BARNBURGH LANE, GOLDTHORPE, BARNSLEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared for: **Gleeson Developments Ltd**

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1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) was commissioned by Gleeson Developments Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the methodology for a programme of targeted archaeological evaluation to meet the requirements of Condition 20 placed on planning permission for a scheme to construct 68 new dwellings, with associated access and landscaping, to the south of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Barnsley (planning ref. 2020/1439) (**Figure 1**). The site is centred at 446569, 403725. The redevelopment of the site comprises the third phase (Phase 3) of a three-stage development by Gleeson Developments Ltd, incorporating two sites to the east which have been developed since 2011 (Phases 1 and 2).

The planning condition reads:

> *No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:*
>
> *The programme and method of site investigation and recording.*
>
> *The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
>
> *The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
>
> *The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
>
> *The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.*
>
> *The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.*
>
> *Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.*
>
> *The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.*
>
> *Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.*
>
> *Reason: To comply with policies HS45 and HE6 and to ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.*

1.1 Site description

The site comprises a single former field, formerly laid to grass, but more recently comprising of regenerative vegetation – thick areas of brambles, grasses, and, within the southern part of the site, wetland vegetation. The site is bound to the east by the Phase 1 and 2 developments, to the north by early 20th-century housing along Lindale Gardens, to the west by allotments, and to the south by fields. To the southwest of the site is an area of former tipping, likely for colliery spoil, which has since regenerated with mixed vegetation.

Drainage features run along the western and southern boundaries of the site. The southern end of the site was waterlogged at the time of the survey, with areas of clear standing water. It is understood that a sewer line crosses the northern end of the site, bearing northeast – southwest (Eastwood and Partners 2022). Some localised modern dumping was noted to the southwest corner of the site during a site visit in November 2022.

The site slopes from north to south, from approximately 30 mAOD to 19 mAOD. The site's topography is irregular, pocked, the result of settlement of former coal working beneath the site. The 2020 1 m spatial resolution

composite LiDAR Digital Terrain Model data for the site clearly shows the variations in topography within the site (**Figures 2 and 3**).

The British Geological Society (BGS) online mapping records the site as being underlain by Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation sandstone to its north, giving way to Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone to its south. No superficial deposits are recorded, however, geotechnical investigations within the site recorded between 0.20 – 0.40 m of topsoil, a dark brown slightly sandy, slightly gravelly clay with gravel of mudstone, overlaying natural clays.

1.2 Archaeological Background and Potential

The site has not been subject to any previous archaeological investigations. The land to the east of the site, comprising Phases 1 and 2, were subject to archaeological evaluation and review, with the Phase 1 area to the north being covered by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluation (SLR 2011; 2012; OSA 2011; APS 2012). While the DBA identified a potential for continuations of late prehistoric to Romano-British field systems into the site area, the geophysical survey and targeted trial trench evaluation revealed a sparse potential within the Phase 1 area; while three possible linears were identified by the geophysical survey, only a single undated ditch was confirmed by the targeted trial trenching. On the basis of the negative findings within the Phase 1 area, no further investigations were required within the Phase 2 area prior to development.

The Magnesian Limestone cropmark mapping programme, conducted in 2010, records cropmarks of probable former ridge and furrow within the site, as well as the Phase 1 and 2 areas. While no evidence for ridge and furrow was recorded within the site or the Phase 1 area during the subsequent evaluations, within the Phase 2 area extant ridge and furrow was recorded. The ridge and furrow formerly within Phase 2 is readily visible on aerial photographs and LiDAR data. The presence of ridge and furrow indicates that the site and Phase 1 and 2 areas lay beyond any established settlement at the time, and likely remained primarily in agricultural, and latterly pastoral, use from at least the medieval period.

Mining

Coal from the shallow-lying parts of the Shafton seam was worked in the Goldthorpe area from the late 17th century, until around 1783 (Northern Mine Research Society 2022). Later workings targeted the same seam, but at greater depths, in areas to the north of the site.

Geotechnical evaluations of both Phase 1 and Phase 2, conducted in by Eastwood and Partners between 2011 and 2016, recorded former mine shafts, at variable depths, working a 1.60m deep seam of Shafton coal, with the working occurring at increasingly shallow depths to the south (Eastwood and Partners 2022: 17). The workings were grouted within both areas prior to development, with the areas being subject to a full strip to reveal to top of any shafts or crown holes (where the ground has slumped following the collapse of subterranean workings), which were remediated in turn (*ibid*.: 17). A total of eight shafts, including one documented by the Coal Authority (ref. 446403-021), and eight crown holes were recorded within the Phase 2 area alone (*ibid*.: 17).

An assessment of the site was conducted in March 2022 by Eastwood and Partners, revealing a continuation of the workings beneath the site, as shallow as 6 mBGL within the south of the site, ranging to 18.5 mBGL to its northern end (Eastwood and Partners 2022: 16). Of the ten boreholes excavated, eight revealed former workings, with broken ground (collapse) recorded in each instance (*ibid.*: 13, 16). In addition, a single test pit (TP05), excavated to the centre-south of the site, revealed weathered and reworked soils, which were revealed to relate to a crown hole; the pit was widened to reveal the full extent of the feature, measuring 2.50 x 1.50 m in plan (*ibid*.: 13). The degree of crown-holing and disturbance within the site was apparent during the site walkover survey, with irregular topography and substantial growths of brambles in areas of disturbance. The LiDAR data for the site clearly shows these variations in topography. It is probable that former shafts will be identified within the site, as within the Phase 2 area.

Plate 1: Thomas Jeffries map, 1772

Plate 2: Goldthorpe Tithe, 1837

A 'fire engine' was recorded to the immediate east of the Phase 1 and 2 areas on the 1772 Thomas Jeffries plan (**Plate 1**). Although the spatial accuracy of the map is dubious, the plan appears to show mine shafts within the area of the site, which would indicate, along with the fact that later workings generally targeted deeper deposits, that the workings within the site are of this date.

By 1837, the Goldthorpe Tithe mapping records the site as 'plot 236' (**Plate 2**). The associated award lists plot 236 as 'Coal Pit Close', confirming that the site will likely contain workings predating the 19th century. By 1837 the site was under grass, occupied by a John Hague, and owned by a Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead. Subsequent historic mapping shows the site little changed, remaining under pastoral use / laid to grass until the recent cessation of management and introduction of self-sown regenerative vegetation (comprehensive Ordnance Survey mapping included within **Appendix 1**).

Goldthorpe Colliery was opened in 1909-10 by Henry Lodge & Co, its pithead constructed 300 metres to the north of the site. The colliery was opened to work the deeper deposits of the Shafton seam north of the site, which were reached at 59 metres.

Although it was on the British Coal Corporation's list of mines to be retained, Goldthorpe Colliery was closed on February 4th 1994 and placed on 'care and maintenance' (Northern Mine Research Society 2022). Its reserves were judged too small, however, and no buyer was found, so the mine closed in October and was soon demolished (*ibid.*).

1.3 Statement of Significance

The site has an identified high potential for evidence of coal mining of 17th and 18th-century date. Associated workings within the Shafton seam are known to underly the site at a minimum depth of 6 mBGL, increasing to 18.5 mBGL to the north of the site. The workings will require grouting prior to development, owing to their shallow depth, to remediate any risk of subsidence or collapse. It is anticipated that associated features, such as crown holes and shafts will be situated within the site. The significance of any shafts would be contingent upon the survival of associated features (shoring, artefacts, etc.) which might characterise the workings and confirm their date. It is probable that any shafts will contain a sterile backfill, which would be of no significance. No associate mining paraphernalia were recorded within the Phase 2 site during remediation works. Crown holes are of no archaeological interest, being archaeologically sterile and indicative of the collapse of a subterranean working. Any archaeological investigation of the former mine workings will need to be mindful of soil contamination, particularly within the southern part of the site where elevated PAHs were recorded by the geotechnical investigation (Eastwood and Partners 2022: 23).

The site has an otherwise low potential for archaeological remains of all periods.

1.4 Geophysical survey

It is intended to conduct a site-wide geophysical survey, allowing for a targeted approach to the archaeological investigations and any subsequent mitigation works. The geophysical survey will help inform where mine shafts

are likely located, and may identify any associated or earlier archaeological remains. The methodology within this document will be updated as appropriate following the geophysical survey.

1.5 Purpose of this WSI

This WSI sets out the overarching scope and methodology to be adhered to in undertaking the proposed programme of archaeological evaluation. It will be submitted to the Planning Authority and the results of the evaluation will be used to inform a mitigation strategy, if one is required.

1.6 Standards

This WSI has been prepared by Seth Price ACIfA, Associate Archaeologist, SLR Consulting. The Project Manager is Simon McCudden., MCIfA, Principal Heritage Consultant, SLR Consulting.

SLR Consulting is a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME). In addition, SLR Consulting is ISO 9001 certified and operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner.

2.0 Aims & Objectives

2.1 Aims

The programme of archaeological evaluation has been designed to:

- gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site; and
- excavate, plot and record any discovered archaeological remains in compliance with CIfA's standard and guidance and the requirements of Condition 20 of planning permission 2020/1439.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological evaluation are to:

- identify the nature, date, and extent of any archaeological remains on site, in particular mining remains;
- identify, excavate and record any archaeological remains that might survive buried within the site;
- create a record of any identified archaeological remains;
- undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis, with reference to the research questions set out in section 2.3 below;
- compile a suitably detailed report presenting the results of the programme of archaeological evaluation;
- disseminate the results of the mitigation work in an appropriate format;
- determine the scope and aims of a mitigation strategy if required; and
- undertake the above in accordance with the CIfA Code of Conduct[1] and relevant Standard and guidance documents,[2] and all other industry guidance.

2.3 Research Agenda

The relevant research framework comprises the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework.[3] At present, the following strategic objectives are those contained within the framework that the programme of mitigation subject of this WSI will aim to address:

Post-medieval – Coal Extraction

The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework states: "…*Evidence in South Yorkshire for this early phase of coal mining is limited – there is potential, as discussed above, for Lidar analysis and other survey work to help identify surviving above ground remains, particularly within woodlands; opportunities for investigating below-ground remains also need to be sought, for example, in association with ground remediation works on development sites that had an earlier coal mining history*." The following research agenda are pertinent to the site:

- How can we better understand the post-Medieval mining landscape of South Yorkshire and the relationship between different components of that landscape?

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[1] *CIfA, 2014. Code of Conduct.*

[2] *CIfA, 2014. Standard and guidance for archaeological trial trench evaluation; Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation; Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

[3] https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/ /

3.0 Project Administration

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1.1 Planning Archaeologist

The Planning Archaeologist responsible for regulating the works undertaken, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, is:

Andy Lines

Howden House,

1 Union Street,

Sheffield

S1 2SH

3.1.2 Monitoring

All archaeological work will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist, directly on site and/or through summary reports and telephone/email with the client's representative, the Archaeological Consultant.

The Planning Archaeologist will be updated as the work proceeds and will be invited to visit the site by prior arrangement via the Archaeological Consultant, during the course of the fieldwork in order to review progress and hold any necessary discussions. Monitoring by the Planning Archaeologist will potentially include:

- one or more site visits to confirm the fieldwork is being undertaken in accordance with the WSI and to discuss the findings; and
- review and discussion of all reports and archives drafts before submission.

The Planning Archaeologist will be notified at least one week before the commencement of archaeological work, so that arrangements for monitoring may be made, The Planning Archaeologist will also be notified upon completion of any phase of archaeological work on site.

3.1.3 Archaeological Consultant

The Archaeological Consultant responsible for project oversight, stakeholder communication and archaeological strategy is:

Simon McCudden, Principal Consultant Archaeology & Heritage
SLR Consulting Ltd
7 Park Row,
Leeds
LS1 5HD

The Archaeological Consultant will maintain close liaison with the Planning Archaeologist, the Archaeological Contractor and other stakeholders throughout the course of the investigation.

3.1.4 Archaeological Contractor

The Archaeological Contractor will be appointed following confirmation of the construction programme and project phasing. The Archaeological Contractor will be a CIfA Registered Organisation (RO), an SLR approved supplier with the agreement of the Planning Archaeologist ahead of appointment.

The appointed Archaeological Contractor will provide:

- a suitable risk assessment;
- a team of suitably qualified archaeologists; and
- progress reports (verbal/email) to the Archaeological Consultant / Planning Archaeologist upon request.

All personnel deployed to work on the project will be suitably qualified to complete the tasks required. If required, details of the Project Officer, Site Supervisors and Finds Specialists can be supplied to the Planning Archaeologist and/or Local Planning Authority in writing, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

The archaeological organisation carrying out the work will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the excavation, by the Archaeological Consultant, the Client, the Planning Archaeologist, and/or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

3.2 Health and Safety

Health and Safety will at all times take priority over work detail and archaeological issues. Prior to commencement of the programme of archaeological monitoring, the Archaeological Contractor will:

- provide the Archaeological Consultant and the Client with details of their public liability and professional indemnity insurance;
- submit a copy of their Health and Safety policy, compiled in accordance with national guidelines and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, to the Archaeological Consultant and the Client; and
- complete a Risk Assessment detailing any project-specific Health and Safety considerations, measures and requirements, and submit a copy to the Archaeological Consultant, the Client and, where necessary, the Principal Contractor.

Prior to preparation of the site-specific Risk Assessment by the Archaeological Contractor, either the Client or the Principal Contractor will provide the Archaeological Contractor with any and all information held in relation to existing services within the site and to known/anticipated hazardous on-site contaminants. This will include the most accurate information available on the nature and locations of those known services and contaminants.

During the course of the programme of archaeological monitoring, the Archaeological Contractor will ensure:

- the adherence of all on-site archaeological personnel engaged on the project to the relevant Health and Safety Standards and, if applicable, CDM Health and Safety rules;
- the implementation and management of the Archaeological Contractor's own Health and Safety policies;
- dissemination of the site-specific Risk Assessment to all on-site archaeological personnel engaged on the project, ensuring that it is reviewed and the content acknowledged, prior to the admission of any archaeological personnel to any working areas and prior to their undertaking any other work-related tasks;[4]
- that the identity of any on-site First Aiders is made known to all archaeological personnel engaged on the project;
- that the location(s) of First Aid boxes and fire extinguishers is made known to all archaeological personnel engaged on the project;
- that all archaeological personnel engaged on the project are in possession of, and wear at all times (as required), the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which, as a minimum, should include a hard hat, a hi-vis vest, safety gloves and site-appropriate footwear;[5] and

[4] *If required, all archaeological personnel engaged on the project will attend a Health and Safety Induction coordinated by the Principal Contractor.*
[5] *Any additional PPE, such as safety glasses/goggles, ear defenders, dust-masks etc., should be issued and worn, as required.*

- that Covid 19 safe working practices are implemented and observed as necessary, consistent with the most up-to-date Government legislation and guidance.

All health and safety measures will be administered in accordance with the following:

- The Health and Safety Work Act (1974) and related legislation;
- Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers Access to online advice provided by Quest;
- The Council for British Archaeology (1989). Handbook No. 6, Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork; and
- the SLR *Health and Safety Handbook*.

The Archaeological Contractor will leave the Site in a tidy and professional condition and will remove all materials that it has introduced onto the site, unless specifically agreed otherwise with the Principal Contractor.

3.3 Access Arrangements and Welfare

Site access is to be restricted at all times, with only authorised personnel admitted.

The Archaeological Contractor will liaise with the Archaeological Consultant in order to agree site access and egress for the team, the location(s) of any compound facilities and any relevant operational detail relating to those facilities.

Site welfare facilities will be of a suitable size and standard and will be maintained in good order throughout the course of the project.

3.4 Confidentiality and Publicity

All communications regarding the archaeological works will be directed to the Archaeological Consultant and the Client.

The Archaeological Contractor will not comment upon any aspect(s) of the project to members of the public or any other parties, unless specifically authorised to do so by the Archaeological Consultant or the Client.

The Archaeological Contractor will not disseminate images or information associated with the project, either for information or publicity purposes, without the prior written consent of the Archaeological Consultant or the Client.

4.0 Fieldwork Methodology

4.1 Scope & Methodology

The scope of the evaluation works comprises targeted archaeological trial trenching, following geophysical survey.

It is intended that the work**s** would present a robust baseline to inform on the need for any further archaeological mitigation.

4.2 Trial Trenching

4.2.1 Setting out

The trenches will be set out as per an approved trench plan, targeting key features identified during the geophysical survey. They will be located using a survey grade differential GNSS rover or Total Station.

4.2.2 Service scanning

Service locating and scanning will be conducted by the archaeological contractor. Ahead of any excavation the area will be scanned using an industry standard Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and Signal Generator (Genny) system. The scan will be performed by a suitably qualified operator. It should be noted that a sewage drain crosses the northwestern corner of the site.

4.2.3 Trenching

Removal of overburden across all trenches will be conducted:

- using a suitably-sized 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching/grading bucket;
- under the full supervision and control of a suitably qualified archaeologist;
- to the depth of either the natural substrate or the upper-most archaeological horizon (whichever is encountered first).

Should the supervising archaeologist identify any potential archaeological remains during the excavation of the areas, they will mark-up those remains for subsequent investigation. Once the supervising archaeologist is satisfied, machine excavation will re-commence. Once the overburden has been removed from the area of excavation, hand-excavation of any revealed archaeological remains will commence in accordance with the provisions of section 4.3 below. Mine shafts will not be excavated by hand, owing to their likely size and potential for contaminants. Rather, machine sondages will be excavated, where safe to do so, to try to characterise and date the features. Archaeological excavation of crown holes will not be necessary.

If significant archaeological remains are identified during the process of archaeological monitoring of groundworks, the Planning Archaeologist will be contacted. It may be necessary to arrange a site visit to discuss an appropriate mitigation strategy, including preservation in situ if appropriate, depending on the nature of what has been identified.

4.3 Hand-Excavation Strategy

Archaeological/potential archaeological remains revealed will be investigated in accordance with the project aims and objectives set out within this WSI. Provisionally, the scope of investigation will be as follows:

- discrete features, e.g. pits, will have 50% of their fill removed;

- large discrete features may be subject to a lesser level of hand-excavation and/or to machine-excavation if, in agreement with the Planning Archaeologist, this would be proportionate while still satisfying the project aims and objectives;
- Mine shafts will be sampled by machine, where safe to do so, with the excavation of sondages;
- Crown holes will not be sampled;
- linear features, e.g. ditches, will have slots of 1m-length of their fill removed accounting for 10% of overall length as a minimum, in addition to 'dog leg' slots targeting intersections with other linear features;
- where the terminus of a linear feature is revealed, this will be investigated;
- where intersections of two or more features (discrete and linear) are revealed, these will be investigated sufficient to determine the stratigraphic relationship between them; and
- where features extend beyond the Limit of Excavation, the overlying soils will be hand cleaned and recorded in order to contextualise the features' stratigraphic relationship(s) with the overlying soil profile.

Should the above provisional scope of excavation prove insufficient to allow the nature, extent, level of preservation and significance of archaeological/potential archaeological remains to be determined, additional excavation of such remains may be required, in liaison with the Planning Archaeologist.

4.3.1 Significant remains

Where significant remains are revealed, additional detailed recording, specialist environmental sampling, and/or scientific dating may be required. The scope of and methodology for any such detailed recording would be agreed in advance with the Planning Archaeologist.

4.3.2 Multiple similar features

Should a substantive number of similar features be revealed, e.g., fence-line stake-/post-holes, their excavation will be limited, with the agreement of the Planning Archaeologist, to a proportionate representative sample sufficient to inform an understanding of their nature, extent, level of preservation and significance as a group.

4.3.3 Non-archaeological remains

Where remains are found to derive from naturally occurring events e.g., tree throws, plant holes, animal burrows, solution holes etc., a sample sufficient only to confirm that interpretation will be hand-excavated.

4.3.4 Variations to the strategy

Any variations to the above strategy would be approved in advance by the Planning Archaeologist, following on-site discussion.

4.4 Archaeological Recording Strategy

Regardless of whether they are found to contain archaeological features, all trenches will be photographed following excavation, with written descriptions of the stratigraphic sequence (including depths bpgl) and a photograph and drawing of a representative section. Where areas are found to contain archaeological features, recording will then include:

- a *pro-forma* context record for each stratigraphic unit revealed[6];

[6] *Typically, this would relate to any individual 'context' identified within a single archaeological intervention. However, there may be occasions where a context evidently recurs within multiple interventions, most commonly in relation to linear features. In such instances, it may optimise the intelligibility of the information derived, and aid in its interpretation, for a single context record to be compiled.*

- a record of any areas identified as being devoid of archaeological remains and of any features investigated and confirmed to be of natural origin;
- a 'Harris Matrix' diagram to elucidate any complex stratigraphic sequences;
- site plans, either DGPS-recorded, or hand-drawn at a scale of 1:100, and depicting:
  - the extent of the excavated trenches, tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on an appropriately scaled plan;
  - the extent of all stratigraphic units revealed; and
  - appropriate detail identified within stratigraphic units;
- plans of stratigraphic units recorded by GPS unless a hand plan at a suitable scale would prove to be more informative;
- sections of stratigraphic units at an appropriate scale. Unless specific circumstances dictate an optimal scale, then this should be a minimum of 1:20. For areas of detailed, significant or complex stratigraphy the scale used should be a minimum of 1:10;[7]
- a photographic record comprising recognised industry-quality digital SLR photographs, with a minimum resolution of 10 mega-pixels and saved as high quality .jpg files,[8] and conventional silver halide photographs;
- numerical indices of all context records, drawings, photographs, samples and small finds, checked and cross-referenced as necessary; and
- a diary record of the progress of the archaeological work, including details of liaison and monitoring meetings, site visits, and a record of staff on site.

All of the above records will form part of the eventual project archive, to be deposited with a suitable repository upon completion of the project.

All archaeological recording will be undertaken in accordance with industry best practice, including the *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA, 2014).

A site code would be obtained from the Local Authority HER prior to commencement of the project, and this unique identifier would be clearly marked on all project documentation.

4.5 Artefact Recovery

Archaeological artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with accepted national and regional methodologies, guidelines and standards. This includes the UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) guidelines and the CIfA 2014 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials and Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (2007).

'Bulk finds' will be collected and recorded by context. 'Small finds' will be recorded three-dimensionally using DGPS or equivalent survey equipment. Each artefact within any identified artefact scatters will also be recorded three-dimensionally.

All artefacts (apart from modern finds) will be collected and retained, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Planning Archaeologist.

