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Land to the East of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Report No. Y466/20

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Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an assessment of the predicted impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed residential development on heritage assets.

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site.
- Assess the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological potential.
- Consider the effects of the construction of the proposed development on heritage assets, within the context of the relevant legislation and planning guidance.

The assessment considers the potential direct effects on heritage assets within the proposed development site and the indirect effects of the proposed development on the settings of heritage assets in the wider landscape (Study Area).

The assessment is supported by the following Figures and associated Appendices:

- Figure 1: Proposed Development Site – Site Location Plan
- Figure 2: Non-Designated and Designated Heritage Assets within 1km Study Area
- Figure 3: Proposed Development Site – Historic Maps
- Figure 4: Historic Environment Characterisation within 1km

Study Area

- Appendix 1: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area
- Appendix 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area
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2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

The assessment has been carried out, in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ‘Code of Conduct’ (CIfA 2019) and ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ (CIfA 2017), and with reference to the relevant statutory and planning framework for cultural heritage.

Legislation relevant to cultural heritage includes:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act; 1979;
- The Planning Act (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and
- The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order 2010.

The primary planning policy and guidance at the national level comprises:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2019); and
- Planning Practice Guidance (2019).

At the regional and local level, planning policy and guidance is set out in:

- Barnsley Local Plan (2019).

National Context

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Conserving heritage assets is a core planning principle of the NPPF and plan-making and decision-taking is required, amongst other things, ‘to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations’ (para 17).

In determining applications, local planning authorities are required to ensure that an applicant describes the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential effect of the proposal on their significance (para 128).

Significance (for heritage policy) is described as – ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage assets’ physical presence, but also from its setting’.

Setting of a heritage asset is described as – ‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced, its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (Annex 2).

Barnsley Local Plan (2019)

Section 14 of the Barnsley Local Plan details the policies and strategies for managing the Historic Environment. The following policies are presented:

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

Those which are directly applicable to the proposed development site are reproduced in full below.

Policy HE1: The Historic Environment

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

This will be achieved by:-

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

These elements and assets include:-

- The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.
- Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
- A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.
- The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
- 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.
- The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.
- Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.
- Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures.
- The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).

- Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.
 - The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.
- b. By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.
 - c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.
 - d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.
 - e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.
 - f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

Policy HE6: Archaeology

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

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

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

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;
- Analysis of the information gathered;
- Interpretation of the results gained;
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

3. CONSULTATIONS

The requirement for an archaeological assessment was outlined with the local validation requirements provided by Barnsley Borough Council in relation to the proposed development site. The site is part of site HS52 Site South of Bridge Lane which is allocated for housing within the Barnsley Local Plan. It is noted that there is potential to encounter archaeological remains, and archaeological remains are known within the western part of the allocated area.

4. METHODOLOGY

Study Areas

The following study areas have been employed for the archaeological desk-based assessment:

- The ‘proposed development site’ (Figures 1 - 4): the proposed development site forms the study area for the identification of heritage assets that could receive direct impacts arising from the construction of the proposed development. This study area has been the subject of detailed desk-based assessment, including historic map analysis and assessment of available LiDAR coverage.
- The ‘Study Area’ (Figure 2 and 4): an area extending to 1km from the proposed development site boundary forms the study area for the identification of non-designated and designated heritage assets and previous archaeological events that have taken place in the local area, that inform the assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site.

Desk Study

The following information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE): an on-line resource which provides details of all designated statutory assets (Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; World Heritage Sites; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas; Designated Wreck Sites etc). GIS data for relevant assets was downloaded from the Historic England website;
- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR): consulted to obtain information on the locations of non-designated heritage assets and for archaeological events carried out within the Study Area;
- Ordnance Survey maps and other historic mapping available online from the National Library of Scotland and from Digital Archives: consulted to provide information on the historic development of land-use within the proposed development site;
- Aerial photographs covering the proposed development site and available online via Google Maps;
- LiDAR data, available as an online resource from the Environment Agency;
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals;

- The Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (English Heritage 2006; 2007) and where available draft chapters of the forthcoming South Yorkshire Research Framework (Chadwick 2019; Pettitt 2018; Roberts et al. 2019; Stein 2019; SYAS 2018 & SYAS 2019): consulted to gain an understanding of current archaeological knowledge, and research priorities for the South Yorkshire region; and
- Geology of Britain Viewer (BGS 2020) and Land Information System (LandIS) Soilscales Viewer (LandIS 2020): for information on the underlying geology and soils of the proposed development site.

Field Survey

A site visit was undertaken on 18th June 2020.

Limitations and Assumptions

Due to the Covid-19 restrictions, it has not been possible to access local studies libraries, local archives, or the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Records office which are currently closed until further notice.

5. BASELINE

Site Location

The proposed development site occupies an area of former agricultural fields, now rough grassland measuring 1.2ha, located on the southern edge of Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. The land parcel is located on the east side of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, and is bounded on its northern edge by residential development, its north-east edge by the current railway, and its east and south-east edge is formed by a previous, now dismantled railway line. The site lies between 45m in the north and 42m in the south, above Ordnance Datum.

Soils and Geology

The bedrock geology within the proposed development site is primarily comprised of Ackworth Rock (sandstone), a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. Across the northern and southern edges of the site are Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation and Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) respectively, both of which were also formed in the Carboniferous Period, in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. No superficial deposits are recorded within the site (BGS 2020).

Soils across the site PDA are primarily characterised as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (LandIS 2020).

Study Area (Figures 1-4)

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

Archaeological remains of Palaeolithic date are rare within South Yorkshire. Most Palaeolithic archaeology in the wider region, primarily of Upper Palaeolithic date, has been retrieved from caves and rock shelters, notably Creswell Crags in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire but also Staffordshire's Manifold Valley. Within South Yorkshire, Creswellian material has been recovered from, Anston Stones Gorge and Later Upper Palaeolithic material was recovered from Roche Gorge, both in the south of the county. Lower Palaeolithic finds are scarce, though individual hand axes were found at Back Field at Cantley, Rossington, and during gravel extraction at Hatley, both of which were likely re-deposited (Pettitt 2018).

There are no known assets or artefact find-spots of Palaeolithic date recorded within the Study Area.

Mesolithic

Mesolithic evidence is primarily recognised from single find spots of lithic material, though larger concentrations are recorded as well as evidence found within excavated contexts. There are two main concentrations of larger assemblages and excavated

material within South Yorkshire, firstly, in the millstone grit geology of the Pennine uplands in the west, where lithics are often found eroded from peat, and secondly from the magnesium limestone to the central-east portion of the county which is more agricultural in character and assemblages have been collected through field walking. There is less recorded evidence across the coal measures which cover the majority of the Barnsley District (SYAS 2018).

There are no known assets or artefact find-spots of Mesolithic date recorded within the Study Area.

Neolithic

Within the Neolithic period, there is an increased diversity of artefacts including the introduction of ceramic vessels and polished axes. Within South Yorkshire during the Early Neolithic pottery evidence is almost completely absent, even in areas around Doncaster where there has been a large amount of developer funded archaeological investigation suggesting this absence is real. Polished stone axes are perhaps the most common characteristically Neolithic find, almost always known from stray find spots, and their use perhaps peaking towards the end of the Early Neolithic. Monuments in the form of long mounds and cairns begin to be constructed in the Early Neolithic with a concentration known in the vicinity of the Magnesian Limestone ridge that bisects South Yorkshire, and located close to the Don Gorge (SYAS 2019).

