



Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: Everill Gate Properties Ltd

Local Planning Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Planning Reference: TBA

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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.0 STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT	3
3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	8
4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS.....	9
5.0 ASSESSMENT.....	16
6.0 CONCLUSIONS	16
7.0 REFERENCES	17
8.0 FIGURES.....	18
9.0 PLATES.....	28

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location (<i>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</i>).....	19
Figure 2 Designated and undesignated sites within the study area (<i>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</i>).....	20
Figure 3 Survey of Wombwell, 1792	21
Figure 4 OS map of 1855	22
Figure 5 OS map of 1892	23
Figure 6 OS map of 1905	24
Figure 7 OS map of 1938	25
Figure 8 OS map of 1967	26
Figure 9 OS map of 1989	27

List of Plates

Plate 1 Building structure towards the western extent of the Site, looking south-east
Plate 2 General view looking towards north-east corner of the Site
Plate 3 Looking south-east along the bank of the former canal
Plate 4 Looking WNW along the canal bank on the south-west boundary of the Site
Plate 5 Stone wall at the western end of the canal bank
Plate 6 General view across the Site, looking north-east
Plate 7 General view across the Site, looking north-west
Plate 8 General view across the Site, looking WSW
Plate 9 General view looking south-east along the north-east boundary of the Site
Plate 10 Looking south-west across the Site
Plate 11 General view looking south-east
Plate 12 General view looking south across the Site

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

Everill Gate Properties Ltd are considering developing a c.3.59ha site located on the eastern edge of Wombwell, to the south-east of Everill Gate Lane (NGR 44104 40256). This report has been prepared to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the proposed development.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the 1km study area. There are 2 Grade II Listed heritage assets at the north-west extent of the 1km study area. However, neither of these is intervisible with the Site and the proposed development would not impact on their settings.

There are no known early prehistoric sites within the study area. A possible Iron Age/Romano British field system and enclosure is located c.790m to the north-east of the proposed Site, and further cropmarks potentially of the same date lie just beyond the south-eastern extent of the study area.

The proposed Site lies some distance from the medieval core of Wombwell and is likely to have been farm land in this period. Map regression has shown that the Site was in agricultural use by the late 18th century.

The presence of potentially Iron Age/Romano British cropmarks both to the south-east and north-east of the Site raise the potential for contemporary features within the proposed development area. The Site appears to have been undeveloped through the medieval and post-medieval periods and there is no evidence for gravel or clay extraction, which is documented on the 19th-20th century maps elsewhere within the study area, though the western part of the Site is noted as an area of historic landfill.

A programme of geophysical survey would allow the identification of any as yet unknown heritage assets. Should geophysical survey identify any archaeological features, there may be a need for further work (e.g. trial trenching, strip, map and record, watching brief) to record the remains in advance of, or during development in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guidelines.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Everill Gate Properties Ltd to consider the archaeological implications of a proposed mixed-use development located on the eastern edge of Wombwell, to the south-east of Everill Gate Lane (NGR 44104 40256). The c.3.59ha Site comprises one field, bounded to the south-west by the former Dearne and Dove Canal, and to the north-east by the Trans Pennine Trail (formerly the South Yorkshire Railway). This report considers the known or suspected archaeological remains lying within and adjacent to the proposed development Site.
- 1.1.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the NPPF 2012, Section 12 '*Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*', the standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017), and guidance provided by Historic England's *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance* (2008) and *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017).

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The Site occupies an area of land a short distance to the north-east of the Brampton roundabout, bounded to the south by the course of the former Dearne and Dove Canal. Everill Gate Lane bounds the Site to the north-west, beyond which are industrial buildings named Waterside Park. An industrial estate is also located on Meadowgate to the immediate south-east of the Site. To the north the Site is bounded by the Trans Pennine Trail (formerly the South Yorkshire Railway), immediately beyond which is a small group of buildings including a pumping station. Everill Gate Lane crosses the course of the former railway and takes a north-east/ then easterly route towards the small settlement of Broomhill. The land either side of the road is occupied by farms, fields and lakes.
- 1.2.2 A site visit was undertaken by Jim Bonnor on 3rd July 2018 (Plates 1-12). The Site was overgrown at the time of the visit. The steel frame of a building is located towards the western corner of the Site and there has been some superficial ground disturbance in association with this, and elsewhere across the Site. A bank is evident on the north-eastern side of the former canal.

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The proposed development area lies on a relatively flat area of land lying at c.40m aOD on its southern boundary and c.36m aOD on its northern boundary.
- 1.3.2 The Site is predominantly located on Oaks Rock – Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, indicating a local environment previously dominated by rivers. The northern part of the Site is located on Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation – mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, indicating a local

environment previously dominated by swamps estuaries and deltas. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

- 1.3.3 There are no recorded previous boreholes on the Site, however there are two in close proximity to the Site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 1.3.4 Borehole SE40SW229 was excavated at NGR 440920 402640, c.36m to the north-west of the Site boundary, in 1973. It comprised 0.15m of *topsoil*, 0.45m of *dark brown clayey sand with fragments of sandstone*, 0.25m of *firm brown mottled very sandy clay with traces of carbonaceous material*, 0.35m of *light brown and grey medium grained heavily weathered and fractured sandstone*, and 2.3m of *light brown ironstained fine to medium grained weathered sandstone*.
- 1.3.5 Borehole SE40SW23 was excavated at NGR 441149 402684, c.73m to the north-east of the Site boundary, in 1939. It comprised 1' (0.3m) of *made ground*, 4' (1.21m) of *yellow clay* and 25' (7.62) of *dark slate coloured shale*.

2.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Context

2.1 National Policy

- 2.1.1 National policy protects heritage assets by ensuring that during the pre-application stage of any development, consideration is given to the significance of a heritage asset, and the effects development may have on them either physically or indirectly. In relation to archaeology, central and local planning policy seeks to ensure that adequate information is provided to enable an informed planning decision when considering development proposals which may impact on known or potential archaeological assets.
- 2.1.2 In relation to the historic built environment, local planning policy ensures the preservation or enhancement of Conservation Areas and the special architectural and historic interest of Listed Buildings. Policy also seeks to preserve locally listed buildings, protecting their character and setting.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

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

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

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

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

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

- 2.1.5 This replaces 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’ as it relates to archaeology only.

- 2.1.6 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.

- 2.1.7 Paragraph 128 sets out requirements for assessing the significance of heritage assets and states

- 2.1.8 “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.

