



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



WAKEFIELD ROAD

ATHERSLEY

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides a description of the historic environment baseline conditions for land off Wakefield Road, Athersley, and assessment of likely effects of development. It has been commissioned by Harworth Estates Ltd.
- 1.2 Harworth Estates proposes a planning application for the construction of residential units, including access roads and open spaces, to the west of Wakefield Road.
- 1.3 The desk-based assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2017).

Site Location

- 1.4 The site comprises land off Wakefield Road, Athersley, S71 1NT. It is centred at approximately National Grid Reference (NGR) SE347087 and covers an area of 8.34 hectares. This is referred to throughout this report as 'the development site'.
- 1.5 The local planning authority is Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. The historic environment record relevant to this site is held by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.6 The aim of this assessment is to provide:
 - a description of the baseline historic environment conditions within the development site,
 - a description of the archaeological potential of the development site, and
 - an assessment of the significance of the known and potential heritage assets, considering the contribution made by setting to that significance.
- 1.7 This report also provides an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on the known and potential heritage assets.
- 1.8 This report includes conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations consider strategies to avoid, reduce or mitigate effects on heritage assets that could arise from alteration or destruction of the heritage assets, or development within their setting.

2.0 Policy Context and Guidance

Statutory Legislation

- 2.1 The statutory legislation most relevant to this report comprises;
- 2.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979: It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or adjacent to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. This Act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.
- 2.3 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990: In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the decision maker shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting (section 66). Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area (section 72).
- 2.4 Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association.

National Planning Policy

- 2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes as a core planning principle (paragraph 17) to "*conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations*". Section 12 of the NPPF then goes on to describe provisions specifically relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
- 2.6 Paragraph 128 advises local planning authorities to require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. It states that "*the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance*".
- 2.7 The glossary to the NPPF describes significance in relation to heritage policy as "*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting*".
- 2.8 The setting of a heritage asset is defined as "*the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*".

Local Planning Policy

- 2.9 Local Planning Policy relevant to this report is included in the Barnsley Statutory Development Plan, which is in place until the Local Plan for Barnsley is finalised.

2.10 Within CSP 30, the Historic Environment, the Council state that:

We will positively encourage the management, conservation and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment and make the most of the heritage assets which define Barnsley's local distinctiveness.

Development which affects the historic environment and Barnsley's heritage assets and their settings will be expected to protect or improve:

- *the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas*
- *the character and/or appearance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments*
- *the character and/or appearance of Listed Buildings (including any locally listed buildings*
- *or buildings of archaeological significance)*
- *archaeological remains of local or national importance*
- *the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens and other historic*
- *landscapes including key views from and within these landscapes*

Guidance

2.11 Best practice guidance notes and standards relevant to the historic environment, and consulted in the production of this report comprise:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance documents;
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2014),
- Historic England, Historic Environment Advice Note 2 Making Changes to Heritage Assets (HE, 2015),
- Historic England, Historic Environment Advice Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE, 2015), and
- Historic England, Conservation Principles; Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (HE, 2008).

2.12 Conservation Principles (EH 2008) sets out Historic England's approach to understanding heritage significance, and describes four groups of heritage 'values', which are referred to below:

- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.13 Historic Environment Advice Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE, 2015) recommends a staged approach to assessing effects on setting comprising the following steps:

- Step 1: Identifying which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- Step 2: Assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets;
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance;
- Step 4: Explore the way to maximising enhancement and avoid or minimise harm, and;
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

3.0 Method

Areas of Search

- 3.1 Data was gathered for all designated heritage assets within 1km of the development site boundary. This allowed for the identification of the heritage assets where the development could affect the contribution of the heritage asset's setting to its significance. This study area is proportionate to the scale of the development, and was informed by a preliminary appraisal of baseline data.
- 3.2 Data has also been gathered for all non-designated heritage assets within the development site boundary and a 500m buffer from the site boundary. The area of search has been designed to be fully inclusive of the development site boundary to ensure that assets adjacent to the development site but with the potential to extend into are captured in baseline data. The area of search also allows for assets with archaeological interest within or adjacent to the development site to be placed in context, and for the identification of trends that may help to predict archaeological potential within the development site.

Data Sources

- 3.3 The following sources were consulted:
- The National Heritage List for current data on designated heritage assets;
 - The National Monuments Record maintained by Historic England;
 - The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service;
 - Ordnance survey historic mapping;
 - South Yorkshire County Record Office/ Archives and Local Studies;
 - Archaeological Data Service;
 - Aerial photographs and satellite images;
 - British Geological Survey mapping.
- 3.4 The Sites and Monuments Record was visited on 15th June 2017.

Site Visit

- 3.5 The development site was visited on 1st June 2017. A pro-forma record sheet was completed that recorded the following data:
- Date of survey
 - Surveyor(s)
 - Weather conditions
 - Site description
 - Known heritage assets (noting presence or absence and condition)
 - Archaeological potential
 - Health and safety

3.6 A vantage point survey was also undertaken to determine those assets where the development could affect the contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage significance. The survey was undertaken in accordance with the guidance in Historic Environment Advice Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE, 2015). The survey considered:

- The nature of the physical surroundings in which the heritage assets are experienced (including visual and functional relationships with other heritage assets, formal design, openness, integrity and change over time);
- The way the assets are appreciated, experienced and understood (including views, visual prominence, associative attributes and intentional intervisibility with other assets); and
- The location, form and appearance of the development.

Assessing Heritage Significance

3.7 The significance of a heritage asset is described in terms of the value of the heritage asset because of its heritage interest (architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic) and is also described in relation to the asset's heritage values (evidential, historical, communal, and aesthetic).

3.8 For designated assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments (SM), Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas), the importance is 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are graded (I, II* and II) according to relative significance.

3.9 The relative significance of each non-designated heritage asset within the historic environment baseline has also been determined to provide a framework for comparison. These categories do not reflect a definitive level of significance or value of a heritage asset, but a provisional one based on the asset's heritage values to provide an analytical tool that can inform later stages of assessment and the development of appropriate mitigation, where needed. Some non-designated assets can be of equivalent importance to designated heritage assets. In these cases, their relative importance means that they are treated as if they are designated assets.

Table 1: Criteria for Determining Heritage Significance

Significance	Description
Very High	Internationally and nationally important resources: World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* listed buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Some Scheduled Monuments, especially those associated with a World Heritage Site.
High	Nationally important resources: Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield.

Significance	Description
Moderate	Regionally important resources: Non-designated heritage assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal values
Low	Locally important resources: Non-designated heritage assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal values.
Negligible	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, aesthetic and/ or communal values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.

Assessing the Effects of the Proposed Development

Magnitude of Change

- 3.10 Assessing the effect of the proposed development in relation to the historic environment baseline is then considered by comparing the relative significance of the heritage asset against the predicted magnitude of change. This includes the assessment of effects on the setting of heritage assets to determine whether, and to what degree, the heritage significance of an asset may be harmed by development within its setting.
- 3.11 The descriptions of magnitude of change, provided in the following table, relate to harm to or loss of significance of the asset (and not, where development only affects its setting, the degree of change within that setting).

Table 2: Criteria for determining magnitude of change

Magnitude	Definition
High	Total loss or substantial harm to key elements, or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition or attributes of baseline will be fundamentally lost or changed.
Moderate	Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition or attributes of baseline will be partially changed.
Low	Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.
Negligible/ None	No loss or harm to heritage significance. Change barely distinguishable.

Significance of Effect

- 3.12 Determining the overall significance of effect is then a professional judgement that compares the magnitude of effect against the relative sensitivity of the heritage assets affected.

Table 3: Criteria for determining significance of effect

Magnitude	Importance of Receptor				
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Moderate	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Moderate or Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible or None
Low	Moderate or Low	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible	None
Negligible/ None	Negligible or None	None	None	None	None

- 3.13 Heritage policy makes a distinction between substantial and less than substantial harm (NPPF, paragraphs 132 - 134). For the purpose of this assessment, major adverse effects are equivalent to substantial harm. Moderate and low effects are equivalent to less than substantial harm. Effects that are negligible are less than substantial and are also not significant.

