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ArcHeritage 2019

**Barnsley Fire Station, Broadway, Barnsley, South Yorkshire:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of Barnsley Fire Station, Broadway, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 33203 05643). The report was commissioned by Turner and Townsend.

Research for the report suggests that there is no evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity within the Site or its immediate vicinity. The land was in agricultural use as part of the Earl of Strafford's Keresforth estate by the 1720s. While parts of three fields extended into the Site in that period, it is not known when the land had been enclosed. With the exception of field boundaries, no features are known to have been present within the Site in the 1720s. Further field boundaries and a bridleway were present within the Site by 1777.

All of the 18th-century features had been removed by 1855, when the Site formed part of a single, large field. With the exception of field boundaries and a footpath, no features are known to have stood within the Site in 1855. While the Site remained unchanged in 1932, its western boundary was established through the construction of Broadway shortly thereafter.

Barnsley Fire and Ambulance Headquarters had been constructed within the Site by 1961. Due to the terrain's natural slope down from Broadway, groundworks for the development included extensive landscaping works in order to create a level surface for the buildings. Due to the extent of the ground disturbance, any sub-surface archaeological remains that may have been present within the footprint of these works are likely to have been removed at that time. While there is a slightly higher potential for archaeological remains to be present in the north-west corner of the Site, this area may also have been landscaped during the construction of the fire station and the archaeological potential here is considered to be low.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment of Barnsley Fire Station, Broadway, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (the 'Site'). 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 commissioned by Turner and Townsend.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The Site (centred on (centred on NGR SE 33203 05643) is located on the east side of Broadway, approximately 1.45km to the south-west of Barnsley town centre (Figure 1). The Site comprises the standing buildings of Barnsley Fire Station, along with its associated grounds.

The underlying geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation Sandstone (BGS). A search of BGS borehole records did not return any entries for the Site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The general aim of the desk-based assessment was to determine the nature of the archaeological resource and built heritage resource in 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 2014).

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Desk-based research

The following sources were consulted:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield Archives (SA);
- Heritage Barnsley (HB);
- 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);
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- www.britainfromabove.org.uk;
- Coal Authority (CA)
- Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP);

- Google Earth;
- 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.

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. The value of a heritage asset may be derived from many different factors.

Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2008) suggest the following themes to help establish the value of heritage assets:

- Evidential value – the potential of the place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Historical value – 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)
- Communal value – derived from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, of for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.
- Aesthetic value – derived from the way people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

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)

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
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)
Low	Undesignated Assets of limited value, but with potential to <i>contribute to local research objectives</i> . Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. <i>Fragmented historic landscapes</i>	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. The locations of the assets are shown on Figure 2.

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.

4.1.1 Site

The SMR does not record any designated heritage assets within the Site, and it is not located within a conservation area.

4.1.2 Search Area

No World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings, Registered Battlefields or conservation areas are recorded in the 1km search area.

One Grade II Registered Park and Garden is located within the search area: Locke Parke (1001518), a municipal park created in phases from 1862.

Seven Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the search area: Keresforth Hill farmhouse (315011); the Church of St. Edward (1033368); Park View Guest House (1376796); the stable block at Keresforth Hall (1315012); a milestone (1191519); a statue of Joseph Locke (1191832); and a bandstand in Locke Park (1191832).

4.2 Undated

The SMR and the PAS do not record any undated heritage assets within the Site or the search area.

4.3 Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval

The SMR does not record any prehistoric, Roman or medieval heritage assets within the Site or the search area. Land use and the nature of human activity within the Site during these periods is unknown. Place-name evidence suggests early medieval activity in the search area, with Keresforth deriving its name from the Old English personal name 'Ceafor' and the Old English term 'forde', meaning a ford or shallow river crossing (Smith 1961, 303). Keresforth was recorded by the end of the early medieval period, appearing as 'Creuesford' in the 1086 Domesday survey and as 'Kefresforth' in the 12th century (Smith 1961, 303). While activity is likely to have occurred principally in the vicinity of Keresforth Hall and Keresforth Hill, to the south-west of the Site, the extent of settlement in the area during this period is unknown.

The PAS records one early medieval heritage asset within the 1km search area: a 6th-century Byzantine coin (PAS SWYOR-34B356).

One possible medieval heritage asset is recorded within the search area, as some elements of a medieval hall may be contained within the 18th- to 19th-century Keresforth House (02125/01).

4.4 Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

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

4.4.1 *c.1726 plan of the earl of Strafford's lands at 'Kiresforth Hill'*

The Site formed part of the earl of Strafford's Keresforth estate in the early 18th century and contained parts of three fields at the time of a c.1726 plan of the earl's lands at 'Kiresforth Hill' (Figure 3). The majority of the Site formed part of Pease Close, while the north and north-west areas extended into Green Ing and Barber Field, respectively. The date at which the fields had been enclosed is unknown. With the exception of the field boundaries, no features were shown within the Site on the c.1726 plan.

Seventeenth-century activity in the Site's immediate vicinity is demonstrated by 'Coal Pitt Close', which was shown just to the south of the Site on the c.1726 plan. Documentary evidence demonstrates that mining had taken place in this part of the Keresforth estate from at least 1675 (Jackson 1858, 164; Wheeler 1885, 270; Ashurst 1994, 157). While the Coal Authority's online mapping shows an area of 'Past Shallow Coal Mine Workings' to the south, this area did not extend into the Site itself and there is no evidence that coal mining took place within or beneath the Site during the early post-medieval period.

4.4.2 *1777 William Fairbank plan of 'old inclosures' at Keresforth Hill*

Several of the Site's early 18th-century field boundaries remained extant at the time of William Fairbank's 1777 plan of 'old inclosures' at Keresforth Hill (Figure 4). A narrow field, orientated south-west/north-east, had been created in the central part of the Site, while a bridleway entered the north-west part of the Site and terminated in the central area. The date at which these features had been created is unknown.

Fairbank used plot numbers (396, 397, 405 and 406), rather than field names, to identify each of the four fields that extended into the Site. This indicates that a survey schedule was produced to accompany the 1777 plan, but the schedule does not survive, so the field names and any details of land use at that date are unknown.

The Site is not shown on Fairbank's 1777 plan of 'old inclosures' in the Shaw Lands (SA FC P/Sil 5S), immediately to the east, and no changes were shown within the Site on a 1789 plan of Keresforth Hill (SA VWM/457).

