

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



LS Archaeology

Land to the South of New Smithy
Avenue, Thurlstone
South Yorkshire



December 2016

Site	Land to the South of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone
Site Codes	NA
County	South Yorkshire
NGR	SE 23195 03810
Planning Application No	Pre planning
Development	Housing
Date of Issue	30/12/2016
Site Dates	NA
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 The logo for LS Archaeology features a stylized blue and green geometric shape above the text 'LS Archaeology' in a blue sans-serif font.	

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SUMMARY

A new housing development is proposed on the land south of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire, consisting of approximately 21 dwellings, including means of access, over an area of 0.9 hectares. This desk-based assessment aims to evaluate all the known archaeological, historical and land use information in order to assess the impact that the new development could have on any archaeological assets on this land in accordance with the government policy (NPPF).

As a result, this desk-based assessment concludes that the development of the site will have low impact on designated assets. The assembled evidence suggests there may be potential for the presence of archaeological, most likely dating to the medieval periods.

The limited evidence for past activity need not necessarily reflect a genuine lack of activity in the past but a lack of evidence; this may reflect poor conditions for the development of crop or soil marks indicating past activity or lack of chance discovery or levels of past interest within the area concerned.

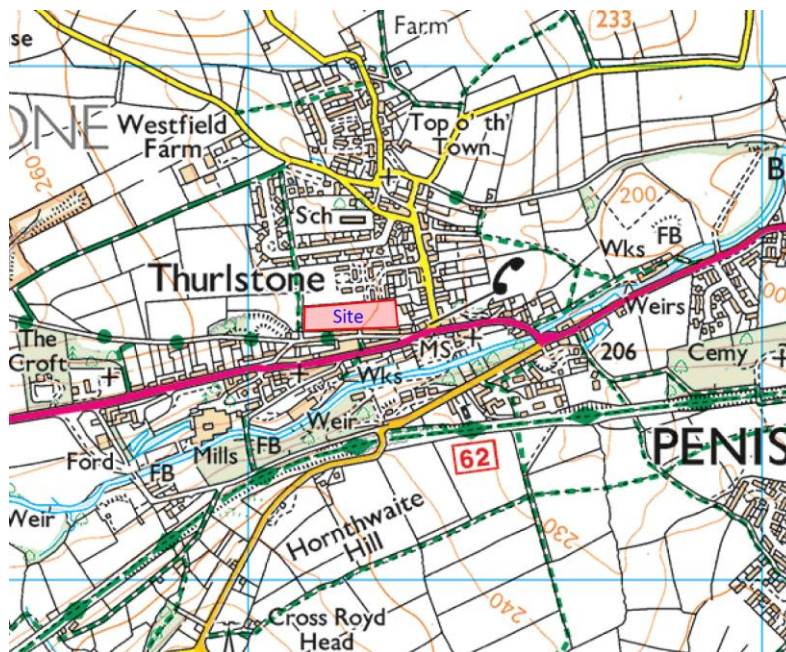


Figure 1: Proposed development area (in red).Image from Street Map.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development area, examined by this desk-based assessment, measures approximately 0.9 hectares in extent. The site is located, to the west of White House Farm, set between the New Smithy Avenue development to the north and a set of private houses to the south (fronting High Bank); to the west it is bounded by open fields and a small woodland formerly a site of a quarry. The site is centered at SE 23195 03810.

Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners, acting on behalf of Mr. Phil Mullins, appointed LS Archaeology to establish the significance of the sites known buried heritage and the likely impact of the development upon it.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), and an inspection of the site, with examination of published and unpublished records and a map regression exercise. These were undertaken by Luigi Signorelli BA MA and Donna McCallay BSC, between 19th and 30th December 2016.

In addition, following the government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework 2012) this document combines all the available archaeological, historic, and topographic information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The **study area** consists of the proposed development and land within a **1 km** buffer around its footprint. The assessment has been based on the analysis of any Historic Environment Record (HER), and other evidence referenced in the South Yorkshire Archaeological Services Archive, which includes, reports and database entries.

A preliminary consultation was held with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Record Officer and Barnsley Library Archive, who facilitated access to all the data. Reference was also made to the document 'Archaeology Scoping Study of Potential Site Allocations', Wessex Archaeology 2015 which was produced after the Development Services team at Barnsley MBC commissioned this organisation to undertake a survey of preferred sites for new development. The development area was within this survey reference: SAF21.



Figure 2: Site plan showing in details the new proposed development area (drawing from MPJ Design Associates Ltd)

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Currently vacant land, the proposed site consists of one field set between an open field and small woodland (former quarry - to the west), the housing development of New Smithy Avenue (to the north) White House Farm (to the east) and a set of cottages fronting High Bank to the south. Access to the site is from an existing vehicular entrance point off New Smithy Avenue. Pedestrian access can also be obtained from White House Farm.

The field is of a rectangular shape in plan gradually slopes on a south-southeast direction, with the ground level measuring circa 231 m AOD to the north, and 297 m AOD to the south.



Figure 3: Proposed development area (in red). Image from Google Earth.

3. GEOLOGY

No recorded drift geology of the site has been available.

The Bedrock Geology consists of:

- The sedimentary bedrock consisting of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, did form approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period
- The setting on which these rocks formed were in marginal coastline plains with lakes and swamps periodically inundated by sea: or estuaries and deltas, and shallow seas.

No alluvial or other superficial deposits are indicated to be present on the site.

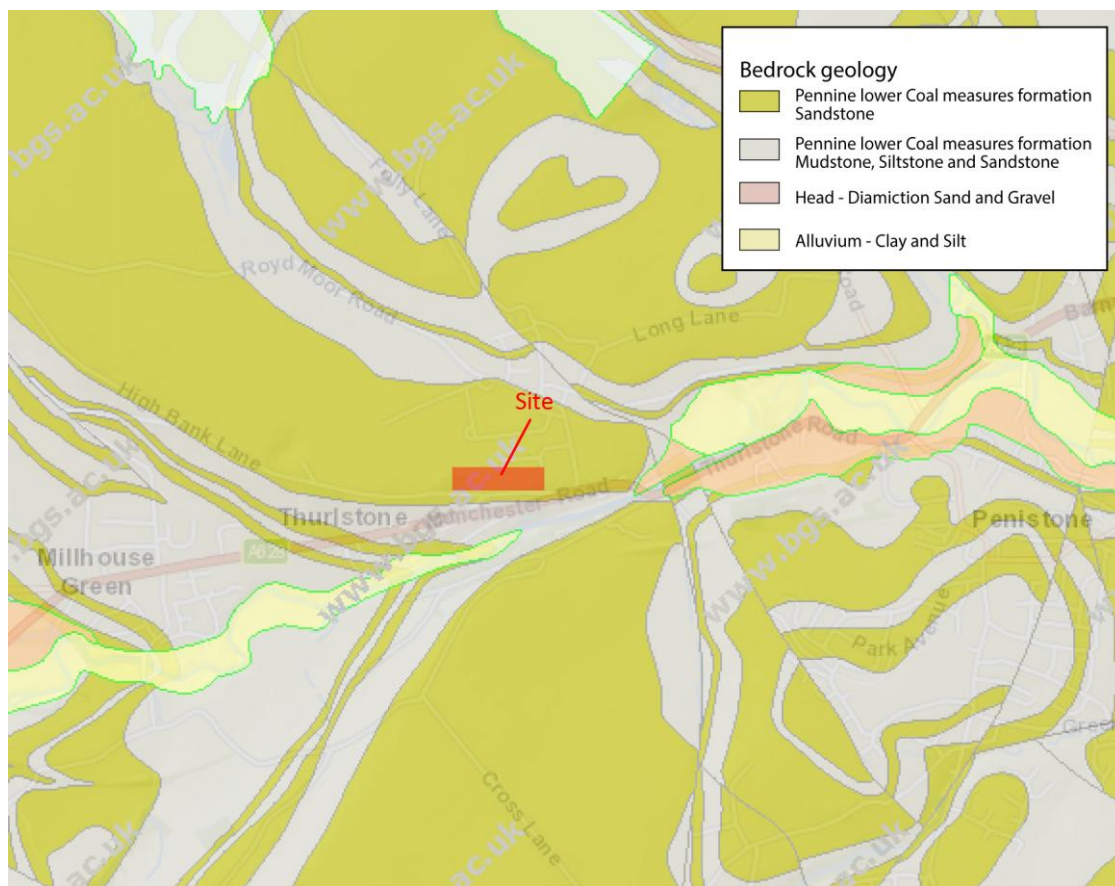


Figure 4: Geological Map of Thurlstone area with the development area highlighted in red, (from the British Geological Survey Map).

4. STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

NATIONAL POLICY

The previous national planning policy relating to heritage and archaeology - Planning Policy Statement, PPS 5 - which built upon Planning Policy Guidance PPG16 - was replaced in March 2012 by Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Section 12 of the NPPF; 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance on the treatment of heritage assets.

Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned.

Paragraph 128 of Section 12 states: Planning decision should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised and where the loss of a heritage asset is considered justified, the developer is required to 'record and advance understanding' of the heritage asset before it is lost.

Paragraph 129 also states in determining application, local planning authorities should require an application to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting...

In Annex 2 of the NPPF heritage assets are defined as: a building, monument, site, place, and an area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, which includes designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local Planning Authority.

ANNEX 2 OF THE NPPF DEFINED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AS:

A heritage asset that holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

ANNEX 2 DEFINED HERITAGE ASSETS AS:

- World Heritage Sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Protected Wreck Sites
- Registered Park and Gardens
- Registered Battlefields
- Conservation Areas

ANNEX 2 DEFINED SIGNIFICANCE AS:

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

In brief, the government policy provides a framework to protect national important designated heritage assets, the setting for such designations and provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.

5. REGIONAL POLICY GUIDANCE

Although there is no regional plan for South Yorkshire, the '*Yorkshire, the Humber & the North East regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process*', document is adhered to throughout.

The intention of the document '*is to help improve standards of archaeological work in the Yorkshire & the Humber and the North East Regions and to establish a consistent approach for the benefit of archaeological contractors, consultants, and developers who are funding the work as well as to the historic environment*'.

6. LOCAL POLICY GUIDANCE

Local policy guidance can be found in Barnsley Councils Core Strategy 2010 Publication. In relation to the Historic Environment, it states:

CORE STRATEGY 30, CSP 30

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

- *the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas*
- *the character and/or appearance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings*
- *the character and/or appearance of Listed Buildings and their settings (including any locally listed buildings)*
- *archaeological remains of national importance and their settings*
- *the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens*

Barnsley has many important features which reflect its cultural history. In particular it has an important legacy of buildings and structures associated with its industrial past relating to coal

mining, metalworking, textiles and glass making. Another notable feature of Barnsley is its high quality 18th and 19th Century designed landscapes, including the Grade I (1) 116 Core Strategy Publication Version 7 . Core Policies Stainborough Park (Wentworth Castle). The historic environment and its heritage assets is a valuable resource which, once lost, can never be replaced. It contributes to our local distinctiveness, our sense of history and quality of life.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments are important sites and monuments given legal protection by being placed on a list (or schedule). They include a wide range of archaeological sites, but must be deliberately created structures, features or remains. They are not always ancient or visible above ground and can range from prehistoric standing stones and medieval castles, to more recent results of human activity such as collieries and wartime pillboxes. Such nationally important remains should be preserved in situ.

