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**Cooper Gallery
Church Street, Barnsley
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Report no. 2544

December 2013

Client: Barnsley MBC



Cooper Gallery, Church Street Barnsley

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

The Cooper Art Gallery opened in 1914. Prior to this, the building had been used as a grammar school, which had been established by the 17th century. It is located in the medieval historic core of Barnsley in close proximity to St Mary's Church, built in the 12th century. Evidence for medieval structures have been identified along Church Street, to the north of the Cooper Gallery and there is a potential that medieval and early-post medieval sub-surface remains associated with the early settlement of Barnsley could be encountered on the site.



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Report Information

Client:	Barnsley MBC
Address:	Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, S70 2AH
Report Type:	Desk-based Assessment
Location:	Barnsley
County:	South Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 3443 0663
Period(s) of activity	Medieval, Post-medieval
Report Number:	2544
Project Number:	4161
Site Code:	CGB13
Date of report:	December 2013
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Authorisation for
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Acknowledgements

ASWYAS would like to thank Barnsley MBC for the provision of the modern Ordnance Survey mapping for the project.

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Barnsley MBC Arts, Museums and Archives Service, to undertake a desk-based assessment on the Cooper Gallery, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The assessment was undertaken in advance of proposals to build an extension to the gallery. ASWYAS prepared a desk-based assessment for the Cooper Gallery in 1997 (Roberts and Keith 1997) and this report represents an update of the information obtained during that assessment.

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within 500m radius of the proposed development site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128).

Site location and topography

The Cooper Gallery is located on the east side Church Street, in Barnsley town centre (centre at SE 3443 0663, see Figs 1 and 2). Geographically, the area is situated on a hillside between the valleys of the River Dearne to the north and the River Dove in the south. The proposed development site lies at a height of approximately 120m AOD.

Geology and soils

The solid geology in the study area comprises of both Kent Sandstone and Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation running in approximately north-south aligned bands through the area. The Cooper Gallery appears to be situated on a band of Kent Sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Due to the urban nature of the study area the soils are unclassified.

2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).

Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type.

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations within a 500m radius from the centre of the proposed development area was obtained from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) and the English Heritage’s National Monuments Record (NMR) through PastScape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>). The holdings of the Sheffield Archives and Barnsley Local Studies Library were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

The SMR and English Heritage Listed Buildings Database were consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

3 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within 500m radius from the centre of proposed development area has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed

Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment
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The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 5. Where it is considered that there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 4.

4 Archaeological Baseline

Where heritage assets listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold type.

Study area

A total of 56 recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been listed in a catalogue in Section 5.

Designated heritage assets

There are 40 Listed Buildings in the study area (**4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21-24, 26, 27, 29-32, 34-42, 44-49, 51-53**). The study areas contains one Conservation Area (see Fig. 2). No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks or Gardens or World Heritage Sites are situated within the study area.

Previous investigations

In 1997, a desk-based assessment was carried out by ASWYAS for the Cooper Gallery prior to proposed remodelling of the gallery (Roberts and Keith 1997). Documentary evidence collected during this assessment has been reproduced within this report.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS in 1998 at 47 Church Street, Barnsley identified a post-medieval wall (**19**; Morris 1998).

A standing building recording was undertaken by ARCUS in 1999 on No. 1-5 Church Street (**43**). Dendrochronology dating provided a 16th-century date for its construction (Belford 1999).

In 2002, dendrochronology analysis was undertaken by ARCUS on timbers from 14-43 Church Street (**20**). These provided a 15th-century date for the construction of the building (Tyers 2002).

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Mandela Square in 2005 by ASWYAS (**50**). Structural remains of post-medieval date were identified during the works (Rose 2005).

In 2005, an archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASWYAS at the Barnsley Transport Interchange identified stone hard standing of possible 19th-century date. A photographic survey of the remains of a railway viaduct was also undertaken (**54**; Lee 2006).

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Prehistoric and Roman period (c. 4000 BC – c. AD 410)

As with many urban areas, no prehistoric or Roman activity has been recorded within the search area, although evidence for human activity spanning these periods has been identified in the wider Barnsley area.

Medieval and Post-medieval periods (c. 410 – c. 1900)

The earliest record of a settlement in Barnsley is in the 1086 Domesday Book. It is recorded as *Barneslai* and the name is thought to derive from the Old English for ‘Beorn’s glade or forest-clearing’ (Smith 1961, 302). This early settlement was located to the north-west of the Barnsley town. When Barnsley Manor was granted to the Cluniac Priory of St John at Pontefract in 1156, the monks created a new town, also named Barnsley, to the south-east of the original Barnsley. By 1280, the earlier settlement had been renamed as ‘Old Barnsley’ in order to distinguish it from the new settlement (Hey 1979).

It is believed that the new settlement was formed around Church Street (formerly Kirkgate), Shambles Street (formerly Westgate), Eastgate, Southgate and the Market Place (Jackson 1858), around St Mary’s Church which is believed to have been built by the 12th century (16). The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps portrays remnants of long linear land plots running off various streets including Church Street, Westgate and Shambles Street, which probably have origins in medieval strip tenements (see Figs 5 and 6). There is evidence of other medieval buildings on these streets. One extant building stands in Church Street to the north of the Cooper Gallery (20), whilst a tithe barn in Westgate which stood until 1968, was thought to be of 15th century construction (5). Moot Hall, mentioned by 19th-century historians, stood on Market Hill and was possibly of early origin as it was in need of repair by 1611 (25). Documentary evidence, a ‘Bargain and Sale’ in 1595, relates to a messuage called Talbott and its buildings in Market Place (Sheffield Archives EM8-9) and a copy grant of James I refers to cottages in 1614, including a messuage and lands at Kirkgate once owned by the monks (Sheffield Archives CR458; cited in Roberts and Keith 1997).

