

An Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment for Land off Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire



ARS Ltd Report 2018/173

October 2018

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Prepared on behalf of: W. Redmile & Sons Ltd

Date of compilation: October 2018

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Planning Reference: 2018/ENQ/00326 (Pre-planning)

Local Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough
Council

Site central NGR: SE 46137 03849

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by W. Redmile & Sons Ltd to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) for a plot of land off Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for a new housing development. Following pre-application consultations with the Local Authority, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) Planning Archaeologist requested the production of an archaeological DBA drawing together the full range of available sources in order to understand the potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive at the site, as well as to rule out any areas with no archaeological potential.

The assessment identified that there is little archaeological potential within the southern field of the PDA due to the impacts of the construction of the Dearneside Comprehensive School in the 1930s, and its recent demolition. However, there is the potential for buried remains associated with the Second World War air raid shelters depicted on historic mapping immediately adjacent to the school to survive.

The PDA is located within an area that was densely populated during the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, and there is the potential for buried features associated with the wider landscape of enclosures and field boundaries of the 'brickwork' field systems of this period that are ubiquitous in the region to survive. This is particularly likely in the northern part of the PDA where it is thought that there has been relatively little disturbance. It is noteworthy that the buildings immediately to the north-west of the PDA are within the historic core of the settlement and are part of Hall Farm, and the short cul-de-sac leading to this farm is named Hall Road. Moreover the former field that occupied the central part of the PDA is named as 'Pigeon Cote Croft' which indicates that there was once a pigeon/dovecote in this vicinity, which is suggestive of a high status residence. This raises the possibility that a hall or manor house of possible medieval origins may have once existed in the vicinity of the PDA, and archaeological remains associated with this could be present.

It is recommended that a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching be carried out within the northern area of the PDA to assess the survival of any below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Goldthorpe, and to assess the state of preservation of buried remains associated with the buildings depicted on the early historic mapping. Evaluation trenching should also be undertaken to assess the survival of the air raid shelters that are known to have existed immediately to the north of the footprint of the school. Should the development proceed, once the dense vegetation within the northern part of the PDA has been removed, it would also be appropriate to carry out archaeological strip, map and sample excavation to further record any significant surviving archaeological remains as part of a mitigation strategy prior to the commencement of any development works. This would ensure that any features associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British brickwork field systems and settlement remains could be adequately recorded, along with any other phases of activity for which evidence might be present. Should the development proceed, the upstanding walls that are present within the north-eastern area of the PDA will also require recording to a level to be agreed with SYAS.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by W. Redmile & Sons Ltd to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) for a plot of land off Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for a new housing development. Following pre-application consultations with the Local Authority, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) Planning Archaeologist requested the production of an archaeological DBA drawing together the full range of available sources in order to understand the potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive at the site, as well as to rule out any areas with no archaeological potential.

1.2 Site description

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is c.3.39 ha in area, centred at NGR SE 46137 03849. It is bounded to the west by Goldthorpe Road, to the south by the access road to The Dearne High School, to the north by the curtilages of buildings off Orchard Street, Hall Street and Barnburgh Lane, and to the east by agricultural fields. The PDA occupies a gentle south-facing slope falling from c.36m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north to c.26m aOD at the south.

The southern part of the PDA was formerly occupied by the Dearneside Comprehensive School and is currently occupied by a large field used as rough grazing (Photographs 1-10), with a triangular fenced off area at the north-east surrounding an overgrown mound which is currently inaccessible. There are three further parcels of land within the northern part of the PDA, including an area to the north-west fronting on to Goldthorpe Road which was formerly occupied by the Buxton Arms Hotel and is currently partially under hardstanding (Photograph 11), with areas of dense scrub, and which also contains a large mound of soil overgrown with scrub (Photographs 12 and 13). This area was not accessible at the time of the site visit. Immediately to the east of this is the curtilage of a derelict cottage (Photographs 14 and 15), and to the east of this is an open area of waste ground which is traversed by two east-west oriented pathways. This area is largely overgrown with scrub (Photographs 16-18), and trees are well established in the central area and at the north-west. The whole area is littered with dumped material (Photographs 19, 31 and 33) and the remains of bonfires (Photograph 30) and this has resulted in the ground having a very uneven appearance, as is evident in the Lidar digital terrain model (Figures 5 and 6).

1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the majority of the PDA comprises *Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone* of the *Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation*, and there is also a band of *Sandstone* of the *Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation* extending across the northern part of the PDA. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2018).

The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the BARDSEY Soil Association (713a), which are cambic stagnogley soils, which have a distinct topsoil and occur widely in lowland England over tills and soft argillaceous rocks (SSEW 1983b, 5). These soils form over



Carboniferous mudstone with interbedded sandstone, and are characterised as *‘Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged loamy over clayey and fine silty soils over soft rock. Some well drained coarse loamy soils over harder rock’* (SSEW 1983b, 17).

Geotechnical investigations undertaken within the PDA have identified broken ground in the south-eastern corner of the site which is indicative of partially collapsed coal workings (Eastwood & Partners 2018, 27).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aims of this assessment are to produce a report detailing any archaeological potential of the PDA, and to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon any buried and upstanding archaeological remains, historic buildings, the historic landscape and the settings of nationally designated assets and to assess their significance. The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- ♦ To collate and assess existing information about the historic environment within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and any upstanding buildings/structures within the PDA.
- ♦ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ♦ To assess, where possible from the available sources, the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

The DBA was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014), and *Model Brief for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* provided by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS 2014), and in accordance with Government policy on the historic environment contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The approach to the assessment of significance is that set out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), which states that the significance of heritage assets derives from the ‘heritage values’ that they possess, which may be *evidential*, *historical* (either *illustrative* or *associative*), *aesthetic* or *communal*. Reference is also made to ‘heritage significance’ as described in the NPPF, which is defined 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 asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’* (DCLG 2018, 71).



3.1 Study Area

The study area adopted for this assessment comprises a 1.1km off-set from the red-line boundary of the PDA, as recommended by the SYAS Archaeological Records Officer. The extent of the 1.1km study area is depicted by a dark blue polygon on Figure 1.

3.2 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ♦ The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) for information regarding known archaeological remains, Historic Landscape Characterisation, and previous archaeological investigations within the study area.
- ♦ The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by Historic England Archives at Swindon for information regarding archaeological assets and investigations collated at a national level, and also an air photograph (AP) cover search (Appendix 5). As no new air photographs had been taken since the Magnesian Limestone NMP was undertaken it was not necessary to carry out any further AP mapping.
- ♦ The online National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by Historic England for information regarding designated assets, as well as their downloadable GIS datasets of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest, Registered Battlefields, World Heritage Sites and Heritage Assets at Risk.
- ♦ Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library for any historic maps, documents or literature relevant to the study area.
- ♦ Barnsley Archives and Discovery Centre for any historic maps, documents or literature relevant to the study area.
- ♦ The Borthwick Institute at the University of York for the relevant tithe map and apportionment.
- ♦ An Envirocheck Historic Mapping Report for historical Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.
- ♦ The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50-WMS).
- ♦ Environment Agency Lidar DSM and DTM data at 1m resolution.
- ♦ Google Earth and Bing maps for historical and recent satellite imagery.
- ♦ The Soil Survey of England and Wales 1:250 000 Soil Map and Legend.
- ♦ Any other relevant books and journals that have been identified in the course of the data collection.
- ♦ A walkover survey to validate the results of the baseline data collection, to identify whether hitherto unrecorded sites may survive within the development area and to assess present land-use and conditions. This was undertaken in fine weather on the 5th October 2018.



4 BASELINE DATA

4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1 The Prehistoric Periods

The activity of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic populations is intrinsically difficult to detect in the archaeological record, although flint artefacts, evidence for ephemeral activities such as hearths and post-built structures, faunal remains and palaeoenvironmental information provide indicators of human activity during these periods. South Yorkshire is towards the northern extent of known European Late Palaeolithic activity, and is an area in and around which some of the few examples of such sites dating to this period have been found, all of which date to the period following the Devensian Glaciation (Manby 2003, 31). However there are no known Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites or findspots within the study area, but Mesolithic activity may be attested in the wider region at Hickleton, c.2.1km to the north-east of the study area, where retouched flint flakes of possible Mesolithic date have been recovered from a ploughed field (SMR 01908/01).