Conservation areas are a valuable way of protecting and improving parts of towns and villages with special historic character. We are preparing Conservation Area Character statements for all designated conservation areas. We will consider the designation of further Conservation Areas or the amendment of the boundaries of existing Conservation Areas as appropriate in the future.

The Government maintains a list of buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest. They make an important contribution to the built environment and are part of our heritage. Listed buildings cannot be replaced so we will always try to protect and conserve them. A successful grant scheme in the Borough has helped the refurbishment and improvement of a number of historic and Listed Buildings. In addition we will prepare a list of buildings and structures which are of local interest. Those of higher merit will be submitted to English Heritage to be considered as additions to the schedule of listed buildings and given statutory protection.

Archaeological remains are physical evidence of human activity. In many cases, they only survive hidden under the ground. They are important because they provide us with information about the past and so contribute to national identity, education, leisure and tourism. In Britain, they are the only source of knowledge for many periods in our past. Once remains are destroyed, the information they hold is lost forever. They are often vulnerable to damage and destruction.

There are many archaeological sites and finds in Barnsley and information on these is held in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (maintained by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service). Some sites are scheduled by the government because of their archaeological importance (see Scheduled Ancient Monuments above) and should be preserved in situ. There may also be some sites of local importance which are also worth preserving.

The government produces a register of gardens and other land of special historic interest. They may include town parks, former estate land and cemeteries. In some cases these sites are an important part of the local landscape and accessible to the public. Barnsley has a Grade I (1) registered park in Stainborough Park (Wentworth Castle) whose historic layout, features and ornaments are of exceptional interest. Four other parks and gardens 117 Core Strategy Publication Version 7 . Core Policies are Grade II (2) which are of special interest. It is important to ensure that the historic features, both built and natural, and the character of these sites are fully recognised in development proposals so that we can protect them.

More detailed policies regarding development affecting the historic environment will be set out in the Development Sites and Places DPD and the relevant designations will be shown on the accompanying Proposals Maps.

7. METHODOLOGY

The historical and archaeological background has been researched through consultation of sources including a search of the surviving documents and cartographic evidence (in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). A walk over survey of the whole site by LS Archaeology occurred during December 2016.

During the production of this document the following persons/departments were consulted via telephone conversation and site visit:

- Andy Lines and Zac Nellist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- South Yorkshire Archaeology Site and Monuments Archive
- Barnsley District Council Archive (library)

8. AIMS OF THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The principal aims of this Heritage Assessment are:

- To Identify known cultural heritage and archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed development;
- To identify areas within the application boundary with the potential to contain any previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- To propose appropriate mitigation measures which could be built into the development proposals to avoid , reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified;
- To assess the acceptability of the development proposals with respect to cultural heritage and archaeology in relation to local plan policies and national planning guidance.

VALUING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The criteria used to assign a value to the archaeological resource are based on those outlined in the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07 (2007).

The potential archaeological value of the development site on land to the south of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone is, according to the criteria in this table, **Low.**

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Listed Buildings (including proposed buildings).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Table 1: Criteria for assigning a value to the archaeological resource

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

The extent of any likely impacts is set out in the table below. It is worth noting that the impacts can be either negative or beneficial and direct or indirect. The criteria for the impacts are taken from Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (2007).

The impact of the development at the site is **Moderate.**

Impact	Description
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No change

Table 2: Criteria for assessing the magnitude of the impacts of the proposed development

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

An assessment of the significance of the effects of the development on the archaeological resource can be reached by combining the assessments of value (Table 2) and development impact (Table 3) using a matrix similar to that in DMRB (2007, 5/6).

Value	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Magnitude of Impact						

Table 3: Significance of Effects Matrix

Based up the above criteria the magnitude of impact of the development area is Slight.

BUILT HERITAGE, DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND NON DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Built heritage consists of all aspects of the man-made historic environment such as houses, factories, commercial buildings, places of worship, cemeteries, monuments and built infrastructure such as roads, railways and bridges; physically created places such as gardens, mining sites; and other places of historical significance such as archaeological sites.

A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

Local planning authorities may identify non-designated heritage assets. These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as 'locally listed'.

BURIED HERITAGE

The buried Heritage (archaeology) has been considered through the Desk Based Assessment. A list of the Historic Environment Record (HER) is provided in Appendix 1. This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence provided by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for the study site and a zone 1km in extent surrounding its boundaries. Details of works can be found in the Event Report below.

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

8. VISIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Thurlstone is a village and civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The village is set on a hill, located on the north side of the River Don, about 1.5km west of Penistone, 11km southwest of Barnsley town and 20km North West of Sheffield.

The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 1km around the perimeter of the area of the proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts. These results were used to inform a more detailed study of the development area.

Known sites, finds and monuments within the study area are listed at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and full records of these were supplied to support this archaeological assessment. The following table summarises the amount of records within 1km of the development site. A full detailed list of these records can be found in Appendix 1.

Sites and Monuments Record by Type	Amount of Records
Events	11
Monuments	7
Scheduled	0
Historic Environment Characterisation (including listed buildings)	70

Table 4: Indicating total counts of Sites and Monuments records depending on type

The table below summarizes the current visibility of archaeological sites within the **study area** and the predicted likelihood of further discovery.

Period	Visibility	Presence/Absence	Likelihood of further discovery
Earlier Prehistory	Absent	Absent	Negligible
Iron Age	Absent	Absent	Negligible
Roman	Absent	Absent	Negligible
Early Medieval	Moderate- Toponymic Evidence Thurlstone 'Anglo Saxon 'tun' Old Danish 'Thurlf', topographic	Present	Moderate
Medieval	Moderate- maps, documentation, topographic	Present	Moderate
Post-Medieval	Good- maps, documentation, buildings, aerial photographs	Present	Negligible
Unknown Date	Absent	Absent	Absent

Table 5: Table of Visibility

CONSERVATION AREAS

There are 18 conservation areas in Barnsley and Thurlstone is one of this group. Eleven listed buildings are situated in the Thurlstone Conservation Area as indicated on the Barnsley Planning and Transportation Service Map 2007, some of these being individual structures other may consist of a small number of terrace houses listed as one specific group. The conservation area of Thurlstone is succinctly described in the *Barnsley Development Sites and Places Consultation Draft 2012*:

The Conservation Area is 7 miles east of Barnsley and can roughly divided into two parts. One representing old Thurlstone high above Manchester Road stretching along Towngate and Ingbirchworth Road to the north, and the other along Manchester Road and the area backing onto Plumpton Mills (developed during the 19th Century). The old village area contains a number of 17th and 18th Century houses, with locally characteristic weavers' windows inserted during the 19th Century. The textile industry was the mainstay of the village up until the early part of the 19th Century. The conservation area is dominated by sandstone (often stained black) built properties frequently characterized by long rows of upper floor windows. Roofing material is predominantly stone slate, along with grey slate and Welsh slate. Properties tend to be residential, but there are a number of small commercial properties as well as large industrial units. The village has undergone some infill development over recent years, along with an amount of encroachment from relatively new developments around Smithy Drive and Westfield Avenue.

The southern and eastern edge of the development site adjoins the boundary of the Thurlstone Conservation Area.

The new proposed development will have a neutral impact on a the Conservation Area.



Figure 5: Map showing the Thurlstone conservation area in yellow, and site location in red

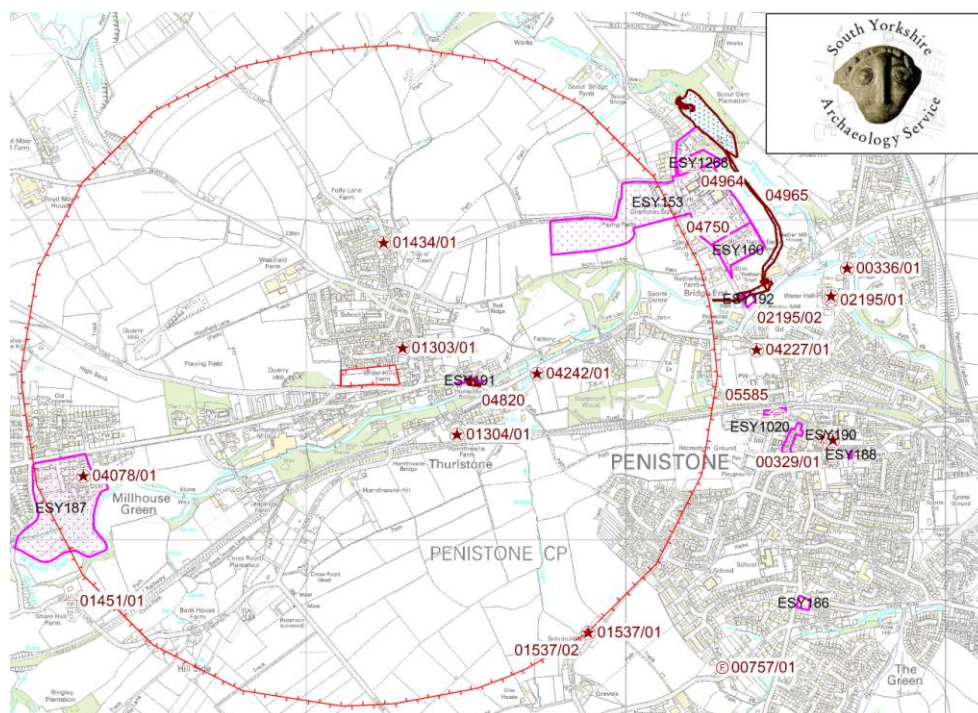


Figure 6: Map showing the distribution of the Monuments, Events and Scheduled Monuments (in red) records, (South Yorkshire Archaeology Services)

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

No scheduled monuments/areas are present within the boundaries of the study area.

The new proposed development will have a neutral impact on a scheduled monument.

EVENT REPORT

Eleven Event Reports have been identified within the study area and these are listed within Appendix 1. These events have mostly occurred outside the immediate vicinity of Thurlstone and are related to industrial archaeology: mostly standing buildings. For example there was extensive monitoring and recording of works carried out at the Eckland Umbrella Works (ESY187) with regard to potential evidence of the earlier 18th century paper mill. As at Nether Mill Farm (CS Archaeology 2016 ; Wardell Armstrong 2016) where subsequent excavation led to earlier building foundations being exposed and recorded.

Other investigations carried out include Hoyle Mill, Thurlstone (Richardson and Denison 2006) Penistone Grammar School, Penistone (ESY 153) and Stone Bridge Thurlstone (ESY 191) also.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISATION

The Historic Environment Character data and the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2007) suggest that the Site is within an area of Nucleated Rural Character and comprises of enclosed land: Crofts 1066-2003 some industrial: craft industry 1700-2003 with residential: burgage plots 1066-1699. The historic core of Thurlstone lies mostly to the east of Towngate where there is good existing evidence of the earlier medieval origins of the village including structures and town layout. Unfortunately to the west of Towngate the earlier medieval cruck buildings and associated burgage plots/strip fields were replaced around 1960 with modern housing. The new proposed development will be located to the west of Towngate adjacent to the already existing modern housing scheme, New Smithy Drive.

The new proposed development will have a neutral impact on the Historic Environment Character.