In the Late Neolithic pottery including Grooved Wares appear, and in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beakers arrive. There is also a renewed phase of the construction of ceremonial monuments in Britain, exemplified by henge monuments. Identification of these monuments has typically been poor within South Yorkshire. Several sites have been more recently investigated, including a large sub-circular feature on the south facing slopes of the Dearne Valley at St Helen's Chapel, between Barnburgh and High Melton to the south-east of Thurnscoe. Although currently unconfirmed, this find may represent a henge of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period with several finds of this date being recorded in the area (SYAS 2019).

There are no known assets or artefact find-spots of Neolithic date recorded within the Study Area.

Bronze Age

Lithics in the form of barbed and tanged arrowheads represent a late continuation of arrowhead styles that began in the Late Neolithic. These are mostly recovered as stray finds, and examples recovered from the fields where the possible henge enclosure at St Helen's Chapel was investigated, to the south-east of Thurnscoe (SYAS 2019).

Copper alloy assemblages consisting of spearheads and palstaves of the Middle Bronze Age are another significant type of find, however both with different distributions. Spearheads have been recovered from former wetland environments and palstaves from the dry slopes overlooking them, particularly on the Magnesian Limestone ridge around Doncaster. Pottery finds consisting of Beakers and Collared Urns, remain rare though have been recovered mostly from urban sites, particularly in Doncaster and Sheffield (SYAS 2019).

There are no known assets or artefact find-spots of Bronze Age date recorded within the Study Area.

Iron Age and Romano-British Period

In the periods classified as Early and Middle Iron Age in the south of England, and in South Yorkshire, there is very little artefactual evidence available to make this differentiation, and as such an earlier Iron Age from c.850–400 BC, and a later Iron Age from c. 400 BC–AD 70 is used. Material from the later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age is often difficult to differentiate typologically and as such fewer earlier Iron Age sites or finds are confirmed within South Yorkshire (Chadwick 2019, 5).

In the later Iron Age, communities in South Yorkshire lived in small, dispersed enclosed farmsteads. Mixed agricultural practices were used though perhaps there was a focus on pastoral production. In the very late Iron Age there appears to have been an expansion of fields systems, and agricultural production. One of the common features of this is extensive “brickwork” fields and enclosures, many of which were initially mapped as cropmarks by aerial photography in the 1970s (Chadwick 2019, 2).

Within the 1km Study Area there are cropmark examples of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and enclosures as well as excavated examples of these sites. One of the most significant of these, is the site at Billingley Drive which was excavated in 1999 (03032/01 - MSY5890), located on the west side of the Study Area. Excavation here revealed a sequence of ditched enclosures, within which was evidence of settlement and agricultural activity. Four phases of activity within the Romano-British period were identified and these were truncated by medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow (Neal and Fraser 2004). Roundhouses suggested by post-holes, as well as a four-post rectangular structure were recorded within the enclosures. Grains were recovered evidencing arable farming, whilst smithing slags, ferrous slag bottoms, furnace lining and hammerscale represented industrial activity. Five large, flat-bottomed rectangular pits may also have represented late Iron Age or Romano-British graves (Chadwick 2019, 46, 52, 79, 126).

In the south-west of the Study Area unclassified cropmarks of Iron Age or Romano-British date have been recorded on aerial photographs (02505/01 - MSY5531) and these form part of a more extensive area of cropmarks which extends further south (03038/01 - MSY5897), including enclosures, a possible droveway and field systems on the north and south side of Barnsley Road. Within this series of cropmarks, geophysical and trial trenching evaluation investigated a droveway, a D-shaped enclosure and a rectangular enclosure (04823 - MSY12380). No dateable artefacts were recovered however the droveway ditches and D-shaped enclosure were shown to be contemporary and were considered to be of Iron Age date.

Further cropmark features are evident on satellite mapping to the west of the Study Area, and recorded on PastScape as probable Iron Age trackways and enclosures (e.g. PastScape 2020a, 2020b and 2020c).

Early Medieval Period

The immediate post-Roman period to the mid-7th century is poorly recognised within South Yorkshire. One site, however, west of Goldthorpe, and just outside the south-west edge of the Study Area was recently investigated and activity was dated to the 5th-6th centuries AD. The site featured the remains of a Romano-British farmstead, much of which had fallen out of use at the end of the Roman period, however the complex was reduced in size, and postholes and pits date a subsequent phase of occupation to the post-Roman period. Furthermore three corn drying kilns were excavated dated to the 5th-6th centuries (Ross et al. 2016; Stein 2019, 4). It is suggested that immediate post-Roman sites may more characteristically resemble those of the Romano-British period, and as such have not been recognised (Stein 2019, 4).

The Roman roads appear to have stayed in use during the early medieval period; Ryknield Street for example is used as a later parish boundary. It is possible that Romano-British field systems were largely abandoned at some point, and often these do not respect medieval boundaries which were likely established within the early medieval period suggesting an entirely new alignment (Stein 2019, 4).

There is little evidence of settlement until the later centuries, and in Doncaster little evidence until the 9th century when a fortification or burgh may have been constructed (Stein 2019, 5). A system of defences along the Don and Dearne valleys appears to be present by the time of the Norman Conquest, traditionally thought to represent defences against Anglo-Scandinavian incursion, though further dating is required (Stein 2019, 2) Evidence of Viking or Scandinavian settlement is recognised through place name evidence, including the names Thurnscoe and Goldthorpe (Stein 2019, 8).

There are no known assets or artefact find-spots of early medieval date recorded within the Study Area.

Medieval Period

The majority of South Yorkshire's medieval villages probably have pre-Conquest origins, and many are recounted in the Domesday Book in 1086 (Roberts et al. 2019, 6). Thurnscoe is recorded within the Domesday Book among entries with several other places and with three separate tenants-in-chiefs holding land here. Its population averaged at 3.8 households, places it within the smallest 20% of settlements (Open Domesday 2020).

There is however little evidence available to chart the history of rural settlements such as Thurnscoe throughout the medieval period (Roberts et al. 2019, 24). Villages are predominantly nucleated, either from planning or infilling more dispersed settlements. They would typically have been surrounded by a 3-field regime of cultivation rotation (of intermingled strip fields, the demesne land of the lord being contained within these strips (Roberts et al. 2019, 6-7).

The medieval core of Thurnscoe lay to the north-west of the proposed development site, whilst the settlement of Goldthorpe lay to the south-east. The proposed development site may have been brought into agricultural use during the medieval period, and medieval pottery was retrieved from furrows recorded at Billingley Drive

to the west of the site (Neal and Fraser 2004). The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation records the site as former medieval strip fields which were enclosed in the post-medieval period (Lines et al 2008).

In the later medieval period nearby Doncaster was the wealthiest borough in South Yorkshire and the sixth most important in Yorkshire as a whole. The town was an important inland port and, a key commercial and route centre located at the crossing of the rivers Don and Cheswold on the Great North Road, and at the highest navigable point from the Humber Estuary (Roberts et al. 2019, 13-14).

There are no known assets or artefact find-spots of medieval date recorded within the Study Area.

Post-Medieval to Modern Period

Cropmark data which has not been incorporated into the South Yorkshire SMR as a record, was supplied by the SMR in a pdf format, and is not reproduced within the figures presented here. This shows the presence of cropmark evidence within and surrounding the proposed development site. The cropmark evidence within the proposed development site, and immediately to the west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, appears to correspond to the field layout identified within historic mapping (Figures 3a-3f), and as such most likely represents post-medieval agricultural activity, and enclosure of earlier medieval strips, in the form of field boundaries and ploughing trends. Furrows excavated at the Billingley Drive site to the west, were dated by pottery sherds within the fills from the medieval to post-medieval periods (Neal and Fraser 2004). Post-medieval field systems are also recorded on the northern edge of the Study Area and may also have medieval origins (04810 - MSY12367).