- *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.*

- 2.1.9 Paragraph 132 sets out the criteria for assessing the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset. It states that

- 2.1.10 “great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a

grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional

2.1.11 Paragraph 133 outlines the criteria to be used in weighing up the harm or total loss of a designated asset against the benefits of a proposed development

2.1.12 “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.*

2.1.13 In addition Paragraph 134 states that:

2.1.14 “Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

2.1.15 Paragraph 135 outlines procedures for recording of any heritage assets to be lost and states:

2.1.16 “The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

2.1.17 Paragraph 137 considers the possibility of development within Conservation Areas (and World Heritage Sites) stating that:

2.1.18 “Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

2.1.19 Paragraph 138 considers the concept that some elements within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites are more significant than others

- 2.1.20 “Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
- 2.1.21 Paragraph 139 goes on to say that
- 2.1.22 “Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. [cf para. 133]
- 2.1.23 NPPF requires that 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.
- 2.1.24 Also of note is paragraph 169 which concerns the need to use a ‘proportionate evidence base’ in decision making and states that
- 2.1.25 “Local planning authorities should have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment...” and that “They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future”.

National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

- 2.1.26 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2014 and provides guidance for planners and communities which will help deliver high quality development and sustainable growth in England. In terms of heritage, guidance entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ sets out information with respect to the following:
- the recognition of the appropriate conservation of heritage assets forming one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’ that underpin the planning system;
 - what the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment is (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and Protection of Wrecks Act 1973);

- a definition of ‘significance’;
- why significance is important in decision-taking;
- the considerations of designated and non-designated assets;
- the identification of non-designated heritage assets; and
- the considerations for when applications for planning permission are required to consult or notify Historic England.

2.2 Local Policy Guidance

2.2.1 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council are currently producing a Local Plan, which will replace the existing Core Strategy and Unitary Development Plan. At the time of writing there is a Statutory Development Plan, which will be in place until the Local Plan is finalised (<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-new-local-plan/barnsleys-local-plan/>).

2.2.2 Core Strategy Policy CSP 30 (<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3093/core-strategy.pdf>) refers to the Historic Environment, and states:

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. Development which affects the historic environment and Barnsley’s heritage assets and their settings will be expected to protect or improve:

- the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas
- the character and/or appearance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- the character and/or appearance of Listed Buildings (including any locally listed buildings or buildings of archaeological significance)
- archaeological remains of local or national importance
- the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens and other historic landscapes including key views from and within these landscapes

2.2.3 The Unitary Development Plan also contains policies on the historic environment (<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/5077/volume-1-strategy-policy-justification.pdf>). Policies BE3 and BE4 cover Archaeological Sites and state:

WHERE NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT, AND THEIR SETTINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THEIR PHYSICAL PRESERVATION.

OTHER UNSCHEDULED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF MORE LOCAL IMPORTANCE MAY ALSO BE WORTHY OF PRESERVATION. WHERE THESE FEATURES ARE AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS, THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE WILL BE WEIGHED AGAINST OTHER FACTORS INCLUDING THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. ON SITES OF IDENTIFIED OR POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, THE COUNCIL MAY REQUIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO BE SUBMITTED AS PART OF A PLANNING APPLICATION.

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.

3.0 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

3.1 Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.1.1 Built heritage includes conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments. Built heritage also includes listed buildings and non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance. Historic England Guidance, 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2017) has been used in assessing the potential impact of the proposed development on designated heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 The National Heritage List was consulted for details of designated heritage assets, and a site visit was undertaken to inspect the site and inform the assessment. A photographic record was made of the views and setting of the proposed Site.

3.2 Undesignated Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 The buried heritage (archaeology) has been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. Staff at the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) gave advice and information about known archaeological sites of interest in the vicinity of the study area, and where relevant these were further investigated. 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 data from PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section
 - a search of records held by Sheffield City Archives

- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey and Promap
- A site visit was undertaken by Jim Bonnor on 3rd July 2018.

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 Baseline Conditions

- 4.1.1 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.
- 4.1.2 Monuments and finds are indicated by the signifiers 'SMR' to indicate inclusion in the County Sites and Monuments Record, 'Pastscape' to indicate inclusion in the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment, and entries from the National Heritage List for England by 'NHL'. Events from the National Monuments Record are identified by the signifier 'NMR', and Historic Landscape Character areas by 'HSY'.

4.2 Designated Assets

- 4.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the proposed development area.
- 4.2.2 There are 2 Grade II Listed Buildings at the north-west extent of the 1km study area (Table 1; Fig 2). Neither of these is intervisible with the proposed Site and the proposed development would not impact on the setting of these monuments.

Reference	Name / Description	Date	NGR
NHL 1151176	Boer War memorial plaque attached to north west side of former town hall at junction with High Street [Grade II]	c.1902	SE 40039 02978
NHL 1191688	Church of St Mary. Includes the remains of the earlier medieval church: a 12 th century scalloped capital in the nave west wall, and a 15 th century piscina in the chancel at the south-east end. [Grade II]	1896-1914	SE 40046 02906

Table 1: Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site (Fig 2)

4.3 Conservation Area

- 4.3.1 The study area does not include any land designated as a Conservation Area.

4.4 Undesignated Assets

Events

- 4.4.1 Five previous archaeological events have been recorded within or close to the 1km study area: a desk-based assessment, centered on the grounds of Wombwell Hall, followed up by a geophysical survey which produced negative results; an excavation in 1982 at Wombwell Old Hall; an evaluation carried out on land off Park Street, c.785m to the north-west of the proposed Site; and a borehole survey on the river Dearne floodplain at the north-east extent of the study area and beyond.

Reference	Name / Description	NGR
NMR 1192711	Map-based assessment carried out by ASWYAS prior to proposed development in the grounds of Wombwell Hall in 1998.	SE 40500 02700
ESY 223 / NMR 1172554	Resistivity survey followed desk-based assessment (Event 1192711) of a proposed development in the grounds of Wombwell Hall. Survey of six discrete blocks covering 0.5ha recorded no anomalies of archaeological significance. Carried out by ASWYAS in 1998.	SE 40500 02700
NMR 1037958	Wombwell Old Hall. Excavation of two trenches carried out in 1982 by South Yorkshire County Archaeology Service.	SE 40390 02760
ESY 509	Archaeological Evaluation of Land off Park Street/High Street. In May 2000 an archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and test-pits was undertaken on land off Park Street and High Street. This evaluation (preceded by a desk-based assessment – Wardell Armstrong 2000) was conducted within the assumed historic core of Wombwell and confirmed that there has been medieval activity or occupation and a large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered. The remains of a late 19th century housing development was uncovered.	SE 40154 02965
ESY 224	Borehole Sedimentary Analysis of the river Dearne Floodplain and its Environs. 1999. Twelve boreholes were excavated near Wombwell Ings to investigate the paleoenvironmental source material within the sediments of the Dearne floodplain. The results indicated that the rivers Dove and Dearne were contained within a relatively stable channel form throughout the Holocene period. The palynological analysis confirms the early Holocene date for the higher energy deposits.	SE 41993 03305

Table 2: Archaeological Events within c.1km of the Site (Fig 2)

Prehistoric and Roman

4.4.2 There are no known early prehistoric sites within the 1km study area. Several later sites identified through cropmarks are located within and close to the study area. A possible Iron Age/Romano British field system and enclosure (SMR 02342/01) is located c.790m to the north-east of the proposed Site.

