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Land South of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Client: Jones Homes (Yorkshire) Limited

Local Planning Authority: Barnsley District Council
Planning Reference:
NGR: SE 31560 10300

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of reporting and appropriateness of recommendations. This report is based on information available at the time of writing, from the sources cited. It does not preclude the potential for future discoveries to be made, or for other unidentified sources of information to exist that alter the potential for archaeological impact. Any opinions expressed within this document reflect the honest opinion of Prospect Archaeology. However, the final decision on the need for further work rests with the relevant planning authority.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Residential development is proposed on land south of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire on Local Plan allocation sites H20 (and H83). The development proposal includes residential units, public open space and a main access road between Darton Lane and Woolley Colliery Road. Prospect Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Spawforths on behalf of Jones Homes (Yorkshire) Limited to prepare a Heritage Assessment to accompany the planning application.

A planning application for a second phase of development on land between Manor House Farm and Woolley Colliery Road will be submitted separately, once this land has been advanced and released from the Green Belt and allocated for housing as part of the Council's emerging Local Plan. Whilst the planning applications will be submitted separately, this report provides a complete heritage assessment of the entire site, in the context of the comprehensive proposals.

This report has been prepared to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the proposed development in support of the planning application. A map regression exercise and documentary search have provided background information about the history of the Site. In addition a site visit was made to assess existing ground conditions and archaeological potential.

Twenty-four designated heritage assets have been identified in the study area, being mostly grave slabs in the churchyard of the grade I Church of All Saints. Other assets include the old Vicarage, the Sunday School and an agricultural barn at The Oaks farm. Only the church of All Saints is affected, potentially suffering a moderate indirect impact through loss of views from the public bridleway and Bloomhouse Lane on the north ridge of the Dearne valley.

A further eight undesignated assets have been identified, including the 19th century railway and station, Mesolithic flints and Roman coins, Darton Colliery and Darton Hall as well as probably ridge and furrow. None of these assets are within the site and none will be affected by the scheme. A probably 17th century house, known as the Manor House sits on the western edge of the main part of the site. Northern and eastern areas of the site have been affected by historic coal mining activity. LiDAR data and a site visit confirmed the presence of the ridge and furrow earthworks on part of the site along with a holloway/quarry.

While the mining activity has disturbed some of the site, the archaeological potential of much of the site is still unknown. The wider area possesses abundant finds of Mesolithic material as well as evidence of later prehistoric and/or Roman period occupation. The Manor House and cartographic evidence suggest domestic and agricultural activity from at least the 17th/18th century on the western part of the site. It is recommended that consideration is given to maintaining the significant view of the church and that further archaeological work, in the form of geophysical survey and trial trenching is required to clarify the archaeological potential of specific areas of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Spawforths to prepare a desk-based assessment to assess the cultural heritage impact for a proposed residential development on land south of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

1.1.2 A planning application for a second phase of development on land between Manor House Farm and Woolley Colliery Road (Areas A, B and C, see Fig. 2) will be submitted separately, once this land has been advanced and released from the Green Belt and allocated for housing as part of the Council's emerging Local Plan. Whilst the planning applications will be submitted separately, this report provides a complete heritage assessment of the entire site, in the context of the comprehensive proposals.

1.1.3 This report considers the known and suspected built heritage and archaeological remains lying within and adjacent to the proposed development.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 The site comprises an area of 11.85 hectares in total, located on land south of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton in South Yorkshire, centred at NGR SE 31560, 10300. The main site is bounded to the north and west by Bloomhouse Lane, to the east by housing estates off Sackup Lane and by residential estates and allotments to the south. The development includes access to Darton Lane in the southeast corner and access to Woolley Colliery Road to the west, the through road passing over land to the west of Bloomhouse Lane.

2.1.2 The site consists of a number of fields of mostly scrub and rough pasture, including a field of horse pasture off Bloomhouse Lane occupying an old spoil heap. The boundaries are generally overgrown with old hedge plants and brambles extending over large areas. There is also considerable rubbish, notably on the allotment boundary where materials have been stored or dumped. The south east corner of the site, where it fronts Darton Lane is the site of the old school and consists of old tarmac playground and areas cleared of buildings. A newly created public bridleway runs along the western arm of Bloomhouse Lane, passing west of Darton Manor.

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3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1.1 The site is situated principally on Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, consisting of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. The very southern edge of the site touches on the Haigh Moor Rock Sandstone (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain).

3.1.2 The site sits on the northern slopes of the Dearne river valley, sloping generally southwest from 102m OD at Bloomhouse Lane in the north to 78m OD at Darton Lane and 82m OD at the proposed junction with Woolley Colliery Road. The lowest point of the site is around 75m OD to the rear of the allotments at c. NGR SE 31534, 10242.

3.1.3 The Coal Authority interactive map shows the northeast corner of the site and the very southern edge are crossed northwest-southeast by coal outcrops; mine entries and areas of influence are located in the northeast and southwest edge of the site, past shallow coal mine workings are also identified here and across a zone in the centre west of Area A. these areas and along the southern limits of the south, notably Area D and G where probable shallow mine workings are also predicted, form part of the Development High Risk Area.

4.0 STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

4.1 National Policy

4.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012, coming into immediate effect and replacing all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Set out below is a summary of the relevant NPPF guidance in Section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' as it relates to archaeology only.

4.1.2 Section 12 provides guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process. Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned. Early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised.

4.1.3 Paragraph 128 states: In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. ..... As a minimum the relevant historic environment

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record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

- In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

4.1.4 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

4.1.5 Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

4.2 Other National Policy and Guidance

4.2.1 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2014 and provides guidance for planners and communities which will help deliver high quality development and sustainable growth

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in England. In terms of heritage, guidance entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' sets out information with respect to the following:

- the recognition of the appropriate conservation of heritage assets forming one of the 'Core Planning Principles' that underpin the planning system;
- what the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment is (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and Protection of Wrecks Act 1973);
- a definition of 'significance';
- why significance is important in decision-taking;
- the considerations of designated and non-designated assets;
- the identification of non-designated heritage assets; and
- the considerations for when applications for planning permission are required to consult or notify English Heritage.

4.3 Local Policy Guidance

4.3.1 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council has an emerging Local Plan: Local Plan Publication Draft 2016. It contains a number of policies relevant to the historic environment:

4.3.2 Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

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

This will be achieved by:-

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

These elements and assets include:-

- The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.
- Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
- A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.

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- The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
- 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.
- The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house
- Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn
- Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures
- The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).
- Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.
- The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.

b. By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.

c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.

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d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

4.3.3 Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.

- This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.
- For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required.

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4.3.4 Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings

Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:

- Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building.
- Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.

4.3.5 Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes

Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting and the heritage significance of a Registered Park and Garden will be expected to:

- Respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms, massing, architectural detail and materials that contribute to the special interest of an area.
- Respect important views either within the area or views that contribute to the setting of the area.
- Take account of and respect important landscape elements including topographic features or trees that contribute to the significance of the area where harm might prejudice future restoration.

4.3.6 Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings

The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a in conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless:

- The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available.
- It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of the asset.

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- Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset.

Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.

4.3.7 Policy HE6 Archaeology

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

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

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

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

4.3.8 The Plan also contains specific statements regarding allocated sites. This site is allocated for residential development (site H20) and the Local Plan states that the development will be expected to:

- provide a new roundabout and access from the B6131 Station Road adequate to
- accommodate the development of the entire site
- ensure that the internal road layout will allow access to housing allocation H83 and provide

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- a spine road through the site linking Station Road with Woolley Colliery Road that is capable of taking through traffic.
- retain, buffer and manage all the hedges plus retain and manage a significant proportion of the existing scrub as the greenspace provision.
- archaeological remains are known to be present on this site. The site area has been reduced to allow flexibility in the development to ensure the remains can be preserved in situ if necessary.

