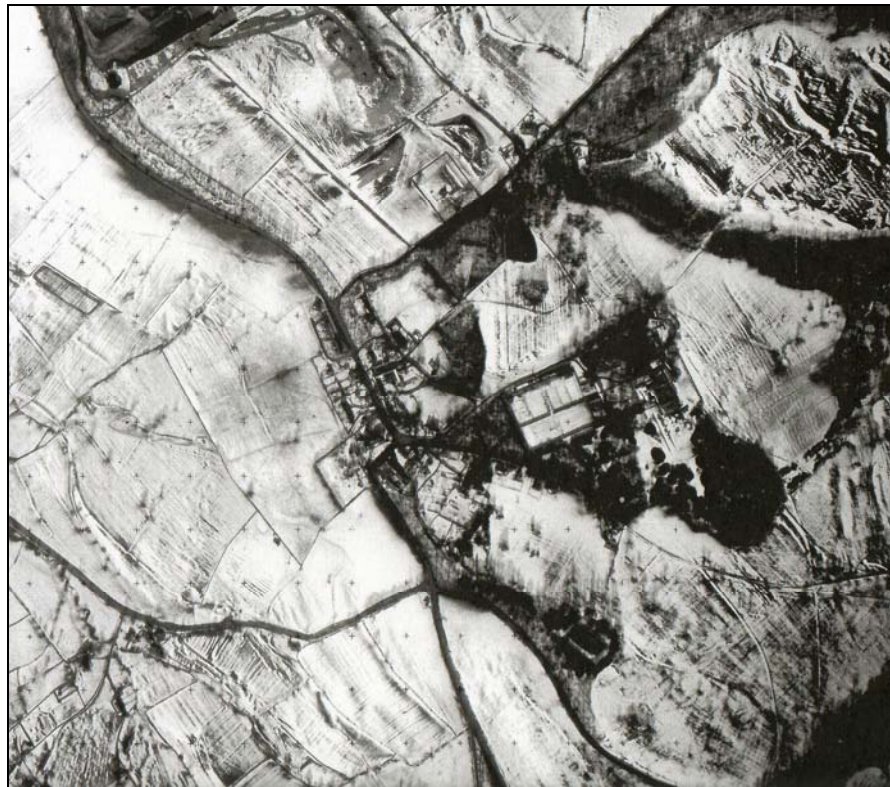


**WORTLEY VILLAGE,
BARNESLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**



For: Wharnccliffe Estates

CS Archaeology

June 2016

On behalf of: Wharnccliffe Estates
The Estates Office
Wortley Village
Sheffield
S35 7DB

National Grid Reference (NGR): SK 3074 9938 (centre)

Site Post Code: S35 7BD

Oasis Ref. csarchae1-255769

CS Archaeology Project No: 163

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Timing: Data Gathering, May 2016
Report, June 2016

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CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY.....	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
4	PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE.....	4
5	METHODOLOGY.....	6
5.1	Desk-Based Survey.....	6
6	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	9
6.1	Introduction.....	9
6.2	Geology.....	9
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	9
7.1	Introduction.....	9
7.2	Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC).....	9
7.3	Later Prehistoric to Romano-British periods (2000 BC – 410 AD).....	9
7.4	The Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066).....	10
7.5	The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530).....	10
7.6	Post Medieval Period (1530 – 1900 AD).....	11
8	WALK OVER ASSESSMENT.....	12
9	SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL.....	14
10	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS.....	14
11	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.....	15
12	REFERENCES.....	16
12.1	Bibliographic References.....	16
12.2	Cartographic References (Barnsley Local Studies - BLS).....	16
12.3	Internet Sources.....	16

FIGURES

1	location map
2	site map
3	Proposed Development Areas (PDAs)
4	The PDAs and the Historic Core
5	Wortley Tithe Map of 1840
6	Wortley Village, Ordnance Survey Maps of 1850 & 1890