The SMR records three early post-medieval heritage assets within the search area: Keresforth House (02125/01); a linen mill (04800); and Oak Mill (04797). The PAS does not record any assets from this period within the search area. The NHLE records one grade II listed building from this period within the search area: Keresforth Hill Farm (1315011).

4.5 Nineteenth century

Neither the SMR nor the PAS record any 19th-century heritage assets within the Site.

The Site was shown as part of two fields on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5). A footpath ran parallel with the eastern site boundary, before it turned to run south-west through the southern part of the Site and exit the Site in its south-west corner. No further features were shown within the Site on the 1855 OS map.

Cherry Brown & Co., a new private coal company, sank a pit to the south-east of the Site in October 1876 (www.nmrs.org.uk; SA VWM 234/30). The abandonment plan that was produced after the mine's closure in 1878 (SA VWM 234/12) showed that no mining features were located within the Site and that the pit's underground workings did not run beneath the Site. No changes were shown within the Site on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5).

The SMR and NHLE record one 19th-century Registered Park and Garden within the search area: the late 19th-century Locke Park, a municipal park on the south-west edge of Barnsley (04625; 1001518). The PAS does not record any assets from this period within the search area.

The NHLE records four grade II listed buildings from this period within the search area: Park View Guest House (1315011); a stable block at Keresforth Hall (1315012); a milestone (1191519); a statue of Joseph Locke (1151159); and a bandstand in Locke Park (1191832).

4.6 Modern

The SMR and the PAS do not record any modern heritage assets within the Site.

No changes were shown within the Site on the 1906 and 1931 Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 6). Needlewood Colliery and Houndhill Colliery were being worked to the south of Keresforth Hill Road between 1913 and 1927 (<http://www.nmrs.org.uk>). Coal Authority online mapping shows that mineworkings associated with these pits did not run beneath the Site. A series of allotment gardens had been created immediately to the east of the Site by the time of the 1931 OS map.

No changes were shown within the Site on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). Broadway had been constructed by the latter date, however, thereby creating the Site's western boundary. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during the construction of the road. No changes were shown within the Site itself on the 1938 or 1950 OS maps (Figure 7).

Barnsley Fire Station had been constructed by the time of the 1961 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7). An access road from Broadway ran along the northern site boundary to terminate at a small, sub-rectangular building in the Site's northern corner. Two pairs of larger buildings were also shown within the Site, while a small detached structure stood in the central area. None of the fire station buildings were labelled on the 1961 map.

Modern ground levels within the Site indicate that extensive landscaping works and deep ground disturbance took place during the station's construction, with the large-scale removal of earth in order to create a level surface on which to construct the buildings. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during these groundworks or those associated with the construction of Broadway Technical College, which had been built to the south-west of the Site by 1961.

The Site was labelled 'Fire and Ambulance Headquarters' on the 1977 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7). A series of smaller buildings had been constructed within the Site, while the sub-rectangular building at the north had been replaced by two smaller blocks. The small, detached building in the central area was marked as an electricity sub-station. A yard and two large, grassed areas were also shown within the Site on the 1977 map. Charter School had been built to the west of the Site by that date, with a large moulded rubber works to the north-west. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during the groundworks for these developments.

No changes were shown within the Site on the 1984 and 1993 Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 8). The Keresforth Centre, a large medical centre that provided specialist and psychological care for adults with learning disabilities, had been constructed to the east of the Site by 1993. Ground levels within the Keresforth Centre complex vary considerably, indicating that extensive ground disturbance took place during the centre's construction. Despite this, no archaeological remains are known to have been discovered during this development.

With the exception of a series of flats that had been built immediately to the south-east of the fire station in 1996, no changes were shown within the Site on aerial photographs taken between 2003 and 2018 (Google Earth; B/94/1461/BA).

The SMR records one modern heritage asset within the search area: Town End Park (04800), established in 1905 on the site of the Union Calendar linen mill and pond. There is one modern grade II listed building within the search area: the Church of St. Edward (1033368) built in 1900-1901.

5 SITE VISIT

The Site comprises the buildings, access road and car park of Barnsley Fire Station and is located on the north-east side of Broadway.

The Site's Broadway boundary is open to the adjacent footpath and is dominated by a steep grassed slope that contains mature trees and flowerbeds/shrubs. Differences in ground level between the top of the slope and the fire station buildings indicate that extensive landscaping and groundworks took place during the station's construction. Drainage hatches in the grassed slope and an electricity sub-station at its base indicate further ground disturbance in this area.

Vehicular access to the fire station is via an entrance from Broadway at the western corner of the Site. Here, a steep slope, surfaced with tarmac, leads down to the main station building. The gradient of the access road and the level surface of the area on which the building sits again indicates the extent of the ground- and landscaping works that took place in relation to the fire station's construction.

The principal fire station buildings include an office and administration block and the garage or appliance room. The offices face Broadway and are housed in a three-storey, brick-built block that has a flat roof with low parapet walls to each side. A substantial metal fire escape is present on the south-east elevation.

To the north-west, the garage or appliance room comprises a single-storey, flat-roofed building with eight large roller-shutter or concertina doors for the engines. Staff quarters including a

mess room and dormitory are at first-floor level, above the three southernmost garage doors. A shallow concrete slope leads down from the garage doors to the access road. The latter runs around the north side of the station, past a single-storey, brick-built store, to a yard and car park at the rear. A six-storey, brick-built drill tower is situated in the latter area. This feature is used for ladder drills, pump drills, hose management and 'safe working at height' training.

Along the north-east site boundary, a narrow grassed area and several mature trees are present between the car park and the perimeter. Beyond the trees, ground level drops steeply away from the site perimeter. Separated from the main building by the car park, the former ambulance garage is a single-storey, flat-roofed building that abuts the eastern site boundary. Several air bricks are present just below eaves-level in the south-west elevation, while air vents are present in the roof.

A garage with four large doors in its north-west elevation is located immediately to the north-east. This building also abuts the Site's eastern boundary, which is demarcated by a mid-20th-century concrete post and wire mesh fence. Adjacent to the site boundary, a compacted earth footpath leads, via a flight of steep steps, to Broadway.

6 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.**

Extensive ground disturbance associated with the construction of Barnsley Fire Station included the deep excavation across the natural terrain in order to create a level surface for the construction of the buildings. These groundworks appear to have commenced at Broadway and been undertaken at least as far as the north side of the station. Given the extent of the ground disturbance, the archaeological potential for all periods within this area is considered to be **negligible**.

