	SE 3258 0402	<b>Stainborough Mill, Stainborough</b> In 1740, sources refer to a water grist mill known as New Mill on this site. The mill continued in use until 1881 at least, but maps from 1890-1 show that the head race and the pool adjacent to the mill building had gone, and that the spoil from Strafford Colliery was filling most of the former reservoir upstream from the mill. The mill building was converted into a cottage at this time. Before this, the site was an area of small enclosures.
HSY6447	SE 3161 0504	<b>Low View and Naylor Grove, Dodworth</b> Area of modern terraced bungalows first depicted on maps from 1938. The land (c. 1.7 ha) was formerly an area of medieval crofts running perpendicular to High Street, but there is no legibility of this former use.
HSY6448	SE 3167 0533	<b>Miners' Welfare recreation ground, Dodworth</b> Playing fields that are first shown on maps from 1931. The land (c. 4 ha) was formerly an area of medieval crofts running perpendicular to High Street, and the playing fields broadly observe the same alignment despite some straightening and shifting of boundaries. Associated with the housing development at Mitchelson Avenue (HSY6426).
HSY6449	SE 3158 0541	<b>Dodworth Primary School</b> School first shown on maps from 1965. The land (c. 2 ha) was formerly an area of medieval crofts associated with the farms along High Street, and there is some legibility of this in the orientation of the plot.
HSY6450	SE 3172 0571	<b>Thornley Avenue, Dodworth</b> Area of residential housing first seen on maps from 1931, which was probably built to house workers at nearby mine. The development is sited on an area of enclosed strip fields that had been part of Medieval Dodworth's open fields. Some legibility of the field boundaries can be seen in the eastern and western boundaries of the plot.
HSY6451	SE 3183 0573	<b>North Field, Dodworth</b> Small group of late 19 <sup>th</sup> -century terraced housing around a central courtyard. Most buildings survive, although some have been replaced with modern housing. They were probably miners' houses and may have been built here because of the well that is marked on maps from 1855. As the name suggests, the houses were built on Dodworth's North Field, and the housing is orientated along the lines of the former strip enclosures.
HSY6452, HSY6453	SE 3198 0579	<b>Castle View and North Field allotments Dodworth</b> Housing built in the 1930s along the Barnsley Road, and an area of allotments established by 1906 although since expanded to c. 1 ha. The area was part of medieval Dodworth's North Field, which was later enclosed, and a former field boundary is preserved in the allotments.

		There is no legibility in the housing, however, as they follow the line of the road.
HSY6454	SE 3150 0569	<b>Stone Haven, Dodworth</b> Area of residential housing first shown on maps from 1984. The area was formerly allotment gardens that were sited on enclosed strip fields that had been part of the medieval open fields to the north of Dodworth. The Penistone and Barnsley railway line destroyed most of the field boundaries when it was constructed in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HSY6457 HSY6458	SE 3180 0567 SE 3182 0559	<b>Barnsley Road and Park Hill Grove, Dodworth</b> Areas of modern housing established by 1990 and filling in land between earlier estates and the main road. The housing plots do preserve some of the earlier boundaries of strip fields that were established around Dodworth following enclosure.
HSY6459	SE 3174 0546	<b>Former spoil heap, Dodworth</b> Now an area of playing fields, maps from 1965 show there was previously a spoil heap on the site that was probably linked to Dodworth Colliery. The spoil was removed following the Colliery's closure in 1985. The land was formerly part of medieval Dodworth's open fields.
HSY6460	SE 3188 0543	<b>Railway Cottages, Dodworth</b> Short terrace of cottages, aligned with the railway, that are first shown on maps from 1894. The land was formerly part of medieval Dodworth's open fields, which was later enclosed. No traces of these earlier enclosures are visible in the landscape.
HSY6461	SE 3128 0533	<b>Station Road, Dodworth</b> Terraced housing for miners working at Dodworth Colliery. The development is first shown on maps from 1906, making it one of the earliest streets of miners' houses that expanded Dodworth outwards. The two houses closest to the station are known as Belmont View because of their view of the spoil heap from the mine. The road preserves the line of earlier field boundaries, which were formerly part of medieval Dodworth's open fields.
HSY6462	SE 3152 0536	<b>Housing on Barnsley Road, Dodworth</b> Area of housing first shown on maps from 1931. The land (c. 0.5 ha) was formerly an area of medieval crofts running perpendicular to High Street, and the orientation of the houses preserves some of these boundaries.
HSY6464	SE 3217 0493	<b>Keresforth Primary School, Dodworth</b> School and adjacent Methodist church first shown on 1931 mapping. Built on an area of strip fields that were enclosed in the Post-Medieval period, and the school boundaries follow an early road and a former field boundary on its western edge.
HSY6465	SE 3199 0503	<b>Bowden Grove, Dodworth</b> Modern housing estate (c. 5.5 ha) first shown on maps from 1984. The external limits of the housing preserve some fragmentary legibility of the long, narrow strip fields that were established here in the Post-Medieval period on the former open fields surrounding Dodworth.
HSY6466, HSY6467	SE 3183 0667	<b>Drury Spring and Hermit Wood, and former opencast, Barnsley</b> Area of former woodland that is still marked on maps from 1938 (c. 12 ha). The woodland is likely to have been removed during the opencast mining work that took place around Higham Common (c. 26 ha) from

