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**Old Mill Lane
Barnsley
South Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Report No. Y012/11**

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1. INTRODUCTION

A desk-based assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology on behalf of WSP Environmental on the site of a proposed retail development. The site currently comprises an existing retail park containing retail warehouses (including Comet, MFI, Howdens and Powerhouse) as well as a depot/cash and carry. A decommissioned gas holder is also present on the site. The site to the north of the river comprises a cleared depot site and open space. This desk-based assessment is concerned with the proposed development area to the south of the river.

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during April 2011. The work was commissioned by WSP Environmental to evaluate the potential of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

The scheme comprises a retail-led development primarily consisting of a superstore with associated car parking and services on the site to the south of the River Dearne. Access to the store (for both customers and service vehicles) is via a new road bridge over the river from a spur to the 'Wickes Roundabout' of the new link road (Quality Bus Corridor). Landscaping is proposed along the river in order to improve the river corridor and create a community park.

A brief (dated April 2010) was prepared for this work by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.2 Site Description

The proposed development area lies on land off Old Mill Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 1DL (Fig. 1, NGR 435240 407378), lying in an area of light industrial and commercial development approximately 1km to the northeast of the centre of Barnsley, at approximately 50m above the ordnance datum (AOD). Old Mill Lane (A61) forms the western boundary to the site, Twibell Street and the disused Barnsley Canal to the south, Burton Road forms the northern boundary, and the River Dearne bisects the site from east to west, before joining the River Don at Conisborough. The site is at the base of the Dearne Valley, with wood and grassland to the north and northwest forming the Dearne Valley County Park.

1.3 Soils and Geology

The underlying bedrock consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures, underlying undifferentiated Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone and Ferricite (BGS 2011). The soils of the area are described as 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils, land historically used as seasonally wet pastures and woodlands, grassland with some arable and forestry' (LandIS 2011).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

There are no known Prehistoric, Roman or medieval sites within the immediate area of the site; little is known generally about the Barnsley region in the Iron Age or

Romano-British periods. In the early medieval period it was part of the kingdom of Elmet, the southern border of which was marked by the River Sheaf (Hey 2003, 6).

Elmet was absorbed into the Anglo Saxon kingdoms of Deira and Bernica and later Northumbria. Barnsley *Berneslai* is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book (Faul and Stinson 1986). The name may originate in the Saxon word *Berne*, for barn or storehouse, and *Lay*, for field: alternatively, it may have derived from *Beorn's Ley*, the clearing belonging to Beorn. The area was mainly heavily wooded prior to the medieval period.

Barnsley (as *Bernslai*) appears in the Domesday Survey as part of an area controlled by Ilbert de Lacy, the Norman Lord of Pontefract. In 1156 the de Lacy family gave the area to the Cluniac Priory of St John at Pontefract (Umpleby 2000). The old mill has been suggested to have been the location of Barnsley's medieval corn mill (May 2004, 6).

In 1249 a Royal Charter was granted, permitting a weekly market and annual fair in the town. The town was at the crossing of the major routes between Sheffield, Wakefield and Leeds, and Rotherham to Halifax and Huddersfield and thus was a logical market site (Hey 2003, 148).

The Barnsley canal was constructed in the 1790s by the Calder and Aire Canal Company, leading to an economic boost for the area's manufacturing industries. Barnsley gradually became a regionally important manufacturing centre for weaving and glass making.

The town is described in Pigot's 1834, *Directory of Yorkshire*:

'Barnsley, with the village of Worsbrough and Neighbourhood; 'Barnsley a populous and thriving market town and township, in the parish of Silkstone and wapentake of Staincross, in the West Riding ... situated on the side of a hill, having at its base the Barnsley Canal and the River Dearne, and surrounded by coal pits. The streets are for the most part narrow and the houses old; but as the latter are gradually giving way to modern erections the town is constantly improving in its appearance' (Pigot 1834, 662).

The directory continues:

'The principal manufactures of this place consist of linens of various descriptions, to a very great extent, several thousand looms being employed in the town and villages around it. Steel wire, for needles, etc is also manufactured; there are three iron foundries, in one of which are made steam engines etc; also several extensive bleaching and dye works, and a considerable soapery' (Pigot 1834, 663).

In the later 19th century the most significant industry in Barnsley was coal mining, which dominated the landscape and the culture of the region until the mid to late 20th century.

Coal has been continuously mined in the Barnsley area from the medieval period; the scale of operations increasing during the 16th and 17th centuries as metalwork and glass and pottery industries expanded. The canal brought in coal for grinding and limestone for improving the soil (Hadfield 1972, 174); many lime kilns were established near the canal and limestone was imported from Knottingly; by 1892 a set of kilns had been established on Old Mill Lane.

The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation classifies the site as 'Industrial' (SYHEC 2011). Indeed it is currently a small pocket of inactive 19th and 20th-century industry (derelict gas works) surrounded by commercial and parkland areas.

1.5 Previous Archaeological work

To date no intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area. However, an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on the northern part of the site in 2007 by ARCUS (Stenton 2007).

The desk-based assessment reported that there was unlikely to be surviving evidence relating to the site prior to the mid 19th century; and that the area is likely to have been undeveloped and not the focus of settlement in the medieval period. The report concluded that sub-surface archaeological deposits associated with the 19th-century gas works may survive *in situ* but that otherwise the archaeological potential for the area was low.

Following the desk-based assessment, in 2008, a watching brief was undertaken by ARCUS to the north of the site, on the former gas works (Rayner 2008); this recorded two gas holders which had been constructed by 1890, ground tanks of brick construction between 8 and 10m deep, and iron carrier/rods within the sides of the tanks, which indicated the presence of a superstructure. Retort house, Exhauster House and Coal Store were recorded as depicted on Ordnance Survey Maps. Little had apparently changed during the gas works' existence apart from the addition of an engine house by 1940.

A desk-based assessment on Canal Street was also undertaken by ARCUS in 2004 (May 2004); this concluded that there was a moderate potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to the former Barnsley canal and low potential for the survival of early coal mining activity.

A watching brief was undertaken on Canal Street in 2007 by ARCUS (Klemperer and Jackson) during which the surviving structural remains of a dry dock and a segment of the main canal basin wall were recorded.

The excavation of two trial trenches at Barnsley Transport Interchange revealed no evidence of the survival of former railway buildings and the suggested potential for the area was low (ASWYAS 2006).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the desk-based assessment was to produce a report to enable judgements to be made on the condition and significance of remains and any mitigation that may be necessary on the site in relation to the proposed development.

2.2 Research Objectives

The research objectives were to interpret any archaeological or historic remains according to their significance in contributing to the further understanding of the periods they may relate to. A regional research framework for Yorkshire is in development, though the broad research strategy outlined in English Heritage's Thematic Research Strategy for the Urban and Historic Industrial Environments (EH 2010a and 2010b), may be considered to be relevant along with the principles outlined in other general and thematic research strategies (e.g. EH 2005, Palmer 1991 and Gwyn and Palmer 2005).

3. METHODS AND STANDARDS

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994, 2000), the specification prepared by SYAS, English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006, 2008a, and 2007b), and CFA's standard methodology.

3.1 Desk-based Research

The following sources were consulted:

- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was visited on 14 April 2011, for sites, find spots or monuments within the proposed development area or within a 500m study area as well as relevant secondary documentary sources;
- The local Study Section of Barnsley Central Library was visited on 14 April 2011 for local histories, historic mapping and other secondary sources;
- In addition to the above, internet sources were consulted for information relating to general background, listed buildings and other heritage resources within the study area.

3.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey took place on 14 April 2011. General photographs were taken of the grounds of the proposed development area and notes taken as to the general topography and any potential archaeological remains on the site, such as former buildings since demolished or any indication of former land use.