Groundworks are also likely to have been required to create the level surface for the access road and car park on the north side of the fire station. While the likelihood is that ground disturbance in this area was less than that to the south, construction activities are likely to have impacted on any buried remains that may have been present. Between the fire station and the northern site boundary, the archaeological potential for all periods is considered to be **negligible to low**.

A possible exception to the latter is the small, grassed area in the Site's north-west corner. While this area also appears to have been landscaped, the extent of the associated ground disturbance is unknown. Should only shallow ground disturbance have taken place, the archaeological potential for all periods in this small area is considered to be **low**. The heritage significance of any assets that may be present in this area is **unknown**.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Research for the report suggests that there is no evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity within the Site or its immediate vicinity. The land was in agricultural use as part of the Earl of Strafford's Keresforth estate by the 1720s. While parts of three fields extended into the Site in that period, it is not known when the land had been enclosed. With the exception of field boundaries, no features are known to have been present within the Site in the 1720s. Further field boundaries and a bridleway were present within the Site by 1777.

All of the 18th-century features had been removed by 1855, when the Site formed part of a single, large field. With the exception of field boundaries and a footpath, no features are known to have stood within the Site in 1855. While the Site remained unchanged in 1932, its western boundary was established through the construction of Broadway shortly thereafter.

Barnsley Fire and Ambulance Headquarters had been constructed within the Site by 1961. Due to the terrain's natural slope down from Broadway, groundworks for the development included extensive landscaping works in order to create a level surface for the buildings. Due to the extent of the ground disturbance, any sub-surface archaeological remains that may have been present within the footprint of these works are likely to have been removed at that time. While there is a slightly higher potential for archaeological remains to be present in the north-west corner of the Site, this area may also have been landscaped during the construction of the fire station and the archaeological potential here is considered to be low.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Documents

1723 Conveyance of the Keresforth Hill estate to the earl of Strafford (SA VWM 310)

1740 Assignment and deed of agreement for a mortgage, Edward Rock of Keresforth to John Rushworth of Hemsworth

1891 Keresforth Hall estate and minerals sale catalogue (SA VWM P/9)

1995 Planning application: Erection of one three-storey and one two-storey block of flats and garages and two-storey block of residential accommodation for Social Services (B/94/1461/BA)

2004 Planning application: Erection of pre-fabricated single storey nursery unit (B/03/2190/BA)

2009 Planning application: Erection of a single storey rear extension to Kingstone School (2009/0311).

Historic maps

c.1726 plan Rockley, Stainborough, Savil Hall and Kiresforth Hill estates belonging to the earl of Strafford (SA VWM 63 R).

1771 Thomas Jefferys map of Yorkshire

1777 William Fairbank plans of 'old inclosures', Shaw Lands (SA FC P/Sil 5S, 7S & 8S)

1780 William Fairbank survey of the Shaw Lands near Barnsley (SA FC Sil 24S)

1789 plan of Wentworth Castle, Keresforth Hill and Rockley (SA VWM/457)

1876 Plan of Messrs Cherry & Co.'s supposed coalfield at Keresforth (SA VWM 234/30)

1878 Plan of Keresforth Colliery workings...by Messrs Cherry & Co. (SA VWM 234/12)

1891 Keresforth Hall estate and minerals sale plan (SA VWM P/9)

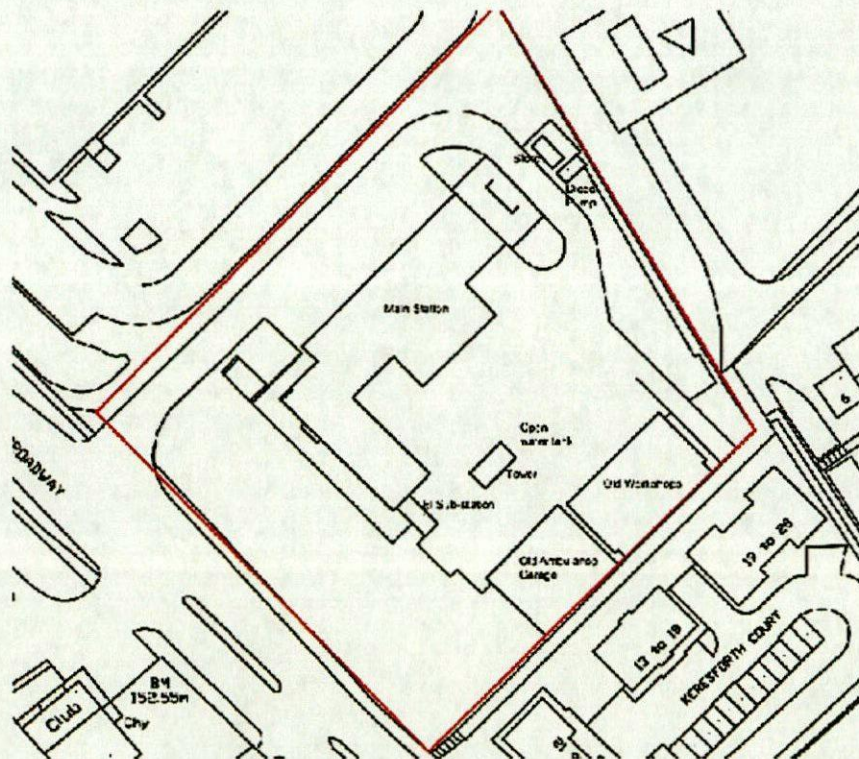
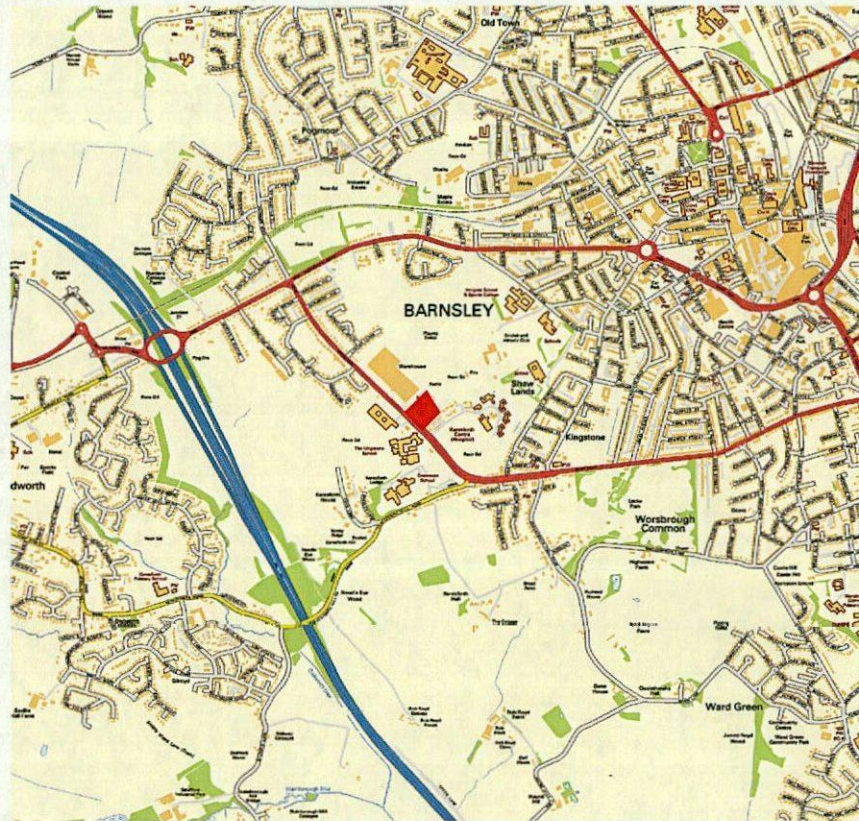
Ordnance Survey 1845, 1855, 1893, 1906, 1935, 1948, 1951, 1958, 1962, 1971, 1979, 1986 & 1993 maps