5.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

5.1 Buried Heritage

5.1.1 The buried heritage (archaeology) has been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. Staff at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service gave advice and information about known archaeological sites of interest in the vicinity of the study area, and where relevant, these were further investigated. Relevant primary and secondary sources held in the Leeds University Special Collections have been consulted. Additional sources consulted included:

- information available on a variety of internet sites including, The National Archives (http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/) and the Archaeology Data Service (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/); the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk); and data from Pastscape (www.pastscape.org.uk). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section;
- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey and Promap (www.promap.co.uk);
- A site visit was undertaken by Jim Bonnor on 13th February 2017.

5.1.2 The historical development of the Site has been established through reference to these sources and is described in the Baseline Conditions section of this report. This has been used to identify areas of potential archaeological interest. Each area of archaeological potential has been assessed for its archaeological significance in geographical terms, although it should be noted that despite the national policy guidance's reliance on geographical significance, there is no statutory definition for these classifications :

- International – cultural properties in the World Heritage List, as defined in the operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;

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- National – sites or monuments of sufficient archaeological/historical merit to be designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Other sites or monuments may also be considered of national importance but not appropriate for scheduling due to current use(s) or because they have not yet been fully assessed;
- Regional – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.
- Local – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical interest but that are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
- Negligible – areas of extremely limited or no archaeological or historic interest. These commonly include areas of major modern disturbance such as quarries, deep basements etc.

5.1.3 The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development. Recommendations for further work are provided.

5.2 Built Heritage

5.2.1 Built heritage includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments. It also includes non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the Historic Environment Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance.

5.2.2 The historic built environment is assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. Of particular significance in this report is *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2015). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset

Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance

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Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

6.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

6.1.1 The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 1km from the boundary of the proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

6.1.2 The source of the monuments (Figure 2; Table 1) noted in the following text are from the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (HER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the National Heritage List for England (NHL) and have the prefixes HER/NRHE or NHL. Known and suspected archaeological remains are summarised and discussed in the following sections.

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Step 1: Identification

6.2.1 There are 24 designated heritage assets within the study area. These consist mostly of grade II listed grave slabs on the south and west sides of the churchyard of All Saints church in Darton (NHL1151753-8; 1192699; 1192649; 1192714; 1192729; 1286453; 1314716-8) out of view of the proposed development site 460m north, along with the grade II listed cross base (NHL1151795). The church itself is grade I listed, dating to the early 16th century occupying the site of the 12th century foundation.

6.2.2 There are two further listed buildings, both grade II, along Church Street: the Sunday School (NHL1314719) of 1818, and 17, 19 and 21 Church Street (NHL1281546), formerly the vicarage, dating to 1716 with later additions, at 290m and 400m respectively.

6.2.3 The Principal Barn (NHL1192786) at The Oaks farm is a former agricultural building of probable 17th century date with a later horse engine house.

6.2.4 Of these assets the only appreciable views to the site are from the tops of the buildings along Church Street, notably the church tower. Views through and over the site are limited to those Bloomshouse Lane, including the bridleway, particularly as one approaches down the valley, past the Manor House.

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Step 2: Assessment of contribution of setting

6.2.5 The Church of All Saints is the most prominent historic building in the township of Darton. It is rather stumbled upon close up, having no significant vistas, within its enclave of mature trees. Views of the church are, therefore, somewhat limited and the most evocative and informative of its position within the valley are from the gaps in the hedges along Bloomhouse Lane. Particularly, the bridleway that runs through the site and alongside the Manor House offers the best view of the church from a distance, the proximity of the 17th century house – although its credentials as a manor house are not proven – adds to the view's moderate significance.

Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

NHL No	Name / description	Grade
1151753	Carr grave slab approximately 30 metres west of south porch of All Saints church	II
1151754	Swift grave slab approximately 20 metres west of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151755	Greaves grave slab approximately 20 metres west of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151756	Brown grave slab approximately 15 metres south west of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151757	Pair of raised grave slabs (Denton) approximately 4 metres south west of tower of All Saints' church	II
1151758	Clarke grave slab approximately 20 metres south of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151759	Hobson grave slab approximately 12 metres south of porch of All Saints' church	II
1151760	Two grave slabs (dury and unnamed) approximately 10 metres south of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151761	Three grave slabs (Cudworth, Cudworth, Hirst) approximately 20 metres south of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151762	Raised grave slab (Beaumont) approximately 3 metres east of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1151763	Mabson grave slab and footstone approximately 5 metres south east of south aisle of All Saints' church	II
1151795	Cross base and shaft approximately 20 metres south of south aisle of All Saints' church	II
1192649	Gibson grave slab approximately 30 metres west of south porch of All Saints' church	II

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1192699	Traviss grave slab approximately 15 metres south of porch of All Saints' church	II
1192714	Milns grave slab approximately 5 metres south of porch of All Saints' church	II
1192729	Webster grave slab approximately 10 metres south east south aisle of All Saints' church	II
1192786	Principal barn at the oaks approximately 20 metres north east of farmhouse	II
1281546	17, 19 and 21, Church Street	II
1286453	Three Hemingway grave slabs approximately 2 metres south of east end of south chapel of All Saints' church	II
1286515	All Saints' church	I
1314716	Pollard grave slab approximately 30 metres west of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1314717	Footstone approximately 20 metres west of south porch of All Saints' church	II
1314718	Audin grave slab approximately 20 metres south of south aisle of All Saints' church	II
1314719	Sunday school	II

6.3 Undesignated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric Period (10,000BC – 43AD)

6.3.1 The study area contains one assets of prehistoric date, a scatter of Mesolithic flints about 700m from the site (HER0055/01). There have been a number of such finds in the wider area, notably a number from nearby Cawthorne and a find of flints at Dodworth, indicating some potential for remains of this period in the area. There is also a Neolithic arrowhead from Barnsley area and an Early Bronze Age scraper from Cawthorne.

6.3.2 Excavation at Capitol Park at Dodworth has also produced evidence of an enclosure and associated features of probably later prehistoric date and further such enclosures are also suspected at Royston and Barnsley. A further D shaped enclosure was identified from aerial photographs 1.5km to the south of the site (Deegan, A, 2002).

Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)

6.3.3 The only asset of Roman date within the study area is a coin hoard (NHRE52420) found in the 17th century, provenance unsecure. In addition to some of the enclosures mentioned

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above that may be of this date, there has been only a find of a Roman Dupondius in the wider area, just north of the Windhill Lane, and Roman coins found at Barnsley.

Early Medieval & Medieval (5th – 16th centuries)

6.3.4 There are no known assets of early medieval date within the study area. Darton is mentioned in Domesday and is, therefore, a settlement of at least late Saxon date. The township is listed as Dertone, Dertun or Dertune (a name which derives from the old English *Deor-tun*, meaning deer park or enclosure and suggesting an ancient park in the vicinity (Dearnley, J, 1920).

6.3.5 Domesday records that the manor of Darton was granted to Ilbert de Lacey with some land in the parish held by the King. John de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln is credited with the founding of the parish in AD 1150 and building the original church on the site of the present building. The original church appears to have been destroyed by fire in the 14th century (ASWYAS, 2002) and the new church (NHL1286515) was started in the late 15th century – perhaps by the Lord and parishioners - and finished in 1522 (ARCUS, 2009 after A, Mee, The King's England, 1969). The National Heritage List records the building as 16th century and refers to the chancel as built in 1517 by Thomas de Tykyll, Prior of Monks Bretton who are credited with the rebuilding, or at least its completion.

6.3.6 The other building with medieval origins is Darton Mill (HER04744), a corn mill first recorded in AD 1260, and again in AD 1767. It was converted to a saw mill in the late 19th century, now residential.

6.3.7 Probable Medieval ridge and furrow (HER04812) is recorded in a field 260m southeast of the site, identified from air photography (Deegan, A, 2002).