MONUMENT REPORT

There are seven monuments within the study area for which all are classified as Grade II listed buildings. More details of these can be seen in the Appendix 1 however to summarise the general character of the structures are twofold. The majority are medieval cruck style buildings and barns (MSY4747, MSY4500, MSY4501 and MSY4643) and the others are 18th-19th century mills (MSY4501, MSY6695 and MSY6858). The monuments date from the medieval 15th century to the post medieval mid 19th century. The closest monument to the development site lies approximately 50m north

north east and is not visible due to already existing modern housing. The other monuments are located at least 300metres to 1km away from the development site.

The new proposed development will have a neutral impact on the existing Monuments.

LISTED BUILDINGS REPORT

26 Listed Buildings are present within the study area; 8 being located within the immediate vicinity of Thurlstone. Of these, more locally listed buildings, the majority are located across Towngate road to the east of the development site. There are no listed buildings adjoining any part of the site. The buildings are all Grade II listed and their types, by quantity are displayed below.

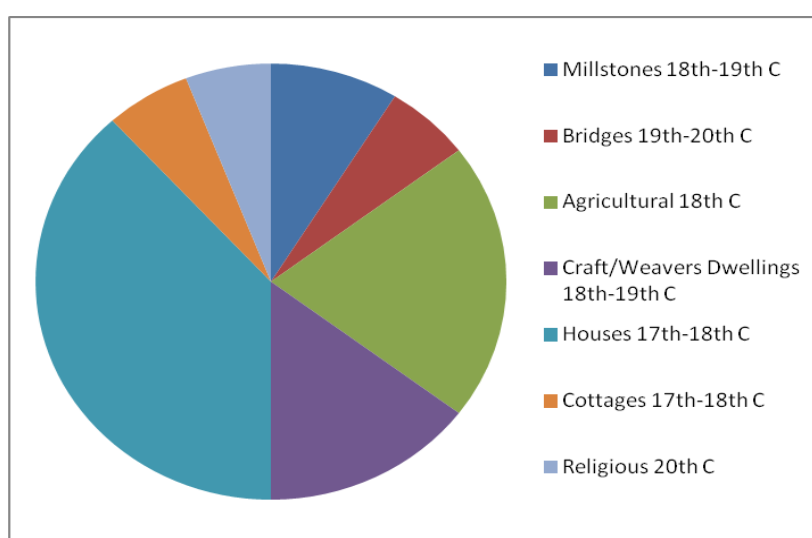


Table 6: Grade II listed buildings and their types by quantity within the 1km study zone

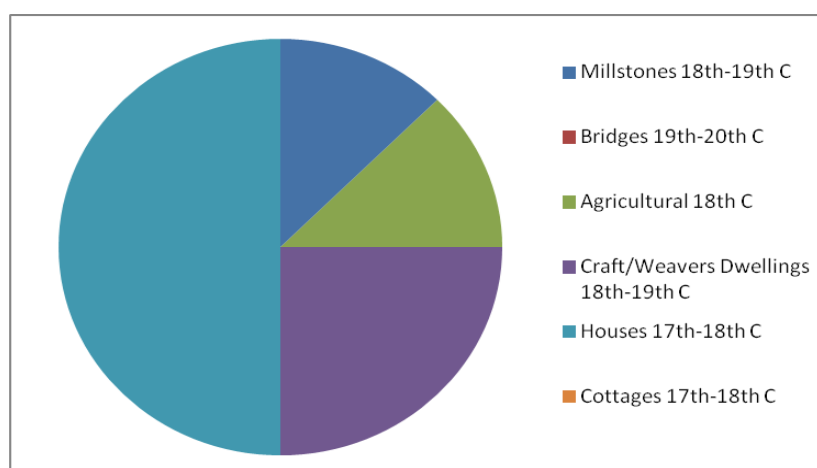


Table 7: Grade II listed buildings and their types by quantity within the immediate vicinity of Thurlstone

The new proposed development will have a neutral impact on the existing listed buildings.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the study area is summarised below. Based upon the evidence within the study zone some judgments regarding the potential archaeological assets within the development area have been indicated. The archaeological potential refers to the possibility of this period being present within the development area. The archaeological significance refers to the potential value of any assets as defined in DMRB (2007) Table 1.

TOPONYMIC HISTORY

Thurlstones toponymic history and sources are displayed in the table below.

Turulfestune, Turolueston	1086	Domesday Book. Also Domesday Book translated by R. H. Skaife (Yorkshire Archaeological Journal xiii, xiv, separately reprinted, London 1896; also in Victoria County History <i>of Yorkshire</i> , vol. ii).
Thurueleston	1246	Assize Rolls (unpublished) in the Public Record Office: for Yorkshire, nos. 1040-1139.
Thurleston(e)	1286 - 1504	Yorkshire Deeds, A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, Yorkshire Inquisitions post mortem, Index to the Charters and Rolls in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, Nomina Villarum 1316 (Surtees Society 49). Yorkshire Feet of Fines 1190-9
Thurlaston	1301	Yorkshire Deeds
Thurliston	1326	Yorkshire Deeds, A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds
Dhurleston'	1379	Poll Tax Returns, 1379 (YAJ v-vii).
Thurston	1569	Material for the History of Wincobank from the Wheat Collection, ed. T. Walter Hall, Sheffield 1922.

PREHISTORIC 8000BC TO 43BC BRONZE (AGE 5000BC TO 800 BC - IRON AGE 800BC TO 43AD)

There is no evidence of historical/archaeological assets related to Prehistoric activity within the study area

Archaeological Potential: Low

Archaeological Significance: Unknown

ROMANO-BRITISH 43AD TO 410AD

There is no evidence of historical/archaeological assets related to Prehistoric activity within the study area

Archaeological Potential: Low

Archaeological Significance: Unknown

POST ROMAN MEDIEVAL 410 AD TO 1601AD (SAXON 410AD TO 800AD - VIKING 800AD TO 1066AD - MEDIEVAL 1066AD TO 1601AD)

The medieval village of Thurlstone was in existence by the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey. At this time the village was likely to have been a small settlement, or more likely an isolated farmstead which may have been located at the site known as the 'Top O' th' Town' (HSY291) which is set high on a spur to the north of the village (Hey, 2002).

Thurlstones name suggests links to the Saxon period given that it may be comprised from the Anglo-Saxon 'tun' and Old Danish 'Thurulf' which was a personal name. In his 2002 book '*A History of Penistone and District*', Hey suggests that the area may have been taken over by a Viking lord who would have superseded any existing native settlement. This could indicate an earlier presence of a settlement, most likely a farmstead, due to the description of the land as open moorland grazing as shown on Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire 1771.

Thurlstones origins in the medieval period can be traced back, to the earliest, to 1068 whereby it lay in lands (Honour of Pontefract) granted to Ilbert de Lacy, 1st Baron Pontefract by William the Conqueror as thanks for his support during the Harrying of the North: the systematic assault of the north to enable William to take control. Thurlstone, being 8,116 acres in size was the largest manor and township in Penistone parish and lay within the southern region of the Honour of Pontefract. (Hey, 2002).

Thurlstone formed part of a large tract of land gifted during the Norman period of 1086. However the toponymic evidence may suggest even earlier origins of a farmstead, settlement to at least 800AD and likely earlier. Further evidence of the settlement of Thurlstone's development is seen in Jeffery's Map of Yorkshire suggesting that by 1771 a more formal village structured around a central area had been established.

A more detailed discussion of the development sites location in relation to land use and cartographic evidence of Thurlstone will follow in the map regression analysis below.

Archaeological Potential: Moderate

Archaeological Significance: local

POST MEDIEVAL 1601 TO PRESENT

At some point, although uncertain until the Parliamentary Enclosures Map of 1815, land in and around Thurlstone was enclosed as burgages, strip fields and piecemeal enclosures (see Map Regression below).

The development of Thurlstone as an important part of the West Riding woolen district can be seen in the village's historic character. 18th to 19th weaver's cottages were constructed along both the east and west of Towngate then expanding north and south.

Some good 18th century examples still exist (HSY282, HSY281). Toponymic evidence also highlights the weaving industry in the aptly named 'Tenter Hill' which is the location of a row of early 19th century weavers cottages- the term tenters relating to the structure 'Tenter Frames' used to dry and stretch woven cloth (HSY6136).

The 1806 militia returns for Thurlstone show that the dominant occupations are those associated with the textile industry. Records suggest that there were 40 weavers, 21 clothiers, 18 labourers as compared to 4 farmers.

Population growth and associated village development linked to industry shaped the characteristic of Thurlstone. After the growth linked to the weaving industry came more expansion, this time associated with water and mills. The growth of the village spread north and along the valley which the River Don flows and more 19th century housing was created to support the ever increasing mill industries as well as lodgings for those working on the construction of the nearby railway- Manchester to Sheffield route in 1845.

The mill industries in the immediate vicinity of Thurlstone village:

- Corn Mill (MSY12378) last used in 1850 and now demolished.
- Thurlstone Paper Mill (MSY6695) producing paper from at least 1770 until its sale in 1860. It subsequently became the Eckland Bridge Umbrella Works 1886.
- Hornthwaite Corn Mill (HSY276) 18th-19th centuries.
- Oil Mill (HSY296) producing linseed oil by 1770 then cloth production by 1845.P
- Pheonix Works (HSY6025) produced blacking since 1863.
- The Old Dye Mill (hSY6134) mid 18th century then a steam cloth and scribbling mill in 1854 culminating as a joiners yard and undertakers 1889.

Archaeological Potential: Low

Archaeological Significance: local

9. MAP REGRESSION

The earliest map available relating to the site is the 1771 Thomas Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire. The overlaid map below shows the new proposed development site (in red), occupying an area which consists of unenclosed land most likely used for grazing.



Figure 7: Thomas Jeffrey's 1771 map of Yorkshire

A more detailed map available of Thurlstone is the 1815, Parliamentary Enclosures Map. On this map White House Farm appears to be to the immediate east of the site, to the south the site is flanked by High Bank Lane and its few cottages. The Cottage Bakery to the south east, at the corner of High Bank and Towngate and to the north and west open fields dedicated to agriculture activity.

This map also shows that the study area occupies part of the southern end of a set of burgages/strip fields extending westwards from the houses fronting Towngate.



Figure 8: 1815 Parliamentary Enclosures Map

At the time of the 1853 first edition Ordnance Survey map, the development site remains under agricultural regime.

However by this time Thurlstone shows the influences of the industrial revolution, with several mills erected along the northern side of the river Don, and the 1845 Manchester to Sheffield railway running south of the village.

By the early 19th century, a sandstone quarry appears to have been opened, to the west of the village along High Bank Lane.

The more defined domestic strip fields/burgages can be observed to the east of Towngate as compared to the west.



Figure 9: First edition Ordnance Survey 1854 map

No major changes appear to have taken place between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1907 shows that most of the strip fields/burgages and larger enclosed field have remained much the same as shown on the 1815 Parliamentary Enclosures Map. In contrast the development site has now been divided into two small rectangular fields, most likely with hedge/dry stone wall boundaries (these can be seen on the 1966 aerial photographs below).