3.3 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans, reports, and photographs will be ordered to nationally recognised standards (Ferguson and Murray 1997).

The archive currently consists of:

Digital Photographs	1 x CD
Notes and Research materials	1 x A4 folder
Topographic and Survey Plans	
All non-confidential correspondence	
This Report	-

Should further work be undertaken on the site then the archive resulting from such work would be incorporated into the current archive and they would be deposited together.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Map Regression

The following presents a selection of Ordnance Survey and other maps from the late 18th century to the recent past.

Fairbank's 1779 Enclosure Map and Survey (Fig. 3.1) shows that Martin Stanley (Newly built tenement) acquired from the Duke of Leeds the fields named 'Near, Middle' and 'Far cow close' (221 – 3, 662), as well as the area of the Tannery (664, see also below). The map shows a mixture of narrow fields and some larger rectangular fields orientated with Old Mill Lane and the Wakefield Turnpike. The only built structures are those congregated around the tannery (664) where the road crosses the river.

Honey Well Colliery to the west was recorded in the early 19th century as under the ownership of Samuel Thorpe; shown on the 1855 first-edition OS map (Fig 3.2). The colliery appears to have been linked by a tramway or sough passing through the proposed development area to the canal, adjacent to a dock where coal could be loaded on to barges. The 1851 map shows the area was probably part of Old Mill Field, referred to in the 15th century as 'Milnefield'. The name 'Honey Well' comes from a spring which was recorded in 1708 (Smith 1961, 305).

The 1855 Ordnance Survey Map shows no development within the majority of the site, though a 'trough', a well and a couple of small buildings appear adjacent to Old Mill Lane: this may be a small tannery (see below). The Old Mill (Linen) is labelled on the west side of the 'Old Mill Bridge'. Orchards appear to the immediate south of the site with 'Lime Kilns' to the southwest. 'Twibell's Lime Kilns' and 'Twibell's Timber Yard' are also to the south, and Mount Osborne Colliery further south.

On the 1892 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 3.3) a Tannery is prominently labelled on the site: this may refer to a complex of buildings which appear on the earlier maps including the 1779 Enclosure map which, though unlabelled, may indicate an early date for the establishment of the tannery (see above). The 'Old Mill Gas Works' also appear on the north side of the river. The Old Mill Lane/Buro Road junction had been reconstructed extensively by the time of this map (modern alignment). A Laundry House has also been established by this date, possibly within the setting of an orchard and market garden.

The 1906 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 3.4) shows a 'Saw Mill' on the eastern side of the site and 'Dearne Paper Works' to the west of Old Mill Lane. Terrace housing has developed along the south side of Twibell Street, beyond which was a glass works. To the northwest, north of the Old Mill Bridge, there is a Cricket and Football Ground. The tannery gas works and laundry are unchanged.

The 1931 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.5) shows the surrounding land use as much the same, though much of the site itself is now given over to allotments. The laundry building remains the same though it is unlabelled and may have been given over to another use as there appears to be a track running around it and through the saw mill, which has a 'crane' marked to the south of the main building.

The 1960 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.6) shows the gasworks extending to the south of the river with a large gas holder sited south of the river's meander. The allotments have been retained, though the former laundry building appears to have been replaced or been greatly modified, and it may have become part of the mill complex. The tannery buildings appear unchanged, though they are now labelled 'Works'. To the east of the site there is now a 'Sports Ground' and a 'Slaughter House', and the cricket and football ground to the northwest is now labelled 'Playing Field'.

The 1969 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.7) shows very little change from the 1960 map (Fig. 3.6). The saw mill label returns as does the label 'Laundry House', though it does not appear to be the same building that first appeared on the 1892 map (Fig. 3.3). It may not indicate the use of the building at this time, as building names may persist long after their original functions have become redundant: the name may not even refer directly to the building depicted, which may have acquired the name from being constructed 'on the site of' the Laundry House. An electrical substation appears on the southern edge of the site adjacent to buildings marked as 'Dearne Cottages'. Whether the buildings in the west of the site are still a tannery is unknown, though they appear unchanged. The allotments in the central area remain. Just outside of the site to the east a large warehouse has been constructed and the 'Slaughter House' is now labelled 'Animal By-Products Factory'.

The former tannery and associated buildings have disappeared from the 1977 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.8) and it appears that the allotments have also been cleared. The saw mill appears to be present as does the building labelled 'Laundry House'. To the north of the river the gas holders have been removed, though the building labelled 'Depot' remains. To the east the warehouse has been greatly enlarged and the 'Animal By-Products Factory', though physically unchanged, is now labelled 'Depot'.

The 1982 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.9) shows a great deal of change within the site, with significant landscaping, access roads, car parking and two large buildings labelled as warehouses. The saw mill appears to be present as does the building labelled 'Laundry House'.

The 1994 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.10) shows a further smaller building on the site labelled 'Warehouse', with associated access and parking. The saw mill is no longer labelled, nor is the 'Laundry House'; in place is simply the label 'Depot'. The surrounding streets and the area have remained broadly the same.

4.2 Desk-Based Research

There was very little documentary evidence for activity on the site; however, information from the immediate and adjoining areas does provide evidence for activity which may have impacted on the site or allow inference as to land use. The following is compiled from trade directories, secondary sources and previous desk-based research.

The area was part of the township of Burton, Monk Bretton, during the 18th century, and it is possible that the site was part of lands held by Monk Bretton Priory during

the medieval period. It seems that west of Old Mill Lane was the site of the town corn mill from the middle ages until 1802, when the mill was refitted for the preparation and spinning of flax, it is also known that the mill was powered by steam by 1828 (Umpleby 2000, 11). The conversion from corn to flax may have partly been influenced by the establishment of the turnpike between Wakefield and Sheffield and the construction of the Barnsley Canal, which would have aided the import of raw materials and later coal to power the steam driven machines.

There appears to have been a Bleachworks on the site, developed by William Wilson mid-18th century on land appearing on the 1779 Enclosure Award map (Fig 3.1) as plots 652 and 653 (Taylor 2002). This may have been associated with the flax mill

Baines' Directory of 1822 lists Wilson Croft under the name of James Wilson, bleacher of both linen and cotton. Garforth's map of 1822 shows no more than one small building on the original site (Plot 653) but has a Dyeworks east of the canal. The rate books of 1848 show a Thomas Wilson as owner of a Dyehouse here, and by about 1840 the bleachworks at Old Mill was in the hands of Robert Craik who had the lease of 'sundry buildings, wash pits, engine and engine house' as well as a barn and stables.

Nineteenth-century trade directories for the town list a Laundry, Saw Mill and Tannery for Twibell Street and Old Mill Lane; Pigot's 1822-3 directory lists Francis Burton, Old Mill, Lime dealer; Pigot's 1834 Directory lists Francis Kendray, Old Mill – Bleacher, Thomas Bague, and Frank Burton, Old Mill listed as Lime burner and dealers; Kelly's 1889 directory lists Marsden Charles & Sons Paper Manufacturers, Dearne Paper Mills, Redfearn Brothers, glass bottle manufactures and Old Mill Glass Works.

The remodelling of the Old Mill Lane / Burton Road between 1854 and 1892 and the construction of the Old Mill Gas Works and the Barnsley Coal Railway line represented significant developments on and near the site; the gas works remained standing in 1966, when there appeared relatively little changed except for the demolition of the large rectangular block that stood immediately south of the access route from Old Mill Lane, the remainder being demolished by 1973.

Honeywell Mount Freehold Land Society was established in 1878 for laying out allotments and building houses and roads in the Honeywell area. The canal was closed in 1946 after mining subsidence caused a breach in the canal bank at Littleworth, and an abandonment warrant was obtained in 1953 (Bullock 1988). The canal was shown as disused on the 1960 map (Fig. 3.6) and had silted up; by 1970 part of the canal bend had been filled in and by 1981 the whole of the canal in the area had been filled in.