Table 2: Historic Environment Record Entries within 1km of the Site

HER/NRHE No.	Name / description	Period / date
00339/01	Church of All Saints (see NHL1286515)	Medieval
00551/01	Scatter of Mesolithic flints	Prehistoric
02157/01	Site of Darton Hall	Post-medieval
04744	Darton Mill	Medieval-Industrial
04812	Probable Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
52420	Coin Hoard	Roman
501260	Darton Station	Post-medieval
762866	Darton Colliery	Post-medieval-20th century

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1374519	Barnsley Branch Railway	Post-medieval

Post-medieval – Modern Periods (mid-16th – present)

6.3.8 Mining, both coal and ironstone has been a significant industry in the area since the Medieval period; there are references to the Monks of Bretton exploiting the ironstone in their neighbourhood (Hey, D, 1979) and there is documentary evidence for coal pits around Hesley Park, just south of Barnsley in the 12th century (Fletcher, M & Kieth, K, 1999). Coal outcrops all around Darton and surface mining has also been widespread in the area. Dearnley states that the outcropping of coal could be traced through depressions and spoil through Bloomhouse Green. There are also references in the court rolls of 1413 to the removal of coal from 'the Lord's wastes' in Darton without his consent (Dearnsley, J, 1920).

6.3.9 Coal was mined on an increasingly large scale through the 16th and 17th centuries and there is documentary reference to shallow pits at Darton (Hey, D, 1979). Enclosure, the last phase in the parish completed in June 1823, further opened up this resource for exploitation, giving over large tracts of common land to larger estate owners such as the Wentworths who held the Manor of Darton.

6.3.10 The Cawthorne branch of the Aire and Balder Navigation canal opened up the coal resources in the Dearne Valley, and particularly at Darton, from 1799 and Geoffrey Wentworth negotiated leases for his newly accessible coal in 1832. The arrival of the Barnsley Branch Railway (NRHE1374519) in 1850, and the associated station (NRHE501260) opened up wider markets. Dearnley refers to the opening of the Ramjam, or Bloomhouse Green colliery shortly after; it closed in 1867.

6.3.11 Pye Wood Colliery to the south (not to be confused with mining at Pye Wood to the north) and Darton Colliery (Swallow Hill?) on the other side of the now disused North Gawber Colliery Railway, opened about this time, and Darton Hall Colliery started up in 1870. The Darton Main Colliery (NRHE762866) to the west of the station was started in 1913.

6.3.12 Dearnley describes a 'day-hole' or level, sunk in 1871 by the Darton Hall Colliery, called the Obelisk, due to its proximity to the Beaumont Monument which stood west of Sackup Lane, on land now occupied by the housing estates (see fig. 5). This, and another to the southeast, worked the Barnsley seam and met older workings from day one. The coal was taken down to the branch line on a wagon-way that ran through land that was to become the school playground by the 1920s, presumably at the corner of Sackup and Darton Lanes. Although finished in 1888, the pit was still being exploited for outcrop coal in the first two

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decades of the 19th century. The 1938 OS map shows levels and a tramway in the vicinity of the monument and into the west of the site even then.

6.3.13 Darton Hall (02157/01), demolished in 1966, according to Dearnley was 'a good example of a medium sized Tudor house', and the South Yorkshire SMR describes it as 17th century. It occupied a plot on Darton Lane which is described in a little detail by Dearnley. His description conforms to the photograph of the Hall on the Beaumont Archives blog (http://beaumontarchives.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/about-oaks-farm-darton.html), a family long associated with the hall and the Obelisk. Dearnley goes on to refer to the access in the rear wall to a large field containing the Obelisk, a field he suggests, by the existence of many trees not associated with the hedges, to have been a park, though by this time many of the hedgerows may have been taken down and he may be referring to hedgerow trees. He goes on to confirm that it also contained numerous coal workings and heaps.

6.3.14 The Manor House was owned by the Wenthworth (Dearnley, J, 1920) family and is variously described as The Manor House and Manor Farm on maps, and, while there has been no evidence forthcoming to confirm its function within the estate, it certainly functioned as a farm, described as such at one time on the mapping.

6.4 Map Regression

Map of Darton Manor, Kelk, G, 1776 (Fig. 4)

6.4.1 This map shows buildings and field names in a landscape the pre-1820s enclosure. The eastern fields are termed Freeholders and unenclosed suggesting common land or 'the Lord's waste'. There are a number of enclosures within the site, Middle and Upper Croft to the east of the Manor house and presumably associated with it, and another Croft to the west containing a building. Further Manor house outbuildings are located in in a small plot south of Pie Ing, a name suggesting a wet field, and Wheat Croft forming the far western field.

Map of Darton, ?1821

6.4.2 A reasonably detailed map showing the parish after enclosure, suggesting it may be post-1823, rather than 1821. It shows the Manor House buildings, with a further building in the field to the north (Area E), enclosed from the common land. The outbuildings to the west are still shown and their enclosure has been extended to divide Pie Ing along a line level with the northern limit of Wheat Croft, which remains unchanged. There still appears to be a building in the croft to the south. Bloomhouse Lane is depicted as a road rather than just

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common and land to either side of it enclosed, as described by Dearnley. The Freeholders land is now divided into seven enclosures.

Tithe Award Plan for Darton, 1844.

6.4.3 This map shows field divisions only where they relate to tithes and there are no divisions with the site. The Manor house is shown, lacking its east-west wing and its outbuildings are shown. The building to the north is gone. There now appear to be buildings at the southern entrance to Bloomhouse Lane, possibly within the enclosure labelled Croft in 1776 (Area D).

Ordnance Survey 1854 (1:10,560) (Fig 5).

6.4.4 The same land divisions are shown save that there are smaller enclosures now around the Manor House which is named as such. The buildings in the Croft enclosure (Area D) are no longer visible. Footpaths are now clearly defined west of Wheat Close (Area A) and through Pie Ing (Area B).

Ordnance Survey 1893 (1:2,500) (Fig 6).

6.4.5 There appears to be an addition to the Manor House outbuildings west of the path.

Ordnance Survey 1906 (1:2,500) (Fig 7).

6.4.6 No significant change other than a cistern north of the Manor House outbuildings.

Ordnance Survey 1938 (1:10,560) (Fig 8).

6.4.7 There is evidence of mining activity around Bloomhouse Green: a tramway extends from Sackup Lane into the site and a spoil heap extending out from Bloomhouse Lane into Upper Croft (Area F). The School has been built down in the southeast corner of the site. Manor House is named Manor Farm.

Ordnance Survey 1962 (1:2,500) (Fig 9).

6.4.8 There is a track across the northeast corner of the site from Bloomhouse Lane to Sackup Lane. The spoilheap from Bloomhouse Lane has grown and there are glasshouses adjacent to the Manor House and just north of the allotment gardens. The outbuildings to the west of the bridleway in Area C have been removed.

Ordnance Survey 1977-8, 1:1250 (Fig. 10)

6.4.9 The spoil heap has now grown to its current extent. There are further buildings around the Manor House.

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6.5 Site Visit, Historic Landscape Character and LiDAR

6.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 11/02/17/ by Jim Bonnor. Area A, at the western end of the site, was rough grass, a little uneven with evidence of landscaping on the western side, which may relate to old mine working. Internal boundaries, like much of the site, were overgrown with abundant brambles. Area B was also long grass and brambles, quite wet underfoot and with ridge and furrow earthworks running north-south and confirmed on the LiDAR (Fig. 3). The selions were quite straight, suggesting they were late, perhaps even post-medieval. Area C was hard standing and dumps of spoil and rubble.

6.5.2 Area D was a small enclosure in front of the Manor House. It appeared to contain a small terrace along the northern edge. Along the eastern boundary there was a distinct hollow that may have been a quarry/mine or the original holloway, as it corresponds well to the common land running beside the Manor House as shown on Kelk's map and with a similar hollow to the north (see below). The Manor House itself is of the local sandstone, the north wing being older – perhaps 17th century - than the southern east-west addition which is later 19th century. To the north, Area E is bounded by a curving stone wall and hedge on the west side (which swings east at the northern end of the area to form the curving boundary seen on the maps to join the boundary of Bloomhouse Lane). The northern end has the impression of being slightly sunken, its depth accentuated by the raised land to the east, while the southern end is rough grass. Along the west side is the public bridleway, the original line of Bloomhouse Lane. It runs as a green lane to the Manor House where it joins the tarmac drive down to Woolley Colliery Road.

6.5.3 Area F is grazed pasture dotted with hedgerow trees situated on the old spoil heap that slopes down sharply at the field boundaries. It is currently occupied by horses and temporary stabling. Area G is rough grass, brambles and hedgerow trees that have colonised the site since the turn of the century. There is much dumped litter and general scrap material on the southern boundary.