The enclosure map of 1779 (Fig. 3) displays houses within narrow plots of land, placed alongside and abutting Kirkgate (Church Street), Church Lane and other routes of the town. Tenements extend along the rear of some of these properties, the land becoming more developed to the south of the church. In Kirkgate the property enclosures stretch towards Back Lane (Eastgate), (Wakefield Archives B13, O.S. 1850; cited in Roberts and Keith 1997).

Industry played an important role in the development of Barnsley from medieval times. Iron stone was mined at Barnsley in 1284 (Hey 1979) and coal in the 13th century (Elliot 1992); in the 15th century the monks of Pontefract bought a Barnsley coal pit for £8 (Elliot 1992). By the 17th century wire working became an important industry. In 1669 Richard Blone described Barnsley as being a well built town with the wire trade being its only manufacture (Hoyle 1924). As this manufacture declined in the 18th century the linen industry grew from

a cottage industry to mass production. By the 19th century Barnsley had become one of the principal centres of linen weaving (Goodchild 1983). Glass and coal production also developed from the 18th century, coal extraction becoming a major industry with the development of canals and particularly railways from the mid-19th century. The development of trade and industry created an increase in population and an expansion of the town (Goodchild 1986).

Cooper Gallery

The Copper Gallery occupies the site of the Barnsley Grammar School. There is mention that the school and master's house was situated within the churchyard; 'this old school in the churchyard' (Page 1907, 484-485), although no further evidence for this has been identified in the documentary sources (Roberts and Keith 1997).

The school was founded by Thomas Keresforth in 1660 when, according to his will, he bequeathed 'a schoolhouse, recently built, the croft in which it stood and all appurtenances which had previously been occupied by Humphrey Barnaby' (Greenland 1961). Following rebuilding in the 18th century, the schoolhouse consisted of two storeys, one room to each floor. A date stone of 1769, on the south side of the house, relates to this construction. The upper room was used as a Sunday School in 1784, with an access by means of a flight of steps at the south side of the school. An extension was later added to the rear of the school, the datestone reading 1847.

The Ordnance Survey of 1852 (Fig. 5) relates to the layout and descriptions of the 18th-century school. Both the schoolhouse and adjoining master's house have been recorded as one enclosure, the communal garden containing shrubs and trees surrounded on three sides by open land. It was known that the schoolmaster's land was used as a play area (Greenland 1961). To the rear of the building, the schoolhouse extension of 1847 and steps at the south side of the building to the upper floor are shown. A building, as in 1779, is situated in the south-eastern corner of the garden.

The school was partly used as a church institute in the latter half of the 19th century. In 1887 when the school amalgamated with Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School at Hemsworth, its name changed to Barnsley and District Holgate Grammar School and the premises were extended to accommodate the rise in number of pupils. These changes are observed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig. 6). Extensions were added to the main body of the building and a small rectangular appendage added to the 1847 extension. The stairway at the south end of the building disappeared, the land to the rear of the school shown as featureless.

The Ordnance Survey of 1906 (Fig. 7) is similar in layout to 1893 apart from more width added to the body of the main building. The small rectangular appendage has disappeared. Lack of space restricted development and by 1921 the school had outgrown its premises and moved to Shaw Lands, the old school being sold to S.J. Cooper in 1912 and officially opened as the Cooper Art Gallery in 1914. The Ordnance Survey map of 1932 (Fig. 8) shows a

dividing boundary between the Gallery and the former schoolmaster's house to the rear of the buildings. The old schoolyard appears to have been extended along its southern boundary. Whereas the first edition and later maps show a row of small adjoining structures running parallel with Headen's Yard, the majority of these features have now disappeared, leaving only a boundary line between Headen's Yard and the Gallery.

Later alterations were carried out between 1932 and 1962 (Fig. 9). These include a small wing to the southern end of the main building and a further extension alongside the early extension of 1887, the datestone reading 1934. Two rectangular features, orientated east-west of unknown function, are centred in the yard. Other changes affect the frontage where both the former master's house, now offices, and Gallery now have projecting features rather than the simple linear line of the past. Photographic evidence depicts this change of style, whereas the frontage was previously plain there are new windows and additions of bays to the adjoining offices whilst the Gallery has changes to windows and doorway (Tasker 1994).