There is limited evidence for Neolithic settlement in South Yorkshire, although the continued production of lithic artefacts, the onset of pottery production, and the construction of funerary and ceremonial monuments means that this period has a greater archaeological visibility than those which preceded it. The Neolithic monuments that are known in South Yorkshire are mainly located on the Magnesian Limestone some distance from the study area, such as the long cairns at Sprotborough and Edlington Wood c.5.6km to the east and 9.1km to the south-east respectively (Manby *et al.* 2003, 97).

There is also a paucity of evidence for Bronze Age activity in South Yorkshire compared with the wider region, and there has been a noteworthy failure to identify features thought to date from the period from air photographs (Roberts *et al.* 2010, 40). There are dense distributions of Beaker finds from the Yorkshire Wolds to the north of the study area, with outliers on the Tabular Hills, Cleveland Hills, Magnesian Limestone belt north of South Yorkshire and in the Craven uplands (Manby *et al.* 2003). Similarly, to the south-west of the study area on the Millstone Grit of the eastern Peak District of Derbyshire, there is a concentration of Bronze Age remains such as barrows, field systems, stone circles and ring cairns (Barnatt 2000). Despite this dearth of Bronze Age material, there is a growing corpus of identified Bronze Age barrows in the region, and Beaker finds from Rossington and collared urn burials at Doncaster hint at more widespread activity in the surrounding area (Roberts *et al.* 2010, 40). There are no known known Bronze Age sites or findspots within the study area, but there is a historical reference to three small tumuli which existed on the common close to the village of Barnborough prior to its enclosure, c.600m to the north-east of the study area (SMR 01214/01). A geophysical survey at Bolton House Farm in 1997 (ESY206) also identified a ring ditch c.1km to the west of the PDA which pre-dated a driveway of likely Iron Age/Romano-British date, and the possibility that this could be a barrow ditch of Bronze Age date cannot be discounted (ASWYAS 2007).

There are no other known Bronze Age or Early to Mid-Iron Age sites or findspots within the study area or its immediate environs.

4.1.2 The Late Iron Age and Romano-British Periods

There is a great increase in evidence for human activity during Late Iron Age in the South Yorkshire region, indicating the presence of agricultural communities living in dispersed enclosed farmsteads with appended nucleated fields. This extensive network of cropmarks was first identified in the 1970s by air photography (Riley 1980), and this system of land division continued across West and South Yorkshire down into north Nottinghamshire. Although the rarity of local Iron Age pottery styles precludes any fine grained dating of these settlement areas, it is thought that these enclosures and field systems have their origins in the Late Iron Age, but continued to be used and expanded throughout the Roman period. It is considered that the arrival of the Romans resulted in negligible change to the native way of life of the Brigantian and Corieltavian tribes of the region, and there is no evidence of significant adoption of Roman material culture until the later Roman period (Roberts *et al.* 2010, 55).

Settlement enclosures and field systems of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods are the most common component of the archaeological record of the wider region (Roberts *et al.* 2010, 55), and enclosures which are likely to date from this period have been identified from cropmarks within the study area as part of the Magnesian Limestone National Mapping Project (NMP). Some of these cropmarks at the western edge of the 1.1km study area (SMR 04823) were evaluated by geophysical survey and trenching as part of the Dearne Towns Link Road project, and the results confirmed the presence of what was interpreted as a droveway with two enclosures on its northern side (SMR Event ESY207). Further investigations undertaken as part of the same scheme at the eastern edge of the 1.1km study area identified features thought to be part of a droveway visible on air photographs, amidst further droveways and field boundaries mapped by the NMP (Figure 2).

Two other small enclosures visible on air photographs at the western edge of the 1.1km study area (SMR 03038/1) were investigated by geophysical survey at Bolton House Farm in 1997 (ESY206), and this confirmed the presence of a double-ditched trackway leading to a small square enclosure and two possible pits or hearths, as well as an undated, but apparently earlier ring ditch.

Further archaeological investigations (ESY210) were undertaken immediately west of Goldthorpe adjacent to Goldthorpe Industrial Estate including a geophysical survey in 2001 and trial trenching in 2003 in an area where cropmarks had already been identified. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of infilled ditches representing a small enclosure and a larger field system, and these were confirmed by the trenching. Although no dating evidence was forthcoming, it was assumed that these were of Iron Age/Romano-British date, forming part of the wider 'brickwork' system of field boundaries and enclosures (ASWYAS 2003).

Towards the south-western edge of the study area is a further droveway visible as a cropmark which is oriented north-east to south-west (SMR 0087/01), and perpendicular to this is another droveway mapped by the NMP which is traceable for some 820m. This droveway is heading directly towards the PDA, but visibility of this feature is lost some 670m from the edge of the PDA.



4.1.3 The Medieval Period

The place-name Goldthorpe is first recorded in the Domesday Book as *Guldetorp* and *Godetorp* and is thought to derive from the Old English personal name 'Golda' and the Old Norse 'thorpe' or 'outlying farmstead' (Smith 1961, 83-4). However, apart from the place-name itself, there is no known evidence for early medieval activity in the vicinity of Goldthorpe.

The Domesday survey records that prior to the Conquest, Siward had 10 bovates for the geld in Goldthorpe, and land for half a plough (Williams and Martin 1992, 794) and Oswulf had 5 carucates of land to the geld and four ploughs in Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe, a landholding which subsequently passed to Roger de Bully (*Ibid.*, 829, 866).

The medieval settlement core developed around the angle of the junction of Goldthorpe Lane and Barnburgh Lane, most extensively on the south-facing slope immediately to the south of Barnburgh Lane in the area to the north of the PDA. It is noteworthy that the buildings immediately to the north-west of the PDA are within this area and are part of Hall Farm, and the short *cul-de-sac* leading to the farm is named Hall Road. Moreover the former field that occupied the central part of the PDA is named as 'Pigeon Cote Croft' which indicates that there was once a pigeon/dovecote in this vicinity, which is suggestive of a high status residence. This raises the possibility that a hall or manor house of possible medieval origins may have once existed in the vicinity of the PDA, and archaeological remains associated with this (such as the foundations of a pigeon cote) could be present.

4.1.4 The Post-Medieval Period

The earliest identified map to depict the study area in any detail is Jeffreys' map of Yorkshire from 1771 (Figure 9). This schematically depicts a cluster of buildings around the junction of Goldthorpe Road and Barnburgh Lane immediately to the north of the PDA, which are potentially extending in to the PDA itself. In the area to the east of the PDA there is a cluster of possible pits adjacent to what is labelled 'Fire Engine', which is possibly a building housing an early coal-powered steam engine associated with mining (SMR 5576).

The earliest identified map to depict the PDA in detail is the Bolton township plan of 1818 (Figure 10) which shows the PDA as occupying parts of three rectilinear fields and part of another small enclosed area at the south-east. In the north-east corner of the central field a small square building is depicted adjacent to a small fenced off paddock which also contains a small square building, and there are two larger buildings within the PDA within an enclosed area to the south of a short *cul-de-sac* (Hall Street). A short distance to the south-west of the PDA, Goldthorpe Road is depicted as fanning out to form a triangular shaped green, whilst the main core of the village occupied that block of land immediately to the north of the PDA, with some of the buildings extending into it as described above, and more buildings to the west of Goldthorpe Road and to the north of Barnburgh Lane.

The Bolton upon Dearne with Goldthorpe tithe map of 1839 (Figure 11) illustrates that there had been little change in the village in the intervening years, and the only difference within the PDA is that the small square building in the north-eastern corner of the site was no longer depicted. The tithe apportionment (Table 1) records that all of the parcels of land within the PDA were under grass, but provides no details regarding the buildings which extended into the northern part of the PDA as these are all depicted upon the map as being



within parcel 242, named as 'Orchard'. It is possible that this was formerly an area occupied by an orchard associated with the putative hall that is thought to have been located in this vicinity. As discussed above, the central field (244) is named as 'Pigeon Cote Croft', and it is possible that the small building located within this field could have been the pigeon cote.

Table 1: Extract from the 1839 Bolton upon Dearne with Goldthorpe tithe apportionment

Parcel no.	Landowner	Occupier	Parcel name	State of cultivation
239	Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead	Joseph Johnson	Garden	Grass
240	Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead	Joseph Johnson	Garden Croft	Grass
242	Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead	Joseph Johnson	Orchard	Grass
244	Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead	Joseph Johnson	Pigeon Cote Croft	Grass
252	William Wharton Burdon Esquire, and Samuel Hood Inglefield and George ?Turtlife ?Boglier Esquires	Edmund Lockwood	Home Croft	Grass

The Ordnance Survey (OS) Old Series map of 1840 (Figure 12) also illustrates the settlement core extending into the northern part of the PDA, but no features are depicted across the rest of the site. The triangular plot of land to the southwest off Goldthorpe Road is labelled 'Goldthorpe Green', a name that is still used for this area of the village.