6.5.4 Area H is the former mining land with plenty of surface evidence in the form of up-cast clay, coal and shale as well as depressions and uneven ground that probably relate to levels in the northeast quarter of the field on the break of slope, as well as mine waste.

6.5.5 Area I is rough grass and former playing field and Area J is the former school site with tarmac and levelled buildings. It retains its wall and gates.

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6.5.6 The historic character of the site is defined as follows: Areas A and B are defined as Piecemeal Enclosure, medieval to modern; Area C and the Manor House as Industrial to Modern Elite Residential; Areas D, E, F, G and H are described as Piecemeal Enclosure, post-medieval to Modern, former commons; Areas I and J are Modern Institutional, relating to the former school.

6.5.7 Satellite imagery shows well the disturbed land in Areas G and H and does present the possibility that much of this area has received material from the mining around Bloomhouse Green.

6.5.8 LiDAR data was obtained from http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/index.jsp#/survey and processed to produce hill shaded images of the site and surrounding area. The ridge and furrow noticed during the site visit in Area B is visible (Fig. 3), as is the 'holloway' down the side of Areas D and E and the spoil heap in Area F. There are suggestions of ridge and furrow in Area A, but nothing more and also of later cultivation or drainage in Areas G and H. These areas also contain various mounds and hollows, none of which can be categorically related to anything other than mining activity or the dense low vegetation.

7.0 ASSESSMENT

7.1 Designated Assets

Step 3: Effects of proposed development

7.1.1 The proposal is for the construction of a new residential development including areas of open space in Areas D, G, F, H, I and J and a main access road from Darton Lane to Woolley Colliery Road, through Areas A, B and E.

7.1.2 This will have no direct impact on any designated assets. There will be a moderate indirect negative impact on the setting of the All Saints church (NHL1286515) by virtue of removing the views of the church from Bloomhouse Lane and the associated bridleway past the Manor House, which form the main views of this asset from the northern side of the valley and provide a poignant geographical context for the church and settlement.

Step 4: Enhancement / Avoiding Harm

7.1.3 In order to mitigate the impact on the setting of the church it would be necessary to maintain the open view down the bridleway, thus removing or reducing the number of

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house plots in Area D. This might be done by transferring provision for public open space to this part of the site.

Step 5: Conclusions

7.1.4 The development would have a moderate indirect negative impact on the All Saints church which could be mitigated by maintaining the views between the public Bridleway and the church tower. This might also serve to maintain the views of the Manor House from Woolley Colliery Road.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

7.2.1 There are no recorded assets within the site. Mesolithic flints found to the northeast do appear to be part of a number of such finds in the surrounding area. Evidence for later prehistoric, Roman and Early-medieval activity is also scarce or non-existent in the study area, though is known in the wider area and the potential for this site to contain remains of these early periods is, therefore, unknown.

7.2.2 Medieval settlement in the area of the Manor House is possible; Areas C, D and E particularly have a Moderate potential given the cartographic evidence and proximity to the Manor House, which, although described as a post-medieval building, may have earlier origins and all three areas have a High potential for Post-medieval settlement remains of local or regional significance. The ridge and furrow earthwork remains in Area B are of local significance as is the potential holloway/quarry.

7.2.3 Clearly there is considerable later mining activity in Areas A, F and H and also possibly in Area D and G. Area F is buried beneath a spoil heap to the depth of a few metres in places and Area H has experienced dense mining activity, including mine entries, spoil heaps and tramways in the northern half of the site and potentially extending south, with some potential for such in Areas D, G and I.

7.2.4 Area J is the former school site and has, therefore, been previously disturbed.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The proposed development will potentially restrict views of the Grade I listed church of All Saints in Darton as well as directly affect medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval industrial, agricultural and domestic remains ranging from negligible to regional importance. There is also a Moderate potential for further medieval remains to exist within

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the site in the form of settlement and a 'holloway' and an unknown potential for remains of earlier periods, although some areas of the site have been previously disturbed.

8.1.2 It is recommended that there is little to be gained from examination of the areas of post-medieval mining which will have disturbed the northeastern areas of the site, as will the old school. Clarification is required of the archaeological potential of those areas unaffected by later disturbance. Notably areas A, B, D, E, and I are suitable for geophysical survey. Litter, trees and undergrowth might present difficulties for this technique in Areas E, G. Trenching might be more appropriate for these areas and the southern stretches of Area H, as well as for verifying results in those areas of geophysical survey. The ridge and furrow earthworks could be surveyed, though are already well defined by the LiDAR imagery (at 1m resolution).

9.0 REFERENCES

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9.2 Cartographic / Archival Sources

Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 1977

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1893, 1906, 1962

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 1854, 1938

A Map of the Manor of Darton, Kelk, G, 1776

Map of Darton, ?1821

Plan of the Titheable Lands in the Township of Darton in the Parish of Darton, 1844

9.3 Digital Sources

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http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html

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10.0 FIGURES

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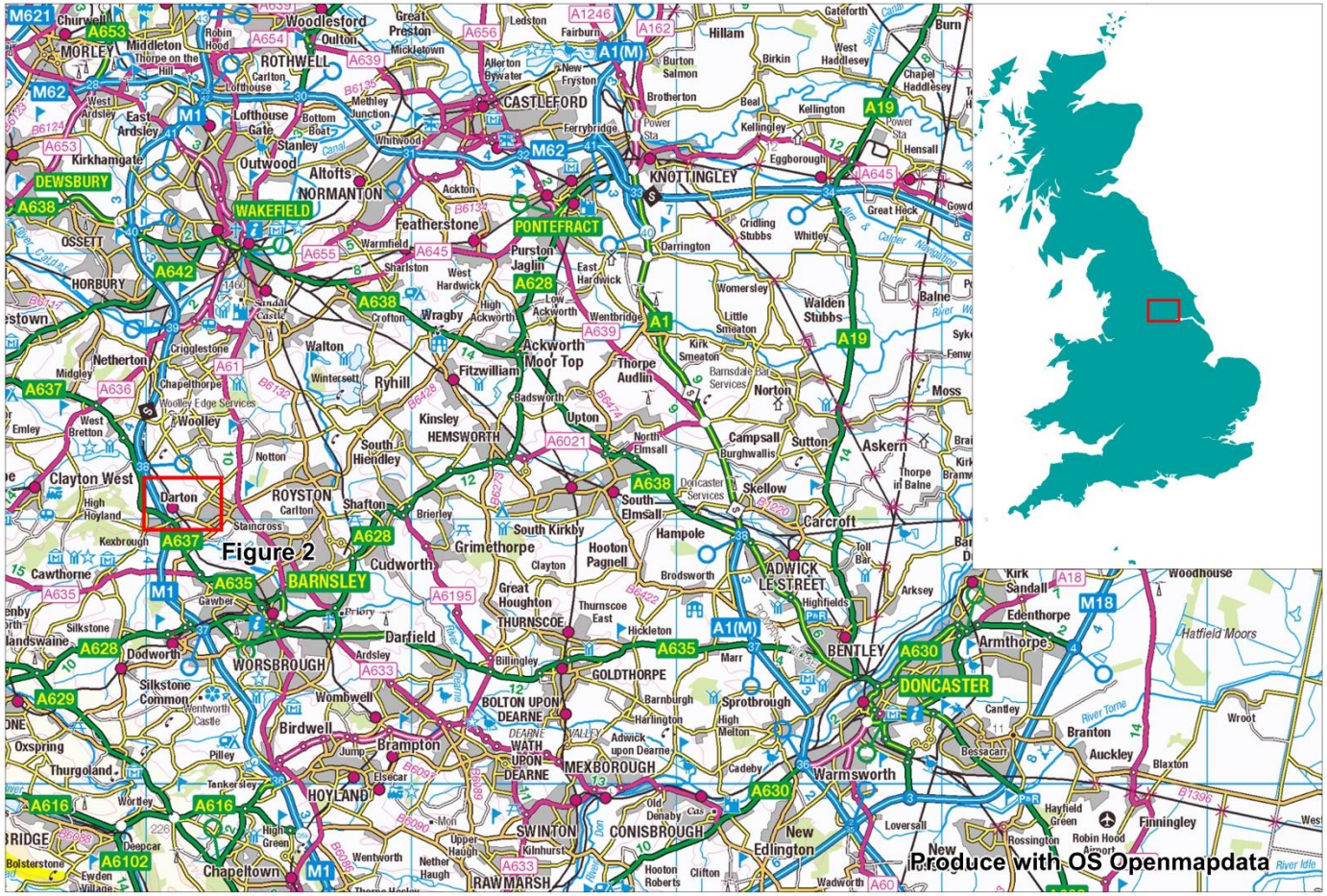

