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STRATEGIC LAND GROUP

LEE LANE, ROYSTON

DESK TOP ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

AUGUST 2013

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STRATEGIC LAND GROUP**LEE LANE, ROYSTON****DESKTOP ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT****AUGUST 2013****PREPARED BY:**

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong has been instructed to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the north of Lee Lane, Royston, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (centred on SE 349 114, Figure No. ST13257/01) where an outline planning application for residential development of up to 200 units is to be submitted.
- 1.2 This report includes a methodology statement, the results of the desk-based research and an assessment of the cultural heritage and archaeological potential of the land within the site boundary.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 This assessment was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (IfA 2012).
- 2.2 The desk based assessment consisted of an examination of existing records held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The results of this enquiry, which was carried out in June 2013, were complimented by records obtained from in-house databases of statutory heritage designations. Primary and secondary sources were also consulted at West Yorkshire Archive Service in Wakefield during June 2013. Due to the present closure of Barnsley Archives and Local Studies, it was not possible to consult this resource.
- 2.3 The National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by English Heritage was consulted for any aerial photographs which have identified cropmarks within, or in close proximity, to the proposed development area. A list of photographs identified is provided in Appendix 2, and the relevant photographs have been transcribed and reproduced as Figure No. ST13257/06.
- 2.4 A site inspection followed the desk-based research. This was carried out in June 2013 and was undertaken in order to assess if any archaeological features were visible on the ground, particularly those identified through aerial photography, and to assess the character of the proposed development area and the impact the development could have on the 'setting' of designated heritage assets.

3 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 3.1 Statutory designations comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. In addition to the national and local planning policy, presented below, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) provides protection for scheduled monuments. Likewise, applications affecting listed buildings and conservation areas are considered in respect to the Town and Country Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 3.2 Non-statutory designations, comprising registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, are assessed under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource. These are non- statutory designations and comprise entries onto a Historic Environment or Sites and Monument Record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded as part of a desk based assessment or environmental impact assessment.

National Policy

- 3.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines the role of the planning system as to promote and achieve sustainable development and involves ‘seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment’ (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 9).
- 3.4 Under the NPPF Plan making and decision taking is informed by 12 core planning principles including the requirement for the planning system to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 17)
- 3.5 Where heritage assets are to be affected by development, local authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of the assets affected (including the contribution made to the significance of the asset by its setting); the level of detail being proportionate to the asset’s importance and which may include a field evaluation.
- 3.6 In determining applications, the NPPF stipulates that ‘great weight’ should be given to the assets conservation and that substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building should be exceptional whilst substantial harm to or loss of assets of highest significance most notably scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, battlefields and

Grade I and II* parks and gardens should be wholly exceptional (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 132)

- 3.7 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (133). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset require public benefits including the securement of an optimum viable use (134). Impacts to the significance of non-designated assets will require a balanced judgement based on the level of significance and the scale of harm (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 135), although non-designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (139).
- 3.8 The NPPF also requires developers to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost' through archaeological excavations and reporting (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 141).

Local Policy

- 3.9 The Barnsley Core Strategy was adopted in 8th September 2011. As stated by the Council,
- 'The Core Strategy does not repeat national planning policies. Separate policies have only been developed further from those set out in national guidance where there is a need for them based on local circumstances. Otherwise, national guidance can be used as a basis for development management decisions'.*
- 3.10 The NPPF is therefore considered to be the most relevant document in relation to cultural heritage; however the Core Strategy does have a Policy relating to the Historic Environment:

CSP 30 The Historic Environment

- 3.11 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.

3.12 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; and
- the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens and other historic landscapes including key views from and within these landscapes.

4 THE STUDY AREA

Site Location and Geology

- 4.1 The proposed development area is located to the west side of Royston, on the north side of Lee Lane, between residential properties on Applehaigh View, Parkhead Close and Tanfield Close, and Lee Lane Farm. The site is bounded to the south by Lee Lane and to the north by a disused railway line now used as a footpath (Figure No. ST13257/02).
- 4.2 The bedrock geology for the proposed development area consists of 'Oaks Rock' sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock which was formed approximately 311 to 314 million years ago in the Carboniferous period (BGS 2013).

Archaeological Background

- 4.3 A 1km search radius was chosen as a suitable area to characterise the historic landscape and archaeological potential for the proposed development area on Lee Lane. This search radius included land situated within West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire, and as a consequence both the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) were consulted for heritage assets within the search area. Besides identifying heritage assets that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development, this search boundary was expected to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area. Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by Wardell Armstrong's in-house databases.
- 4.4 From these consultations it was established that there are 11 heritage assets recorded within the search area, as detailed in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure No. ST13257/03.

Statutory Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.5 There is one Scheduled Monument located within the 1km search radius; a late prehistoric settlement in Notton Park, situated 650m to the north-west of Lee Lane Farm (Site No. 7 on Figure No. ST13257/03). This enclosure is ovoid in shape with slightly angular northern and southern ends. It has a ditch with both an inner and outer bank; the ditch is typically 7m wide and 0.5m deep. The inner bank is most

substantial on the south-east side where it is 6m wide and up to 1m high (SM No. 31522).

Listed Buildings

- 4.6 There is only one listed building located within the 1km search radius; part of Maltkiln Farm on High Street, Royston (Site 10 on Figure No. ST13257/03). The farmhouse at Maltkiln Farm, which has subsequently been divided into three dwellings, dates to the 17th century but has been altered and added to in the 20th century.

Conservation Areas

- 4.7 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1km search radius.

Non Statutory Designated Heritage Assets

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 4.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km search radius.

Registered Battlefields

- 4.9 There are no Registered Battlefields within the 1km search radius.