By the time of the 1854 OS 6 inch map (Figure 13), two ponds had appeared within the PDA, one in the westernmost field and one in the central field. The easternmost field had been sub-divided by a further field boundary, and three new small outbuildings had been constructed adjacent to the two larger buildings extending into the PDA at the north. The north-western corner of the PDA was by this time occupied by part of the curtilage of a building off Goldthorpe Road.

The next available OS map dates to 1892, and this depicts another new curtilage which had been created immediately to the east of the aforementioned one off Goldthorpe Road. The building at the northern end of this is outwith the PDA, but the westernmost pond within the PDA is occupying the southern end of its curtilage. There had also been some re-organisation of the buildings within the northern part of the PDA by this time. The possible pigeon cote identified above was no longer extant, nor were most of the other buildings that were formerly within the PDA. The western side of the northern part of the PDA was occupied by part of an enclosed area containing trees surrounded by walls which appeared to correspond to those depicted in this area on the earlier maps, and a small unroofed structure within the south-eastern corner of this enclosure may be the remains of a building depicted on the earlier maps. The area immediately to the east of this that was formerly occupied by buildings had been agglomerated into the central field, the eastern field had lost its subdivision, and the small enclosed area named as 'Garden' in the tithe apportionment at the south-eastern corner of the PDA was no longer extant.

4.1.5 The Modern Period

The PDA appeared unchanged on the 1906 OS map (Appendix 8), except for the removal of the structure in the north-western corner of the PDA, its northern and western walls now forming the boundary of the curtilage of the building to the west (later named as Hall Farm). By 1931, the Buxton Arms Hotel had been constructed within a newly created curtilage off Goldthorpe Road in the north-western part of the PDA, and two smaller enclosures had been created immediately to the east of this. The 1938 map then depicts the large school building occupying much of the southern half of the PDA. The 1961-2 map depicts a number of outbuildings associated with the school, including six air shelters in the area immediately to the north of the school. These shelters are not depicted on the 1976 OS map, but numerous outbuildings had been constructed to the west, north and east of the main school building, and the pond to the north had been infilled.

Little change is evident within the PDA on subsequent OS mapping apart from the appearance of a tennis court to the east of the school by 1993, by which time the school was also expanding into the area to the south of the PDA with new school buildings having been constructed to the south of the spine road first depicted here in 1961-2. By the time of the Google Earth satellite imagery from 2002 the school had been enlarged, with new extensions constructed to the north and east of the original school building. To the north, the location of the former pond had been colonised by trees by this time. By 2014, all of the school buildings had been demolished and the footprint of the school landscaped, and the PDA remains in this state today.

4.2 Designated Assets

On-Site

There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA.

Off-Site

There is one designated heritage asset within the wider 1.1km study area, comprising the Grade II Listed *Church of St John and St Mary Magdalene* (NHLE 1151169) which is located on the opposite side of the village to the PDA, c.610m to the north.

4.3 Non-Designated Assets

4.3.1 Archaeological Remains

On-Site

There is one archaeological heritage asset recorded on the NRHE within the PDA, as detailed in Table 2 below. There are no heritage assets recorded within the PDA on the SMR. The heritage asset recorded on the NRHE is depicted by a blue polygon on Figure 3.

Table 2: Non-designated archaeological remains located within the PDA

NRHE ID	Description
	20th Century air raid shelters
1431398	20th Century air raid shelters are visible as structures on air photographs. The shelters are all in the grounds of schools in Dearne and lie at SE 4627 0431, SE 4535 0434, SE 4614 0383 and SE 4605 0372.

In addition to the above, a number of features of potential archaeological interest were identified within the PDA as a result of the map regression exercise undertaken as part of this assessment. These are detailed in Table 3 below, and their locations are depicted by blue points on Figure 8.

Table 3: Features identified within the PDA during the map regression exercise

Project ID	Description
ARS1	A building is depicted at this location on the 1818 township plan, the 1839 tithe map and the 1854 OS map. The eastern and southern walls of this building may still be extant as part of ARS3.
ARS2	A building is depicted at this location on the 1818 township plan, the 1839 tithe map and the 1854 OS map, but not on any later mapping.
ARS3	Upstanding walls, some elements of which correspond with those depicted on the 1818 township map, for example the southern boundary wall and the east and south wall of building ARS1. The connecting wall was the western wall of a building that was first depicted on the 1892 OS map in the south-western corner of this enclosure, but by 1906 the eastern and southern walls of this building had been removed.
ARS4	A small outbuilding is depicted at this location on the 1854 OS map but not on any later mapping.
ARS5	A building is depicted at this location on the 1818 township map, the 1839 tithe map and the 1854 OS map, but not on any later mapping.
ARS6	A small rectangular building is depicted at this location on the 1854 OS map, but not on any later mapping.
ARS7	A small square building is depicted at this location on the 1854 OS map, but not on any later mapping.
ARS8	A square building is depicted at this location on the 1818 township plan, the 1839 tithe map and the 1854 OS map, but not on any later mapping. It is possible that this could be the pigeon cote that the field was named after (Pigeon Cote Croft).
ARS9	A pond is depicted at this location on the OS maps from 1854 to 1906 inclusive, but not on any later mapping.
ARS10	A pond is depicted at this location on the OS maps from 1854 to 1906 inclusive, but not on any later mapping.
ARS11a-f	Six air raid shelters are depicted at these locations on the 1962 OS map, but not on any later mapping. TP05 was excavated in the vicinity of ARS11d and identified a concrete floor at 0.9m BGL.
ARS12	The Dearnside Comprehensive School is depicted on the 1938 OS map, and These buildings were demolished before 2014

Off-Site

Within the wider 1.1km study area beyond the PDA, there are seven archaeological heritage assets recorded on the SMR, and also six recorded on the NRHE, both datasets being mutually exclusive. These are depicted in green and blue respectively on Figures 2 and 3, and further details are provided in Appendices 1 and 2.



4.3.2 Historic Buildings

On-Site

No elements of the built environment are recorded within the PDA on the SMR or NRHE; however the map regression and walkover survey identified the walls described in Table 4 below within the north-western corner of the PDA.

Table 4: Non-designated archaeological remains located within the PDA

Project ID	Description
ARS3	Upstanding walls, some elements of which correspond with those depicted on the 1818 township map, for example the southern boundary wall and the east and south wall of building ARS1. The connecting wall was the western wall of a building that was first depicted on the 1892 OS map in the south-western corner of this enclosure, but by 1906 the eastern and southern walls of this building had been removed.

Off-Site

There is one element of the historic built environment recorded in the wider 1.1km study area on the NRHE, comprising the Swinton and Ferrybridge Railway (NRHE 1374807). This is depicted by one of the blue lines on Figure 3 and further details are provided in Appendix 2.

4.3.3 Historic Landscape

The PDA straddles parts of four separate HLC units, as detailed in Table 5 below, and illustrated on Figure 4

Table 5: HLC types Located within the PDA

HLC ID	HLC broad type	HLC primary type	Name
HSY3275	Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields	Smallage Lane, Treeton, Rotherham
HSY7313	Institutional	School	The Dearne High School, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7314	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Leisure Centre	Playing fields and leisure centre, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7315	Residential	Terraced Housing	Historic core of Goldthorpe, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7316	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Planned estates, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley

Off-Site

In total there are 62 HLC units within the study area, details of which can be found in Appendix 4. The locations of these HLC units are illustrated on Figure 4.

5 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

It is predicted that the proposed development could result in the following impacts upon the historic environment:

- ♦ Removal or truncation of heritage assets during site clearance (e.g. removal of vegetation, erection of fencing, traffic movement, topsoil stripping).
- ♦ Truncation or total destruction of heritage assets during construction.
- ♦ The removal of elements of the historic landscape resulting in a change of historic landscape character.