Figure 1 Site Location Map

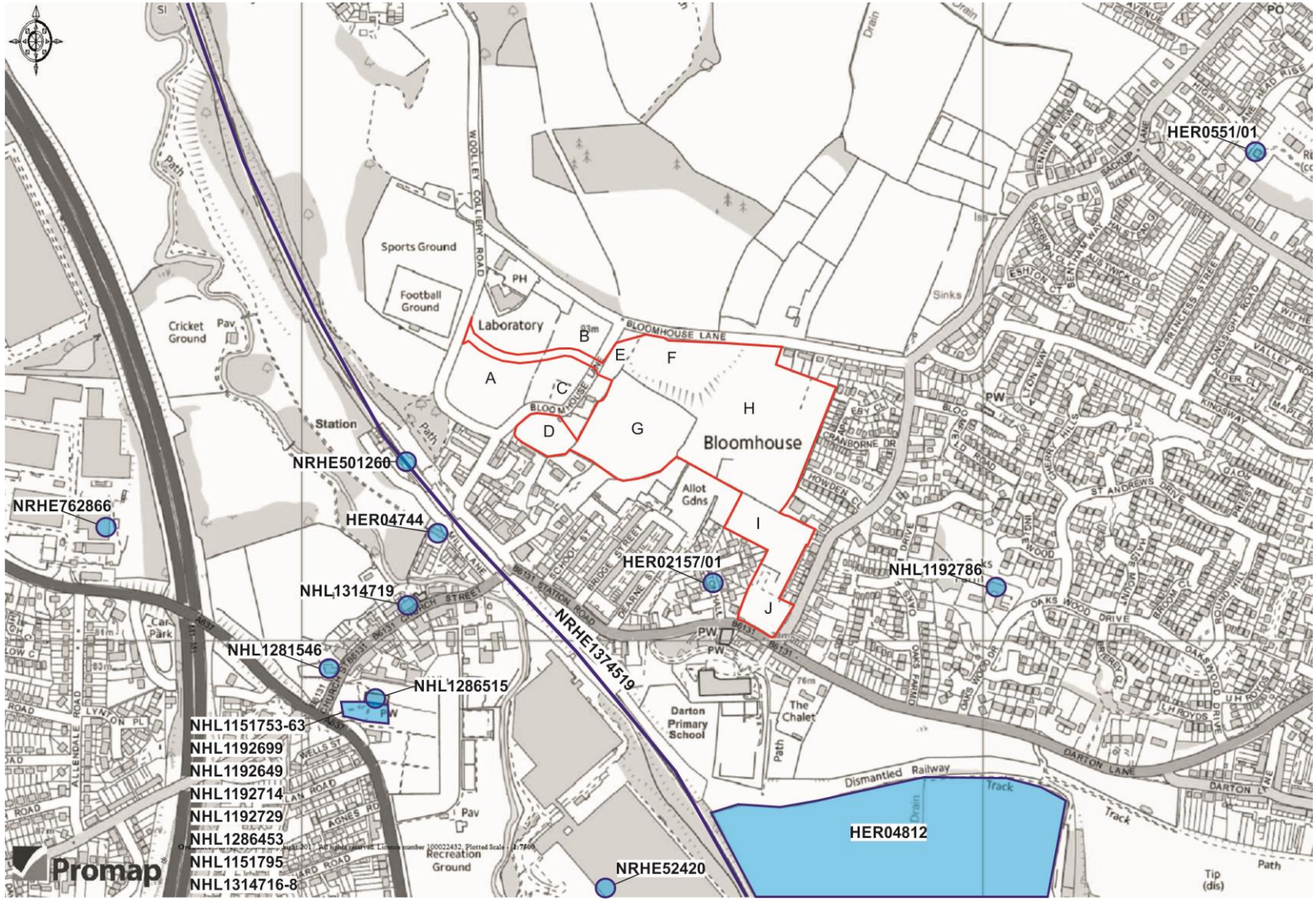

Figure 2 Map showing Heritage Assets, information (based on data supplied by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service)

Figure 3 Composite Colour and hillshaded shaded LiDAR image (low-high: red-blue) and hill shaded inset of ridge and furrow (based on Environment Agency 1m DTM LiDAR Opendata)

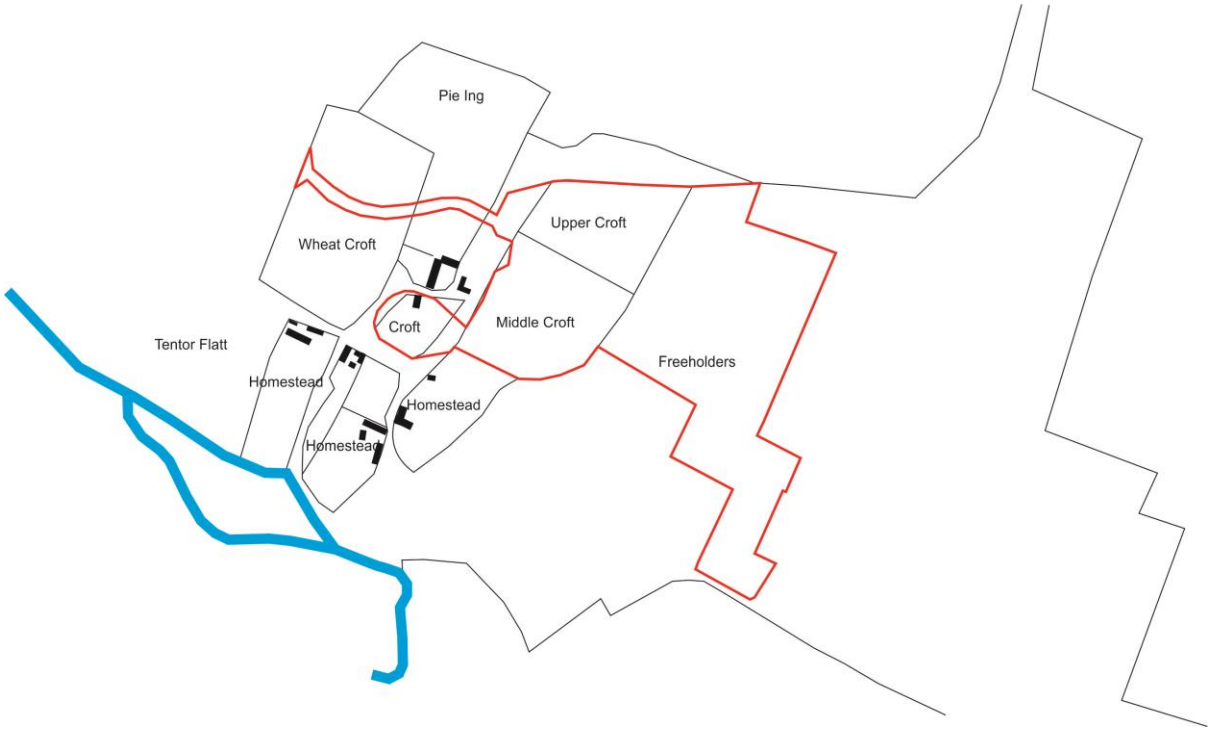

Figure 4: Traced from *Map of the Manor of Darton*, Kelk, G, 1776, no scale

County: YORKSHIRE, Date(s): 1854 Survey scale: 1:10,560 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2017. All rights reserved.