Thurnscoe Hall (1287037) is located just to the north-west of the proposed development site. The Hall was built between 1670-1701 for a Thomas Shirecliffe. Historic mapping from the mid-19th century onwards (Figures 3a-3f) shows extensive gardens or parkland associated with the Hall which extended to the site, though didn't include the site.

In the industrial and modern period many collieries were opened. Hickleton Main Colliery (03581/01 - MSY6144) Sunk in 1895 and closed in 1988 was located to the east of the site, and smaller collieries such as the Highgate Colliery, opened c.1930 was located adjacent to the site, on the east side of the railway line (Figures 3d-3f).

A Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (04644 - MSY12169) opened in May 1961 and closed October 1968 was previously located in the south east of the Study Area.

Historic Map Regression

Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire, 1771 (Digital Archives, n.d.; not reproduced)

Thurnscoe (also Thornscoe) is recorded on Jeffery's map of 1771 as a slightly extended settlement, aligned approximately east/west, with the Church of St Helen's at its centre. The proposed development site is located to the south of the main settlement in an undeveloped area.

Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile, Yorkshire 275 (includes: Brierley; Cudworth; Darfield; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Surveyed: 1849 to 1850, Published: 1854 (Figure 3a)

The Ordnance Survey six-inch published in 1854 records the location of the proposed development site overlaying two sub-rectangular fields, east of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane and to the south-east of the grounds of Thurnscoe Hall. The agricultural fields are oriented north/south and a field boundary bisects the site area. These are part of a group of fields, though there is a certain irregularity to the field system. The curving field boundaries suggest they were defined by earlier medieval agricultural practices. Thurnscoe Hall to the north-east of the proposed development site is comprised of a group of building on the north side of formal gardens or parkland.

Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile, Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Surveyed: 1890, Published: 1894 (Figure 3b)

The Ordnance Survey six-inch published in 1894 shows the construction of the Swinton and Nottingey Joint Line of the Midland and North Eastern Railway across the agricultural fields, and defining what is now the north-eastern edge of the proposed development site. On the west side of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, opposite the site, several of the agricultural fields appear to have been incorporated into the parkland of Thurnscoe Hall.

Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile, Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1904, Published: 1906 (Figure 3c)

Further expansion of the railway is recorded on the Ordnance Survey six-inch published in 1904, showing two new branch lines splitting off from the original line to the south-west and south-east. The south-west line defines what is now the east and south east boundary of the proposed development site.

Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile, Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1929, Published: 1931 (Figure 3d); Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile, Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1938, Published: 1949 (Figure 3e); Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile, Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1948, Published: 1950 (Figure 3f)

The Ordnance Survey six-inch published in 1931 shows the opening of the Highgate Colliery on the east side of the railway, opposite the proposed development site, which is expanded as on the Ordnance Survey revised 1938 and 1948. The fields on the west side of the railway line, including the proposed development site remain unchanged since becoming redefined by the construction of the railway in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Google Earth (25/05/2013 and 18/6/2017; not reproduced)

A review of recent satellite imagery available on Google Earth shows that across the site, there appears to be a faint outline of ridge and furrow, running on an approximately north/south alignment (Google Earth 2013). More recently the proposed development site was utilised for the placement of spoil during the construction work located immediately to the north (Google Earth 2017).

LiDAR (Figure 1)

LiDAR data, accessed via the Environment Agency and available at 1m spatial resolution is presented on Figure 1. Within the northern half of the proposed development site it is evident within the LiDAR data that the ground surface has been raised by the placement of spoil from the development to the north. The southern half of the site has not been affected, though no archaeological features are evident. To the south-east of the proposed development site, ridge and furrow can be observed within a small irregular field which has been cut off by the railway line. It is possible that this relic ridge and furrow remains as it has not been impacted by modern ploughing, which may have removed these features from within the site.

Historic Environment Characterisation (Figure 4)

The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project provides an overview of the current landscape of South Yorkshire and its changes through time. Data for the Study Area is presented on Figure 4 and within Appendix 3.

The proposed development site is located within a parcel, former strip fields, Thurnscoe, Barnsley (HSY7215) which extends to the west, and is characterised as ‘agglomerated fields’. This area comprises former enclosed strip fields that were enclosed from the medieval town fields around Thurnscoe, however significant boundary loss means that they are only fragmentarily legible. There is also Iron Age to Romano-British earthworks within this parcel, thought to relate to the Billingley Drive site described previously. To the north-west and south-east the area is primarily dense urban development, with current and former industrial sites to the east (Lines et al 2008).

Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on the 18th June 2020. The site is largely overgrown with dense vegetation (Photograph 1). The southern half of the site slopes gently southwards (Photograph 2), whilst the northern half is generally flat. The survey confirmed the presence of spoil in the northern half of the site which remains from development on the site to the north (Photograph 3). Within the northern part of the site there is also evidence of some ground disturbance and the presence of some utilities, including water mains running through (Photograph 4). No possible archaeological features were identified.

Archaeological Potential of the Proposed Development Site

Within the proposed development site there is cropmark evidence which quite likely reflects post-medieval agricultural practice. These likely reflect field boundaries and furrows which would be present within the site as buried features. The agricultural use of the area may also have begun earlier within the medieval period.

There is evidence of Iron Age to Romano-British activity within the study area and in the wider region, particularly in the form of cropmark evidence, and significant excavated evidence is known from the Billingley Drive site to the west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane. As such it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for archaeological deposits of Iron Age to Romano-British date to be present within the proposed development site.

Designated Heritage Assets in Study Area (Figure 2)

There are six Listed Buildings recorded in the Study Area. Five of these are located in Thurnscoe, comprising: The Church of St Helen (1151168); Thurnscoe Hall (1287037) and its stable-block and dovecote (1315021); Hall Farmhouse (1315022) and Thurnscoe War Memorial (1430865). One is located within Goldthorpe, the Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene (1151169). All of the buildings are grade II listed and further details are presented within Appendix 2.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Construction Impacts

Any ground breaking activities associated with the construction of the proposed residential development have the potential to disturb or destroy archaeological deposits located within the proposed development site.

Based on the archaeological evidence from existing records of known archaeological sites within the proposed development site and the Study Area there is high potential to encounter archaeological deposits associated with post-medieval and earlier medieval agricultural practices, and a low to moderate potential to encounter archaeological deposits of Iron Age to Romano-British date.

Mitigation

In order to comply with the requirements of the Barnsley Local Plan, an appropriate programme of archaeological evaluation may be required to record and characterise and archaeological deposits which may be present within the proposed development site and depending on the outcomes of this a programme of mitigation may be required. Any such works would be agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (advisors to Barnsley Borough Council).

Archaeological evaluation may take the form, of a combination of geophysical survey and or archaeological trial trenching. Due to the presence of spoil, as well as some ground disturbance within the northern half of the site geophysical survey may not be successful in identifying potential archaeological features in this part of the site.

Any evaluation or mitigation measures that are required would be set out in one or more Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI(s)), presented for approval by the planning authority, and carried out prior to or during construction, as appropriate. The WSI(s) would make provision for further excavation, post-excavation analyses and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records, as appropriate.

Setting Impact

Historic England's guidance document, '*Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*', second edition (Historic England 2017) (GPA 3), provides advice on setting assessments. Stage 1 of the HE GPA 3 guidance requires the identification of which heritage assets and their settings may be affected.