The report on the geotechnical investigations undertaken within the PDA (Eastwood and Partners 2018) provides useful information regarding the depth of disturbance associated with previous activity within the PDA, most notably the construction and demolition of the former school and associated structures. The depths of made ground recorded within the trial pits excavated within the PDA have been reproduced on Figure 7 to illustrate this. Within the central and western part of the southern area of the PDA, in the vicinity of the former school building, re-worked topsoil was overlying demolition rubble to a depth of 0.40m, whilst within the footprint of the school itself, deep made ground with depths of between 2.00m and 3.40m was encountered beneath the demolition layer (Eastwood & Partners 2018, 22). A number of brick walls and footings were also encountered in a number of the trial holes in the vicinity of the school building, and these have been interpreted as basements associated with the school or over-deepening due to the presence of surface coal seams (Eastwood & Partners 2018, 24). Two trial pits were excavated in the vicinity of the former air raid shelters depicted on the 1961-2 OS map. TP05 encountered a concrete surface at 0.90m below ground level (BGL), and this may indicate that these shelters were semi-sunk with concrete floors. However TP05A was excavated further to the east, but still in the vicinity of the shelters, and this only recorded 1.00m of made ground.

It is also noteworthy that none of the trial pits in the northern area encountered made ground to any great depth, but just identified 0.30m to 0.50m of reworked topsoil. This indicates that this area could be little disturbed, although it is clear from the visual inspection and the Lidar data that there are discrete areas where a significant build-up of superficial dumped material is apparent. It is evident that this waste ground has attracted fly tipping in recent years, but as this area is close to the medieval core of the village there is a distinct possibility that this may have been occurring for decades or even centuries, and therefore that the dumped material itself could be of intrinsic archaeological interest. It is also noteworthy that settlement remains are likely to survive as buried archaeological features within the northern reaches of the PDA, as various buildings are depicted in this area on maps dating from the early 19th century onwards. The walls that are still extant within the northern part of the PDA correspond with the locations of walls depicted on the 1818 township plan, and the north-south orientated upstanding wall appears to correspond with the external wall of a former farm building depicted on this map. It has already been noted that the road leading towards this cluster of buildings is called Hall Road, and the farm that this road leads to (of which a number of buildings survive immediately to the west of the PDA) is called Hall Farm, and this indicates that a hall, possibly of medieval date, formerly existed in this vicinity. The field name 'Pigeon Cote Close' is also noteworthy in this regard, as pigeon and dove cotes were associated with high status dwellings.

It is concluded that any ground works associated with the development are unlikely to impact upon buried archaeological remains within the majority of the footprint of the former school building in the southern part of the PDA due to the depth of made ground



associated with its demolition and subsequent landscaping. Likewise, it is considered that the archaeological potential would be low within the curtilages of the former Buxton Arms Hotel and the abandoned cottage within the north-western part of the PDA. However, the concrete surface identified in TP05 indicates that buried remains associated with the Second World War air raid shelters could survive, and therefore these could be impacted upon by the proposed development.

6 ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AFFECTED HERITAGE ASSETS

Although there are no known archaeological remains within the PDA, it is considered that there is the potential for buried features associated with the wider landscape of enclosures and field boundaries of the 'brickwork' field systems of Iron Age/Romano-British date that are ubiquitous in the region to survive. This is particularly likely in the northern part of the PDA where it is thought that there has been relatively little disturbance. Such features are considered to be of regional importance, and are significant due to the *evidential value* that they would possess. There is also a high potential for buried remains associated with the medieval and/or post medieval settlement of Goldthorpe to survive, particularly within the northern reaches of the PDA where buildings are depicted on historic mapping, and upstanding wall foundations survive. Any such remains would be significant due to the *evidential value* that they could possess which could contribute to the understanding of the history of the settlement.

It is considered that there is little archaeological potential in the southern part of the PDA due to the impacts of the construction and demolition of the former Dearnside Comprehensive School. However, geotechnical investigations indicate that it is possible that buried features associated with the Second World War air raid shelters could survive to the north of the footprint of the school, and consultation with the SYAS Planning Archaeologist has confirmed that any such remains would require recording prior to any development taking place. These would have significance due to their *evidential value* that they would possess, contributing to our understanding of the nature of the public shelters that were constructed in the grounds of South Yorkshire schools for the protection of the pupils during the Second World War.

Furthermore, the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains from other periods to survive in undisturbed areas within the PDA should not be discounted, and any such remains, as with those discussed above, will have significance due to the *evidential value* that they could possess. The significance of such assets cannot be quantified or assessed without field evaluation.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching be carried out within the northern reaches of PDA to assess the survival of any below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Goldthorpe, and to assess the state of preservation of buried remains associated with the buildings depicted on the early historic mapping consulted as part of this assessment. Evaluation trenching should also be

undertaken to assess the survival of the air raid shelters that are known to have existed immediately to the north of the footprint of the school. Should the development proceed, once the dense vegetation within the northern part of the PDA has been removed, it would also be appropriate to carry out archaeological strip, map and sample excavation to further record any significant surviving archaeological remains as part of a mitigation strategy prior to the commencement of any development works. This would ensure that any features associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British brickwork field systems and settlement remains could be adequately recorded, along with any other phases of activity for which evidence might be present. Should the development proceed, the upstanding walls that are present within the north-eastern area of the PDA will also require recording to a level to be agreed with SYAS.

8 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8.3 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Walt Selby of W. Redmile & Sons Ltd for commissioning this report and arranging site access, Zac Nellist (SYAS Archaeological Records Officer) for providing SMR data, Andy Lines at SYAS for guidance and advice, and staff at Barnsley Archives and the Borthwick Institute at the University of York for their help and for permission to reproduce maps held in their collection.



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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE SMR ENTRIES

HER ID	Description
04644	Goldthorpe Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post Date opened: May 1961 Date closed: October 1968 Location: Between A635 & Barnsley Road. Description: DEMOLISHED No trace of anything. The site was cleared when the Goldthorpe bypass was built and it is lost under recent housing development. (Web Resource: Subterranea Britannica. 1974. Subterranea Britannica: Study and Investigation of all Man-Made and Man-Used Underground Places. http://www.subbrit.org.uk. GOLDTHORPE) Since its inception in 1925 as an integral part of the UK air defence system, the primary role of the Royal Observer Corps (ROC) was the recognition and identification of hostile aircraft. With the start of the cold war and the increasing threat of nuclear attack in the 1950's, the ROC was given the added responsibility of reporting nuclear bursts and monitoring fall-out which necessitated the construction of 1563 underground monitoring posts throughout Great Britain & Northern Ireland.
05576	Site of former 'Fire Engine', Goldthorpe, Barnsley 1772 mapping shows a site labelled as 'Fire Engine', along with a cluster of probable pits. Potentially a building housing an early coal-powered steam engine associated with mining. Small building shown on 1840 tithe map probably same structure. Not shown on 1892 OS map. Adjoining lane known as Fire Engine Lane. Irregular earthworks and exposed masonry in pasture c.100m to the south noted by Gavin Kinsley of On Site Archaeology in 2012. This is a possible alternative / second site for an engine. [Roughly at SE46720355 ZN22/5/15]
02505/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark, Goldthorpe Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified cropmark shown on aerial photographs.
04634	Probable Romano-British or Iron Age enclosures and field system, Goldthorpe Aerial photographs show faint cropmarks including part of a possible enclosure near Highgate. These cropmarks probably form part of the regionally significant Iron Age to Romano-British field systems that are found through this area. These are characterised by rectangular fields with common boundaries along one axis, forming a brickwork pattern in plan. Embedded within these are enclosures - presumably for domestic and animal husbandry uses. Evaluations by geophysical survey and trial trenching established that the field system identified via cropmarks extends across a much wider area to the south and east. It is almost certain that they extend beyond the area surveyed. An article on environmental remains recovered from the field system and two corn driers appeared in Environmental Archaeology.
04823	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures, Trackways and Field System, Goldthorpe Features seen as cropmarks on aerial photos and identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching, interpreted as a former driveway with two enclosures on its northern side.
00087/01	?Iron Age or Romano-British Trackway and Possible Field Boundary, Goldthorpe Wide trackway or road identified on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection 1976 flights.
03038/01	?Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Drove Road, Goldthorpe 2 small ?Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection 1977 flights. These cropmark feature continued to the north of Barnsley Road (see SMR 04823)