5 Catalogue of Heritage Assets and Investigations

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the South Yorkshire SMR and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant SMR and Listed Building reference numbers.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
1	Town End Park and former Post-Medieval Linen Mill, Summer Lane, Barnsley	SE 3405 0636	04800		Low	The Union Calendar mill and pond was founded 1817 and was one of the earliest in the linen industry to be established in Barnsley. By 1909, the site was occupied by Town End Park.
2	Site of Windmill	SE 3410 0665			Low	The site of a windmill, situated south of Victoria Street, can be seen on the 1823 plan of Barnsley (Fig. 4). A pub on Shambles Street was known as the Old Windmill and may give further clues as to its exact location. The pub was run by Thomas Fox, father of James Fox of Cooper Gallery.
3	Site of Hope Works, Sackville Street, Barnsley	SE 3411 0642	04804		None	The land off Sackville Street has been occupied by industrial works since the 18th century. Documentary sources record a colliery, which was replaced by a mill in the 1820s. Named initially as Hope Calendar and later as Hope Works, the mill was used for a number of functions including cotton spinning, weaving, calendaring and printing. By 1904 the former weaving shed had become an engineering works and by 1918 the works were partly used as a shell factory. The buildings were demolished in 1992.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
4	Barnsley Boys' Club, Former Non-Conformist Chapel (now the Lamproom Theatre), Westgate, Barnsley	SE 3416 0644	04805	1315041	Medium	A Non-Conformist Chapel was built on the west end of Westgate in c. 1780. It was extended in 1810 with the addition of wings and there were further alterations in the mid-19th century. It was later used as the Barnsley Boys' Club and is now known as the Lamproom Theatre. It is Grade II listed.
5	Site of Barnsley Tithe Barn, Westgate, Barnsley	SE 3420 0646	01480		Low	An aisled tithe barn, possibly of 15th-century date, stood on Westgate prior to 1968. The information panels at the site suggest its date to be 1280. The timbers from the building were removed to Locke Park.
6	Taylor's Mill, Linen Mill, Barnsley	SE 3420 0633	03550		Low	Taylor's Mill is situated at the junction of Peel Street and Fenton Street. It was opened by 1845, and by 1870 it was considered to be the largest manufacturer of linen in the country. In 1939, the work was transferred to Northern Ireland.
7	17 Huddersfield Road, mounting block/kennel and former carriage house	SE 3424 0694		1286972 1151155 1151154	Medium	Number 17 Huddersfield Road, is a Grade II listed building, and dates to the early to mid-19th century. There is a mounting block/kennel at the entrance and former carriage house, both of which are Grade II listed.
8	National Union of Mineworkers' HQ	SE 3426 0684	04421/01	1151125	Medium	The South Yorkshire Miners Association established their premises on Victoria Road in 1874. The building was designed by Wade and Turner and is now a Grade II listed building.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
9	Burial Ground (Disused) to the west of St Mary's Church	SE 3427 0666	04816		Low	Burial ground marked as 'Disused' is first shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5).
10	Site of Beckett Hospital, Church Lane, Barnsley	SE 3428 0673	04798		Low	The Beckett Dispensary, later known as Beckett Hospital, was built in 1864 to the north-west of St Mary's Church. The hospital was demolished in 1979.
11	St Mary's Place Linen Warehouse (Cass's Warehouse) and former carriage house	SE 3430 0660	05005	1151124 1286819	Medium	St Mary's Place Linen warehouse, also known as Cass's Warehouse, was built in 1821 for Samuel Cooper and used until 1882 when it was bought by John Cass a wholesale outfitters. It is a Grade II listed building. Also part of this complex is a former carriage house and stable block which is also Grade II listed.
12	Site of Obelisk, Junction of Church Street and Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	SE 3430 0682	04799		Low	An obelisk was erected in 1819 on the junction of Church Street and Old Mill Lane. It has now been demolished.
13	Temperance Hall	SE 3431 0626		1151161	Medium	Temperance Hall is situated on Pitt Street. It was built in 1836-7 by W. J. Hindle and was originally known as Oddfellows. It is now used as a warehouse. It is a Grade II listed building.