Aerial photographs

Britain From Above

Google Earth: 2000, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2013

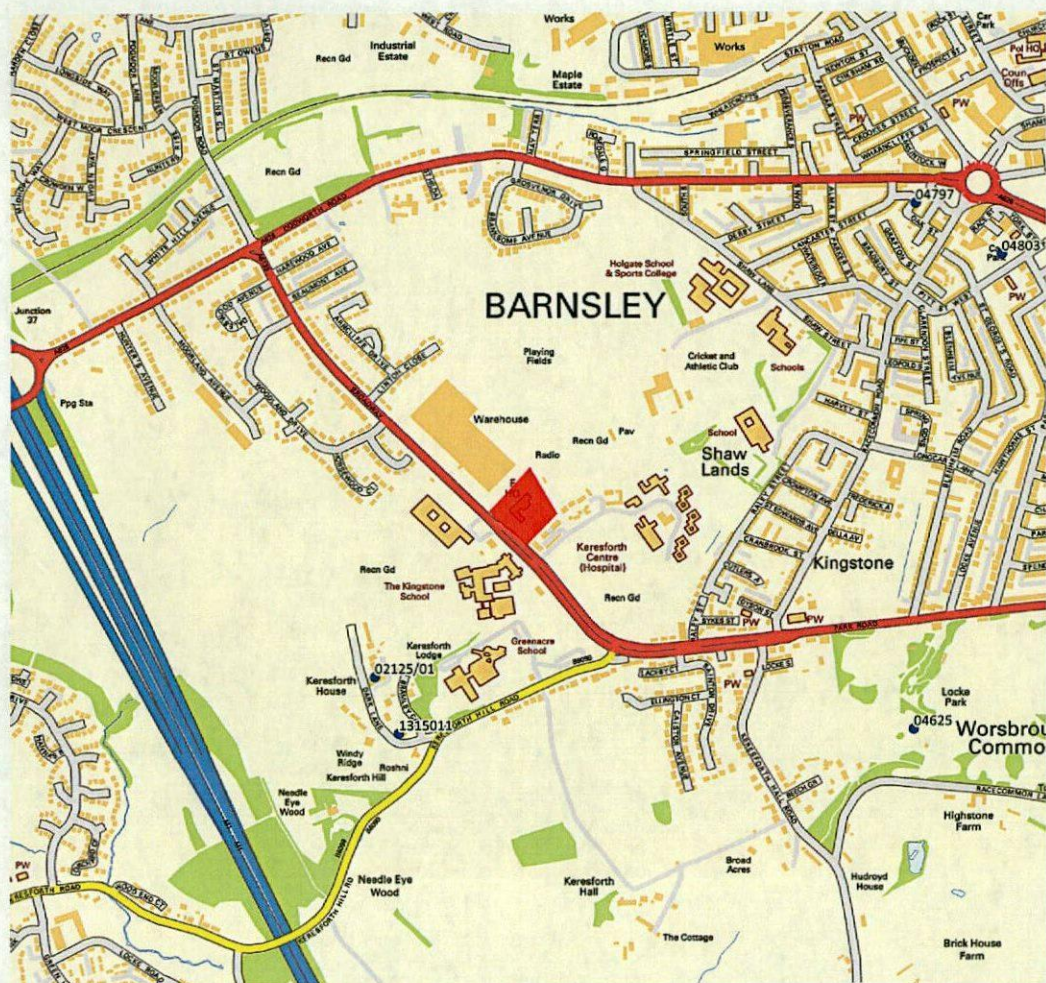
FIGURES



Site centred on NGR SE 33203 05643

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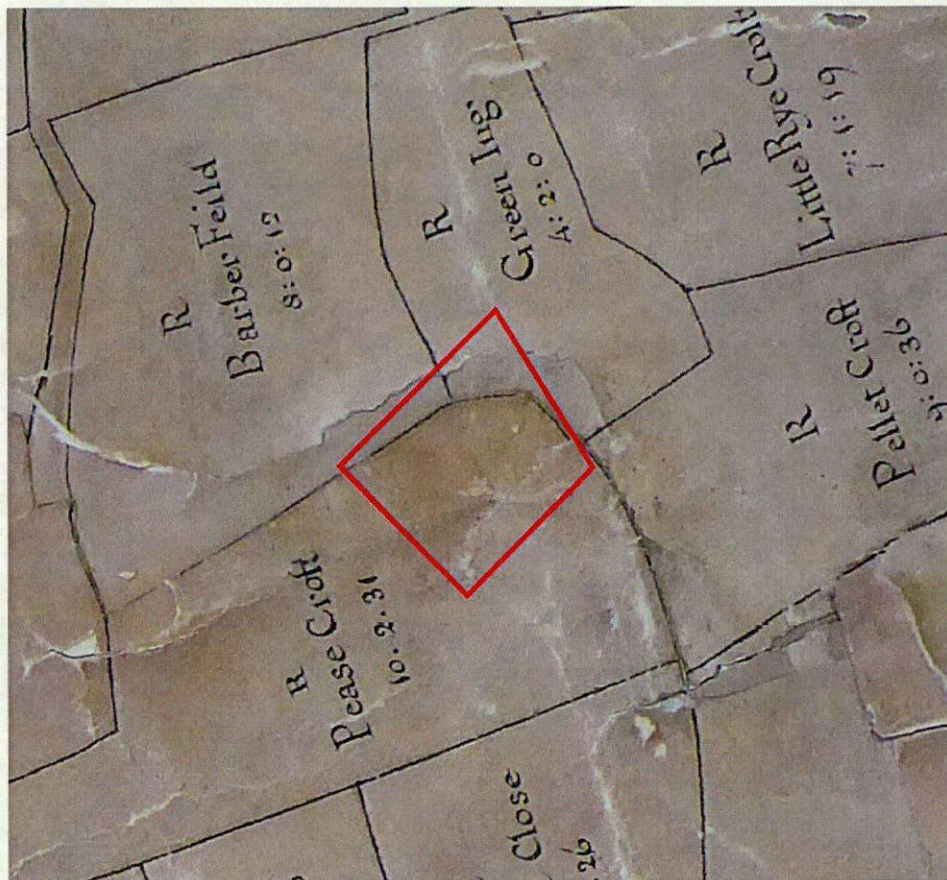