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF NRHE ENTRIES

NRHE ID	Description
1374807	Swinton and Ferrybridge Railway The Swinton and Ferrybridge Railway opened in 1879 with connections to the Barnsley and Hull Railway, the Doncaster and Wakefield Railway, and the Wakefield and Goole Railway.
1374903	Swinton and Ferrybridge Railway The Wath Branch Railway from Wrangbrook Junction to Wath was a Hull and South Yorkshire Extension Railway, authorised in 1897 and opened in 1902. It closed to passengers in 1929. The section between South Emsall and Wath closed in 1954, the rest in 1963, after which it was dismantled.
1374907	Dearne Valley Railway The Dearne Valley Railway was an independent railway authorised in 1897. It opened between Brierley Junction and Houghton Colliery Junction in 1902, to Hickleton South Junction in 1905 and to Cadeby Colliery Junction in 1906. Other minor junctions opened in 1908 and 1909. Closed to passengers in 1951, the line closed in sections in 1964, 1966 and 1972.
1431353	20th Century spoil heaps 20th Century spoil heaps are visible as earthworks on air photographs.
1431395	Ditches of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The features lie on a north-east south-west alignment and it is possible that they date to the Iron Age/ Roman period.
1431398	20th Century air raid shelters 20th Century air raid shelters are visible as structures on air photographs. The shelters are all in the grounds of schools in Dearne and lie at SE 4627 0431, SE 4535 0434, SE 4614 0383 and SE 4605 0372.
1431538	Post medieval ridge and furrow Post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks and cropmarks, post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and medieval/ post medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Dearne. Most appears to be no longer extant on the latest 1993 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.

APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

SOUTH YORKSHIRE SMR ENTRIES

Event ID	Event name	Organisation	Location
ESY206	Geophysical Survey at Bolton House Farm, Goldthorpe In February 1997 a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was conducted by ASWYAS at Bolton House Farm. The results indicated that in the north-west of the study area was a double ditched trackway that led to a square enclosure with internal divisions and possibly at least two pits/hearths.	ESY206	Bolton House Farm
ESY207	Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Dearne Towns Link Road A number of trial trenches were excavated in two areas (east and west of Goldthorpe). Work in the eastern area revealed shallow features under a buried soil that were interpreted as possible remnants of the droveway seen as cropmarks on aerial photos; work in the western area followed a phase of geophysical survey (in March 1992) and confirmed the presence of a number of substantial archaeological features. The results confirmed the presence of features identified by the geophysical survey and seen as cropmarks on aerial photos - interpreted as a droveway with two enclosures on its northern side. No further work was recommended.	South Yorkshire Archaeology Field & Research Unit	Dearne Towns Link Road
ESY208	Archaeological Evaluation at Highgate House Farm In March 2001 an archaeological evaluation was conducted at Highgate House Farm, which comprised of a geophysical survey and trial trenches. The results indicated that although no prehistoric (Romano-British) remains were identified there were a number of feature relating to post-medieval activity such as quarrying, ridge and furrow ploughing and ponds. A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was also carried out in March 2001. The results identified a number of anomalies including ditches, pits and ridge and furrow across the site.	AOC Archaeology Group	Highgate House Farm
ESY210	Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching of Land adjacent to Goldthorpe Industrial Estate In October/November 2001 a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was conducted on land adjacent to Goldthorpe Industrial Estate. The results identified a number of anomalies indicating infilled ditches forming a small enclosure and larger field system. Discrete anomalies may located areas of burning or pits. There were also linear anomalies caused by ridge and furrow ploughing. An archaeological evaluation was conducted in February 2003 and the results confirmed the presence of a ditched field system and associated features likely to date to the Romano-British period. They probably form part of a	Archaeological Services - WYAS	Land adjacent to Goldthorpe Industrial Estate

Event ID	Event name	Organisation	Location
	wider landscape of field boundaries and enclosures.		

APPENDIX 4: GAZETTEER OF HLC TYPES

HLC ID	Broad Type	HLC type	Name
HSY4199	Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields	Former open fields to the west of Hickleton, Doncaster
HSY7118	Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields	Barnburgh West Field, Barnsley
HSY7122	Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields	West Moor Closes, Barnburgh, Barnsley
HSY7123	Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields	Former town fields, Bolton Upon Dearne/ GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7126	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Extensive social housing, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7142	Commercial	Business Park	Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Bolton upon Dearne/ GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7215	Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields	Former strip fields, Thurnscoe, Barnsley
HSY7293	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Furlong Road, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7294	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Allotments	Furlong Road allotments, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7295	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Allotments	Crofton Drive allotment gardens, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7296	Residential	Private Housing Estate	Millrace Drive, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7297	Institutional	Cemetery	Cemetery, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7298	Industrial	Other Industry	Breakers Yard, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7299	Industrial	Other Industry	Timber Yard, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7300	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	East of Furlong Road, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7301	Industrial	Other Industry	Former Goods Yard, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7303	Institutional	School	Carrfield Primary School, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7304	Extractive	Spoil Heap	Hickleton Main spoil heaps, GOLDTHORPE/ HICKLETON, Barnsley
HSY7306	Extractive	Spoil Heap	Goldthorpe Colliery spoil heaps, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7307	Extractive	Deep Shaft Coal Mine	Goldthorpe Colliery, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley

HLC ID	Broad Type	HLC type	Name
HSY7308	Residential	Private Housing Estate	Holly Grove, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7309	Residential	Terraced Housing	Highgate, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7311	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Allotments	Highgate allotments, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7312	Residential	Private Housing Estate	West View Crescent, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7313	Institutional	School	The Dearne High School, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7314	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Leisure Centre	Playing fields and leisure centre, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7315	Residential	Terraced Housing	Historic core of Goldthorpe, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7316	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Planned estates, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7317	Residential	Terraced Housing	secondary expansion, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7318	Residential	Terraced Housing	Colliery settlement, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7319	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Playing Fields/ Recreation ground	Miner's welfare facility, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7320	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Allotments	Goldthorpe allotments, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7321	Residential	Semi-Detached Housing	Pickhill Plantation, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7322	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Allotments	East Goldthorpe allotments, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7323	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Playing Fields/ Recreation ground	Recreation ground, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7324	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	North of King Street, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7325	Enclosed Land	Piecemeal Enclosure	Remnants of enclosed land, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7326	Residential	Semi-Detached Housing	Kathleen Grove, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7327	Industrial	Other Industry	Small works, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7328	Industrial	Other Industry	Mixed industry, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7329	Institutional	School	Goldthorpe Infant and Junior Schools, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7332	Residential	Terraced Housing	Priory Road, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7344	Residential	Planned Estate	Green Gate Close, Bolton upon Dearne,

HLC ID	Broad Type	HLC type	Name
		(Social Housing)	Barnsley
HSY7345	Extractive	Spoil Heap	Possible clay dump, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7346	Institutional	Nursing Home / Almshouse	Dearne Valley nursing Home, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7347	Residential	Private Housing Estate	Kennedy Drive, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7348	Residential	Private Housing Estate	Furlong Court, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7349	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Public Park	Former Brickworks, Bolton upon Dearne, Barnsley
HSY7350	Residential	Private Housing Estate	Highgate Court, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7351	Institutional	School	Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7352	Institutional	Religious (Worship)	St John and St Mary Magdalene Church and Sacred Heart Church, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7353	Residential	Terraced Housing	Lockwood road, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7354	Institutional	Religious (Other)	Church Hall, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7355	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Racecourse	Greyhound track, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7356	Institutional	School	Dearne Highgate Primary School, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7357	Industrial	Other Industry	Public tip and recycling point, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7358	Residential	Low Rise Flats	Saltersbrook, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7359	Residential	Terraced Housing	Halfway Hotel and adjacent housing, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7360	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Nicolas Lane, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7361	Residential	Villas/ Detached Housing	Barnsley Road, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7362	Residential	Villas/ Detached Housing	Infill, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley
HSY7363	Commercial	Business Park	Barrowfield Business park, GOLDTHORPE, Barnsley

APPENDIX 5: HISTORIC ENGLAND ARCHIVE AP COVER SEARCH RESULTS



Full single listing - Verticals. Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 115845