14	Gatepiers and walls to church yard of Church of St Mary	SE 3432 0665		1151145	Medium	Gatepiers and walls in the church yard of Church of St Mary are probably early 19th-century in date. They are Grade II listed.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
15	Site of Medieval Building in St Mary's Graveyard, Barnsley	SE 3433 0667	04814		Medium	A charter dating to the 13th or 14th century describes a parcel of land with one side abutting St Mary graveyard. The land was described as being situated near the monks' court to the west, which suggests the possibility of a monastic dwelling in the vicinity of the church and graveyard
16	Church of St Mary, Barnsley	SE 3434 0664	00761/01	1315008	High	St Mary's church is a Grade II* listed building. Documentary evidences refers to a church and burial ground here in the 12th century. It was rebuilt in the 14th century and again in 1812 by Rickman. The Interior was restored in c.1870 by G. F. Bodley.
17	Site of Old Barnsley Hall and the Manor House, St Mary's Gate, Barnsley	SE 3435 0660	04808		Unknown	The site of former Old Barnsley Hall, of uncertain date, and the site of the Manor House are situated immediately south of St Mary's Church. Barnsley Hall was described as an 'ancient strong-timbered house'. It was sold in c.1715 and became the site of Manor House. Later, it used by Barnsley Corporation as municipal offices until 1920. It is now occupied by St Mary's Gate and the college of Technology.
18	Town Hall including piers and railings at front of Town Hall	SE 3436 0652		1151143 1315007	Medium	Barnsley Town Hall was built in 1933 by Briggs and Thornley of Liverpool. The building and its piers, railings and steps are Grade II listed.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
19	Archaeological Investigation, Church Street	SE 3439 0667			Low	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS at the proposed Barnsley Chronicle Paper Store, 47 Church Street, Barnsley in 1998. The site was occupied by a medieval timber-framed building. The remains of a post-medieval wall was recorded (Morris 1998).
20	Timber Framed House, Church Street, Barnsley	SE 3440 0666	01481		Low	In 2002 ARCUS conducted a dendrochronology analysis on timbers from 14-43 Church Street and concluded that the structure is a later 15th-century hall and cross wing built c.1463-4 (Tyers 2002).
21	War Memorial in front of Town Hall	SE 3440 0652		1151144	Medium	A First and Second World War Memorial was constructed in 1920 in front of the Town Hall. It is Grade II listed.
22	The Theatre Royal	SE 3440 0623		1151126	Medium	The Theatre Royal, Wellington Street, was built by Walter Emden of London and opened in 1898. It is now a bingo hall and is a Grade II listed.
23	The Old Number 7 Public House	SE 3440 0639		1151158	Medium	The Old Number 7 Public House was built in the mid-18th century and has been much altered since. It is a Grade II listed building.
24	15 Market Hill	SE 3440 0636		1191744	Medium	Number 15 Market Hill is dated to the early to mid-19th century, with a 20th-century shop frontage on the ground floor. It is Grade II listed.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
25	Moot Hall, Market Hill, Barnsley	SE 3442 0643	04806		Low	The Moot Hall was situated at the junction of Shambles Street with Market Hill. Its date of origin is unknown, but in the 19th century it was described as having an 'ancient structure'. The hall was demolished in 1820.
26	K6 Telephone kiosk outside number 19-21 Church Street (Barnsley Building Society)	SE 3442 0656		1151131	Medium	Grade II listed K6 Telephone kiosk from 1935 is located on the east side of Church Street, outside Number 13.
27	The White Hart Public House	SE 3442 0634		1191881	Medium	The White Hart Public House on Peel Street, is a Grade II listed building and dates to the late 19th century.
28	Site of Former Barnsley Grammar School, now the Cooper Gallery	SE 3443 0663	04815		Unknown	The Cooper Gallery occupies the site of the Keresforth School or Barnsley Grammar School. The school was founded by Thomas Keresforth in 1660 when, according to his will, he bequeathed 'a schoolhouse, recently built, the croft in which it stood and all appurtances which had previously been occupied by Humphrey Barnaby'. The school was partly used as a church institute in the latter half of the 19th century. In 1887 when the school amalgamated with Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School at Hemsworth, its name changed to Barnsley and District Holgate Grammar School. The school was sold to S.J. Cooper in 1912 and officially opened as the Cooper Art Gallery in 1914. Further extensions to the building were made in

