

Land off Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



The Site, viewed from Lockwood Road

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 46523 44688) was undertaken for Gleeson Developments Ltd, in order to inform proposals for the construction of new housing. The report aims to establish the known cultural heritage resource within and around the Site and to assess the effect of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

Three linear cropmark features are recorded in the field that occupies the northern part of the Site. These appear to be the remains of Iron Age and/or Romano-British field boundaries. The lack of deep ground disturbance within the field suggests that these features may survive in good condition. Similar, but previously unrecorded remains, may also survive in this area. Cropmark features within the wider search area indicate that the Site formed part of a wider agricultural landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

There is no direct evidence of land use within the Site during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. However, the Site was enclosed from commons in the mid-18th century and is therefore likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Any archaeological remains from these periods that may be present are likely to be low-level agricultural features relating to land division and drainage. Small items deposited through casual loss may also be present.

Following enclosure in the 1760s, the Site remained in agricultural use into the early 20th century. Three large fields that were created by the enclosure process remained extant throughout this period. However, only scant remnants of the enclosure boundaries survive at the present day.

Allotment gardens were created in the majority of the Site in two phases, between 1906 and 1930. A small number of greenhouses and paths were present during that period, while numerous sheds, greenhouses and paths had been established within the allotments by 1956. The majority of these features had been removed by 1983, although some remain extant at the present day. Deep ground disturbance is unlikely to have occurred in relation to the construction of the various allotment features or digging within the various plots. This is supported by recent geotechnical investigations which identified topsoil to a depth of approximately 0.30m across the Site. In addition to the remaining upstanding structures, the foundations, footings, bases of brick walls and former floor surfaces relating to the demolished allotment buildings may survive. The north-west part of the Site remained part of a field throughout this period.

Within the field in the northern part of the Site, the archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Roman periods is considered to be moderate. The heritage significance of any assets from these periods that may be present is considered to be low. For all periods, the archaeological potential and heritage significance for the remainder of the Site are considered to be low.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment of land at Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire ('the Site'). The assessment was required to inform proposals for the construction of new housing. The report was commissioned by Gleeson Developments Ltd.

The aim of the report is to establish the known cultural heritage resource within and around the Site, to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource; and to assess the effect of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

The report was written by Mark Stenton, with the exception of Section 5, which was written by Dr. Steve Malone.

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The Site (centred on NGR SE 46523 44688) is located on the north-east side of Goldthorpe, approximately 12km to the south-east of Barnsley and 10km to the north-west of Doncaster (Figure 1). The 5.3ha Site comprises a field and former allotment gardens and is bounded at the north by the A635, at the south by Goldthorpe Primary School and housing, by Lockwood Road at the west and by housing at the east. Ground cover within the majority of the Site is scrub, with disused allotment gardens and associated infrastructure throughout the central area. Ground level within the Site slopes down from west to east, with a slope down to the north-west corner.

The underlying geology in the majority of the Site is Ackworth Rock sandstone, formed during the Carboniferous period (BGS). The underlying geology in the north-east part of the Site is Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, which was also formed during the Carboniferous period (BGS).

A search of BGS borehole records did not return any entries for the Site (BGS). However, Eastwood and Partners undertook geotechnical and geo-environmental investigations within the Site in December 2020 and March 2021 (E & P 2021). Twenty-eight trial pits and nine window-sample boreholes were excavated across the Site, to depths of between 1m and 2.2m. Topsoil was encountered to a depth of approximately 0.30m across the Site, with made ground encountered in three trial pits, to a maximum depth of 0.8m (E & P 2021, 9). No archaeological deposits or remains were identified during these works.

3 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The general aim of the desk-based assessment was to determine the nature of the archaeological and built heritage resource within the Site. This was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the Site and its immediate environs. The desk-based research was undertaken in line with the standards and guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2020). The report does not include indirect

impacts of development (eg impact on setting) on designated assets, which is outside the remit of this report.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 *Desk-based research*

Information on recorded cultural heritage assets and historic land use within 1km of the Site were collated from available databases and documentary sources to provide baseline data for the assessment. The following sources were consulted:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Barnsley Archives & Local Studies (BA);
- Doncaster Archives (DA);
- National Archives (NA);
- Historic England Archive (HEA);
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Heritage Gateway online;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS);
- British Geological Survey online (BGS);
- Coal Authority online (CA);
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- www.britainfromabove.org.uk;
- Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP);
- Google Earth;
- Trent and Peak Archaeology library;
- ArcHeritage library.

Where information relevant to the desk-based assessment was obtained, this is discussed in the text of the report and is listed in the bibliography.

Due to ongoing Covid-19 lockdown restrictions, many of the sources were closed during the preparation of this report, including the SMR and some physical archive repositories and libraries. Where original copies of maps and documents could not be consulted due to closure, the online resources of these repositories were consulted, along with digital versions of maps available on line. Where sources could not be consulted online, this is referenced in the text.

3.2.2 *Walkover survey*

A walkover survey was undertaken to establish the condition of the Site and to identify any cultural heritage assets.

3.2.3 *Assessing heritage significance*

The term ‘heritage assets’ covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. It is possible to ascertain the relative importance of heritage assets based a number of factors, including period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. The criteria used to assess the relative importance of heritage assets are given in Table 1.

Historic England guidelines (2019) outline the following themes to help establish the various interests contributing to the significance of heritage assets:

- Archaeological interest: the potential of the place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Historical interest: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present (this may be illustrative or associative); and the potential for heritage assets to provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place.
- Architectural and artistic interest: these elements are derived from the way people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place, and can arise from conscious design or fortuitously through the evolution of an asset or group of assets.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the significance of heritage assets

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Scheduled Monuments (including proposed). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Parks & Gardens Other substantial or very legible historic landscapes of note	Substantial harm to, or loss of, these assets should be <u>wholly exceptional</u> (NPPF para 194b) Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 193 & 194)
High	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Conservation Areas Undesignated assets of clear regional or national importance Grade II Listed Buildings, Parks & Gardens Other legible historic landscapes	Substantial harm to, or loss of, these assets should be <u>exceptional</u> (NPPF para 194a) Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 193 & 194)
Medium	Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed buildings Legible historic landscapes	Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 194)

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Low	Undesignated Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Fragmented historic landscapes	Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 194)
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest Buildings of no architectural or historical note Buildings of an intrusive character Areas of known ground disturbance	
Unknown	The importance of the resource (below ground deposits, landscape, setting or historic building) has not been ascertained.	Field evaluation may be required to evaluate potential buried assets (NPPF para 189)

3.2.4 Assessing archaeological potential

The assessment of the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is a professional judgement based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence. The assessment of potential could be modified if additional information was to become available.

A **low** potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; **moderate** represents an average potential; and **high** would reflect an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology. If there is insufficient evidence on which to make a judgement the potential is deemed to be **unknown**. A **negligible** potential means that no significant archaeological remains are present; this is only used where it is known that substantial sub-surface disturbance has occurred in the past (such as excavation for deep basements or quarrying) which will have removed any earlier remains.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the Site and its surrounding area. A gazetteer of known heritage assets within 1km of the Site has been collated from local and national databases and is presented in Appendix 1. Heritage asset numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteer, with their locations shown on Figure 2.

The Coal Authority does not record any past mining-related activity within the Site.

4.1 Designated assets

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the 1km search area, including Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

No nationally-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Site.

No Scheduled Monuments, Grade I listed buildings, Grade II* listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas are recorded within the search area.

Two Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the search area (Church of St. John & St. Mary Magdalene, 1151169 and Thurnscoe Hall, 1287037). The designated assets are listed in Appendix 1, with their locations shown on Figure 2.

4.2 Prehistoric and Roman

Neither the SMR nor the PAS record any prehistoric or Roman heritage assets within the Site. However, the Magnesian Limestone in South and West Yorkshire Aerial Photographic Mapping Programme (MLSWY) project recorded three linear cropmark features in the northern part of the Site (Figure 2). Although undated, these features appear, on morphological grounds, to be the remains of prehistoric and/or Roman field boundaries.