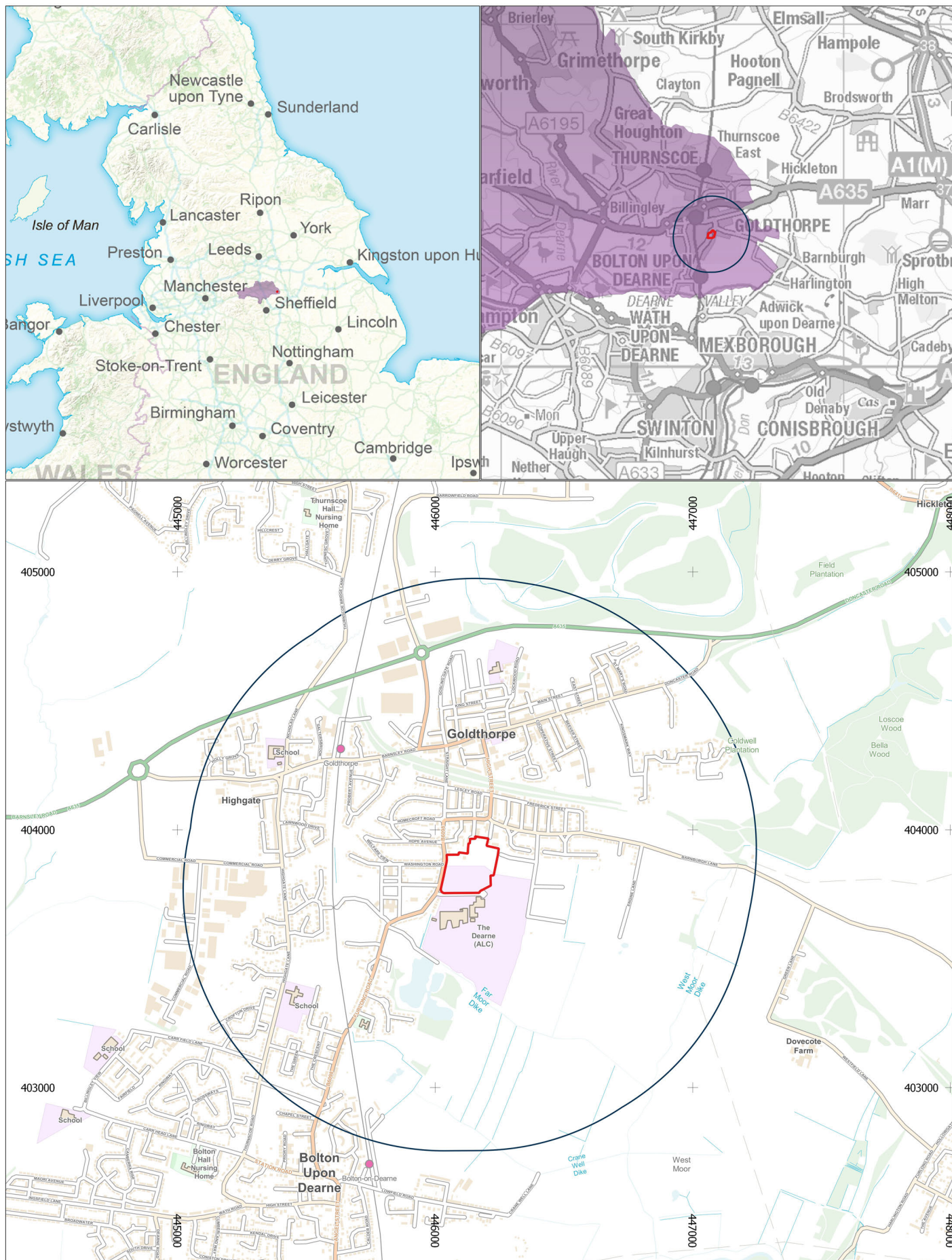
Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held
RAF/541/21	841	RS	4160	P	SE 459 047	16	15 MAY 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/21	841	RS	4161	P	SE 466 047	16	15 MAY 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/170	940	RP	3054	P	SE 461 028	1	21 SEP 1948	A	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/170	940	RS	4054	P	SE 465 047	17	21 SEP 1948	A	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/170	940	RS	4055	P	SE 459 047	17	21 SEP 1948	A	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	6	P	SE 467 039	15	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	7	P	SE 459 040	15	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1015	1586	F21	23	N	SE 464 041	1	07 SEP 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/9	1785	F22	138	P	SE 467 038	26	19 JUN 1957	A	10500	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
RAF/543/9	1785	F22	139	P	SE 459 037	26	19 JUN 1957	A	10500	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
MAL/67055	4777	V	95	P	SE 453 043	3	13 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67055	4777	V	146	P	SE 469 042	4	13 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68064	5263	V	67	P	SE 463 042	3	19 SEP 1968	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70056	5643	V	161	P	SE 465 035	5	18 JUL 1970	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70056	5643	V	162	P	SE 466 043	5	18 JUL 1970	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71132	5808	V	204	P	SE 466 048	8	05 SEP 1971	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71054	5988	V	85	P	SE 458 035	2	03 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71054	5988	V	86	N	SE 458 039	2	03 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71180	6029	V	137	P	SE 456 042	1	24 NOV 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71180	6029	V	138	P	SE 456 038	1	24 NOV 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71180	6029	V	139	P	SE 456 033	1	24 NOV 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72100	6113	V	177	P	SE 465 047	3	14 OCT 1972	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/74062	7164	V	112	P	SE 465 041	15	29 NOV 1974	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/74062	7164	V	113	P	SE 459 045	15	29 NOV 1974	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/75057	7250	V	127	P	SE 457 036	11	17 SEP 1975	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/75061	7253	V	168	P	SE 462 045	1	04 NOV 1975	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/75061	7253	V	169	P	SE 466 043	1	04 NOV 1975	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/77003	7443	V	63	P	SE 468 047	6	26 FEB 1977	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/77003	7443	V	76	P	SE 464 048	8	26 FEB 1977	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/78002	7513	V	157	P	SE 464 048	8	05 MAR 1978	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/78002	7513	V	158	P	SE 472 044	8	05 MAR 1978	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79009	7567	V	235	P	SE 471 040	5	23 MAR 1979	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79013	7568	V	91	P	SE 469 043	5	05 MAY 1979	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79029	7584	V	275	P	SE 457 043	5	27 JUL 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79029	7584	V	276	P	SE 462 044	5	27 JUL 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79046	7588	V	41	N	SE 462 037	1	03 DEC 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79046	7588	V	42	P	SE 457 037	1	03 DEC 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/81018	7715	V	72	N	SE 468 044	1	21 JUN 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71120	7900	V	195	N	SE 457 040	1	17 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71120	7900	V	196	P	SE 457 036	1	17 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/75061	8169	V	163	P	SE 462 045	1	04 NOV 1975	A	6250	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/75061	8169	V	164	P	SE 465 044	1	04 NOV 1975	A	6250	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/72362	10261	V	39	P	SE 465 032	8	23 AUG 1972	A	7400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/87138	10770	V	1	P	SE 456 039	1	09 SEP 1987	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/87138	10770	V	29	P	SE 467 037	2	09 SEP 1987	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69286	11546	V	136	P	SE 457 045	9	15 JUN 1969	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93180	14386	V	85	P	SE 459 042	4	23 MAY 1993	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93180	14386	V	86	P	SE 463 042	4	23 MAY 1993	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93180	14386	V	95	P	SE 463 034	5	23 MAY 1993	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93180	14386	V	96	P	SE 459 034	5	23 MAY 1993	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	146	N	SE 458 030	5	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	147	N	SE 465 030	5	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	206	N	SE 458 043	7	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	207	N	SE 465 043	7	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/82/1353	15396	F22	31	P	SE 460 036	11	02 JAN 1956	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
RAF/82/1353	15396	F22	32	P	SE 461 044	11	02 JAN 1956	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
OS/59030	20399	V	15	P	SE 463 035	2	15 MAY 1959	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59030	20399	V	16	P	SE 460 037	2	15 MAY 1959	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59030	20399	V	17	P	SE 458 040	2	15 MAY 1959	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59030	20399	V	31	P	SE 467 041	3	15 MAY 1959	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59030	20399	V	32	P	SE 465 044	3	15 MAY 1959	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03098	24104	V	188	N	SE 465 037	6	04 AUG 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03098	24104	V	189	N	SE 458 038	6	04 AUG 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties
Total Frames

31
63

APPENDIX 6: FIGURES





Site name: Land off Goldthorpe Rd,
Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire
Date: October 2018
Drawn by: AB
Scale: Varies