PLATES

1	aerial Photograph of the study area from March 1962. (Ref. V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962)
2	aerial Photograph of the study area from October 1988 (Ref.StocksbridgeBypass_88291_090_October1988)
3	view of PDA 3, looking SE
4	view of PDA 3, looking SSE
5	view of PDA 3, looking NW
6	view of PDA 2, looking SE
7	view of PDA 2, looking SSW
8	view of PDA 16, looking SSW
9	view of PDA 15, looking S
10	view of PDA 3, looking N
11	view of PDA 3, with the open sided shed, looking NE
12	view of PDA 3, looking SW
13	view of PDA 15, looking SW
14	view of Top Lodge [10], looking W
15	view of PDA 1, looking S
16	view of PDA 9, looking S
17	view of PDA 7, looking E
18	view of PDA 7, looking S
19	view of PDA 7, looking W
20:	view of PDA 7, looking E
21	view of PDA 7, with gabled shed, looking N
22	view of PDA 8, looking E
23	view of PDA 10, with gabled shed, looking W
24	view of PDA 11, looking NE
25	view of PDA 11, looking NE
26	view of PDAs 7, 10 & 11, looking NE

APPENDICES

1	Site Gazetteer
2	Aerial Photographs

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides a baseline of information obtained through desk-based sources: maps aerial photographs and a site visit in order to inform future management decisions of a series of proposed development areas around the village of Wortley, Barnsley. CS Archaeology was commissioned to undertake this report by the Wharnccliffe Estate.
- 1.2 This report details the known archaeological resource of a study area around the village of Wortley including Wortley Hall. Wortley Hall grounds contain a local concentration of Listed Buildings and historic park and garden. Wortley village too has a number of Listed Buildings which are contained within Wortley's Conservation Area. This report goes on to assess the proposed development areas and their potential impacts to the village's archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The buried archaeological resource is largely unknown prior to the 18th century, although arable agriculture was evidenced during the walkover survey and via historic aerial photographs.
- 1.4 This report recommends further archaeological mitigation prior to or during the initial stages of redevelopment principally in terms of a geophysical survey, photographic building record and archaeological watching brief.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been commissioned by Wharnccliffe Estates to support a forthcoming planning application to redevelop a series of 13 Proposed Development Sites (PDAs) 1-5, 7-12 & 14A & 14B.
- 2.2 Wortley Village lies in the civil parish of Wortley within the Barnsley District Administrative Region. The village is centre on National Grid Reference SK 30758 99437, and is situated on the A629 (Sheffield to Halifax Road). Wortley lies 0.7kms north of the area's main transpennine road (A616T) that links the cities of Sheffield and Manchester.
- 2.3 This report assesses the archaeological potential of areas selected to be redeveloped within the Hall and adjacent village by the Wharnccliffe Estate.
- 2.4 A study area centered on the village with a 1km radius embraces a concentration of Regionally and Nationally important sites including 2 scheduled Monuments, 23 Listed Buildings and 15 non-statutory, all set in a landscape of historic gardens, large enclosed fields, parkland and woodland copses.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aims and objectives are to:
- assess all desk-based sources regarding the proposed development areas (PDAs);
 - identify potential impacts to the archaeological resource;
 - recommend archaeological mitigation.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Sites of Cultural heritage significance

- 4.1.1 Some heritage assets enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are noted in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012: Internet 7) and are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 NPPF 2012 (*Chp.12.126*) also notes that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 4.1.3 (*Chp.12, 128*) In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 4.1.4 (*Chp.12, 129*) Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or *minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal*.
- 4.1.5 (*Chp.12, 135*) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
- 4.1.6 (*Chp.12, 141*) Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and

¹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

any archive generated) publicly accessible.² However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.1.7 *Unitary Plan Policies*

Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan, adopted December 2000:

Policy BE2: Listed Buildings

The Council will have special regard to the desirability of securing the retention, repair, maintenance and continued use of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Development which would adversely affect the special architectural interest and historic character of listed buildings will not be permitted. Other buildings considered by the council to be of special architectural or historic interest will be put forward to the department of national heritage for listing.

B) Although the retention of the original use of a listed building will normally be preferred the Council will work with the owner to find an acceptable new use which will allow the building to be retained.

C) The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the settings of listed buildings by appropriate control over the design of new development in their vicinity, control over the use of adjacent land, and where appropriate, by the preservation of trees and landscape features.

Policy BE3: Archaeological Sites

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed developments there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.

Other unscheduled archaeological significance, the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be submitted as part of a planning application.

Policy BE4: Archaeological Sites

Where the authority decides that the physical preservation of the archaeological remains in-situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should proceed, the authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains.

² Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Survey

5.1.1 This has placed the site within its surrounding Study Area and within its historic context, through a selection of historic maps, together with information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 *This report is based on the following information:*

- Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation records;
- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) for sites and interventions in and around Wortley Village;
- Site visit to the PDA and Study Area;
- Plans and maps of the PDA;
- Place name evidence;
- Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums;
- Relevant archaeological archives held by museums;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;

5.1.3 *The information was obtained from the following sources:*

- English Heritage;
- SYSMR for archaeological sites, interventions and aerial photographs for the village;
- NMRC Swindon
- Site visit
- Barnsley Local Studies Library;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources including the internet.

5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website and a search for Scheduled Monuments, Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields was carried out. Two scheduled Monuments are listed along the southwestern edge of the study area.

5.1.5 *South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR)*

The SYSMR represents the primary repository of known archaeological sites and find spots from the historic park and garden. The SYSMR is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this study, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the PDA and Study area, was examined in June 2016. This comprised a total of 29 sites. Two sites are Scheduled Monuments [1 & 2], 22 [3-22, 42 & 43] are Listed Buildings, and one site [23] is a park and garden. the remaining six sites were Gosling Farm [24], the site of Wortley Victorian Workhouse [25] a bank/earthwork [26]. A Neolithic axe [27], macehead? [41], a post medieval Cornmill [28] and a Romano-British coin hoard [29]. Locations of all these sites are contained in the gazetteer, Appendix 1, and are shown in **Figure 2**.

5.1.6 *The Site visit*

This was carried out in June 2016 and an inspection of the 13 Proposed Development Areas was made (**Plates 1-21**).

- 5.1.7 NMRC Swindon
Visit was made in June 2016 to examine all the military verticals and oblique photographs available (Appendix 2). This provided useful information on land use, and earthwork features across the study area.
- 5.1.8 Published and Documentary Sources
This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence, referred to in the bibliography. CS Archaeology has also consulted sources available on the Internet, such as the Government's Magic, and the National Archives a2a, websites.
- 5.1.9 Geotechnical Investigations
No geotechnical work has, to date, taken place.
- 5.1.10 Previous archaeological work
Archaeological work has tended to concentrate its self to the west and northwest of the study area along the River Don's valley bottom: Wortley Top Forge, Wortley Tin Mill. The only work to have taken place within the study area was the geophysical survey of Wortley Hall's walled garden in 2009 by the University of Sheffield.

5.2 Site Gazetteer

- 5.2.1 All of the sites within the Wortley Study Area have been collated into a site gazetteer (Table 1). All 43 sites are depicted in **Figure 2** and fully described in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.2 The majority of these sites enjoy statutory protection and these are noted in Table 1.

Table 1 Sites of Cultural Heritage within 1km of the centre of Wortley Village

Site No	Site	Period	Site Name	Status
1	Settlement	Romano-British	settlement at Finkle Street	Scheduled Monument
2	Settlement	Romano-British	Settlements at Finkle Street	Scheduled Monument
3	Building	Post Medieval	Ivy Cottage	Listed Building, Grade II
4	Milepost	Post Medieval	Mill Moor Plantation	Listed Building, Grade II
5	Buildings	Post Medieval	Well Houses Lane, Wortley	Listed Building, Grade II
6	Milepost	Post Medieval	Junction with Woodhead Road	Listed Building, Grade II
7	Church	Medieval	Church of St. Leonard	Listed Building, Grade II
8	Crossbase with Sundial Pedestal	Post Medieval	Churchyard, Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II
9	Building, The WORTLEY ARMS	Post Medieval	Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II
10	Building	Post Medieval	Top Lodge, Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II
11	Building, Gatepiers and Attached Railings	Post Medieval	South West End of The Avenue, Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II
12	Building, Outbuilding to the Rear, Right of Stable Block to Wortley Hall, and Including Swift Cottage and Garvins Cottage	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Listed Building, Grade II
13	Building, Stable Block	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Listed Building, Grade II
14	Outbuilding To Rear Left of Stable Block to Wortley Hall Inc. Garden Cottage	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Listed Building, Grade II
15	Gatepiers and attached	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Listed Building, Grade II