4.4.3 Just beyond the south-eastern extent of the study area is the cropmark of a possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure, lane and field boundary (SMR 02344/01; NGR SE 419 016). Ditches were uncovered at this site during a watching brief carried out in 2002 (Network Archaeology), though there was no dating evidence. An unclassified feature of Iron Age/Romano-British date has also been recorded in this area (SMR 02498/01; NGR SE 418 016), and Pastscape records two perpendicular trackways of unknown date in the same location (Pastscape 1025517).

Early-medieval and Medieval

4.4.4 The Domesday Survey of 1086 holds records for settlements in Wombwell, Darfield and Brampton, to the north-west, NNE and SSE of the proposed Site respectively (<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE3903/wombwell/>).

- 4.4.5 The place name Wombwell is likely to be derived from Old English, meaning *Wamba's Spring* (Ekwall 1974, 530). Wombwell Old Hall (SMR 00373/01), located c.490m to the north-west of the proposed Site, was the medieval home of the Wombwell family. The first documented reference to this manor is from 1137, and it was an important and extensive manor throughout the medieval period (SYCAS 1982).
- 4.4.6 Approximately 735m WNW of the proposed Site remnants of a medieval timber gable have been recorded within the fabric of a 20th century house (SMR 02206/01), and there are also remains of the medieval church within the fabric of the 19th century Church of St Mary (SMR 00499/01), c.850m to the north-west of the Site. However, Wombwell was part of the parish of Darfield, and St Mary's was a chapelry at this time (Wardell Armstrong 2000, 4).
- 4.4.7 The 19th century maps show the site of Wombwell Old Hall at the south-east extent of the settlement, which suggests that the proposed development area lies well beyond the medieval core of Wombwell. As such it is likely to have been in agricultural use at this time.
- 4.4.8 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) carried out by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service has defined the area including the proposed Site as *Enclosed Land* (HSY7164) comprising former sinuous strip fields enclosed from the town field. It is also noted that names including the word 'Park', seen in Park Villas and Park Hill to the north of the Site on the 1892 OS map, could indicate the presence in this area of a former deer or ornamental park associated with Wombwell Hall, but there is no known documentary evidence for this.

Post-medieval & Modern

- 4.4.9 In 1733 the Wombwell estates were sold, and the hall gradually fell in to decline. It first became a farm and then was sub-divided into dwellings, before becoming Wombwell Poorhouse. Demolition began in the 1840s and the present house was built on the site of the outer courtyard around this time (SYCAS 1982).
- 4.4.10 By the 17th century Wombwell had become an important staging post for the wool merchants from Halifax, which significantly boosted the economic prosperity of the town. Small scale coal mining was also taking place around this time, which became more extensive in the 18th century. It was at this point that plans for the Dearne and Dove Canal were begun, which would link the coal fields of Barnsley to the Don Navigation at Swinton (Wardell Armstrong 2000, 5).
- 4.4.11 Construction of the canal began in 1793 and was completed in the first few years of the 19th century. It was constructed primarily for the transportation of coal to Lincolnshire, though other goods included lime, limestone, pig iron, timber and corn. The first railways were opened in the area in 1840, and by 1850 the owners of the canal, the Don Navigation, had amalgamated with the South Yorkshire Railway, which became part of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway in 1874. However, in 1894 the canal part of the company was split off and a new company,

the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation, was formed. After the arrival of the railways the canal was always a financial liability, and abandonment of it began in 1906. In 1909 the owners permitted coal mining beneath it which led to subsidence, this being the cause of the closure of the Elsecar branch of the canal in 1928. In 1934 the canal was closed apart from short stretches for specific transportation at Barnsley and also between the Manvers Main Colliery and Swinton (<http://www.bddct.org.uk/home.html>).

- 4.4.12 The map regression (see below) has shown that by the mid-19th century the proposed Site was bounded to the south by the Dearne and Dove Canal, and to the north by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, and was agricultural in character. Lime kilns and gravel pits are located in close proximity to the proposed Site on the 1855 OS map, and later maps show a brick works some distance to the north-west (1905 OS map), and a large clay pit to the south-east (1938 OS map). However, the Site itself was not turned to any industrial use, and presumably was used as farm land.
- 4.4.13 The north-west/south-east course of the canal to the south of the Site bounded the spread of development south-eastwards from Wombwell, with developments of industrial buildings on either side of the proposed Site only commencing at the end of the 20th century.
- 4.4.14 The Environment Agency notes an area of historic landfill within the western portion of the proposed Site (<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/17edf94f-6de3-4034-b66b-004ebd0dd010/historic-landfill>), but no further details of this area known. It is not evident on the 19th and 20th century maps consulted for the map regression. There is also the steel frame of a building in the western portion of the Site (Plate 1). It is unclear if this represents the remnants of a former building, or a building abandoned before it was completed.
- 4.4.15 The rest of the Site and the land to its north have remained undeveloped to the present day.

Reference	Name / Description	Date	NGR
SMR 00373/01	Wombwell Old Hall. The medieval home of the Wombwell family, which was developed into a number of dwellings by 1831. The site is no longer extant	Medieval	SE 4039 0276
SMR 04351/01	Wombwell Landing Ground. A small site was used as a night landing ground by A Flight of 33 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, from March to October 2016. It was situated between Wombwell and Broomhill, probably just east of Park Hill brickworks.	20 th century	SE 4100 03030
SMR 02342/01	Iron Age / Romano British field system and enclosure identified through cropmarks.	Iron Age / Romano British	SE 413 034

(Pastscape 1025530).			
SMR 02206/01	A re-used medieval timber framed gable has been noted in a 20 th century house named The Old Homestead. This includes a tie beam, a king post and A Studding from on or near the site.	Medieval	SE 4020 0284
Pastscape 501312	The site of Wombwell Station, on the Mexborough and Barnsley Branch railway, which was opened in 1850, closed to passengers in 1959 and completely closed in 1964.	1850	SE 402 031

Table 3: Undesignated heritage assets within 1km of the Site (Fig 2)

Survey of Wombwell 1792 (Fig 3)

4.4.16 This map shows the study area prior to the construction of the railway or the canal. The proposed development area occupies parts of two fields owned by John Crowshaw. A field boundary aligned north-west/south-east crosses the southern portion of the Site. Everill Gate Lane and the roads to Brampton and Wath were already established by the time of this map. Wombwell Hall is marked to the north-west.

Ordnance Survey 1855 1:10,560 (Fig 4)

4.4.17 By the time of this map, the proposed development area is depicted as occupying land bounded to the north-east by the Barnsley to Barnetby line of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (MS&LR). To the south-west was the Dearne & Dove Canal, with a towing path running along its northern bank, on the boundary of the current proposed Site. Everill Gate Lane bounds the Site to the north-west, and has bridges over the canal (named *Everill Gate Bridge (Iron)*), and the railway (unnamed). A signal post is marked on the railway line north of the Site. Agricultural fields surround the proposed Site. There is a large gravel pit marked to the immediate south of the canal, south of the Site, and lime kilns are marked east of this on the opposite side of the canal, immediately north of *Junction Bridge* which takes Wath Road (here named *Wombwell Lane*) over the canal.