[7] *All scale drawings will include spot heights relative to the Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.*
[8] *Alongside individual archaeological contexts / stratigraphic units, general site shots will also be taken to give an overview of the site and progress of the archaeological works programme.*

Where required, artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the guidance of the United Kingdom Institute of Conservators (UKIC). If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment of finds prior to their removal from site.

4.6 Environmental Sampling Strategy

Significant waterlogged/deeply-stratified deposits would not be anticipated given the geological context. Should such remains be uncovered, however, then a detailed strategy for their sampling and recording will be devised by the project palaeo-environmental specialist, in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist and the Client.

If deposits with the potential to yield palaeo-environmental or micro-artefactual data are identified, a programme of archaeological sampling will be undertaken in accordance with the following general protocol:

- samples will be recovered from cleaned surfaces, using clean tools and placed in clean containers;
- samples will be appropriately recorded and labelled, and a register of all samples recovered will be maintained; and
- the samples will be stored safely in a sufficiently secure location prior to their delivery to the appropriate specialist.

If required, bulk samples of 40 litres or 100% of <40l features will be taken for flotation and subsequent recovery of charred plant remains and associated small bones or industrial debris, with initial assessment consisting of:

- 10 litre sub-samples from waterlogged deposits for wet sieving and examination for biological remains;
- 5 litre sub-samples from dry deposits to assess their potential; and
- full processing of any samples considered to warrant further assessment.

Issues to be addressed through sampling would include chronological and spatial variation within the site sequence.

Any sampling would be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's '*Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*' (2015).

4.7 Human Remains

Should human remains be encountered, they will initially be left *in situ*, suitably covered and secured, in compliance with industry best practice. The Archaeological Contractor will notify the Archaeological Consultant, who will then inform both the client and the Planning Archaeologist.

Following this initial consultation, the removal of human remains, if required, will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice exhumation license, the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.

The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for applying for an exhumation license from the Ministry of Justice, and, once in receipt, for ensuring that the provisions of that license are complied with.

4.8 Treasure

The 1996 Act sets out the precious metal content required for a find to qualify as treasure; and it extends the definition of treasure to include other objects found in archaeological association with finds of treasure. Six categories of object are now classed as treasure:

- any object other than a coin which is at least 10% silver or gold by weight and more than 300 years old.

- any coins that are at least 10% silver or gold by weight and come from a single find, provided the find contains at least two coins with a gold or silver content of at least 10%. The coins must be at least 300 years old at the time of discovery. Where finds consist of coins that are less than 10% gold or silver by weight, there must be at least 10 coins in the find and they must be at least 300 years old at the time of discovery for the find to be considered treasure.
- any object, of whatever, composition, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- any object (other than a coin), any part of which is base metal, which, when found is one of at least two base metal objects in the same find which are of prehistoric date;
- any object, (other than a coin) which is of prehistoric date, and any part of which is gold or silver.
- any object that would previously have been treasure trove but does not fall within the specific categories given above.

Intentional non-reporting can lead to imprisonment for up to three months, a fine of up to £5,000 (level 5), or both. Occupiers and landowners have the right to be informed of finds of treasure from their land and that they will be eligible for any rewards.

Protocol in the event of discovery

If any objects are recovered that are deemed to potentially qualify as treasure, the Archaeological Contractor will inform the Archaeological Consultant, who will then inform the client, and consult with the South Yorkshire Finds Liaison Officer to determine the object's status.

Should any treasure be discovered, it will be removed, if possible, to a secure location; ideally, it will be deposited with the Finds Liaison Officer. Where removal from site is not practical on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be put in place to protect the find from damage, loss or theft.

Upon discovery of any treasure, the local coroner must be informed *within fourteen days of discovery*, in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice and its amendment. In accordance with those provisions, the local coroner is based at:

The Coroners Court and Office

Crown Court building

College Road

Doncaster

DN1 3HS

Telephone, Coroners officers : 01302 737136, 01302 737137

The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the *Treasure Act* regulations are complied with and that all relevant parties are kept informed. A list of finds which have been collected and which fall under the *Treasure Act* will be included within the fieldwork report.

4.9 Timescales

Indicative timescales provided by the client indicate that their land purchase will be completed by the week commencing the 19th December 2022, enabling clearance of site vegetation from mid-January 2023. This would allow for geophysical survey works to commence from 23rd January 2023.

It is anticipated that any invasive archaeological investigations will be undertaken from 6th February 2023, excluding the southern area of the site which contains protected orchids. Dependent on the quantity, complexity, and significance of any archaeological remains encountered, evaluation works would take between one to two weeks to complete.

Further archaeological evaluation works are intended for to be conducted from 15th May 2023, following relocation of the orchids within the southern part of the site.

5.0 Post-Excavation Methodology

5.1 General

The post-excavation and reporting programme will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist and undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England's MORPHE guidelines.[9] The following sequence of post-excavation tasks will be undertaken:

- preparation of the site archive;
- preparation of a post-excavation assessment;
- post-excavation analysis consistent with the assessment;
- preparation of a grey literature report; and
- deposition of finds and archive in an appropriate museum.

Post-excavation analysis will be used to inform the mitigation strategy if results merit it.

5.2 Finds Processing and Material Archive

All finds will be processed promptly following completion of the fieldwork. Retained finds will be washed, marked, bagged and recorded within a database (e.g. MS Access or GIS DBASE), and will include the location from which they were recovered in National Grid and Ordnance Datum, accurate to two decimal places.

The finds assemblage will be treated, labelled and stored in accordance with the appropriate Historic England guidance documentation, all relevant local authority guidelines and the UKIC guidelines.

The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the processing of all assemblages recovered is also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the agreed repository.

Where appropriate, each category of find, or each material type, will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist, with the results of that analysis incorporated into the fieldwork report.

5.3 Paper Archive

Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the archive of written, drawn and photographic records generated on site will be reviewed by a suitably experienced archaeologist. The archive will be ordered and checked to ensure that it is complete, and that the information recovered is of the required standard and is suitably intelligible ahead of its analysis. The unique parish code will be included on all project documentation.

5.4 Samples

The record of samples compiled on site will be reviewed and checked against the samples collected. Samples will then be sent to the relevant specialists for processing and analysis.

5.5 Specialist Analyses

If required, specialists would provide the following in respect of the material submitted for analysis:

- a statement on the presence or absence of material and an assessment of its preservation;

[9] *Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide. Historic England (Swindon).*

- an interpretation of the assemblage including spot-dating where relevant and reference to any unusual or important features of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the research potential of the material and recommendations for further work; and
- a programme for completing the final archive and report.

5.6 Reporting

5.6.1 Short Archive Report

Should the works identify no significant archaeological discoveries, a short archive report will be compiled, summarising:

- the methodology adopted; and
- trench records; and providing
- a brief discussion of the archaeological significance of the results.

The report will be uploaded to the OASIS online archive.

The site archive will be deposited with a suitable local archive, with confirmation that deposition has taken place provided to the Planning Archaeologist.

5.6.2 Evaluation Report

Should the works identify significant archaeological remains, an Evaluation Report will be compiled containing:

- a plan depicting:
    - the locations of the excavation and monitoring areas; and
    - the archaeological remains identified;
- a concise body of text summarising the results of the fieldwork and the remains identified;
- an appraisal of the significance of the identified remains; and
- mitigation strategy as agreed with the Planning Archaeologist

Unless agreed otherwise with the Planning Archaeologist, the Interim Summary Report will be compiled within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Timescales depend on completion of specialist reporting and may be subject to change

5.7 Report Review

Prior to general circulation, draft copies of each report generated will be provided to the Archaeological Consultant, the Client, the Planning Archaeologist and any relevant archaeological specialists.

The Archaeological Contractor will take into account any observations on the content of the draft report made by the Archaeological Consultant, the Client and/or the Planning Archaeologist before issuing the final version.

5.8 Report dissemination

A digital version of any report will be produced by the Archaeological Contractor within one week of the receipt of any comments issued on the draft. Digital text should be in Microsoft Word format, and illustrations should be in AutoCAD and/or PDF format.

On finalisation of the report, a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to the HER. The HER will also be provided with any relevant geo-referencing data, in a compatible digital format (typically .shp or .dxf).

The Archaeological Contractor will complete an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form in relation to the report, to include a digital version of the report itself. The full report will include the OASIS ID number.

5.9 Publication

If the results of the programme of archaeological evaluation are considered sufficiently significant as to warrant wider public dissemination, then a suitable format and forum will be identified in liaison with the Planning Archaeologist. As a minimum, this might include a short note in a local peer-reviewed journal.

If required, a summary account of the work will be submitted to the editor of the Northamptonshire Archaeology Journal and any relevant period journals (e.g. Medieval Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society etc.) no later than March 31st of the year following completion of the fieldwork.

5.10 Archive

5.10.1 Title

Where artefacts or ecofacts have been recovered during the investigation the owner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the receiving repository. The transfer of title would be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

5.10.2 Composition

The compilation of an integrated and ordered project archive will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor in accordance with the provisions of the following:

- Historic England's MAP2 and MoRPHE guidance;
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) (UKIC) 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage;
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1995 Towards An Accessible Archive;
- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2007 (revised 2011) Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation;
- Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC) 1992 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections;
- the requirements of South Yorkshire HER;
- the requirements of the local repository; and
- this WSI.

The archive will include:

- recovered artefacts and significant samples (material archive);
- all written, drawn, photographic and other records generated during the fieldwork (site archive); and

- all digital data, including that which is digital in origin,[10] and any digital copies made of the primary site records,[11] including images.

In accordance with section 4 of *Creation of Archives*, and in consultation with the South Yorkshire HER, a rigorous process of selection and discard would be followed so that only those elements considered of significance for potential future study would be retained.

Bulk items such as ceramic building materials, stonework, large quantities of undiagnostic pottery, and material that is difficult/costly to conserve, such as worked wood, may be selected for discard once appropriate recording and analysis has been undertaken, either on site or in the laboratory at the post-excavation stage. Detailed discard proposals would be agreed by the PA prior to implementation.

Once prepared, the Archaeological Contractor will store the archive in a suitable and secure location prior to its deposition. The archive will be offered to a suitable repository for deposition within six months of the completion of the fieldwork, with the agreement of the client.

5.10.3 Deposition

The hardcopy archive will be deposited for long-term curation with a relevant local archive.

In depositing the archive, the Archaeological Contractor will:

- contact the preferred repository at an early stage, in order to obtain their acceptance, *in principle*, of the archive for long-term storage and curation;
- be responsible for identifying and adhering to any specific policies or requirements provided by the repository in respect of archive preparation and submission;
- contact the agreed repository to obtain an Accession Code or other reference number, which will be stated within the assessment report;
- endeavour to obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the repository (on their behalf);[12] and
- grant license to copyright for documentary material (both physical and digital) to the client, for transfer to the relevant repository.

5.10.4 Deposition of Digital Archive

Currently, the only suitable repository for digital archives is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). If appropriate, the digital archive will therefore be compiled in accordance with ADS standards and requirements.[13]

5.10.5 Notification

The Archaeological Contractor shall promptly notify the Planning Archaeologist when the archive of records and finds has been deposited with the appropriate repository.

5.10.6 Copyright

The Archaeological Contractor will assign copyright in all reports, documentation and images generated during the project to the client. The Archaeological Contractor will retain the right to be identified as the

[10] *Including email correspondence, images, survey data and other site data collected through digital/electronic means.*
[11] *Including relevant drawn and written data created during fieldwork (context sheets, sample sheets, finds records, drawings/plans/sections/sketches, all indices, earthworks surveys, and any notes that contribute to the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording) and relevant records/data produced as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis etc.*
[12] *If ownership of any or all of the artefactual material is to be retained by the landowner, then provision must be made for its time-limited retention by the Archaeological Contractor to facilitate its full analysis and specialist recording.*
[13] *http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml;http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance.xhtml*

author/originator of the material. It is the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor to obtain such rights from any sub-contracted specialists.

The Archaeological Contractor may apply in writing to use or disseminate any part of the project archive, documentation or images, and such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

The client will own all Intellectual Property Rights to photographs and documentation prepared for this project by or on behalf of the Archaeological Contractor.

5.10.7 OASIS

An OASIS entry for the project will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive. The OASIS entry will host PDF versions of the reports generated.

445000 446000 447000 448000

405000 404000 403000

GOLDTHORPE

BOLTON UPON DEARNE

Highgate

Monk's Hill

Lewis Bank Wood

Barnburgh Park

Loscoe Wood

Bella Wood

Coldwell Plantation

Far Ottley Plantation

West Moor Dike

Far Moor Dike

Crane Well Dike

West Moor

Dovecote Farm

Goldthorpe

Bolton-on-Dearne

Education Facility

Library

Police Station

Sports/Leisure Centre

Medical Care

A635 DONCASTER ROAD

BARNBURGH LANE

BARNSLEY ROAD

GOLDTHORPE ROAD

THURNSCOE ROAD

LOWFIELD LANE

N

0.4 0.2 0 0.4

Kilometers

Harlington

LEGEND

1km study area

Site

Clayton

Pagnell

Great Houghton

Thurnscoe East

THURNSCOE

Hickleton

Billingley

GOLDTHORPE

TON UPON DEARNE

DEARNE VALLEY

Adwick upon Dearne

WATH UPON DEARNE

MEXBOROUGH

B6422

A6

SLR global environmental solutions

Unit 2, Newton Business Centre
Thorncliffe Park Estate
Newton Chambers Road
SHEFFIELD, S35 2PW
T: 0114 2455153
www.slrconsulting.com

BARNBURGH LANE, GOLDTHORPE

WSI

SITE LOCATION

1

Scale	Date
1:10,000 @ A3	NOVEMBER 2022

Figure 1

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LEGEND

Site

SE40se_DTM_1m.tif

Value

High : 113.552

Low : 8.49516

SE40se_DTM_1m_SLOPE.tif

Value

High : 90

Low : -1

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www.slrconsulting.com

BARNBURGH LANE, GOLDTHORPE

WSI

SITE AND TOPOGRAPHY

2

Scale	Date
1:8,000 @ A3	NOVEMBER 2022

Figure 2

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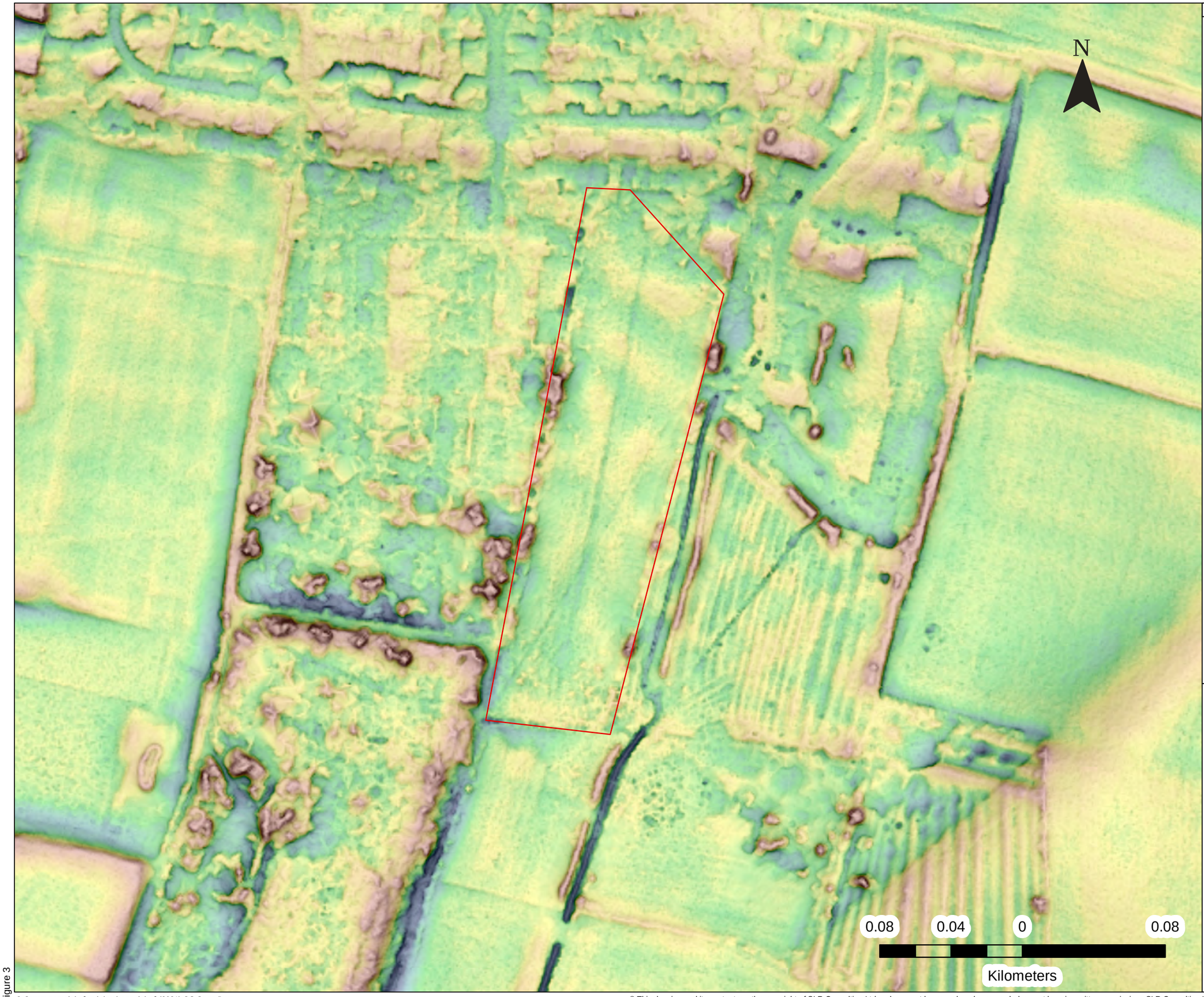


LEGEND

Site

SE40se_DTM_1m_SLRM_R20.tif

Value

High : 5.28113

Low : -4.5035

SE40se_DTM_1m_SVF_R10_D16.tif

Value

High : 1

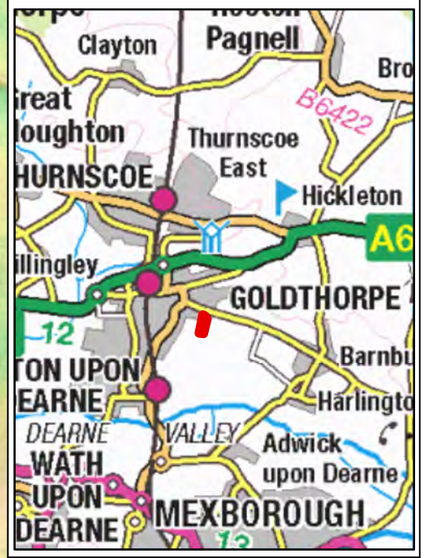
Low : 0.0625

SE40se_DTM_1m_SLOPE.tif

Value

High : 90

Low : -1



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LIDAR

3

Scale	Date
1:2,000 @ A3	NOVEMBER 2022

Figure 3

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445000 446000 447000 448000

405000 404000 403000

GOLDTHORPE

BOLTON UPON DEARNE

Highgate

Archaeological Evaluation at Highgate House Farm

02339/01 Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, near Harry Ottley Plantation, Hickleton

05576 Site of former 'Fire Engine', Goldthorpe, Barnsley

00087/01 ?Iron Age or Romano-British Trackway and Possible Field Boundary, Goldthorpe

N

0.4 0.2 0 0.4

Kilometers

LEGEND

- MonPoint
- MonPoint
- MonPoint
- EventPoint
- 1km study area
- Site

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WSI

HER DATA

4

Scale	Date
1:10,000 @ A3	NOVEMBER 2022

Figure 4

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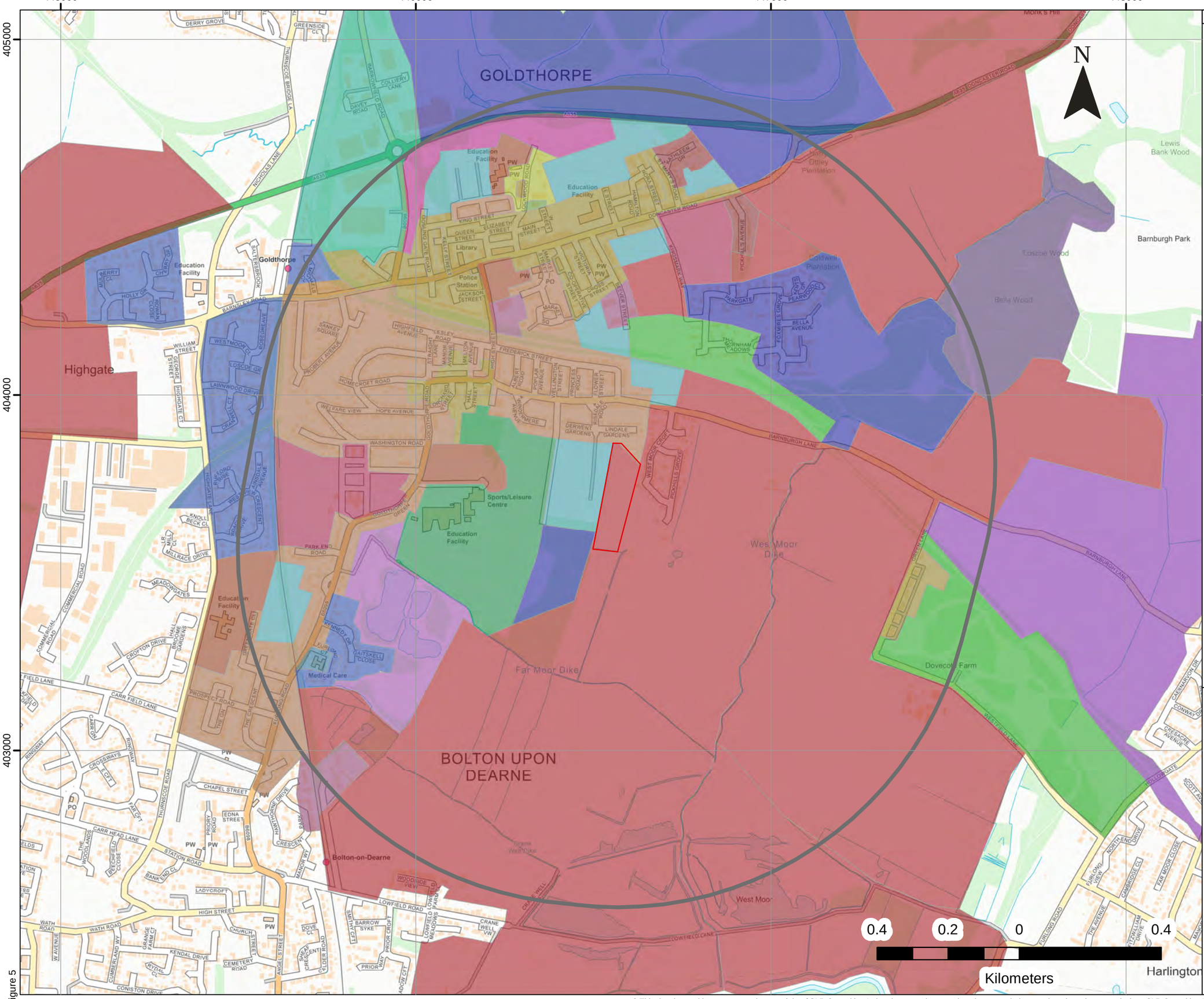