Limitations of this Assessment

- 3.14 Monument data from the HER and NMR consists of secondary information derived from varied sources. This data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is generally accurate. There are however several limitations to the data set, generic to any historic environment assessment. For example, where the known archaeological data relates to chance finds, or cropmark evidence, the full extent, date and nature of the asset is often uncertain. Also, a number of records, especially older records such as antiquarian finds, excavations or observations often fail to accurately locate assets.

Due to these limitations, it is possible that previously unrecorded heritage assets with archaeological interest could survive within the proposed area of development. Additionally, due to the buried and invisible nature of archaeological assets, there is often an element of uncertainty regarding the survival, condition, nature and extent of any such assets, which walk over survey, cannot always clarify.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

Introduction

4.1 Figures provided in support of the description of baseline conditions comprise:

- Figure 1: The location of known heritage assets.
- Figure 2: Historic landscape characterisation
- Figure 3: Ordnance Survey County Series 1850-1854
- Figure 4: Ordnance Survey County Series 1890-1891
- Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Provisional 1965-1968

4.2 Time periods referenced in the text are as follows:

- Prehistoric
 - Palaeolithic: 500,000 -10,000 BC
 - Mesolithic: 10,000 – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,600 BC
- Bronze Age: 2,600 - 700 BC
- Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman: 43 – 410
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

4.3 Abbreviations used are as follows:

- AOD - Above Ordnance Datum
- HER - Historic Environment Record (equivalent to South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record)
- LB – Listed Building
- NDHA – Non-designated heritage asset
- SM – Scheduled Monument

4.4 Bracketed number (e.g. **(NDHA1)**) reference the unique identifying number allocated to heritage assets in the Gazetteer Appendix A) and on Figure 1.

Background and Context

Site Geology and Topography

4.5 The solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey as mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric to Roman

4.6 There are no prehistoric heritage assets found within the development site or the wider study area. In the broader vicinity, a Neolithic polished stone axe was found at Monk Bretton, as well as a Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrowhead and scraper finds. However, there are no settlement sites as yet discovered.

- 4.7 To the north of the development site and study area, in Royston, cropmarks visible on air photographs may indicate an Iron Age/ Roman enclosure and ditches. The enclosure is incomplete with an entrance to the north-east. A number of ditches, including a long ditch to the south-east, are on the same alignment and appear to be associated with the enclosure.
- 4.8 There is no clear evidence for Roman activity within the study area. However, to the south of the development site and study area, in Barnsley, two Roman coins were found in 1983.

Medieval

- 4.9 Barnsley, the settlement to the south of the development site, was first recorded in the Domesday Book as Berneslai. In 1086 it was a small settlement in the Staincross Hundred, with one villager and three ploughlands. The name derives from Old English, meaning 'woodland clearing of a man called Beorn' (Mills 2003:43).
- 4.10 During the 1400s, the majority of South Yorkshire was characterised by enclosed land, interspersed with woodland and the occasional deer park, with patches of unenclosed land in the centre of the region, and broad swathes to the east and west.
- 4.11 At this time, much of the study area was owned by the nearby Monk Bretton Priory, a Cluniac monastery founded in the 12th century that was sited east of the development site. Prior to the Dissolution of the monasteries, the site of New Lodge (**LB1**), north west of the development site, was part of the estates belonging to the Monk Bretton Priory, and charters record that a late 13th century Corn Mill located to the south of the development site also belonged to Monk Bretton Priory.
- 4.12 There are no indications of medieval mining within the study area or development site, however, in the wider vicinity there is evidence for mining from the 14th century, such as at Elsecar, south of Barnsley.
- 4.13 During the later medieval period, the development site was likely situated in a largely rural area, with interspersed farmsteads and a tentatively growing industrial area to the south, whose mills made use of the River Dearne.

Post Medieval

- 4.14 The post medieval period saw a reduction in unenclosed land and woodland throughout South Yorkshire. During the early post medieval period the development site was located within an area of farmland and woodland, some of which is still extant. To the south of the development site lay a small area of industry, including Barnsley Waterworks, Smith Mill, and an old quarry.
- 4.15 Throughout the later post medieval period, Barnsley underwent considerable industrialisation and redevelopment, and a wide variety of industries emerged in the area. The glass industry emerged in the 17th century, with the establishment of glassworks at Silkstone and Gawber, and various bleach works and paperworks arose.

4.16 Activity within the study area increased considerably as coal mining became a dominant local industry, making use of the coalfield that stretched from Halifax, to Sheffield, to Doncaster. Barnsley lay within the coalfield boundaries, with the Barnsley Seam one of the most important seams in the coal field.

4.17 East Gawber Hall Colliery was sited partially within the development site, and other mines were established within the study area in the late 19th century, including Primrose Main Colliery, Gawber Colliery, and Wharnccliffe Carlton Colliery. Associated infrastructure was constructed, including the Barnsley Branch Canal and the Barnsley Coal Railway Extension (**NDHA5**), to the west of the development site.

Modern

4.18 During the modern period the collieries gradually closed, with East Gawber Hall Colliery closed by 1922. Land to the north of the development site underwent considerable redevelopment with the construction of the North and South Athersley housing estates in the 1940s.

Previous Archaeological Events

4.19 The following archaeological events are relevant to this report:

Land to the Rear of Wensley Road and Langsett Road, New Lodge, Barnsley, 2001, Geophysical Survey.

4.20 A geophysical (earth resistance) survey, covering approximately 0.5ha, was carried out on open land enclosed on all sides by modern housing. It was thought that areas of high resistance could have been rubble or foundations associated with an 18th century farmstead. An area of low resistance might have located a moat which had been postulated in the vicinity.

New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation 2009

4.21 Five evaluation trenches were excavated to assess the date of the moated feature within the proposed area. The evaluation established that the damage caused by development in the 1960's was considerable along the northeast of the proposal area. The excavations targeted on the moated feature provided ceramics artefacts dating to the 18th - 19th centuries.

4.22 *New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief 2010*

4.23 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a new medical centre. Three features were identified dating to the 18th-20th century believed to be associated with the Lodge gardens.

Historic Landscape Character

4.24 The Post Industrial zone within Barnsley is mostly categorised as having 'extractive' characteristics, generally consisting of surviving spoil heaps. Many of these sites are undergoing rapid modification, with landscaping and the assembly of large industrial and commercial sheds (SYHEC 2017).

4.25 The development site is within an area that has been significantly reorganised; prior to the construction of the railway and East Gawber Hall Colliery the site was characterised by regular enclosed fields and woodland, with the field pattern being typical of post medieval enclosure by Acts of Parliament. However, the construction of the Barnsley Coal Railway and East Gawber Hall Colliery completely removed evidence for the earlier field pattern, with the historic boundaries being removed or altered. The field pattern as it appears now is a remnant of the post-colliery landscape and as such dates principally to the 20th century.

Hedgerow Assessment

4.26 There are three hedgerows within the development site or demarking its boundaries.

4.27 The hedgerow along the south eastern development site boundary is not shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1854-55 1:10,560 County Series) and only appears in the mid-20th century; this is not an important hedgerow in terms of the archaeology and history criteria of the hedgerow regulations.