4.4.18 South of Wath Road is Wombwell Junction, where the canal splits, with the Elsecar Branch heading south-westwards, and the other branch heading SSE and then eastwards towards Wath upon Dearne. This stretch of the canal has several locks situated along it.

4.4.19 South of the Elsecar Branch of the canal is the Elsecar branch of the railway, here aligned south-west/north-east.

Ordnance Survey 1892 1:2,500 (Fig 5)

4.4.20 The gravel pit depicted on the 1855 OS map was not extant by the time of this map, and a new building is shown on the west side of the site of the pit. The lime kilns are not labelled on this map,

though there are two or more small buildings or structures shown in this area, which may mean that the kilns were still extant at this time.

- 4.4.21 Though the area surrounding the proposed Site is still predominantly agricultural, there has been some new development. Some building, the majority of which appears to be residential, had taken place in the area south of Wath Road by the time of this map. The Dearne Valley Water Works is now depicted to the immediate north of the railway line, which included a reservoir and several buildings. Immediately north of this is a property named Park Villas, and the land to the north of it is labelled Park Hill. This is mentioned in the HLC, as an indication that there may have been a deer park, or possibly an ornamental park associated with Wombwell Hall in this area (HSY7164). However, there is no known documentary evidence to support this.

Ordnance Survey 1905 1:10,560 (Fig 6)

- 4.4.22 The railway is here labelled GCR (Great Central Railway). No further significant changes from the 1892 OS map are evident on this map.

Ordnance Survey 1938 1:10,560 (Fig 7)

- 4.4.23 The railway is here labelled Mexborough and Barnsley LNER (London and North Eastern Railway). Allotment gardens are marked to the south of the canal, south of the proposed Site. Further development has taken place to the south of this, with the area now named *The Junction*, and including further housing, a recreation ground, further areas of allotments, and a *tramway depot*. The Elsecar branch of the canal is now marked as disused.
- 4.4.24 A new field boundary had been laid out by the time of this map, which forms the south-east boundary of the proposed Site. The ground on the south-east side of this boundary is depicted as having been dropped in level, and a large clay pit is marked in this area, as well as a triangular area planted with trees on the west side of the boundary with the current proposed Site.

Ordnance Survey 1967 1:10,560 (Fig 8)

- 4.4.25 The clay pit is not labelled on this map, though this area south-east of the proposed Site is labelled *works* with specific areas shown as excavated and others as marshy ground, presumably indicating infilled pits. Works buildings and rail tracks, presumably linking this site to the (Elsecar Branch) railway line to its south are depicted south of this area.
- 4.4.26 Development to the south-west of the canal had continued with further streets of housing across this area. To the north of the Site, the Water Works north of the railway is now labelled *works*, though the buildings appear to be unchanged.

Ordnance Survey 1989 1:10,560 (Fig 9)

- 4.4.27 The railway line bounding the Site to the north was disused by the time of this map and the works buildings to the north of it appear to be reduced in number. The northernmost of these buildings is labelled as a pumping station. This area north of the railway remains very agricultural in

appearance. The canal to the south-west of the Site was also disused by the time of this map and a new roundabout had been constructed on the land south of the canal, where allotment gardens were marked on the 1967 OS map. Wath Road is now part of the A633 with a new road (Valley Way) heading north-westwards on the north side of the former canal. This road therefore forms part of the south-western boundary of the proposed Site. The land to the north-west of the Site remains undeveloped, and the clay pit and works area to the south-east now appears to be occupied with just two or three remnant buildings, with evidence of the former rail tracks depicted as dashed lines. The Elsecar branch railway line to the south-east of this had gone out of use by the time of this map.

Current Mapping (Fig 2)

- 4.4.28 The current mapping now depicts industrial buildings both to the north-west and the south-east of the proposed Site. There has also been further infilling in the area south of the A633. North of the former railway the land is much less developed.

5.0 Assessment

5.1 Archaeological Potential

- 5.1.1 The presence of potentially Iron Age/Romano British cropmarks both to the south-east and north-east of the Site, indicate a possibility that contemporary features may lie within the proposed development area. The Site lies c.490m to the south-east of the known medieval settlement of Wombwell, and appears to have been undeveloped through the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is no evidence for gravel or clay extraction, which is documented on the 19th-20th century maps elsewhere within the study area. There is some disturbance in the western portion of the Site, comprising an area of landfill, and the presence of the steel frame of a building. The impact of these factors, particularly the landfill, on any underlying archaeological features remains unknown. However, there remains a possibility that buried remains survive in this and other areas of the Site.

5.2 Impact on Designated Assets

- 5.2.1 There would be no direct impact on any designated asset.
- 5.2.2 Neither of the Listed Buildings is intervisible with the proposed Site and the proposed development would not impact on the setting of these assets.

6.0 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The site has some potential for Iron Age/Romano-British activity. A programme of geophysical survey would allow the identification of any as yet unknown heritage assets. Should geophysical survey identify any archaeological features, there may be a need for further work (e.g. trial

trenching, watching brief) to record the remains in advance of, or during development in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guidelines.

7.0 References

7.1 Published Sources

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7.2 Internet Sources

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

<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE3903/wombwell/>

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<http://www.bddct.org.uk/home.html>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/17edf94f-6de3-4034-b66b-004ebd0dd010/historic-landfill>

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3093/core-strategy.pdf>

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/5077/volume-1-strategy-policy-justification.pdf>

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-new-local-plan/barnsleys-local-plan/>

7.3 Cartographic and Primary Sources

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk> – OS Open Data for Figures 1 and 2

<http://www.promap.co.uk> – Figures 4-9

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 – 1892

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 – 1855, 1905, 1938, 1967 and 1989

Sheffield City Archives – FC/P/ECa/11S – Wombwell: Plan describing the line of the intended canal (Dove and Dearne) through the township of Wombwell surveyed 1792 – Figure 3