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1854, 1:10,560

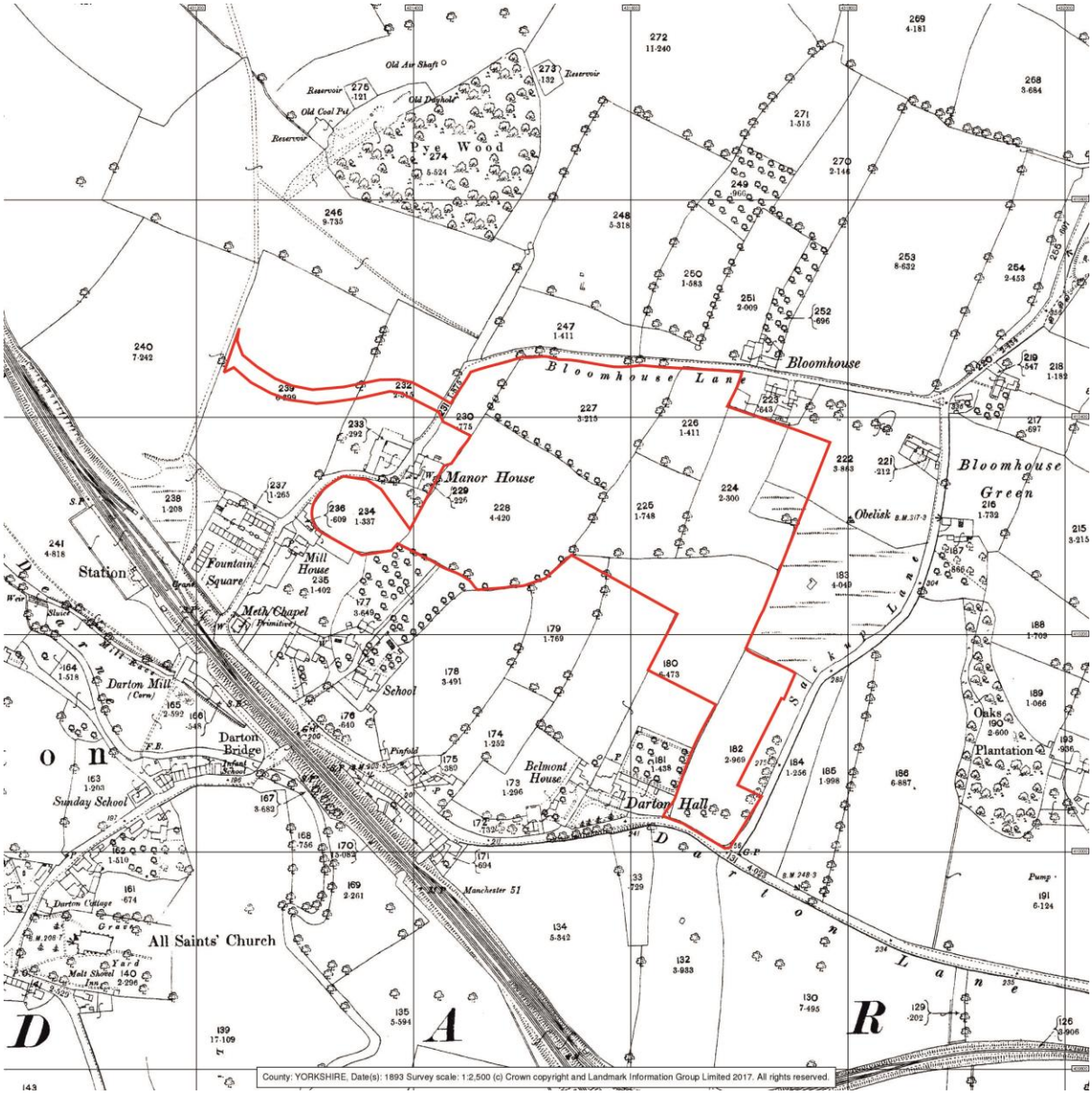

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1893, 1:2500

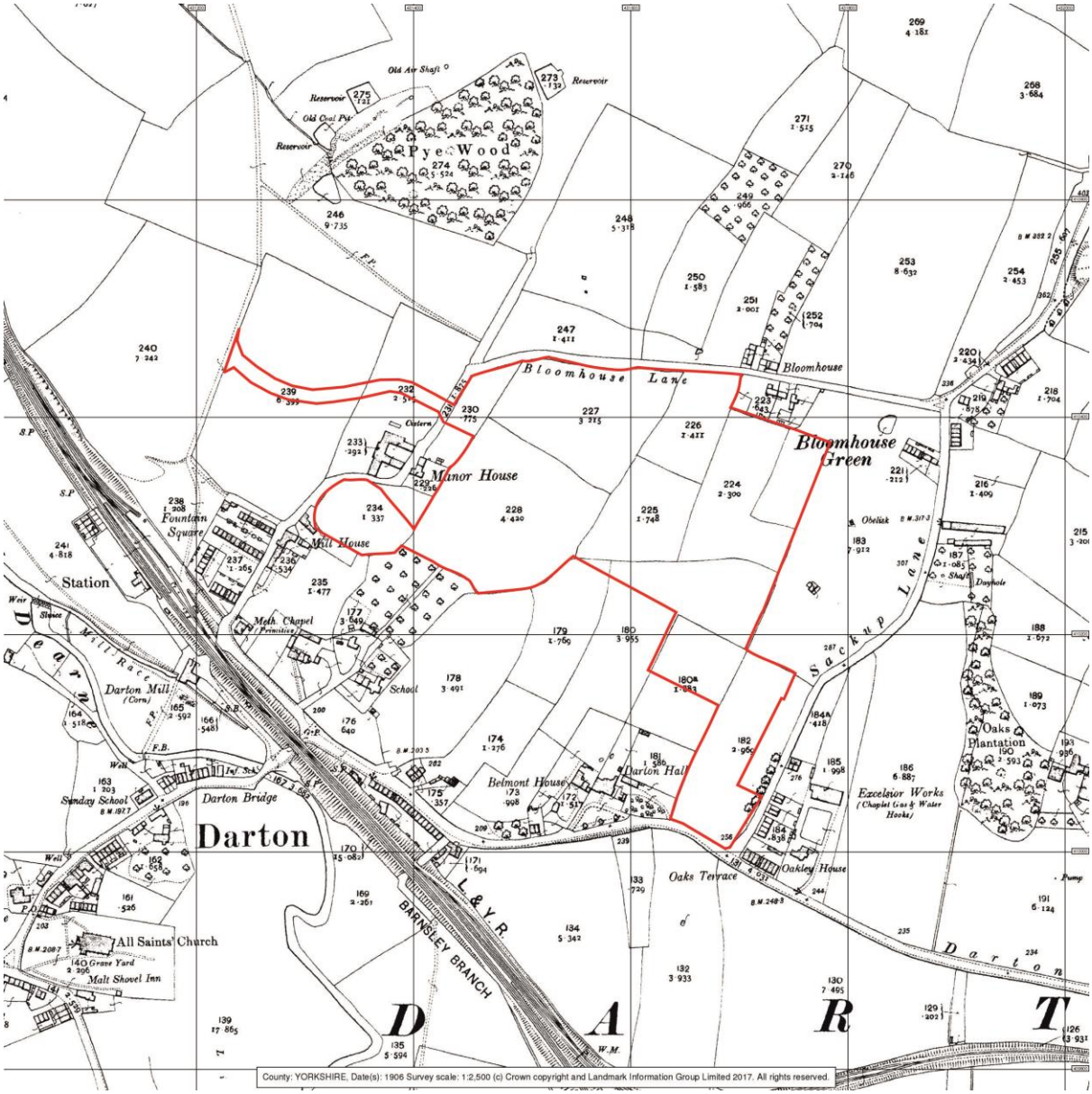

Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1906, 1:2500

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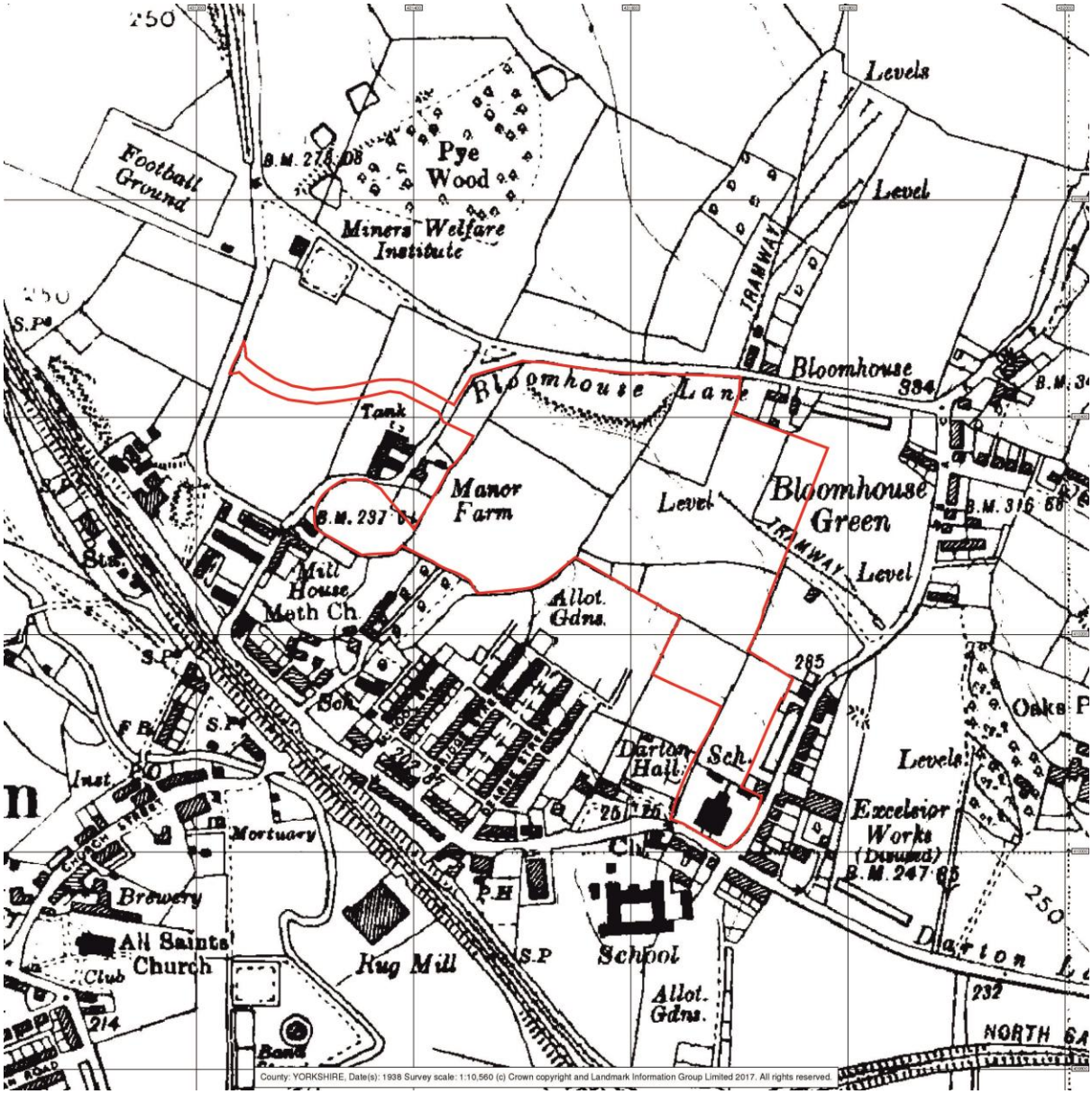