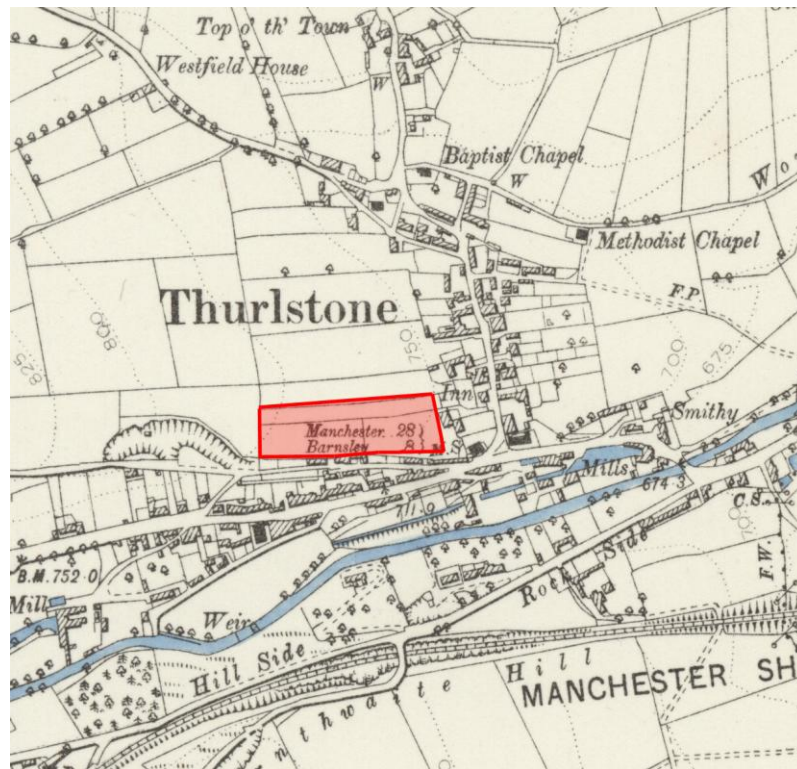


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 1894 map



Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 1907 map

Sometime within the early 20th century a greenhouse / barn appears to have been erected within the eastern section of the study area. On the 1931 and 1948 OS Maps, this dwelling looks to be within a square enclosure, most likely to be a boundary wall.



Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1931 map.



Figure 13: Ordnance Survey 1948 map.

By the middle of the 1960's, as shown on the 1966 aerial photograph below, the green-house/barn is not in place anymore. What is visible are the footprints of two track-ways leading west and north from the footings of the former dwelling. In addition, the aerial photograph shows the New Smithy housing development taking place within the fields north of the site.



Plate 1: 1966 Meridean Aerial photograph of Thurlstone with the study area outlined in red.

The boundary walls that divide the three fields within the study area appears to have been removed some time between 2003 and 2009, when the three fields are amalgamated into one single plot of land.

10. SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on the 20th December 2016 to assist with the assessment of the setting. The aim of the site walkover was to assess the site for the presence of any aboveground previously unrecorded heritage assets.



Plate 2: View of the eastern boundary wall, looking north



Plate 3: Remains of a dry stone wall abutting the eastern boundary wall

The fields are vacant land. A dry stonewall bounds the field to the east, north and south. To the west, the site boundary consists of a wooden paneled fence, that follows on the same alignment and replaces the former boundary wall. Some of the remains of this wall are still visible in places at ground level.



Plate 4: View of the site looking west south-west



Plate 5: View of the site looking west

To the north the site bounds with the New Smithy housing development, whereas, the eastern boundary consists of a land adjacent to White House Farm, to the south the site is adjacent to the

gardens of the Cottage Bakery and the cottages fronting High Bank. To the west, the site bounds a large open field, which is also the former location of a sandstone quarry.



Plate 6: Concentration of sandstone blocks located to the northeast corner of the site



Plate 7: View of the site looking east north-east

Aside from the boundary dry stonewall no above ground archaeological assets were visible. Although a small raised area with a concentration of large and medium sandstone blocks, located towards the northeast side of the site could be interpreted as the former site of the early 20th century greenhouse, shown on the 1931 and 1948 Ordinance Survey Maps.



Plate 8: View of the western boundary fence, also showing the remains of the former dry stone wall



Plate 9: View of the site looking east



Plate 11: View of the site looking southeast



Plate 10: View of the site looking south



Plate 12: Modern dry stone boundary wall of White House Farm garden located within the southeast corner of the new development site

11. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

The study of the proposed development area indicates that the impact of the development of the site on designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade II and I* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields) is neutral.

This desk-based assessment takes into consideration the possibility of undiscovered archaeological assets and states that there is low potential for evidence from the Prehistoric, Romano-British and post medieval periods.

There is a moderate potential for archaeological evidence from the medieval periods due to the undisturbed nature of the development site and its proximity to the medieval core of Thurlstone.

12. CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land approximately 0.9 hectares in extent to the south of New Smithy Avenue, Thurlstone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

In accordance with government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Present evidence suggests that any archaeological assets that may be identified through any form of investigation (i.e. strip map recording / watching brief evaluation) is likely to be solely of local archaeological interest.

Luigi Signorelli BA MA
LS Archaeology
December 2016

13. RESOURCES APPROACHED

Archaeological Data Service - ads.ahds.ac.uk

Barnsley District County Record Office

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

<http://consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal/development/planning/dsap/dsap?pointId=s1341840320347>

English Heritage: The National Heritage List for England - list.english-heritage.org.uk

<https://finds.org.uk/> http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-888-1/dissemination/pdf/eddennis1-45884_1.pdf

Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Historic Environment Record Officer, South Yorkshire Archaeology department

<http://www.lner.info/co/NER/MDR/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

National Library of Scotland <http://www.nls.uk/>

<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/>

<http://placenames.org.uk/search>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

1966 - 1969 West Riding Survey – Meridian Airmaps

14. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Thomas Jeffrey's 1771 map of Yorkshire

1815 Parliamentary Enclosures Map

First edition Ordnance Survey 1854 map

Ordnance Survey 1894 map

Ordnance Survey 1907 map

Ordnance Survey 1931 map

Ordnance Survey 1948 map

15. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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C.S. Archaeology (2008); *Archaeological Building Recording: The Netherfield Annex to the Penistone Grammar School, Penistone*

C.S. Archaeology (2010); *Archaeological Building Recording at Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire*

CS Archaeology (2016); *Nether Mill Store and Kiln, Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record*

Department of Roads and Transport (2007); *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07*.

Hey. D. (2002); *A History of Penistone and District*.

Hey. D. (2013); *Townfields, Royds and Shaws: The Medieval Landscape of a Penine Town*. Northern History Vol. 50. Iss. 2.

Hey.D (2015); *A History of South Yorkshire*

Historic England (2015); *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1-3*.

Historic England (2016); *Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management Historic England Advice Note 1*.

Northern Archaeological Associates (2005); *Eckland Bridge Works, Manchester Road, Millhouse Green: Desk Based Assessment*

Richardson.S & Denison.E (2006); *Hoyle Mill, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire: Enhanced Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Sheffield City Council (2007); *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project Part III: Barnsley Character Zone Descriptions Barnsley Character Zone*.

Sheffield Libraries Archives and Information (2014) ; *Sources for the Study of the English Civil War (1642 - 1651)*.

Smith A.H (1961); *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Part 1* (EPNS 30)

Wardell Armstrong (2016); *Archaeological Excavation Report: Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, Barnsley*.

Wessex Archaeology (2015); *Archaeology Scoping Study of Potential Site Allocations*.

APPENDIX 1

SITE AND MONUMENTS RECORD TABLES

Event Data

EvUID	Event Name	Description	Organisation	Location
ESY187	Millhouse Green, Sheffield: Historic Building Report	Desk-based assessment of the Eckland Bridge Umbrella Works. The Eckland Bridge Umbrella Works were constructed on the site of a former paper mill in 1866. The site was originally owned by local steelmaker Samuel Fox, but was subsequently taken over by Hoyland and Hayward in 1875. Hoyland became the sole proprietor in 1880, at which point he purchased Burkes House as an onsite residence. The site developed throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, evidenced by both the surviving fabric and cartographic documents. The works were originally water-powered, but later converted to steam and finally to electricity. A fire in the 1980s led to the loss of many historic structures, and the subsequent erection of modern corrugated steel buildings. The present site includes the historic umbrella works to the south, and Burkes House and a range of farm buildings to the north.	Scott Wilson	Millhouse Green, Sheffield
ESY187	Eckland Bridge Works, Manchester Road, Millhouse Green: Desk-Based Assessment	With the exception of the millrace, no above ground remains associated with the 18th century paper mill were identified. Based on the results of map regression, the site of the former paper mill buildings was overlain by a modern factory building. The potential for surviving below ground remains needed to be investigated after the demolition and at a minimum, there was a significant potential for remains associated with the power transmission of the mill site, particularly the water wheel pit, to have survived.	NAA	Millhouse Green, Sheffield
ESY187	Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Millhouse Green, Sheffield	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2006. The majority of trenches contained no archaeology with a few containing drains and one revealing a short alignment of postholes.	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Millhouse Green, Sheffield

EvUID	Event Name	Description	Organisation	Location
ESY187	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Millhouse Green, Sheffield	A second evaluation was conducted in May-June 2007. The trenches contained structural remains of the millrace of the former paper mill and drains relating to the recently demolished factory. There were also very small remains of the former mill house from which the area gets its name	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Millhouse Green, Sheffield
ESY191	Thurlstone Bridge, Penistone: Archaeological Watching Brief	Evidence of a stone building	NAA	Thurlstone Bridge, Penistone
ESY153	Archaeological desk-based assessment and Rapid Buildings Appraisal of Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Barnsley	In May 2007, ARCUS were commissioned by Barnsley MBC to undertake a desk-based assessment of Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Barnsley (centred on SE 240 038). The assessment was requested in relation to a planning application for redevelopment at the site and comprised a walk-over survey and rapid buildings assessment, along with documentary and cartographic research. A4 bound report, 22 pages text plus illustrations and colour photographs.	Stenton, M. and Barnes, J.	Penistone Grammar School, Penistone

The following are archaeological events within the study area that either were hard copies at Sheffield Archives or existed online.

2005 Northern Archaeological Associates *Eckland Bridge Works, Manchester Road, Millhouse Green: Desk Based Assessment*

2006 S. Richardson & E. Denison *Hoyle Mill, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire: Enhanced Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

2008 C.S. Archaeology *Archaeological Building Recording: The Netherfield Annex to the Penistone Grammar School, Penistone*

2010 C.S. Archaeology *Archaeological Building Recording at Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire*

2016 Wardell Armstrong *Archaeological Excavation Report: Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, Barnsley.*

2016 CS Archaeology *Nether Mill Store and Kiln, Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record*

Monument Data

PrefRef and Mon UID	Name	Record Type	Summary	Description
01537/01 MSY4747	Medieval Building, Schole Hill Farm, Penistone	Monument	A 17th century reconstructed hall and cross-wing in Penistone, which re-used the original timbers from an earlier hall. Demolished in 1979.	Schole Hill Farm, Old Farmhouse, Penistone. Medieval. Portion of ? 15th century part stone/ part timber framed building incorporated in late 17th century farmhouse. Derelict and partly demolished November 1977. A house which appears to have consisted of a hall with a cross-wing at its south end, having roofs of collared common rafter pairs, without purlins. The wing had stone walls externally but a timber-framed wall towards the hall. The whole building was reconstructed in the 17th century, except for the western half of the cross-wing, re-using the majority of the original rafters. The house had stood derelict for many years, and its remains were demolished in the late 20th century.
4820 MSY1237 8	Site of Old Corn Mill (demolished), Thurlstone	Monument	Site of a corn mill at least in use by 1850 as shown on the OS 1st Edition map.	Site of a corn mill at least in used by 1850 as shown on the OS 1st Edition map.
01303/01 MSY4500	Medieval Cruck Building, Main Street, Thurlstone	Monument	Timber Framed Building	Cruck building, Main Street, Thurlstone. Medieval? References: BAH 123

PrefRef and Mon UID	Name	Record Type	Summary	Description
01304/01 MSY4501	Medieval to Post-Medieval Period Cruck Barn, Thurlstone	Building	A medieval to post-medieval cruck barn in Penistone.	Cruck Barn, Hornthwaite, Thurlstone. Medieval? Owner A. Helliwell, Hornthwaite Farm. References: LBH 7, BAH 99, South Yorkshire Register of Listed Buildings. Hornthwaite Cruck Barn is a building of four bays, with three substantial cruck trusses and external walls of stone. On the west side of the building is a narrow aisle, and on the east of the two northern bays a much wider "aisle" or outshut. A later almost square block of two storeys has been added against the north gable. There are several features which point to a date very late in the cruck-framing tradition.
01434/01 MSY4643	Medieval Cruck House, Thurlstone, Penistone	Monument	HOUSE	Cruck built house, Hill House Farm (36 Ingbirchworth Road) Thurlstone. Possibly a duplicate of 1303.
04242/01 MSY6858	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Barn, Penistone	Monument	BARN	Sandstone or gritstone barn. L-shaped plan. 2 storey. North facing elevation. Features a cart entrance, stone slate roof.