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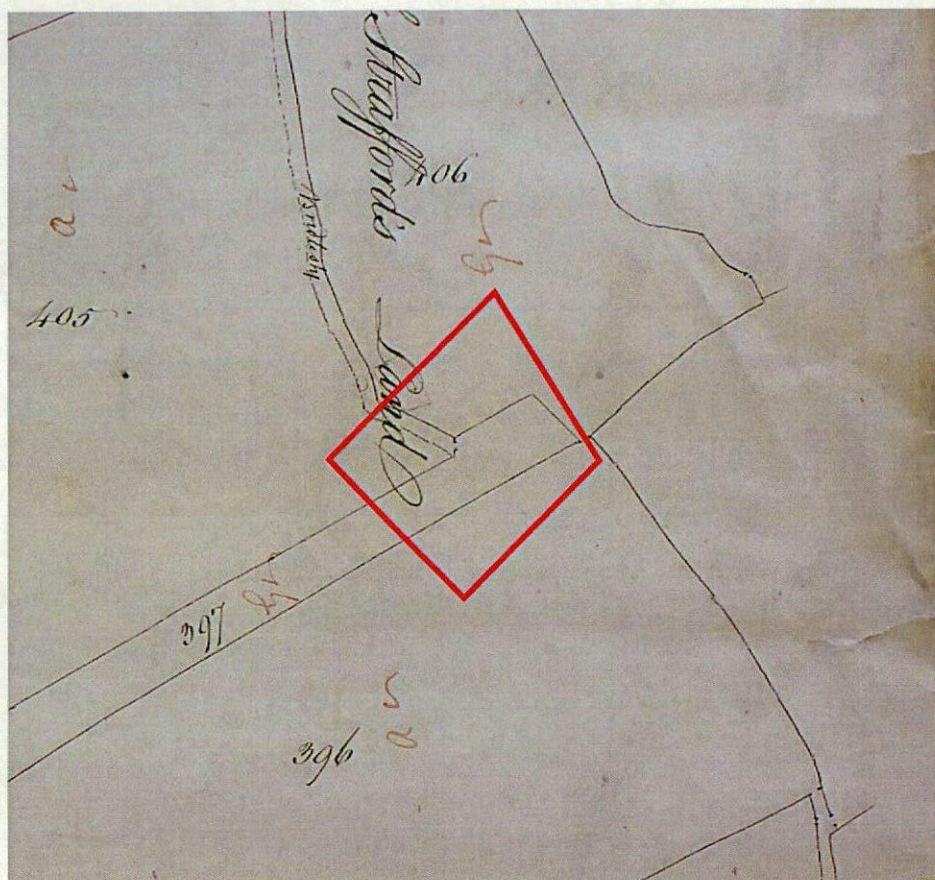