Wortley Village, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Site No	Site	Period	Site Name	Status
	railings at north-east end of The Avenue			
16	Wortley Hall with attached South-Front Terrace	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall	Listed Building, Grade II*
17	Balustraded retaining Wall	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Garden	Listed Building, Grade II
18	Building, Terrace Steps And Retaining Walls To Gardens	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall	Listed Building, Grade II
19	Circular pool with lining and statue	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Garden	Listed Building, Grade II
20	Arbor at south end-of western terrace	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Garden	Listed Building, Grade II
21	Ice House	Post Medieval	Approximately 150 Metres to South West of Wortley Hall	Listed Building, Grade II
22	The Old Vicarage	Post Medieval	Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II
23	Park and Garden, Wortley Hall	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall	Listed Building, Grade II
24	Building, Gosling Farm	Post Medieval	Gosling Moor, Wortley	Non-statutory
25	Building, Workhouse (Site of)	Post Medieval	Wortley	Non-statutory
26	Bank - earthwork	Post Medieval	Wortley	Non-statutory
27	Findspot, stone axe	Neolithic/Prehistoric	Harper Farm (near to)	Non-statutory
28	Building, Cornmill	Post Medieval	Forge Lane Cornmill, Wortley	Non-statutory
29	Findspot, coin hoard	Romano-British	Wortley Hall	Non-statutory
30	Building, cottage and well	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Non-statutory
31	Quarry (extensive)	Modern	Wortley Hall Grounds	Non-statutory
32	'Coal Pit Plantation'	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Non-statutory
33	Pond	Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds	Non-statutory
34	Chapel, now converted to dwelling	Post Medieval	Four Lanes	Non-statutory
35	Earthworks, Gardens	Post Medieval	Wortley Village	Non-statutory
36	Building - Smithy	Post Medieval	Wortley Village	Non-statutory
37-40	Earthworks, Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?/Post Medieval	Wortley Hall Grounds and village environs	Non-statutory
41	Mace head	Prehistoric	Wortley Village (east of)	Non-statutory
42	Ivy Cottage	Post Medieval	Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II
43	No 6 Halifax Road	Post Medieval	Wortley Village	Listed Building, Grade II

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

6.2 Geology

6.2.1 The underlying geology of the PDA and Study Area consists of sandstones associated with the Later Carboniferous Coal measures, specifically the Duckmantian Mantian (Westphalian B) deposits (BGS 2008).

6.3 Topography and Drainage

6.3.1 Wortley Village straddles a ridge of land that tails northwest from Wharnccliffe Crag and forms a ridge north beyond Penistone. The study area extends across this ridge from 175m in the west, 225m in the village, to 160m in the northeast. There is a divergent drainage pattern along the watershed of the Rivers Don and Dearne catchment areas.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Wortley is a small parish within the Metropolitan district of Barnsley (**Figure 1**).

7.1.2 Wortley is a nucleated rural settlement, characterised by a cluster of cottages set around St Leonard's Church. The main road from Sheffield to Huddersfield (A629) detours around the church via two 90° bends. The village lies between amalgamated fields and Wortley Hall's historic deer park. The village is positioned on the top of a ridge/escarpment formed by the River Don to the east, which forms a natural north-south ridgeway, probably from the prehistoric period.

7.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)

7.2.1 During the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC) lifestyles became more sedentary based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy. This economy was based on exploiting a mixture of resources from wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. Artefactually the sedentary lifestyle was associated with larger flint tools, pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes and the start of a period of rapid technological development. There is at least one known example of a stone axe [27] from the study area. Its location could indicate either the location of Neolithic activity or prehistoric trade route.

7.3 Later Prehistoric to Romano-British periods (2000 BC – 410 AD)

7.3.1 The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts),

possibly with defined territories. During the Iron Age tribal societies formed and the people of the Wortley area were part of the Brigantes tribal grouping and lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches. Some large defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations such as along the Wharnccliffe Ridge south and southeast of the study area. Two such settlement sites [1 & 2] Finkle Street and Gosling Farm (Figure 2). These sites date to the Romano-British period but may have earlier origins.

- 7.3.2 In 54 AD, the Romans established advanced forts at Derby, Templeborough and Castleford in order to support Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend her military occupation further north. A fort was established at Doncaster in c. 70 AD, and associated civil settlements, *vici* developed around the forts at Doncaster and Templeborough (Hey 1979, 11-13). Sites 1 & 2 would appear to relate to more informal settlement and could relate to the extraction of Wharnciffe millstones which probably became important to the regional economy. Site 29, the Romano British coin hoard has been approximately located to the northeast sector of the study area and also evidences economic activity in the study area.