PrefRef and Mon UID	Name	Record Type	Summary	Description
04078/01 MSY6695	Thurlstone Paper Mill (also known as Moorhollows or Moorhall), Penistone	Monument	An industrial period, water powered paper mill on the River Don at Thurlstone.	On the River Don which is now the site of Ecklands Bridge Umbrella works about a mile to the west of Thurlstone. Some of the paper mill buildings are still in place [1992]. Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire shows Paper House; Old Paper Mill and Paper House are shown on the 1854 OS map. The London Gazette records that Thomas Martin, papermaker, late of Thurlstone, was in Rothwell Gaol, Pontefract, as a prisoner for debt in 1748. A local business directory confirms that he had been in business as a paper maker in 1755. A 1770 advertisement of lease lists, 1 engine, 1 vat, 3 iron presses and a large copper. In 1803 -1835 George Brown is recorded as a papermaker. A Fairbank note of 1824 headed 'Hall of the Ickles, George Brown tenant on the place' notes there is a shortage of water in dry seasons. In 1860 the Paper House Estate advertised for sale with a water fall of 18 feet, weir and goit from river to dam adjoining Paper Mill. The Eckland Bridge Umbrella Works was constructed on the site of a former paper mill in 1866. When the site was taken over by William Hoyland and Joseph Hayward in 1875 the works started producing a new design for a self-folding umbrella known as the 'Flexus'. A historic building survey was conducted by Scott Wilson in February 2007. The report concluded that a number of buildings represent the earliest factory buildings on the site with the other structures representing later additions. Prior to the building survey a desk-based assessment was prepared for the site by NAA in 2005. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in September 2006. The majority of trenches contained no archaeology with a few containing drains and one revealing a short alignment of post holes. A second evaluation was conducted in May-June 2007. The trenches contained structural remains of the mill race of the former paper mill and drains relating to the recently demolished factory. There were also very small remains of the former mill house from which the area gets its name.

Historic Environment Characterisation Table

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY14 Enclosed Land, Strip Fields	Folly Lane Enclosed Strips, north of Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Block of fields between Thurlstone and Royd Moor Reservoir with s-curve boundaries. Medieval strip layout is fossilised by the present field boundaries giving significant legibility of the open fields. Around 25% of boundaries have been lost since 1851. Possibly enclosed in the late medieval - early post-medieval period. Possibly as part of the agreed enclosure of the west townfield in 1696 (Hey 1979,73). Folly Lane appears to cut through this pattern of fields from the junction with Norwood Lane up to the crossing over Maze Brook indicating a diversion from the original path layout. The current route of the road is found on OS maps of 1851. From 1540-1851.	Enclosed Land Open Fields 1066 to 1539
HSY15 Water Bodies, Reservoir	Royd Moor Reservoir, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern reservoir. Date from www.yorkshirewater.com (2004). Previously early enclosure with small strips of woodland along the river some of this woodland surviving along northern edge of present reservoir. Northern and Eastern former valley sides occupied by enclosed strip systems on 1851 mapping. Royd Moor side likely to have been moorland. The earliest map evidence of a small reservoir (HSY5984) adjacent to this polygon marked on the 1893 map (Barnsley Corporation Water Works). Legibility of the enclosures is invisible as fully covered by the reservoir. From 1934 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Strip Fields ; Open Fields 1540 to 1933 ; 1066 to 1539
HSY22 Water Bodies, Reservoir	Scout Dike Reservoir, GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH,	Modern reservoir, date (1921) from Shotbolt et al, 2001. Previously piecemeal enclosure of valley below Ingbirchworth with evidence of former strip layout.	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure 1066 to 1920

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
	Barnsley	1851 and 1891 OS maps show pattern of long thin fields with sinuous boundaries along the valley of the Ingbirchworth Dike. Legibility of enclosures now invisible. Polygon contains a former sandstone quarry, Crow Slacks Quarry, which is marked on the 1851 map as active but by 1893 it is disused and shown as rough ground. From 1921 to 2003.	
HSY25 Enclosed Land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private)	Fields around Norwood Lane, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Surveyed Enclosure with semi- regular pattern - probably predates Parliamentary Enclosure locally. Ancient woodland indicated by place name 'Norwood Lane' but no physical evidence so legibility is invisible. From 1750 to 2003.	Woodland Ancient Woodland 1066 to 1749
HSY34 Enclosed Land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private)	Royd Moor Enclosure, GUNTOWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH, Barnsley	Surveyed Enclosure of Royd Moor shown as enclosed on 1816 parliamentary enclosure map. Previously likely to have been Moorland. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region). Now the site of Royd Moor Wind Farm (HSY31). From 1750-2003.	Unenclosed Land Moorland 43 to 1749

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY54 Enclosed Land, Piecemeal Enclosure	Thurlstone Westfield piecemeal enclosures, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Place name 'Westfield Lane' indicates former component of Thurlstone's town fields. Possibly private enclosure. Uncertain mix of common fields. Long thin plots at edges indicate some strip farming giving fragmentary legibility of the medieval fields. Irregularity of fields to centre of the polygon may indicate piecemeal enclosure of waste or assortment of woodland. At southern limit of the polygon is a disused quarry, which was first shown on the 1893 map. From 1540 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Open Fields 1066 to 1539
HSY55 Enclosed land, Strip Fields	Surviving enclosed strips along 'Old Anna' Lane, Thurlstone, PENISTONE,	Enclosed strip field layout which give significant legibility of the medieval fields. Strip layout in South West and North East of this polygon survives well, however, the central fields have undergone amalgamation since 1989. Amalgamation of these fields is current and ongoing. Enclosure may be part of the agreed enclosure of the East Townfield in 1696. From 1540 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Open Fields 1066 to 1539
HSY56 Enclosed Land, Agglomerated Fields	Scout Bridge Prairie fields, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Large erratically bounded fields produced by the amalgamation of blocks of much smaller strip fields in the last quarter of the 20th century. Surviving boundaries retain the shape of the strips so legibility of the medieval landscape is fragmentary. Layout shown in 1851 and largely intact on 1987 1:10000 paper maps. More regular pattern to south in 1851 indicates area of surveyed enclosure of common field. From 1973 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Open Fields 1066 to 1539
HSY57 Extractive, Quarry	Quarry north of Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Quarry of unknown product - appears on OS maps after 1891. Shown on Landline as disused. Fitted within surveyed private enclosure boundaries so legibility is fragmentary. 1891-2003	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure ; Open Fields 1540 to 1890 ; 1066 to 1539

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY254 Enclosed land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private)	Thurlstone Common, Penistone Common and Langsett Common,	Surveyed (probably parliamentary) enclosure of upland moorland. Includes the enclosure of Penistone Common and Race Common, which are part of the 1819 Penistone enclosure award. Evidence of previous type from place name but no legibility visible in current landscape. Jefferys' map of 1775 shows this area as unenclosed land. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to have become moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region). Enclosure date average of that for Thurlstone, Penistone and Langsett in (English, 1985). Route of Hartcliff Road follows the line of the early medieval salt track, which continues towards Doncaster (Hey 1979, 62). The four circular ended fields along Mossley road were an experiment of William Payne, the Lord of Langsett, to provide shelter for livestock from all directions. These were constructed at the time of the parliamentary enclosure (Hey 2002, 77-78). The high stone walls survive well. From 1820 to 2003.	Unenclosed Land Moorland 43 to 1819
HSY263 Enclosed Land, Piecemeal Enclosure	Anciently Enclosed Land around Catshaw Cross, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Small irregular fields showing little organisational pattern. Some clustered around possible deserted farmstead sites. Place names 'Mire Field', 'Carr House' and 'Flash House' indicate the land was boggy and wet (Field 1972). This may indicate that these farms were founded in the early medieval period when there was an increase in the rural population and enclosure of poorer areas of land (Hey 1979, 72). There are no physical reminders of the moorland so legibility is invisible. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of	Unenclosed Land Moorland 43 to 1099

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		environmental evidence in region). From 1100 to 2003.	
HSY269 Industrial, Water Powered Site	Eckland Bridge Works (Hoyland Fox Umbrellas), PENISTONE, Barnsley	Core of Hoyland Fox buildings, which is likely to contain the originally water-powered core of the Eckland Bridge Works. This site's earliest record is in 1755 when it was Thomas Martin's Paper Mill (Schmoller 1992, 113) although it may well have been an older water-powered site before this. It has been the core works of the Hoyland Fox Umbrella company since their patenting of the first successful wire umbrella frame in 1877. The works is now much enlarged and the buildings likely to have been substantially altered. Fragmentary legibility of the earlier water-powered works is given by the surviving goit, or mill race. From 1755 to 2003.	Industrial ; Enclosed Land Water Powered ; Piecemeal Enclosure 1540 to 1754 ; 1066 to 1539
HSY271 Industrial, Other Industry	Plumpton Mills, PENISTONE, Barnsley	General industrial factory complex of large sheds producing industrial blacking (SYFWI & WYFWI 1991: 217). Formerly Water powered site shown on earlier maps as Plumpton Woollen Mills. Thurlstone was a local centre for woollen manufacture in the medieval period but the origin of this mill is uncertain. Only certain trace of water-powered origins is the proximity to the river and	Industrial ; Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed Land Water Powered Site ; Piecemeal Enclosure ; Commons and Greens 1740 to 1928 ; 1700 to 1739