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1938, 1:10,560

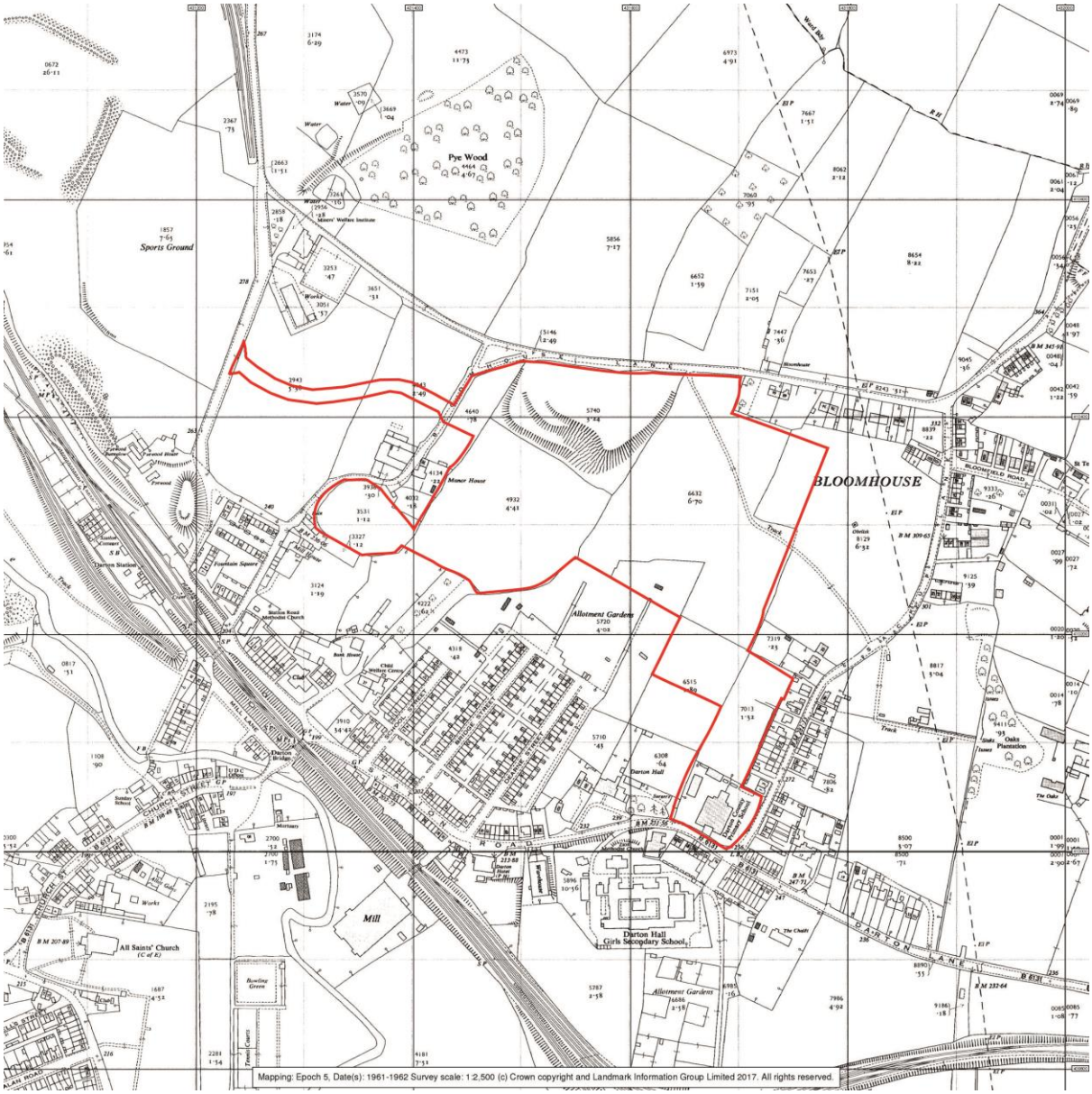

Figure 9 Ordnance Survey 1962, 1:2500

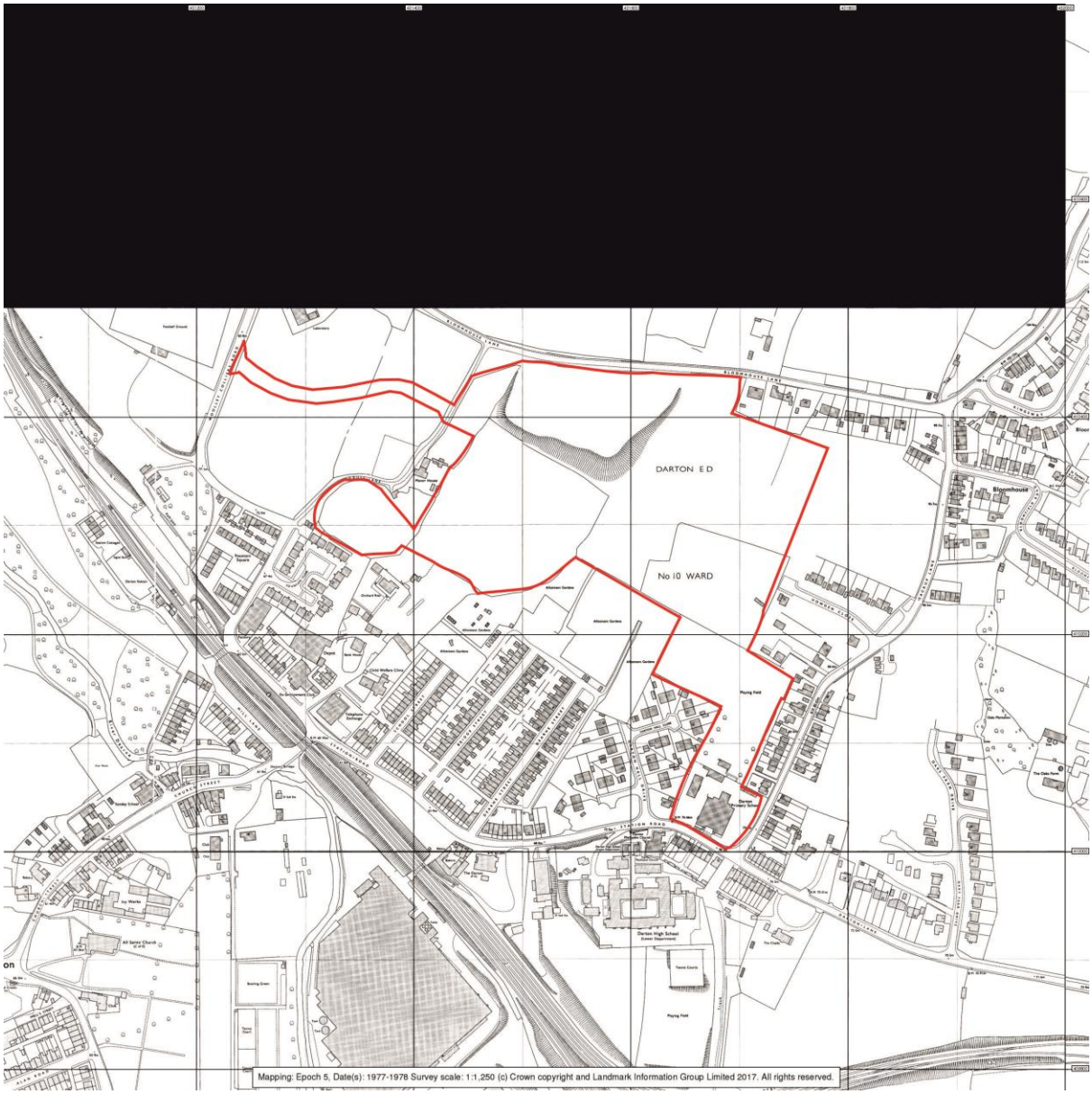

Figure 10 Ordnance Survey 1977, 1:1250

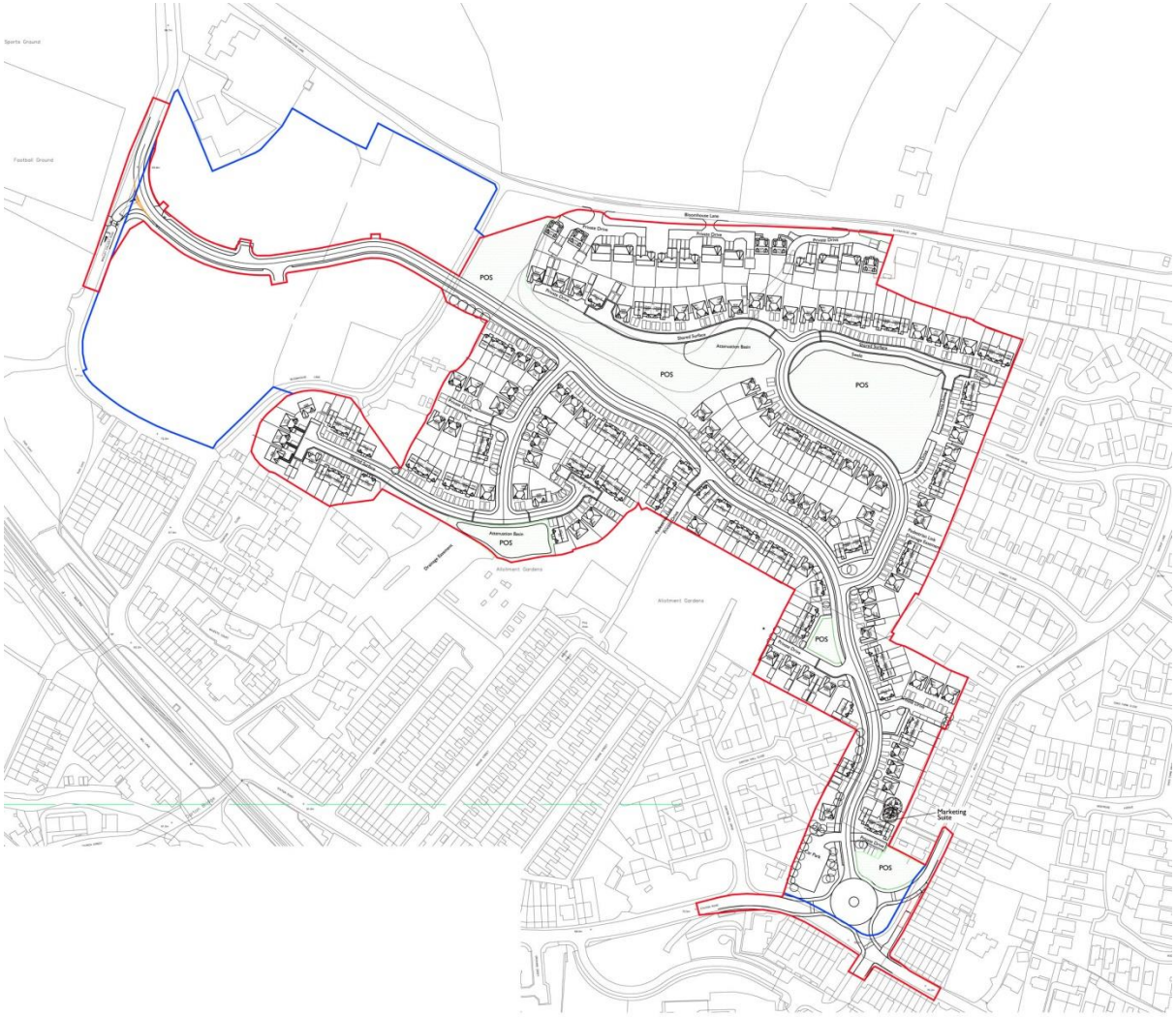

Figure 11: Indicative site layout (Site H83 shown in blue)

11.0 PLATES

Plate 1 Area A, looking southeast

Plate 2 Area B, looking north

Plate 3 View along the public Bridleway, Bloomhouse Lane, looking south

Plate 4 Area E, looking south to the Manor House with the church in the background

Plate 5 View down the 'holloway' from Bloomhouse Lane, looking south

Plate 6 View down public bridleway, Bloomhouse Lane, looking south

Plate 7 View over Area F, looking southwest

Plate 8 View over Area H, looking south

Plate 9 View over Area G, looking south

Plate 10 View over Area H looking north

Plate 11 Area I, looking west

Plate 12 Area J, the old school yard, looking northeast

Plate 13 Area D, looking south toward the church

Plate 14 Area C, looking northwest

Plate 15 The Manor House, looking northeast

Plate 16 The 'holloway' in area D, looking northeast