		1931 onwards. The land was returned to agricultural use in 1954. The restored field boundaries preserve the outline of the ancient woodland and field boundaries, although there is no visibility of the mining.
HSY6468	SE 3218 0564	<b>Former North Field, Dodworth</b> This is a large area of fields (c. 18 ha) that constituted Medieval Dodworth's North Field before its enclosure in the Post-Medieval period. There has been significant loss of field boundaries due to the construction of the M1 motorway and associated Junction 37.
HSY6469	SE 3220 0587	<b>M1 Junction 37, Dodworth</b> Junction of motorway with A628 to Dodworth and Barnsley. This section of motorway was opened in 1968 on an area of piecemeal enclosure outside Dodworth's fields. It may have been part of the agricultural land associated with Lane Head (the use of 'head' in the name suggests it was outside settlement limits) and enclosed between the 12 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
HSY6783	SE 3098 0653	<b>Probable assarts, Barugh</b> An area of irregular fields that have been affected by boundary loss after the construction of the motorway. The area is likely to have formerly been assarted woodland, with the sinuous boundaries partially preserving the outlines of this.
HSY6867, HSY6868	SE 3201 0482 SE 3184 0477	<b>Dodworth Bottom and former waste, Dodworth</b> This land was largely common land until the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, when a substantial squatter occupation began. During the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century closely packed terraced housing was built on the site and is shown on the 1893 mapping. These terraces were probably built for the mining population, as mining started to replace linen as the dominant economic activity in Dodworth. Some of the terraces survive, but others have been knocked down and replaced with modern housing.
HSY6872	SE 3110 0506	<b>St John the Baptist's Church, Dodworth</b> Built in 1846 on an area of strip fields around Dodworth; the church grounds still preserve the outline of the strip fields. Before the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, people in Dodworth were dependent on the church in Silkstone.
HSY6873	SE 3117 0509	<b>Dodworth Green Road, Dodworth</b> Residential housing, most of which dates to c. 1983, built over 19 <sup>th</sup> -century houses. The earlier housing appears to have been quite dense on maps from 1893, and likely included weavers' cottages (although none survive) as well as the site of the National Infants School marked on the 1855 map. Some of the 19 <sup>th</sup> -century terraced properties survive. The whole area (c. 7.6 ha) would have been part of Medieval Dodworth's open fields.
HSY6874	SE 3168 0512	<b>Historic core of Dodworth</b> The settlement of Dodworth is recorded in <i>Domesday Book</i> and by the beginning of the 12 <sup>th</sup> century was owned by the monks of Pontefract. The settlement appears to have undergone restructuring around this time, with farm plots laid out to the north and south of High Street. High Street itself followed an important salt transportation route. During the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, there was considerable expansion of housing in the area, and linen weaving increased – some former linen weavers' cottages may remain in the east. Some remnants of medieval buildings survive,