4.28 The south western site boundary is demarked by a woodland belt that runs along the embankment of the Barnsley Coal Railway (opened between 1870 and 1880); this hedgerow is associated with a non-designated heritage asset, and is therefore 'important' under Schedule 1, part II, criteria 2 of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

4.29 The hedgerow within the site (on a north east/ south west alignment) appears to be a modification of a hedgerow that demarked the extent of a woodland (Smithy Wood). On historic mapping between 1854 and 1938 the boundary is depicted as also demarking a parish boundary. However, by 1955 the boundary is no longer shown as a parish boundary. The boundary has potentially moved slightly over time, but is essentially marking the boundary of a historic parish and is therefore also 'important' under Schedule 1, part II, criteria 1 of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Historic Map Regression

4.30 Historic mapping shows that the study area originated as a rural landscape of woodland and enclosed fields. By the mid-19th century, the landscape underwent industrialisation, with the introduction of coal mines, canals, and railways. At this point the development site was partially occupied by East Gawber Hall Colliery. With the closure of the mines during the twentieth century, and the introduction of two extensive housing estates to the north, the study area altered considerably. The development site ceased to be associated with mining, and instead was primarily rural open space.

Table 4: Historic Map Regression

Map	Description
Joan Blaeu, The West Riding of Yorkshire 1646	The development site lies in a rural landscape, with the line of the River Dearn to the south. There is no settlement indicated on the development site.

Map	Description
Cary's England, Wales, and Scotland: Sheets 51-52 1794	The line of the River Dearn is indicated to the south of the development site, yet Athersley is not of sufficient size to be recorded on the map.
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1854-1855 1:10,560	The north western portion of the development site is enclosed agricultural fields, while the south eastern portion is occupied by Smithy Wood. To the north lies Stand Hill, with a trig station, and New Lodge. The road that borders the east of the development site is labelled 'Wakefield and Sheffield Trust'. East of that lies a nursery and Low Athersley Wood, as well as two sites, Low Lodge and Hill Top. Further east, a flood plane is indicated. To the south, beyond Smith Wood, lies Barnsley Water Works, Smith Mill, and an old quarry. To the west lies Standhill Wood and a mill race. Beyond that lies a canal and the site of Gawber Colliery.
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1892 1:2,500	By this time Smithy Wood has been cleared, and the development site is occupied by the East Gawber Hall Colliery. There are railway tracks in the northern corner of the development site, and a tank indicated in the east. Some of the colliery buildings lie within the northern half of the development site, but the majority are sited just beyond the development site boundary. There are new buildings indicated just south of Hill Top and Low Lodge, possibly workers' housing. East of the development site lies another collection of residential buildings, and the Royal Arms Inn is indicated. To the south lies Primrose Main Colliery, and air shafts are marked. Further south lies Wharnccliffe Carlton Colliery. The Barnsley Coal Railway Extension lies to the west, connecting the collieries. West of the railway two buildings are indicated, connected to the colliery via a track. The property at Hill Top (still extant today) is first shown on this edition mapping.
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1894 1:10,560	No change.
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1906 1:2,500	There is now a small reservoir indicated to the south of Primrose Main Colliery. Smithies, to the south of the development site, has expanded, with increased residential and industrial development.
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1907 1:10,560	No change.

Map	Description
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1931 1:2,500	East Gawber Hall Colliery is no longer extant. To the north of the development site now lies an engineering works. North of that lies East Gawber Sewage Works. A "Welfare Ground" has been established to the east of Wakefield Road, including two tennis courts. East of this, Rotherham Road has been constructed. To the south, Primrose Main Colliery is also no longer extant. There is considerably more residential development along Carlton road.
OS County Series: Yorkshire 1938 1:10,560	There are more residential properties to the north of the development site. To the south, Barnsley has expanded considerably.
OS Plan (partial) 1955-1956 1:10,560	There is considerable change to the north of the development site, with the construction of New Lodge Estate. To the north east of the development site, the Athersley South estate is under construction. The sewage works is no longer indicated.
OS Plan 1959 1:1,250	East Gawber Farm is situated within the northern side of the development site. Athersley South housing estate is now complete. "Works" are indicated to the south of the development site.
OS Plan 1960- 1962 1:2,500	No change.
OS Plan (partial) 1966 1:10,560	No change.
OS Plan (partial) 1973-1974 1:10,000	To the south of the development site lies a disused tip and beyond that, a depot. The railway line to the west of the development site has been dismantled.
OS Plan (partial) 1977 1:1,250	To the north of the development site lies a foundry and works. To the east, more residential housing encroaches the recreation ground. The works to the south of the development site are marked as engineering works, tarmacadam works, and concrete works.
OS Plan (partial) 1983-1984 1:10,000	No change.
OS Plan (partial) 1993 1:10,000	The works to the north of the development site have expanded westwards slightly. There is now a garage to the east of the development site. Within the development site, two streams and a pond are marked. South of the development site, on the former disused tip, now lies a traveller site.

Map	Description
Google Earth Pro Aerial Photography 2009	The works to the north have expanded southwards, and there is a new access road between them and East Gawber Farm. To the south, the works around Smithies depot have expanded northwards. To the west, the former spoil heaps are clearly visible as mounds, which have paths through them as part of the public park.
Google Earth Pro Aerial Photography 2015	To the east, the Royal Arms Inn has been demolished and the ground levelled, in preparation for a car park.

Evidence from LiDAR Data

- 4.31 The LiDAR clearly shows the uneven land formerly occupied by the colliery in the north of the study area. The embankment of the now disused railway, to the west of the development site, is also clearly visible. There is an indentation in the landscape on the site of the ponds and sinks.

Site Visit

- 4.32 A site visit was undertaken on 1st June 2017. The site comprised horse paddocks to the north of the site leading to an area of rough scrubland and tree to the south leading to the disused railway line. The topography is undulating downwards to the south-east. Spoil heaps, associated with historic mining were present to the south of the paddocks.
- 4.33 A vantage point survey was undertaken to determine the effect from the development on the settings of the heritage assets within the study area. The survey noted a lack of visibility between the site and the Scheduled Monument due to intervening vegetation and the disused railway line. Also between the site and the Listed Building due to intervening housing and topography.
- 4.34 Other than the spoil heaps from historic mining in the vicinity, there were no evident earthworks or heritage assets within the development area.

Designated Heritage Assets within Area of Search

- 4.35 There are no designated heritage assets within the development site boundary.
- 4.36 There are two designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, discussed below. There are no conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, or world heritage sites within the development site or wider study area.

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.37 There is one scheduled monument within the study area: East Gawber Hall colliery fanhouse, 800m north east of Croft Farm (list entry number: 1017748) (**SM1**). It is situated approximately 60m south west of the development site, and is of very high heritage significance.

- 4.38 The monument lies south of the New Lodge housing estate, in an area of scrub and woodland, and includes the earthworks, buried remains and ruins of a former colliery fanhouse and associated structures. The brick fanhouse belonged to the East Gawber Hall colliery which stood to the north on the other side of a disused railway. The colliery opened in 1856 and was closed before 1922. It has since been demolished. For much of its lifetime it had the same ownership as the nearby Wharnccliffe Carlton colliery, to which the fanhouse has sometimes been attributed. The building originally housed a Guibal fan, a steam-powered device commonly used for mine ventilation in the late 19th century, and dating in this case to the 1880s. The fan is thought to have been installed in 1875-80 at the time the colliery shaft was sunk, and to have been approximately 10m in diameter. Fans of this type were enclosed: stale air was drawn from the mine shaft through an inlet passage, and expelled through a chimney-like outlet or evasee. The evasee is the site's most prominent survival, standing to 10m, with a brick wall projecting south west from its north west wall. To the evasee's south and south east are other structural and earthwork remains, including a brick-built structure surviving to 1.2m height, and earthworks associated with a mine shaft. Spoil heaps, an iron slag heap, and iron mountings are visible to the south and east. It is thought that the complete ground plan of the fanhouse survives as a buried feature, and will retain information for the internal arrangement of the building.
- 4.39 East Gawber Hall Colliery fanhouse is listed on the Heritage at Risk Register. The Register records that there are extensive significant problems with the asset, and it is particularly vulnerable to collapse.
- 4.40 The setting of the Scheduled Monument comprises the woodland within which it is situated and the adjacent railway, which is now disused, the Barnsley Coal Railway. The railway was developed around the same time as the colliery, and the railway embankment includes an arch allowing access for a tramway between the fanhouse and the East Gawber Hall Colliery pithead. There is a further tramway that links East Gawber Hall Colliery pithead with the Barnsley Branch Railway and canal, which again passes through an arch below the Barnsley Coal Railway (but appears on historic mapping to have no connection to the fanhouse). The fanhouse has an evidential association with the East Gawber Hall Colliery, and possible the Wharnccliffe Carlton Colliery and Primrose Main Colliery, all of which may have been linked underground and served by the fanhouse, given the proximity of the pitheads. Although there is no intervisibility between the fanhouse and these locations, the locations of the pitheads are strongly linked to the evidential heritage value of the scheduled monument, and are part of the asset's setting. The sites of Wharnccliffe Carlton Colliery and Primrose Colliery have since been redeveloped and are no longer extant to any degree, and make a very limited contribution to understanding and appreciating the heritage significance of the asset. East Gawber Hall Colliery has been levelled but some earthwork evidence, some brick and rubble, and Hill Top (an extant building that historic mapping indicates to be associated with the colliery) demark the site, and this location makes a positive contribution to the heritage significance of the asset.