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Barnsley District

1km study area

Site boundary



**Figure 1:
Site location**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



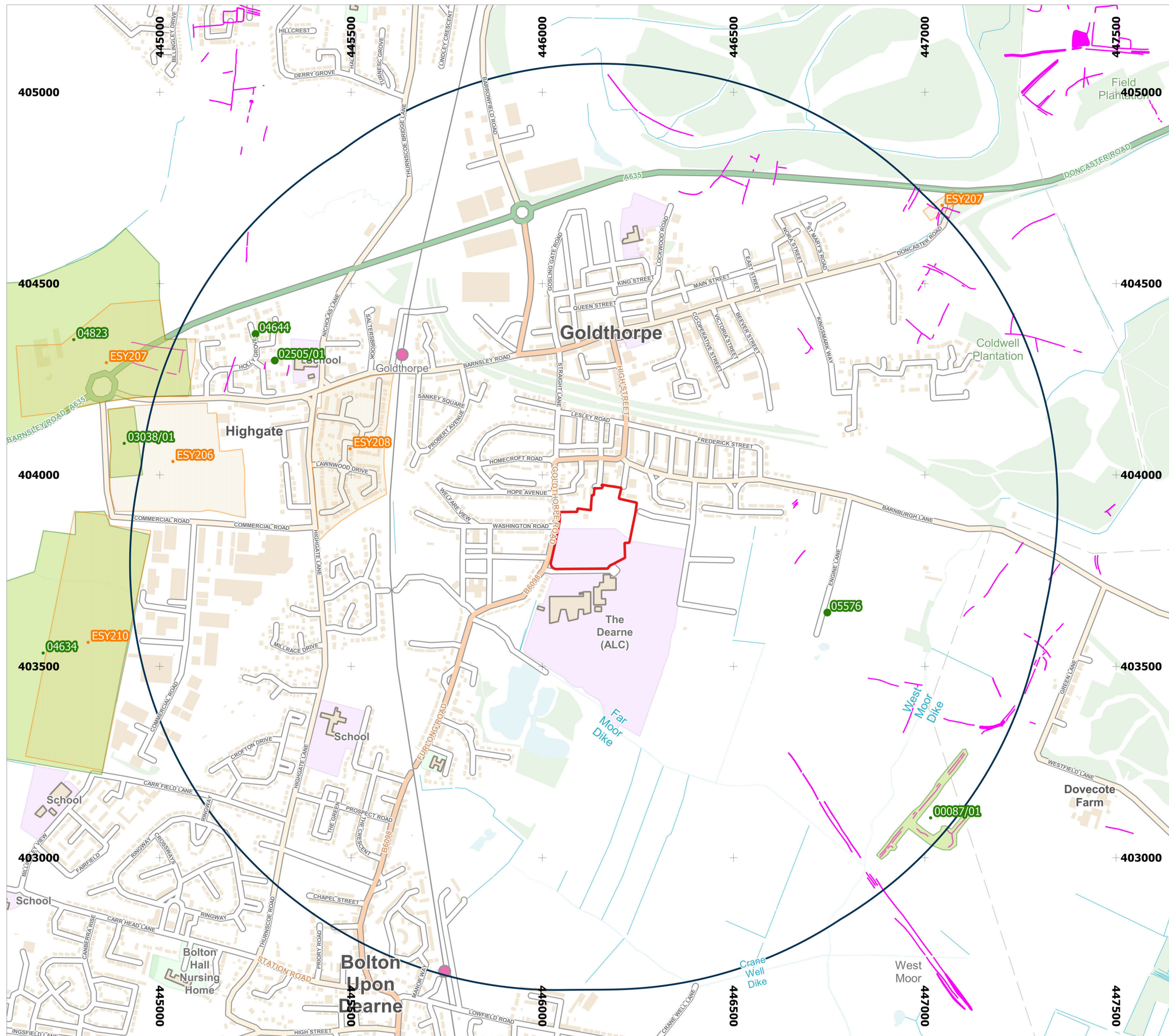


Figure 2: South Yorkshire SMR entries and NMP mapping

- Study area
- Site boundary
- SMR monument area
- SMR monument point
- Archaeological events
- Magnesian Limestone NMP mapping

Information based upon SMR data © SYAS 2018 and NMP data © West Yorkshire Archaeology Service



Site name: Land off Goldthorpe Rd,
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Date: October 2018
Drawn by: AB
Scale: 1:1000 @ A3

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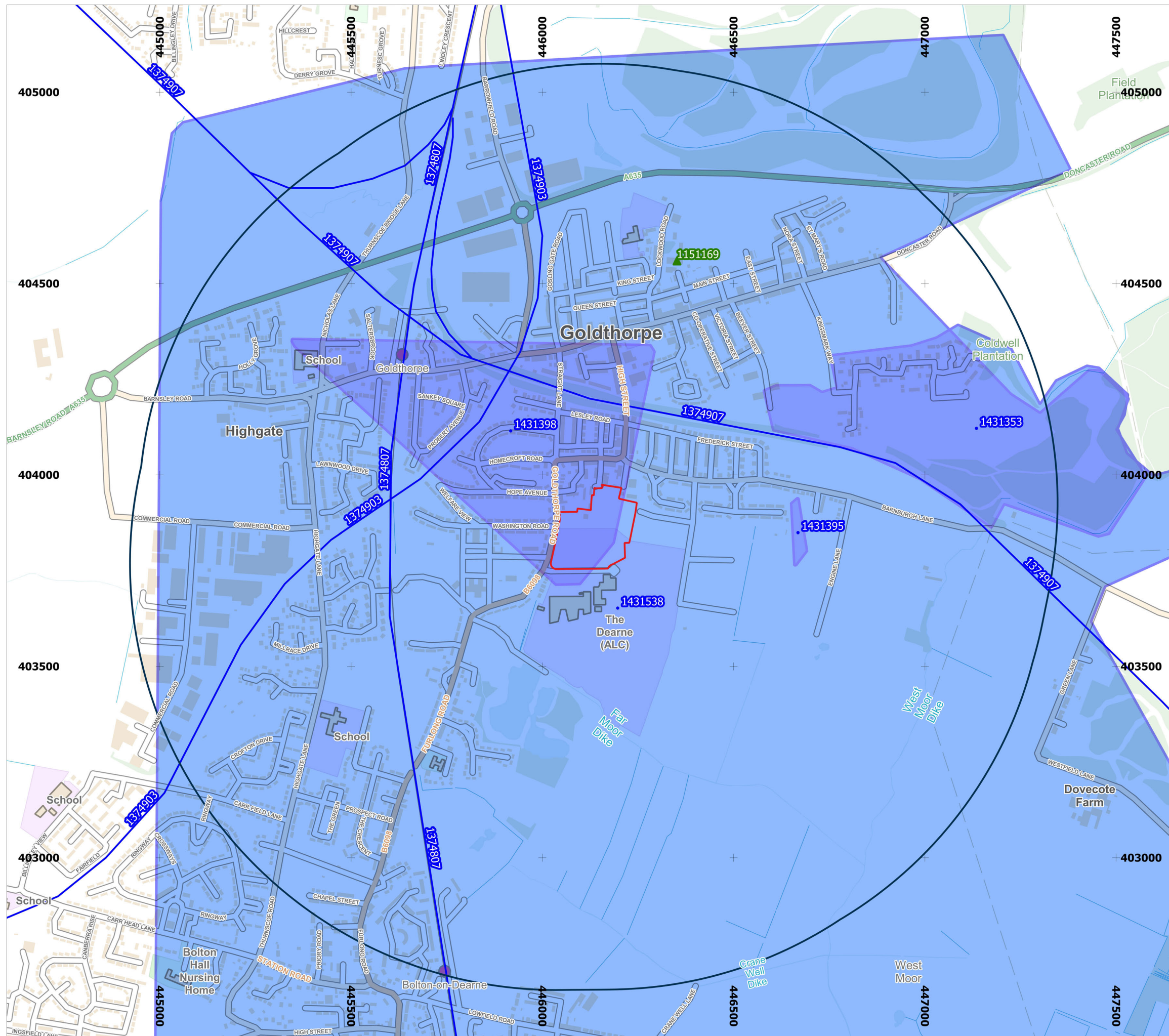


Figure 3: Historic England NHLE and NRHE entries

- 1km study area
- Site boundary
- NRHE lines
- NRHE areas
- Listed Buildings

Information based upon NRHE and NHLE data © Historic England 2018. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. The Historic England GIS data contained in this material was obtained on 30.08.18

The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

0100200300400500m

Site name: Land off Goldthorpe Rd, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire

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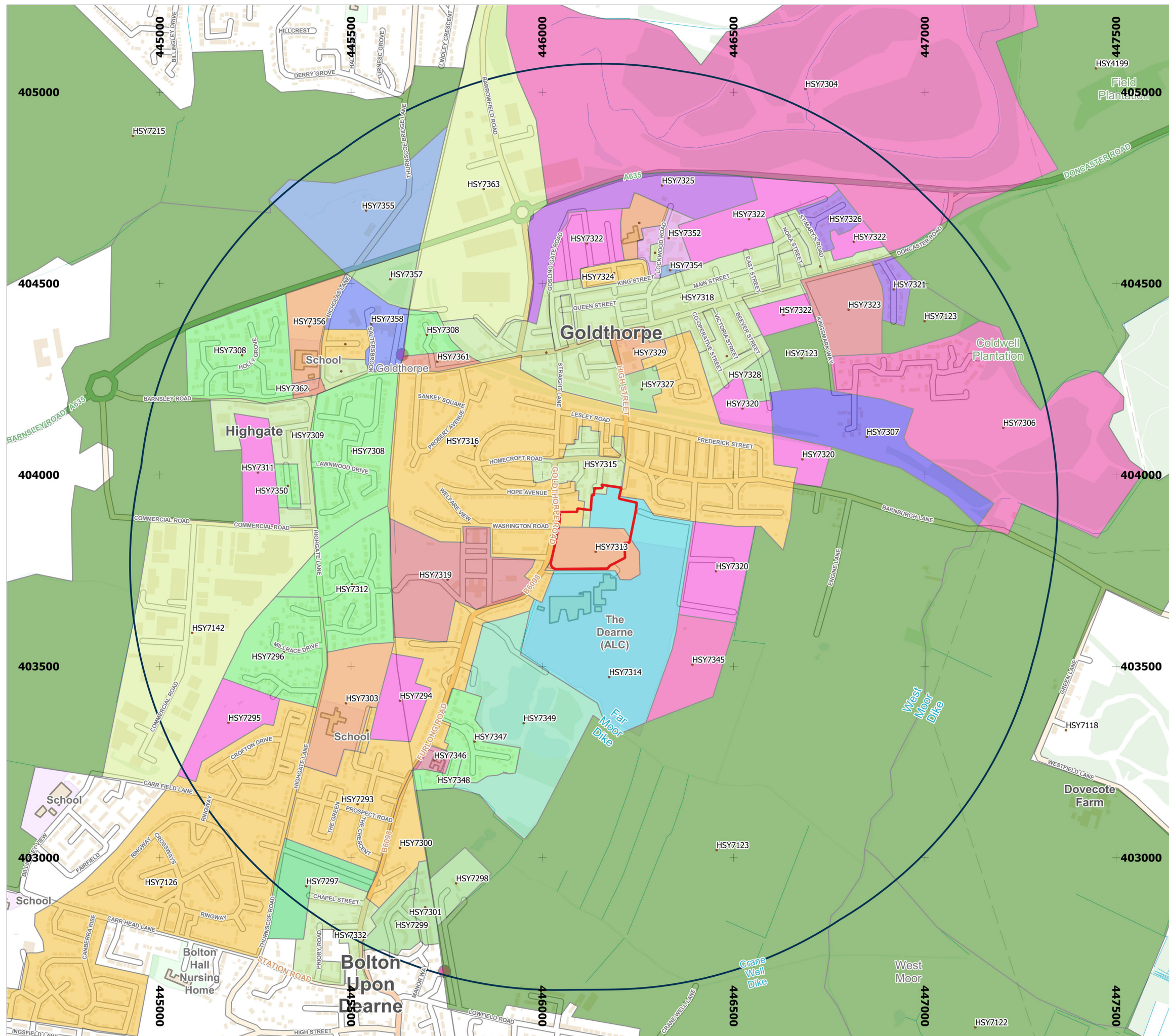


Figure 4:
Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 1km study area
- Site boundary
- Agglomerated fields
- Allotments
- Business Park
- Cemetery
- Deep Shaft Coal Mine
- Leisure Centre
- Low Rise Flats
- Nursing Home / Almshouse
- Other Industry
- Piecemeal Enclosure
- Planned Estate (Social Housing)
- Playing Fields/ Recreation ground
- Private Housing Estate
- Public Park
- Racecourse
- Religious (Other)
- Religious (Worship)
- School
- Semi-Detached Housing
- Spoil Heap
- Terraced Housing
- Villas/ Detached Housing

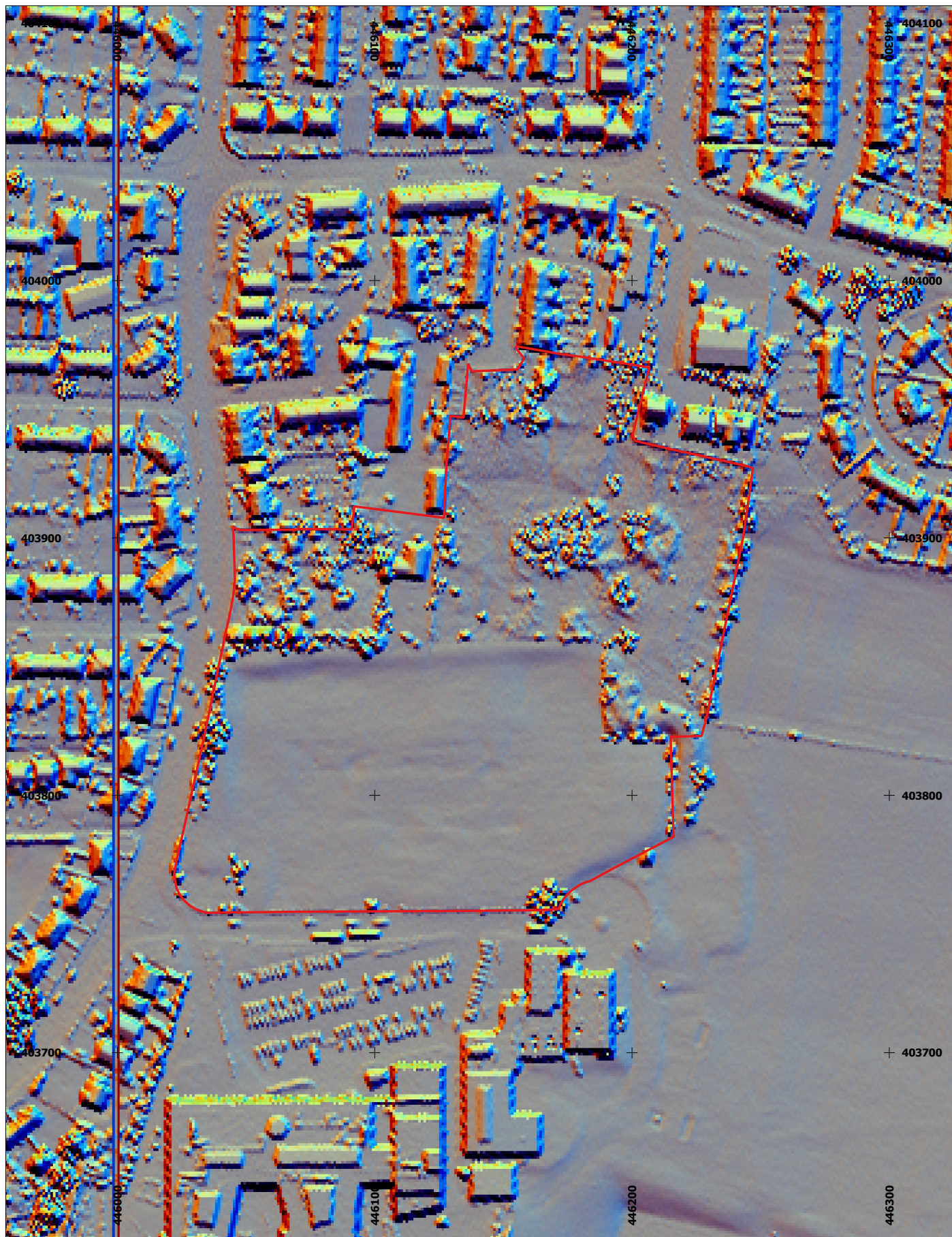


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 Site boundary

OGL



Figure 5:
Lidar DSM @ 1m resolution with multi-directional hillshading

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Site name: Land off Goldthorpe Rd,
Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire
Date: October 2018
Drawn by: AB
Scale: 1:2000 @ A4

 Site boundary

OGL



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Figure 6:
Lidar DTM @ 1m resolution with multi-directional hillshading