Parts of the cropmarks are now located within a wooded area that stands between the A635 and the field in the northern part of the Site. Root damage is likely to have impacted on any remains in this area. It is also possible that the creation of the A635's southern embankment may have destroyed any sub-surface remains of the field boundaries within its footprint. During recent geotechnical investigations undertaken by Eastwood and Partners (see Section 2, above), trial pit TP06 was excavated in the field close to one of the cropmark features. No archaeological remains or deposits were identified during the excavation of this trial pit (E & P 2021, Appendix One, Fig.1, Appendix Two, TP06).

The linear cropmark features extend beyond the site boundary and have been truncated by the construction of the A635, to the north. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered at these locations during the road's construction in the 1990s. Similar cropmark features were also recorded within the wider search area by the MLSWY, while Iron Age and/or Roman cropmark features are recorded in the search area by the SMR. Of these, the closest to the Site is an enclosure (02339) near Henry Ottley Plantation, approximately 0.28km to the east of the Site. Archaeological investigation at this location also revealed the remains of a droveway at a shallow depth below the modern ground level. These features were truncated by the construction of Doncaster Road and their location is now beneath a modern road junction.

Cropmarks showing an enclosure and linear features (04030) are recorded approximately 0.81km to the north-east of the Site, while an enclosure and unclassified features are recorded near Field Plantation (04032), approximately 0.71km to the north-east of the Site. The various cropmark features demonstrate that the Site formed part of a wider agricultural landscape during the prehistoric and Roman periods.

The SMR records one Roman heritage asset within the search area: a *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius (ADS 161-164) (02611). This coin was found approximately 0.81km to the north-east of the Site.

4.3 Early Medieval

No early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Site or the search area.

Goldthorpe may have formed part of the British kingdom of Elmet during the post-Roman period, before being absorbed into the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Deira during the early seventh century (Ottoway 2004, 150). The area's former British name is unknown. There is no archaeological evidence to demonstrate continuity of settlement at Goldthorpe during this period and no evidence to suggest that the area's transition from British to Anglo-Saxon control led to any changes in land use within the Site or its immediate vicinity.

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence, with Goldthorpe deriving its name from the Old English personal name 'Golda' and either the Old English term 'thorp' or the Old Norse term 'torp', both of which refer to an outlying farmstead (Hey 2003, 37). This part of South Yorkshire came under Viking control as part of the kingdom of York in the 860s and the 'thorpe' element would therefore have been established during that period. The location of early medieval settlement at Goldthorpe is unknown and there is no evidence of land use within the Site itself during this period.

4.4 Medieval

No later medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Site or the search area.

Goldthorpe was recorded as 'Goldetorp' in the 1086 Domesday survey. The location of the settlement core in this period is unclear. While there is no direct evidence of land use within the Site during the medieval period, the land was enclosed from commons in the late 18th century and this suggests that the Site is likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period. It is not known if the land was in arable use as common fields or was within an area of open pasture.

4.5 Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

4.5.1 Recorded heritage assets

The SMR and the PAS do not record any early post-medieval heritage assets within the Site.

The SMR records two assets from this period within the search area. Thurnscoe Hall (02222), approximately 1km to the north-west of the Site, is a Grade II listed building that was constructed between 1670 and 1701. Coal mining was recorded at Goldthorpe in 1678 (DVLP 2014, 39) and Marsden's Goldthorpe Colliery operated between 1770 and 1783. A 'Fire Engine' (05576) and an associated cluster of mineshafts were shown approximately 0.98km to the south of the Site on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire. The Coal Authority does not record any mining-related activity within the Site itself.

The PAS records two early post-medieval heritage assets within the search area: a lead alloy button (SWYOR-4FEF7E) and a 17th-century coin hoard (SWYOR-9E9BOE). The latter comprised 95 silver coins, all but four of which were Scottish currency. The locations of PAS findspots are

restricted and cannot be listed in Appendix 1 or shown on Figure 2. It should be noted that neither the button nor the coin hoard were discovered in the vicinity of the Site.

4.5.2 *Documentary sources & historic maps*

Land use within the Site during the majority of the early post-medieval period is unknown. However, as noted in Section 4.4, above, the Site was enclosed from commons in the late 18th century and this suggests that the Site was in agricultural use during this period.

Goldthorpe's commons and wastes were enclosed under the 1767 Bolton Upon Dearne and Goldthorpe enclosure award (EB A/1442/K). The accompanying enclosure map does not survive, however, and the land within the Site cannot be identified from the text of the award alone. Land use within the Site during this period is therefore unclear. However, fields shown within the Site on the 1838 Bolton upon Dearne tithe map are large, regular fields typical of enclosure plots and may have been laid out through the 1767 parliamentary enclosure process.

No features were shown within the Site on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire or John Tuke's 1797 map of the county. An undated 18th-century map of the Goldthorpe area (DA DX/BAX/MAP 9) could not be consulted due to the current closure of Doncaster Archives.

4.6 **Nineteenth century**

4.6.1 *Recorded heritage assets*

No 19th-century heritage assets are recorded within the Site.

One asset from this period is recorded in the search area. Hickleton Main Colliery (04399), which was sunk in 1895 and closed in 1988, was located approximately 0.52km to the north of the Site.

4.6.2 *Documentary and cartographic sources*

No features were shown within the Site on Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire. An 1828 map of Goldthorpe manor and estate (DA DX/BAX/61045) and an undated (c.1825-71) map of coalmining on land owned in the local area by the Brinckman family (DA DX/BAX/61068) could not be consulted due to the current closure of Doncaster Archives.

1838 Bolton Upon Dearne and Goldthorpe tithe map

The Site contained three large fields at the time of the 1838 Bolton Upon Dearne and Goldthorpe tithe map (EB A/3533/X). As noted in Section 4.5.2, above, the sizes and regular layouts of these fields suggests that they may have been established through the 1767 parliamentary enclosure process. It is possible, however, that the fields shown on the 1838 map had been created through the amalgamation of smaller 18th-century plots.

No buildings were shown within the Site on the tithe map, although a short track led into the Site from Lockwood Lane at the east, while the eastern site boundary abutted a further track that led north from Doncaster Road. It is not known if these tracks had been established as part of the enclosure process or were the remnants of earlier customary routes through the commons. The accompanying tithe apportionment records the land within the Site as pasture in 1838. None of the field names suggested forms of past land use or the potential presence of archaeological features. The 1838 tithe map cannot be reproduced due to archival restrictions.

1854 Ordnance Survey map

Due to the scale of the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map, no features were shown within the Site at that date. No substantive changes were shown within the Site on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3).

1892 Ordnance Survey map

No changes were shown within the Site on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3).

4.7 Modern

4.7.1 Recorded heritage assets

No 20th- or 21st-century heritage assets are recorded within the Site.

4.7.2 Documentary and cartographic sources

1906 Ordnance Survey map

Some interior field boundaries had been removed by the time of the 1906 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) and the Site contained two large plots at that date. A field boundary demarcated the agricultural land in the northern part of the Site from allotment gardens that had been created to the south. Local authorities were obliged to provide allotments under the Allotment Act, 1887, and those within the Site are likely to have been established in relation to the construction of new housing at Main Street, Kathleen Street and Nora Street immediately to the south and south-east of the Site. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during groundworks for the new houses. No further changes were shown within the Site on the 1906 OS map.

The Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene (1151169), a Grade II listed building, is situated approximately 16m to the west of the Site. It is the closest designated asset to the Site. The Church was constructed between 1914 and 1916. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during groundworks for the church.

1930, 1948 and 1956 Ordnance Survey maps

The allotments had been extended to the north by the time of the 1930 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). These plots were established under the Smallholdings and Allotments Act, 1908. Two greenhouses stood in the western part of the new allotments, while a track had been established along the course of the field boundary that had demarcated the earlier allotments from the field in 1906. This route led east through the Site, where a series of shorter paths had been laid out in the area to the north of Kathleen Street and Nora Street. New field boundaries had been created to demarcate the allotments from the fields in the northern part of the Site. A large 'Institute' had been constructed adjacent to the Site's south-west corner by 1930. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during groundworks for this building. No changes were shown within the Site on the 1948 and 1956 Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 5).