7.4 The Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066)

- 7.4.1 Towards the end of Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. The study area formed part of the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria. The region then formed a frontier zone between Mercia and Northumbria.
- 7.4.2 The Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood in South Yorkshire despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of thriving agricultural communities. There are no Anglo-Saxon sites within the study area.
- 7.4.3 During the 9th century Danish and Norwegian invaders/colonists left their mark on the administrative framework of Yorkshire with the use of Ridings and Wapentakes. Settlement at Wortley extends into at least the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 7.4.4 The legacy of this period is that Wortley was historically situated in the Staincross wapentake and courts probably held close to the present settlement of Staincross (Hey 1979, 24).
- 7.4.5 Although no evidence for this period has so far been revealed there is a potential for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the village especially near to St Leonard's Church which dates to at least the medieval period.

7.5 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

- 7.5.1 At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 it was an established manor. The manor was recorded, as *Wirtleie* and is believed to have meant a clearing used for growing vegetables. There is only one confirmed site from this period, St Leonard's Church [7], although some of the post medieval field systems [37-40] could be medieval in origin too.

- 7.5.2 During the Middle Ages Wortley was one of the region's principle settlements. It held a Sunday market which had been granted by the king in 1250, and was on a par with Penistone, Sheffield and Barnsley. The settlement was located on the Sheffield to Halifax road where the saltway from Cheshire to Rotherham intersected. Wortley as a transport hub can also be attested by the position of Cundy Cross, which is 1.5kms south of the study area, and a good example of a probable medieval wayside cross associated with an ancient crossroads. Closer to the village the medieval 'salter's road' from Cheshire to Doncaster crosses the study area via Finkle Street and Four Lane Ends and proceeds through Howbrook to Chapeltown (Hey 1979, 62). This course bisects the Old Ridgeway (Hey 1979, 70) at Four Lane Ends and indicates that Wortley was a medieval transport hub.
- 7.5.3 In 1252 the Wortley family were granted free warren by the king and they created a free chase across the then timbered crags of Wharnccliffe (Hey 1979, 81) Wharnccliffe Chase was not enclosed until the 16th century. The first recorded Wortley was Alan who in the early 12th century was father to the first of a series of Nicholas de Wortleys. They erected a chapel-of-ease and created a hunting chase on Wharnccliffe to the south of the present village. A deer park was created by Thomas Wortley during the 15th century. Thomas Wortley held high office under successive kings and was put in charge of the North Yorkshire castles of Richmond and Middleham. During the 14th century the Wortley family moved residence to Hemsworth (S. Yorks) and Hardwick (Derbyshire) but by the end of the 14th century Wortley became the family's chief residence. A southern extension to the deer park across Wharnccliffe Crags led to violent opposition and the ballad of the *Dragon of Wantley*. The deer park was still a landscape feature during the 16th century.
- 7.5.4 Industrial activity in the area is not recorded until the twelfth century but undoubtedly mineral resources were exploited before this date. There is documentary evidence of coal being mined in the general area in the 13th century and in 1397 there is a deed relating to the Silkstone seam which mentions a 'colepitte' (Hey 1979, 102-3). Cistercian monks worked iron in this part of the Don valley, which lies along the western edge of the study area. Iron production in the area was acquired by the Spencer family at Cannon Hall, Cawthorne (6kms NNW of the study area).
- 7.5.5 It is believed that the original manor house of the Wortley family was situated on the Wharnciffe Chase (2kms SSE of the study area) which was the family's deer park. The present Wortley Hall [16] was built in the early 16th century and was built closer to Wortley village. It was the height of fashion to build inside parks away from the villages e.g. Tankersley.

7.6 Post Medieval Period (1530 – 1900 AD)

- 7.6.1 Most of the archaeological sites, within the Park and Garden, date to this period [3-26, 28, 30, 32-40].
- 7.5.6 Wortley Hall was rebuilt in 1586 by Sir Richard Wortley and by 1642 it had been turned into a Loyalist fortress by Sir Francis Wortley.
- 7.5.7 Late 17th century tax returns indicate Wortley was still a thriving settlement, with a marked contrast in wealth with the lord of the manor.