Known Non Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.10 There are a total of 11 HER/SMR sites presently recorded within the 1km search radius; these are listed in Appendix 1 and their locations are shown on Figure No. ST13257/03. The sites largely relate to areas where cropmarks have been identified from aerial photographs, which as yet have not been investigated archaeologically, and therefore any interpretation is based on their morphology and similarity to dated examples. Of the 11 HER/SMR sites, one is located within the proposed development area site boundary itself (to the north side of Lee Lane); HER No. 464, which relates to cropmarks of ploughed-out field boundaries of 20th century date (Site 2 on Figure No. ST13257/03).

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.11 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken within the proposed development area site boundary itself.
- 4.12 Within the 1km search radius, it is recorded that a Leeds extra-mural class recorded a six sided earthwork enclosure of unknown date in Notton Park is c.1974 (HER No. 4279; Anon 1976, 12), although no further information is given.
- 4.13 In 2002, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a desk-based assessment of an area of land to the north side of Cropton Road, Royston, South Yorkshire. Although this site is not located within the 1km search radius, it is of relevance as part of this work involved the plotting of aerial photographic evidence. For the area around Lee Lane, these photographs were noted to show evidence for ridge and furrow to the south of Lee Lane, as well as an 'unusual field boundary' in the field to the north side of the road (within the proposed development site boundary) which was noted to be 'at odds with the surrounding medieval pattern and may indicate the presence of an earlier feature. Although extant in the late 1980s, but later removed, it is evident on recent photographs by light-toned soil marks'. This assessment also highlighted the presence of a possible trackway at Muscle Hill on the south side of Lee Lane (Archaeological Services WYAS 2002a).
- 4.14 Although also not located within the 1km search radius, an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by ARCUS of the site of The Railway, 199 High Street, Royston, located to the east of the proposed development area on Lee Lane (between Westfields and Back Lane West). The assessment noted that the area had developed during the post medieval period, with the public house known as the 'Hammer and Anvil' likely to have been constructed as a coaching inn by 1771. The property known as The Railway was constructed between 1893 and 1906 on the site of an earlier public house. It was considered that the potential for sub-surface remains relating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, in this area of Royston was low (ARCUS 2009).

Aerial Photographs

- 4.15 An enquiry was made with the National Monuments Record (NMR) regarding aerial photographs within their collection, which were taken in close proximity to the proposed development area, and which could potentially show cropmarks or other

features within the site boundary. In total, 30 photographs were identified; these were all vertical and which were not taken for archaeological purposes. There were three, however, which provided some information on potential features within the site boundary; these have been transcribed and the features are shown on Figure ST13257/06:

- MAL/77026/V/118, dated 10th August 1977: the eastern side of the proposed development area is shown on this view, and within the site boundary it shows a large D-shaped feature which may be all that remains of a former circular enclosure which has been truncated to its east side by housing and gardens to the north side of Lee Lane. Various other crop or soil marks are visible on this photograph, however it is unclear if they relate to the possible enclosure, or represent features such as informal footpaths. The D-shaped cropmark is recorded on Pastscape (see 4.19), and suggested to represent part of a possible Iron Age/Roman incomplete ditched enclosure.
- MAL/79040/136, dated 22nd September 1979: this photograph shows that construction work was underway for the housing now located immediately to the east of the proposed development area (now the south end of Applehaigh View). These works appear to have been utilising a compound or construction area located within the south-east corner of the proposed development site, and although it is unclear due to the height that the photograph was taken, it appears that there were some small structures may have been present. This photograph also shows two areas of dark ground; these possibly represent either former field ponds or are geological in origin. The only other feature noted was the field boundary which had previously been identified by Archaeological Services WYAS, which was noted to be unusual as it does not relate to the surrounding field boundaries.
- OS/89184/481, dated 17th May 1989: this vertical photograph shows part of an apparent cropmark which is visible as a straight line orientated north to south, with a curved corner at its south end, before heading off in an easterly direction to meet the line of Lee Lane. The north end of the straight line also appears to change to a curving angle before heading off to the east; these marks appear as part of a 'playing card' shape, although it has been considered that the top may actually relate to a footpath. To the east of this there is a short section of a

curving cropmark, possibly that which has already been referred to above (Aerial Photograph MAL/79040/136).

General Historical Background

Place-Name Evidence

- 4.16 The earliest recorded reference to Royston as a place-name was in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it was referred to as 'Rorestun', with subsequent spellings including *Roriston* in 1186, *Roston* (1268), *Ruston* (1409) and *Ruyston* (1539). It is believed to have derived from the Old Norse personal name *Hróarr*, and therefore means 'Hror's Farm' (tun). Lee Lane is referred to as such on an 1841 Ordnance Survey map, along with Muscle Hill; the place-name element 'Lee' is derived from '*Lēah*' meaning 'clearing' (Smith 1961, 284-285).

Prehistoric

- 4.17 To the north-west of the proposed development area is the scheduled ancient monument described as 'Late prehistoric settlement in Notton Park'. This site includes a late prehistoric enclosed settlement, which is ovoid in shape with a ditch that has inner and outer banks. The HER entry refers to the site being surveyed in c.1974, although no additional information is given regarding evidence for dating the site (HER No. 4279). In general, few enclosed settlement sites such as this have been excavated, but they are thought to date from between the Late Bronze Age to the Romano-British period (c.1000BC to AD400). Examples which have been excavated have provided evidence of settlement. Unexcavated examples occasionally have levelled areas which may have contained buildings, but a proportion may have functioned primarily as stock enclosures (SM No. 31522).
- 4.18 Located to the north side of Lee Lane, there are several HER sites which relate to cropmarks that have been identified through aerial photography, and which may date to this period. Immediately to the north of the former railway line (which forms the northern part of the proposed development area site boundary) are two cropmark sites. The first (HER No. 465) is recorded as a very faint cropmark of a large trapeziform enclosure, with linear ditches to the west and east of unknown function, but which apparently show no relationship to the enclosure itself (Site 3 on Figure No. ST13257/03). To the north of this site, on the north side of Applehaigh Quarry, is a cropmark of a small sub-circular enclosure which has been tentatively dated to

between the prehistoric and Roman periods (HER No. 466, Site 4 on Figure No. ST13257/03).