The proposed development is located on the southern extent of Thurnscoe. Five of the six Listed Buildings within the Study Area are located within Thurnscoe to the north of the proposed development site (1151168, 1287037, 1315021, 1315022, and 1430865). Dense residential development surrounds each of these Listed Buildings separates them from the proposed development site and does not form part of their extended setting. The Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene (1151169) is located in Goldthorpe to the south-east of the proposed development site and similarly

there is no intervisibility or relationship that can be identified between the proposed development site and this Listed Building. As such no setting impacts to any of the Listed Buildings within the Study Area are anticipated to arise from the proposed development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development site occupies an area of former agricultural fields, now rough grassland measuring 1.2ha, located on the southern edge of Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire, on the east side of Thurnscoe Bride Lane.

The desk-based assessment has identified that there is a potential to encounter archaeological deposits associated with post-medieval and earlier medieval agricultural practices, and a low to moderate potential to encounter archaeological deposits of Iron Age to Romano-British date.

An appropriate programme of archaeological evaluation may be required to record and characterise archaeological deposits which may be present within the proposed development site. The scope of the work required would need to be agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (advisors to Barnsley Borough Council) and undertaken prior to the construction of the proposed development as appropriate. Depending on the outcome of the evaluation it may be necessary to undertake further archaeological mitigation.

No significant effects upon the setting of designated heritage assets within the Study Area are predicted.

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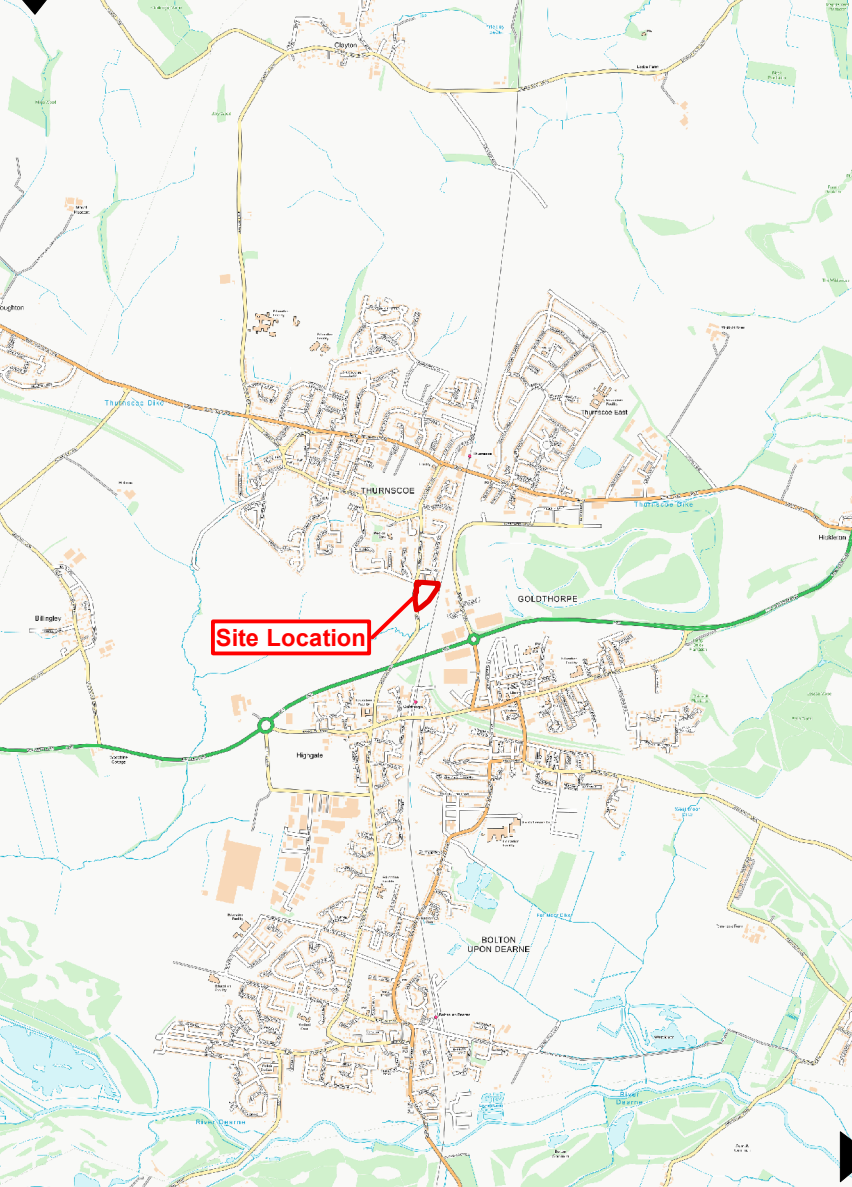
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FIGURES



Key:

Site Boundary

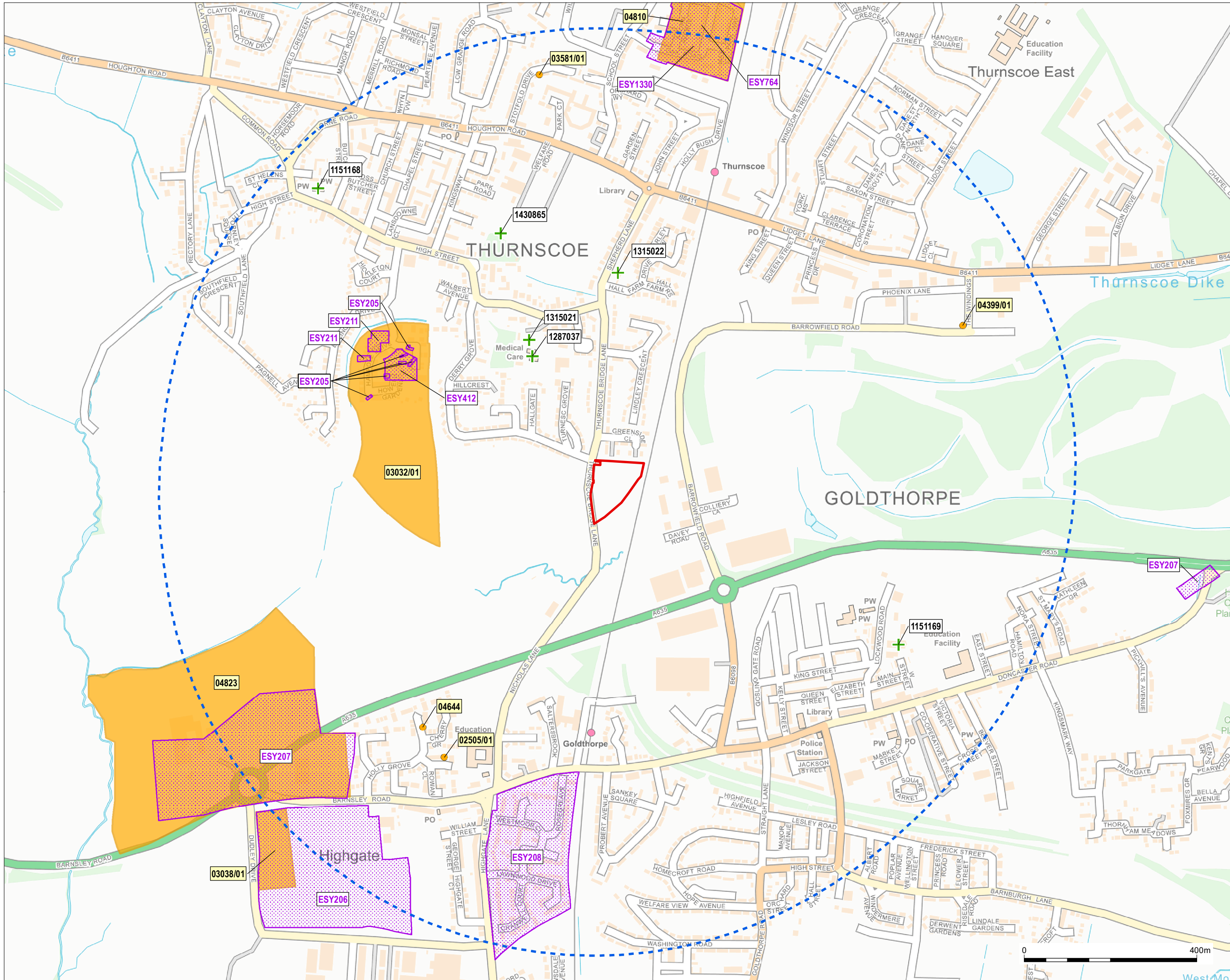
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Title: Proposed Development Site – Site Location Plan		
Project: Land to the East of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane		
Client: Jaguar Estates		
Scale at A3: 1:2,000		
Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 16/06/2020
Report No: Y466/20		Fig. No: 1