LEGEND

- 1km study area
- Site

HLCTypeDes

- Agglomerated fields
- Allotments
- Ancient Woodland
- Business Park
- Deep Shaft Coal Mine
- Leisure Centre
- Nursing Home / Almshouse
- Other Industry
- Piecemeal Enclosure
- Planned Estate (Social Housing)
- Playing Fields/ Recreation ground
- Private Housing Estate
- Public Park
- Religious (Other)
- Religious (Worship)
- School
- Semi-Detached Housing
- Spoil Heap
- Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)
- Terraced Housing
- Villas/ Detached Housing

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BARNBURGH LANE, GOLDTHORPE

WSI

HLC DATA

5

Scale	Date
1:10,000 @ A3	NOVEMBER 2022

Figure 5

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APPENDIX 1

Ordnance Survey Mapping

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
·285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Sloping Masonry
Pylon
Pole
Electricity Transmission Line
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

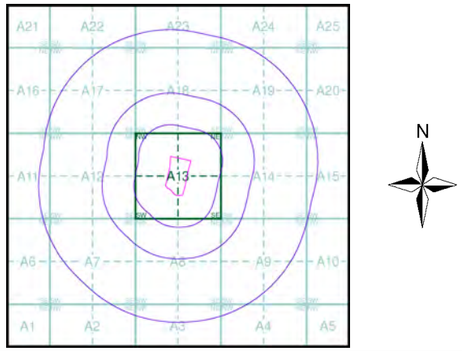
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Mud
Sand
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

Envirocheck®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1894	1
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1903 - 1907	1
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1931 - 1932	1
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1948	1
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1948 - 1950	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1976	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983 - 1988	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1991	1
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1851 - 1855	1
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1893	1
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	1
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	1
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2011	1

Historical Map - Slice A



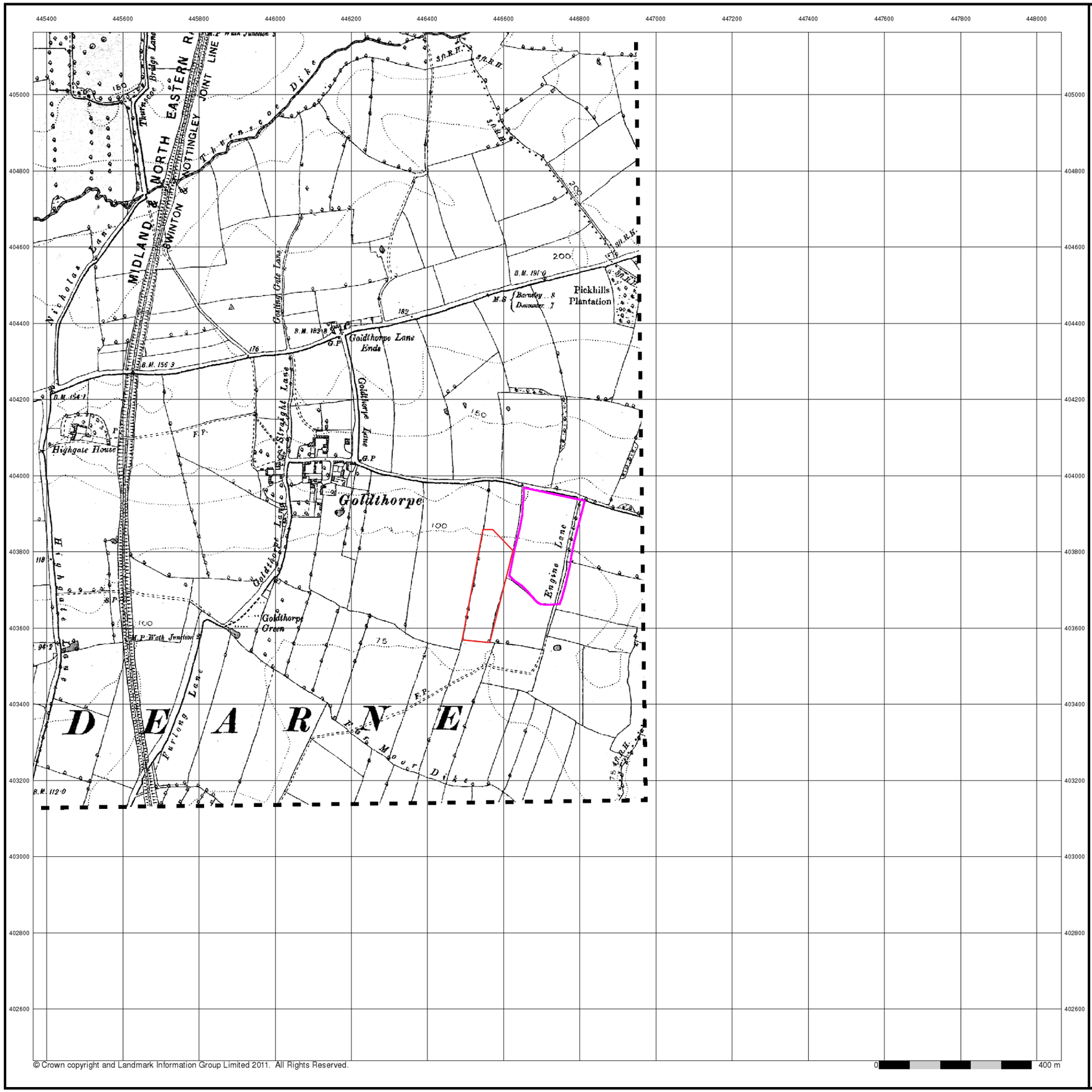
Order Details

Order Number: 37095941_1_1
Customer Ref: 403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference: 446710, 403820
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 4.09
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

Landmark Information Group
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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0 400 m

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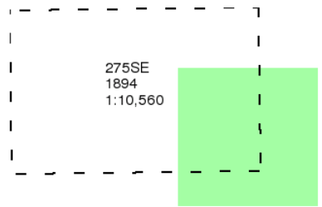
Yorkshire

Published 1894

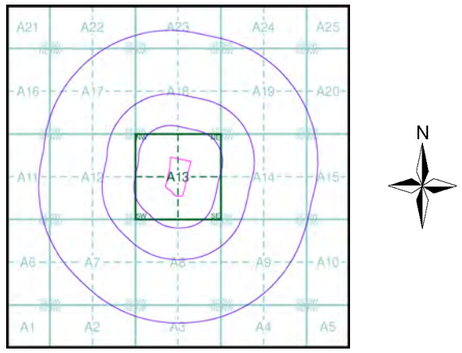
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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Landmark Information Group

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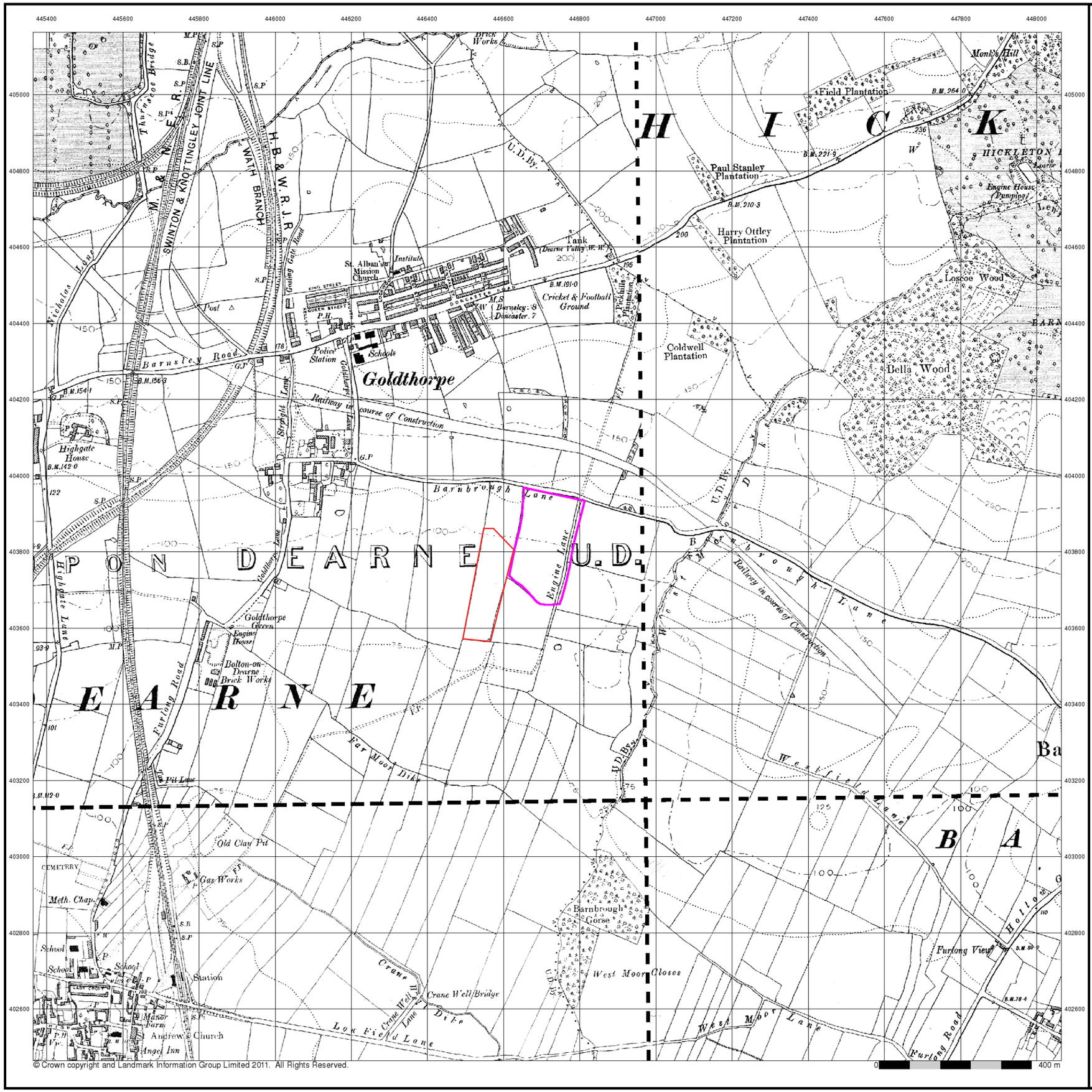
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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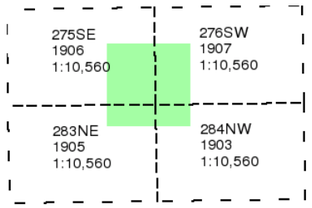
Yorkshire

Published 1903 - 1907

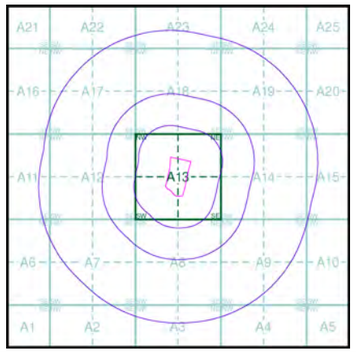
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

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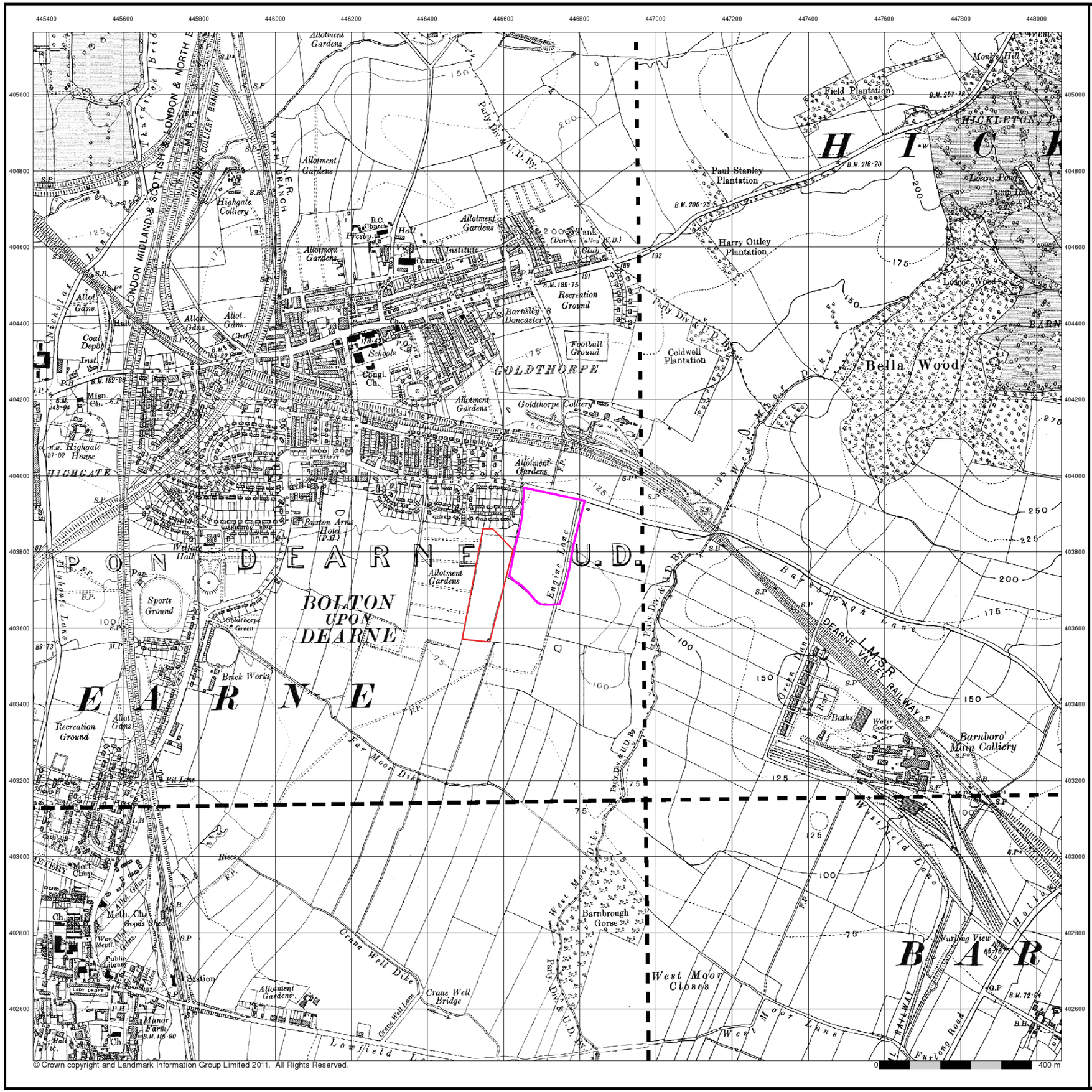

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0 400 m

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Yorkshire

Published 1931 - 1932

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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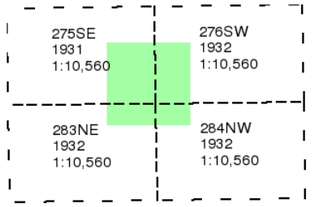
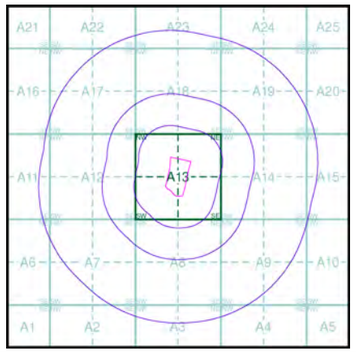
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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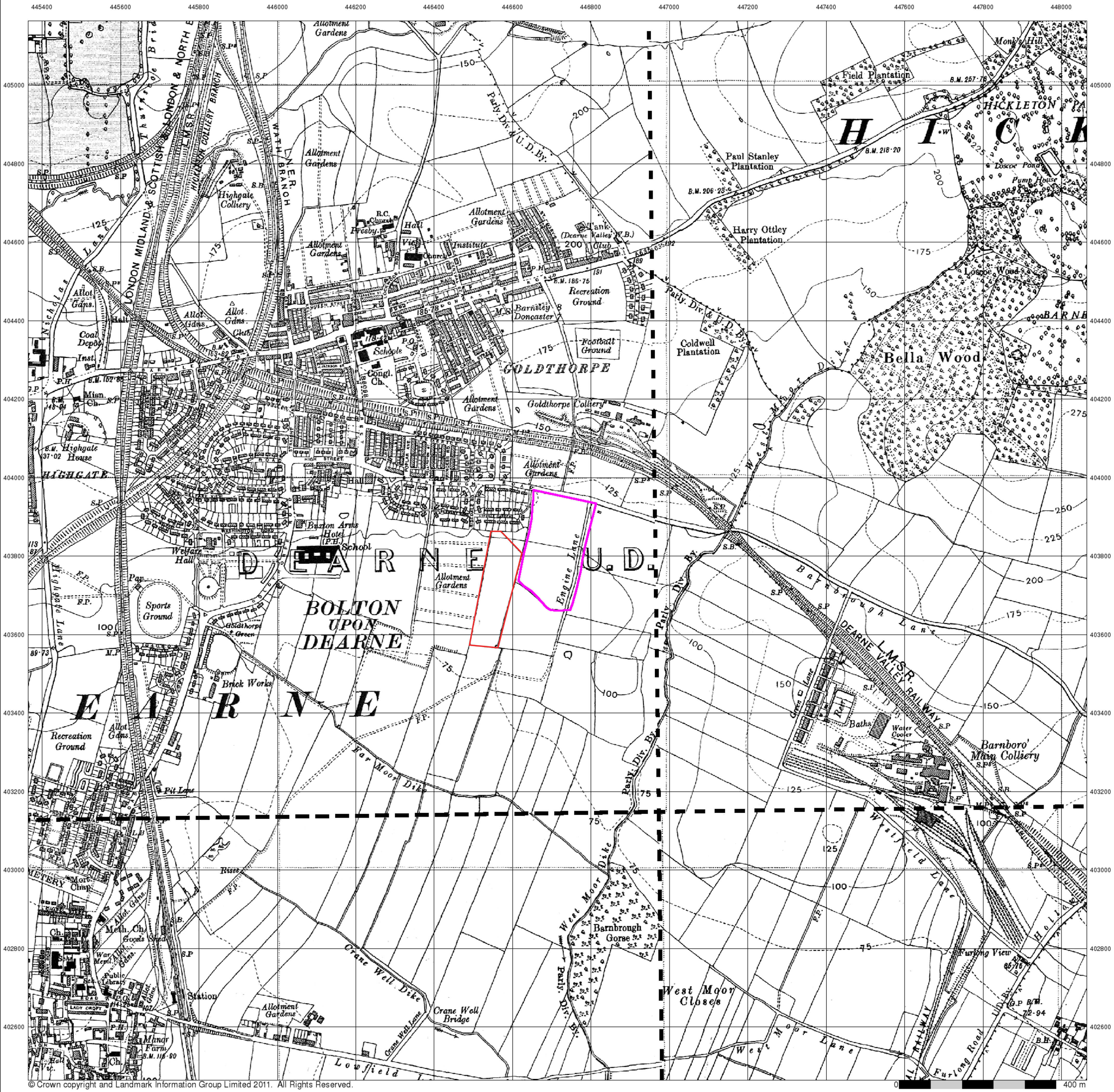