Table 2: Heath Tax Returns (based on Hey 1991)

No. of hearths	Houses
----------------	--------

per house	
18 (Wortley Hall)	1
6	1
5	2
4	4
3	5
2	30
1	41
	84

- 7.5.8 The Church of St. Leonard [7] tower was rebuilt by John Platt in 1753-4, the rest was rebuilt c.1815 and later in the 19th century and features a coursed, squared sandstone, with a stone slate roof. Significantly there are no known medieval vernacular buildings within the village and this probably attests to the rebuilding during the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 7.5.9 During the 18th century parts of the deer park were let to tenants the hall fell into a state of decay and it was Edward Wortley who started rebuilding in 1743. It then became home to James A S Wortley and his wife Lady C Creighton, a period which saw investments to the hall via the wealth from coal mining.
- 7.5.10 During World War II the hall was used by the American military but after the war went again into decay until it was bought by the workers, trade unions, labour party and the co-operative movement (Hislop nd).
- 7.5.11 During the 18th century the principle road through the village was formalised by the Halifax and Sheffield Turnpike Trust. On the Wortley tithe map of 1840 (Figure 4) the road is labeled the 'Old Turnpike' and represents the first detailed plan of the village. The 1840 plan features the two sharp bends around the church, a feature still evident today. In the plan houses are depicted scattered around the church and arrayed along either side of the side the road. However by 1850 a certain degree of rationalisation had occurred evidently reducing the number of houses.
- 7.5.12 Some of village houses and cottages date to at least the 18th century and form an eclectic mix of traditional and modern constructions with correspondingly varied roofs. Most houses date from the mid to late 19th century. Three 18th century buildings are designated heritage assets (Grade II Listed Buildings): St Leonard's Church [7], the cross base [8] just to the south of the church, Wortley Arms [9], Top Lodge [10], The Vicarage [22], Ivy Cottage [42] and No. 6 Halifax Road [43] (**Figure 2**) These buildings and their settings enjoy statutory protection.
- 7.5.13 Wortley Hall grounds and garden feature ten grade II buildings and the hall itself [16], a grade II* building: the gate piers [11], stables and associated buildings [12-14], balustrade [17], southern terrace steps [18], fountain [19], arbor [20] and ice house [21].

8 WALK OVER ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 This took place in May 2016 and consisted of 14 proposed development areas (1-5, 7-12 & 14A & 14B) for redevelopment were assessed in terms of their significance, and preservation with a suggested programme for further archaeological mitigation.

- 8.2 Area 1, to the south of Flats Lane (Plate 15) is a large hedge and wall enclosure of permanent grassland with a gentle north slope. High grass obscured any obvious earthworks, but the historic mapping confirms that the PDA lay in an area of ridge and furrow [38] and was probably part of a larger post-medieval field system that featured open town fields south of the village.
- 8.3 Area 2, was in two parts; a hard-standing western end (Plate 7) and a longer garden area (Plate 6). No features were evident and the PDA appears to have been largely modified during the village school's construction during the 19th century (Figure 6). This site does lie within the village conservation area but is not adjacent to it neither could it affect the setting of any statutory sites.
- 8.4 Area 3, is an 'L' shaped plot of land which currently features a driveway to the former school and two buildings separated by grassed areas. The buildings consist of a modern bungalow (Plates 3-5 & 10) and a older open sided agricultural building (Plate 11). The Ordnance Survey map depicts what appears to be a row of cottages on a SW-NE alignment, very similar to the older building and this lies within the village's historic core. The east leg of the PDA embraces the early gardens or village allotments '*Flats Gardens*' depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. There is therefore potential for post-medieval and earlier archaeological deposits within the PDA. In addition the PDA lies next to Top Lodge [10] a Listed Building (Plates 3 & 14) which will be affected by proposed developments.
- 8.5 Area 4 (Plate 27) consists of a garden plot west of the semi-detached cottages. The PDA lies outside of the historic core and is sufficiently distant regarding any statutory setting issues. NB aerial photographs were negative for archaeological sites
- 8.6 Area 5, lies within the historic core and also abuts the rear of No. 6 Halifax Road, a Listed Building [42]. Evidence from aerial photographs proved negative for further archaeological sites. The PDA historically served as a rectangular enclosure between the Farmyard and the rear of the cottages facing onto Halifax Road.
- 8.7 Areas 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 lie outside the historic core. No archaeological sites will be affected by the proposals, since the redevelopment areas have already been developed into a series of agricultural sheds (Plates 24 & 25). PDA 7 features two sandstone gabled farm buildings (Plates 18-21). PDA 8 (Plate 22) consists of open grassland and woodland with no features evident from aerial photographs or cartography sources. Area 9 consists of a featureless grassed area adjacent to the Hall's driveway (Plate 16). PDA 10 has another gabled sandstone building with a chimney. All the buildings in PDA 7 and 10 date to the late 19th century (Plate 26). It is not known exactly what their functions and roles were in the estate (Plate 26).
- 8.8 Area 12 (plate 17) consists of a triangular grassland with an open sided shelter shed and stable. No further sites have been identified within the PDA but the general area does feature historic field systems [37].
- 8.9 Areas 14A & 14B. PDA 14A consist of a tarmacadamed car park to The Wortley Arms [9], PDA 14B was not accessed but it is located within a area of high archaeological potential within the village's historic core and close to St Leonard's Church [7]. Both areas surround The Wortley Arms, a Listed Building, and there will be setting issues regarding the PDA's redevelopment.