		but 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses dominate the High Street, along with modern infilling.
HSY6876, HSY6877	SE 3177 0528 SE 3179 0524	<b>Jermyn Croft, Dodworth</b> Area of allotment gardens (c. 0.7 ha) and modern bungalows (c. 0.3 ha) on an area of land that was once part of the Medieval crofts running off the High Street; the outline of the narrow crofts is still visible in the present-day boundaries. The bungalows replaced an area of 19 <sup>th</sup> -century terraced housing built to house miners and their families.
HSY6879	SE 3302 0486	<b>Fields around Keresforth</b> Area of irregular fields (c. 195 ha) which have suffered some boundary loss as a result of the construction of the M1 motorway. Two small woods, known as Horse Wood and Needle Eye Wood, were also removed when the M1 was built, although their sinuous boundaries still remain in the present landscape. Many of the fields are likely to have been assarted woodland, and the area also includes some small areas of waste at Dodworth Bottom that were enclosed as part of the 1779 Barnsley award.
HSY6881	SE 3238 0429	<b>Former woodland, Dodworth</b> This area of assarts was probably wooded until the late Medieval period, as the road name Smithy Wood Lane and the shape of field boundaries suggests.
HSY6882, HSY6883	SE 3325 0423 SE 3286 0424	<b>Rob Royd Bleachworks</b> The bleachworks were probably established in the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century on assarted land. The site consisted of several buildings, with the linen spread out after washing on the rest of the land (an activity known as crofting). Sources refer to bleach contamination of Dodworth Brook in 1851. H. J. and J Spencer of Hope Works, Sackville Street, Barnsley leased the bleachworks from at least 1871. In 1897, however, a small colliery replaced the bleachworks, and in 1906, a sewage plant was established on the former crofting fields. Although the colliery closed in 1935, the buildings are still shown on maps from 1973 and some earthworks associated with the mine survive. The M1 construction divided the site, with the crofting fields lying to the west of the motorway, while the bleachworks site is to the east. The land has now largely reverted to agriculture, and there is some legibility of the former assarted enclosures in field boundaries.
HSY6884	SE 3247 0488	<b>Keresforth Road, Dodworth</b> Small area of modern residential development (c. 1.8 ha) built on an area of late 19 <sup>th</sup> - to early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century housing. There is no legibility of the earlier landscape, although this was probably an area of enclosed assarts.
HSY7924, HSY7925	SE 3227 0640 SE 3227 0623	<b>Longside Way and Midhope Way, Pogmoor, Barnsley</b> Detached housing built in the 1980s and 1990s on the site of irregular assarted fields. Some of these earlier field boundaries and farm buildings still survive.
HSY7935 HSY7941 HSY7942 HSY7943 HSY7944 HSY7945	SE 3333 0508 SE 3304 0553 SE 3317 0533 SE 3340 0560 SE 3335 0549 SE 3323 0597	<b>Keresforth and Keresforth Hill Road, Barnsley</b> Area of former strip fields near Keresforth House that was enclosed from the Medieval open fields to the west of Barnsley by 1649. A string settlement was established by 1938 on the line of this early road. Kingstone School and Rockley Mount School were built by 1973 and 1983 respectively, while Keresforth NHS centre was built in 2000. A