- 4.19 Of particular relevance to the present study, is the identification by aerial photography of a cropmark within the proposed development area (see 4.15 above and Figure ST13257/06). This site is presently not recorded as an SMR site; however it is listed on PastScape as a possible Iron Age/Roman incomplete ditched enclosure which is only visible on one photograph. The entry also suggests, however, that this site could be 'agricultural in origin' (PastScape 2013, Monument No. 1394622).

Romano British

- 4.20 As with the prehistoric period, there are no known findspots or features which have been positively dated to this period from within the 1km search radius, or in the immediate vicinity. The cropmark evidence already referred to could represent activity during this period. Archaeological work on cropmark sites at Shafton, located to the east of Royston, has revealed slight evidence for Romano-British activity. Excavations in advance of the construction of the Shafton Bypass identified a 0.06ha circular enclosure and internal features which may have dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD (Archaeological Services WYAS 2001), and at High Street, Shafton, archaeological work has revealed evidence for a field and enclosure which may have had pre-Roman origins, although the greater deposition of artefacts occurred in the 2nd century AD, and it was suggested that the enclosure, at least, had been abandoned by the 3rd century. The types of ceramics recovered at this site indicated that this was a typical rural Romano-British settlement with generally low levels of pottery use and deposition (Archaeological Services WYAS 2002b).
- 4.21 None of these cropmark sites in or in close proximity to the proposed development area on Lee Lane have been investigated archaeologically and it is therefore, at present, unclear to what period(s) these date.

Early Medieval

- 4.22 The place-name Royston, as noted above, is derived from an Old Norse personal name, and the word tun meaning 'farm' (see 4.15 above), suggesting there was some form of settlement in the area of the modern village in this period. The village is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086, as will be noted below, also indicating that there some form of established settlement prior to the medieval period,

possibly located near to the site of the church, although there is presently no archaeological evidence to substantiate this.

- 4.23 There is some additional evidence for a settlement of some form in the vicinity of modern Royston in the early medieval period, as suggested by the discovery of a fragment of stone sculpture which was identified in the garden of the Chantry House. The stone was identified in the late 1980s, and the style of decoration was noted to be comparable with other Yorkshire examples from sites such as Bingley, Collingham and on the Leeds Cross, and has been dated to the 10th century (Ryder 1986, 31-32). It must be noted, however, that the identification of the stone fragment in the garden of the Chantry House, itself a late medieval property, does not necessarily indicate that this was the original location of the decorated stone from which this fragment was derived.

Medieval

- 4.24 As noted in 4.16 above, Royston is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 under Staincross Wapentake. The entry for the settlement, as it was at that date, read: 'In Rorestone [Royston] Ulfac and Norman had 4 carucates of land for geld, where 3 ploughs can be. Now Ulchel has (it) of Ilbert. He (has) 2 villeins there, as 3 bordars with 1 plough and 1 acre of meadow, pasturable wood (land) 6 furlongs in length and 4 in breadth' (Page 1974, 248).
- 4.25 The earliest area of settlement at Royston may have been around the site of the Church of St John the Baptist, located over one kilometre to the east of the proposed development site on Lee Lane. This church, which is Grade I listed, contains within its fabric some 14th century work, but is predominantly of 15th century date (English Heritage 2013). It has been noted, when writing with regard to the 'pre-industrial' village of Royston that it was unusual in that it seemingly had two nuclei; the village street with the Hall and a number of old farms, and 0.5km to the east, the Church of St John the Baptist with the Rectory, formerly moated, and the late medieval Chantry House (Ryder 1986, 31). It is possible that this 'pre-industrial' village with two areas of settlement may have been a continuation of a medieval layout; the presence of a 'Back Lane' to the west side of the village, and 'Summer Lane' heading off to the north, apparently so-called as it was the route used to summer pastures (Elliott 1985a, 8), may reflect medieval (or earlier) origins.

- 4.26 The West Yorkshire HER contains one entry within the 1km search radius which could relate to this period; Notton Park which is located to the north-west (HER No. 4273; Site 6 on Figure No. ST13257/03). Although it is listed as a post-medieval park, it has been suggested that it may have had medieval origins, although the earliest reference appears to be its presence on Saxton's map of 1599. It is unclear where the boundary of this park may have extended (the park 'pale' or bank); the HER entry suggests that the south-east side may have been coincident with Royston township boundary, and as a consequence the park boundary may not have extended into the area of the proposed development area on Lee Lane.

Post medieval and cartographic evidence

- 4.27 Writing in 1985, Brian Elliott noted that the 'ancient parish of Royston' extended northwards from the valley of the Dearne and almost reached the River Calder at Wakefield: 'It covers an area of 13, 000 acres, or about 20 square miles of the exposed coalfield'. All the townships in the parish (Chevet, Notton, Royston, Carlton, Cudworth and Monk Bretton), had distinct rural communities during the 17th and 18th centuries, 'apart from Chevet which was worked as an estate by a long succession of minor gentry families and had "lost" its medieval village at some time before or during the 14th century' (Elliott 1985a, 4).
- 4.28 There are references to small coal pits being worked in the Dearne Valley during the 17th and 18th centuries, and coal has been worked in the Carlton, Cudworth and Monk Bretton area since at least the 16th century (Elliott 1985b, 10), although during these periods it would appear that Royston was largely agricultural in character. Certainly the land immediately to the north of the township boundary (to the north side of the proposed development area), which formed part of John Hutchinson's farm at Applehaigh in 1689, was clearly enclosed into regularly-sized fields with names attributed to them by this date (Elliott 1985b, 36).
- 4.29 A map of the 'Glebe Land of Royston 1680-1800' reproduced by Elliott, indicates that the land on the north side of Lee Lane was known as 'Great West Field' and was divided into strip fields, all orientated north to south (Elliott 1985b, 35). In the middle of the 18th century, a Will of Richard Dunn, farmer, dated 1747/48, refers to Dunn having scattered plots of land situated off High Street and Lee Lane, along Senior Lane (now Midland Road) and in the Windmill Hill area. Reference is made to 'Little West Field' where 'wheat [is] sown and growing 6 acres' (ibid, 30). Areas of

settlement in Royston itself is represented within the 1km search area by two buildings dating to the 17th century, Maltkiln Farm and a timber-framed structure to the rear of 49 High Street (SMR No's 2231/01 and 02232/01; Sites 9 and 10 on Figure No. ST13257/03).