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Grade II Listed Building
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)
- HER Event

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Title:
**Proposed Development Site –
Non-Designated and Designated
Heritage Assets within 1km
Study Area**

Project:
**Land to the East of Thurnscoe
Bridge Lane**

Client:
Jaguar Estates

Scale at A3:
1:8,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 16/06/2020
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Report No: Y466/20	Fig. No: 2
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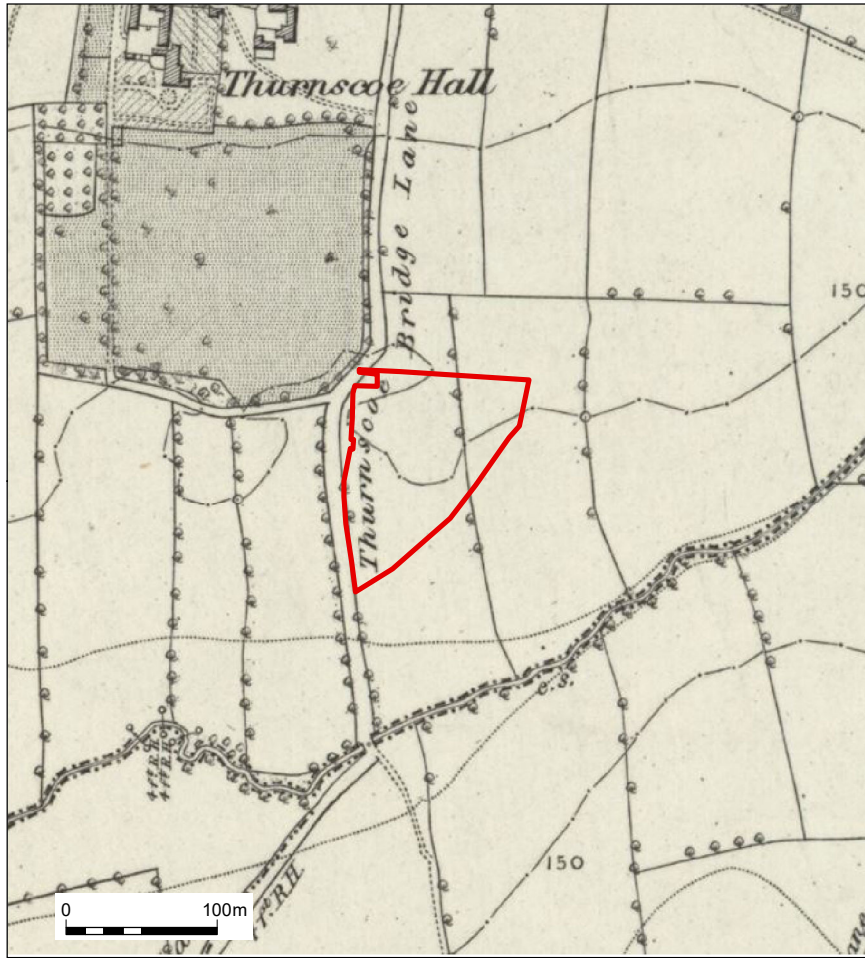


Fig. 3a - Yorkshire 275 (includes: Brierley; Cudworth; Darfield; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Surveyed: 1849 to 1850, Published: 1854

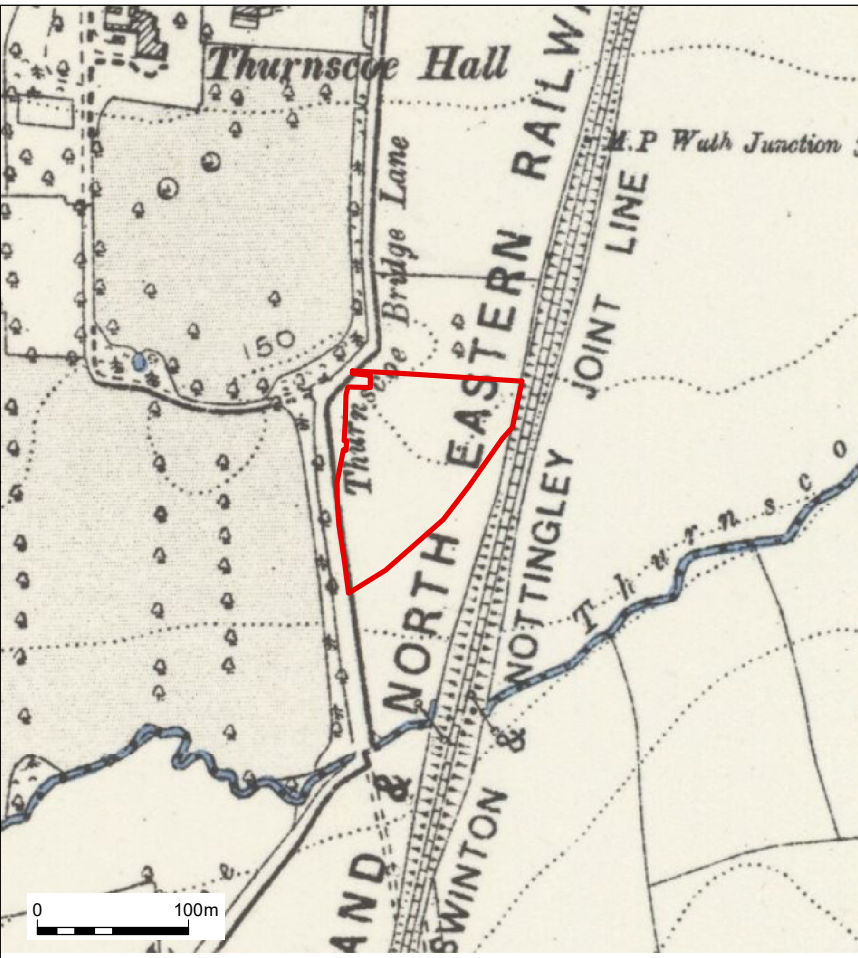


Fig. 3b - Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Surveyed: 1890, Published: 1894