8.0 Figures

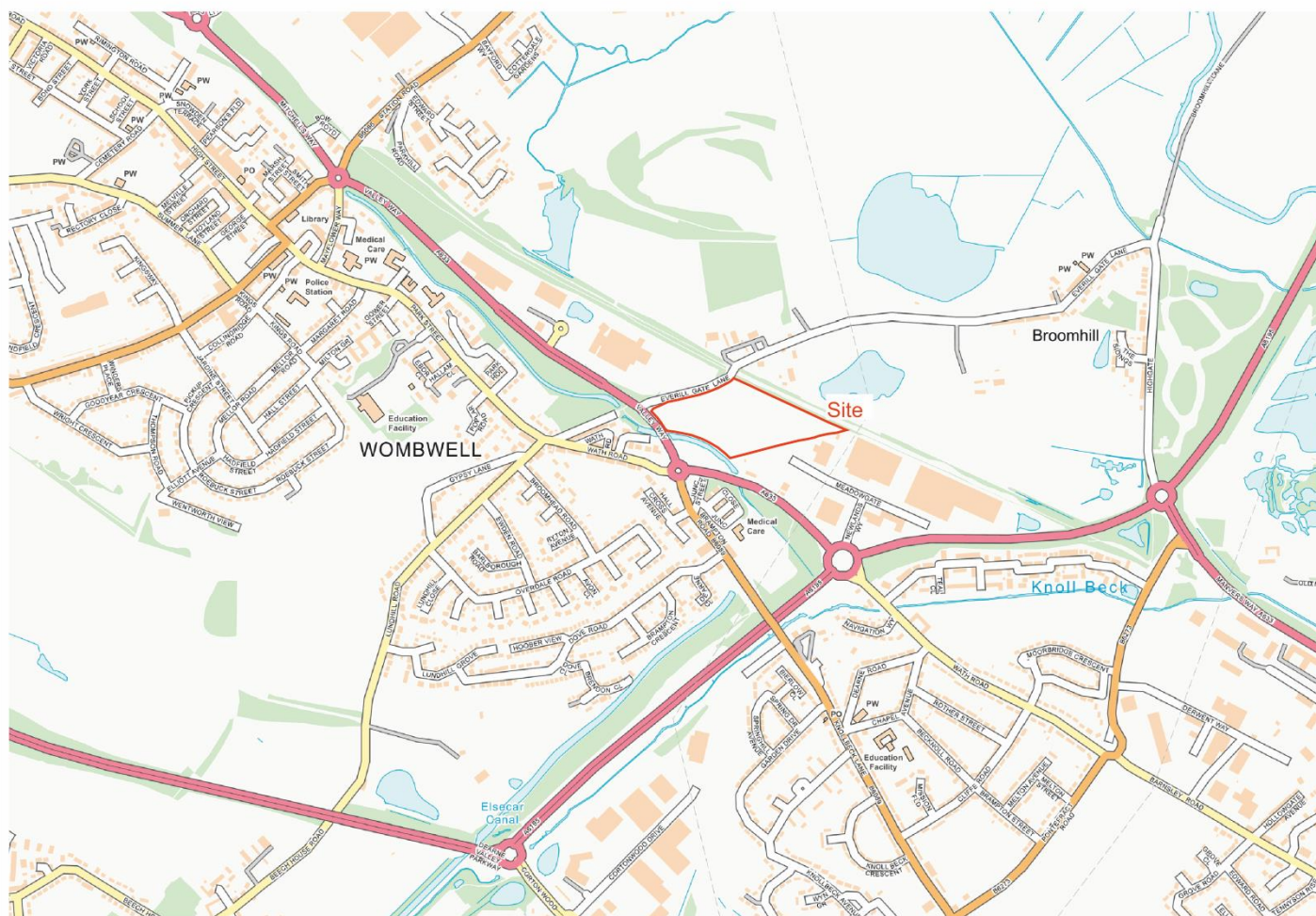


Figure 1 Site location (Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018))



Figure 2 Designated and undesignated sites within the study area (Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018))