Figure 2: Heritage assets



Site boundary is approximate





Site boundary is approximate



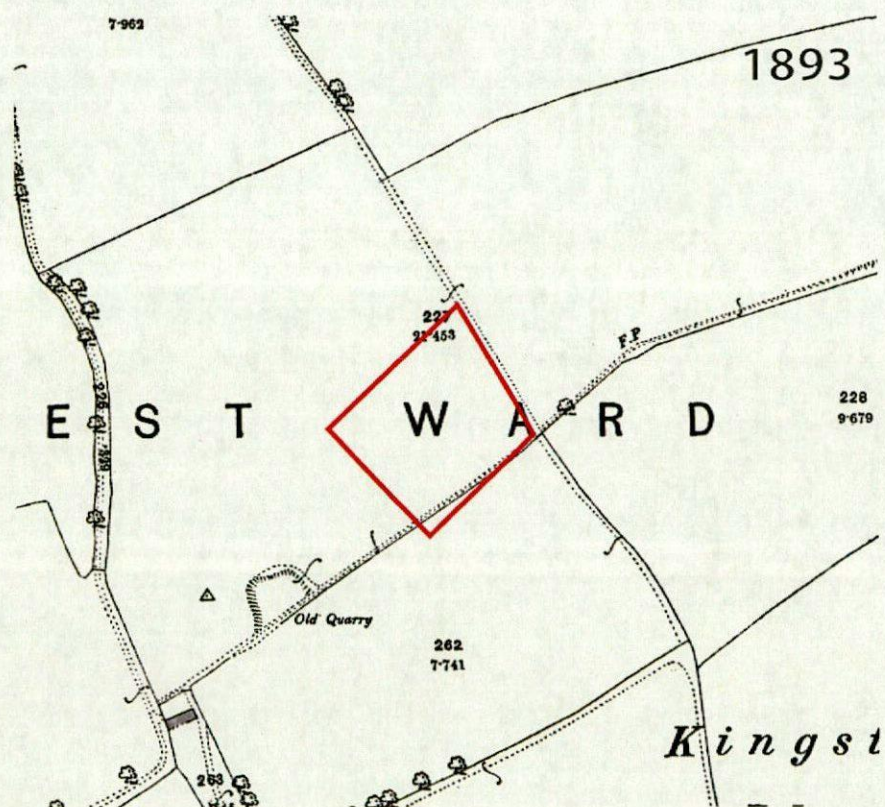
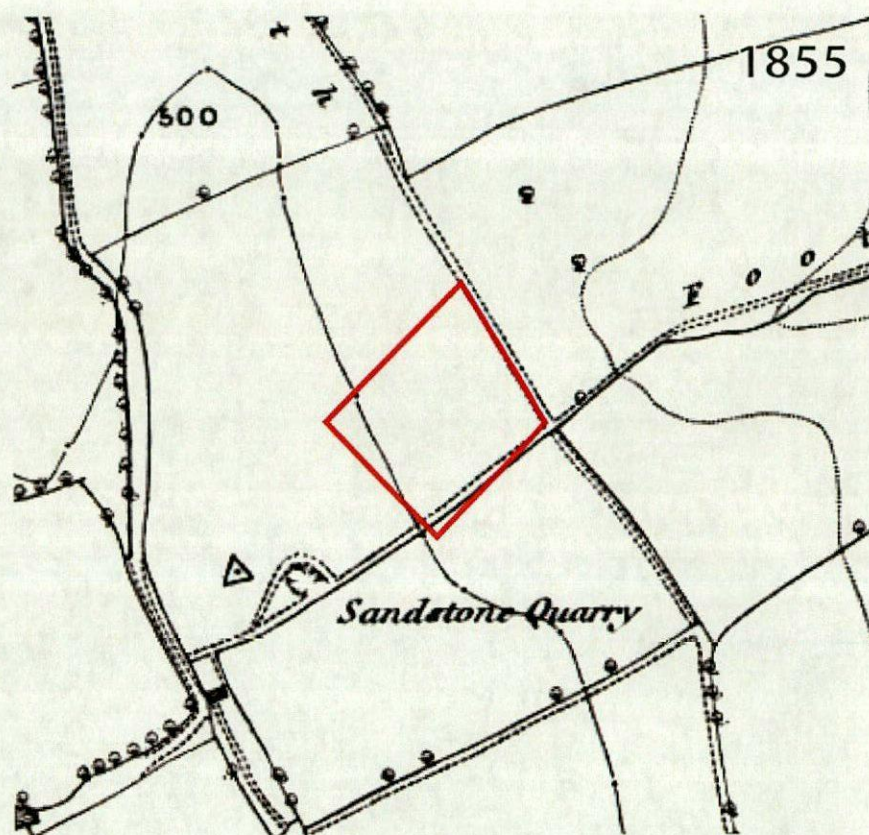