Listed Buildings

- 4.41 There is one listed building within the study area. New Lodge (list entry number: 1286779) (**LB1**) is a Grade II listed late 18th century house. It was constructed by John Carr for his nephew John Clarke. The property was formerly known as New Laithe and the land for the house was purchased in 1769.
- 4.42 The site of New Lodge was part of the estates belonging to Monk Bretton Priory in the medieval period. It was purchased by William Blythman in 1540.
- 4.43 New Lodge is situated approximately 440m north west of the development site. It is of high heritage significance.
- 4.44 The historic setting of the listed building has been lost due the building of late 20th century housing estates that currently surround the building, and setting does not make a positive contribution to the heritage significance of this asset.

Non-designated Heritage Assets within Area of Search

- 4.45 There is one non-designated heritage asset that extends into the development site boundary:
- East Gawber Hall Colliery (**NDHA 6**), first indicated on the 1892 OS map, was located within the north and west of the development site, with some of the building complex extending southwards into the development site boundary. By the 1930s, the colliery was no longer extant. Associated with the colliery are two tramways that run south from the pithead, under the disused Barnsley Coal Railway, to the fanhouse and to the Barnsley Branch Mainline Railway, further to the south. The former survives as a track, the latter is no longer visible on the ground. Hill Top, a property to the north east of the site boundary, appears on historic mapping at the same time as the colliery and in architectural character appears to be associated with the pithead. There is a high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the colliery to survive at this location, the asset is of regional (moderate) heritage significance.
- 4.46 There are a further seven non-designated heritage assets within the 500m study area. Of these, one asset relates to the medieval period:
- Burton Smithies paper mill and corn mill. A water-powered paper mill of the Industrial period, on the site of an earlier, medieval corn mill (**NDHA1**). The site lies on the River Dearne at Monk Bretton. A late 13th century corn mill belonging to Monk Bretton is named in charters. The corn mill was acquired by the Barnsley Waterworks Company in 1855. The site was lease to Thomas Marsden in 1869. In 1869 Thomas Marsden of Dearne Mills negotiated a 14 year lease of their premises at Smithies. A Papermaker's Directory of 1876 lists the Smithies works [which] produced shops, white and coloured, royal hands, mill wrappers, later expanded to pink, purple, blue and white shops, and titlers. In 1903 it adds starch papers. The mill is no longer present and of negligible heritage significance.

4.47 There are 6 non-designated heritage assets relating to the post medieval period. These comprise:

- Burton Smithies (Monk Bretton) fulling mill/paper mill. A water powered corn mill dating to the post medieval period (**NDHA2**). There is also documentary evidence for a fulling mill. The site lies on the River Dearne at Monk Bretton. Uncertain location of mills, as several are referred to in archive documents without maps. Likely to be a 14th century fulling mill in the area. One of the Earl of Halifax papers relating to this area mentions George Wood and a Fullinge Milne in 1613. A woollen mill is marked on 1855 mapping, it is uncertain if this is water powered. The mill is no longer present and of negligible heritage significance.
- Wall from the New Lodge Buildings, Barnsley. Wall of originally two buildings shown on the 1850 6" map as part of a building complex (**NDHA3**). The wall contains a mullioned and transomed window, a mullioned window and door jambs. The two windows have been blocked up by Barnsley MBC. The wall is within the curtilage of new lodge and now form the eastern boundary wall of the property. May represent remains of 16th-17th century Blythman house. Part of the estates belonging to Monk Bretton Priory in the medieval period. It is of low heritage significance.
- What appears to be a moated site is shown on the OS 6" map of 1850, at New Lodge (**NDHA4**). It is represented as a square single island site with a ditch on each side. A possible entrance may be shown in the North-East corner. Excavation revealed the site to be landscaping, it is of negligible heritage significance.
- The Barnsley Coal Railway Extension (**NDHA5**), in use from 1892 to 1973, according to historic mapping. It is of low heritage significance.
- Primrose Main Colliery (**NDHA7**). Located 150m south of the development site. The site is no longer extant and is of negligible heritage significance.
- Warncliffe Carlton Colliery (**NDHA8**). Located 300m to the south-east of the development site. The site is no longer extant and is of negligible heritage significance.

Archaeological Potential

4.48 The site has high potential for the survival of evidence relating to the colliery within the northern part of the site, and within the area occupied by the tramway between East Gawber Hall Colliery and the Barnsley Branch Railway. The potential for the survival of remains of low or moderate significance within this part of the site is high.

The remainder of the site has a negligible potential for the survival of any heritage assets with archaeological interest, given the historic land uses and lack of evidence for any prehistoric, Roman, medieval or early post medieval activity within the immediate vicinity.

5.0 Assessment of Effects

- 5.1 The construction of the Proposed Development could result in direct impacts on archaeology where below ground works associated with the construction of the development interact with known or potential archaeological deposits. These effects are direct, adverse and permanent.
- 5.2 One known heritage asset extends within the site boundary; NDHA6 East Gawber Hall Colliery. Structures associated with the colliery pithead are shown on historic mapping and are evident as earthworks within the northern part of the development site. These remains are considered to be of potentially regional (moderate) heritage significance. The magnitude of effect would be moderate adverse. The overall significance of effect would be moderate adverse before mitigation.
- 5.3 There is one 'important' hedgerow within the site that would be removed as a result of development. The hedgerow is of local (low) heritage significance. The magnitude of effect would be major adverse. The significance of effect would be low adverse before mitigation.
- 5.4 Historic environment effects could also result from the completed development, in relation to the effect of the development on the settings of heritage assets.
- 5.5 The setting of one designated heritage assets includes the proposed development; SM1 East Gawber Hall Colliery Fanhouse. The asset's setting includes its evidential link to the East Gawber Hall Colliery pithead. Physical evidence of the link between the SM and pithead survives with the former tramway (now a track) that links the two passing below the (now disused) Barnsley Coal Railway embankment. As a result of the railway embankment, and mature woodland now established on it, there is no intervisibility between the SM and development site. Upstanding evidence of the former colliery is also very limited, with Hill Top being the only remaining structure (and that being much altered and neither listed or included on the local HER). The immediate surroundings of the SM include woodland, the railway embankment and beyond that to the south, east and west, open agricultural land. Setting, including the area of the proposed development site, makes a positive contribution to the heritage significance of the asset, contribution to understanding and appreciating the original function of the SM associated with a short-lived but regionally significant industry.
- 5.6 The introduction of housing within the area formerly occupied, in part, by the colliery would negatively affect the heritage significance of the asset. However, only a small portion of the development site overlaps with the extent of the colliery pithead; and the only evident structure associated with the pithead (Hill Top) is not within the development site boundary. The Barnsley Coal Railway and tramway linking the pithead to the SM are also all outside of the development site boundary and will not be affected by the proposed development. The structure of the fanhouse and area within which it is experienced are not within the development site boundary and would also not be directly physically impacted. There is no visibility between the SM and proposed development. The magnitude of change to the asset, in terms of the way it is experienced and understood, would therefore be at most moderate adverse and the significance of effect would be moderate adverse before mitigation. This is equivalent to less than substantial harm in NPPF terminology.