Barnsley Gas Light Company purchased the site in 1867, the first map showing it was the 1892 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3.3). It continued in production until the early 1960s, with much of it being demolished by 1964. By 1973 the gas works had been fully demolished apart from Gasholder 3, and the site was occupied by a depot (Rayner 2008).

4.3 Historic Environment Record

The list of records of monuments and archaeological events recorded within 500m of the proposed development area appear as Appendix 1 and are plotted on Figure 2. Below are further details for those most relevant to the site.

Old Mill Bleachworks (MSY12116). This bleachworks is listed in White's Directory of 1852 under the name Robert Craik, who also owned coal mines in the Barnsley area. Craik and Co. operated here until 1871 at least, by which time the firm was also in charge at Greenfoot. By 1890 the Dearne Paper Mill occupied part of the site at Old Mill, but some of the bleachworks buildings can still be seen on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map. The paper works closed in 1981 and the site is now occupied by an ASDA supermarket.

Remains of Canal Basin and Dry Dock, Canal Street, Barnsley (MSY12358). In May 2006 a watching brief was undertaken on land to be developed near Canal Street (ESY164). During the watching brief a number of wooden and sandstone features relating to the canal basin and dry dock were found. The canal was established in 1799 and was closed in 1953.

Old Mill Gas Works (MSY12552). The Barnsley Gas Light Company purchased the site in 1867. The gas works continued production until early 1960s, and by 1973 the works was fully demolished excepting Gasholder 3. The site was then used as a depot and has been the subject of a watching brief (ESY984).

Post- medieval features at Cliffe Wood (MSY12580). Earthwork features located by a woodland survey seemed to be post-medieval in date. These consisted of mining features, possible charcoal burning platforms, quarrying, track ways, a railway cutting and the route of the Aire and Calder Navigation.

Barnsley Canal (disused) (MSY5993). Barnsley section of the canal as shown on the 1892 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3.3).

Old Mill Glassworks, Barnsley (MSY6081). The original works, south of the old corn mill on the Barnsley canal, had little success. In 1862 it was bought by Redfearn Bros, who enlarged the works to 4 furnaces with 30 working holes. In 1946 the Barnsley Canal burst its banks. Production was transferred to a new works at Monk Bretton, and the old works demolished. In 1990 the sole visible remainder was part of the wharf, with large tie-up rings preserved behind a modern store.

Barnsley Old Mill, Corn Mill (MSY6718). Situated on the River Dearne, about 600m northwest of the town centre. The Old Mill site is recorded as a flax mill from 1823-47, then linen (MSY6719), and was later converted into a paper mill (MSY6720). After its destruction by fire in 1867 it was purchased by Charles Marsden, rebuilt and renamed 'Dearne Mills'. In 1883 it was reported as belonging to Barnsley Corporation. It was closed in 1981.

4.4 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 14 April 2011, and conditions were dry and overcast. It was not possible to access part of the eastern area of the site as it was fenced off, though observations were made and photographs were taken through the fences and gates along the perimeter, which permitted general observations to be made on the topography and the general archaeological potential of this part of the site. The remaining accessible areas of the site were comprehensively traversed including the perimeter. The following is a description of the site in terms of its current condition, topography and land use.

A meander of the River Dearne formed the northern boundary of the site; the west and southwest sides were bounded by high retaining walls of stone and brick, beyond which was Old Mill Lane. To the south was a modern low-brick boundary wall and the entrance from Twibell Street to the modern retail park. To the east was a large warehouse and derelict sheltered accommodation.

The majority of the site was occupied by a redundant gasholder (Plate 1) which was not accessible, and modern retail units; at the time of the visit these were 'Howden's Joinery' 'Power House' and 'Comet'. The entire accessible area was taken up by these retail units along with car parking and perimeter landscaping (Plates 2 and 3).

Stretches of 19th-century stone walling were extant along the west boundary of Old Mill Lane; though they have evidently been extensively repaired and rebuilt, particularly near the bridge over the River Dearne (Plates 4). An elevated hearth with bricked-in chimney (Plate 5), along with keyed-in stonework, attested to buildings abutting the retaining wall, most probably the long tannery buildings depicted on maps dating from 1892 (Section 4.1 and Fig. 3.3). The hearth demonstrates that the building was two storeys high. The only other notable feature along this stretch of wall was a bricked-in culvert running under Old Mill Lane before the bridge (Plate 6).

The whole of the proposed development has clearly undergone extensive landscaping, with imported made ground, creation of grass and shrubs, borders and level terraces for car parking and retail units (Plate 3) and there is a highly significant drop from Old Mill Lane to the retail park (Plate 7). Though the ground is generally flat, there is still a clear slope on the ground from the north to the south towards the river.

For the eastern part of the site, though not directly accessible, it was possible to get good views from the perimeter (Plates 8-10). The ground here was flat, though gradually sloping south, and was covered in concrete and tarmac surfaces. The footprints of recently demolished buildings were clearly visible, though most of the rubble and brick had been removed; roof timbers were stacked in several places (Plate 9).

5. DISCUSSION

The proposed development area has had a history of industrial usage in keeping with the wider area. The focus of this activity from the medieval period onwards appears to have been on the eastern side of what is now Old Mill Lane, with the medieval corn mill succeeded by a post-medieval flax mill and later a paper mill (MSY6718-20). The area of the proposed development, however, may have been the location of associated activities such as bleaching or warehousing as well as smaller scale activity such as lime burning, tanning, laundry and joinery. It is clear that until fairly recently there was still a tannery on the west side of the site and a large saw mill on the east side; though there is some evidence remaining for both buildings, they have been almost totally removed from the landscape by subsequent development and demolition.

The area has seen large-scale and almost continuous physical modification, probably since the construction of the canal and improvements to the road once turnpiked in the 18th century. This provided economic impetus to the town and the area around Old Mill Lane with its access to resources such as water from the River Dearne, coal from nearby collieries and communication with the canal, main road and railway. The physical changes to the area continued into the 19th and 20th centuries with the construction of the railway, the gas works, the large paper mill and glass works, the various other businesses, the construction of tenements for workers, the filling in of the canal, and later the demolition of those factories and tenements and the construction of a supermarket to the east and retail park on the proposed development area.

6. CONCLUSION

Despite the rich industrial history of the site and the surrounding area it is highly unlikely that archaeological remains exist in the area covered by modern retail units, such is the impact of modern construction techniques and the near total landscaping of the area. The below-ground foundations of the late 19th-century laundry house and saw mill, as seen on pre-war maps, may still exist on the east side of the site.

The map evidence shows at the least, extensive modification, or possibly complete replacement of the 19th-century laundry and saw mill buildings with two main development phases probably in the 1920s and 1950s. A building labelled as 'Laundry House' may have been demolished prior to 1994 as it does not appear on this map (Fig. 3.10). It is not known when the remaining buildings were demolished.

Other than the possible foundations of 19th-century buildings in the east of the proposed development area and the remains of 19th and 20th-century buildings apparent in the western boundary wall, the potential impact on archaeological remains within the development area is low.