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Yorkshire

Published 1938 - 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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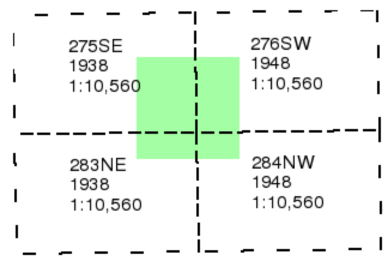
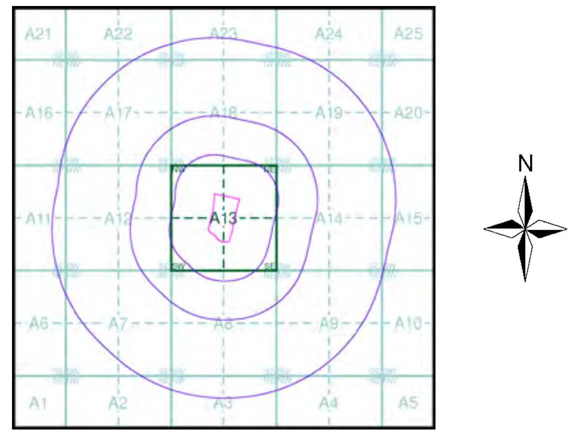
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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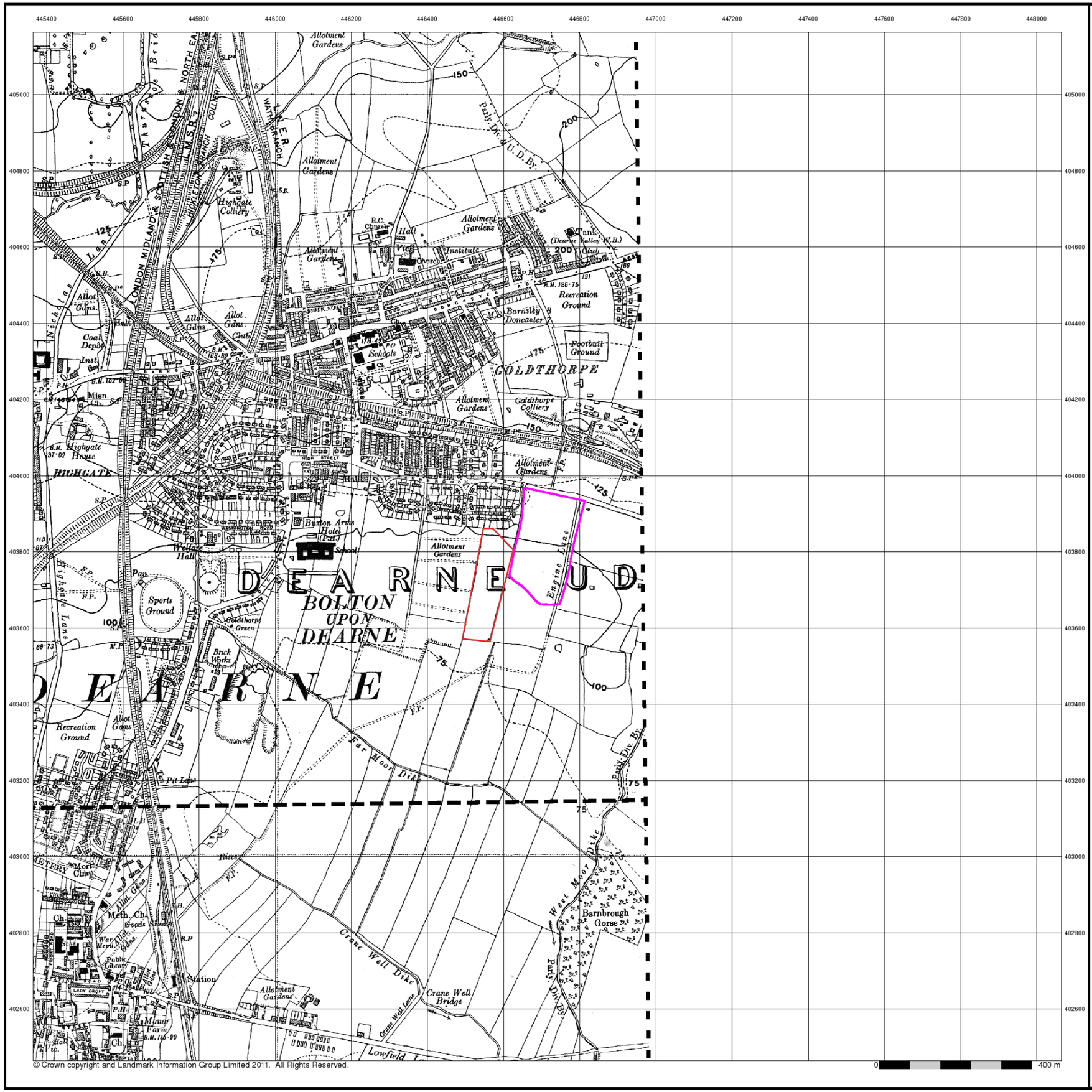

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Yorkshire

Published 1948 - 1950

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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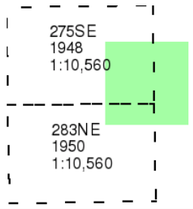
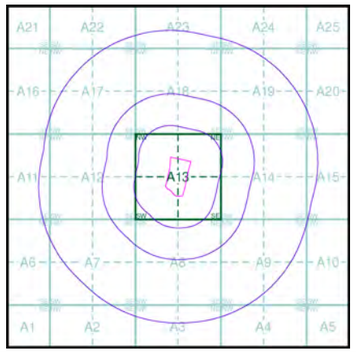
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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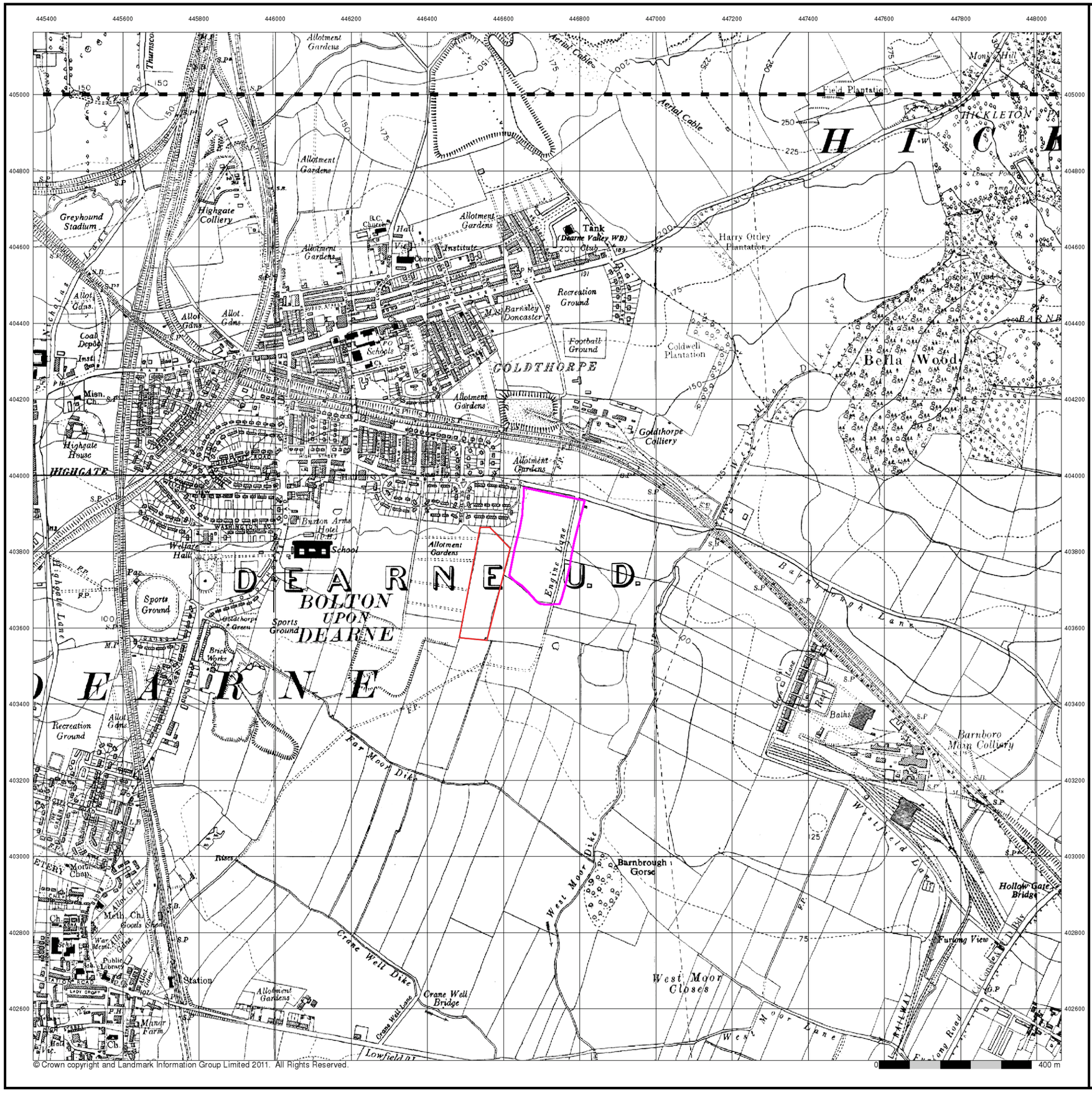

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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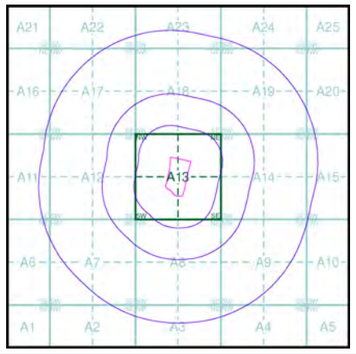
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE40NE
1956
1:10,560

SE40SE
1956
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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Order Details

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Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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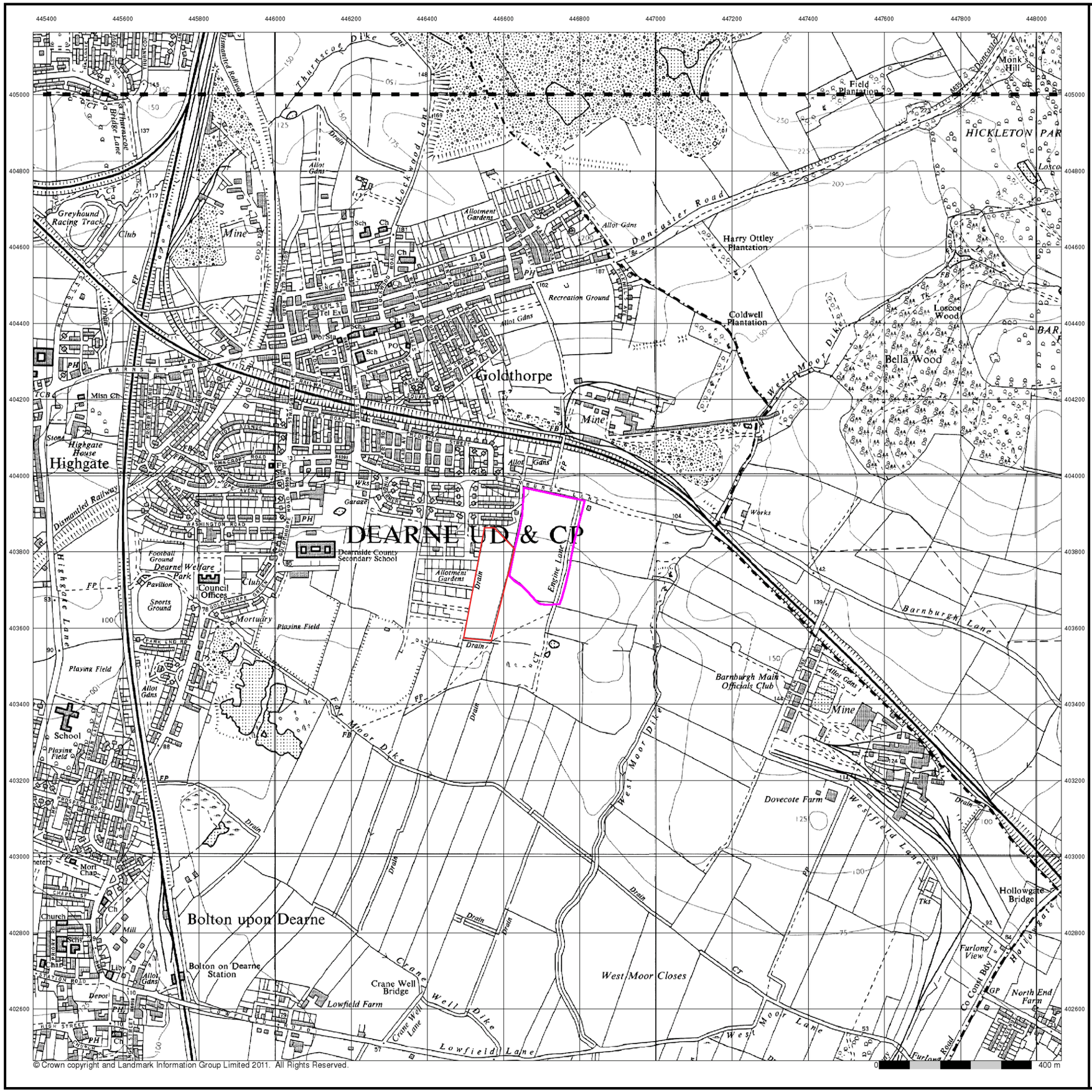

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Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1966
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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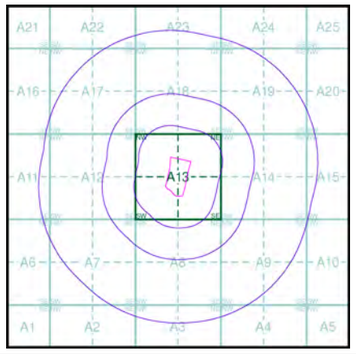
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE40NE
1966
1:10,560

SE40SE
1966
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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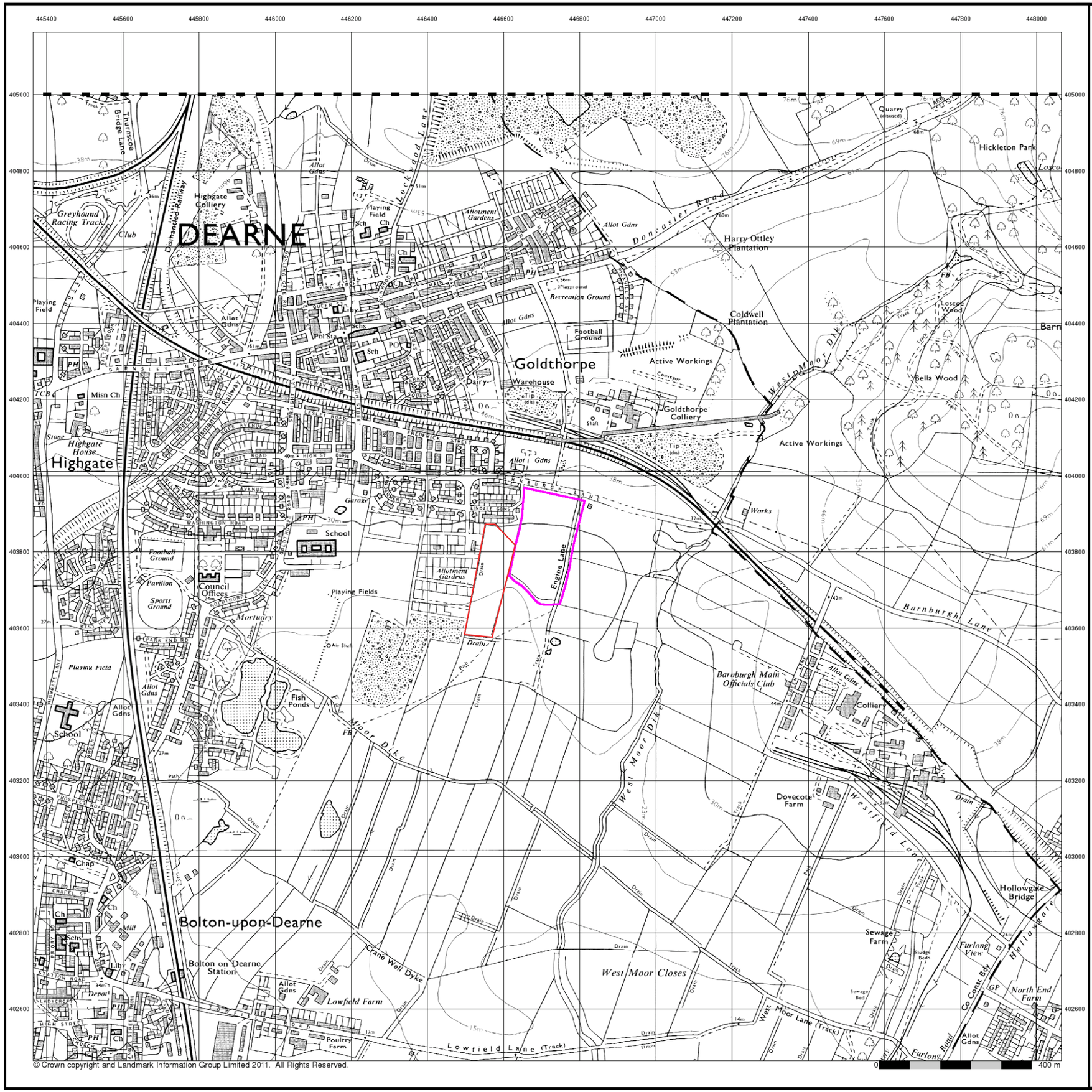

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1976

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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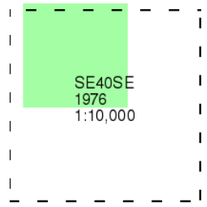
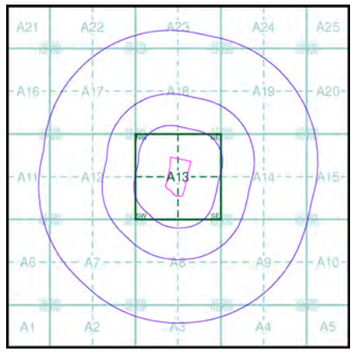
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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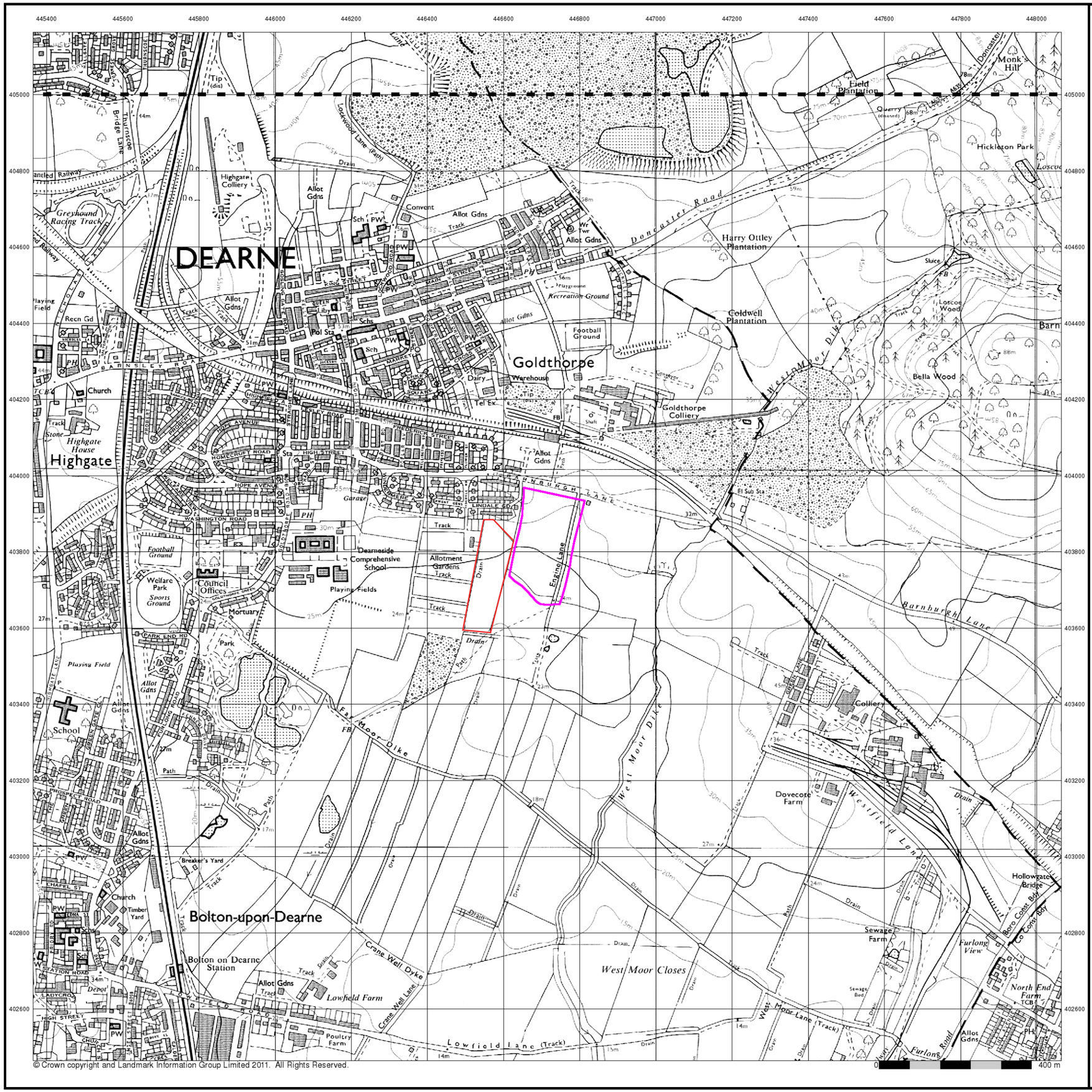

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983 - 1988

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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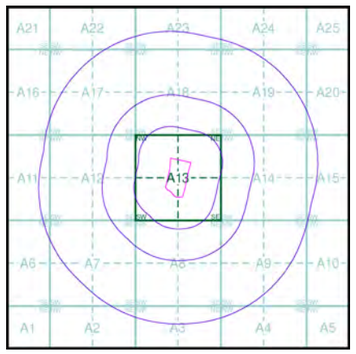
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE40NE
1983
1:10,000

SE40SE
1988
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



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Order Details

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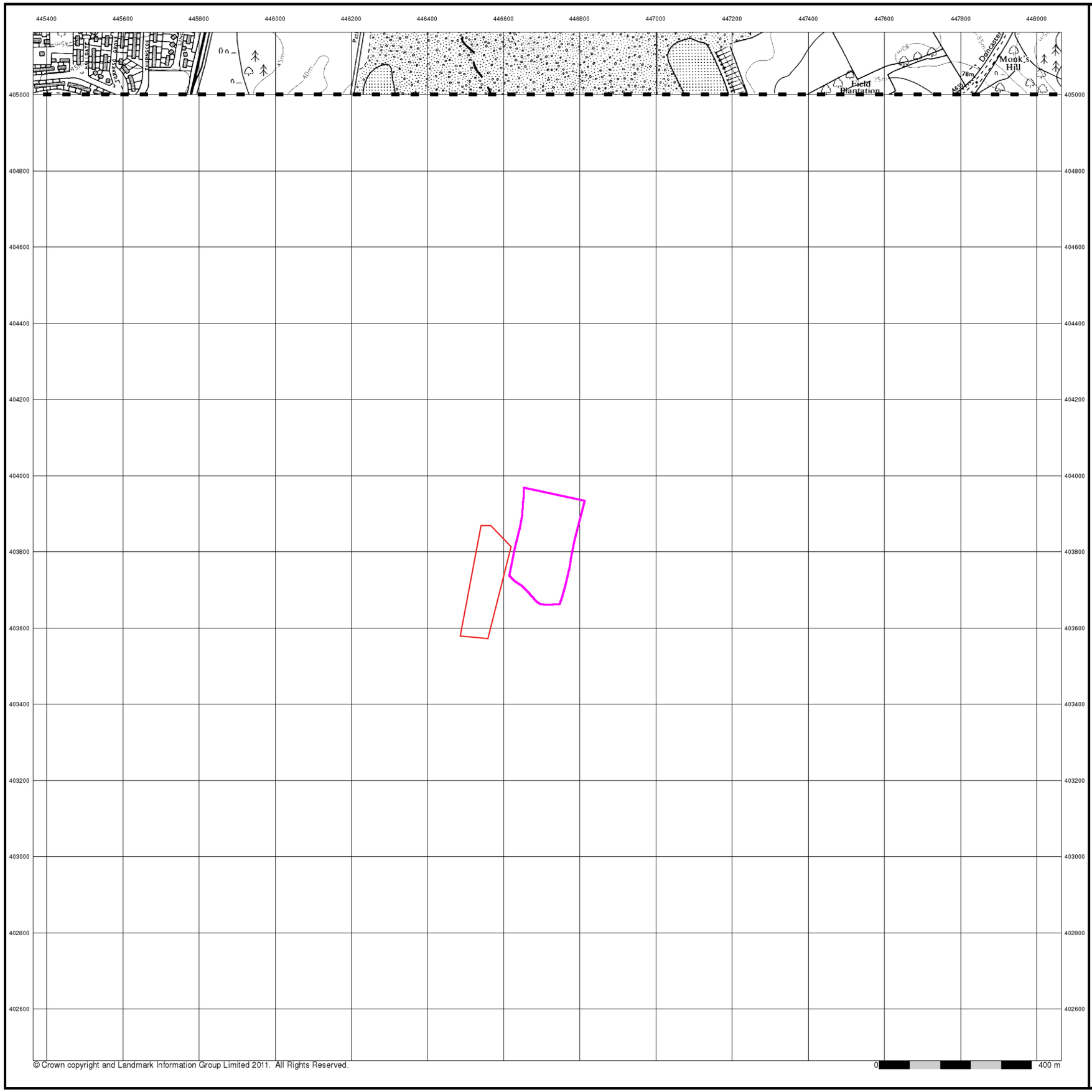