Proposed Mitigation

- 5.7 A programme of archaeological recording could be undertaken, to record and advance understanding of any affected heritage assets, in a manner that is proportionate to the assets' significance and to the predicted level of impact.
- 5.8 In this case, a moderate significance of effect is predicted in relation to one known heritage asset with archaeological interest (NDHA6, part of the East Gawber Hall Colliery pithead), a low significance of effect is predicted in relation to one 'important' hedgerow, and a moderate significance of effect is predicted in relation to effects on the setting and significance of one designated heritage asset (SM1, East Gawber Hall Colliery fanhouse).
- 5.9 It is therefore proposed that a staged approach to mitigation is taken forward, comprising a targeted archaeological investigation of areas that included the former extent of the East Gawber Hall Colliery pithead, followed by a proportionate programme of archaeological recording through excavation, and making a record of the 'important' hedgerow prior to and during its removal.
- 5.10 The post-excavation report would include detailed desk-based analysis of the relationship between the pithead and fanhouse, and a detailed photographic record of the fanhouse, in addition to the assessment and analysis of the results of the excavation.
- 5.11 It is noted that the tramway between fanhouse and pithead is not within the redline boundary, and therefore preserved as a track; also, the tramway that ran from the pithead to the Barnsley Branch railway is no longer extant, but the masterplan for the development preserves the access for this tramway beneath the Barnsley Coal Railway embankment.
- 5.12 The programme of archaeological work would be provided in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisors, SYAS, and could be secured as a condition of planning permission.

Residual Effects

- 5.13 After the implementation of the mitigation outlined above, the following residual effects are predicted:
- 5.14 **NDHA6:** the record would advance understanding of the asset and the residual effect would be low (adverse).
- 5.15 The important hedgerow would be recorded, which could again advance understanding of the asset and the residual historic environment effect would be negligible.

- 5.16 **SM1:** providing a record of the asset (which is in poor condition) and detailed assessment of the relationship between the asset and East Gawber Pithead would better reveal the contribution made by setting to the significance of the asset, and advance understanding of the asset. Archiving that record with the local HER, OASIS and any other relevant and proportionate source (for example a regional or period journal, or if appropriate onsite interpretation) would place that record in the public domain. The residual effect would be low adverse. This is equivalent to less than substantial harm.

6.0 Archive

- 6.1 This report will be archived with South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and OASIS within 6 months of completion, unless otherwise instructed by the client.

References

Data Sources

Archaeological Data Services: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch>

Historic Ordnance Survey Maps: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk>

National Heritage List: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk> and
<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

National Monuments Record: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (HER)

Legislation and Policy

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

Barnsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy, 2011

Best Practice and Guidance

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, Code of Conduct

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Historic England 2008, Conservation Principles; Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment

Historic England 2015, Historic Environment Advice Note 2 Making Changes to Heritage Assets

Historic England 2015, Historic Environment Advice Note 3 The Setting of Heritage

Other sources

Mills, A. 2003. Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation (SYHEC) 2017. [Online]. Available at: <http://sytimescapes.org.uk/> [Accessed 16 May 2017].

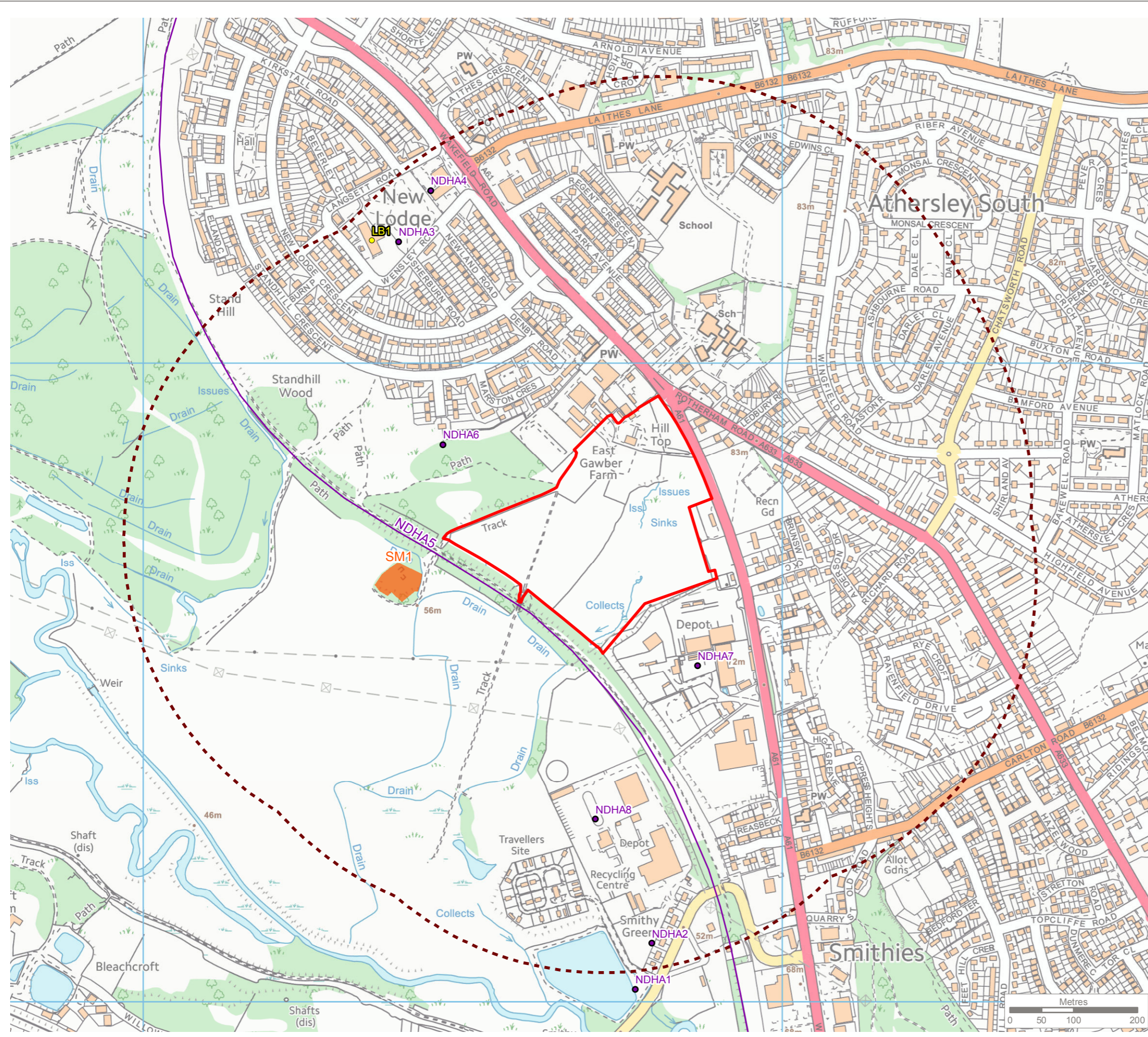
Appendix A: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

TEP ID	HER ID	NMR ID	Name/Description	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
SM1	04561/01	SE 30 NW 25	<p>East Gawber Hall colliery fanhouse, otherwise known as Wharnecliffe Carlton Fanhouse. The monument lies south of the New Lodge housing estate, in an area of scrub and woodland, and includes the earthworks, buried remains and ruins of a former colliery fanhouse and associated structures. The brick fanhouse belonged to the East Gawber Hall colliery which stood to the north on the other side of a disused railway. The colliery opened in 1856 and was closed before 1922. It has since been demolished.</p> <p>The evasee is the site's most prominent survival, standing to 10m, with a brick wall projecting south-west from its north-west wall. To the evasee's south and south-east are other structural and earthwork remains, including a brick-built structure surviving to 1.2m in height, and earthworks associated with a mine shaft. Spoil heaps, an iron slag heap, and iron mountings are visible to the south and east. It is thought that the complete ground plan of the fanhouse survives as a buried feature, and will retain information for the internal arrangement of the building.</p>		Post Medieval	Very High