- 8.10 Area 15 (Plate 13) consists of a roughly rectangular enclosure subdivided into allotments, and has changed little for the last 150 years (Figure 6) when this area was known as *Flats Gardens*.
- 8.11 Area 16 (Plate 8) is permanent grassland surrounded by woodland but unlike PDA 2 has not been affected by historic development; therefore its archaeological potential is higher than the adjacent PDAs.

9 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 9.1 Significance of some of the PDAs is heightened both by their location within the village's Conservation Area and it's historic core. In addition, positions near to or adjacent to Listed Buildings and Historic Park and Gardens will also increase their significance and affect the settings of Listed Buildings (**Figures 2 & 3**).
- 9.2 In terms of extant historic buildings none of the PDAs will directly impact affect any Listed buildings, there are however a range of late 19th century buildings, of local significance that would merit further recording if they are proposed to be demolished. These buildings lie with PDAs: 2, 3, 7 & 10.
- 9.3 With the exception of PDAs 5 and 14, all the lie within the Grade II Listed Park and Garden [23] and these contribute to significance and sense of place of this site of regional importance.

10 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS

- 10.1 At this stage the exact nature and extent of the redevelopment works are unknown but there are a series of potential impacts to the study area's archaeological resource.
- 10.2 There are potential impacts to all areas within the village's historic core i.e. PDAs 3, 5 & 14A & 14B (Table 3: Figure 4).
- 10.3 There will be potential impacts to unknown archaeology in areas 1, 2, 4, 7-12, 15 & 16, which lie within the Listed Park and Garden. There are prehistoric and Romano-British sites with the study although none have to date been revealed within Wortley village there is a potential.

Table 3: Statutory Constraints for each PDA

Proposed Development Area (PDA)	Scheduled Monument	Listed Building	Conservation Area	Park and Garden	Historic Core	Buildings Non-statutory
1			1	1		
2			1	1		1
3		1	1	1	1	1
4			1	1		
5		1	1		1	
7				1		1
8				1		
9				1		
10				1		1
11				1		
12				1		
14 A & B		1	1		1	
15			1	1		
16			1	1		

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 Further archaeological work is recommended in advance of, and during the proposed redevelopment, PDAs: 2, 3, 7 & 10.
- 11.2 Prior to any development a photographic record is recommended of the late 19th century /early 20th century farm buildings.
- 11.3 Because of the significance and importance of the village's historic core, particularly regarding medieval and earlier archaeology, each PDA (3, 5 & 14A & 14B) will require further evaluation in order to assess the nature and extent of potential archaeological deposits. Details of evaluation requirements will be commented upon by South Yorkshire's Development Control Archaeologist. Due to the ground conditions CS Archaeology would recommend a programme of Geophysical survey. This will ascertain the archaeological potential of these areas with survey anomalies being able to indicate suitable targets for further evaluation (trail trenching).
- 11.4 The PDAs, outside the historic core are not so likely to yield intensive settlement evidence and a watching brief during site strip or service excavation is recommended.

12 REFERENCES

12.1 Bibliographic References

Hey D 2002, *A History of Penistone and District*, Wharnccliffe Books, Barnsley.

Hey D 1979, *The Making of South Yorkshire*, Moorland Publishing Company.