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1991

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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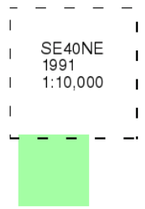
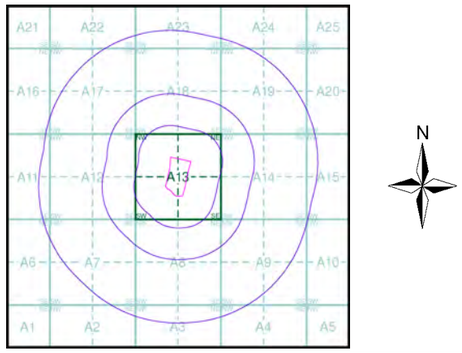


Historical Map - Slice A



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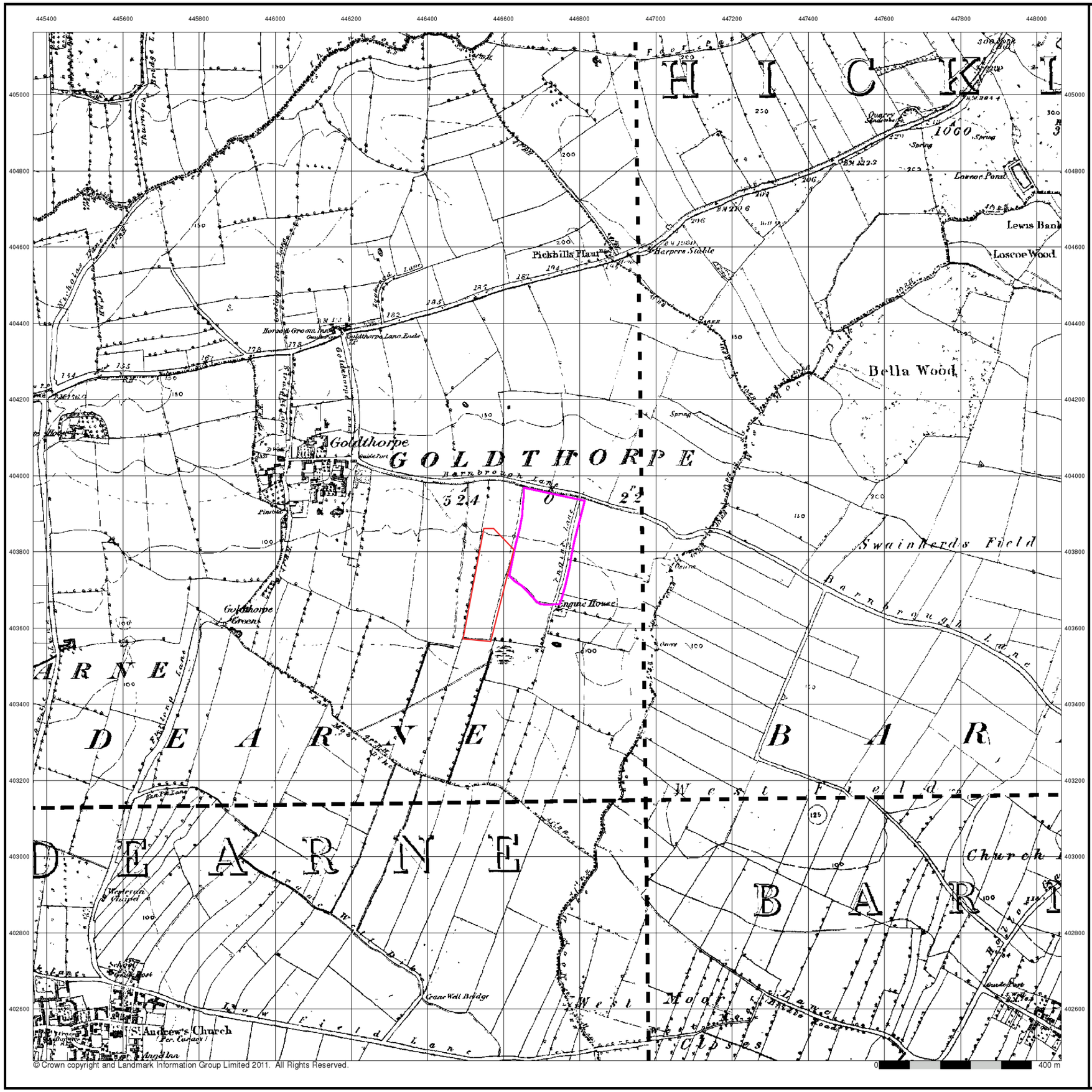

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Yorkshire

Published 1851 - 1855

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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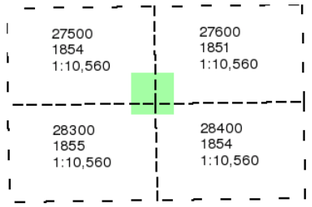
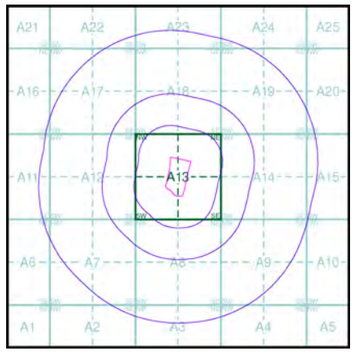
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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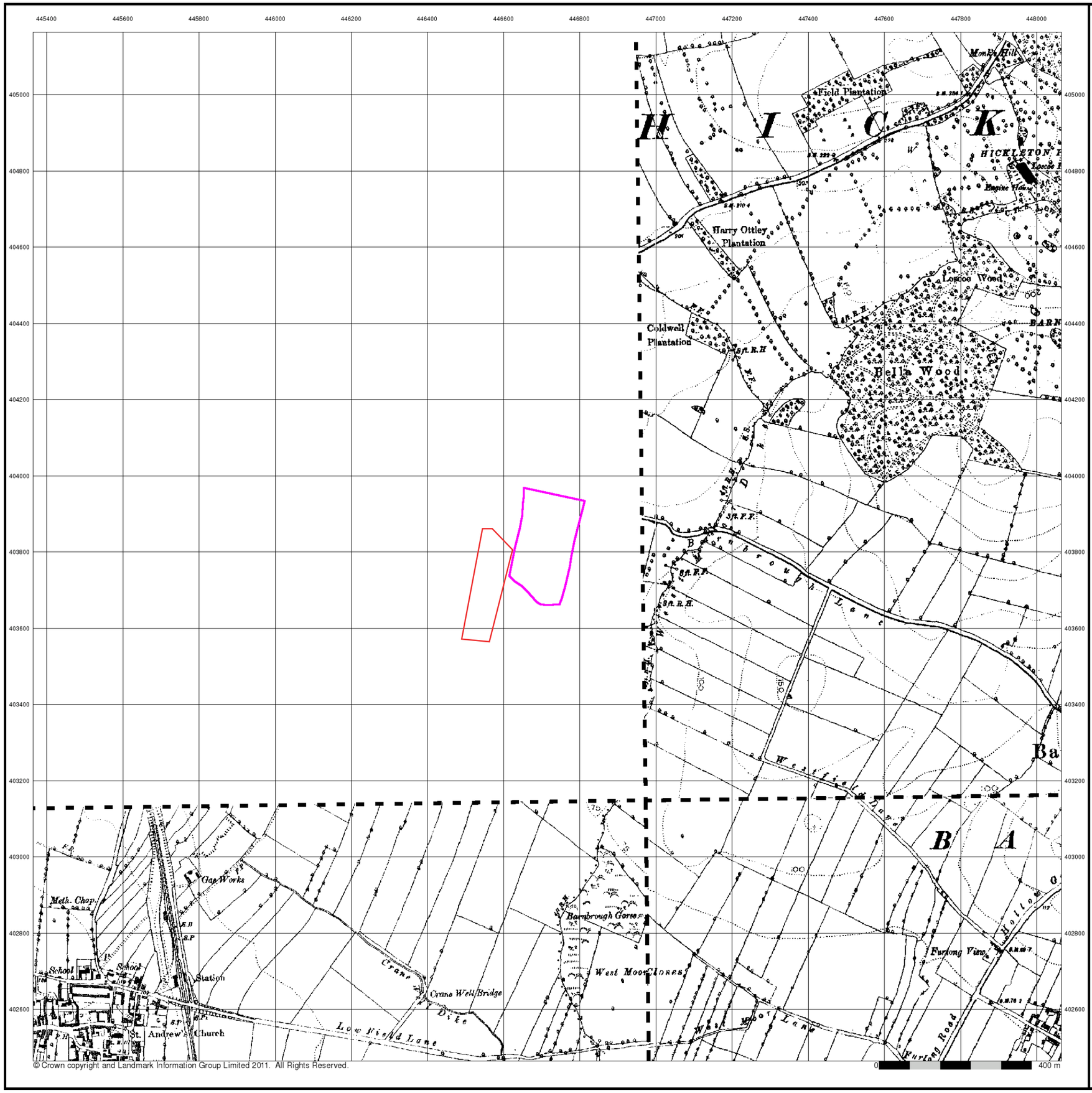

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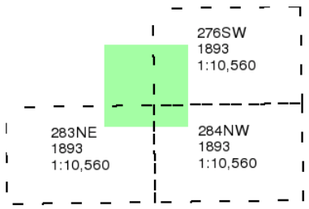
Yorkshire

Published 1893

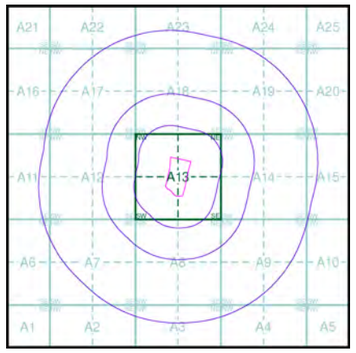
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



N

Order Details

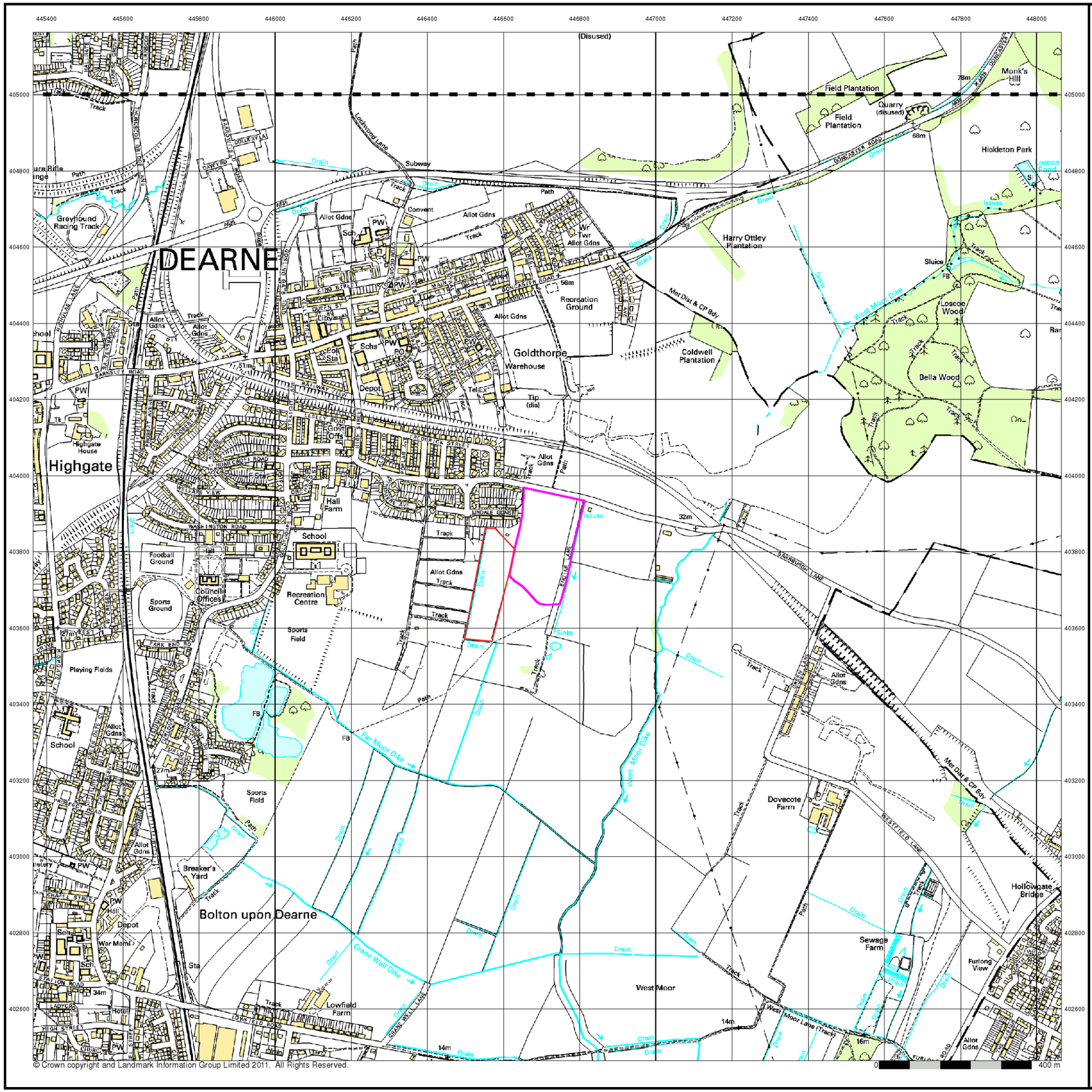
Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

Landmark Information Group

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

Source map scale - 1:10,000

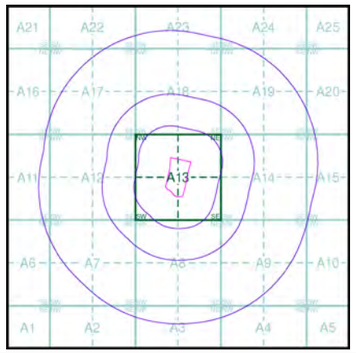
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE40NE
2000
1:10,000

SE40SE
2000
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



N

Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
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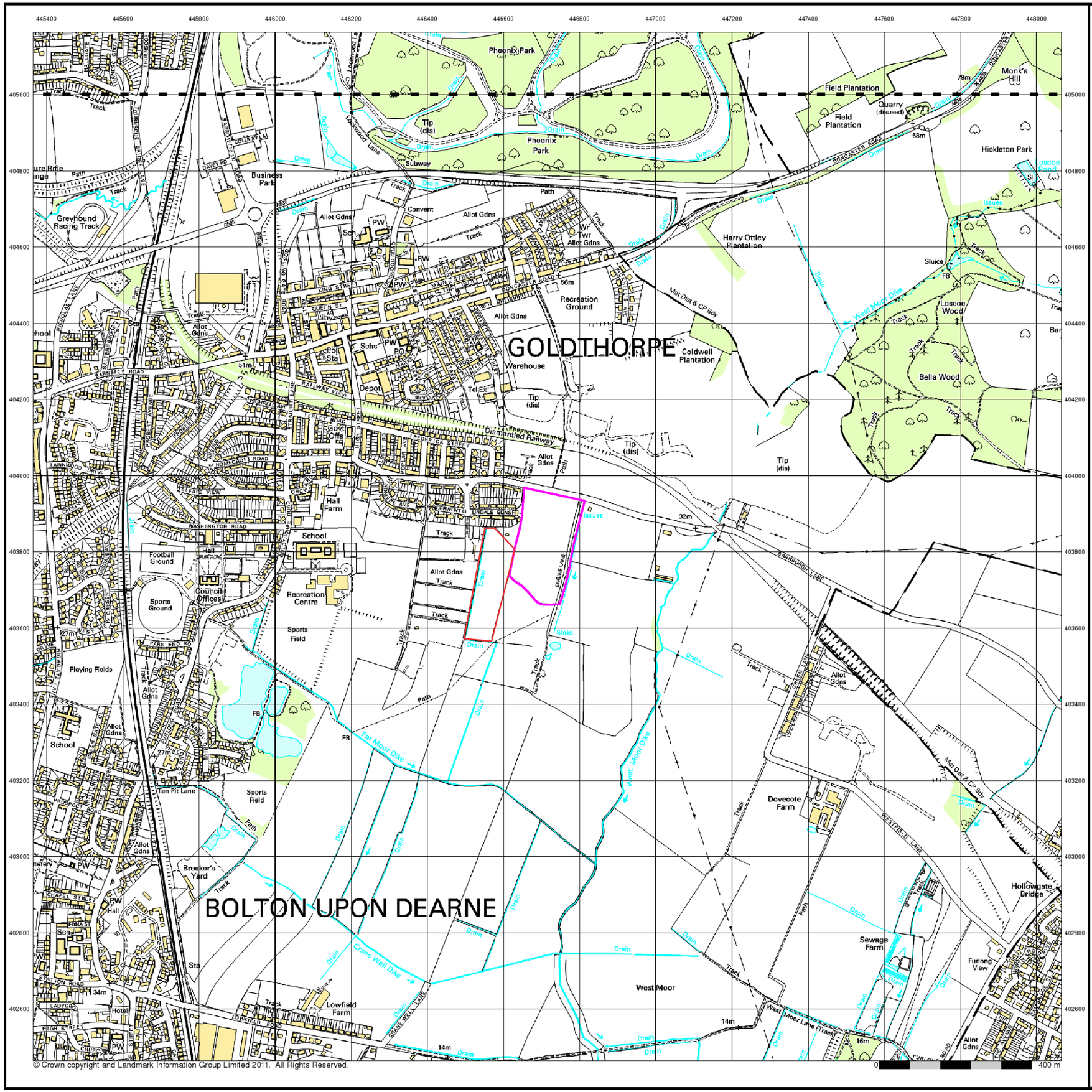

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

Source map scale - 1:10,000

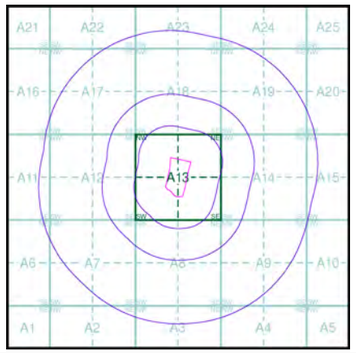
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE40NE
2006
1:10,000

SE40SE
2006
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



N

Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
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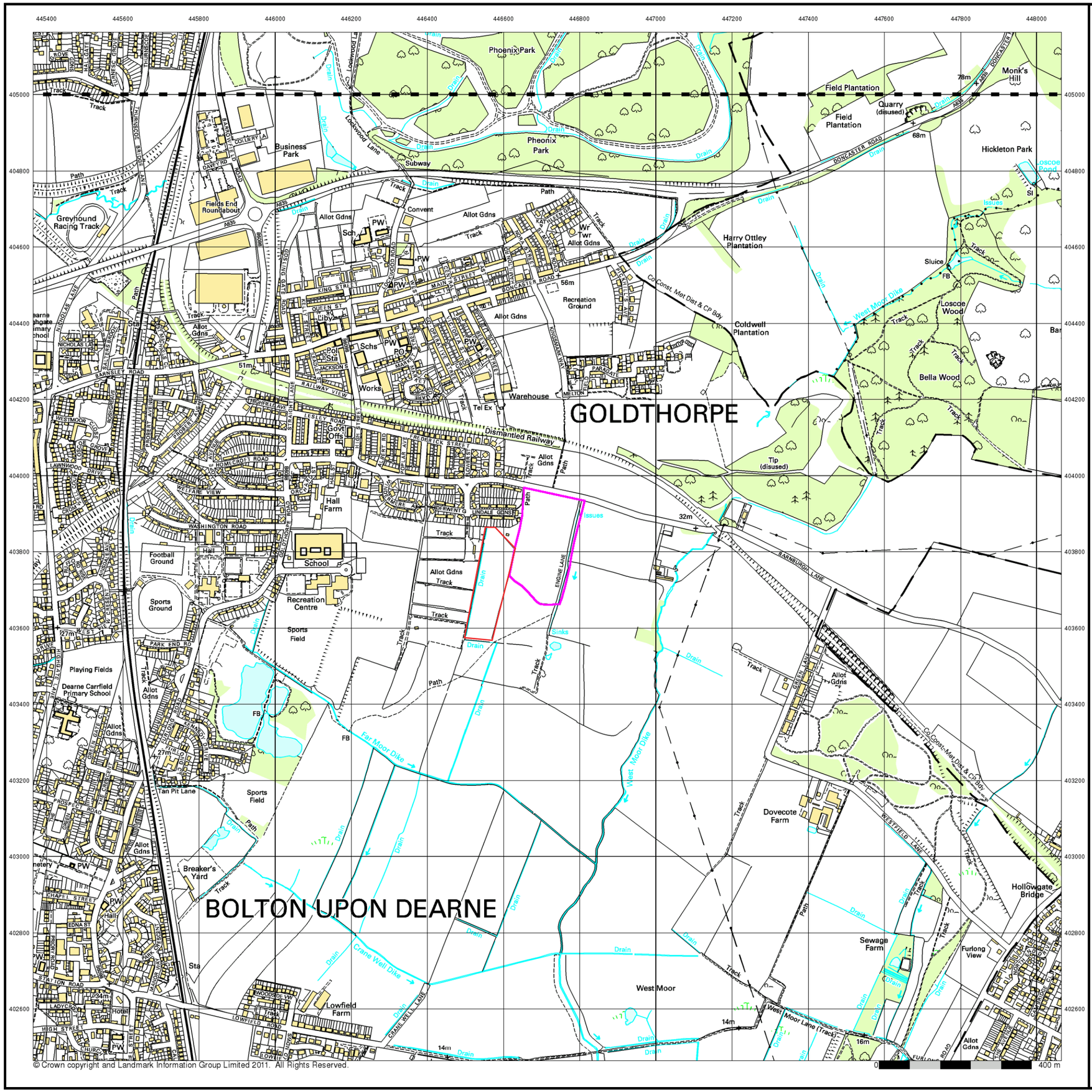