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
						1932 and 1962. Number 35 Church Street, to the north of the Cooper Gallery, was formerly the residence of the head of Barnsley Grammar School. It was donated, along with the school, by Thomas Keresforth in 1660. The house was rebuilt in 1726, aided by voluntary contributions. It is now used as offices.
29	K6 Telephone kiosk outside number 13 Church Street (Royal Bank of Scotland)	SE 3443 0651		1151130	Medium	A Grade II listed K6 Telephone kiosk designed in 1935 is located on the east side of Church Street, outside Number 13.
30	23 Church Street	SE 3443 0657		1315006	Medium	Number 23 Church Street was built in the early 19th century as a house and is now part of Barclay Bank. It is Grade II listed.
31	1 and 3 Peel Square	SE 3443 0634		1151160	Medium	Numbers 1 and 3 Peel Square date to the mid-19th century and are Grade II listed buildings.
32	Yorkshire Bank, Peel Street	SE 3444 0636		1191865	Medium	Yorkshire Bank, situated on Peel Street, and Number 19 Market Hill, were built in 1857 by Tasker as the Coach and Horses Public House. They are Grade II listed.
33	Site of Possible 19th-century Corn Warehouse	SE 3445 0630	05506		Low	The location of a possible corn warehouse is shown on 1823 OS map (Fig. 4).
34	The Royal Hotel	SE 3445 0646		1151142	Medium	The Royal Hotel dates to the late 18th century, with 19th and 20th century additions. It was previously known as the White Bear Inn. It is a Grade II listed.
35	The Old Post Office	SE 3445 0652		1315038	Medium	The Old Post Office, between Numbers 3 and 5 Regent Street is Grade II listed and was built in 1881.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
36	12 and 14 Market Hill	SE 3445 0644		1286924	Medium	Numbers 12 and 14 Market Hill are late 18th century in date and was previously a public house known as the George and Dragon Inn. They are Grade II listed.
37	5 and 7 Regent Street	SE 3446 0652		1191920	Medium	Numbers 5 and 7 Regent Street date to 1867 and are Grade II listed
38	16 Market Hill	SE 3446 0643		1151157	Medium	16 Market Hill was built in the mid to late 18th century and has a 20th-century shop frontage to ground floor. It is Grade II listed.
39	1 Queen Street	SE 3446 0632		1315037	Medium	Number 1 Queen Street (was formerly 1, 3 and 5 Queen Street), was built in the late 18th century. It is Grade II listed.
40	8 and 10 Regent Street	SE 3447 0654		1191920	Medium	Numbers 8 and 10 Regent Street, including number 2 Eastgate were built in 1895 and are Grade II listed.
41	Yorkshire Bank, Market Hill	SE 3447 0638		1191723	Medium	Yorkshire Bank on Market Hill dates to 1903. The building has a clock turret. It is Grade II listed.
42	Drill Hall	SE 3447 0667			Low	A drill hall is present on Eastgate on the 1906 OS map (Fig. 7), occupying the site of a timber yard. By 1997 it to was a TA centre.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
43	Site of Post-Medieval Building and Well, Church Street, Barnsley	SE 3448 0646	04807		Low	Archaeological investigations were undertaken by ARCUS in 1999 and consisted of a standing building recording of the timber-framed building and a watching brief, where a post-medieval well was discovered. Dendrochronology was also conducted on the timbers, which suggested the building was erected in the second half of the 16th century (Belford 1999).
44	9 Regent Street	SE 3448 0651		1151123	Medium	Number 9 Regent Street was built in 1880 and is Grade II listed.
45	County Court	SE 3450 0657		1151121	Medium	The County Court was built in Regent Street in 1871 by T. C. Sorby. It is Grade II.
46	Warehouse Buildings	SE 3450 0646		1191618	Medium	Warehouse buildings were built in the east end of George Yard in the late 18th to early 19th centuries, and altered in 1873. They are Grade II listed.
47	14 and 16 Regent Street	SE 3453 0656		1191936	Medium	Numbers 14 and 16 Regent Street are town houses built in c.1825. They are Grade II listed.
48	13 and 15 Regent Street	SE 3453 0652		1191966	Medium	Numbers 13 and 15 Regent Street were built in the early 19th century and are Grade II listed.
49	17, 21 and 23 Regent Street	SE 3455 0653		1315039	Medium	Numbers 17, 21 and 23 are 4 are Grade II listed town houses and date from the early to mid-19th century. Number 19 is now part of number 17.