TEP ID	HER ID	NMR ID	Name/Description	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB1	03521/01	SE 30 NW 28	New Lodge. 27 Wensley Road, Athersley. Late 18th century house, used as a nursing home from 1986 to 1990. It was constructed by John Carr for his nephew John Clarke. The property was formerly known as New Laithe and the land for the house was purchased in 1769. It is three by four bays and is two storeys high. It is constructed from dressed stone with a 20th century tiled roof. To the front there is a symmetrical three bay facade, with a central doorway with columns and pediment.	II	Post Medieval	High
NDHA1	04108/01		Burton Smithies paper mill and corn mill. A water-powered paper mill of the Industrial period. The site lies on the River Dearne at Monk Bretton. On site of earlier corm mill. A late 13th century corn mill belonging to Monk Bretton is named in charters. The corn mill was acquired by the Barnsley Waterworks Company in 1855. The site was lease to Thomas Marsden in 1869. In 1869 Thomas Marsden of Dearne Mills negotiated a 14 year lease of their premises at Smithies. A Papermaker's Directory of 1876 lists ... the Smithies works [which] produced shops, white and coloured, royal hands, mill wrappers, later expanded to pink, purple, blue and white shops, and titlers. In 1903 it adds starch papers. The mill is no longer present		Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	NMR ID	Name/Description	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA2	04109/01		Burton Smithies (Monk Bretton) fulling mill/paper mill. A water powered corn mill dating to the post medieval period. There is also documentary evidence for a fulling mill. The site lies on the River Dearne at Monk Bretton. Uncertain location of mills, as several are referred to in archive documents without maps. Likely to be a 14th century fulling mill in the area. One of the Earl of Halifax papers relating to this area mentions George Wood and a Fullinge Milne in 1613. A woollen mill is marked on 1855 mapping, it is uncertain if this is water powered. The mill is no longer present		Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA3	03521/02		Wall from New Lodge building, Barnsley. It may be the wall from two buildings shown on the 1850 6" map. The wall contains a mullioned and transomed window, a mullioned window and door jambs. The two windows have been blocked up by Barnsley MBC. The wall is within the curtilage of New Lodge and now forms the eastern boundary wall of the property.		Post Medieval	Low
NDHA4	03522/01		What appears to be a moated site is shown on the OS 6" map of 1850, at New Lodge. It is represented as a square single island site with a ditch on each side. A possible entrance may be shown in the North-East corner. Excavations targeted on the moated feature provided ceramic artefacts dating to the 18th-19th centuries. There is no evidence for a medieval moated feature, it has been suggested that the moat was part of the landscaping of the area by John Carr in the 18th century.		Post Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	NMR ID	Name/Description	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA5			Barnsley Coal Railway Extension. First appears on OS Mapping of 1892. Out of use by 1973.		Post Medieval	Low
NDHA6			East Gawber Hall Colliery. Part of the colliery was within the site boundary, the site was out of use and demolished by the 1930.		Post Medieval	Moderate
NDHA7			Primrose Main Colliery. Located 150m south of the development site. The site is out of use and demolished.		Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA8			Warnccliffe Carlton Colliery. Located 300m to the south-east of the development site. The site is out of use and demolished.		Post Medieval	Negligible



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Site Buffer - 500m

Designated Heritage Assets

- Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

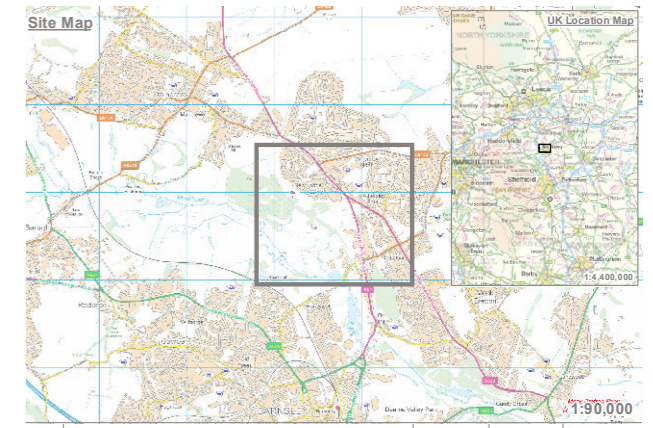
Non Designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA
- NDHA

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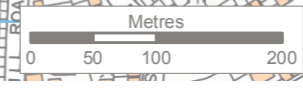
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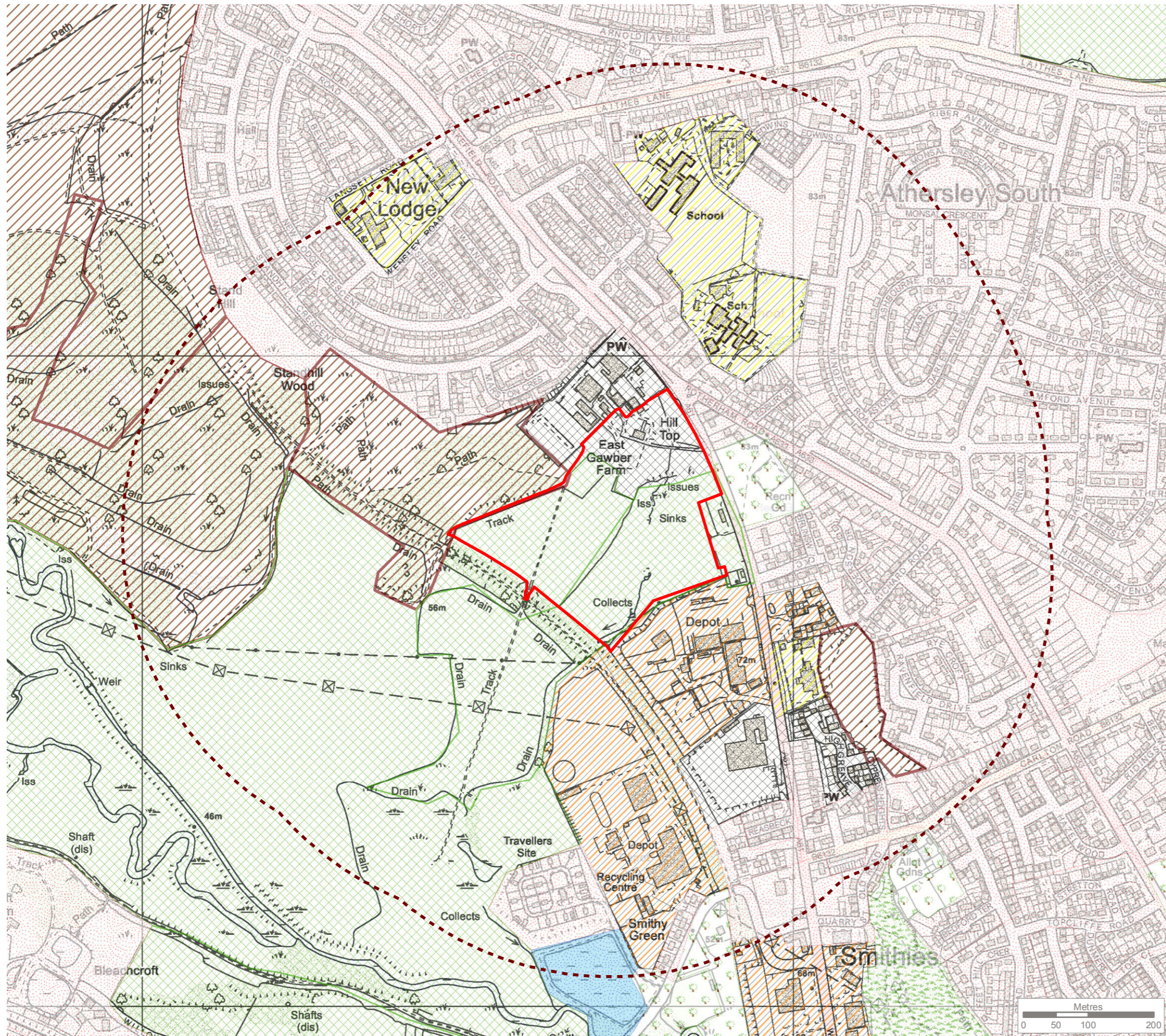
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Title: **Locations of Known Heritage Assets**