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		the Mill dam in the north west of the polygon. Up until 1989 mapping the mill race and reservoirs were still extant but have now been filled in so legibility of the water-powered site is fragmentary. The 1870s mill building in the north east of the polygon also remains. The mill is shown on the 1816 Thurlstone enclosure award and the land to the south of the mill race is marked as enclosed. This was quite regular enclosure so may be for a relatively late date. Prior to this the land was probably unenclosed commons along the river. From 1929 to 2003.	; 1066 to 1699
HSY273 Residential, Villas/Detached Housing	Windmill Green, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	This was the site of 'Windmill Green' the island of land formed by the race to Thurlstone Corn Mill. This land was used to build a Scribbling mill in 1780 to replace the hand combing of wool. Water powered site survived until 1953 when much of the millrace was filled in and landscaped and the mill was demolished for building material so legibility of the water-powered site is fragmentary. From 1954 to 2004.	Industrial ; Enclosed Land Water Powered Site ; Valley Floor Meadows 1765 to 1953 ; 1066 to 1764
HSY276 Industrial, Water Powered Site	Hornthwaite Corn Mill, Spring Mill and associated cottages, Thurlstone,	These buildings now converted to residential use all have their origin in water-powered industries. See Nicholson (2001, 79-96) Historic legibility is significant although a mill pond which was situated here was filled in in the 1960s and part of the corn mill was demolished when the main road near the bridge was widened. Most of the present buildings date to the 18th and 19th century although references to a corn mill at Hornthwaite can be traced back to at least 1486 (ibid, 91). From 1491 to 2003.	Residential Vernacular Cottages 1066 to 1490

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY281 Industrial, Craft Industry	Older houses at top of Towngate Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Short terraces of vernacular cottages on the fringe of the historic core of Thurlstone. Shown on first edition (1851) map. Almost certainly weavers cottages as early maps show 'Tenters' marked in the open space behind these buildings. This would have been used to stretch and dry the cloth (SYFWI & WYFWI 1991, 217). Possibly were medieval burgage plots previously because of the shape of the plots running perpendicular to the road. Former hedges survive giving partial legibility of this landscape. Now reused as residential properties. From 1721 to 2003.	Residential Burgage Plots 1066 to 1720
HSY282 Industrial, Craft Industry	Handloom weavers cottages along Towngate, Thurlstone, PENISTONE,	These plots are likely to have changed little in their plan form since the first planning of housing along Towngate in the medieval period. The plots are long and narrow and set at right angles to Towngate. Therefore legibility is significant. The buildings on the main frontage are largely 18th century weavers cottages with characteristic mullioned windows giving light to weaving rooms. These buildings are now fully converted into housing. Some 20th century buildings behind the street frontage. Burgage plots now ornamental gardens. The field in the south west of the polygon is marked as containing tenters on the 1851 maps. These would have been used for drying and stretching cloth after it returned from the fulling mill (Hey 2002, 144). From 1700 to 2003.	Residential Burgage Plots 1066 to 1699

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY283 Residential, Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Westfield Avenue and New Smithy Drive, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern Housing built by 1967 maps which, where it joins Towngate, has replaced earlier vernacular housing. The developments are situated within earlier crofts which are aligned at right angles to the main road. This is part of the Medieval plan form of the village with plots running east and west off Towngate. The date when Thurlstone went from a cluster of farmstead to a planned village is uncertain but was probably within the medieval period. It appears that boundary hedges from the earlier landscape have been reused in the later development giving partial legibility of the crofts. From 1960 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Crofts 1066 to 1959
HSY286 Residential, Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Westfield Avenue - (west end) Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Semi detached housing typical of medium density developments of the mid twentieth century. Geometric planning of plot units within a privately enclosed field. Surveyed enclosure is likely to be private enclosure of the former commonly farmed ' Westfield'. Legibility of former enclosure very fragmentary with some field boundaries remaining. From 1960 to 2003.	Enclosed Fields Open Fields 1066 to 1749
HSY287 Institutional, School	Thurlstone Schools, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Thurlstone School. The earliest of these buildings (no12 Royd Moor Road) is shown on the 1st edition OS map as 'Sunday School' and was built in 1751 (SYFWI & WYFWI 1991: 217). Surviving hedges from the former enclosed fields give significant legibility of the medieval plan form of the croft fields. From 1751 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Crofts 1066 to 1750
HSY291 Industrial, Craft Industry	Top O' Th' Town, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Vernacular buildings shown on first edition OS. Possibly the site of early settlement / farmstead around a well. Good likelihood that some buildings are former handloom weavers cottages. Now reused as residential properties. The remains of a medieval building	Residential Vernacular Cottages 1066-1749

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		give significant legibility of earlier settlement. From 1750-2003.	
HSY292 Institutional, Religious (Worship)	Particular Baptist Chapel Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Non-conformist chapel. Date from http://mdbeaumont.home.comcast.net/oldjoseph.html No clear visibility of former burgage plots so legibility is invisible. From 1828 to 2003.	Residential Burgage Plots 1066-1827
HSY293 Residential, Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Towngate, Thurlstone (West side), PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern Housing built by 1967 mapping which, where it joins Towngate, has replaced earlier vernacular housing. It was likely that these 18th century buildings were weaving cottages. The 1851 mapping shows very small buildings on small-shared plots along this side of the road. Prior to the craft industry developments, this land would have been part of the medieval planned village with narrow burgage plots lining Towngate. There were still remaining medieval cruck buildings prior to the construction of the modern housing. The industrial era houses did keep mostly within the former burgage plots however, the modern housing overwrites the plan form of much of the earlier house boundaries. Two 18th century structures do survive in the north of the polygon so legibility is fragmentary. From 1960 to 2003.	Industrial ; Residential Craft Industry ; Burgage Plots 1700 to 1959 ; 1066 to 1699

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY294 Residential, Private Housing Estate	'Palace' estate - Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	First mapped in 1984. Modern estate (possibly 1970s) of detached houses of no less than medium density. Built in blocks which have uniform design although some various 'status' distinctions. Roads named after royal palaces, Kensington, Balmoral, Sandringham and Windsor. Fragmentary legibility of line of previous open field strips in boundaries of estate. Area would have been part of the common westfield. From 1984 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Enclosed land Strip Fields ; Open Fields 1540 to 1983 ; 1066 to 1539
HSY295 Residential, Villas/Detached Housing	Top o' the' town villas Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Large detached villas with grounds built on paddock sites to the north of Thurlstone over the 20th century. Houses follow line of previous road but show little visibility of previous enclosures so legibility is fragmentary. From 1920 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure 1066 to 1919
HSY296 Industrial, water Powered Site	Oil mill, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Nicholson (2001, 99) records the first mill on this site as being built in the 1740s with a ten foot weir (surviving) and a 320 ft tail race (partially surviving). The factory was converted into a mill for the production of linseed oil by crushing flax seeds in the 1770s. Converted to cloth production in 1845 (fulling) and various uses (including battery chicken farming) in the 20th century. It was bought by its current owners, South Yorkshire Home improvements (double glazing). There are no remains of the possible valley floor meadows so legibility is invisible. From 1740 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Valley Floor Meadows 1066 to 1739

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY306 Residential, Terraced Housing	Late 19th century buildings in Millhouse (Green), Thurlstone, PENISTONE,	Ribbon development. Related to the growing industries at Bullhouse mills (HSY267) and (later) Ecklands Bridge Works (HSY269). There was no settlement recorded at Millhouse Green in the medieval period. Settlement follows line of road but shares few boundaries with previous parliamentary enclosure (date from English 1985) so legibility is fragmentary. From 1850 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure ; Commons and greens 1816 to 1849 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY307 Institutional, Civil & Municipal Buildings	Council Offices Millhouse Green, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Council Offices in small detached buildings - Appear on 1931 OS map. Built on an area of regular surveyed enclosure of former commons. Buildings follow earlier road but show little legibility of other field boundaries so legibility of the earlier landscape is fragmentary. From 1931 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Commons and greens 1750 to 1930 ; 1066 to 1749
HSY309 Residential, Villas/Detached	Birks House, Millhouse Green, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Birks house was extended by William Hoyland the founder of Hoyland Fox in 1880. The building is now used for administration. Date from Nicholson (2001, 40). On maps between 1817 and 1854 it is named Paper House and was part of the papermill (Schmoller 1992, 113) which was replaced by the Hoyland umbrella works (HSY269). Shares some boundaries with previous enclosure so legibility is fragmentary. From 1817 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure ; Commons and greens 1700 to 1816 ; 1066 to 1699

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY310 Residential, Private Housing Estate	Hoyland Avenue, Birks Avenue, Croft Drive and Kennedy Close, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Private Housing Estates, first depicted on 1984 OS maps, of mostly detached houses. Built on previously enclosed land which was enclosed before the 1816 Thurlstone parliamentary act. Prior to enclosure was probably an area of common land. The external boundaries of the housing estate correspond with former enclosed fields but there are no internal boundaries remaining so legibility is fragmentary. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region). From 1984 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Moorland 1750 to 1983 ; 43 to 1749
HSY313 Institutional, Religious (Worship)	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Millhouse Green, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Primitive Methodist chapel - first appears 1948 map. Fragmentary legibility of the earlier landscape as the church is built on an earlier road. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region). From 1940 to 2003	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Moorland 1750 to 1939 ; 43 to 1749
HSY314 Industrial, Other Industry	Hoyland Fox works, Millhouse Green, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Expansion of the Umbrella Works of Hoyland Fox since the 1980s OS 1:10000 data. Works has subsumed any previous landscape type so legibility is invisible. Based on Riverside location was probable floodplain. Likely grazing land. From 1984 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Valley Floor Meadows 0 to 1983
HSY315 Enclosed Land, Surveyed Enclosure(Parliamentary/Private)	Land in Millhouse Green, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Surveyed enclosure plots in the centre of Millhouse Green. Shown as enclosed land on 1816 parliamentary enclosure map. Open ground largely unimproved so legibility of unenclosed land is partial. From 1750 to 2003.	Unenclosed Land Common and Greens 1066 to 1749

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY316 Enclosed Land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)	Surveyed Enclosure to the east of Millhouse Green, PENISTONE,	Parliamentary Enclosure part of Thurlstone enclosure award, date from English 1985. ?Common Land before enclosure. No legibility of previous type as land has been fully improved. From 1816 to 2003.	Unenclosed Land Commons and Greens 0 to 1815
HSY321 Enclosed Land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)	Land around Ecklands, Thurlstone Parish, PENISTONE, Barnsley	This land, within which lie a number of small hamlets, is characterised by straight sided enclosure of less regular pattern than the majority of the 19th century parliamentary enclosures of Thurlstone, and straight stretches of enclosure period roads such as Ecklands Long Lane and Liley Lane. Access to Archives records (www.a2a.org.uk) the Crewe Monuments collection (Part 1) at Sheffield Archives, which record references to town fields and crofts around Ecklands from at least the late middle ages until 1807 when document (Shelf. archives ref) CM / 1063 records that "Various parcels of land in open field in Thurlstone called Ecklands Fields which [the undersigned] have agreed to enclose and re-divide." Evidence of a landscape earlier than this 'private' enclosure agreement is retained in the form of the winding lane (variously called Hillside, Hall Parkin and Field Lane at different points in 1851) that connects the hamlets of Ecklands with other older farmsteads such as the 14th - 15th century Shore Hall (SMR PRN 1451). Boundary features and buildings along this route have the potential to predate other roads and structures within the polygon. The sinuous hedgerow boundaries along the valley floor may also predate the 19th century. Running in an east - west orientation across the area is the disused track bed and earthworks of the former Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, built in the 1840s. From 1807 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Open Fields 1066 to 1806