- 4.30 The western side of Royston was dominated by two former open fields in the 18th century, the Great West Field and Little West Field. The distinct pattern of land ownership can be clearly seen here by reference to the Enclosure Map of 1772 (Figure No. ST13257/04), which shows the land along the south side of Lee Lane as strip fields with trackways alongside some, and with access tracks to the south side. The fields on the north side of Lee Lane were apparently larger at this date, but also had access tracks. This map indicates that in the second half of the 18th century, the proposed development area was being utilised for agriculture, located on the western edge of the village. Jeffreys Map of the County of York 1771 appears to confirm that the 18th century settlement of Royston was located to the east of the proposed development area as shown by the representation of Lee Lane and the stump of what is now the track which leads from High Street past West End Crescent and in a south-westerly direction (Figure No. ST13257/04). It is interesting to note that oral evidence from 1971 has indicated that the strip fields which were located along Lee Lane remained visible 'only a few years ago', and were individually owned and cultivated, although most were left to grass because of their narrow dimensions (Elliott 1985a, 8).
- 4.31 Both Jeffreys map of 1771, and Greenwood's map of 1834, show Royston as a settlement in the late 18th and early 19th centuries which was located at the cross roads of two roads (Figure No. ST13257/04). Elliott has noted: 'The village developed as an important cross road. The north-south axis was part of a route way between Barnsley and Wakefield, whilst the west to east road enabled travellers to reach either the Pennine or eastern market towns, such as Pontefract. The main settlement was along the western routeway (High Street) and, to a slightly lesser extent, to the south along Church Street' (Elliott 1985a, 8).
- 4.32 During the 18th century, Royston emerged as a small market gardening centres, with the area between High Street and Back Lane being an intensively worked area of cottage closes, gardens, and orchards. Place names such as Jack Close Orchard, Wellfield Gardens, Scott Bridge Gardens and Strawberry Garden are reminders of this period (Elliott 1985b, 7). Trade directories from the mid-19th century provide

some evidence for this activity, with five 'gardeners and seedsmen' being listed in the township in 1854-55, and five 'market gardeners' listed in 1868, alongside farmers and individual businesses such as shopkeepers, blacksmiths and butchers (Slater's Directory 1854-55 and Post Office Directory 1868). Interestingly, Slater's Directory of 1854-55 appears to indicate that settlements such as Staincross, Carr Green and Mapplewell, all located to the south-west of Royston, had a large concentration of 'nailmakers' whilst Royston appears to have remained agricultural in character with little in the way of industrial activity.

- 4.33 Due to the present closure of Barnsley Archives and Local Studies it was not possible to consult the original Tithe Map and Award for Royston, although an extract was included in a 2002 desk-based assessment which will be referred to here, although this extract does not show all of the proposed development area on Lee Lane (Archaeological Services WYAS 2002a). In 1845 the Great West Field and the Little West Field were still in existence, the former to the south side of Lee Lane and the latter to the north, both still seemingly being cultivated as strip fields. The proposed development area was apparently relatively regularly-shaped fields at this date (Figure No. ST13257/04). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851, interestingly, does not show these distinctive strip fields on the south side of Lee Lane, but at this date there does appear to be a single field of inverted 'S' form, which may represent medieval origins. The 'unusual field boundary' noted in 2002 (see 4.13 above) is present on this map, located within the proposed development area; the assessment in 2002 suggested the alignment of this field boundary may have been due to presence of an earlier feature which is now lost (Archaeological Services WYAS 2002a). This map clearly shows the proposed development area was located on the western edge of the village of Royston at this date, with little in the way of industrial activity apart from a 'Gravel Pit' to the south-west, and sandstone quarries at Applehaigh to the north (Figure No. ST13257/05).
- 4.34 At the time of the 1811 Census, the parish of Royston contained upwards of 2500 people, which, according to Elliott, was probably twice more than in the middle of the 18th century. It was probably, however, not until the second half of the 19th century that the parish experienced the level of population growth normally associated with the development of large-scale industry, and this growth tended to be more noticeable away from the ancient centre of the parish, in places such as Cudworth and Monk Bretton (Elliott 1985a, 30). As far as the proposed development

area is concerned, by the end of the 19th century the Barnsley Coal Railway Extension of the M S & L Railway had been constructed immediately to the west leading towards Applehaigh Clough, the northern end of which as labelled 'Old Railway' indicating it had gone out of use, with a branch line leading off to the north-east, part of which now forms part of the northern boundary of the present study site. This map shows that the proposed development area itself was still as fields, but contained more field boundaries than are now present (Figure No. ST13257/05).

- 4.35 By the publication of the Ordnance Survey map in 1907, very little appears to have changed with regard to the proposed development area, which remains as fields (Figure No. ST13257/05).
- 4.36 Between 1907 and 1938 there appears to have been some residential development in the village of Royston, but this was generally located to the east of the proposed development area, particularly on Station Road, with the creation of Newton Avenue, and to the north and south of Midland Road, for example the newly-constructed Park View, Park Avenue and Park Crescent. The only residential development to occur in close proximity to Lee Lane by this date was the creation of West End Crescent which utilised part of the alignment of Field Lane. The only slight changes which had occurred within the proposed development area site boundary by 1938 was the loss of some of the field boundaries (Figure No. ST13257/05).
- 4.37 The West Yorkshire HER contains two entries within the 1km search radius which relate to 20th century ploughed-out field boundaries, one of which is located within the northern section of the proposed development area (HER No. 464; Site 2 on Figure No. ST13257/03), and the other site being located to the north of the former railway track and Summer Lane (HER No. 4208; Site 5 on Figure No. ST13257/03). These sites represent the changes which occurred in the 20th century as the result of mechanisation of agriculture as smaller fields were removed to create larger, more efficient areas of cultivation.