Figure 5: 1855 and 1893 OS maps

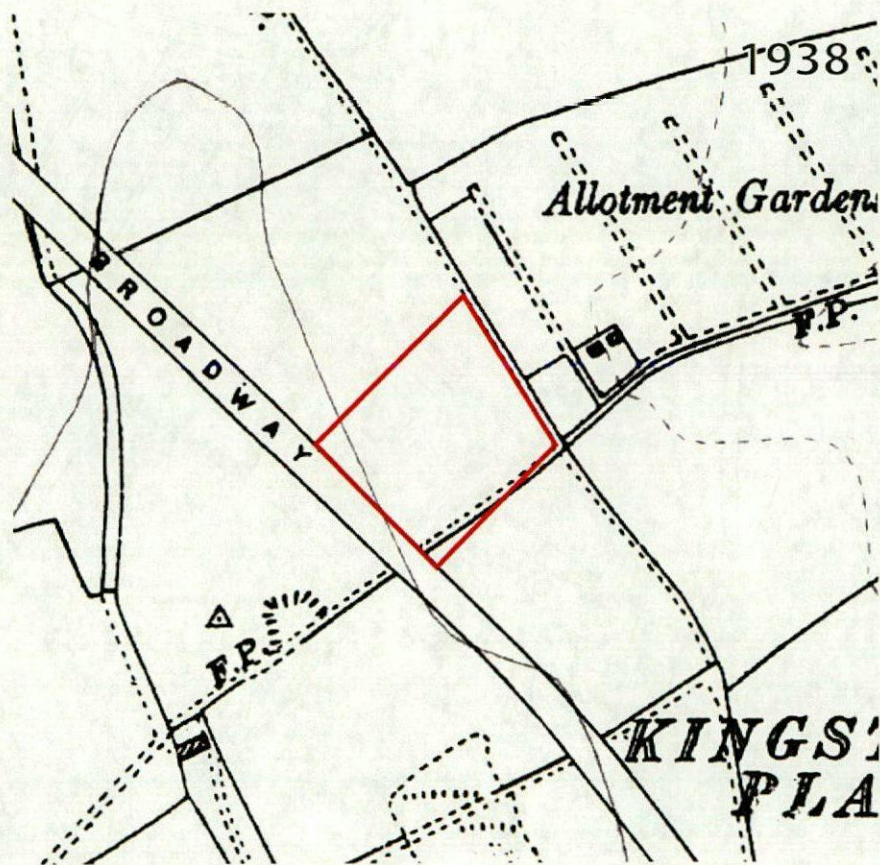
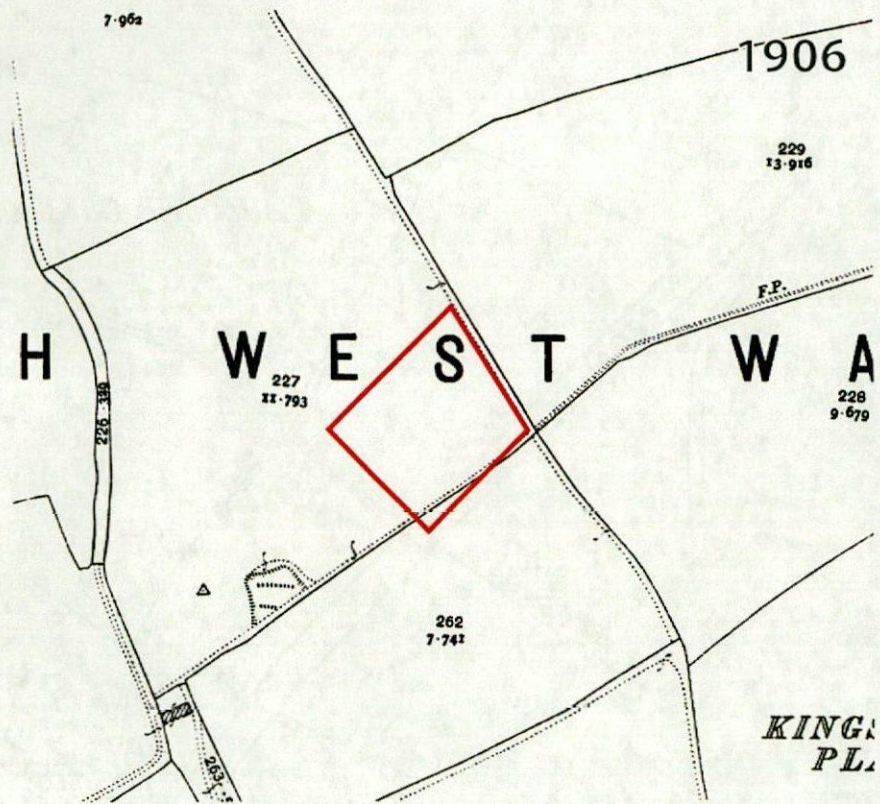
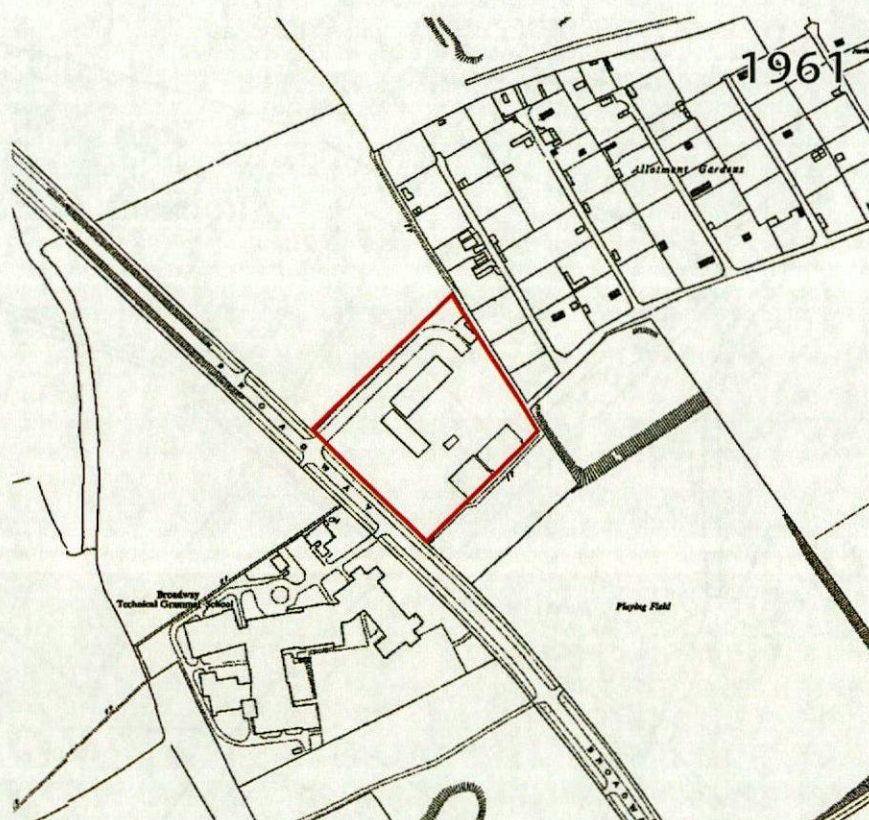
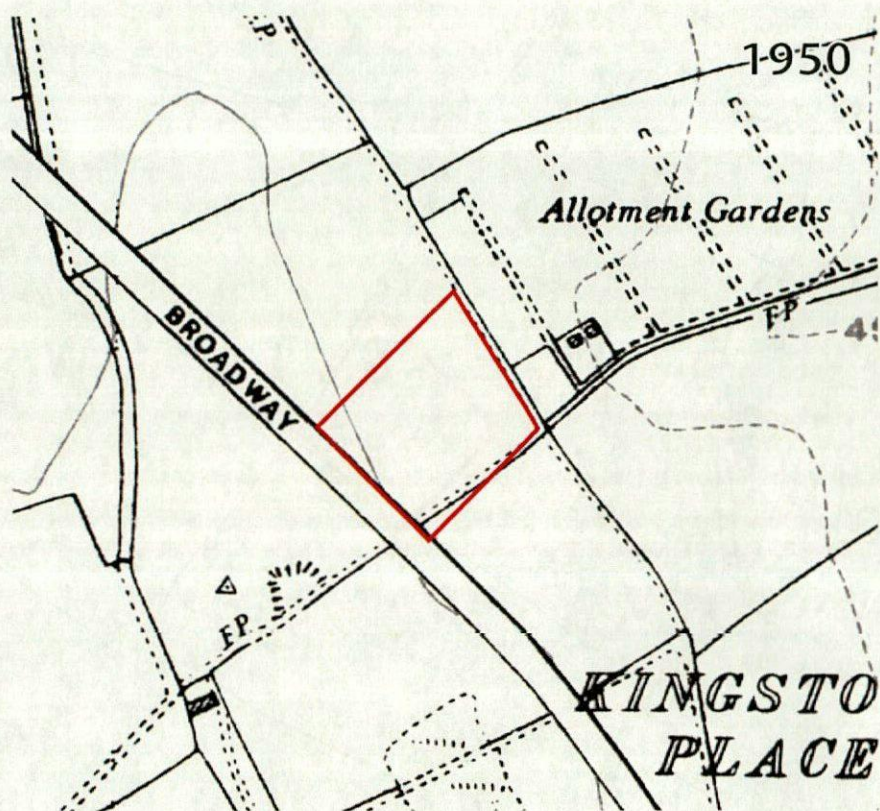
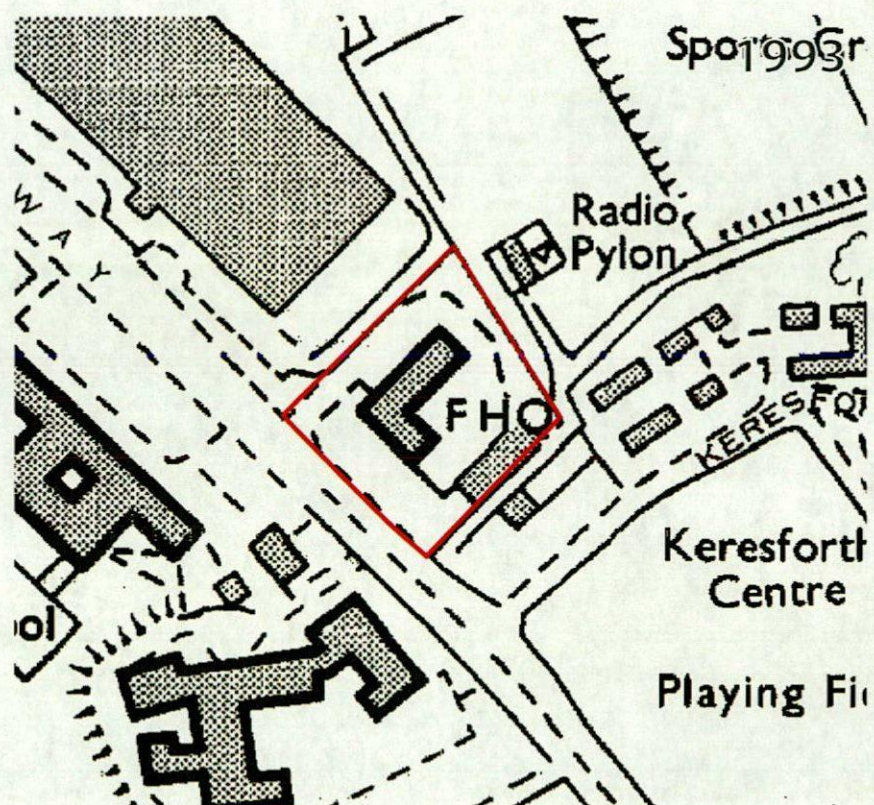
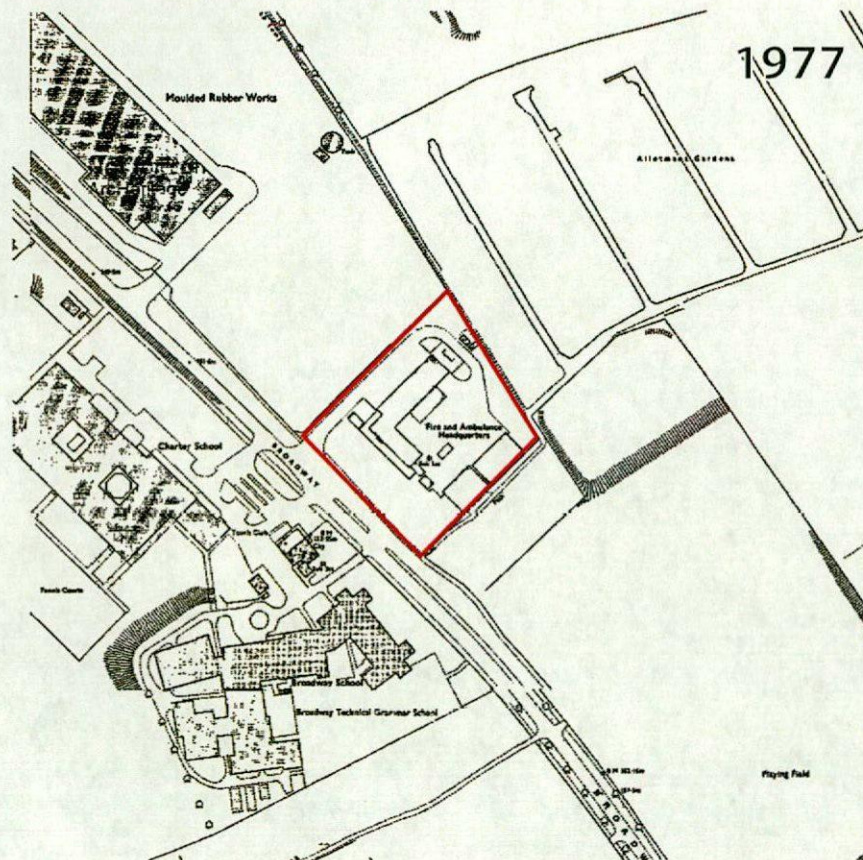