A surface water sewer with associated manholes crosses the Site from south-east to north-west (E & P 2021, 10). This feature may have been constructed in association with the mid-20th-century housing developments immediately to the south of the Site. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during the sewer's construction.

1962 & 1967 Ordnance Survey maps

The allotments had been sub-divided into a series of individual plots by the time of the 1962 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5). Sheds, greenhouses and paths were shown throughout these areas. The north-west part of the Site remained part of a field at that date. No changes were shown within the Site on the 1967 OS map.

1983 & 1991 Ordnance Survey maps

A building had been constructed along the southern site boundary, just to the east of its junction with St. Mary's Road, by the time of the 1983 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). This building's function is unknown. While the individual plots and paths within the allotments continued to be shown, the greenhouses and sheds that had been shown in this part of the Site on the 1960s maps were not depicted on the 1983 OS map. It is not clear if these features had been removed or were simply omitted due to the latter's smaller scale.

The plots and paths within the allotments were not marked on the 1991 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). No further changes were shown within the Site at that date. A Marist convent had been constructed between the Site's north-west corner and Lockwood Road by 1991. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during groundworks for this building.

2002 to 2020 aerial imagery (Google Earth, Bing Maps)

The A635 had been constructed immediately to the north of the Site by 2002. While the MLSWY demonstrates that Iron Age or Roman cropmark features have been truncated by the A635, no archaeological remains are known to have been reported during the road's construction. Little substantive change had occurred within the Site in the period between the 1991 OS map and the 2002 aerial photograph. The north-west part of the Site remained a field at the latter date, while the central and north-east areas continued to be occupied by allotments in various condition. The former allotments in the southern part of the Site had reverted to scrub by 2002.

With the exception of expanding areas of scrub and trees or bushes, no substantive changes are visible within the Site on aerial photographs taken in 2008 and 2013. Vegetation had extended further by 2017, with tree cover beginning to proliferate in the north-east part of the Site by 2020.

5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR

5.1 Sources of photography

The most informative photographs tend to be those resulting from specialist reconnaissance undertaken when conditions for cropmark formation are at their best. Photographs are generally taken with a hand-held camera and the resulting 'oblique' views can offer great detail of significant sites. However, coverage is inevitably biased towards the more obvious or readily understandable sites. As long as sufficient control information (i.e. identifiable boundaries, roads or buildings) is included within the view these can generally be mapped to some degree of accuracy.

Systematic vertical photography has been undertaken by a variety of bodies, including the RAF and Ordnance Survey. These are taken with a fixed camera in a series of overlapping views. The

whole of England has been covered from 1946 onwards. Generally, a series of photographs of different dates will be available for a study area. However, these may not have been taken at optimum times of the year for distinguishing archaeological features and are generally at a relatively small scale, leading to difficulties in interpretation and accurate mapping.

The principal archive of such photography is the Historic England Archive. However, this archive is currently closed, with no clear timescale for when it will open, meaning that a cover search of their holdings has not been possible. The Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs (CUCAP) provides an online map search facility, so that some reference can be made to their collection, but their holdings are less comprehensive and search rooms are likewise closed (although in some cases thumbnail imagery is sufficient to identify the focus of interest at least).

However, the Site and its environs was considered as part of the Historic England and ALSF-funded project *Archaeological Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone*. Project reports and digital cropmark plots are available from the Archaeology Data Service and have been incorporated here, along with reference to the published synthesis (Roberts *et al.* 2010).

5.2 Lidar and archaeology

5.2.1 Lidar

The use of Airborne Laser Altimetry, more often referred to as Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging), for archaeological survey has become increasingly established (Crutchley and Crow 2010; Opitz and Cowley 2013). Lidar uses the properties of coherent laser light, coupled with precise spatial positioning (through the use of a Differential GPS) to produce horizontally and vertically accurate elevation measurements over large areas. This data has considerable potential for archaeological research in terms of mapping archaeological sites where features survive as upstanding earthworks and for identifying otherwise unrecorded features in areas of tree cover through filtering for last-pulse returns (Crow 2008).

5.2.2 Data Sources

In England (and Wales up until 2013), the Environment Agency (EA) has undertaken extensive areas of lidar survey building up a library of data which is now freely available for processing and analysis under Open Government Licence 3.0. Since 2017, the EA has been engaged in a programme to resurvey the whole of England at 1m resolution with the aim of creating a full standardised national lidar height dataset. Some areas remain to be surveyed but this National Lidar Programme data is available for all of the study area and has been the principal data source consulted here.

The EA provide processed datasets as 5km-square raster grid tiles on the OS National Grid with two different datasets available for each tile:

- DSM = Digital Surface Model, i.e. the unfiltered elevation data;
- DTM = Digital Terrain Model; filtered data, with vegetation and buildings removed and ground levels at these points interpolated.

The DTM has the advantage of screening out vegetation, producing a bare earth model with significant potential for the study of archaeological earthworks in wooded environments (where the woodland has often preserved features from agricultural degradation) and is the

principal dataset used here. The vertical accuracy of the dataset is quoted as +/-5cm to +/-15cm. Relative (point to point) accuracy, more relevant for detailed archaeological mapping, is generally +/-5cm or better; absolute spatial error is +/-40cm horizontally, relative accuracy rather smaller, but at 0.5m or larger resolution the error is effectively absorbed in the pixels of the raster image in any case (Environment Agency 2016).

5.2.3 Processing

The lidar DTM comprises a close-interval raster grid of spot-height data but require the application of further processing and visualisation techniques in order to emphasise features of potential archaeological interest. Relief modelling through the use of artificial light sources (hill-shading) often provides the most readily understandable representation. However, this can suffer from directional sensitivity with features aligned with the lighting direction potentially much less visible or potentially lost in shadow or saturated lighting in areas of high relief. A growing suite of techniques exists to overcome this, ranging from multi-directional hill-shading and principal component analysis to non-directional techniques such as local relief modelling and sky-view factor (Devereux *et al.* 2008; Challis *et al.* 2011). Comparison of different techniques indicates that no one single technique will work in all circumstances and their use in combination is generally recommended (Bennett *et al.* 2012; Kokalj and Somrak 2019). Standard processing utilised here combines multi-directional hill-shading with negative openness (Doneus 2013) using the Relief Visualization Toolbox developed by the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts with the processed outputs loaded into QGIS 3.10 and inspected for potential archaeological features.

5.2.4 Results

The lidar data is shown in Figure 7.

The majority of the search area is built-up, with the centre of Goldthorpe to the south-west, Thurnscoe to the north-west and a large area of former colliery spoil heaps (now Phoenix Park) between; none of the variation seen in the lidar hillshaded and openness plots here can be ascribed an archaeological origin. Fields in the east of the study area are still under agricultural use and, here, there is some surface expression of no longer extant field boundaries resulting from the amalgamation of fields into larger parcels. To the south of Doncaster Road, large-scale shallow hollows may reflect some earlier mining activity. Part of Bella Wood, an ancient replanted woodland, falls within the south-eastern edge of the study area. A short length of possible bank is evident on the northern boundary of the wood where it coincides with the parish boundary but the only clear surface features under the woodland relate to the pattern of paths/tracks shown on Ordnance Survey mapping. There is good survival of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in Hickleton Park, but only the very western fringe falls into the search area.

Within the site boundary, the pattern of boundaries and tracks from the current small paddocks/allotments obscures the surface. The northernmost field is clear but, apart from the location of an electricity pole showing as a slight depression, there is no significant surface variation evident.

Air photographic assessment is likewise limited by the built-up nature of the study area, although older photos will have been available, allowing some features to be mapped in areas since developed. In the east of the search area are various (somewhat disconnected) elements

of potential late Iron Age or Romano-British field systems, likely related to the much more extensively mapped field systems further to the east on the Magnesian Limestone (Roberts *et al* 2010). A series of such boundaries are mapped immediately north of, and running into, the site area. These are on a different alignment to the enclosure-period boundaries shown on earlier mapping of this area and therefore potentially represent part of much earlier field systems.