Site Visit

- 4.38 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on the 12th June 2013. The site was inspected to establish the presence/potential presence of any known/unknown heritage assets and to consider the potential impact of the proposed development on the settings of designated heritage assets.

- 4.39 The proposed development area was in use as pasture for several horses at the time of the site visit (Plate 1). An unsigned footpath presently crosses the eastern field of this area, with access provided by a wooden stile from Lee Lane, and at the north end where the former railway line has been utilised as a footpath. Modern post and wire fences form the present field boundaries. The gardens of modern housing on Applehaigh View define the eastern boundary, and the modern buildings of Lee Lane Farm are located to the west (Plate 2). There was no clear evidence at the time of the site visit for any features which may have related to the cropmark known to exist against the eastern boundary of this area, or any other features of potential archaeological interest, and no clear areas of disturbance were observed although it must be noted that the construction of the railway line to the northern side of the proposed development site may have had some impact on the ground in this area.
- 4.40 The location of the single listed building identified within the 1km search radius was visited to assess if the proposed development area could be viewed from its location, and if the 'setting' of this designated heritage asset would be affected by any potential development. Maltkiln Farm (Site 10 on Figure No. ST13257/03), located to the south side of High Street, could not be viewed from the proposed development area on Lee Lane due to the presence of modern housing, and vice versa, therefore the 'setting' of Maltkiln Farm would not be affected.



Plate 1: View looking north showing the proposed development area on the north side of Lee Lane. The tree line in the background marks the location of the former railway line



Plate 2: View looking west showing the modern buildings of Lee Lane Farm in the background, with tree-lined Lee Lane to left of photograph

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within the proposed development area site boundary, and the setting of the one listed building identified within the 1km search radius would not be impacted by the proposed development as it could not be seen from Lee Lane, and vice versa.
- 5.2 The scheduled ancient monument located to the north-west of the proposed development area, in Notton Park, would not be impacted by the proposed development.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3 Consultation with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) has indicated that there are presently 11 HER/SMR sites located within the 1km search radius, although of these only one, HER No. 464, is within the proposed development area site boundary. This entry relates to former field boundaries which are shown to have existed until the mid-20th century.
- 5.4 With regards to as yet unknown heritage assets, a map regression exercise has demonstrated that former field boundaries existed within the proposed development area site boundary, although it has been suggested that one, to the western side of the site, may have been respecting an earlier feature due to its unusual alignment. The website PastScape presently contains an entry for a cropmark within the proposed development site boundary, at the eastern side; this cropmark is not currently recorded in the South Yorkshire SMR.
- 5.5 The consultation of aerial photographs housed at the National Monuments Record has provided some information on anomalies within the proposed development area site boundary. A photograph taken in 1977 shows part of the site, with cropmarks of a large D-shaped feature, and other linear and circular features, which may have formed part of an enclosure. An aerial view of 1979 clearly shows that the south-east corner of the proposed development area had been utilised as a compound or works area related to the construction of new housing immediately to the east. This event will have had an impact on any archaeological remains within this area. Two areas of dark ground are thought to represent former field ponds, or could be geological in

nature. The 'unusual' field boundary orientated north to south within the proposed development area it is at odds with the other boundaries around the site; it is speculated that this boundary may represent an earlier feature (prior to enclosure). Another photograph from 1989 clearly shows the straight line of the 'unusual' field boundary, with a curving south end, and possible curving north end.

- 5.6 The site visit has indicated that there was no clear evidence on the ground for the cropmarks which has been identified through aerial photography, or for any features not already identified. Informal footpaths traverse the eastern side of the site, leading from Lee Lane towards the former railway line to the north.
- 5.7 The desk based assessment has established that on current evidence there is potential for archaeological remains to be present within the application area as indicated by the aerial photographic data. The precise nature and significance of this potential has yet to be established, however typologically the cropmarks do not suggest a site of feature of particular significance and it is considered that further archaeological investigations can be secured through the application of an appropriate condition.

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Appendix 1
List of HER/SMR Sites within the 1km Search Radius

Appendix 1: List of HER/SMR sites within the 1 km search radius. The data obtained from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is identified by WY, and the data from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record is identified by SY.

Site No.	HER/SMR No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
1	457 (WY)	Aerial View of Southern Notton	General landscape view in southern Notton. 1995 AP's add a medium size sub-rectangular enclosure at SE 339 118; possible entrance to the east and a hint of some internal detail. Cropmark is faint and no other features noted in vicinity.	SE 33900 11700	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early 5 th century)
2	464 (WY)	Cropmarks of ploughed-out field boundaries	Cropmarks of ploughed-out field boundaries, all still shown on modern OS map.	SE 34900 11500	20 th century
3	465 (WY)	Cropmarks of Prehistoric Enclosure, Notton	Cropmarks (very faint) of a large trapeziform enclosure with slightly bowed sides; length c.72m, minimum and maximum breadth c.37 and 67 metres. Other linear ditches to west and east are of unknown function and show no apparent relationship to the enclosure. The earthworks of two abandoned railways are shown in the same aerial photographs.	SE 34900 11900	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early 5 th century) Victorian (railway) 20 th century (railway)
4	466 (WY)	Cropmarks of small sub-circular enclosure, Notton	Very faint curvilinear cropmark which might just be a small enclosure. Insufficient detail on aerial photographs to say with certainty. A short length of linear ditch appears c.200m to the NW.	SE 34700 12400	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early 5 th century)