No.	Name	NGR	SMR Ref	LB Ref	Significance	Description
50	Archaeological Investigation, Mandela Square	SE 3456 0648			Low	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS at Mandela Square in 2005. Structural remains of post-medieval structures were identified but no earlier medieval features were found. The potential for further archaeological remains is limited (Rose 2005).
51	The Queen's Hotel and attached railings to front	SE 3459 0653		1286809	Medium	The Queen's Hotel was built in 1874 by Wade and Turner. The hotel and attached railings to the front are Grade II listed.
52	The Civic Hall	SE 3460 0646		1151151	Medium	The Civic Hall, including number 44a, 46, 48, 52, 54 and 56, were built in 1877 by Hill and Swan and are Grade II listed.
53	Court House Building, piers, wall and railings to front of Court House building	SE 3462 0658		1151122 1191951	Medium	The Court House building was built in 1861 by Reeves and converted to be used as a railway station building in 1870, remaining so until 1962. It is Grade II listed. Piers, wall and railings to front of the Court House are all also Grade II listed.
54	Archaeological Investigation, Barnsley Transport Interchange	SE 3471 0656			Low	An archaeological evaluation and photographic survey was undertaken by ASWYAS at Barnsley Transport Interchange in 2005. The evaluation revealed remains of a stone hard standing, relating possibly to 19th-century railway shed and carriage works, but no direct structural remains of these buildings exist. The photographic survey was undertaken to record the remains of a railway viaduct (Lee 2006).

6 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

Any development within the site of the Cooper Gallery has the potential to have a direct impact on any sub-surface remains associated with the 18th-century school building (28). A more detailed discussion about the potential for sub-surface remains is provided below.

Impact on setting

The Cooper Gallery lies within a Conservation Area and a total of 39 Grade II (4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 21-24, 26, 27, 29-32, 34-42, 44-49, 51-53) and one Grade II* (16) listed Buildings are located within a 500m radius of it. Most are located at least 250m away from the Cooper Gallery and thus any developments at the site are unlikely to have an impact on the settings of these buildings, or alter the views to and from these. The exception to this is St Mary's Church (16), which is located less than 100m from the Cooper Gallery.

Potential sub-surface remains

The Cooper Gallery is located within the medieval historic core of the 'new' Barnsley town, established in the 12th century, and remains of medieval buildings have been identified in this area (5, 16 and 17), including two on Church Street, immediately to the north of the site (19 and 20). Page (1907, 484-485) suggests that the school and master's house, known to have occupied the site by the 17th century (28), was situated within the churchyard and Roberts and Keith (1997) raised the possibility that this area was formerly the burial ground to St Mary's Church. There is, however, evidence that Church Street had been established by the later medieval period with houses occupying the street frontage. Given this, there is a potential for sub-surface medieval remains to be encountered during any groundworks at the Cooper Gallery associated with earlier structures.

The cartographic evidence shows the development of the Cooper Gallery site from its use as school to a public building (Figs 3 to 9). Documentary sources reveal that the 17th century school was largely rebuilt in the 18th century, and the building has been altered and extended periodically during the 19th and 20th centuries. There is, however, a potential that some elements of the school have been preserved on the site.

Further assessment and mitigation recommendations

The location and extent of the proposed redevelopment within the Cooper Gallery site is not known at the assessment stage. Given the urban location of the Cooper Gallery and the known episodes of redevelopment in the last 200 years on the site, it is likely that there has been significant ground disturbance in parts of the site. This may also have occurred during the establishment of services, such as drains. How extensive any ground disturbance is can not be determined in this assessment and it is important to highlight the theoretical potential that medieval and early post-medieval features could be sealed beneath later deposits and

ground surfaces. There is also a possible risk that the any development here will have some impact on the views and setting of St Mary's Church.

As there is a potential for archaeological remains to be encountered, it is recommended that the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service are consulted to establish if a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required.

7 Conclusion

The Cooper Gallery is located in the medieval historic core of Barnsley and evidence for medieval structural remains have been identified in close proximity. The site itself was occupied by a school from at least the 17th century, although there are records for a school existing prior to this. The cartographic evidence suggests the building currently occupying the site may have been established in the 18th century, although it has probably been extensively altered and remodelled to accommodate larger numbers of pupils and adapt it for changes in use. Although the site has probably been disturbed, there is a potential for medieval and early-post medieval sub-surface remains associated with the early settlement of Barnsley.