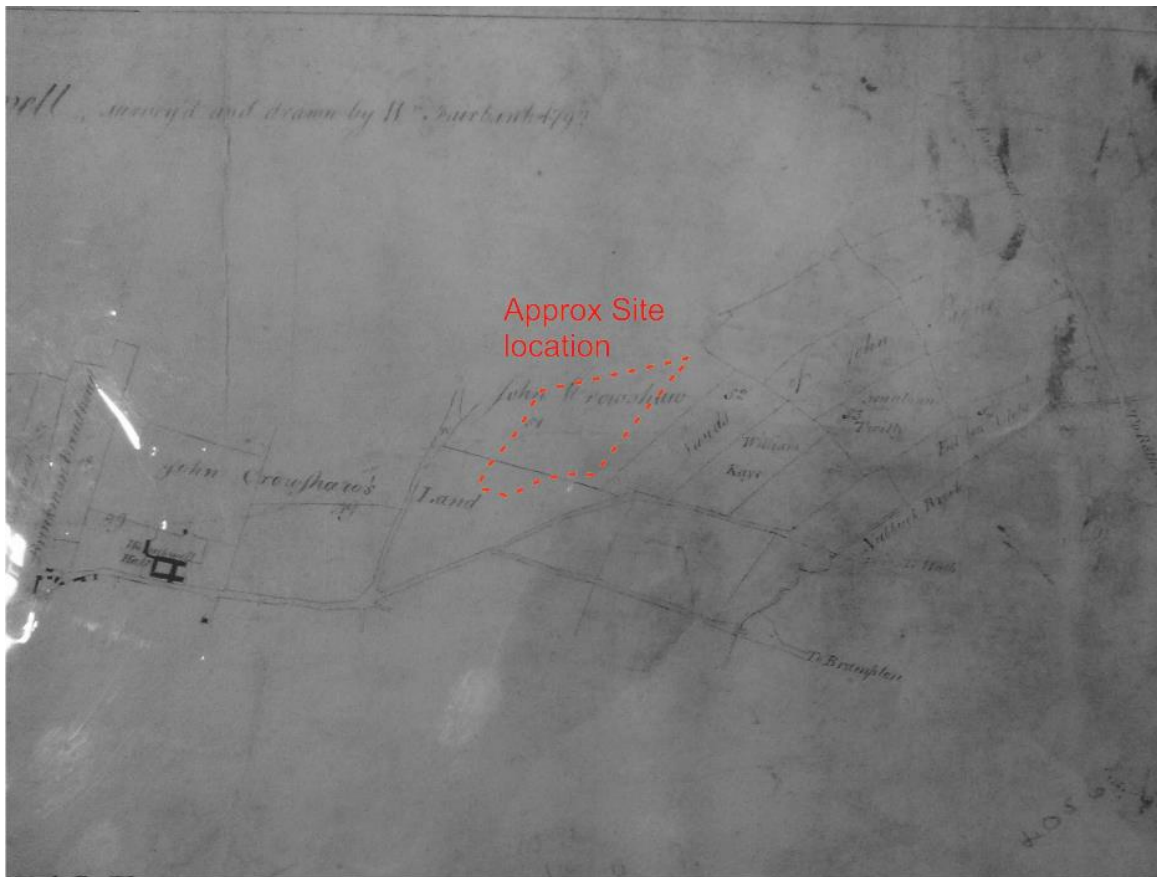


Figure 3 Survey of Wombwell, 1792

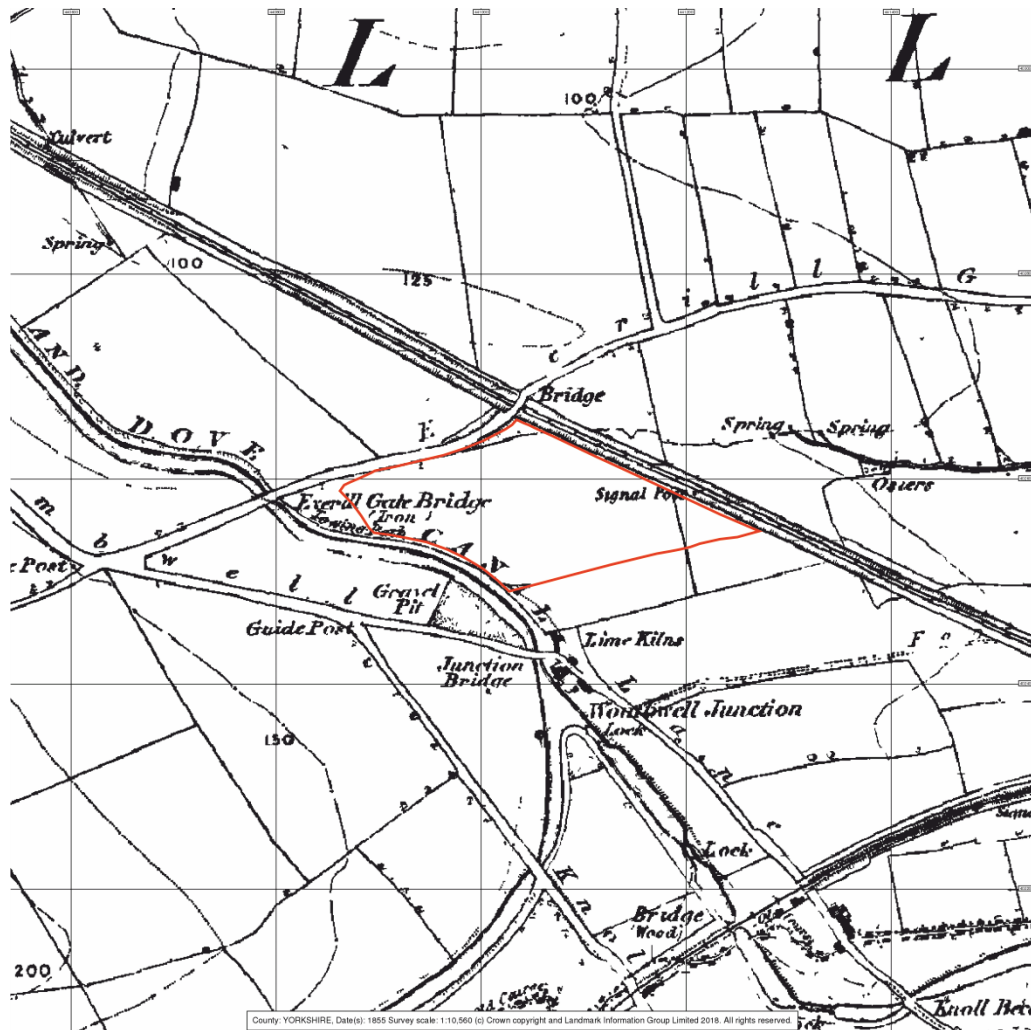


Figure 4 OS map of 1855

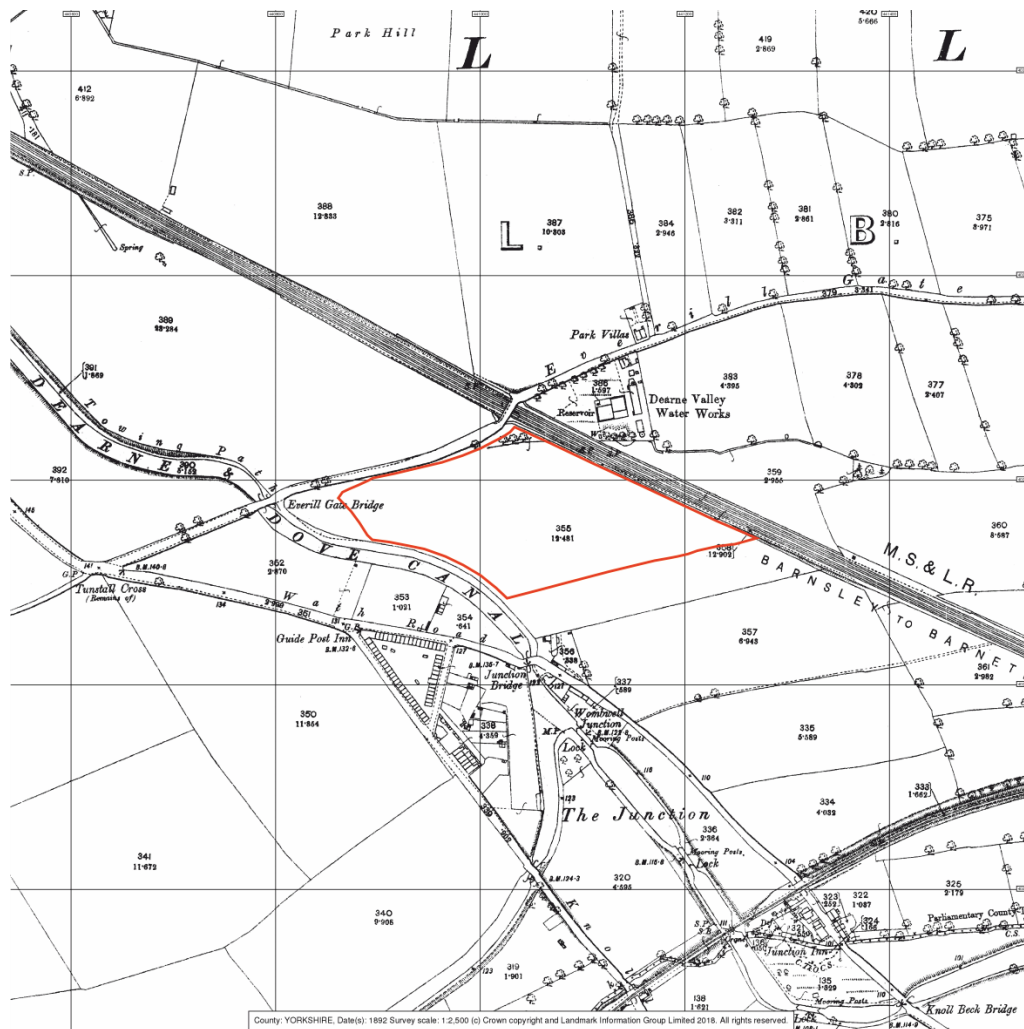


Figure 5 OS map of 1892

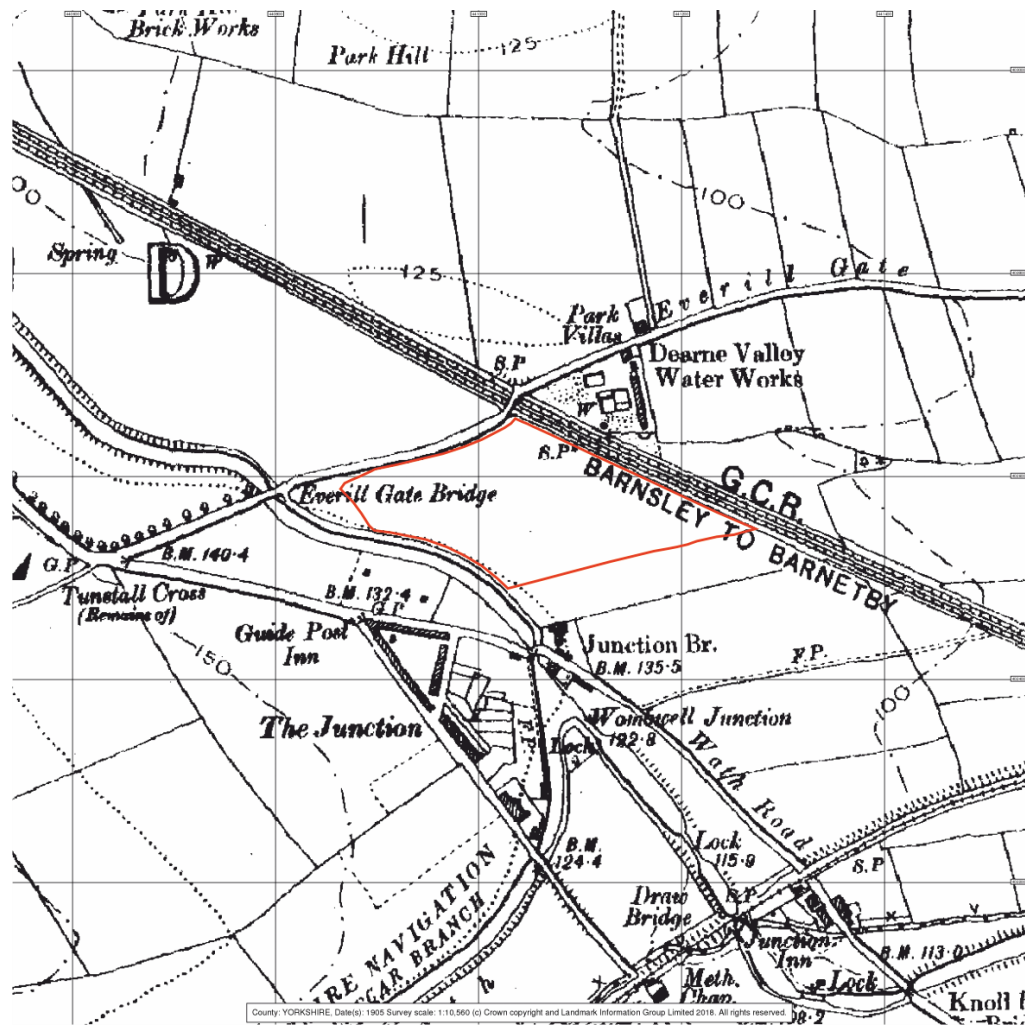


Figure 6 OS map of 1905

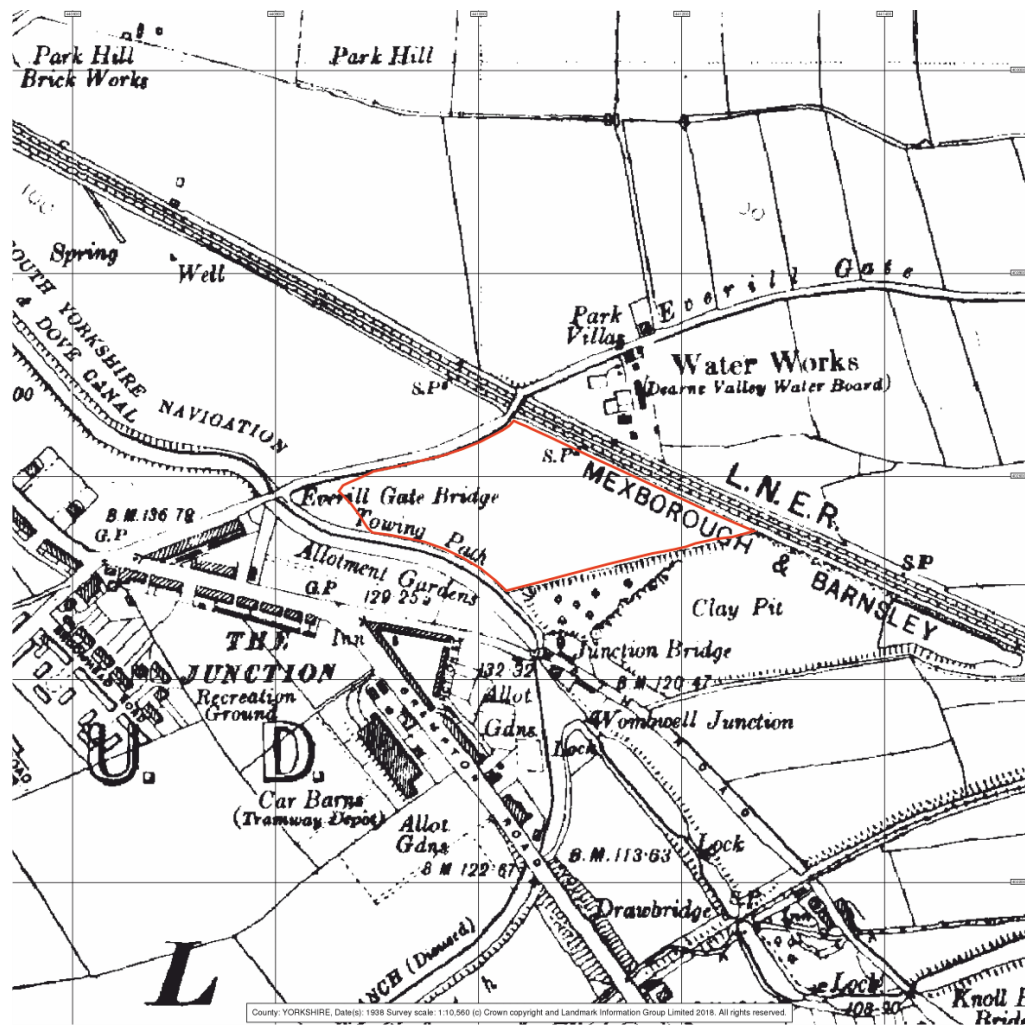


Figure 7 OS map of 1938

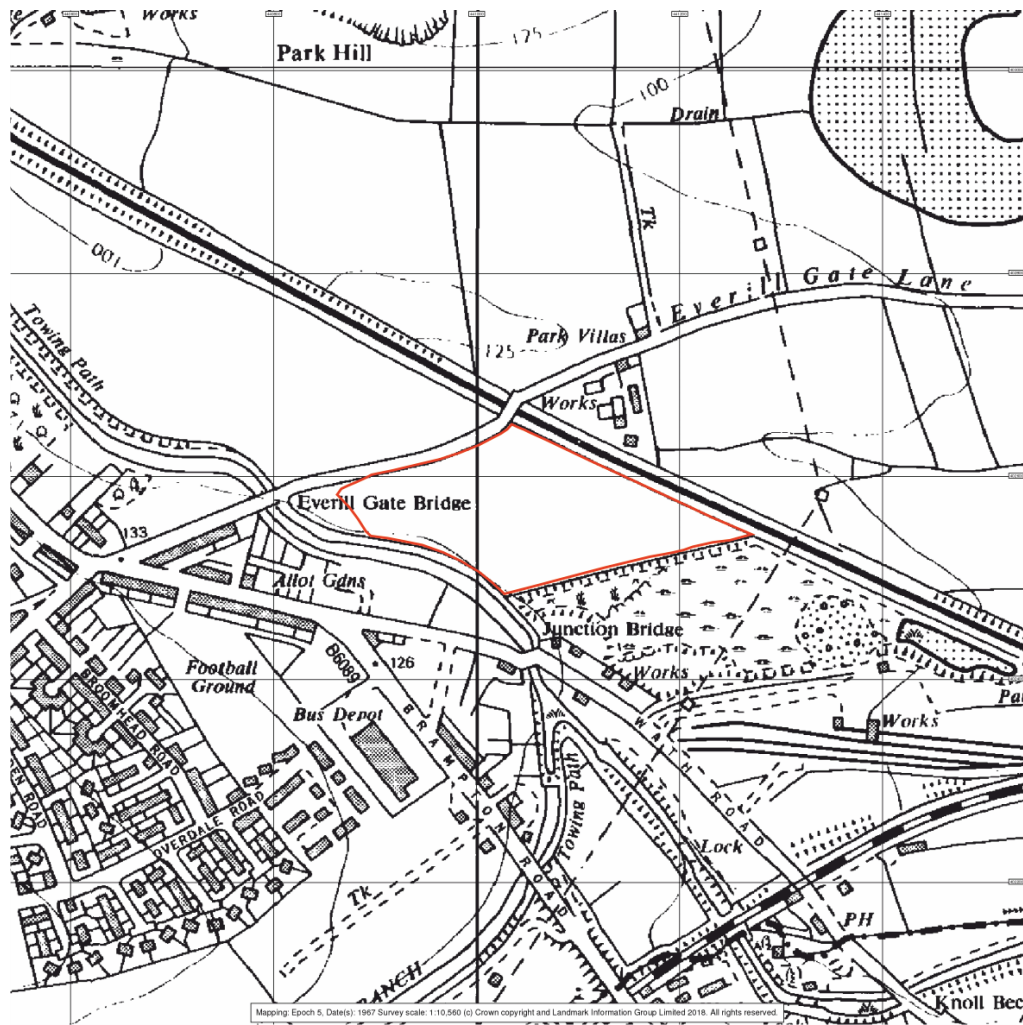


Figure 8 OS map of 1967