Site No.	HER/SMR No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
5	4208 (WY)	Cropmarks of ploughed-out field boundaries, Notton	Cropmarks of recently ploughed-out field boundaries. 1995 aerial photographs add a large area of very indeterminate cropmarks to the south-east of Applehaigh. Some of these at least area archaeological in nature and the area requires evaluation if threatened.	SE 35400 12200	20 th century Uncertain
6	4273 (WY)	Notton Park	Post medieval park, possibly medieval in its origins. Park appears on Saxton's map of 1599. Line surrounding park on this map may be intended to represent the park pale. Area is shown on Jeffreys map (1771/72), but is not marked as a park. Name survives on OS 1 st Edition and modern maps. The outline of the park on the 1 st Ed OS superficially resembles that on Saxton's map, but probably much diminished. SE side of park may have been coincident with Royston township boundary. Bank place names to the SE (Far and Near Bank Close) may indicate the position of the park pale?	SE 34300 11700	Medieval Post Medieval

Site No.	HER/SMR No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
7	4279 (WY)	Late Prehistoric Settlement in Notton Park (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 31522)	An early interpretation of the site concluded that the enclosure may have been used as a 'park management feature of medieval date within Notton Park'. An alternative interpretation was that the site was possibly prehistoric. The Scheduled Monument description reads: 'The monument includes a late prehistoric enclosed settlement in woodland in Notton Park, a few metres west of a path junction. The enclosure is ovoid in shape with a slightly angular northern and southern end. It has a ditch with both an inner and outer bank. The monument in Notton Park survives well and contributes to the body of knowledge relating to prehistoric settlement and land use in Northern England'.	SE 34350 11880	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early 5 th century)
8	6705 (WY)	Cropmarks, Notton.	Faint and fragmentary cropmarks including short lengths of linear ditch; some of the marks may be attributable to modern agricultural practice.	SE 34000 11100	Uncertain
9	02231/01 (SY)	Remains of medieval building at 49 High Street.	Remains of a medieval to 17 th century building incorporated into a garage to the rear of 49 High Street.	SE 3597 1142	Medieval Post Medieval

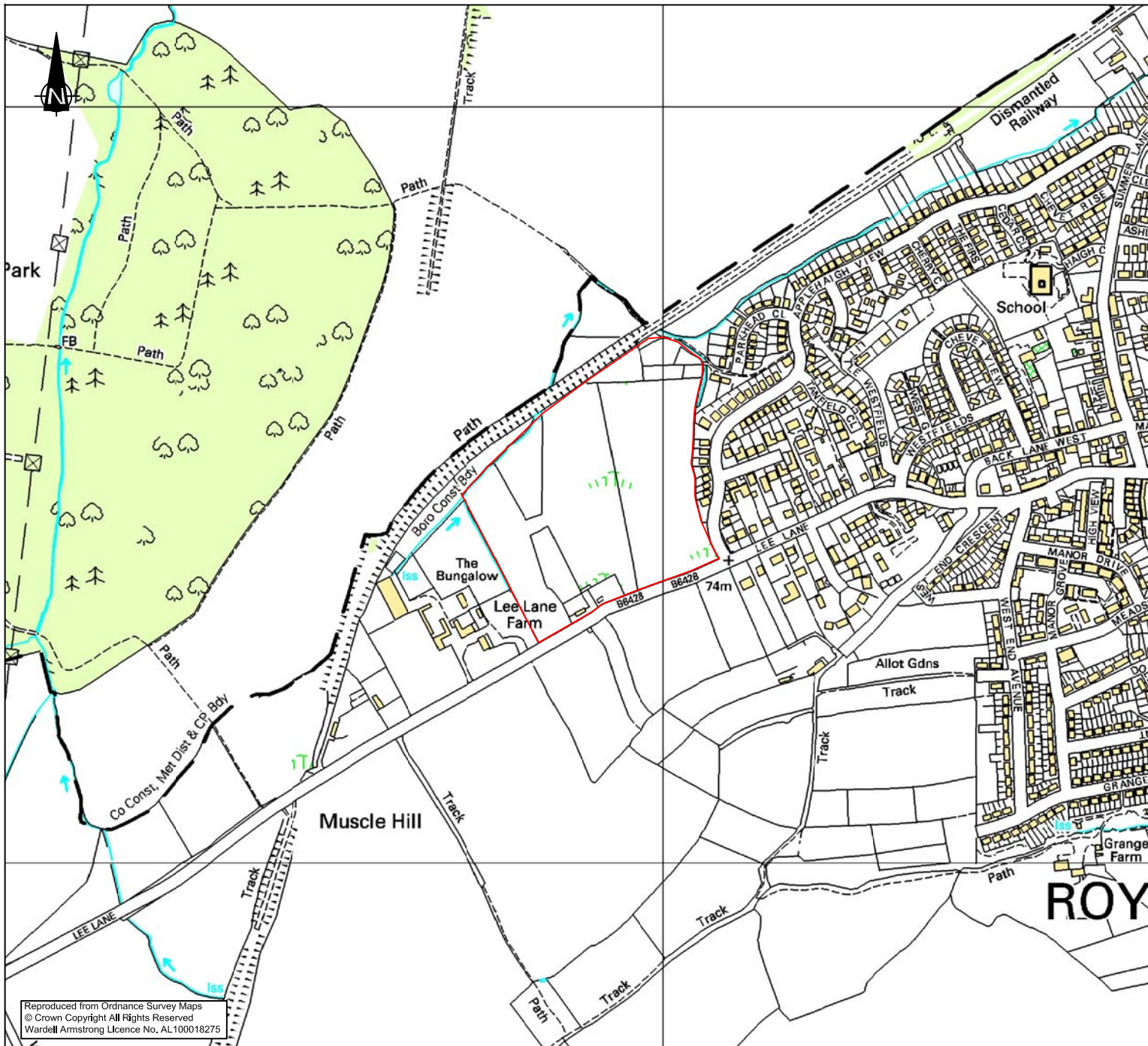
Site No.	HER/SMR No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
10	02232/01 (SY)	Malkiln Farm, High Street (Grade II Listed Building)	Late 17 th century property, now sub-divided into 3 dwellings. Stone, 2-storeys and attic, baffle entry. The house has had modern alterations and the exterior is rendered. One of the few buildings to survive from pre-industrial Royston.	SE 3566 1148	Post Medieval (17 th century onwards)
11	02233/01	Undated Trackway	Earthwork at Royston of unknown date. Linear bank (raised track) runs from SE 3587 1133 to 3586 1115. South part is across marshy low-lying land. There is a suggestion that it may have been associated with a routeway over a wet/boggy area? No dating evidence when the bank was cut through in the 1980s.	Centred on SE 3586 1124	Unknown