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- 1855 Ordnance Survey 1st-edition 25'' Map
- 1892 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1906 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1931 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1960 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1969 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1977 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1982 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

1994 Ordnance Survey edition 25'' Map

On-line Resources

Heritage Gateway; <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> (Accessed 11/04/11)

MAGIC Interactive Map; <http://www.magic.gov.uk> (Accessed 11/04/11)

Old Maps; <http://www.old-maps.co.uk> (Accessed 12/04/11)

BGS 2010 <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> (Accessed 11/04/11)

LandIS, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> (Accessed 11/04/11)

Yorkshire Place Names, <http://www.yorkshire-england.co.uk/PlaceNameMeanings>,
(Accessed 11/04/11)

SYHEC 2011 South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation
<http://sytimescapes.org.uk/home> (Accessed 12/04/11)

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FIND SPOTS

Ev. UID	EventName	Ref.
ESY164	Archaeological Watching Brief at Canal Street, Barnsley	Project Report 860b.1
ESY549	Evaluation at Barnsley Transport Interchange	Report No.1483
ESY846	Archaeological Survey, Barnsley Ancient Woodlands, Cliffe Wood	
ESY984	Watching Brief former gas works, old mill lane	1075b.2(1)

Mon. UID	Ref.	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
MSY12116	4595	Old Mill Bleach Works	A bleach works, or bleachery, where cloth was bleached, dating to the Industrial Period.	434846	407276
MSY12358	4802	Remains of Canal Basin and Dry Dock, Canal Street, Barnsley	A number of sandstone and wooden features relating to the canal basin and dry dock.	434711	407242
MSY12552	4986	Old Mill Gas Works	Site of Gas Works since the late 19th century	435147	407316
MSY12580	5014	Cliffe Wood Post-Medieval Features	Post-medieval features identified during a woodland survey	436233	406858
MSY5993	03464/01	Barnsley Canal (disused)	CANAL		
MSY5994	03465/01	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Lime Kilns, Barnsley Old Mill	LIME KILN	434900	407120
MSY6081	03530/01	Glassworks, Barnsley	GLASSWORKS	435039	406940
MSY6718	04106/01	Barnsley Old Mill, Corn Mill	CORN MILL (WP)	435030	407230
MSY6719	04106/02	Barnsley Old Mill, Linen Mill	LINEN MILL (WP)	435030	407230
MSY6720	04106/03	Barnsley Old Mill, Papermill	Barnsley Old Mill, later known as Lower Mill and Dearn Mill was a water powered paper mill dating to the industrial period.	435030	407230

Plates 1 – 10



Plate 1: From the Proposed Development Area Looking North Towards the Old Gasholder



Plate 2: Looking South from the Proposed Development Area towards Twibell Street



Plate3: Adjacent to the Retaining Wall along Old Mill Lane, towards Twibell Lane



Plate 4: Retaining wall, just before the bridge over R. Dearne on Old Mill Lane



Plate 5: Elevated Hearth and Key-in Stonework on Western Retaining Wall



Plate 6: Blocked Culvert under Old Mill Lane



Plate 7: Retaining Wall, Showing Drop in Slope from Old Mill Lane



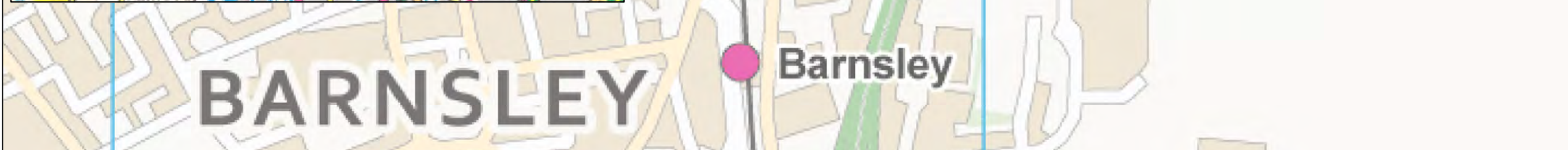
Plate 8: Looking North towards the Old Gasholder from Twibell Street



Plate 9: Area of Demolished Buildings, Looking Northeast from Twibell Street



Plate 10: Area of Demolished Buildings, Looking North from Twibell Street



Key:

 Site Boundary



Fig. No: 1 Revision:

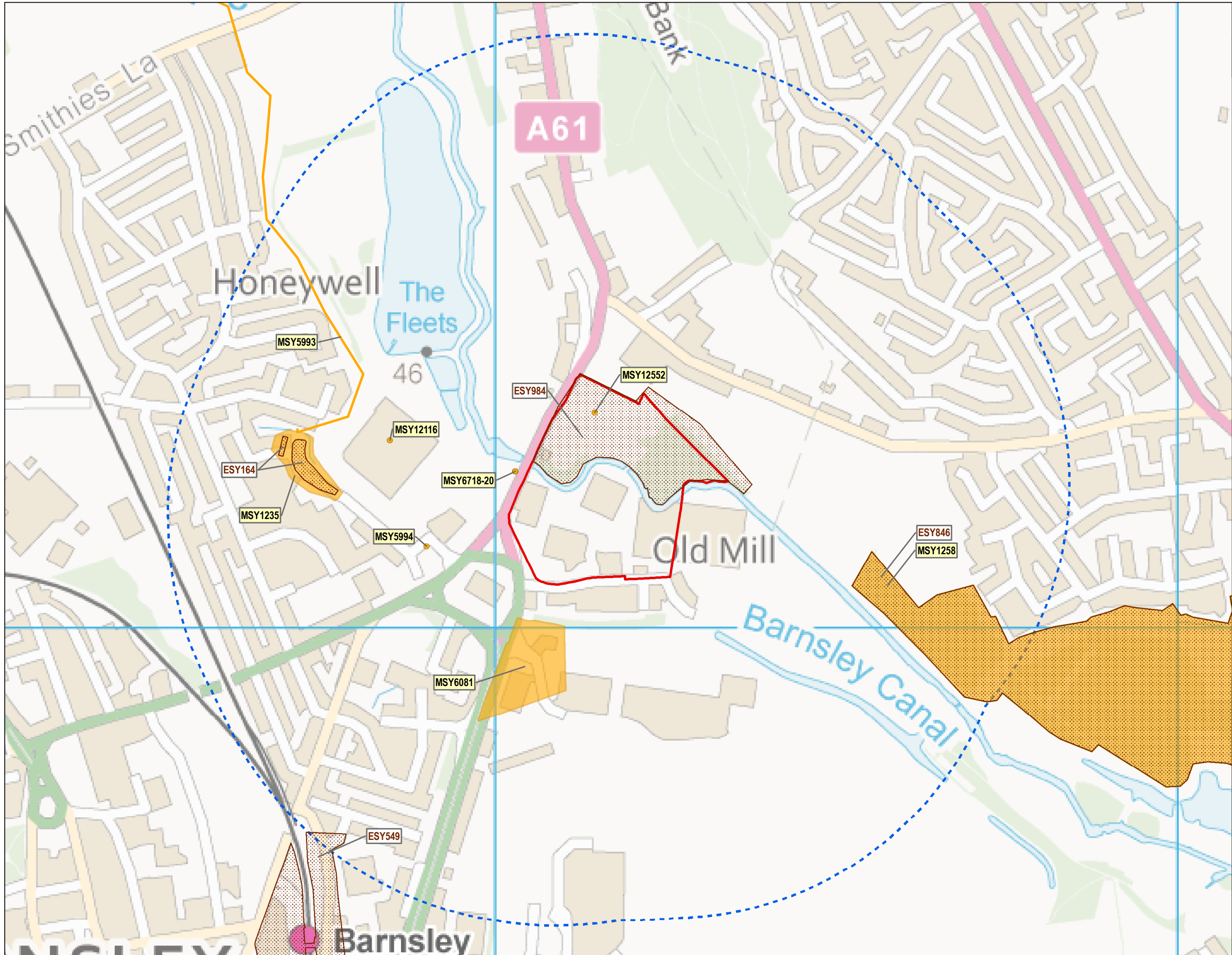
Title:
Site Location

Project:
Old Mill Lane,
Barnsley

Scale at A3:
1:5,000

Client:
WSP Environment and
Energy

Drawn by: SW Report No: Y012/11



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - HER Site (point)
 - HER Site (linear)
 - HER Site (aera)
 - HER event
 - 500m Buffer