6 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE

A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken by Mark Stenton of ArchHeritage on 24th May 2021. The viewpoints of the photographs used in the report are shown in Figure 8.

The Site comprises a grassed field at the north-west, a complex of former allotments in the central area and an area of former allotments that have reverted to scrub at the south. Access into the northern field is via a large breach where fences have been removed along the Lockwood Road boundary (Plate 1). Outgrown hedges and the remains of wooden and barbed wire fences survive along the remainder of this part of the site boundary (Plate 2). The few remaining hawthorns along this perimeter may be remnants of the 1767 enclosure boundary.

Ground cover throughout the field is grass and scrub; ground level varies across the plot, with a gentle slope toward the north and north-east (Plates 1 and 3). The field was formerly used as a paddock, although no shelters or troughs remained *in situ* at the time of the site visit. The former Marist convent and the Grade II-listed Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene are visible from this part of the Site (Plate 3).

Fences have replaced the majority of an enclosure field boundary that was once present at the eastern end of the field. A small number of hawthorns at the fence's northern edge may be remnants of the former boundary. The fences secure a paddock that extends to a wooded area in the eastern part of the Site. Horses were present in the paddock and the area could only be inspected visually during the walkover survey (Plate 4).

A gated entrance that provides access from St. Mary's Road into the eastern part of the Site was locked at the time of the site visit. While the rear boundaries of several allotments were visible from the site boundary (Plate 5), tree cover and dense vegetation prevented the wooded area at the eastern edge of the Site from being inspected visually. The large building that was shown in this part of the Site on the 1983 and 1991 OS maps has been demolished.

Access into the central and southern parts of the Site is available via a snicket adjacent to no.1 Kathleen Street. A gate opens onto the track that was shown at this location on the 1930 OS map (Plate 6). On the south side of the track, the land that was shown as allotments on the 1906 OS map has reverted to dense scrub (Plates 7 and 10). Ground surface in the latter area is uneven, with a rising slope to the west. Dense vegetation appears to obscure a bund that runs parallel with parts of the south side of the track. This feature may be the remains of the allotment plot boundary that was shown on the 1906 OS map. Some fly-tipping has occurred in this part of the Site, while a concrete slab appears to be the floor of a former stable. Several viewpoints towards the Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene are available when looking west from this part of the Site.

Numerous allotments remain extant on the north side of the track. None of the allotment interiors were accessible and could only be inspected visually, from the track. While several of

allotments appear to have been vacated only recently (Plates 8 and 12), others are overgrown with vegetation and appear to have been disused for decades (Plate 9). Sheds, brick structures, caravans, land divisions and other associated allotment features survive in many of the plots (Plates 14, 15, 16).

Two plots at the west end of the track have reverted to scrub. These areas were inaccessible at the time of the site visit, due to the presence of tethered horses in the open area at the terminus of the track (Plate 13). On the north side of the track's terminus, a plot containing two caravans and various disused features was inaccessible due to the presence of a guard dog (Plate 16).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present is based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. **The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence.**

7.1.1 *Prehistoric and Roman*

No direct evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity is recorded within the Site. However, cropmark features in the field that occupies the northern part of the Site may be the remains of field boundaries from these periods. Similar, but previously unrecorded remains, may also be present in this area. The lack of deep ground disturbance within the field suggests that any such remains may survive in good condition.

Within the field in the northern part of the Site, the archaeological potential for the prehistoric, particularly Iron Age, and Roman periods is considered to be **moderate**. Archaeological evaluation to the east of the Site found that the remains of a prehistoric and/or Romano-British droveway were present at a shallow depth below the modern ground surface. Given the century of ground disturbance associated with the former allotments, the archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Roman periods in the remainder of the Site is therefore considered to be **low**. The heritage significance of any prehistoric and Roman assets that may be present is also considered to be **low**.

7.1.2 *Medieval*

The Site is likely to have been in agricultural use as commons during the medieval period. No upstanding ridge and furrow is recorded within the Site or its immediate area and any archaeological remains associated with medieval agriculture are likely to be low-level features relating to land division and drainage, perhaps with the bases of former furrows. Should the land have been open pasture in this period, the remains of levelled ridge and furrow will not be present. Small items deposited through casual loss may also be present.

The archaeological potential for the medieval period is considered to be **low**. The heritage significance of any assets from this period that may be present is also considered to be **low**.

7.1.3 *Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries*

The Site remained in agricultural use during the early post-medieval period and was enclosed from commons in the 1760s. The Site appears to have been sub-divided into three large plots;

these remained extant throughout the remainder of the 18th century. Outgrown hawthorns along Lockwood Road, immediately to the north of the former convent and a small part of a plot boundary along the north-east edge of the field may be remnants of the 18th-century enclosure boundaries. The remainder of the enclosure boundaries were removed in the 20th century. Archaeological remains associated with early post-medieval agriculture are likely to be low-level features relating to land division and drainage. Small items deposited through casual loss may also be present.

The archaeological potential and heritage significance for the 16th to 18th centuries are both considered to be **low**.

7.1.4 *Nineteenth century*

The Site remained in agricultural use throughout the 19th century. It is not clear if the land was in use as arable or pasture in this period. No buildings are known to have stood within the Site and the field boundaries that had been established at the time of enclosure remained extant. Any archaeological remains from this period are likely to be low-level agricultural features relating to land division and drainage, perhaps with small items deposited through casual loss.

The archaeological potential for the 19th-century is considered to be **low**. The heritage significance of any 19th-century assets is also considered to be **low**.

7.1.5 *Modern*

Allotment gardens were created in the majority of the Site between 1906 and 1930. A small number of greenhouses and paths were present during that period. Numerous sheds, small brick buildings and further greenhouses and paths stood within the allotments by 1956. The majority of these had been removed by 1983, although some remain extant at the present day. Many of these features are in poor condition. Only shallow ground disturbance is likely to have occurred in relation to the digging of the allotment plots and the construction of the various buildings. In addition to the upstanding structures, the foundations, footings, bases of walls and former floor surface associated with demolished buildings may survive. The north-west part of the Site remained part of a field throughout this period.

The archaeological potential and heritage significance for the modern period are both considered to be **low**.

8 CONCLUSIONS

Three linear cropmark features are recorded in the field that occupies the northern part of the Site. On morphological grounds, these appear to be the remains of Iron Age and/or Romano-British field boundaries. The lack of deep ground disturbance within the field suggests that these features may survive in good condition. Similar, but previously unrecorded remains, may also survive in this area. Cropmark features within the wider search area indicate that the Site formed part of a wider agricultural landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Any surviving remains in the northern field will be subject to direct adverse impact by the development.

There is no direct evidence of land use within the Site during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. However, the Site was enclosed from commons in the mid-18th century and is

therefore likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Any archaeological remains from these periods that may be present are likely to be low-level agricultural features relating to land division and drainage. Small items deposited through casual loss may also be present.

Following enclosure in the 1760s, the Site remained in agricultural use into the early 20th century. Three large fields that were created by the enclosure process remained extant throughout this period. However, only scant remnants of the enclosure boundaries survive at the present day.

Allotment gardens were created in the majority of the Site in two phases, between 1906 and 1930. A small number of greenhouses and paths were present during that period, while numerous sheds, greenhouses and paths had been established within the allotments by 1956. The majority of these features had been removed by 1983, although some remain extant at the present day. Deep ground disturbance is unlikely to have occurred in relation to the construction of the various allotment features or digging within the various plots. This is supported by recent geotechnical investigations which identified topsoil to a depth of approximately 0.30m across the Site. In addition to the remaining upstanding structures, the foundations, footings, bases of brick walls and former floor surfaces relating to the demolished allotment buildings may survive. The north-west part of the Site remained part of a field throughout this period.