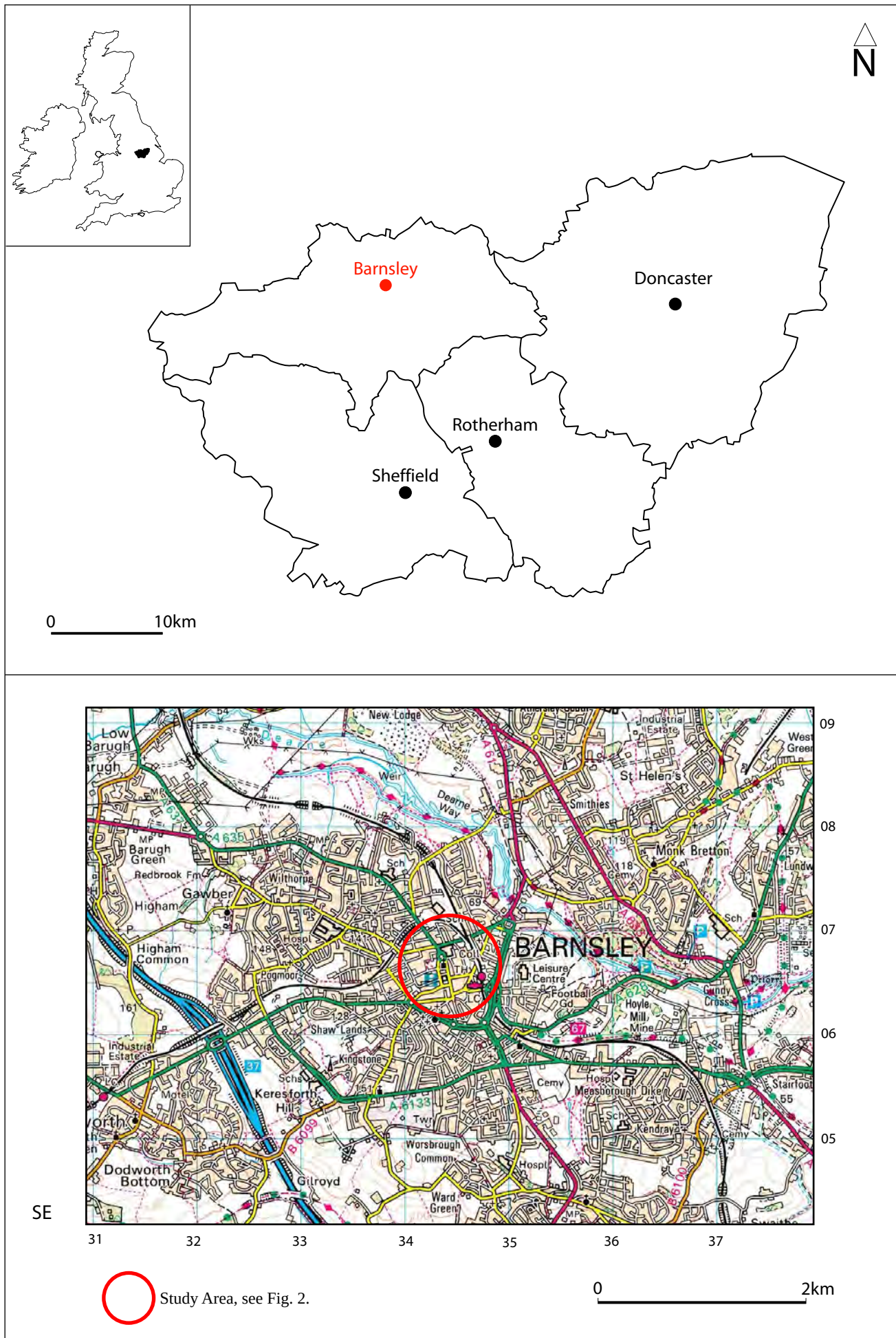


Fig. 1. Site location

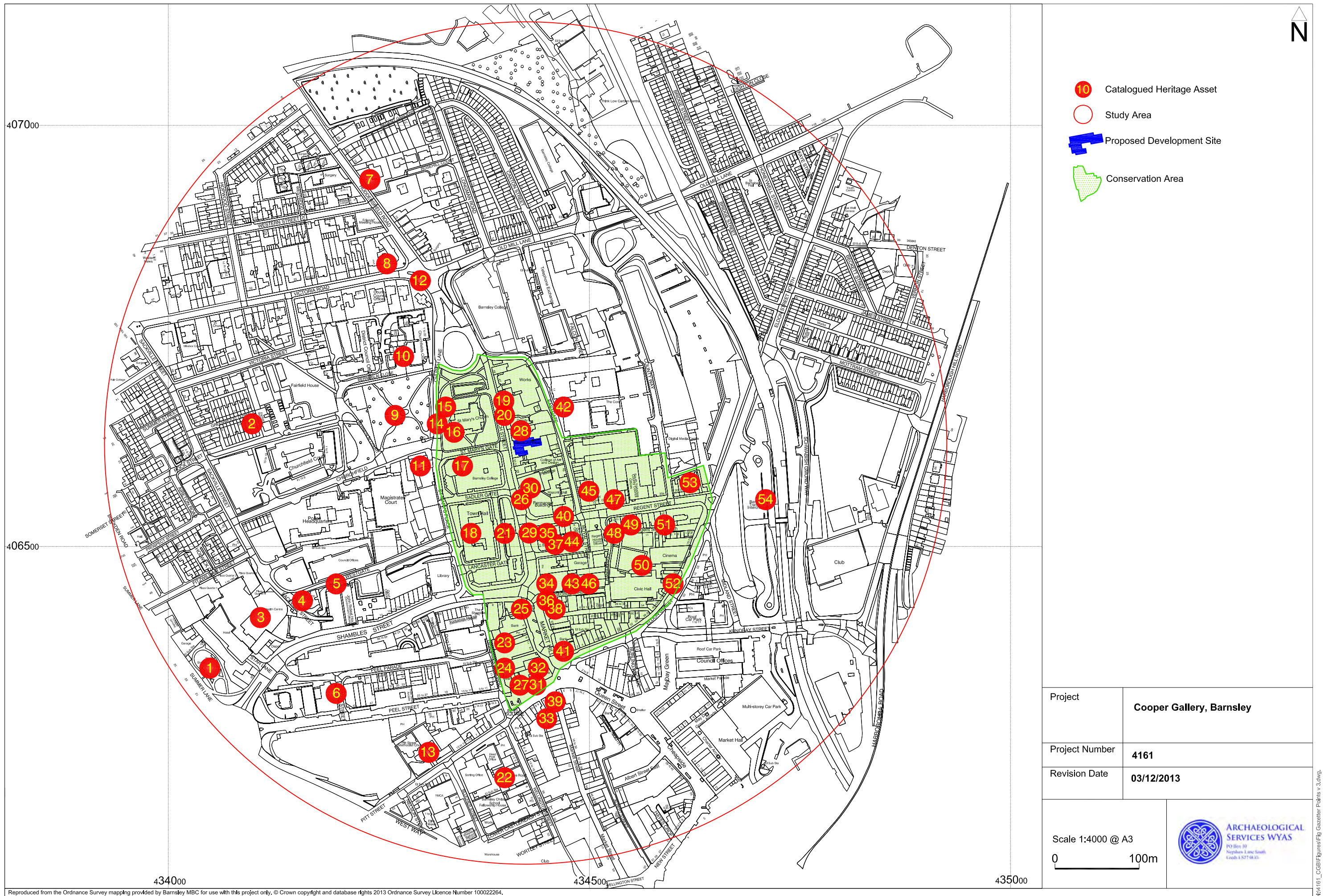


Fig. 2. Plan of the proposed development site showing the boundary of the study area and catalogued heritage assets (1:4000 scale)



Fig. 3. Extract from a reproduction of the 1779 Barnsley Enclosure Map showing the approximate location of the Cooper Gallery



Fig. 5. Extract from the 1852 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 274) showing the location of the Cooper Gallery



Fig. 6. Extract from the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 274.7) showing the location of the Cooper Gallery



Fig. 7. Extract from the 1906 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 274.7) showing the location of the Cooper Gallery