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY5993 Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational, Playing Fields/Recreation Ground	Playing field, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Playing field very modern in construction as shown as fields on the 1987 maps of the area. External boundary matches previous surveyed field boundaries with internal boundaries removed, therefore there is only fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape. From 1988 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure ; Open Fields 1540 to 1987 ; 1066 to 1539
HSY6025 Industrial, Other Industry	Phoenix Works (Blacking), Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Area of large modern industrial sheds which are part of J. Durrans and Co Industrial blacking plant. They have produced blacking in Thurlstone since 1863 (SYFWI & WYFWI 1991, 217). The current structures are quite modern with 1967 maps showing a smaller complex along Saville Lane. The land is shown as enclosed on the 1816 parliamentary award map. The fields are fairly regular however and probably quite late. Prior to this the land was probably commons along the river. There is no legibility of previous industrial buildings or former enclosure. From 1863 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1750 to 1862 ; 1066 to 1749
HSY6026 Residential, Private Housing Estate	Milner Avenue, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern semi-detached and detached housing, built after 1967 mapping, on the edge of Penistone. Boundaries of estate follow previous field boundaries therefore providing fragmentary legibility of enclosed land. Date of enclosure from Thurlstone parliamentary enclosure act (English 1985, 145). Probable common land between Penistone and Thurlstone before that. From 1970 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1969 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY6027 Institutional, Cemetery	Stottercliff Cemetery, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Cemetery first seen on 1893 maps. Has expanded into Stottercliff woods over the years. Follows former field boundaries giving partial legibility of enclosure. When built there was a Church of England and a Non-conformist chapel but now only the Church of England structure remains. Name Stottercliff refers to an enclosure for breeding horses (Hey 2002, 29)	Enclosed Land Piecemeal Enclosure 1066 to 1892

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		and was probably an early enclosure as the name is from Old English. An old quarry is marked on the 1893 map. From 1893 to 2003.	
HSY6028 Woodland, Semi Natural Woodland	Hillside woodland, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Woodland that has fluctuated in size since 1851 with strips of cleared, enclosed land, which are now over-grown. The boundaries of parliamentary enclosure partially remain and the woodland covers the area which was part of the enclosure award so legibility is partial. Penistone council waterworks (now disused) was seen on this land from 1893 HSY6029map.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1850 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY6029 Institutional, Religious (Worship)	St Saviour's Church, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Church and vicarage of St Saviour constructed in 1905-06. Boundaries match surveyed enclosures therefore legibility of enclosure is fragmentary. Date from Thurlstone enclosure award (English 1985). From 1893 to 2003. GRADE: II DATE LISTED: 27 April 1988 ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING ID: 334072	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1892 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY6030 Woodland, semi Natural Woodland	Woodland around White House, Thurlstone, PENISTONE,	Woodland, first mapped in 1906, probably naturally spread over area of surveyed enclosure and an old post-medieval sandstone quarry. Surrounds a substantial house on the outskirts of Thurlstone which is marked on 1816 parliamentary enclosure map, probably a previous farmstead. Boundaries same as parliamentary survey. Remaining boundaries and farm building give partial legibility of enclosed landscape. From 1906 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1905 ; 1066 to 1815

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6031 Enclosed Land, Piecemeal Enclosure	Land south of Work Bank Lane, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Piecemeal enclosure of possible former common land. At beginning of 20th century contained allotments and sewage treatment works which closed sometime between 1967 and 1989. Land not used for arable farming and retains trees lining the river banks which would probably have been present pre enclosure therefore landscape retains partial legibility of its former character. From 1700 to 2003.	Unenclosed land Commons and Greens 1066 to 1699
HSY6032 Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational, Leisure Centre	Penistone Leisure Centre, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern sports centre, first mapped in 1989, built on a previous Territorial Army base. Some buildings remain from this use giving partial legibility of the army base. There is, however, poor legibility of enclosed fields.	Institutional ; Enclosed land ; Unenclosed land Military (other) ; Piecemeal Enclosure ; Commons and Greens 1940 to 1988 ; 1700 to 1939 ; 1066 to 1699
HSY6034 Residential, Villas/Detached housing	Hornthwaite villas, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern area of large detached housing which has gradually increased in area. Depicted on 1989 OS maps. Privately constructed. Indicative of the modern high value properties which are constructed around small towns in their post-Industrial period. Follows some former enclosure boundaries providing fragmentary legibility of enclosure. From 1989 to 2003	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1750 to 1988 ; 1066 to 1749
HSY6035 Enclosed Land, Piecemeal Enclosure	Hornthwaite Hill, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Pre parliamentary enclosure shown on Thurlstone parliamentary enclosure award of 1816 as already enclosed (date from English 1985). 1851 OS map shows the field boundaries have been straightened and these irregular boundaries may indicate an area of early enclosure. Some irregular field boundaries remain so legibility is fragmentary. From 1850 to 2003.	Enclosed land Piecemeal Enclosure 1066 to 1849

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6043 Enclosed Land, Strip Fields	Schole Hill, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Enclosure of open fields. Chapel field is mentioned in local deeds (Hey 2002,28). There has been some boundary loss of the enclosed strips but they survive quite well towards New chapel. The enclosure of strip fields gives significant legibility of former open fields. From 1650 to 2003.	Enclosed Fields Open Fields 1066 to 1649
HSY6049 Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational, Playing Fields/Recreation ground	Penistone bowling green and recreation ground, PENISTONE, Barnsley	The bowling green and recreation ground were created at the same time as the new market buildings (HSY6157). This land was part of that purchased to build the new markets that became a recreation ground after it was discovered the land would not be needed for the market (Crossland 1995, 237). Previously it was enclosed fields part of the previous enclosed strip fields in this area. There is now fragmentary legibility of this enclosed landscape with field boundaries removed. From 1910 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Enclosed land Strip Fields ; Open Fields 1540 to 1909 ; 1066 to 1529
HSY6060 Residential. Private Housing Estate	Boggard Lane, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Housing first shown on 1967 map. Previously enclosed strip fields which would have been part of the medieval commonly farmed Chapel Field. There is fragmentary legibility of these enclosures with a few boundaries remaining in the current street layout and Boggard Lane remaining. From 1967 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Enclosed land Strip Fields ; Open Fields 1540 to 1966 ; 1066 to 1539
HSY6061 Residential. Private Housing Estate	Rud Broom Lane housing, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Area of predominantly detached compact housing on the outskirts of Penistone. Shown on 1989 maps. Previously area of enclosed strip fields. Outer boundaries of housing correspond with previous field boundaries therefore legibility is fragmentary. From 1989 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Enclosed land Strip Fields ; Open Fields 1540 to 1988 ; 1066 to 1539

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6095 Institutional, School	Penistone Grammar School, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Penistone Grammar School was founded in 1392 but only transferred to its current site in 1893 (see HSY6167 for original building). The move was orchestrated by a new Headmaster, Joseph Fulford, who brought about improvements in standards and the admittance of girls to the school in 1907 (Hey 2002). The school is now a modern comprehensive. The Sixth form college building is the site of the former Penistone Union Workhouse (see HSY6096). Previously an area of enclosed strip fields. Some of the external field boundaries remain but the internal ones have been removed. Legibility of the enclosed landscape is fragmentary. From 1893 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Enclosed land Strip Fields ; Open Fields 1540 to 1892 ; 1066 to 1539
HSY6120 Industrial, Textile	Stanley Mills, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Stanley Mills is first mapped in 1931 when it was a weaving mill producing rugs and maps. The site has been reused in the production of steel wire from the 1960s. The industrial site has expanded over an area of previous gas works. Land was probably surveyed enclosure of common land as field boundaries were very straight and there is an area known as Common Cliff nearby. There is no legibility of this enclosed landscape in the layout of the mill site no former boundaries are respected. From 1931 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1750 to 1930 ; 1066 to 1749
HSY6121 Residential, Semi Detached Housing	Settlement along Thurlstone Road, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Semi detached housing stringing out along Thurlstone Road, first shown on 1931 maps. On an area of probable surveyed enclosure of common land. There is fragmentary legibility of the field layout preserved in property boundaries. Thurlstone road is also a early right of way. From 1931 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) ; Commons and Greens 1750 to 1930 ; 1066 to 1749

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6122 Enclosed land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private)	Fields near Stottercliff, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Area of surveyed enclosure which is still largely unutilised although there is a telephone exchange and part of a gas works. There is no legibility of former unenclosed land but this was probably commons or waste between the villages of Penistone and Thurlstone. From 1750 to 2003.	Unenclosed land Commons and Greens 1066 to 1749
HSY6134 Industrial, Water Powered	Old Dye Mill, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	James Walton owned a dye house and Indigo Mill in Thurlstone in the mid 18th century which he leased out. This was constructed next to the town spring because it required a supply of clean water for the dying process. It produced dyes for the local woollen industry. In 1845 a steam powered cloth and scribbling mill was constructed next to the dye house which continued in use till the late 19th century. From 1889 the site became known as Spring Mill Joinery Works and was rented by John Tinker who ran a joinery and undertaking business. In 1975 part of the building was converted to a Chapel of Rest as part of the undertaking business. In 1986 the buildings were converted into four dwellings. The buildings survive well. There is no legibility of the previous commons. From 1845 to 2003.	Industrial ; Unenclosed Land Chemical ; Commons and Greens 1750 to 1844 ; 1066 to 1749
HSY6136 Industrial, Craft Industrial	Tenter Hill, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Row of early 19th century weavers cottages with characteristic rows of windows to allow maximum available light into the properties. The top floor of these houses was where the weavers worked and was once connected by internal doors. Part of a the cottage industry producing woven cloth which continued after the production of yarn became mechanised in local mills. The name 'Tenter Hill' refers to the tenter frames in the rear gardens of the property which were used to hang cloth to dry and stretch after it returned from the fulling mill. (Hey 2002, 144-145)	Enclosed land Crofts 1066 to 1799

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		The buildings are now reused as residential properties. This land may have been part of the medieval crofts and has certainly been enclosed land on the edge of the village for some time. There is no legibility of this landscape. From 1800 to 2003.	
HSY6165 Residential, Vernacular Cottages	Historic settlement area, Bridge End, PENISTONE, Barnsley	The historic character of this area of settlement is drawn from the 18th and 19th century buildings which built up around the point where the turnpiked Sheffield to Halifax Road crossed the river Don (turnpiked in 1777 (Hey 2002, 130)). The Bridge Hotel and The White Hart Inn are both named on 1893 maps and a Smithy is marked at the west of the polygon. Also within the polygon St Mary's Well which dates to the Medieval period. The presence of a well combined with the fact that this is a river crossing at the point Thurlstone and Penistone Parishes meet makes it likely that there was medieval settlement, possibly a farmstead in this area. The Medieval Well and ancient highway (later turnpiked) provide fragmentary legibility of the previous settlement. From 1777 to 2003.	Residential Vernacular Cottages 1066 to 1776
HSY6173 Enclosed Land Strip Fields	Fragment of enclosed field, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Fragment of fields remaining within Penistone. Good survival of field boundaries with a reverse s curve indicative of medieval ploughing. This gives significant legibility of the open field system. From 1540 to 2003.	Enclosed Land Open Fields 1066 to 1539
HSY6174 Industrial, Chemical	Copperas House, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Small scale industrial site related to the Dye mill in Thurlstone (HSY6134). Now reused as a residential property. A mordant is required to fix dyes so they are light fast and don't fade on washing. This mordant was produced on this site. Iron pyrites was exposed to air so that ferrous sulphate (copperas) was formed through oxidation. This was then boiled and cooled to crystallise the copperas. This process	Unenclosed land Commons and Greens 1066 to 1749