Appendix 2
List of Aerial Photographs Identified for the Proposed Development Area

Appendix 2: List of Aerial Photographs identified for the proposed development area:

Sortie Number	Centre Point	Date	Scale	Film Details
RAF/541/21 Frame 3128	SE 353 104	15 May 1948	1:10 000	Black and White
RAF/541/21 Frame 3129	SE 347 103	15 May 1948	1:10 000	Black and White
RAF/541/117	SE 350 115	29 Jul 1948	1:10 500	Black and White
RAF/82/1015 Frame 162	SE 352 116	7 September 1954	1:10 000	Black and White
RAF/82/1015 Frame 163	SE 347 116	7 September 1954	1:10 000	Black and White
RAF/543/9	SE 351 106	19 June 1957	1:10 500	Black and White
RAF/543/1676	SE 348 107	2 March 1962	1:11 000	Black and White
RAF/82/1266	SE 357 114	8 August 1955	1:10 000	Black and White
MAL/66044 Frame 124	SE 346 106	21 July 1966	1:10 500	Black and White
MAL/66044 Frame 125	SE 346 116	21 Jul 1966	1:10 500	Black and White
MAL/72099 Frame 98	SE 347 113	21 October 1972	1:5000	Black and White
MAL/72099 Frame 99	SE 347 108	21 October 1972	1:5000	Black and White
MAL/75049 Frame 46	SE 345 103	28 July 1975	1: 10 000	Black and White
MAL/75049 Frame 47	SE 338 108	28 July 1975	1: 10 000	Black and White
MAL/79028 Frame 69	SE 349 117	27 July 1979	1:5000	Black and White
MAL/79028 Frame 109	SE 346 109	27 July 1979	1:5000	Black and White
MAL/79028 Frame 110	SE 351 109	27 July 1979	1:5000	Black and White
MAL/79040	SE 354 116	22 September 1979	1:10 000	Black and White
MAL/80029	SE 349 109	3 October 1980	1:10 000	Black and White
MAL/82030	SE 346 114	28 August 1982	1:10 000	Black and White
OS/89184 Frame 480	SE 350 114	17 May 1989	1:5500	Black and White
OS/89184 Frame 481	SE 350 109	17 May 1989	1:5500	Black and White
OS/73269	SE 348 110	7 June 1973	1:5600	Black and White
OS/89173 Frame 147	SE 343 108	6 May 1989	1:8600	Black and White
OS/89173 Frame 148	SE 342 114	6 May 1989	1:8600	Black and White
OS/93064 Frame 58	SE 346 112	31 March 1993	1:5400	Black and White
OS/93064 Frame 59	SE 349 112	31 March 1993	1:5400	Black and White
OS/99356 Frame 114	SE 345 114	10 September 1999	1:7300	Black and White
OS /99356 Frame 115	SE 350 114	10 September 1999	1:7300	Black and White
ADA/183	SE 348 103	20 January 1984	1:10 000	Black and White
MAL/77026 V 118		10 August 1977		Black and White

FIGURES



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Development boundary

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED

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PROJECT

Lee Lane, Royston, Barnsley,
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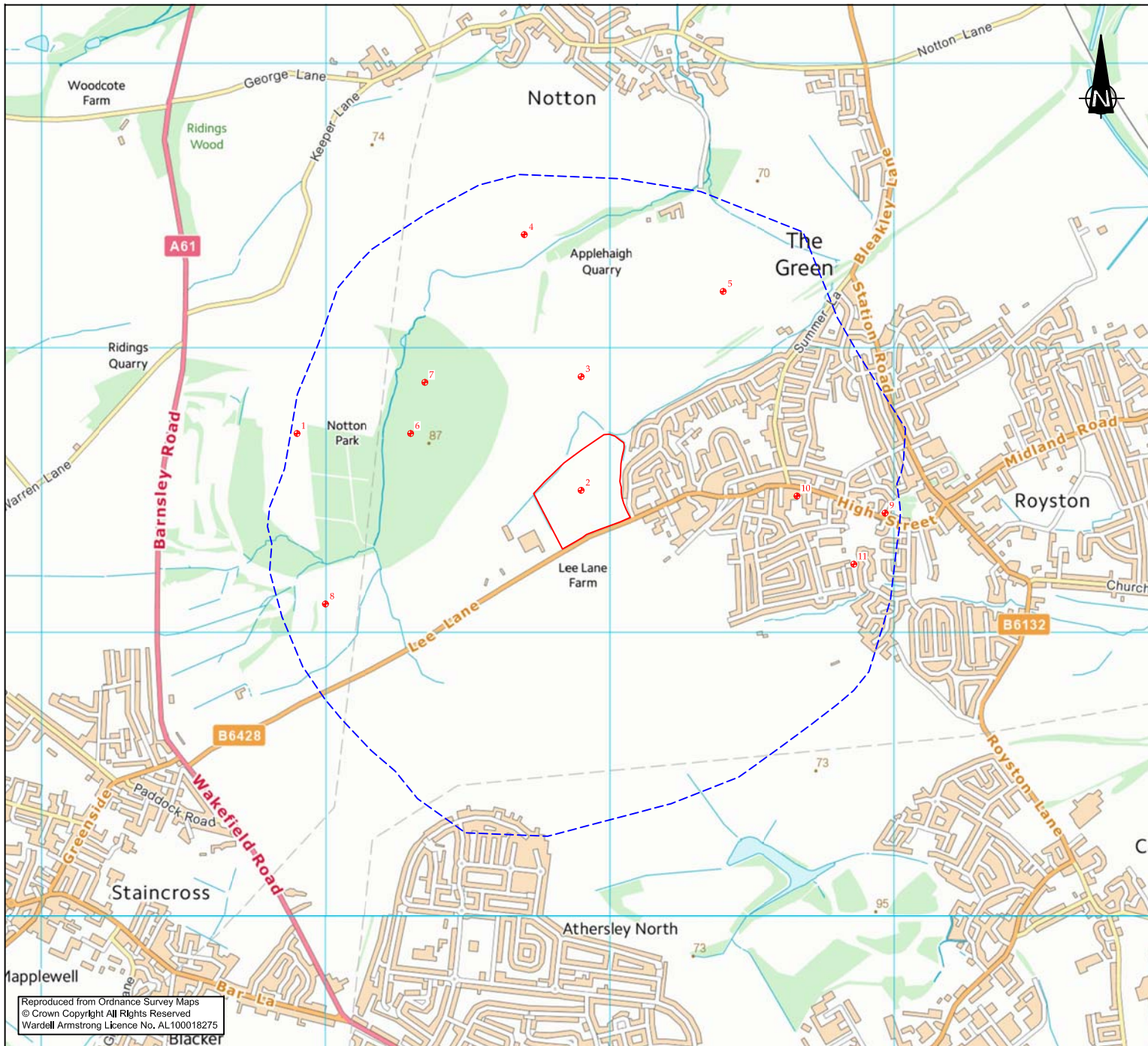
DRAWING TITLE