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Fig. No:	2	Revision:
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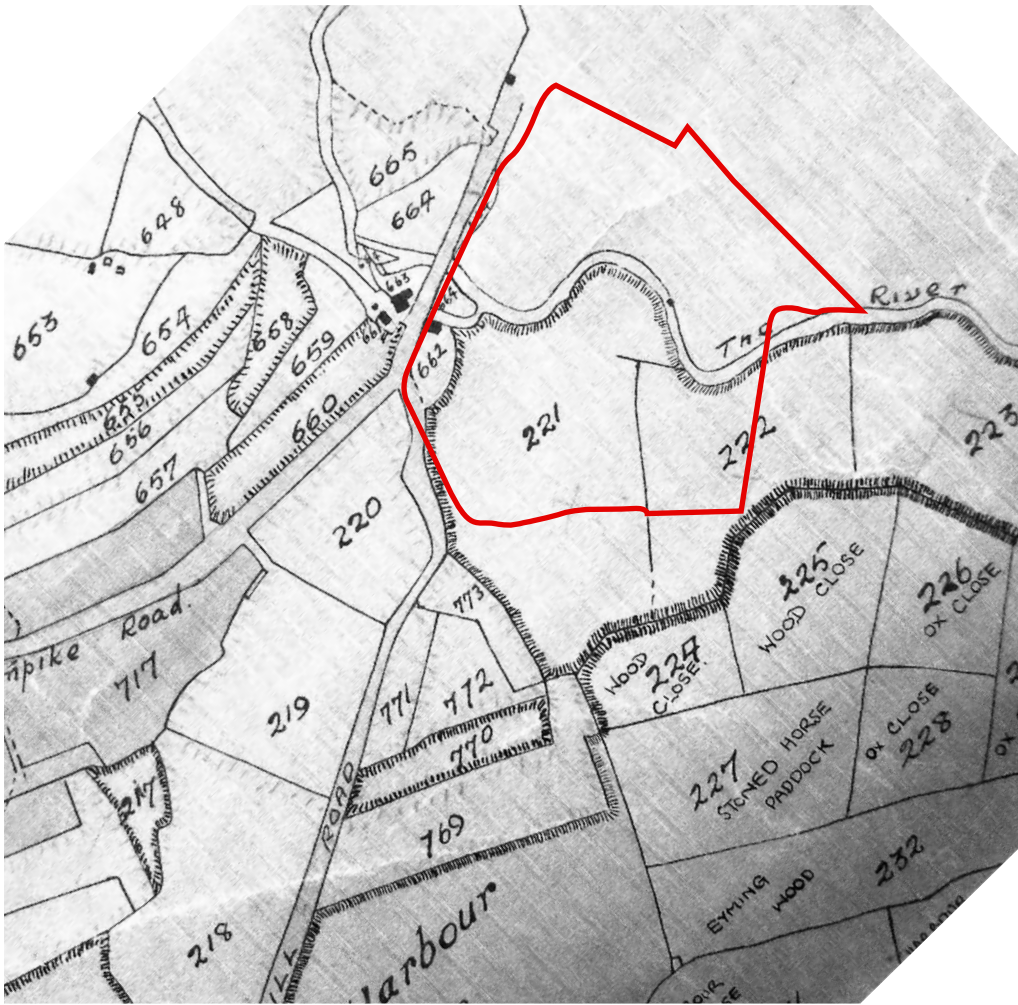
Title:
HER events and sites
within 500m

Project:
Old Mill Lane,
Barnsley

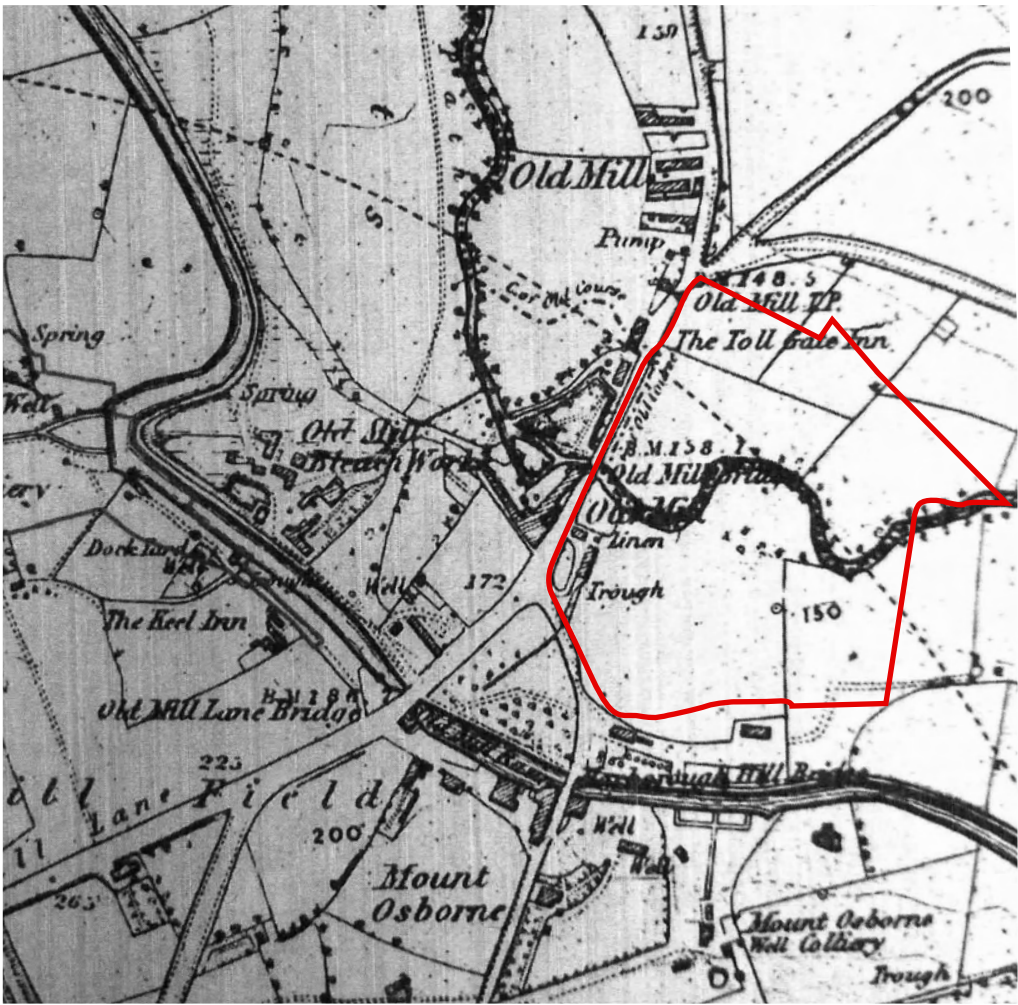
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Client:
WSP Environment and
Energy