HSY7961	SE 3320 0525	recreation ground (c. 3.8 ha) known as Broadway Park and playing fields (c. 8 ha) were established by 1973.
HSY7937 HSY7938 HSY7939	SE 3352 0521 SE 3349 0533 SE 3362 0518	<b>Caistor Avenue, Laceby Court, and Keresforth Hall Road, Barnsley</b> Areas of 20 <sup>th</sup> -century housing: that on Keresforth Hall Road was built by 1931, while the remaining development is council housing that is first shown on maps from 1973. The houses were built on an area of former moorland that as enclosed as part of the 1779 Barnsley enclosure award. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures in the present landscape.
HSY7946 HSY7952	SE 3331 0575 SE 3357 0563	<b>Former allotments, and Raley Street allotments, Barnsley</b> Playing fields built on the site of former allotments by 1973, as well as the remaining adjacent allotments that are first shown on maps from 1931. Both were built on an area of piecemeal enclosure, established by 1649, from the open fields west of Barnsley.
HSY7959 HSY7960	SE 3293 0523 SE 3288 0528	<b>Keresforth House, Dark Lane, Barnsley</b> Site of large 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house that has been substantially rebuilt, and which probably replaced an earlier timber structure. The areas of detached residential housing on Dark Lane overlie the farm buildings that were once associated with the house. One of the farm buildings survives (Table 3: NHLE1315011).
HSY7966	SE 3307 0577	<b>Co-op warehouse, Barnsley</b> Large modern warehouse that is first shown on maps from 1983. The site (c. 4 ha) was formerly part of the Medieval open fields west of Barnsley, which were enclosed by 1649. There is some legibility of earlier field boundaries in the site's borders.
HSY7967	SE 3297 0613	<b>SR Gent factory, Barnsley</b> SR Gent have supplied Marks and Spencer since 1945, and although production onsite stopped in 2005, they still operate as a supply depot. The factory was built on an area of former clay pits (associated with the former brickworks (HSY7968)), which are first shown on the maps from 1907 and which cover the whole area by 1931. There was also a tramway to move the clay to the brickworks. The site (c. 5 ha) was formerly part of the Medieval open fields west of Barnsley that were enclosed by 1649, and there is some legibility of earlier field boundaries in the site's borders.
HSY7968	SE 3275 0630	<b>Pogmoor playing fields, Barnsley</b> Recreation ground with the remains of a model railway track on site. The park was established by 1983 on the site of the former brickworks and clay pit, which is first marked on mapping from 1893. This was historically an area of common land that was enclosed at some point after the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century.
HSY7969	SE 3279 0586	<b>Woodland Drive, Barnsley</b> Area of social housing with a community centre for disabled people, which is first shown on maps from 1973. This was historically an area of common land that was enclosed at some point after the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century; some legibility of earlier enclosures remains.
HSY7975	SE 3251 0645	<b>Pogmoor Lane, Barnsley</b> Area of residential development (c. 7.2 ha) first shown on maps from 1973. A small drift mine is marked on maps between 1931 and 1938. This was historically an area of common land that was enclosed at some

		point after the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century; there is some legibility of the former field boundaries in the present landscape.
HSY7976	SE 3240 0661	<b>Farm House Lane, Barnsley</b> Small area of residential development (c. 1.7 ha) first shown on maps from 1973. Before this, there was a small collection of farm buildings here, possibly dating from the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century, lying on the edge of Pog Moor. This was historically an area of moorland.
HSY7977 HSY7978 HSY7979	SE 3255 0610 SE 3255 0617 SE 3277 0614	<b>Dodworth Road, Whitehill Avenue, and Harewood Avenue, Barnsley</b> Areas of 20 <sup>th</sup> -century housing established in the 1930s and extended to Harewood Avenue by 1973. This was historically an area of common land that was enclosed at some point after the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century; there is some legibility of the former field boundaries in the present landscape.

Periods	Prehistoric	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age	500,000BC-10,000BC 10,000BC-4,000BC 4000BC-2600BC 2600BC-700BC 700BC-70AD
	Historic	Roman Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian Medieval Post-Medieval Modern	70AD-410AD 410AD-1066AD 1066AD-1540AD 1540AD-1900AD 1900AD-2020

## Appendix 2

### **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states *'In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument'*.

### **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states *'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'*.

## National Planning Policy Framework: 16. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

NPPF-16 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

194 *In determining application, 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 impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the 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.*

199 *When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*

200 *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of;*  
A) *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.;*

- B) *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
- 201 *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 total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
- A) *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
  - B) *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
  - C) *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
  - D) *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use,*

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2  
– Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment and  
Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3  
– The Setting of Heritage Assets.

The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.