Drawing Number: **G6401.001**

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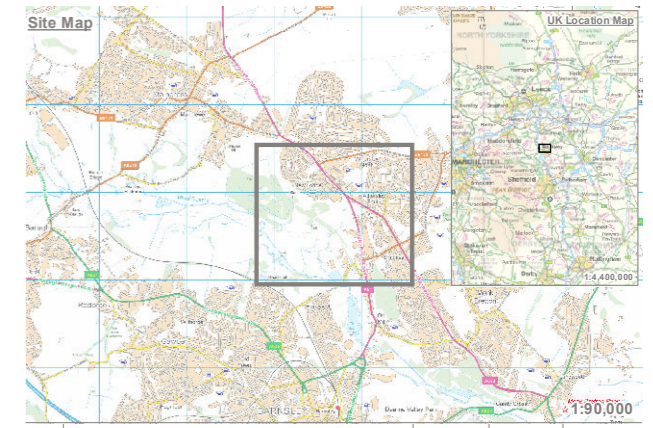
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- Site Boundary
- Historic Landscape Characterisation - Broad Type**
- Extractive
- Institutional
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Enclosed Land
- Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
- Unenclosed Land
- Water Bodies

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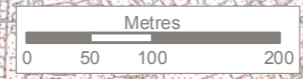
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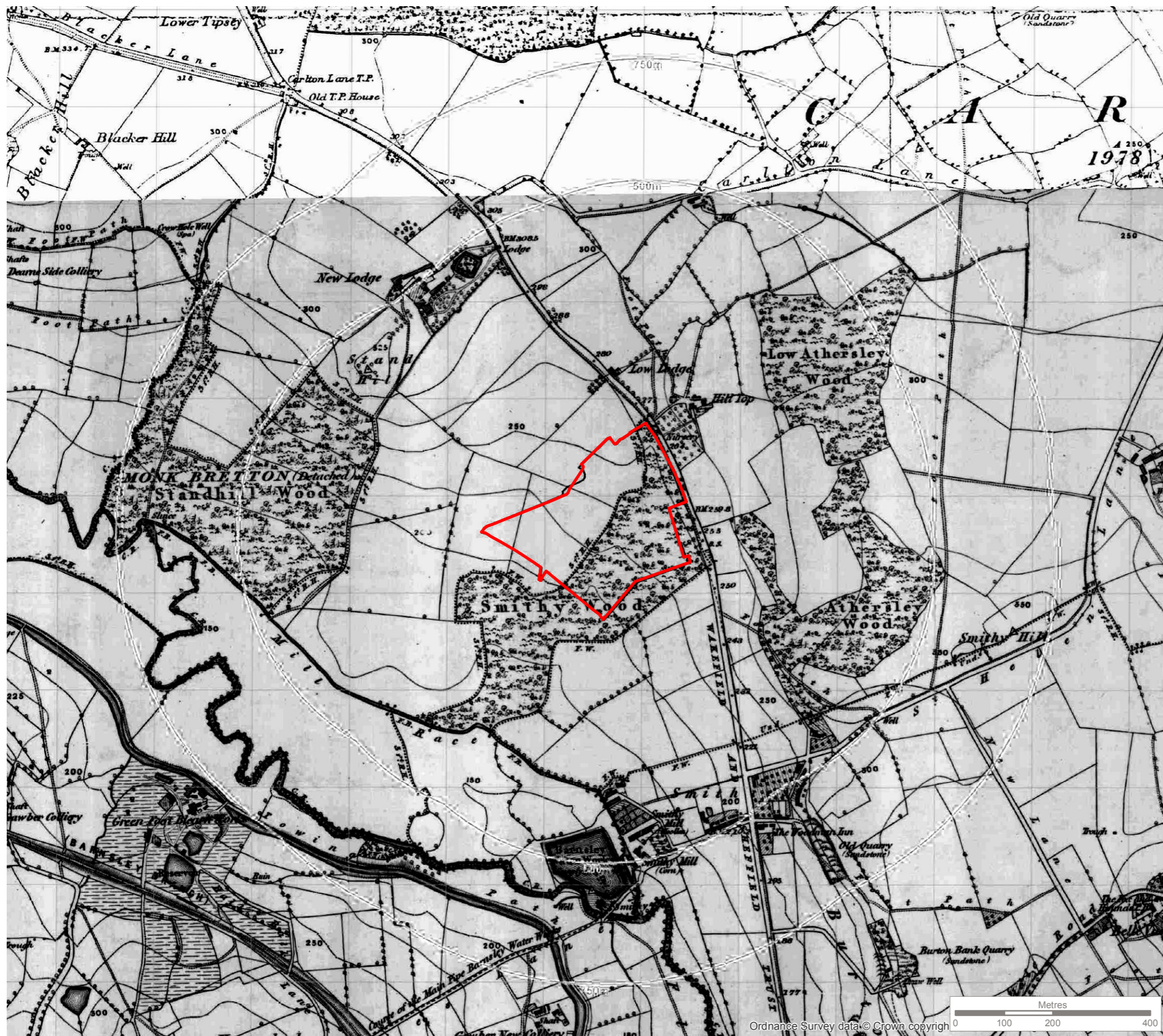
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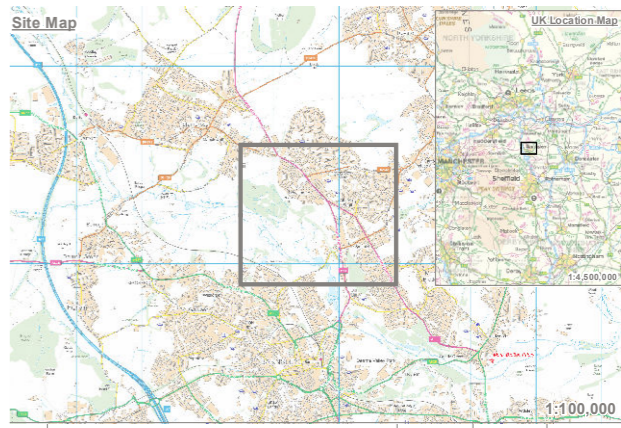
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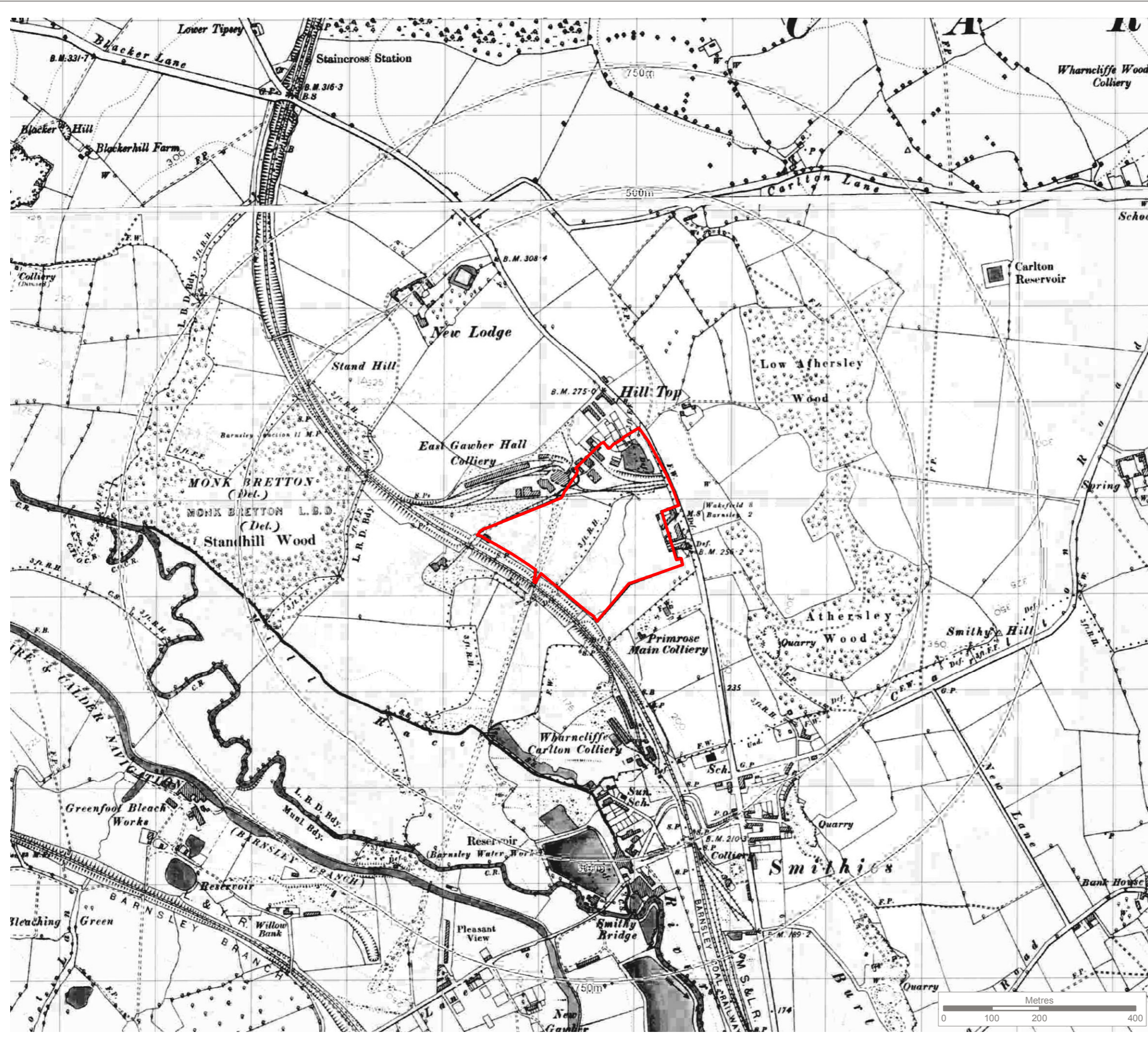
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 Wakefield Road, Athersley - Heritage