Drawn by:	SW	Report No:	Y012/11
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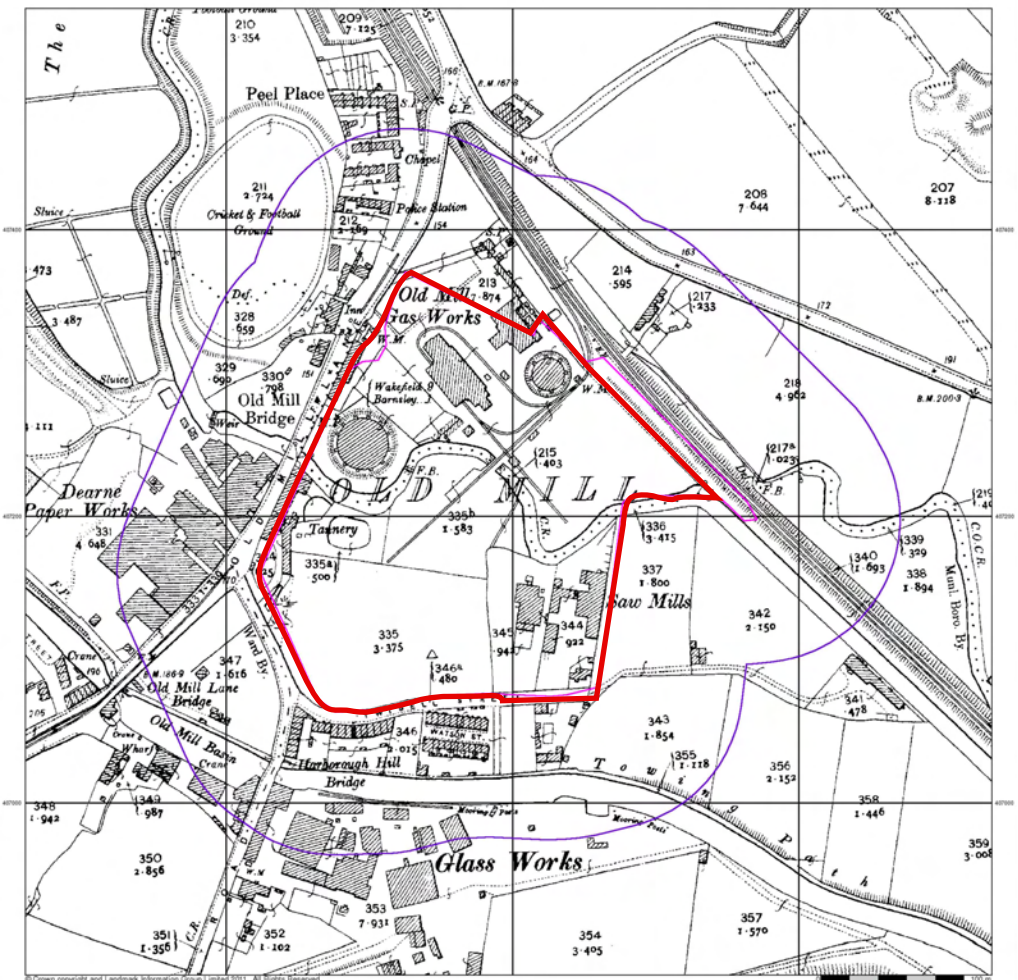
3.1 1779 Enclosure Map



3.2 1855 First Edition 25" OS Map



3.3 Published 1892, 1:2,500



3.4 Published 1906, 1:2,500



Key:

— Site Boundary



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Fig. No:	3	Revision:	
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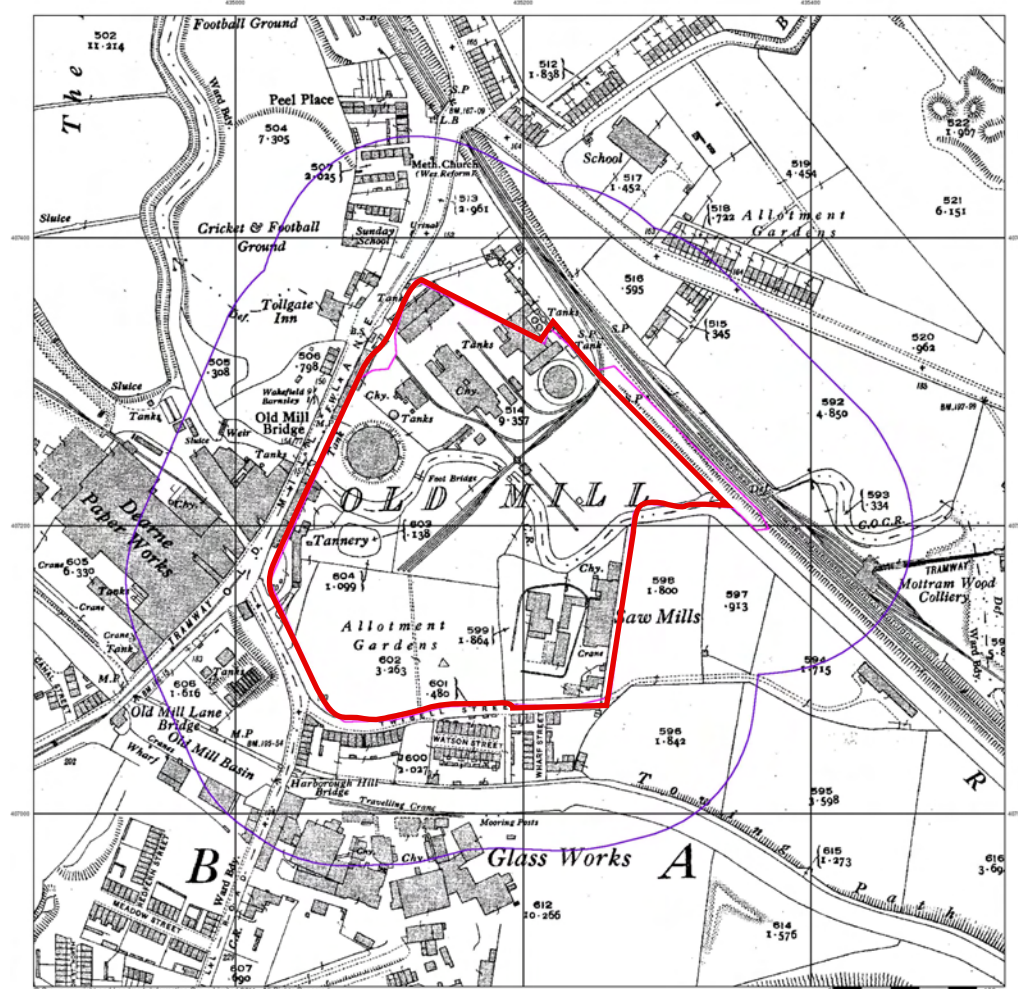
Title:
Historic Map Regression

Project:
Old Mill Lane, Barnsley

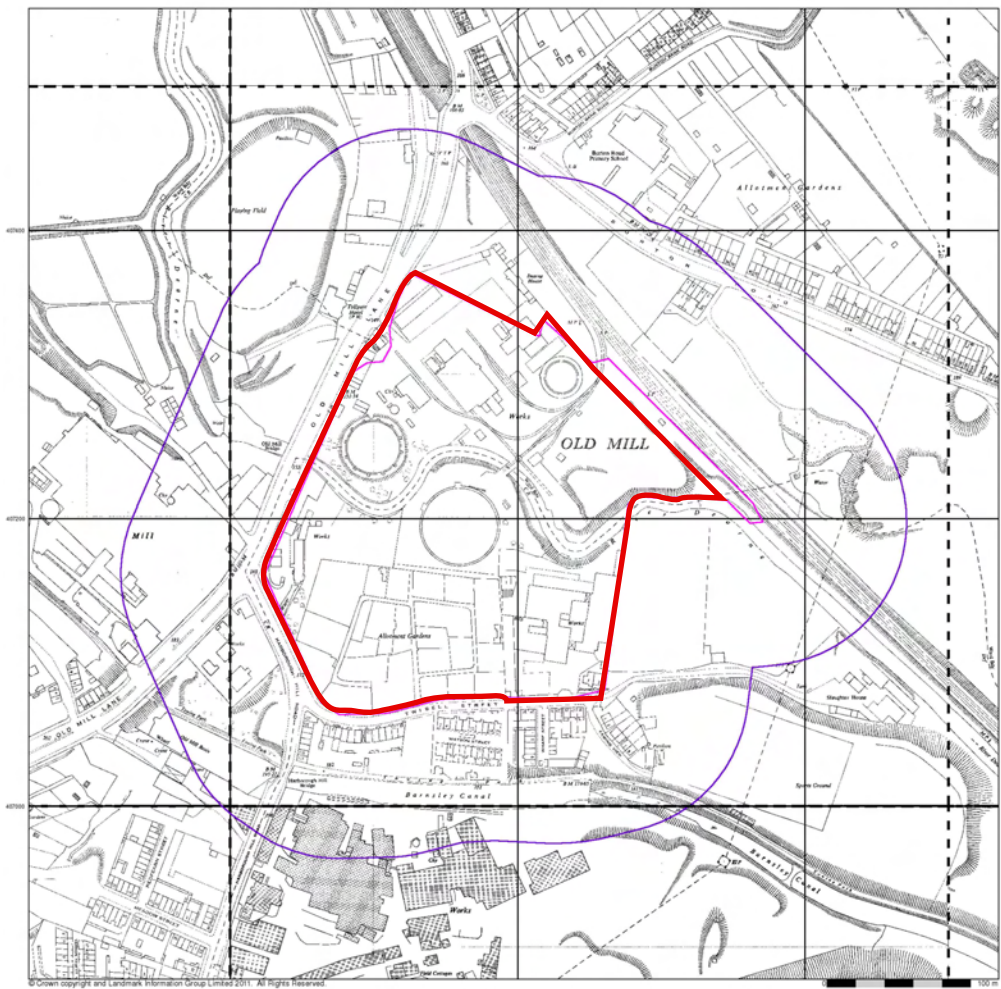
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Client:
WSP Environment and Energy