Within the field in the northern part of the Site, the archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Roman periods is considered to be moderate. The heritage significance of any assets from these periods that may be present is considered to be low. For all periods, the archaeological potential and heritage significance for the remainder of the Site are considered to be low.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Documents

1767 Bolton Upon Dearne and Goldthorpe enclosure award (BA A/1442/K)

1838 Bolton Upon Dearne and Goldthorpe tithe apportionment (BA A/3533/X)

Historic maps and plans

1771 Thomas Jefferys map of Yorkshire

1797 John Tuke map of Yorkshire

1817 Christopher Greenwood map of Yorkshire

1838 Bolton Upon Dearne and Goldthorpe tithe map (BA A/3533/X)

1841 Ordnance Survey map first series map

1854 Ordnance Survey map

1892 Ordnance Survey map

1906 Ordnance Survey map

1930 Ordnance Survey map

1948 Ordnance Survey map

1956 Ordnance Survey map

1962 Ordnance Survey map

1967 Ordnance Survey map

1983 Ordnance Survey map

1991 Ordnance Survey map

Aerial imagery

CUCAP

Bing Maps: 2012

Britain From Above (www.britainfromabove.org.uk)

Google Earth: 2002, 2008, 2013, 2017, 2020

FIGURES

PLATES



Plate 1: Looking east into Site from Lockwood Road



Plate 2: Looking south-east along Lockwood Road site boundary



Plate 3: Looking south-west towards church and former convent



Plate 4: Paddock at centre-east of Site



Plate 5: Allotment boundaries, looking north-west from St. Mary's Road



Plate 6: Track shown on 1930 OS map, looking west towards church



Plate 7: Former allotments, looking south towards Main Street



Plate 8: Former allotments, north side of track



Plate 9: Former allotments, north side of track



Plate 10: Former allotments, south side of track



Plate 11: Looking east along track towards Kathleen Street



Plate 12: Former allotment, north side of track



Plate 13: Looking west towards terminus of track



Plate 14: Remains of shed, former allotments



Plate 15: Remains of former allotment buildings



Plate 16: Former allotments, north side of track

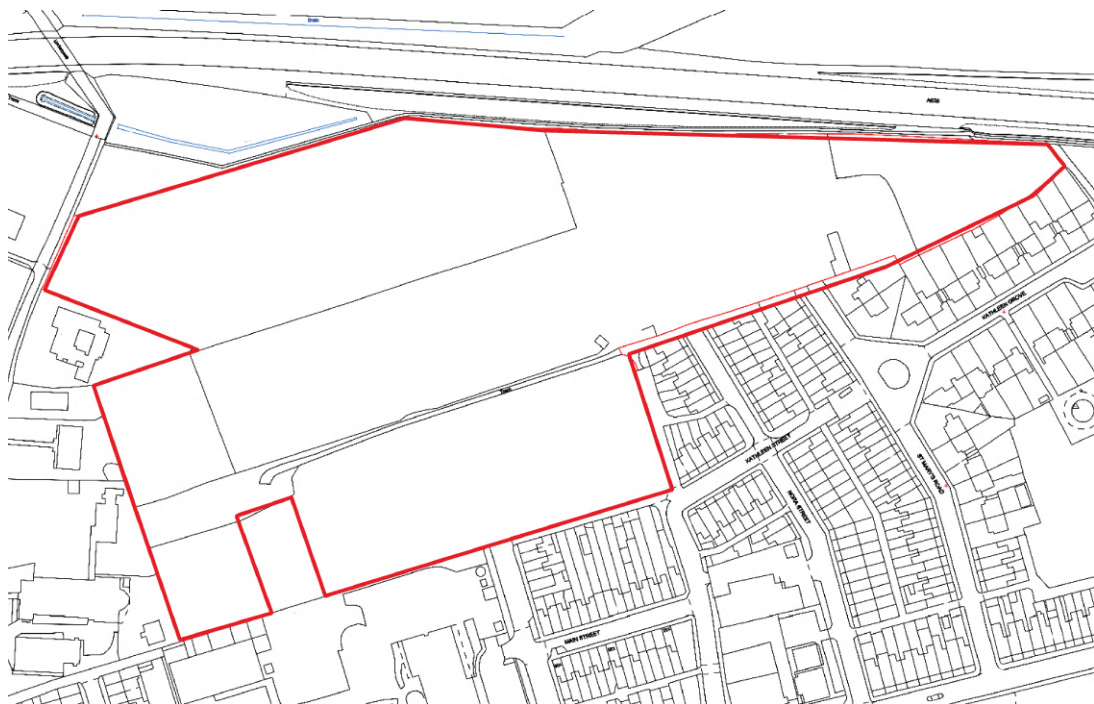
APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

SMR: Sites and Monuments Record

NHLE: National Heritage List for England

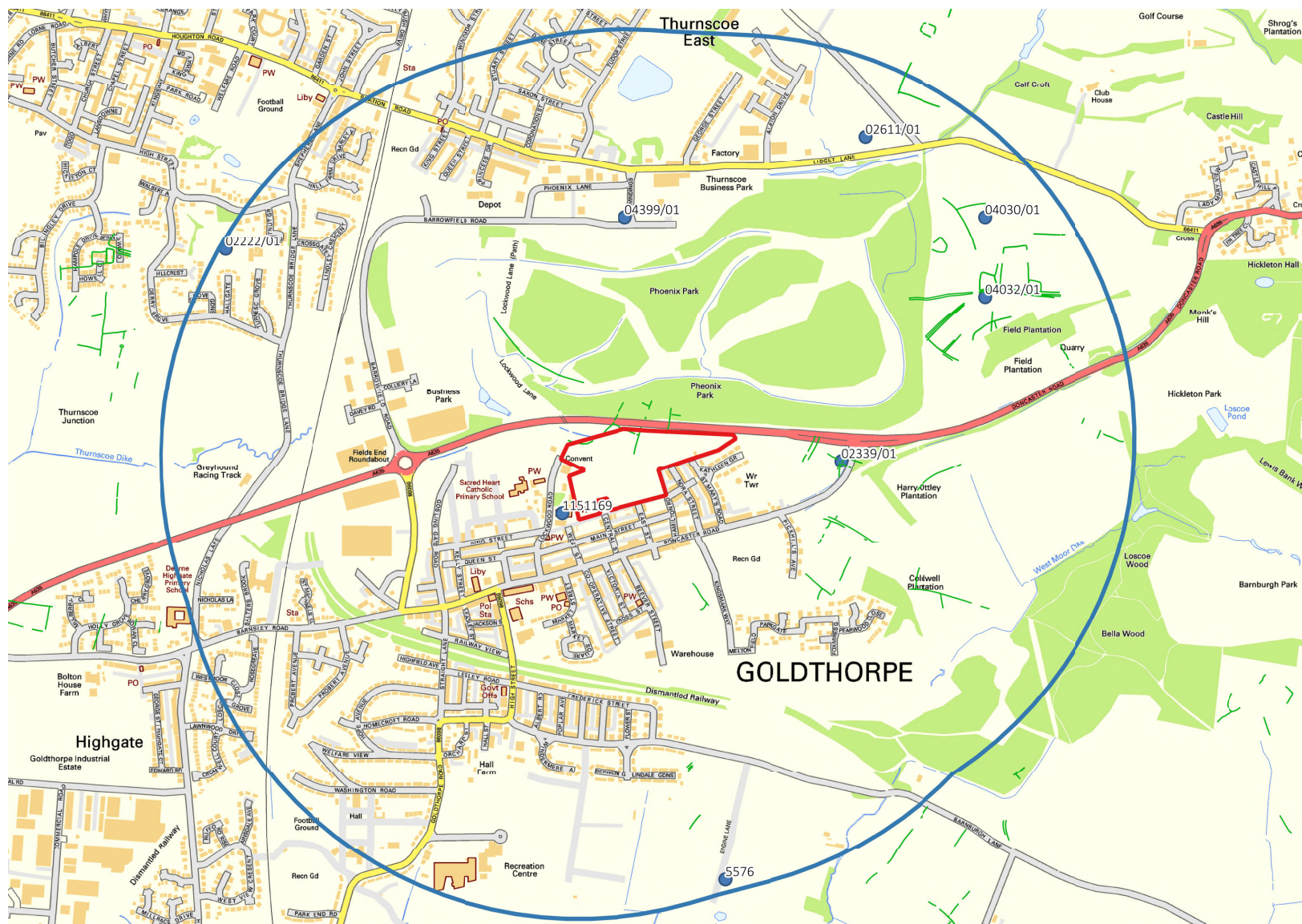
PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