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		smells so was done away from the settlement area on a hillside. (Nicholson 2001,80). This area was unenclosed land until the Thurlstone enclosure act in 1816 (date English 1985). There is no legibility of this unenclosed landscape. From 1750 to 1749	
HSY6175 Residential, Terraced Housing	Housing along Manchester Road, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Late 19th century expansion of Thurlstone along Manchester Road opposite Plumpton Mill. First shown on 1893 maps. Possibly housing for workers at the mill. Built on land enclosed in the Parliamentary enclosure award of 1816 (date English 1985). Former field boundaries remain between the houses. Also, the houses sit between the earlier roads which bounded the piece of land which was enclosed. This gives significant legibility of the former landscape. From 1893 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed Land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1892 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY6176 Residential, Villas/Detached housing	Plumpton House, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Large detached houses built within the grounds of Plumpton House which survives well. Plumpton House was built by the owners of Plumpton fulling mill (HSY271). It isn't marked on the Thurlstone enclosure award maps of 1816 but there are documented references to the house by 1841 (Nicholson 1995,52). There is fragmentary legibility of the parliamentary enclosure with the grounds partly respecting field boundaries on the west side. Prior to parliamentary enclosure this was unenclosed commons. From 1820 to 2003.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed Land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1819 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY6177 Enclosed Land, Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private)	Field by Plumpton mill, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Small remnant of parliamentary enclosure fields within the town of Thurlstone. Probably survives as undeveloped land because it belonged to the owner of Plumpton House and Mill (shown on 1892 map in Nicholson 1995, 64). There is no legibility of the unenclosed landscape. From 1816 to	Unenclosed Land Commons and Greens 1066 to 1815

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		2003.	
HSY6178 Residential, Terraced Housing	Don Terrace, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Short post second world war terrace built facing on to the River Don, first shown on 1948 maps. Built on land that was probably part of the medieval crofts. There is fragmentary legibility of this former enclosed land as the northern boundary of the housing corresponds with an earlier boundary.	Enclosed land Crofts 1066 to 1947
HSY6179 Enclosed land, Agglomerated Fields	Former croft fields, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	The process of removing hedge boundaries of the former croft fields began prior to the 19th century but by 1893 maps this had made a significant change to the landscape with most boundaries removed. There is now fragmentary legibility of the line of the crofts as the eastern boundary of the area remains where the croft fields would have met the common land. From 1893 to 2003.	Enclosed land Crofts 1066 to 1892
HSY6181 Residential, Private Housing Estate	Royd Moor Court, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Modern housing estate built by 1999 aerial photographs. Built on the medieval croft fields. The hedges to the south and west of the housing correspond with earlier enclosure so legibility is fragmentary. From 1999 to 2003.	Enclosed land Crofts 1066 to 1998
HSY6182 Enclosed land, Crofts	Remaining croft fields, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Remaining undeveloped fields which were probably part of the medieval planned village croft fields. The landscape before this time is uncertain. From 1066 to 2003.	None

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
HSY6184 Residential, Vernacular Cottages	19th Century development of Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Vernacular cottages and terraces predominantly built by 1893. This area of Thurlstone was partially settled by 1816 when the Thurlstone enclosure award map was drawn up (date English 1985) and it is marked as enclosed land at this time. The enclosure is quite regular so is likely to be of a late date. Jefferys map of 1775 indicates that at this time there is practically no settlement along Manchester Road and the land looks not to be enclosed. There is no evidence of medieval settlement on this land with the earlier village finishing at the southern end of Towngate, at Town End Well. This land was probably unenclosed commons prior to the 18th century enclosure. The houses line the earlier roads and largely sit within the earlier enclosed fields so legibility is partial. From 1893 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Commons and Greens 1750 to 1892 ; 1066 to 1749
HSY6185 Residential, Vernacular Cottages	High Bank Lane, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Vernacular housing, largely in short terraces, which is mostly built by 1893. There are some buildings which date to the early 19th century and are marked on the Thurlstone enclosure award map of 1816 but were not indicated on Jefferys map of 1775. This segment is marked as part of the Thurlstone parliamentary award enclosing waste (common land) alongside the roads. There is significant legibility of the parliamentary enclosures with field boundaries remaining. From 1893 to 2003.	Enclosed land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1892 ; 1066 to 1815
HSY6190 Institutional, School	Thurlstone School, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Late Victorian School building which was built as the village of Thurlstone expanded along Manchester Road due to the burgeoning cloth industry. The building was still marked as a school on 1948 maps. It has now been reused. Built at the southern limits of the medieval town on a former burgage plot. There is fragmentary legibility of the former land use as the plot of land runs	Residential Burgage Plots 1066 to 1892

HEC ID and Broad and HLC Type	Name	Description	Previous Broad/HLC Type/Dates
		perpendicular to Towngate.	
HSY6191 Residential, Vernacular Cottages	Rock Side Road, Thurlstone, PENISTONE, Barnsley	Vernacular housing built in the mid 19th century on an area of land that was enclosed as part of the Thurlstone parliamentary enclosure award of 1816 (date English 1985). Still retains many of the boundaries of the enclosure award so legibility is significant.	Enclosed Land ; Unenclosed land Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/Private) ; Commons and Greens 1816 to 1850 ; 1066 to 1815

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY

Appraisal – 1) a rapid reconnaissance of site and records to identify (within the planning framework) whether a development proposal has a potential archaeological dimension requiring further clarification. 2) A rapid reconnaissance of site and records to identify whether a particular project or study area has potential for further academically oriented research involving non-intrusive or intrusive methods.

Archive (Finds) – the finds archive is composed of the material archive (all recovered and retained archaeological material), the documentary archive (all documentation relating to finds work, including catalogues, computer records, photographic negatives, transparencies, prints, radiographs, conservation records and correspondence) and an index. The finds archive forms part of the complete project archive.

Archive (documentary) – The documents created or received and accumulated by a person or organisation in the course of the conduct of affairs and preserved because of their long-term value.

AOD-A spot height may be expressed as AOD for "above ordnance datum". Usually means sea level.

Assessment – see desk-based assessment and post excavation assessment.

Brief/project outline – an outline framework of the archaeological circumstances which have to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required. In Scotland the brief may be referred to as a project outline.

Building assessment – An assessment of a built structure by an architectural historian, archaeologist or other specialist.

Burgage- A burgage was a town ("borough") rental property (to use modern terms), owned by a king or lord. The property ("burgage tenement") usually, and distinctly, consisted of a house on a long and narrow plot of land (Scots: toft), with a narrow street frontage.

Client – the individual or organisation commissioning and funding the project.

Conservation area – An area of historical and architectural character whose boundaries have been designated in local plans. Local planning authorities have special planning powers covering these areas that aim to preserve and enhance their character.

Conservation plan – A plan produced by a local authority which identifies a conservation area and sets out plans for preserving and enhancing it. A Conservation Plan provides a single approach to understanding and managing the cultural significance of a PLACE. It explains why a site is significant and how that significance will be retained in any future use, alteration, development or repair. The same approach can be used for historic gardens, landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites, collections or even a ship and is particularly relevant when a site has more than one type of heritage.

Consultation – Refers to requests for information and professional advice made by planning authorities, developers, Government agencies and curators.

Copyright - Legal rights associated with the originators of material.

Cruck- either of a pair of curved timbers extending from ground level to the transverse beam or ridge of a roof and forming a structure frame in a medieval timber-framed house.

Curator – a person or organisation responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duty, including for example County, District Council or Welsh Archaeological Trust archaeological officers, and the national bodies: English Heritage; Historic Scotland; Cadw (Wales); Department of Environment, Northern Ireland; Jersey Heritage; Guernsey Museum, and Manx National Heritage.

Desk-based assessment – an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, inter-tidal or marine), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information, in order to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource. (See Section 4 of this document).

Earthwork survey – the systematic measurement and location of changes in the ground surface (eg banks, ditches, mounds) to create a plan or three dimensional reconstruction of an area of landscape. Also known as a topographical survey.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – a systematic analysis of the potential effects of a project on all aspects of the environment including cultural heritage, in order to inform the deciding agency involved in the decision-making process. In addition this acquaints bodies with relevant environmental responsibilities and gives them the opportunity to comment before consent is given. EIA applies to projects having significant environmental effects as set out in Directive 85/337/EEC and as implemented in the United Kingdom and Isle of Man, which came into effect in July 1988.

Evaluation – a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site and, if they are present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (see also IFA STANDARD AND GUIDANCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATIONS).

Fieldwork (Finds) – fieldwork is the stage in the process of finds work which produces the finds assemblage; this can include the re-evaluation of old collections. Intrusive fieldwork is the process of removing finds from their context of deposition in antiquity; this includes excavation, field survey such as field-walking and discovery by members of the public.

Finds – the term ‘finds’ is taken to include all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains and decay products.

Geophysical survey - the non-destructive and systematic collection of data from beneath the ground surface. Geophysical survey may involve any of a number of different techniques, adapted for use in locating shallow archaeological features without the need for excavation. Some techniques can also be used underwater to aid in the location of objects. Essentially, Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface

GIS – Geographic Information System.

GPS – Global Positioning System: a position-finding system which uses radio receivers to pick up signals from four or more special satellites and compute WGS co-ordinates for the receiver.

Historic buildings – Buildings which are of national, regional and local historic interest, including listed buildings.

Laithe House-The laithe house is an example of vernacular architecture, typical of the upland farmsteads of West Yorkshire. It is a dual-purpose dwelling, being house and agricultural building built in one range.

Listed buildings – Buildings of special architectural or historical interest, included in the Lists published by the DCMS.

Mitigation – A recommendation made by a conservation professional to mitigate any adverse impacts which may result from a development proposal.

Monument record – A record in a card index or computer database which describes and indexes an interpretation of the archaeological or architectural features represented on a site.

Negative events – Archaeological investigations, such as watching briefs and trial trenches, that find no evidence for human activity. These are described and recorded as negative events. They are considered as important in evaluating the potential for human activity in the area or the effectiveness of a particular field technique under certain conditions.

Planning advice – Professional conservation advice about the implications of proposed developments on the cultural heritage.

Planning archaeologist – see curator.

PRN – Primary Reference Number to SMR records.

Qualified staff (Finds) – trained archaeological personnel who would normally be members of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) or equivalent bodies with relevant skills, knowledge and understanding.

Record map – This refers to the maps (most commonly at 1:10,000 scale) that were used to record the location of sites or monuments in HERs/SMRs prior to the introduction of GIS.

Recording policy – A policy document which defines the breadth and scope of the information recorded in the HER. This document is separate to the collecting policy (see above).

Scheduling – The process of identifying, assessing, reviewing and recommending monuments to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for the purpose of inclusion in the Schedule of Monuments.

Secondary sources – Published and unpublished works (e.g. books, essays) that are based on the interpretation of primary research materials such as finds, aerial photographs, geophysical survey data, etc. Some secondary sources are based on interpretation of both primary data and re-interpretation of other secondary sources.

Site survey – buildings recording technique – scaled survey showing buildings, structures or complexes in their local setting, including significant locational features, such as plot boundaries, undertaken by hand-measured survey or by electronic data collection.

Topography – The natural and artificial features of the landscape.

Topology – The relationships in spatial terms between connected or adjacent geographical objects.

User declaration forms - These are forms that set out the role of the Scheduled Monument Record (SMR) or Historic Environment Record (HER) and its commitment to conservation and preservation of the historic environment.

Vernacular- concerned with domestic and functional rather than public buildings.

Written Scheme of Investigation – or WSI, term used in Scotland for a Project Outline or Brief. See Brief for further definition.