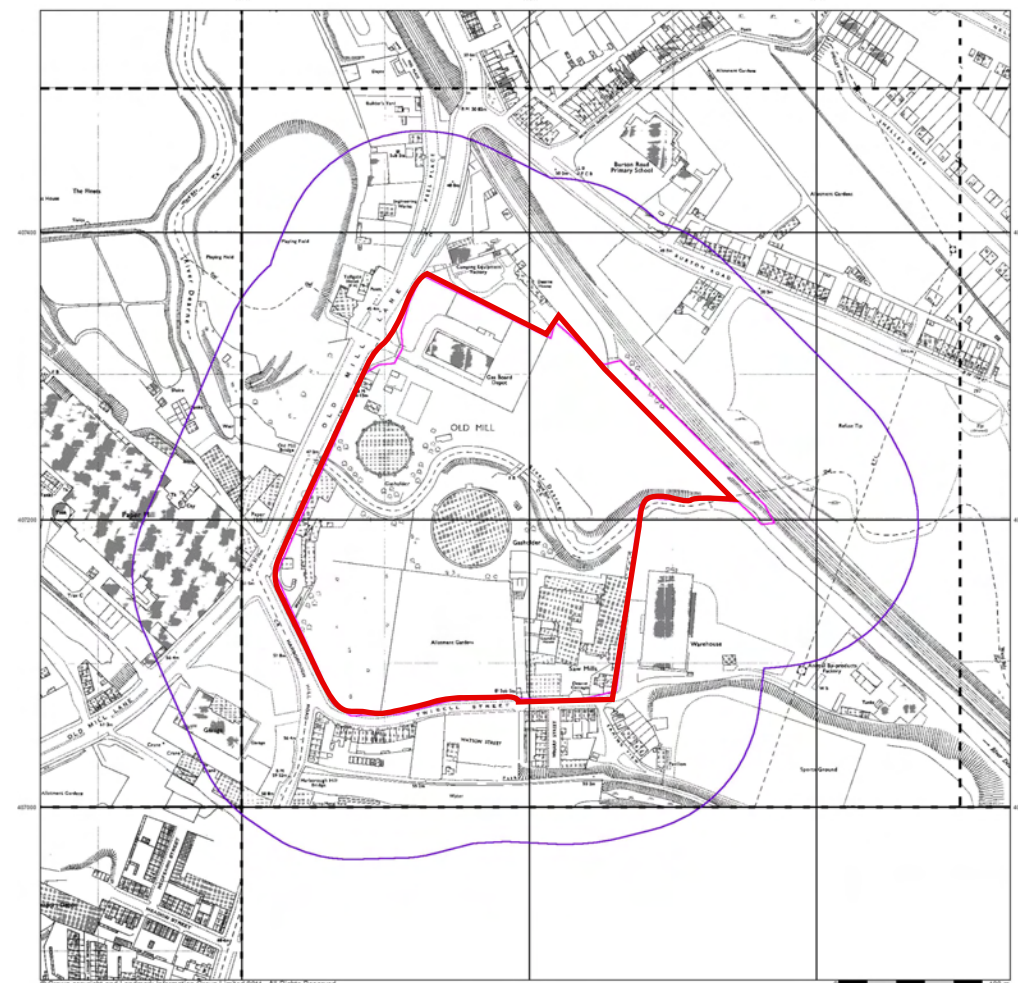
Drawn by:	Checked by:	Report No:
SW	LW	Y012/11



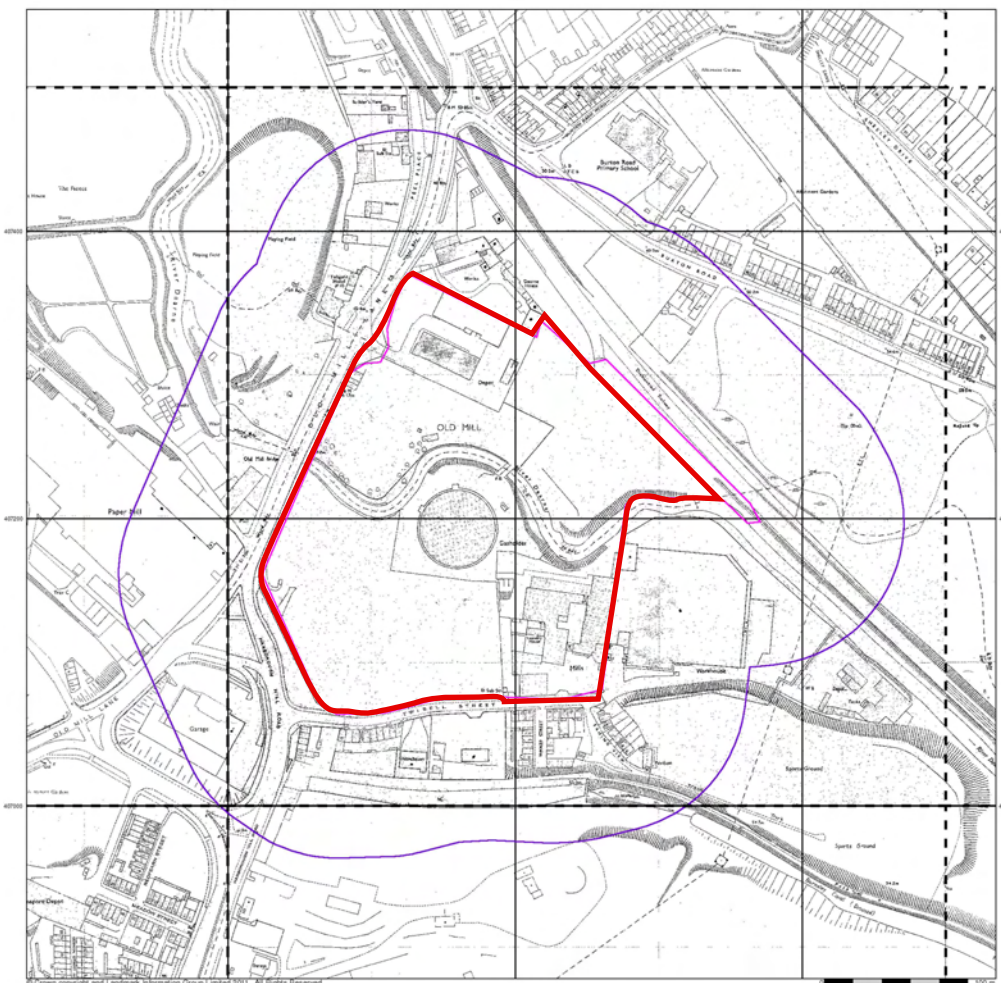
3.5 Published 1931, 1:2,500



3.6 Published 1960 OS, 1:2,260



3.7 Published 1969-1977 OS, 1:1,250



3.8 Published 1977-1992 OS, 1:1,250



Key:

— Site Boundary



Fig. No: 3 Revision:

Title:
Historic Map Regression

Project:
Old Mill Lane, Barnsley

Scale at A3:



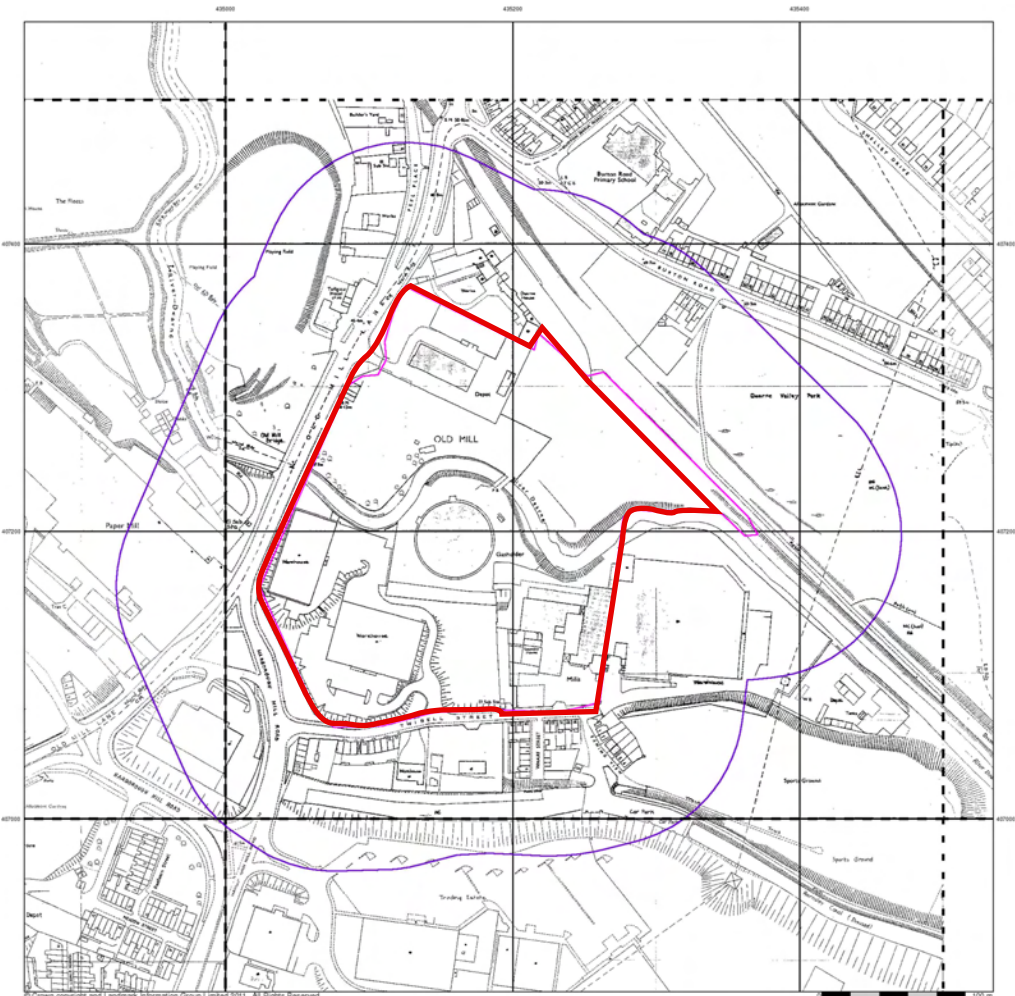
Client:
WSP Environment and Energy

Drawn by: SW Checked by: LW Report No: Y012/11

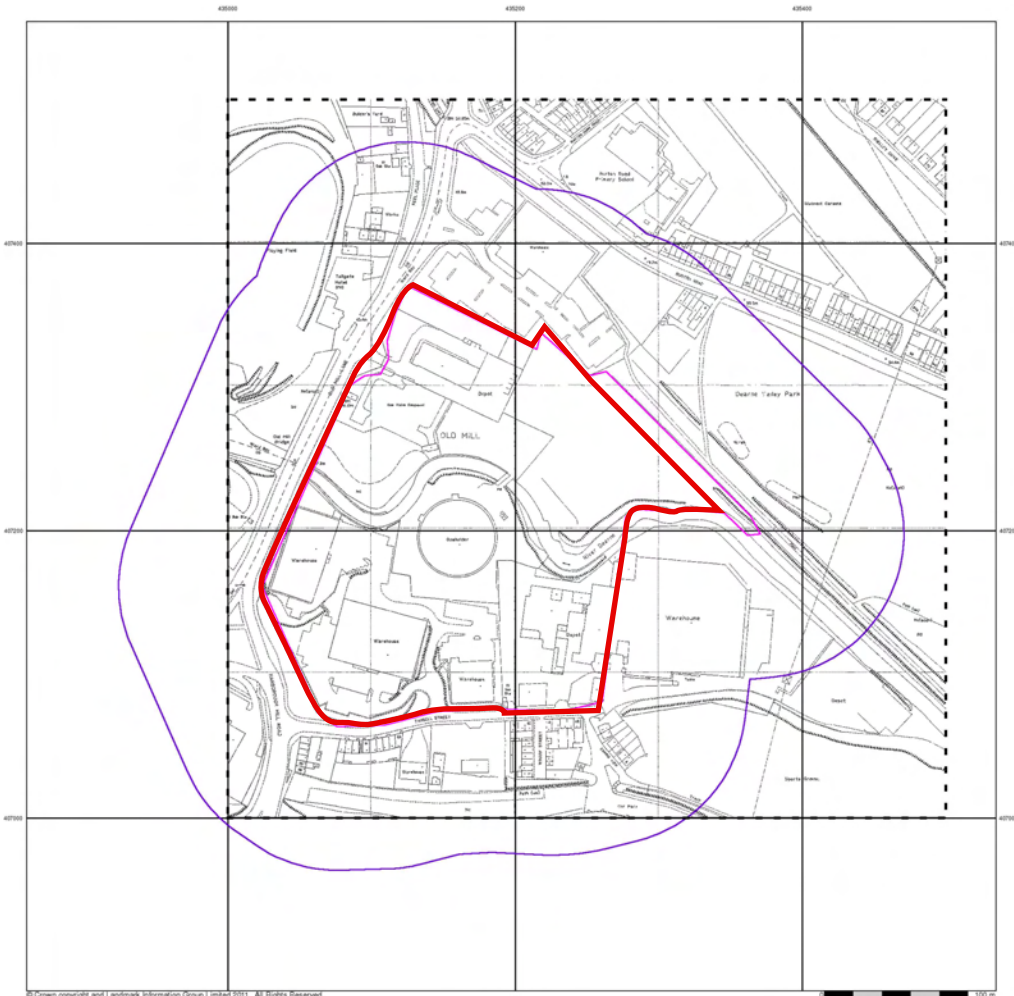


Key:

Site Boundary



3.9 Published 1982-1991 OS, 1:1,250



3.10 Published 1994, 1:1,250

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Fig. No:	3	Revision:	
Title:	Historic Map Regression		
Project:	Old Mill Lane, Barnsley		
Scale at A3:			
Client:	WSP Environment and Energy		
Drawn by:	SW	Checked by:	LW
Report No:	Y012/11		