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2011

Source map scale - 1:10,000

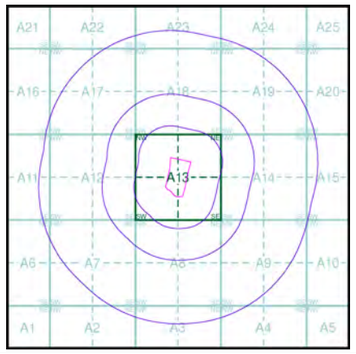
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE40NE 2011 1:10,000

SE40SE 2011 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	St.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes
Top
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
B M Bench Mark
Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance
Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes
Top
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
Triangulation Station
Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

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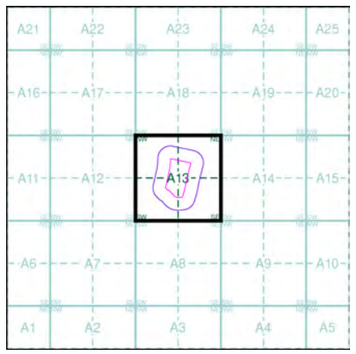
Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1892	1
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1906	1
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1930	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1961 - 1962	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1962	1
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1973 - 1976	1
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:2,500	1976	1
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	1
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	1
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	1
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	1
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	1
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1961 - 1962	1
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1962 - 1984	1
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1979	1
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	1

Historical Map - Segment A13



N

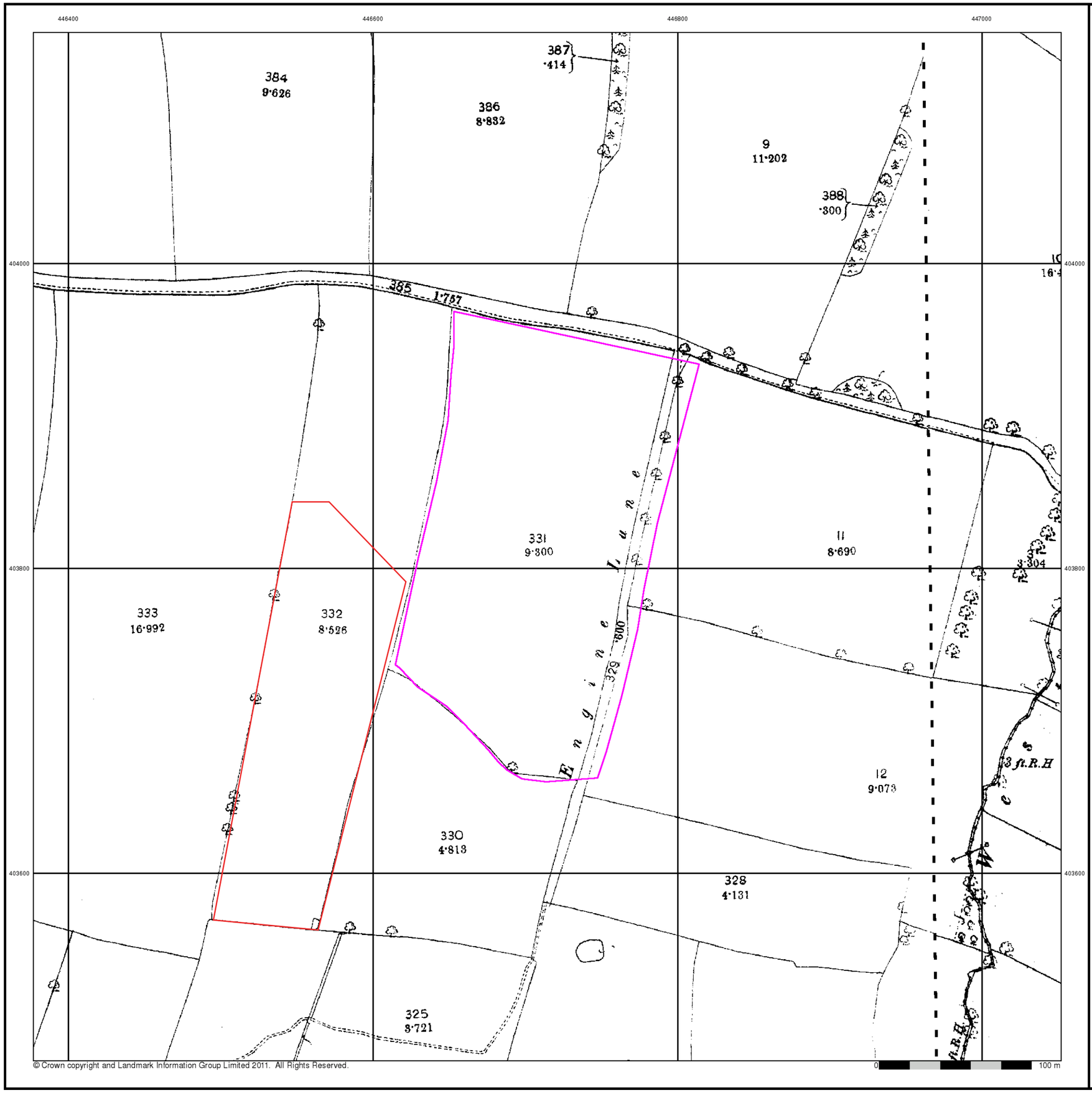
Order Details

Order Number: 37095941_1_1
Customer Ref: 403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference: 446710, 403820
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 4.09
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

Landmark Information Group
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Yorkshire

Published 1892

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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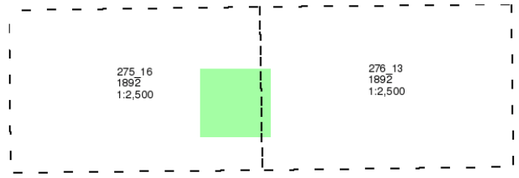
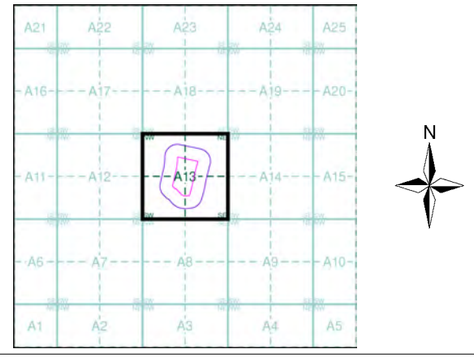
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
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Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

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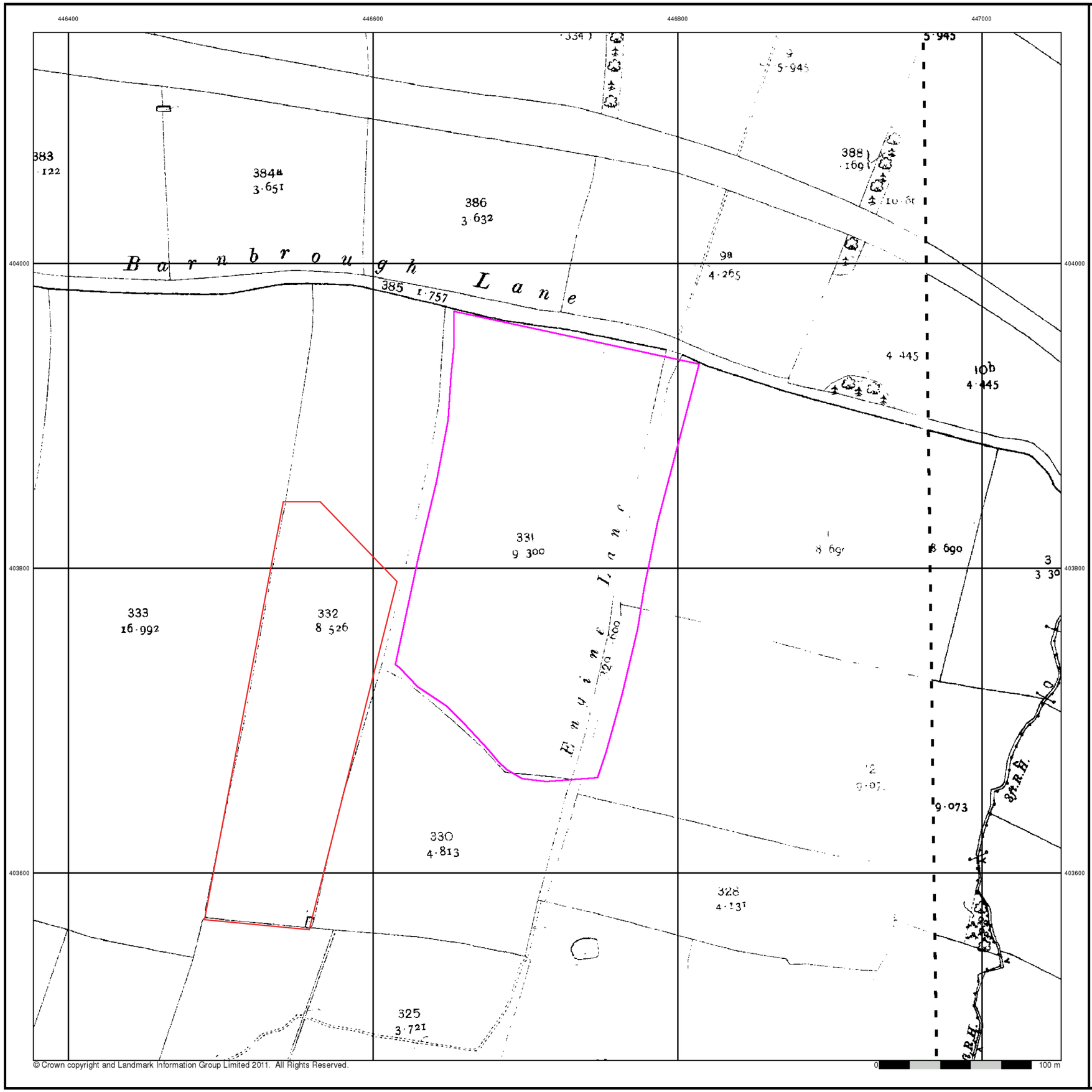

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Yorkshire

Published 1906

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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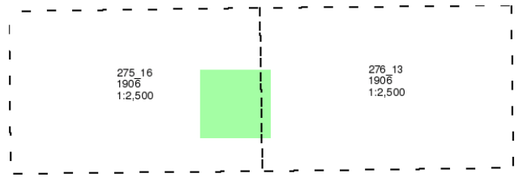
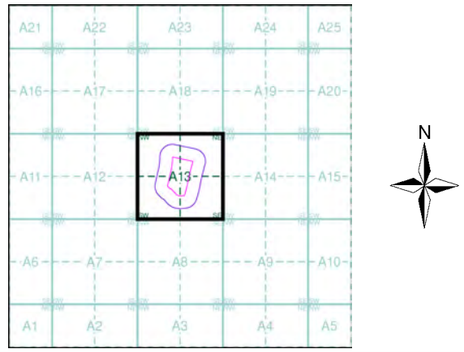
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
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Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

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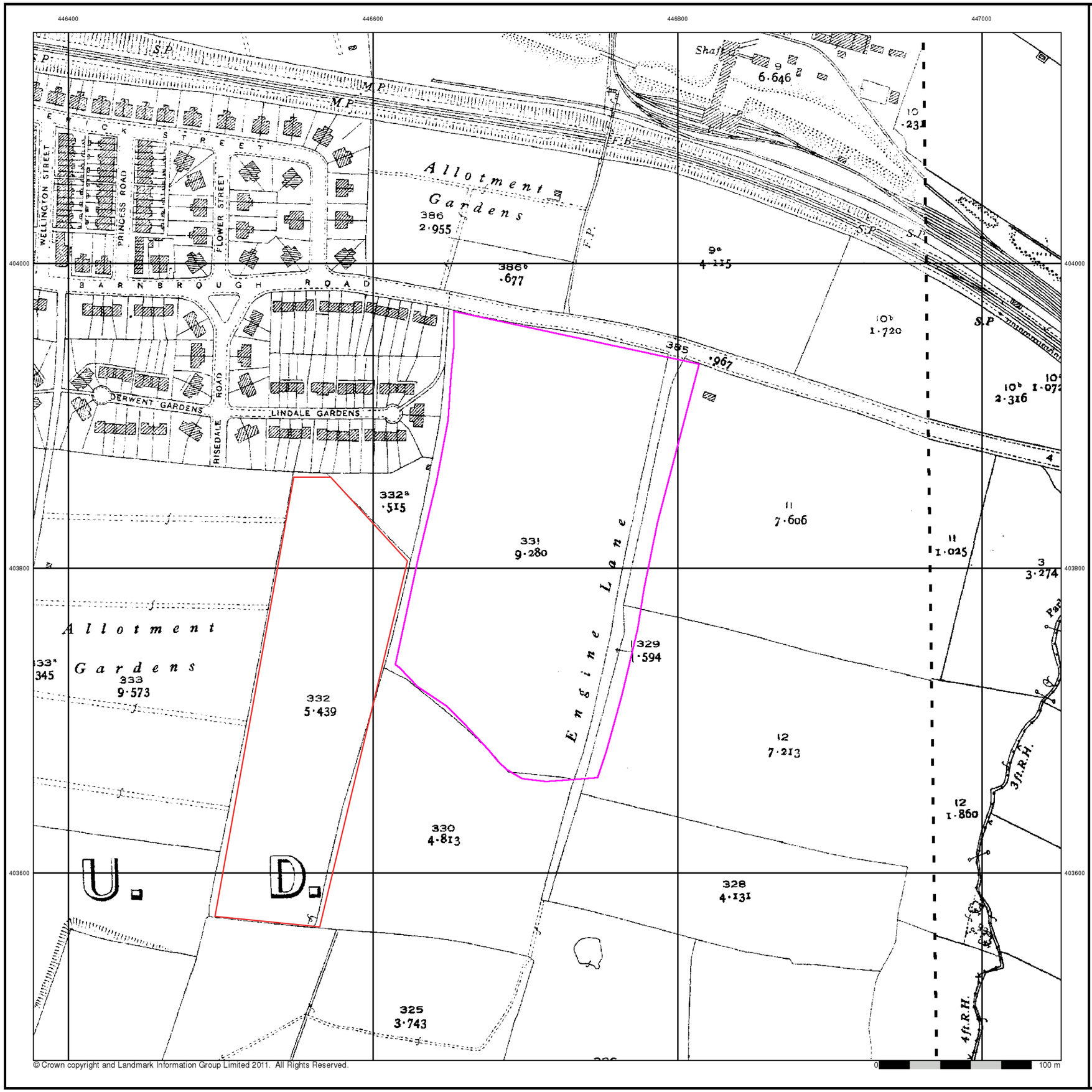

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Yorkshire

Published 1930

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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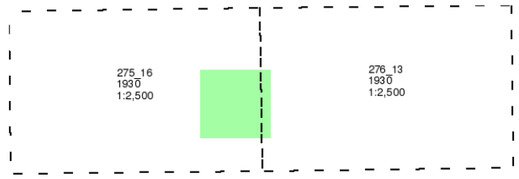
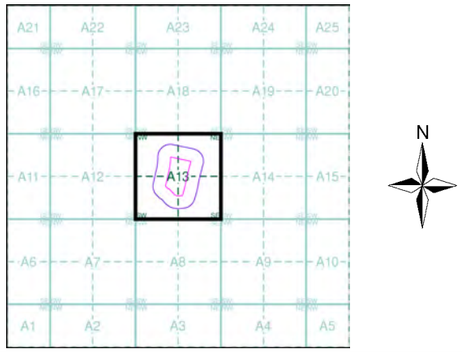
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
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Site Details

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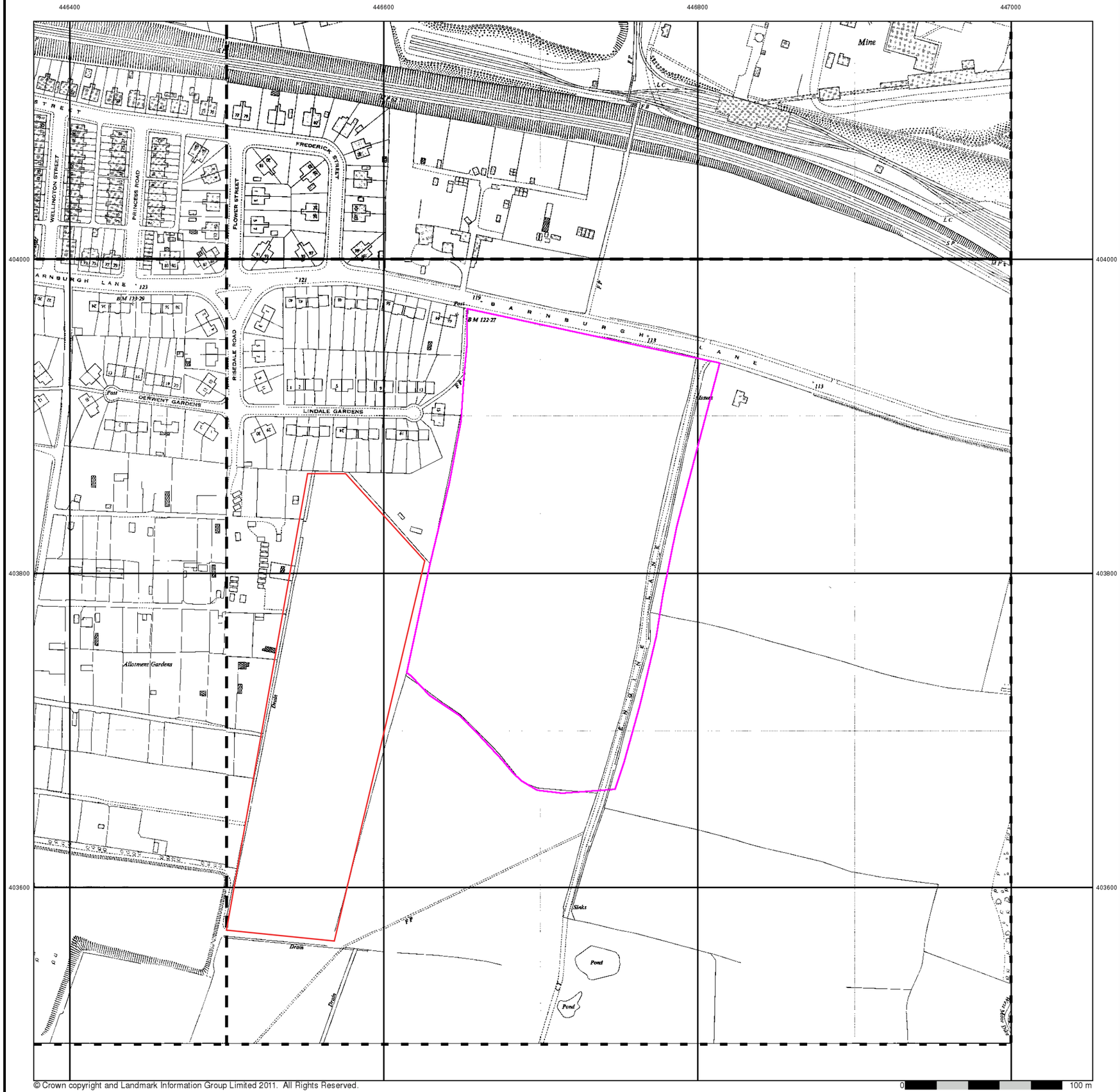

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0 100 m

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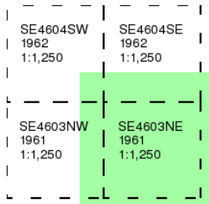
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1961 - 1962