Detailed Site Location

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Development boundary



1km search area



2
Locations of HER assets

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HER Assets within a 1km Search Area

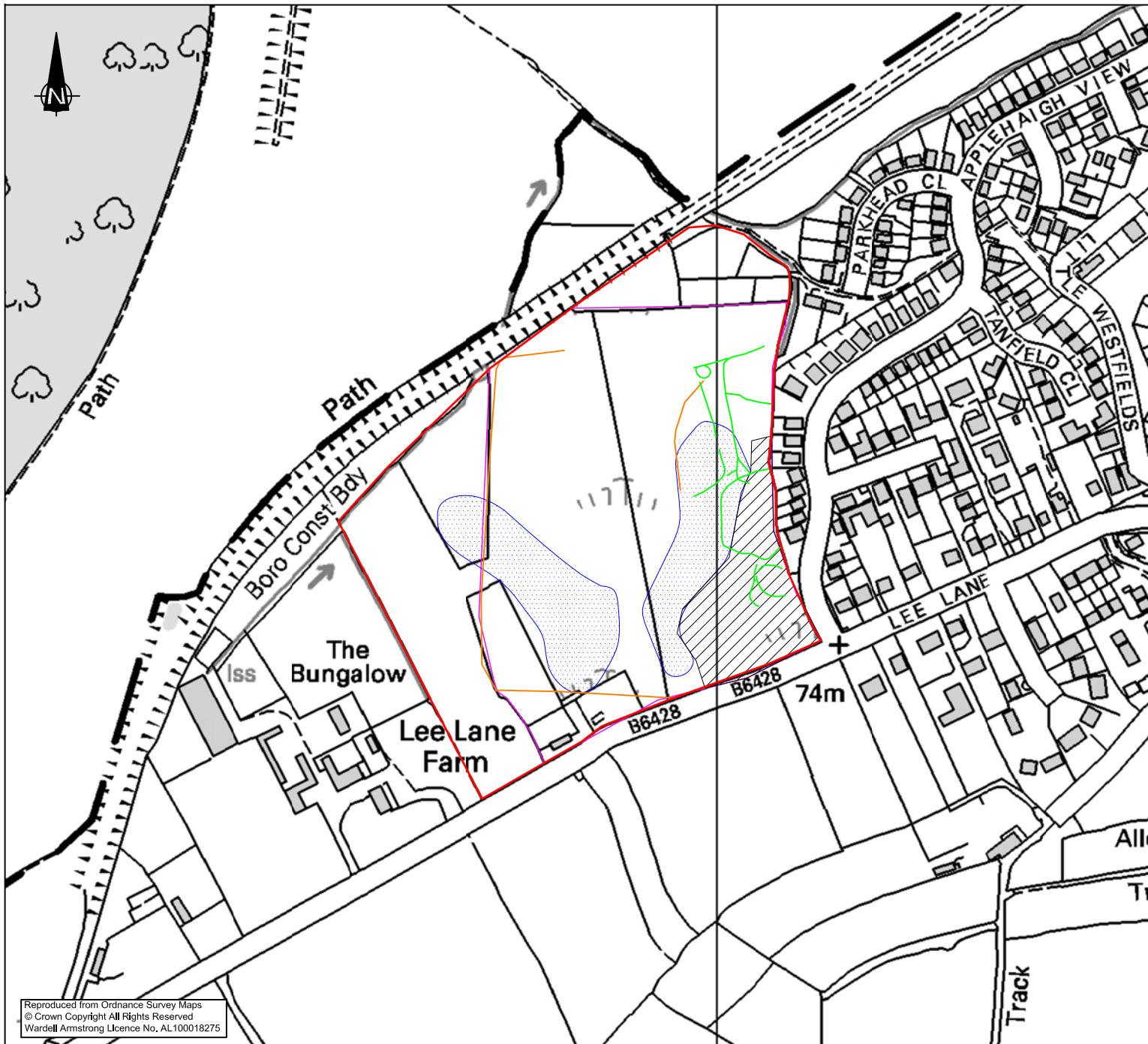
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-  Development boundary
-  Possible geology/ponds (AP 1979)
-  Aerial photograph (1977)
-  Aerial photograph (May 1989)
-  Aerial photograph (Sept 1979)
-  Construction compound (1979)

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Features identified from aerial photographs

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