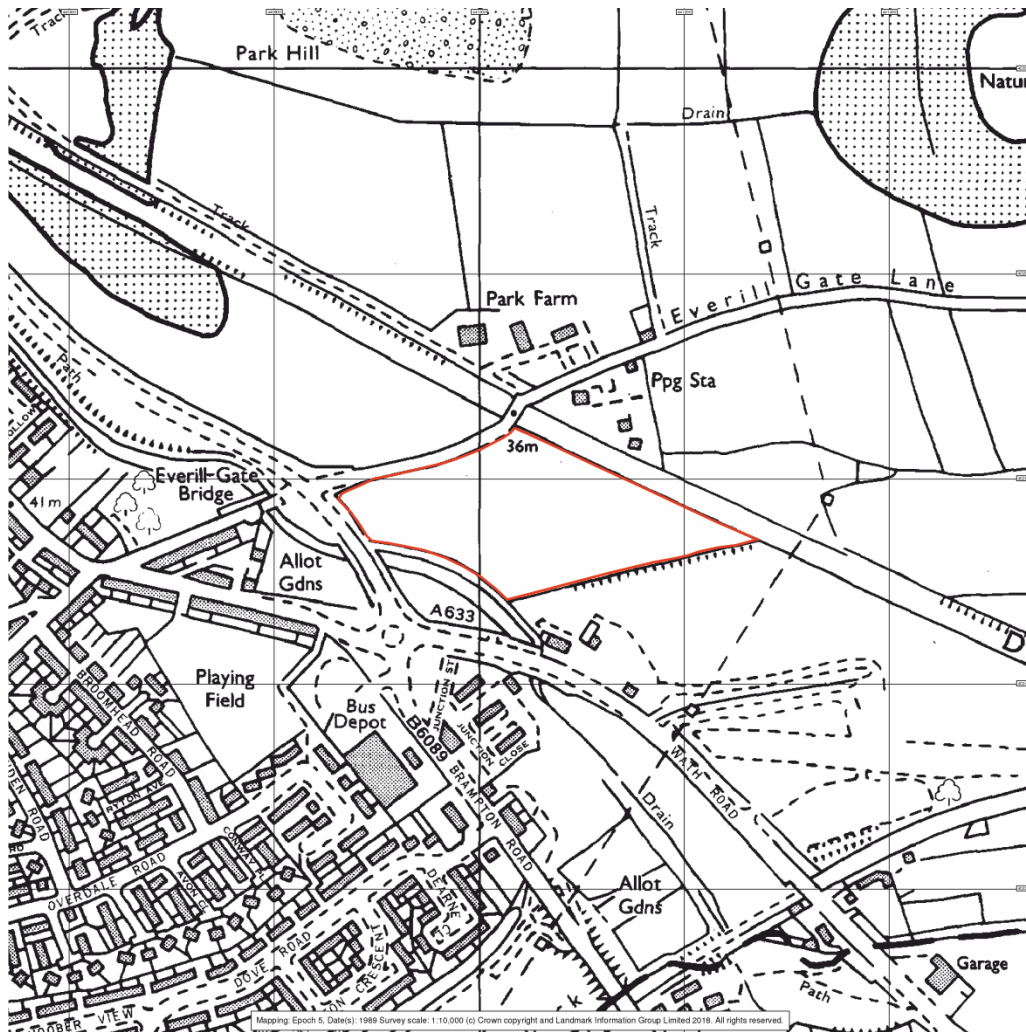


Figure 9 OS map of 1989

9.0 Plates



Plate 1 Building structure towards the western extent of the Site, looking south-east



Plate 2 General view looking towards north-east corner of the Site



Plate 3 Looking south-east along the bank of the former canal



Plate 4 Looking WNW along the canal bank on the south-west boundary of the Site



Plate 5 Stone wall at the western end of the canal bank



Plate 6 General view across the Site, looking north-east



Plate 7 General view across the Site, looking north-west



Plate 8 General view across the Site, looking WSW



Plate 9 General view looking south-east along north-east boundary of the Site



Plate 10 Looking south-west across the Site



Plate 11 General view looking south-east



Plate 12 General view, looking south across the Site