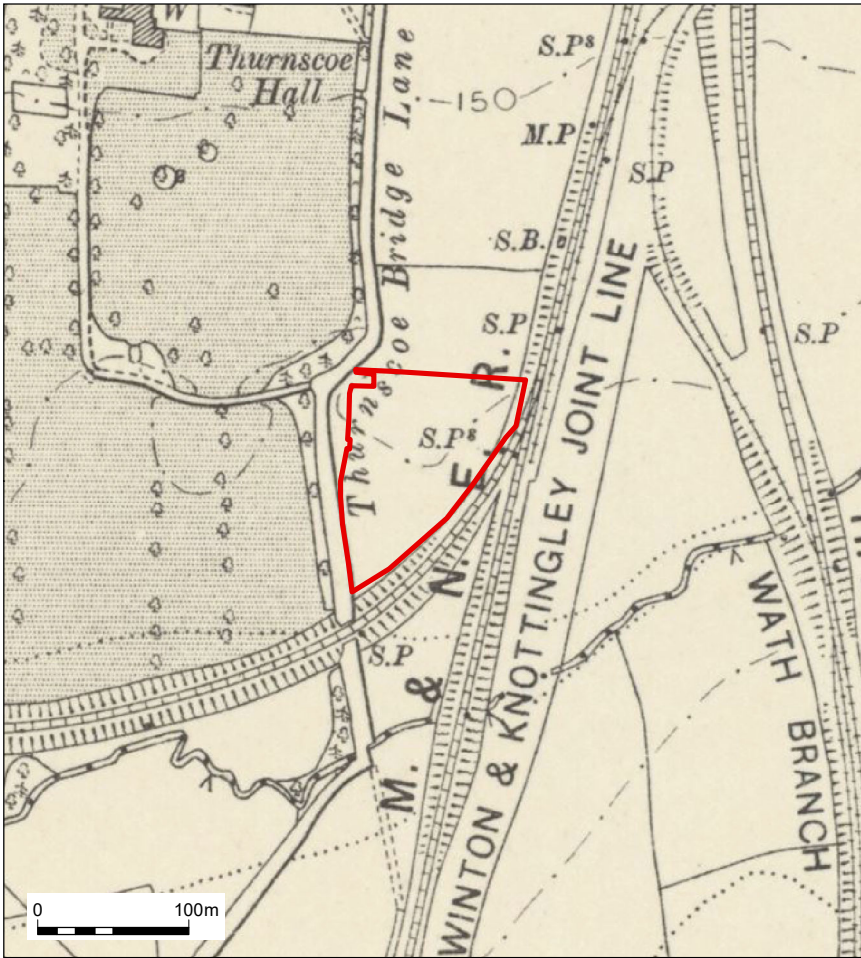


Fig. 3c - Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1904, Published: 1906

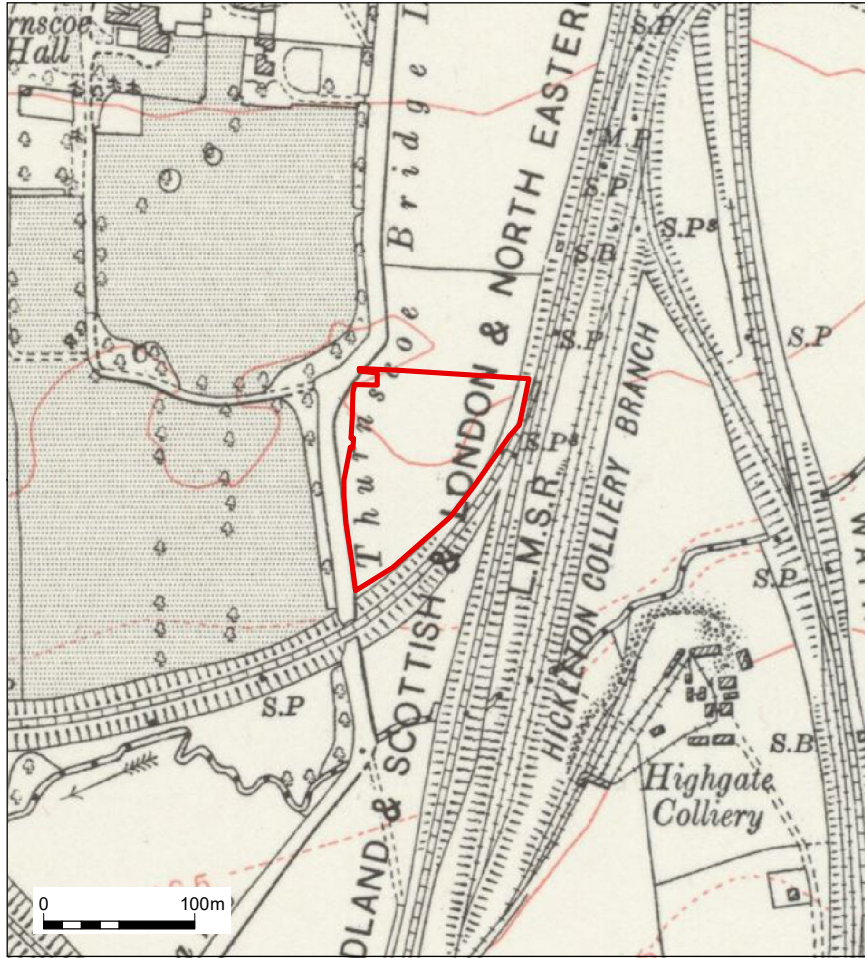


Fig. 3d - Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1929, Published: 1931

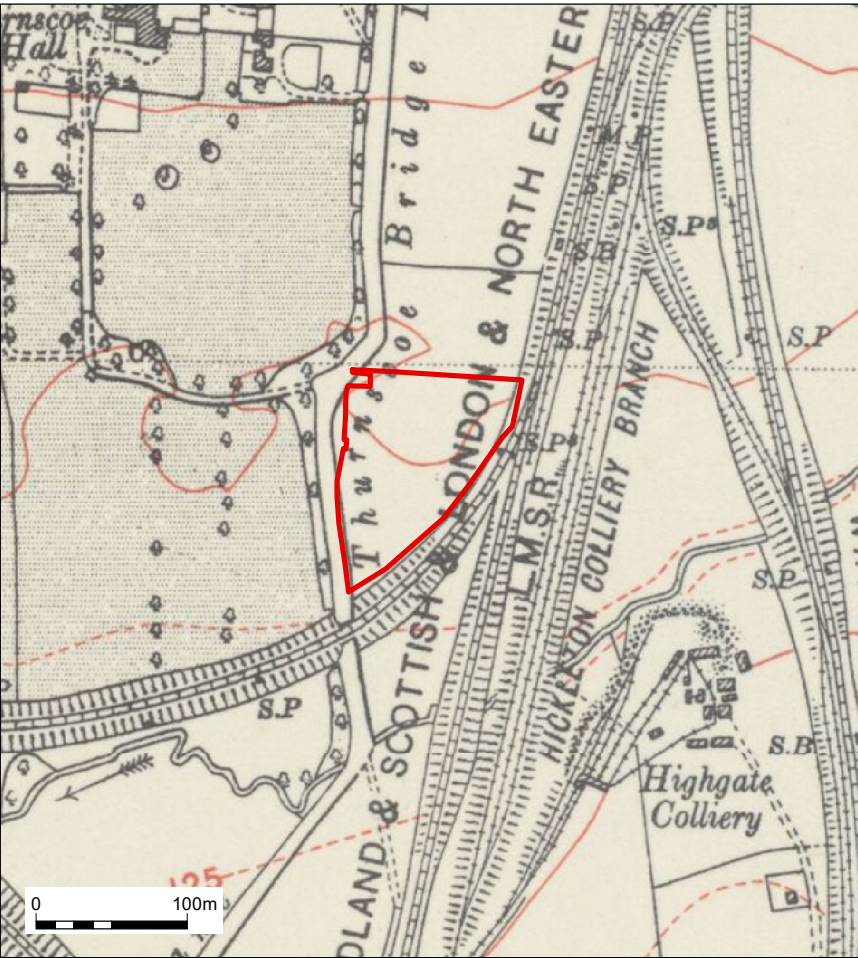


Fig. 3e - Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1938, Published: 1949