Source ID	Name	Summary	NGR
SMR 02611	Roman coin	<i>Sestertius</i> of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-164) found near Lidgett Lane, Hickleton	SE 471 055
SMR 04399	Hickleton Main Colliery	Hickleton Main Colliery, sunk in 1895, closed 1988. Site cleared.	SE 4650 0530
SMR 2339	Enclosure and droveway	Iron Age or Roman enclosure and droveway, visible as cropmark features on aerial photographs. Truncated by Doncaster Road. Site now beneath new road junction.	SE 47040 04690
SMR 04030	Enclosure and linear feature	Iron Age or Roman enclosure and linear feature droveway, visible as cropmark features on aerial photographs.	SE 47400 05100
SMR 04032	Enclosure and unclassified features	Iron Age or Roman enclosure and unclassified features near Field Plantation, visible as cropmark features on aerial photographs.	SE 4740 0510
SMR 05576	Fire Engine (site of)	Site of Fire Engine, a steam engine shown on Jefferys' 1771 map, with an adjacent cluster of pits. Housed in an engine house by time of 1838 tithe map and 1854 OS map. Not shown on 1892 OS map. Irregular earthworks and masonry to south may be an alternative location or that of a second steam engine.	SE 4674 0364
SMR 02222 NHLE 1287037	Thurnscoe Hall	Thurnscoe Hall, constructed for Thomas Shirecliffe, between 1670 and 1701. Grade II listed building.	SE 4550 0522
NHLE 1151169	Church of St. John & St. Mary Magdalene	Church of St. John & St. Mary Magdalene. Constructed between 1914 and 1916. Grade II listed building.	SE 46352 04559
PAS SWYOR- 4FEF7E	Lead alloy button	Lead alloy button. Post-medieval	-
PAS SWYOR- 9E9B0E	Coin hoard	Silver coin hoard. 95 post-medieval coins, all but four of which are Scottish currency.	-

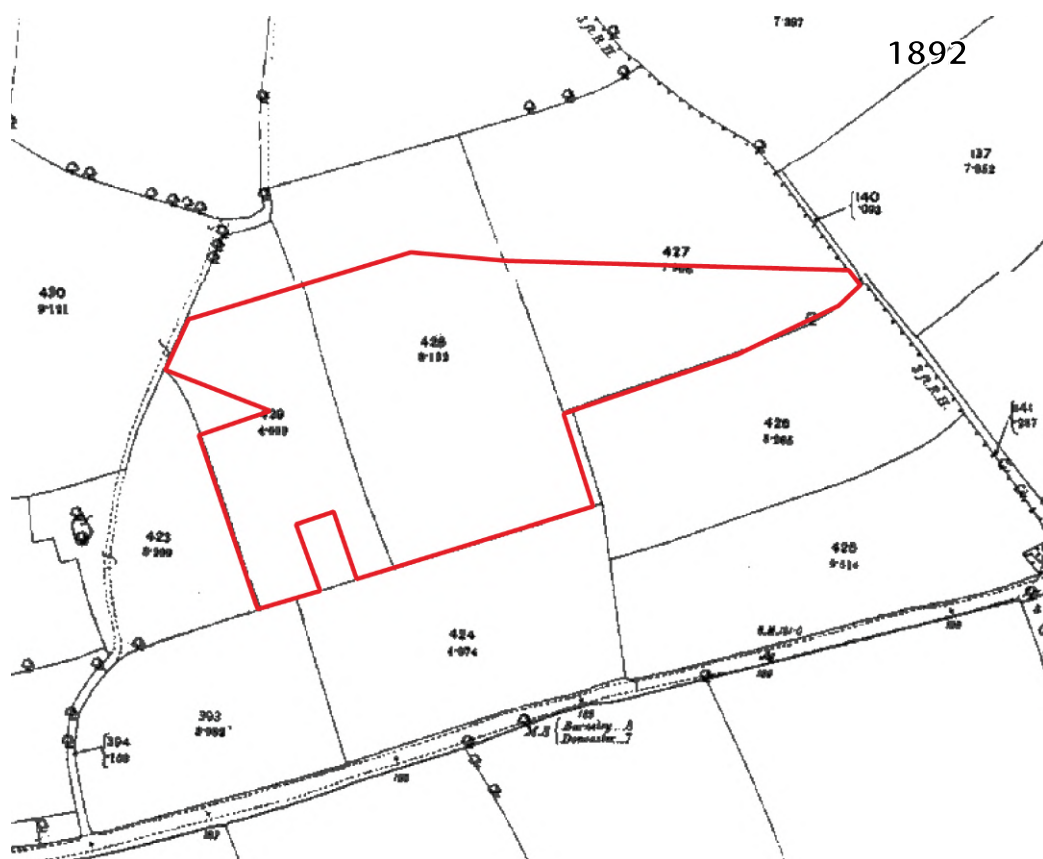
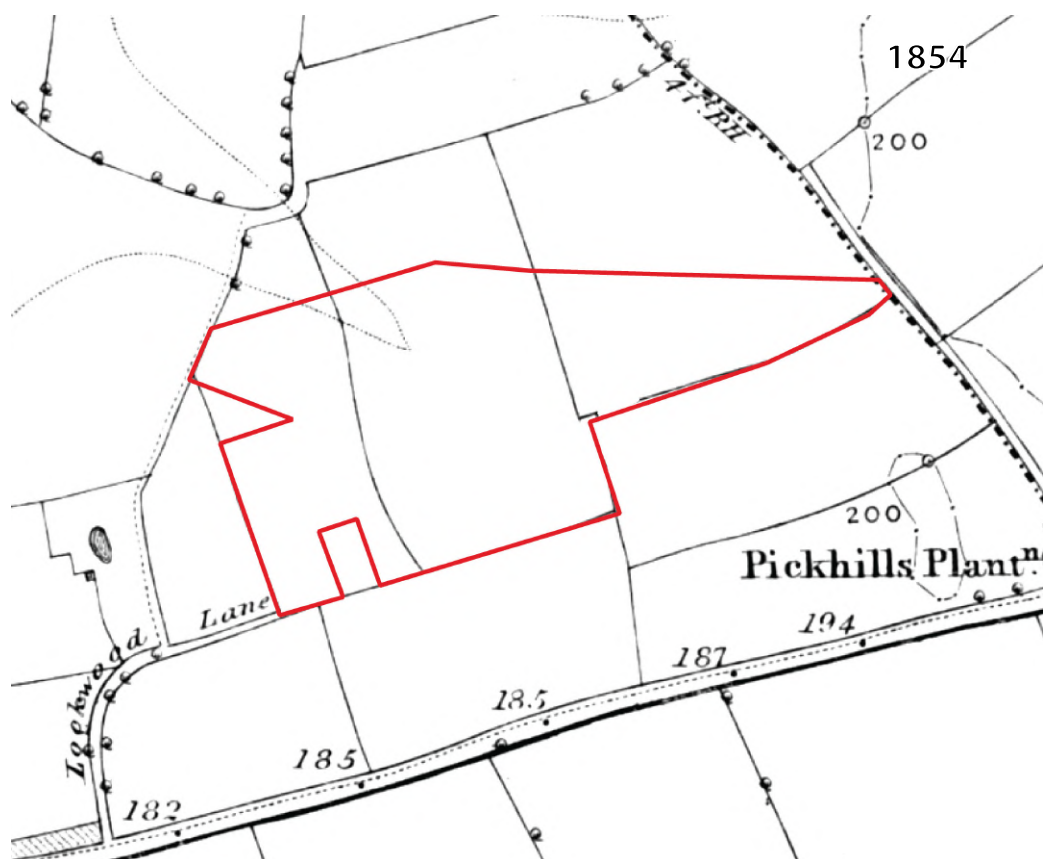