Figure 6: 1906 and 1938 OS maps



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Figure 7: 1950 and 1961 OS maps



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Figure 8: 1977 and 1993 OS maps

PLATES



Plate 1: Looking north-west from Broadway



Plate 2: Looking north-east from Broadway



Plate 3: Looking north-west along south-west site boundary



Plate 4: Access road from Broadway, looking north-east



Plate 5: Fire station, south-west elevation



Plate 6: Fire station, north-west elevation



Plate 7: Drill tower, looking north-east



Plate 8: Looking towards northern corner of Site



Plate 9: Looking north-east from Broadway

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage assets recorded within search area

SMR: South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

NHLE: National Heritage List For England

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

Reference	Description	NGR
SMR 04800	Town End Park and former Post-Medieval Linen Mill, Summer Lane, Barnsley. Town End Park opened in 1905 and was established on the site of the Union Calendar mill and pond. The Union Calendar Mill was one of the earliest mills in connection with the linen industry and was founded prior to 1817.	SE 340 063
SMR 04797	Oak Mill, Post-Medieval Linen Mill (demolished), South of Peel Street, Barnsley. The mill existed until at least 1906.	SE 339 062
SMR 02125/01	Keresforth House. Stone built house of 18th/19th century appearance. Incorporates some earlier works, probably originally hall and cross wings plan. (Timber framed? Medieval).	SE 32910 05310
SMR 02125/01	Keresforth Hill Farm. 17 th -century, two-storey farmhouse with 19 th -century additions.	SE 32956 05199
SMR 04625 NHLE 1001518	Locke Park. Grade II Registered Park and Garden. A municipal park on the south-west edge of Barnsley, created in phases from 1862. William Barron and Son were involved in the second phase from 1875.	SE 33948 05207
NHLE 1033368	Church of St. Edward. 1900-02. Designed by Goodwin S Packer of Southport, and paid for by Edward G Lancaster of Keresforth Hall. Grade II listed building.	SE 33716 05425
NHLE 1151159	Statue of Joseph Locke and an enclosure in Locke Park. Erected 1866. Grade II listed building.	SE 33975 05375
NHLE 1315011	Park View Guest House. Dated 1873. Grade II listed building.	SE 33818 05115
NHLE 1315012	Stable block at Keresforth Hall. Dated 1821. Grade II listed building.	SE 33437 04830
NHLE 1191519	Milestone in wall of petrol station. Early to mid-19 th century. Grade II listed building.	SE 32858 06248
NHLE 1191832	Bandstand in Locke Park. Late 19 th century. Grade II listed building.	SE 33972 05174
PAS SWYOR-34B356	Sixth-century Byzantine coin.	-

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