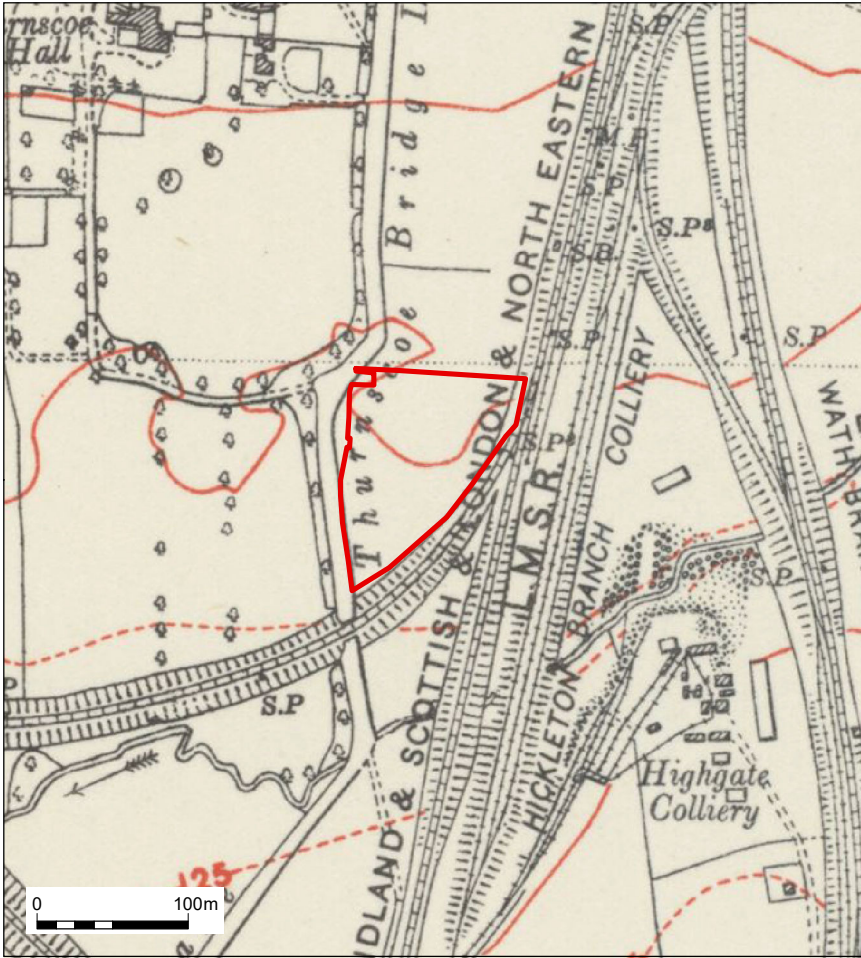


Fig. 3f - Yorkshire CCLXXV.SE (includes: Billingley; Dearne; Great Houghton; Little Houghton.) Revised: 1948, Published: 1950

Key:

Site Boundary

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Title:
Proposed Development Site – Historic Mapping

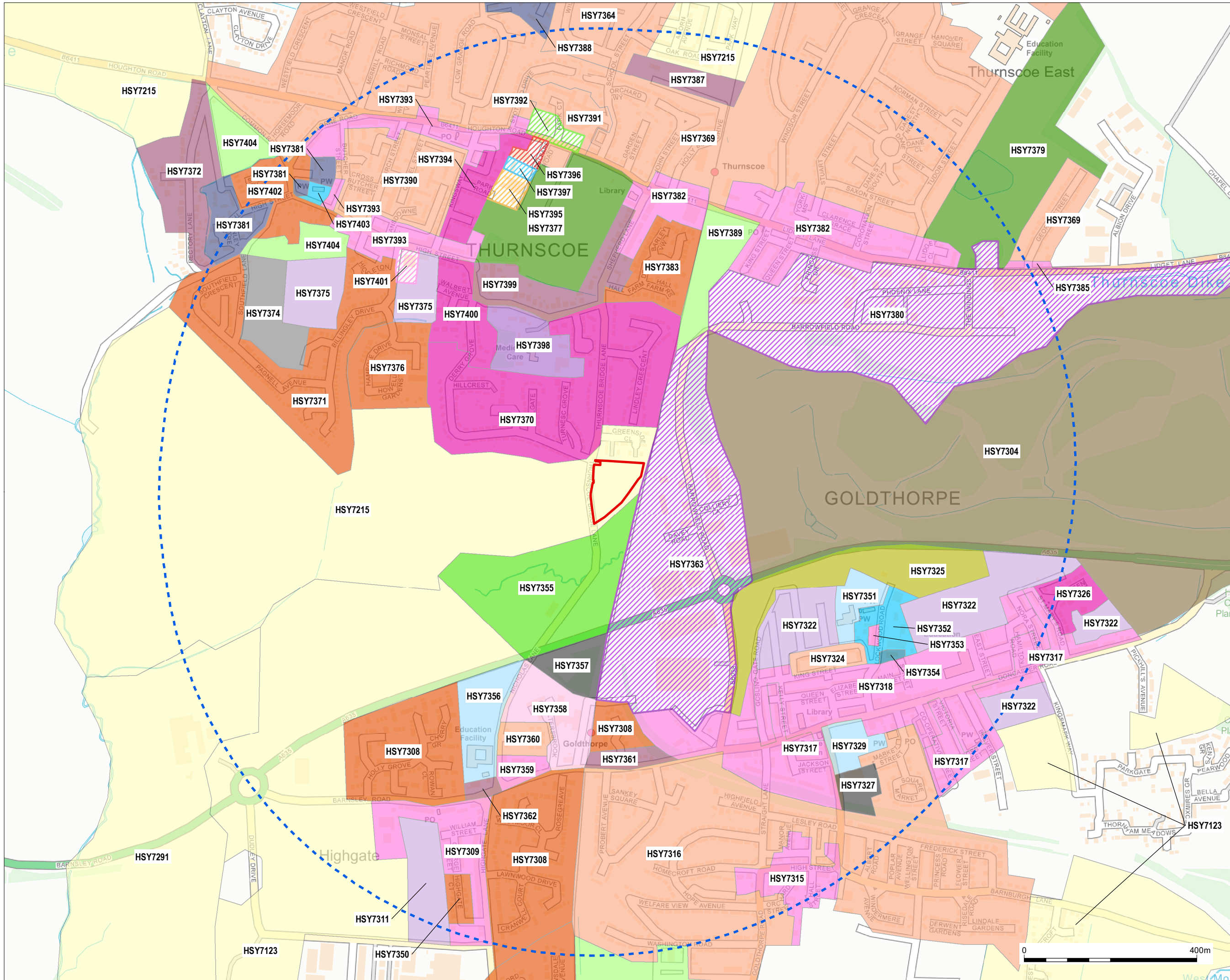
Project:
Land to the East of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane

Client:
Jaguar Estates

Scale at A3:
1:5,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 16/06/2020
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Report No: Y466/20	Fig. No: 3
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Historic Environment Characterisation**
- Business Park
- Commercial Core-Urban
- Entertainment Complex
- Agglomerated fields
- Piecemeal Enclosure
- Spoil Heap
- Other Industry
- School
- Religious (Worship)
- Religious (Other)
- Cemetery
- Civil & Municipal Buildings
- Nursing Home / Almshouse
- Hospital Complex
- Allotments
- Playing Fields/ Recreation ground
- Racecourse
- Public Park
- Low Rise Flats
- Terraced Housing
- Semi-Detached Housing
- Villas/ Detached Housing
- Planned Estate (Social Housing)
- Private Housing Estate
- Elite Residence
- Farm Complex

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Title:
**Proposed Development Site –
Historic Environment
Characterisation within 1km
Study Area**