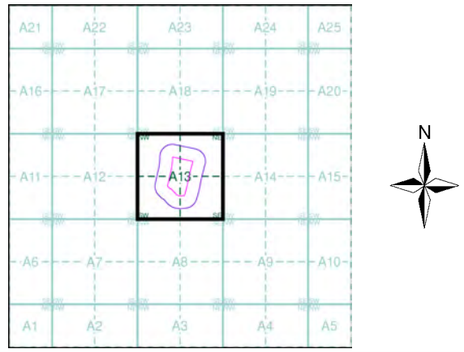
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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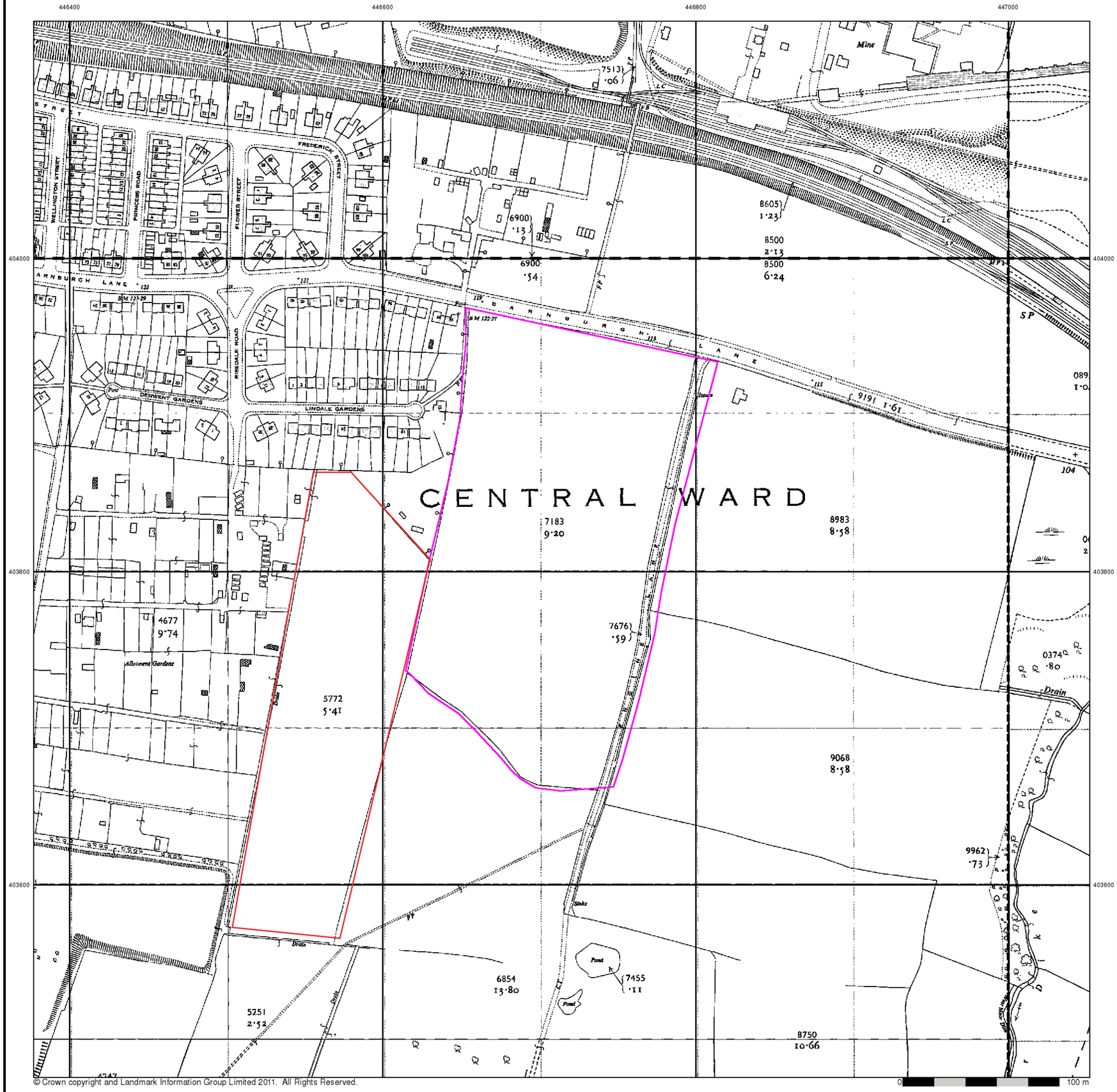

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Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1962
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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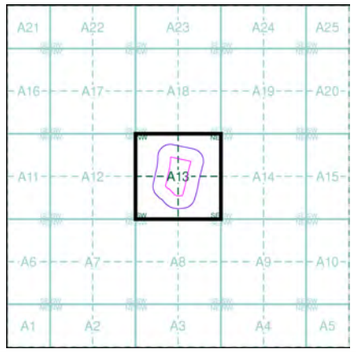
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE4604 1962 1:2,500	SE4704 1962 1:2,500
SE4603 1962 1:2,500	SE4703 1962 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



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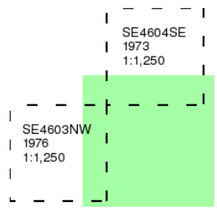
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1973 - 1976

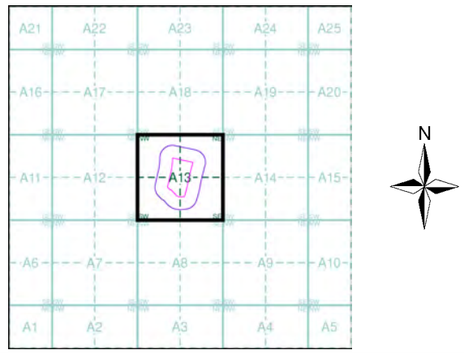
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.09
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NX

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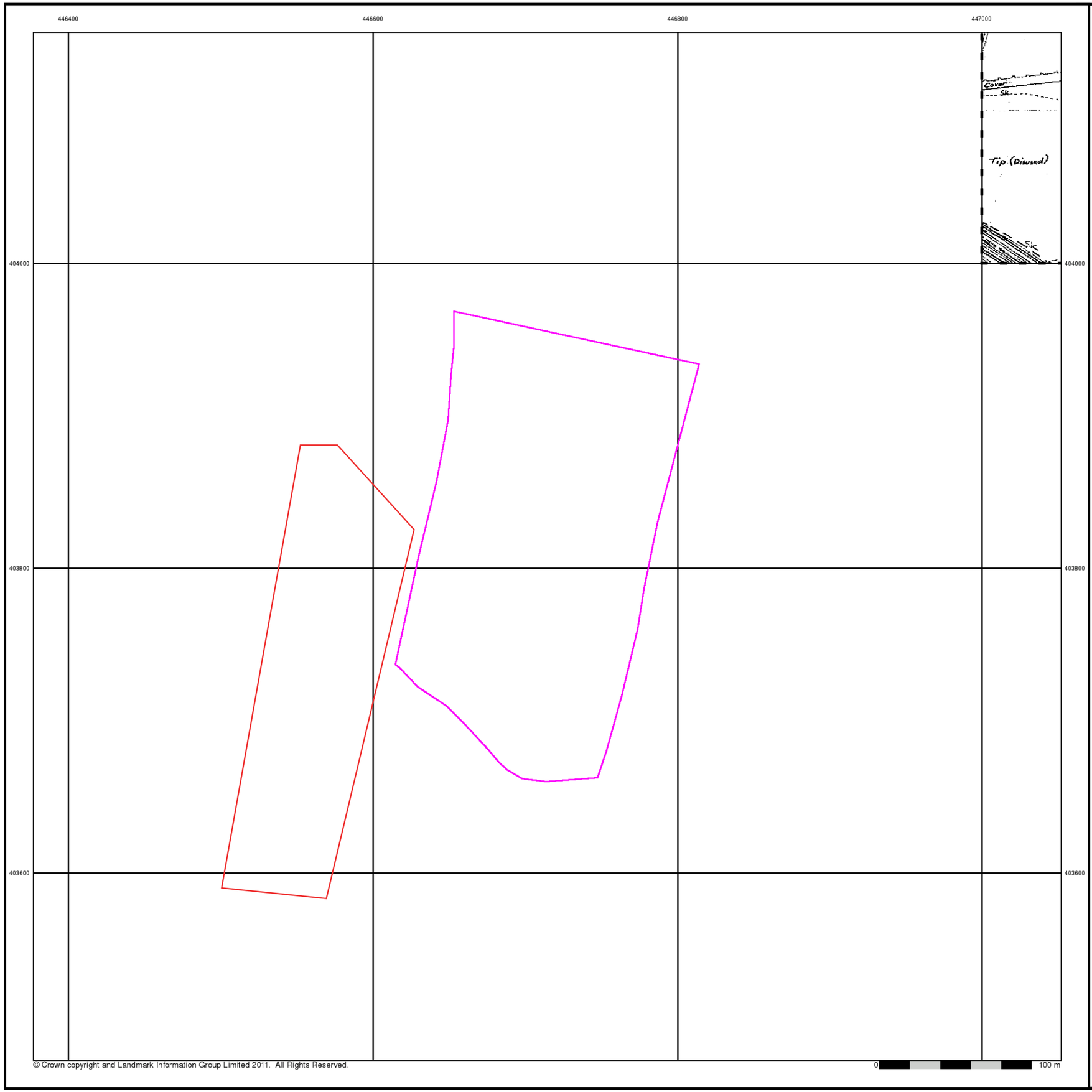

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0 100 m

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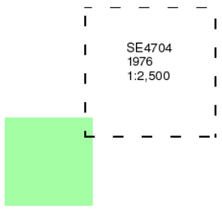
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1976

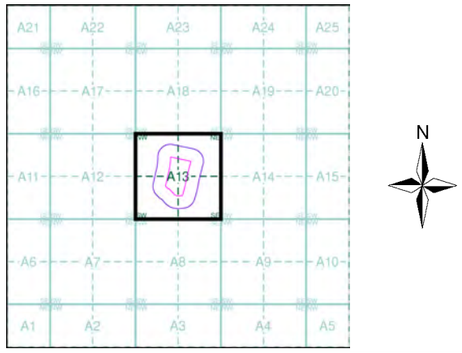
Source map scale - 1:2,500

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a `work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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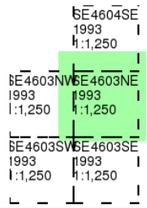
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

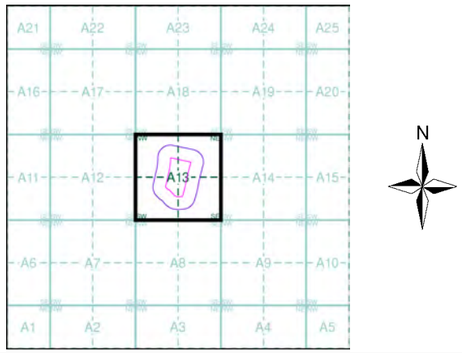
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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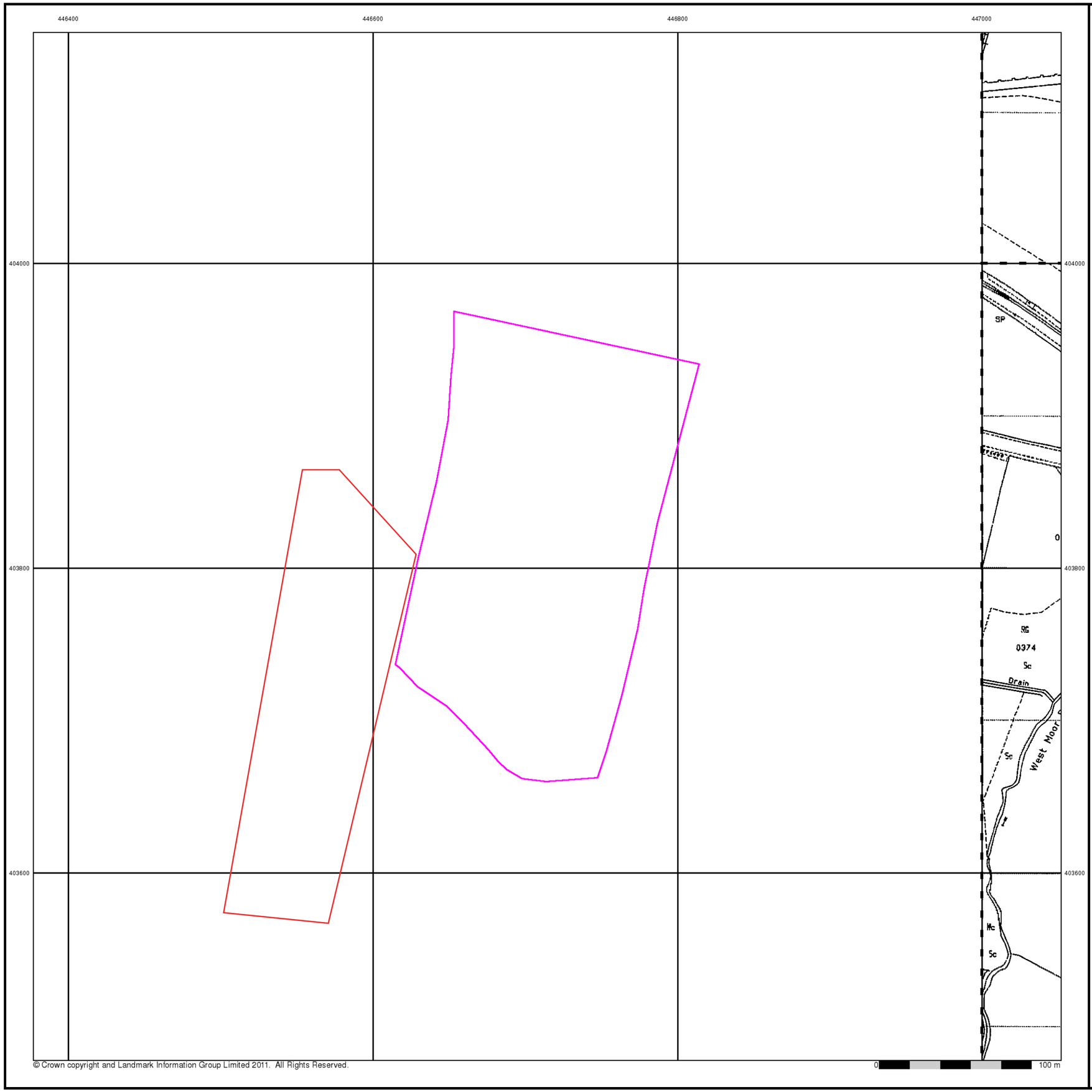

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

Source map scale - 1:2,500

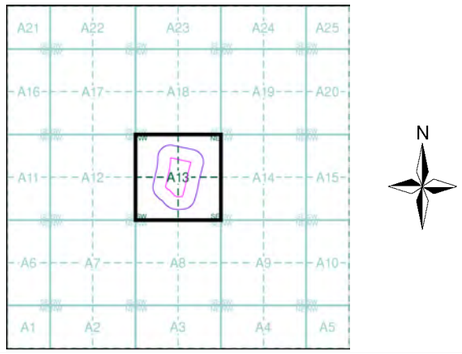
'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE4704
1993
1:2,500

SE4703
1993
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



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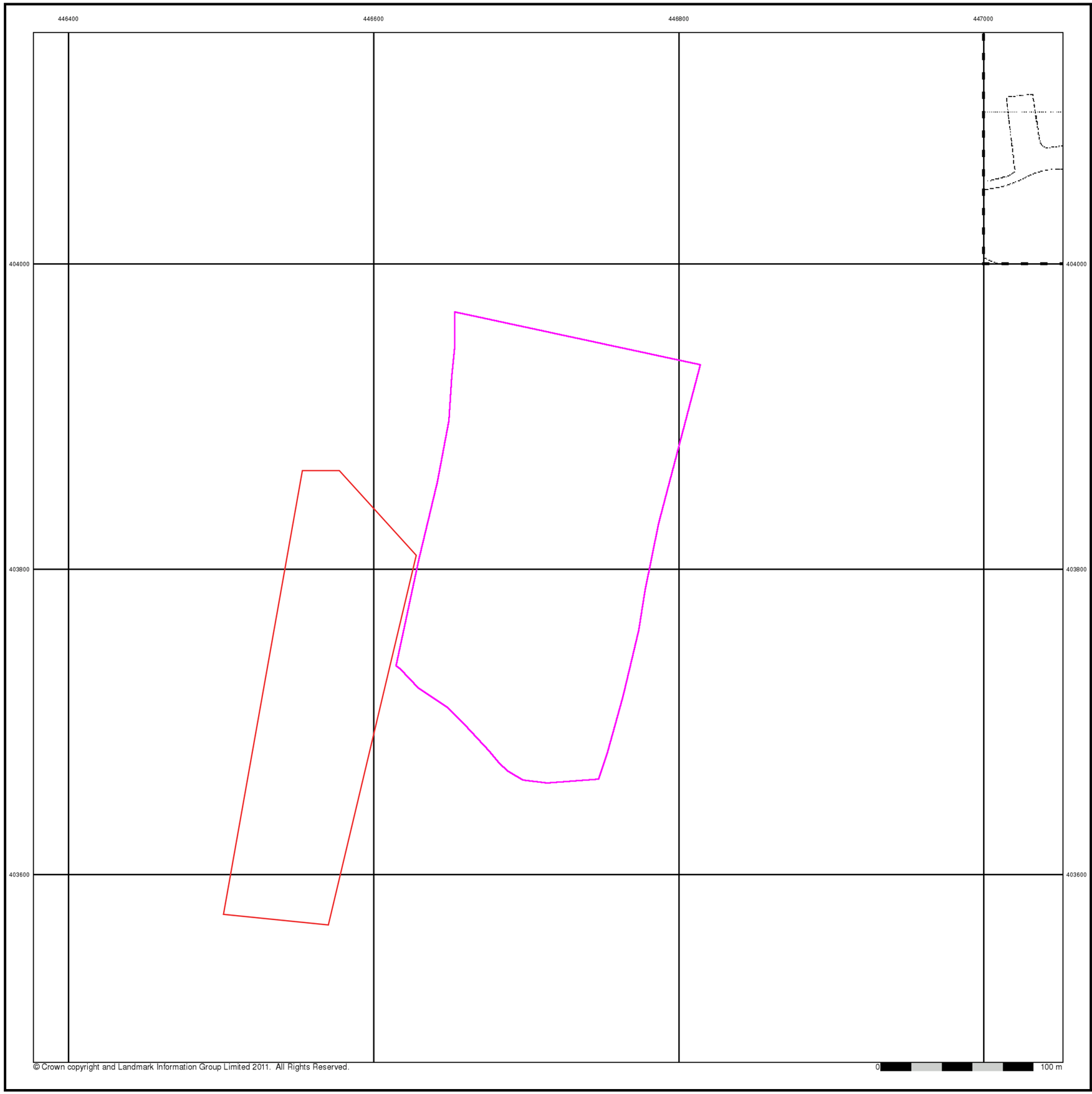

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

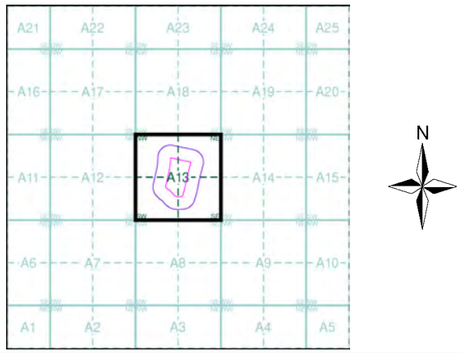
Published 1995

Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Historical Map - Segment A13



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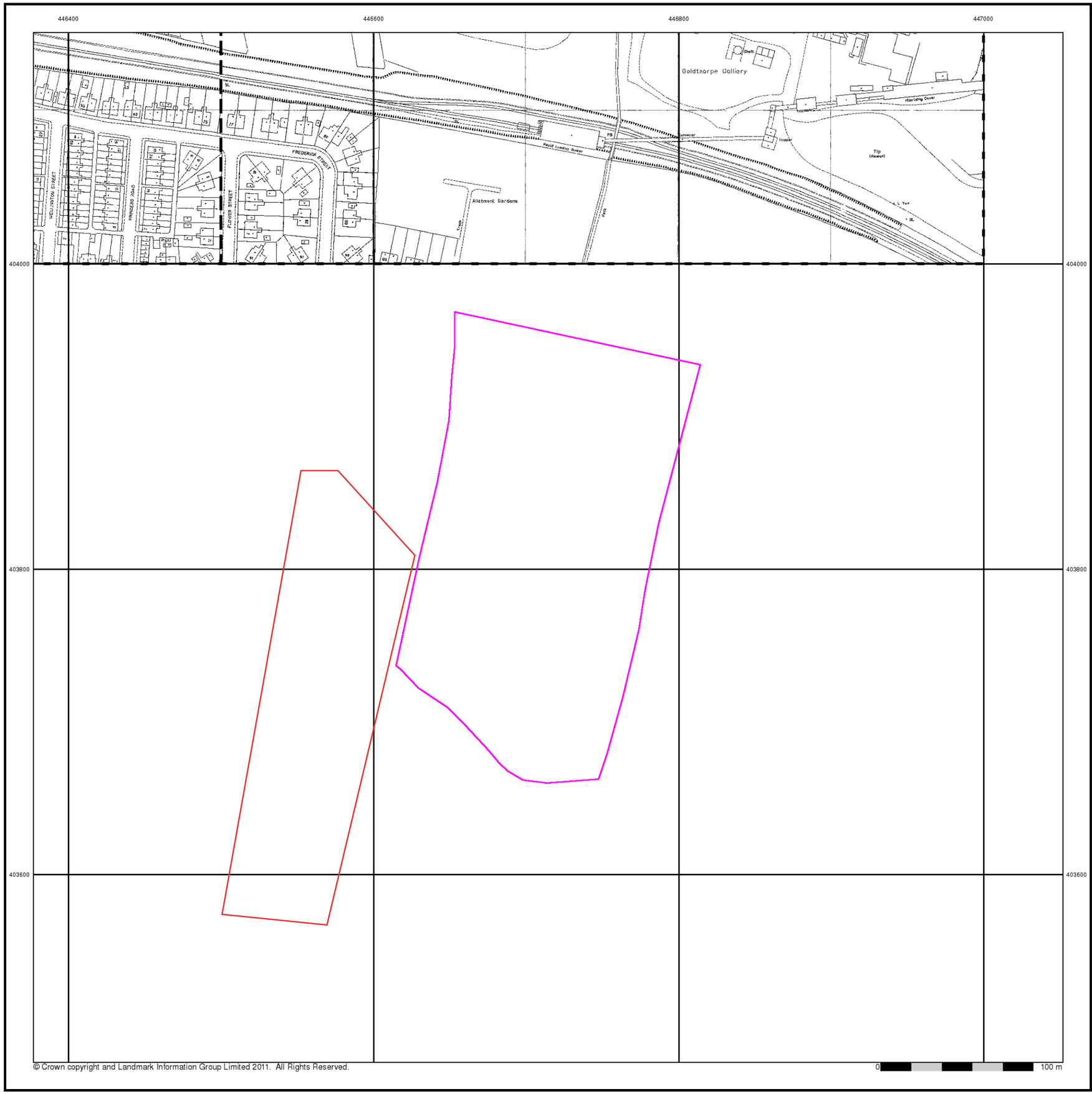

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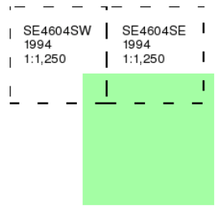
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994