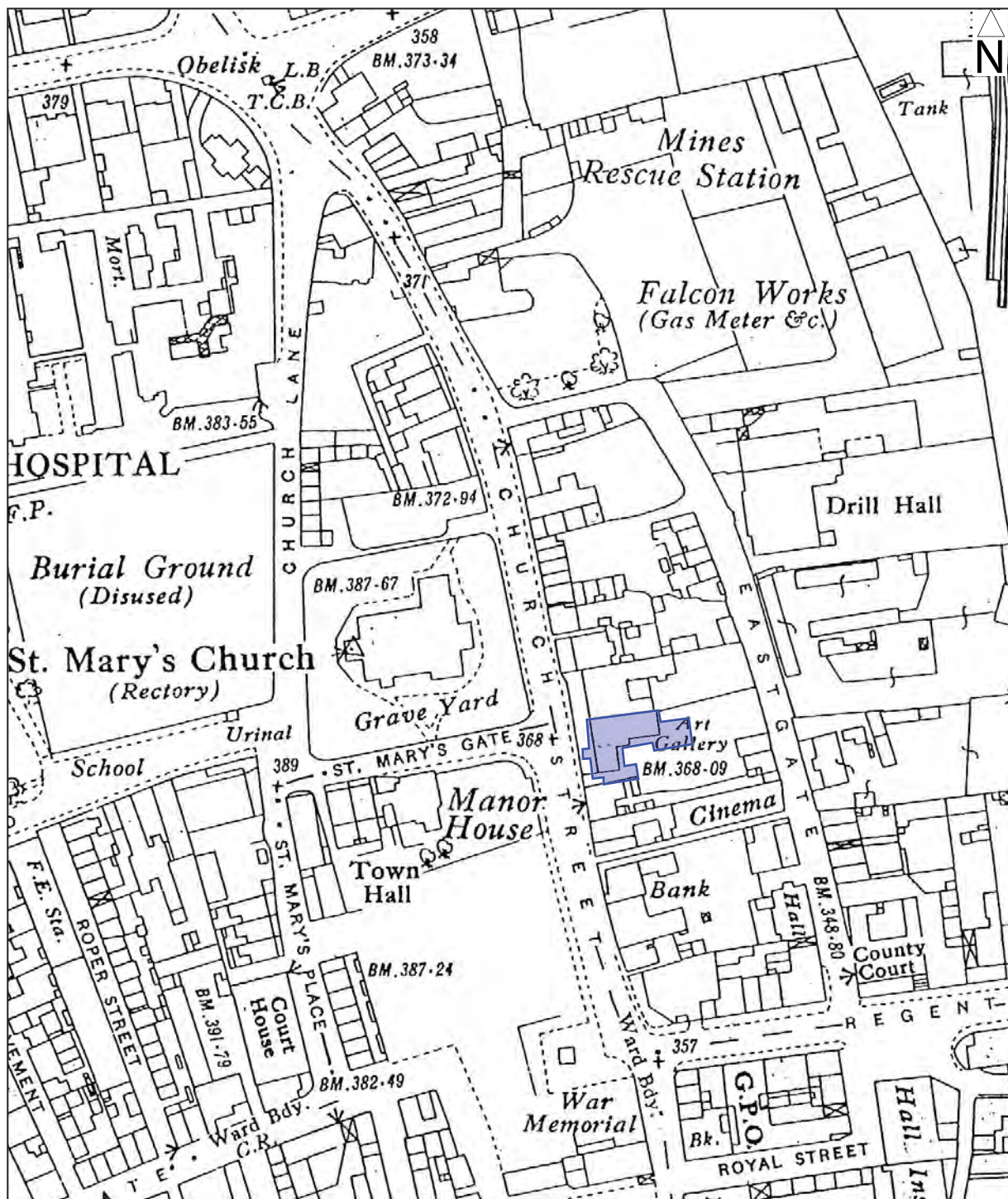


Fig. 8. Extract from the 1932 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 274.7) showing the location of the Cooper Gallery

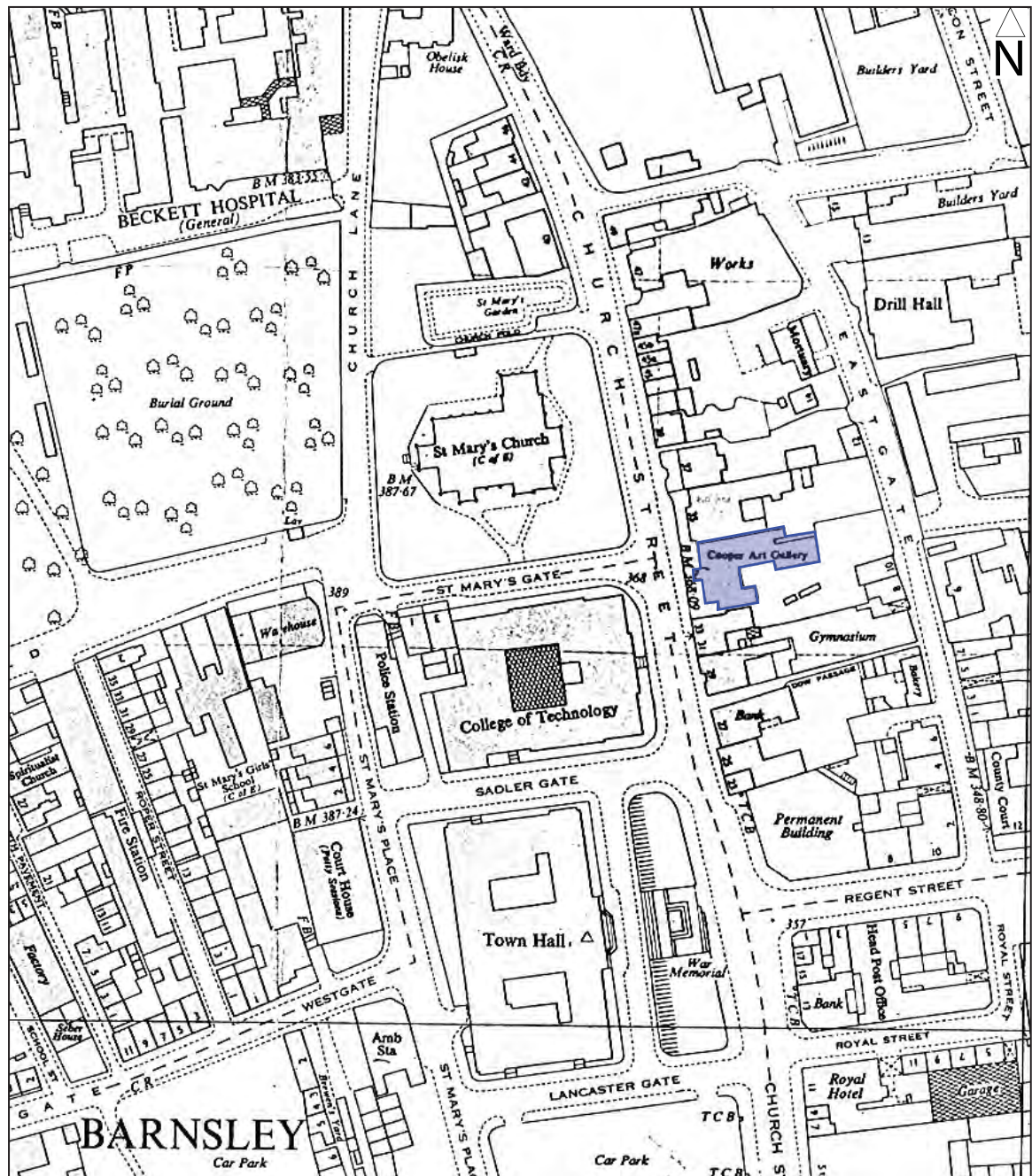


Fig. 9. Extract from the 1962 Ordnance Survey map (sheet SE 3506) showing the location of the Cooper Gallery



Plate 1. The Cooper Gallery, facing east

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