Project:
**Land to the East of Thurnscoe
Bridge Lane**

Client:
Jaguar Estates

Scale at A3:
1:8,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 22/06/2020
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Report No: Y466/20	Fig. No: 4
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

HER No.	National Grid Reference	Asset Name and Description	Period
02505/01 - MSY5531	SE 4530 0430	Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark, Goldthorpe. Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified cropmark shown on aerial photographs.	Iron Age to Roman
03032/01 - MSY5890	SE 4518 0504 (centred)	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures and Field System, Thurnscoe. Iron Age or Romano-British sub-rectangular enclosures found by aerial photography by D. Riley in 1977. A geophysical survey undertaken in February 1999 recorded 2 enclosures identified from cropmarks along with a ditch system, which was initially believed to be a third enclosure. An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NAA in 1999 on land proposed for a housing development at Billingley Drive. The remains revealed by the excavation relate to Romano-British settlement and particularly a homestead. Further excavation of the identified enclosures was carried out by NAA later in 1999.	Roman
03038/01 - MSY5897	SE 4490 0408 (centred)	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Drove Road, Goldthorpe. Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection 1977 flights. Cropmark feature continued to the north of Barnsley Road.	Iron Age to Roman
03581/01 - MSY6144	SE 4552 0588	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Dovecote, Clayton with Frickley. Dovecote included in outbuildings of Chapelfield Farm.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
04399/01 - MSY7050	SE 4650 0530	Hickleton Main Colliery. Sunk in 1895, closed in 1988. Site clearance has left a mid-20th century concrete headgear, with integral winding house to enclose shaft head for ventilation seal.	Industrial to Modern
04644 - MSY12169	SE 4525 0436	Goldthorpe Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post. A Cold War underground monitoring post at Goldthorpe opened May 1961, closed October 1968. Since demolished.	Modern
04810 - MSY12367	SE 45848 06501 (centred)	Post-Medieval Field System, Thurnscoe. An extensive field system located from an aerial photographic survey. These crop marks appear to date from the post-medieval period but may have medieval origins.	Post-Medieval
04823 - MSY12380	SE 44786 04326 (centred)	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures, Trackways and Field System, Goldthorpe. In March 1992, geophysical survey confirmed the presence of a complex of buried features known from cropmark evidence on aerial photos, including a droveway running northwest to southeast with a D-shaped enclosure and a rectangular enclosure on its north side. Trial trenching in July and August 1992 confirmed the presence of a number of substantial buried features containing undisturbed deposits. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the droveway ditches but the evidence for at least two episodes of recutting suggests maintenance over a substantial period of time. The D-shaped enclosure was confirmed as being contemporary with the droveway but no recuts were identified within the enclosure ditch; again, no dateable artefacts were recovered. The boundary ditch of the rectangular enclosure was found to be of a very different character, suggesting it is not an exactly contemporary feature; again, no dateable artefacts were recovered. The enclosures are considered likely to be of Iron Age date.	Iron Age to Roman

Appendix 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

List Entry	National Grid Reference	Name and Description	Grade
Listed Buildings			
1151168	SE 45008 05616	Church of St Helen. Church. Tower 1729, otherwise late 19th century, nave dated 1887, some Gothic fragments.	II
1151169	SE 46352 04559	Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene. Church. 1914-1916. By A. Y. Nutt.	II
1287037	SE 45504 05227	Thurnscoe Hall. House. Said to be built between 1670-1701 for Thomas Shirecliffe.	II
1315021	SE 45497 05265	Stable-block and dovecote approximately 20 metres to north of Thurnscoe Hall. Stable-block and dovecote now disused. Late 18th or early 19th century.	II
1315022	SE 45702 05420	Hall Farmhouse. Farmhouse. Late 18th or early 19th century.	II
1430865	SE 45430 05512	Thurnscoe War Memorial.	II

Appendix 3: Historic Environment Characterisation

ID.	Name	HLC Type
HSY7123	Former town fields, Bolton Upon Dearne/ GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Agglomerated fields
HSY7215	Former strip fields, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Agglomerated fields
HSY7291	Billingley bridge, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley	Agglomerated fields
HSY7304	Hickleton Main spoil heaps, GOLDTHORPE/ HICKLETON, Barnsley	Spoil Heap
HSY7308	Holly Grove, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7309	Highgate, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7311	Highgate allotments, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Allotments
HSY7312	West View Crescent, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7315	Historic core of Goldthorpe, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7316	Planned estates, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7317	secondary expansion, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7318	Colliery settlement, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7319	Miner's welfare facility, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Playing Fields/ Recreation ground
HSY7322	East Goldthorpe allotments, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Allotments
HSY7324	North of King Street, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7325	Remnants of enclosed land, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Piecemeal Enclosure
HSY7326	Kathleen Grove, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Semi-Detached Housing
HSY7327	Small works, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Other Industry
HSY7329	Goldthorpe Infant and Junior Schools, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	School
HSY7350	Highgate Court, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7351	Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	School
HSY7352	St John and St Mary Magdalene Church and Sacred Heart Church, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Religious (Worship)
HSY7353	Lockwood road, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7354	Church Hall, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Religious (Other)
HSY7355	Greyhound track, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Racecourse
HSY7356	Dearne Highgate Primary School, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	School
HSY7357	Public tip and recycling point, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Other Industry
HSY7358	Saltersbrook, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Low Rise Flats
HSY7359	Halfway Hotel and adjacent housing, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7360	Nicolas Lane, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7361	Barnsley Road, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Villas/ Detached Housing
HSY7362	Infill, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Villas/ Detached Housing
HSY7363	Barrowfield Business park, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley	Business Park
HSY7364	Willow Road, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7369	North Thurnscoe, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7370	Derry Grove, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Semi-Detached Housing
HSY7371	Southfield Crescent, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7374	Thurnscoe cemetery, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Cemetery
HSY7375	Thurnscoe allotments, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Allotments
HSY7376	Hampole Drive, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7377	Park and sports grounds, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Public Park
HSY7379	Former Brickworks, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Public Park
HSY7380	Hickleton Main Colliery, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Business Park
HSY7381	Historic Core, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Farm Complex
HSY7382	Lidget Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7383	Hall Farm Drive, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7385	Vincent terrace, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7387	Villa housing, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Villas/ Detached Housing
HSY7388	Low Grange, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Farm Complex

ID.	Name	HLC Type
HSY7389	Site of Thurnscoe Station, Barnsley	Playing Fields/ Recreation ground
HSY7390	Church Street, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7391	Park Court, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Planned Estate (Social Housing)
HSY7392	Community Centre, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Civil & Municipal Buildings
HSY7393	Houghton Road and High Street, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Terraced Housing
HSY7394	Kingsway, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Semi-Detached Housing
HSY7395	Dearnlea Residential care home, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Nursing Home / Almshouse
HSY7396	Welfare Road shops, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Commercial Core-Urban
HSY7397	Thurnscoe Health centre, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Hospital Complex
HSY7398	Thurnscoe Hall, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Elite Residence
HSY7399	Shepherd Lane, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Villas/ Detached Housing
HSY7400	Walbert Avenue, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Semi-Detached Housing
HSY7401	Club, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Entertainment Complex
HSY7402	High Street, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Private Housing Estate
HSY7403	St Helen's Church, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Religious (Worship)
HSY7404	Thurnscoe playing fields, Thurnscoe, Barnsley	Playing Fields/ Recreation ground

Appendix 4: Photographs



Photograph 1: View northwards along western edge of site and Thurnscoe Bridge Lane.



Photograph 2: View southwards from centre of the site.



Photograph 3: View north-east across site, showing large spoil heap in northern half of site.



Photograph 4: View west across northern half of site.



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