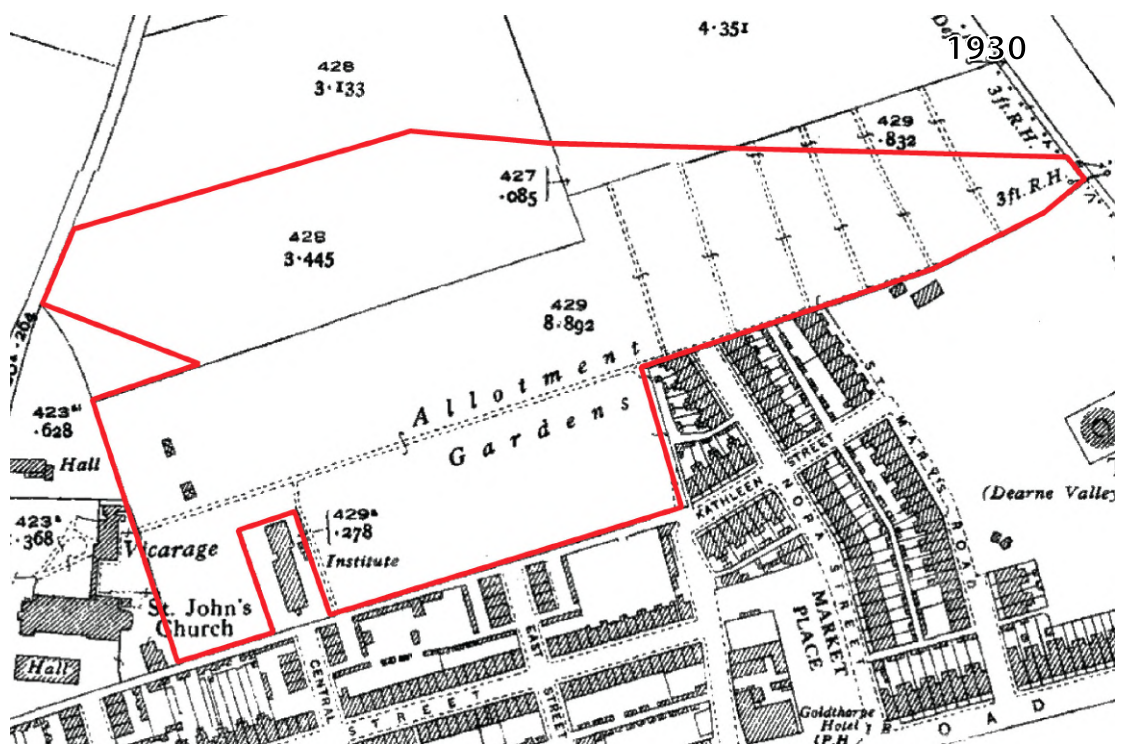
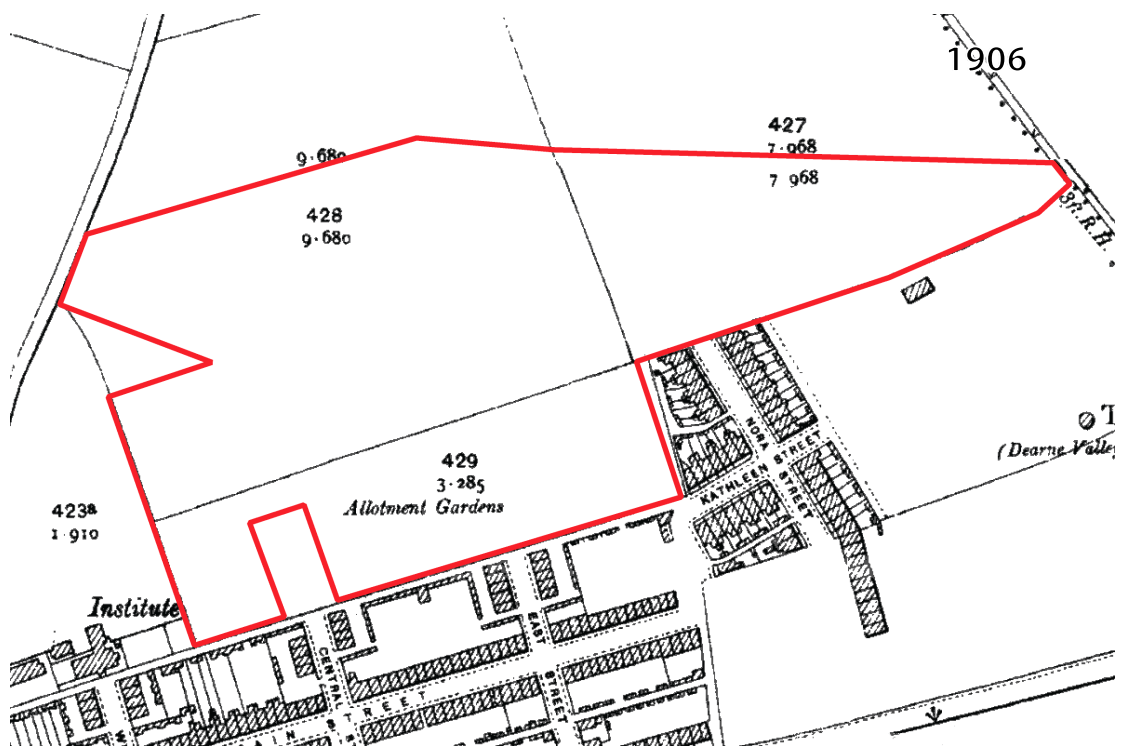
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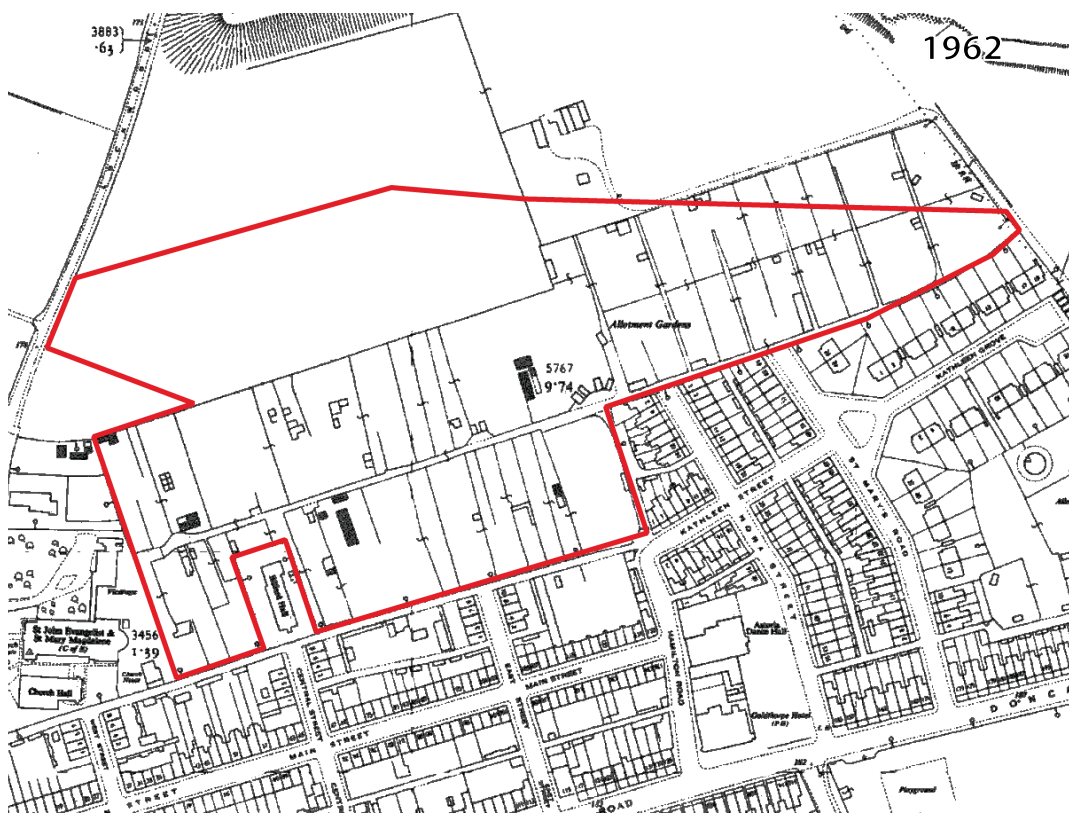
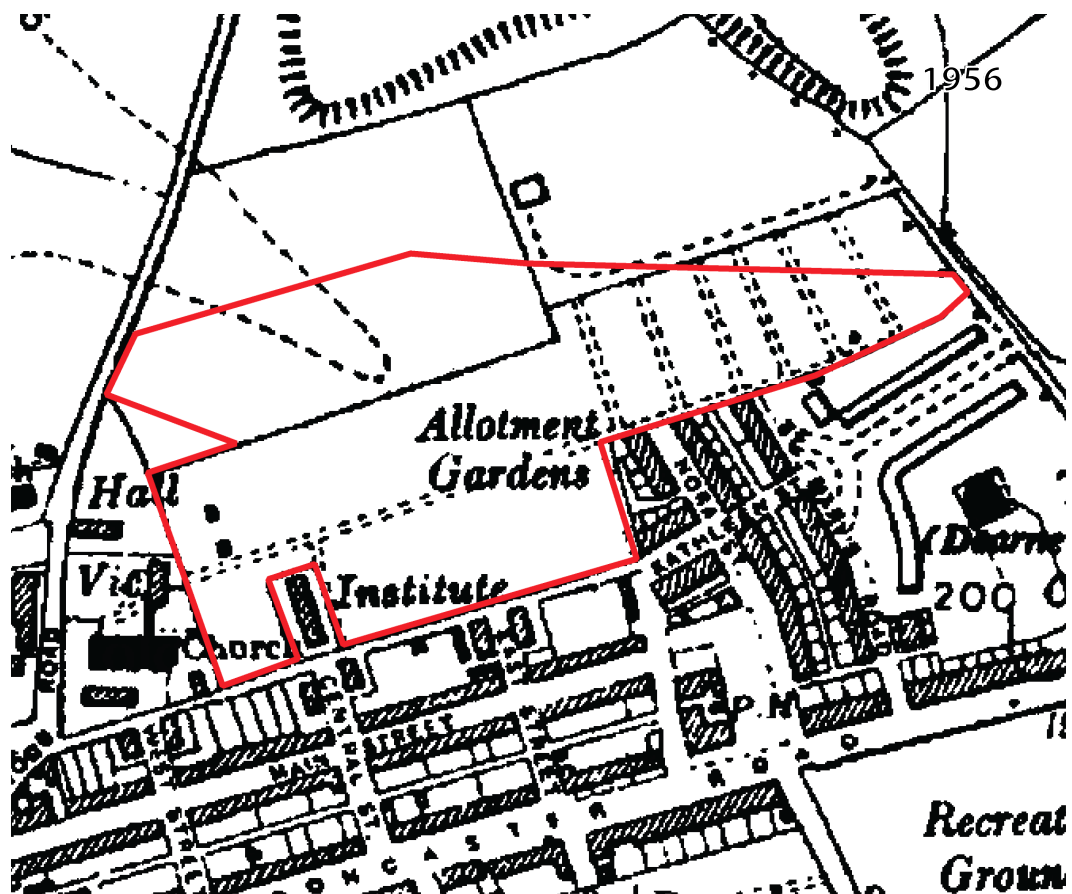