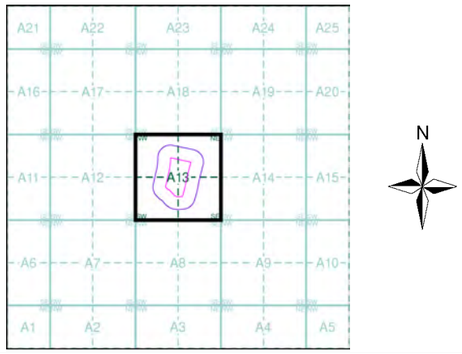
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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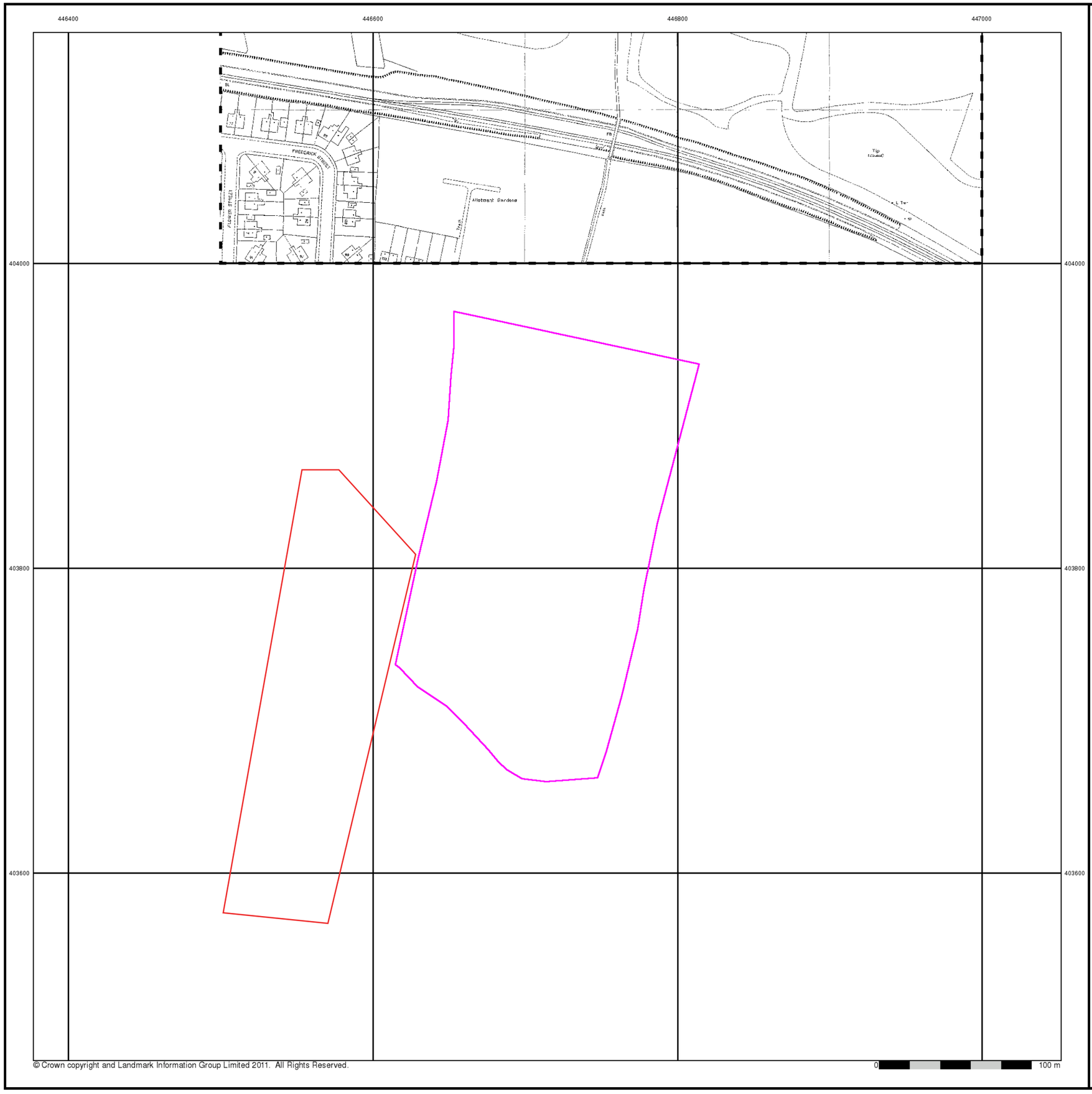

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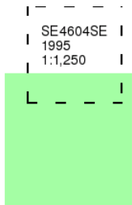
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

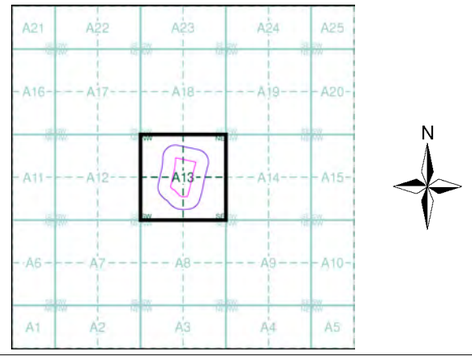
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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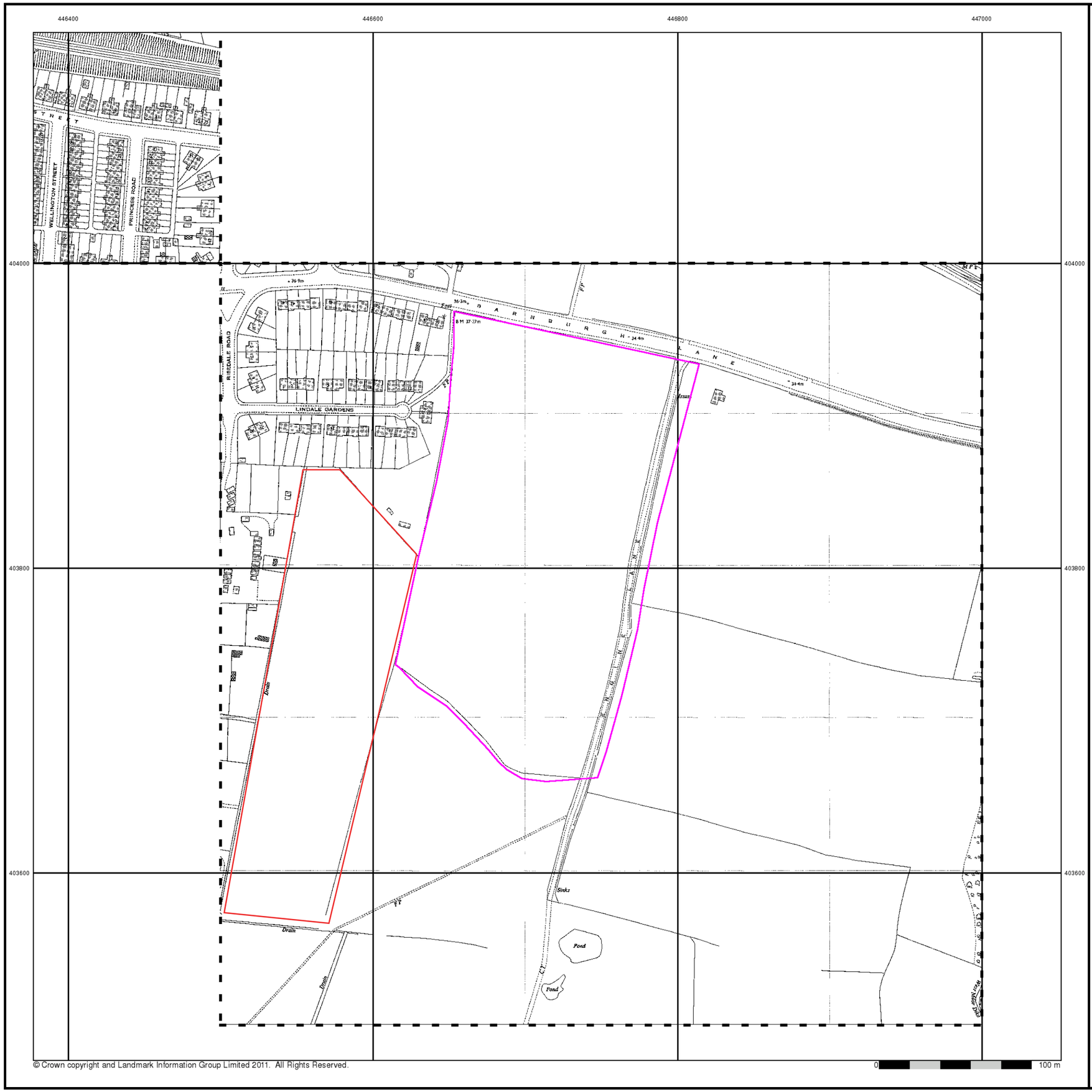

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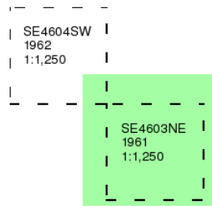
Additional SIMs

Published 1961 - 1962

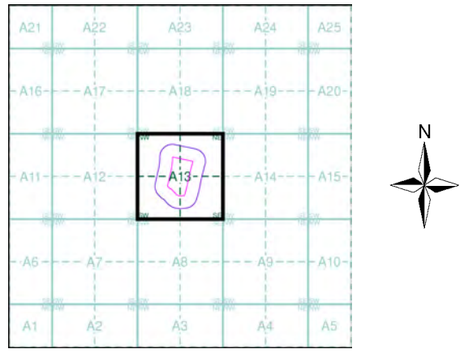
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	37095941_1_1
Customer Ref:	403.03044.00001
National Grid Reference:	446710, 403820
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Site Area (Ha):	4.09
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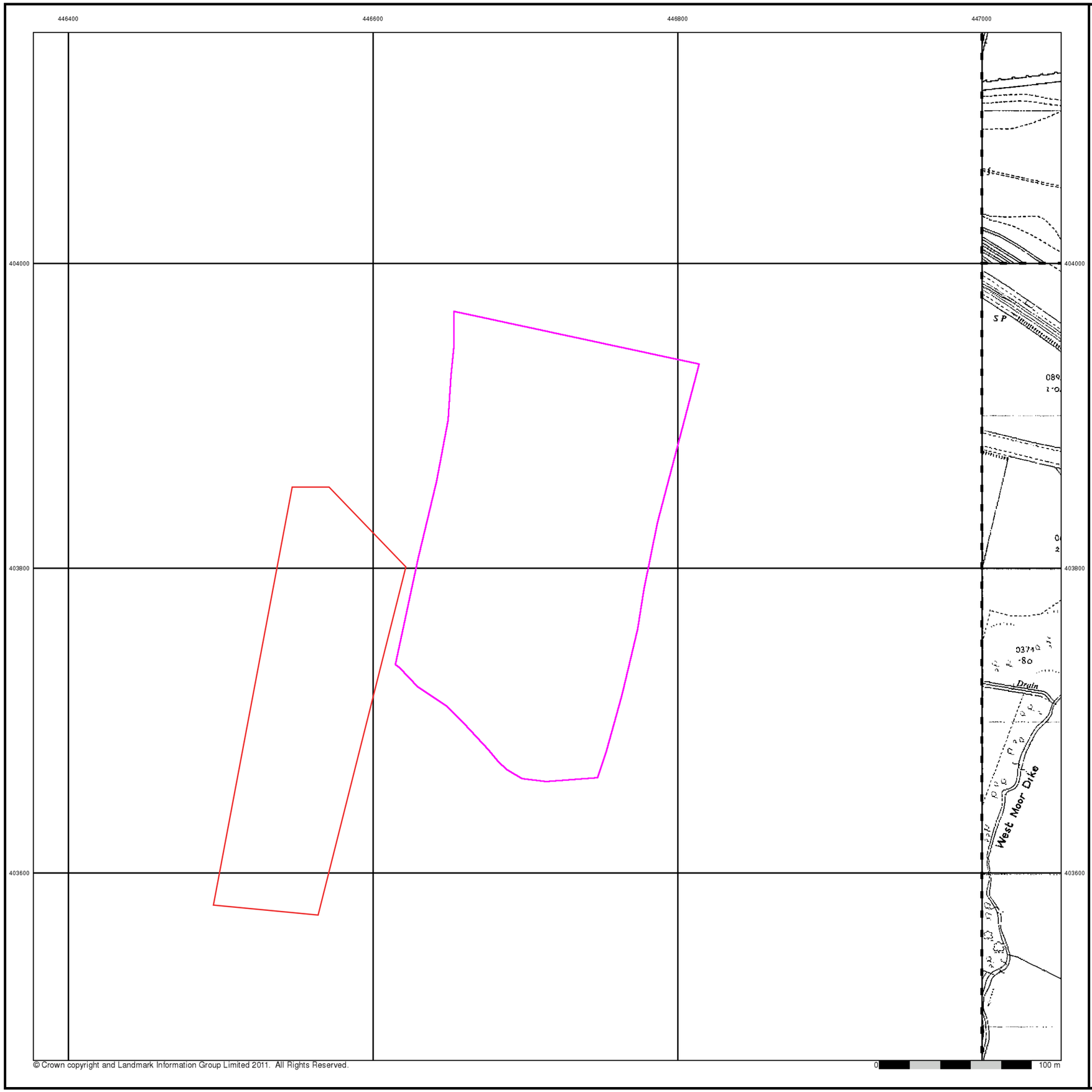

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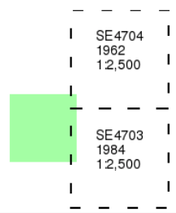
Additional SIMs

Published 1962 - 1984

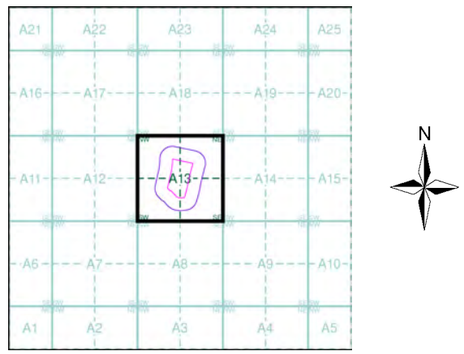
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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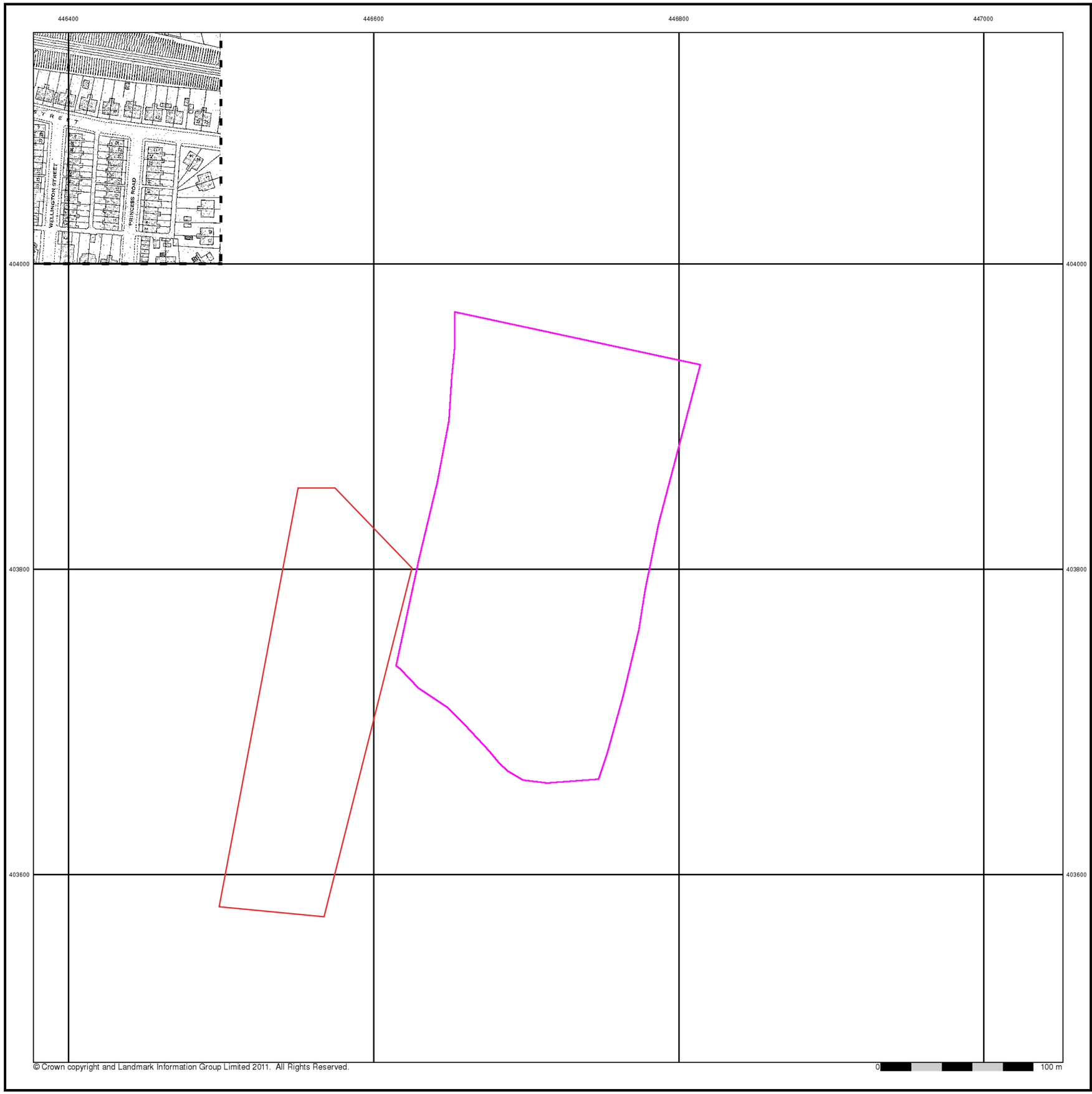

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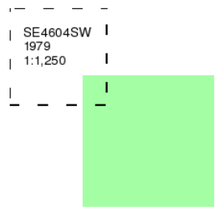
Additional SIMs

Published 1979

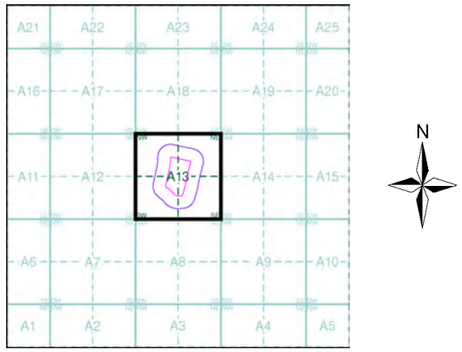
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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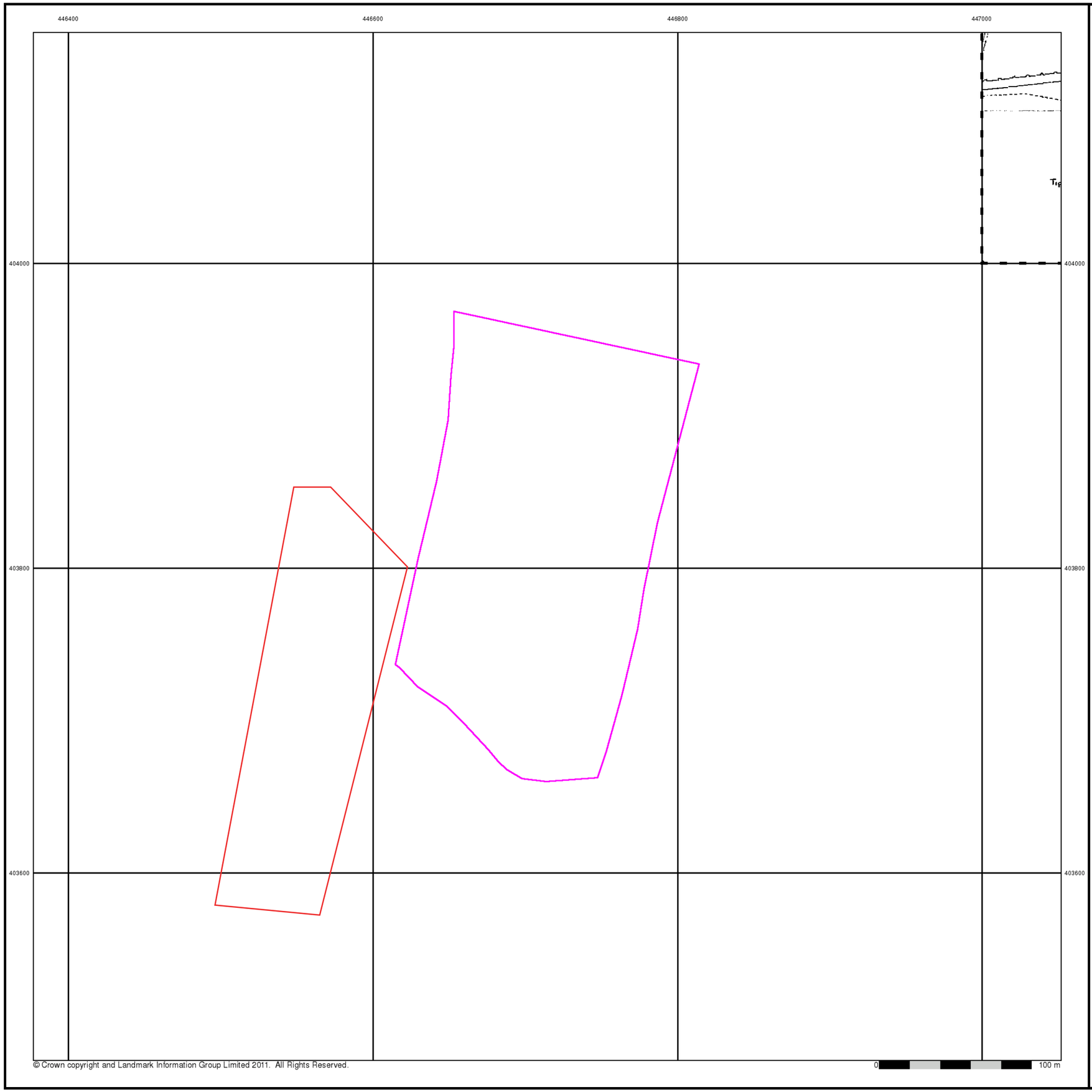

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Additional SIMs

Published 1991

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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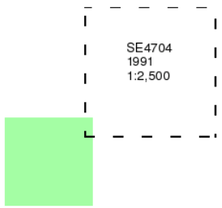
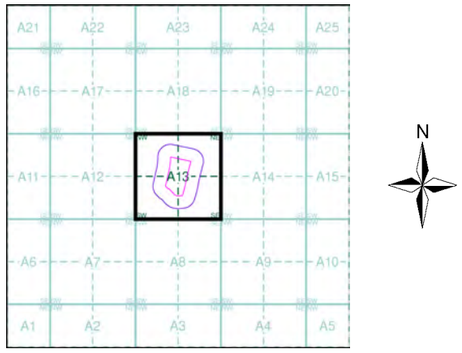


Historical Map - Segment A13



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