Title
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Site Map

UK Location Map

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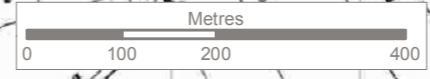
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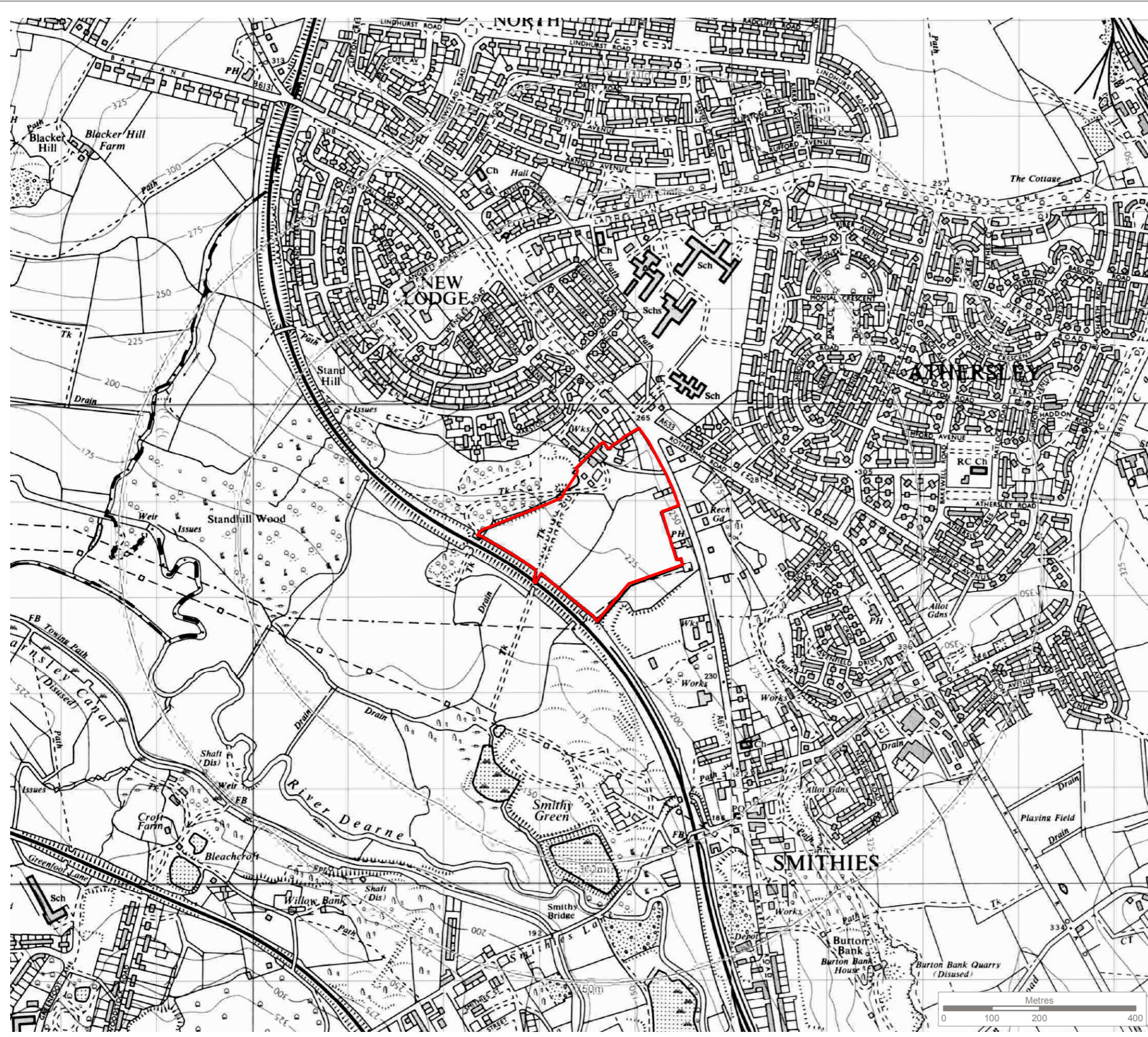
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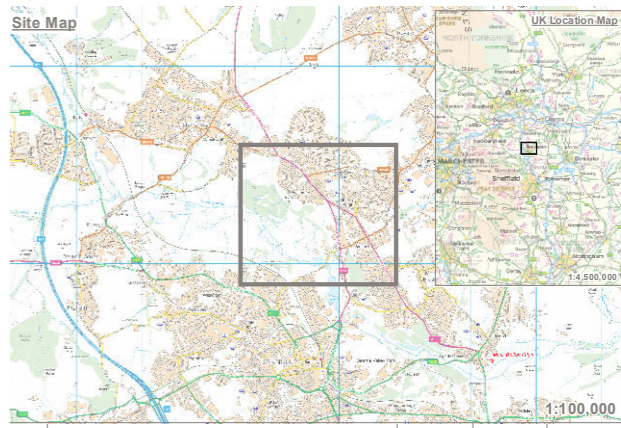




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