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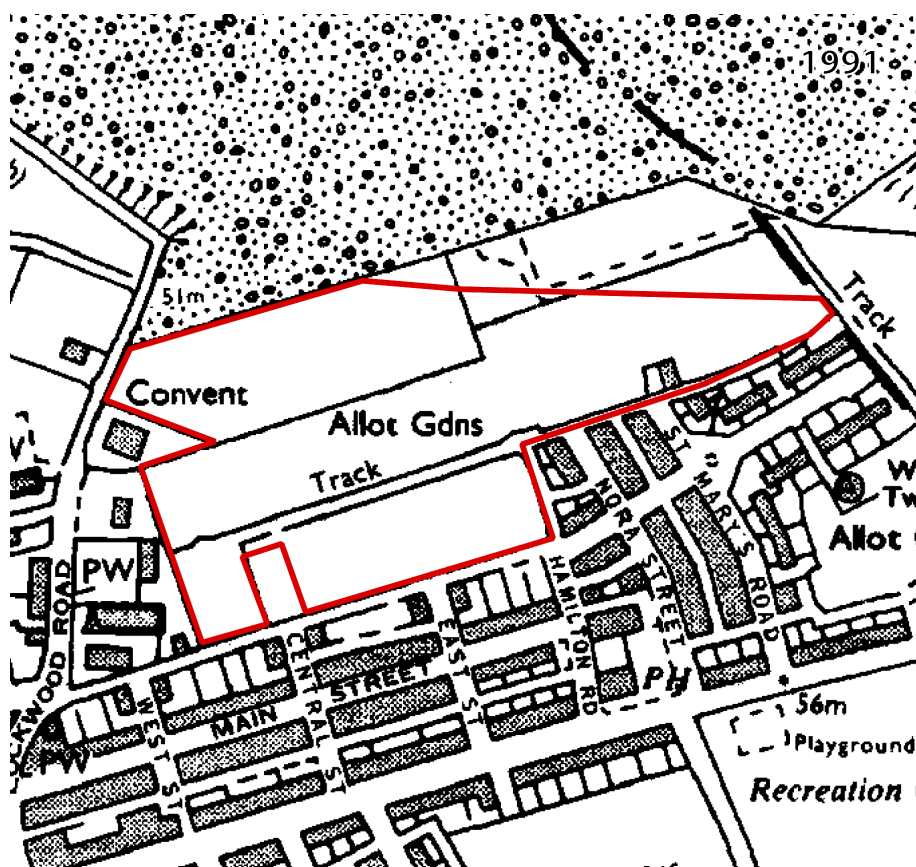
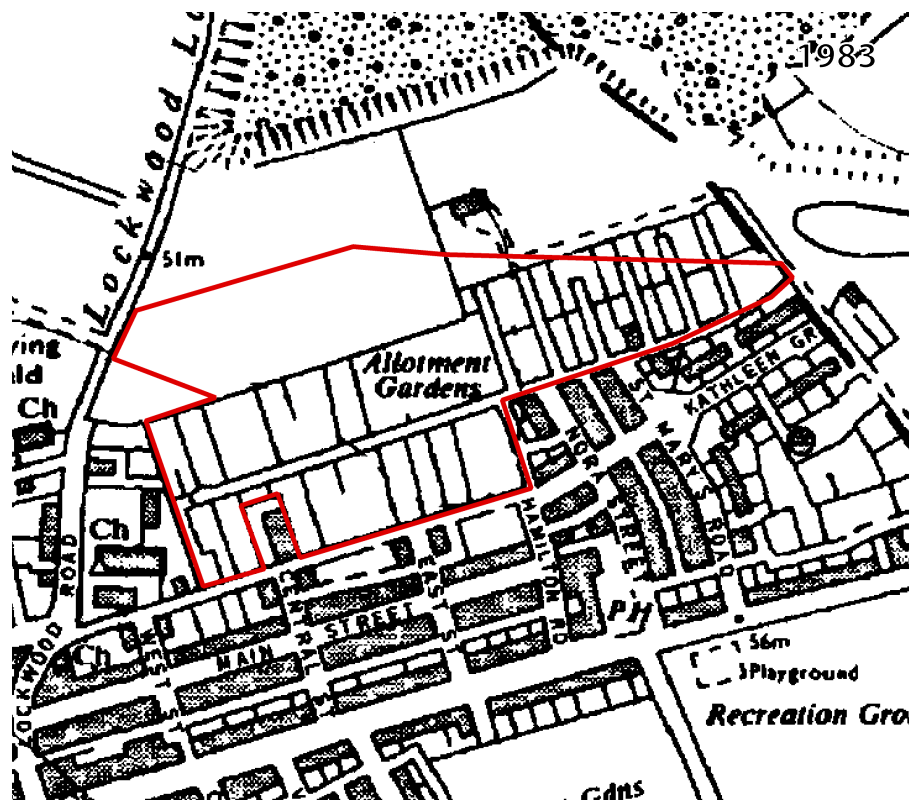
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