Hey D 1991, *The Hearth Tax Returns for South Yorkshire Ladyday 1672*, University of Sheffield

Hislop J nd, *An Explorers Guide to Penistone and District*, PDCP

Sheffield University 2009, *Evaluation of the Application of Geophysical Survey Techniques in the gardens of Wortley Hall, South Yorkshire*, unpublished client report

12.2 Cartographic References (Barnsley Local Studies - BLS)

1840 Wortley Tithe Map, (BLS)

1850 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map (BLS)

1890 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map (BLS)

2008 British Geological Survey, Barnsley Sheet 87

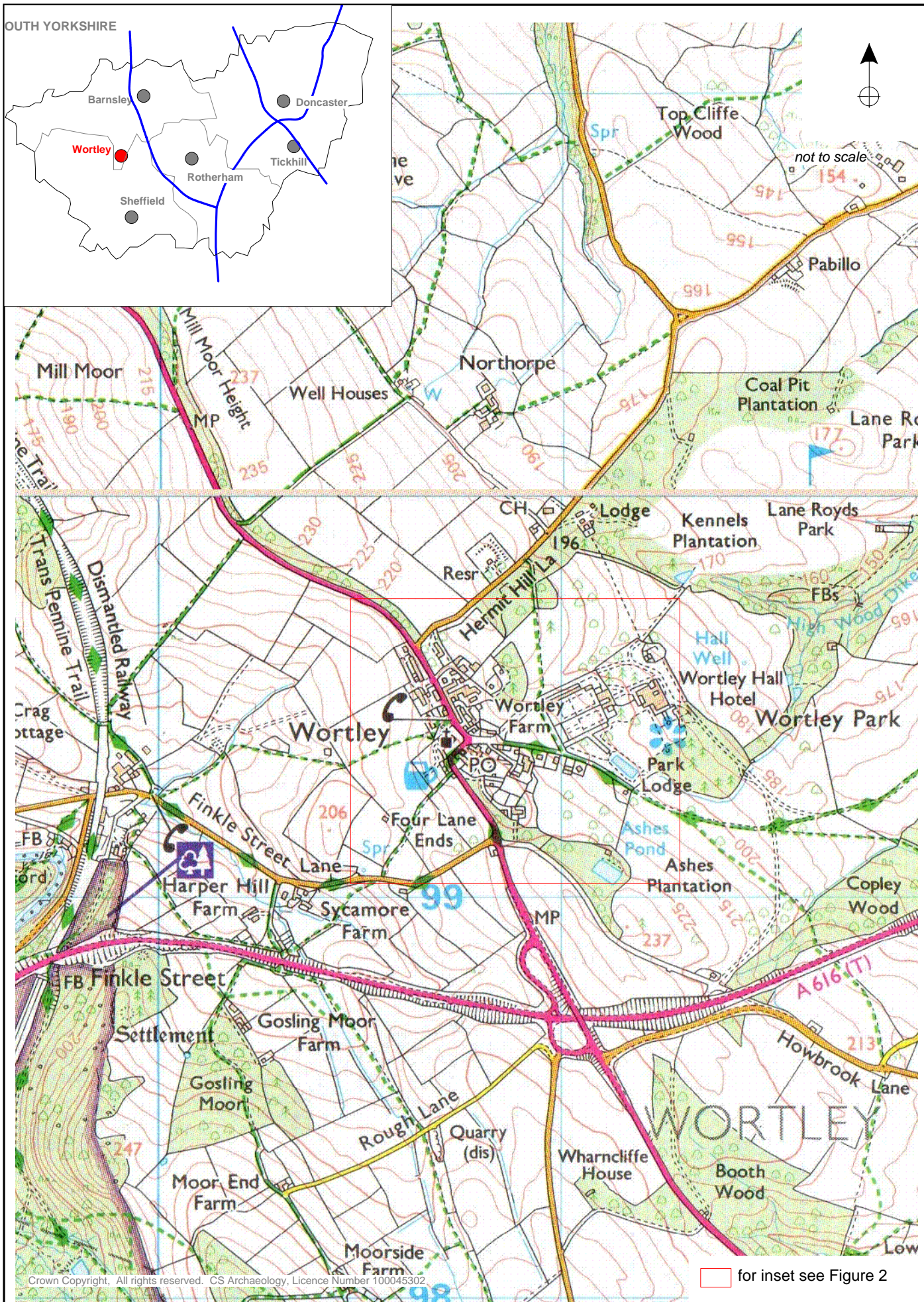
12.3 Internet Sources

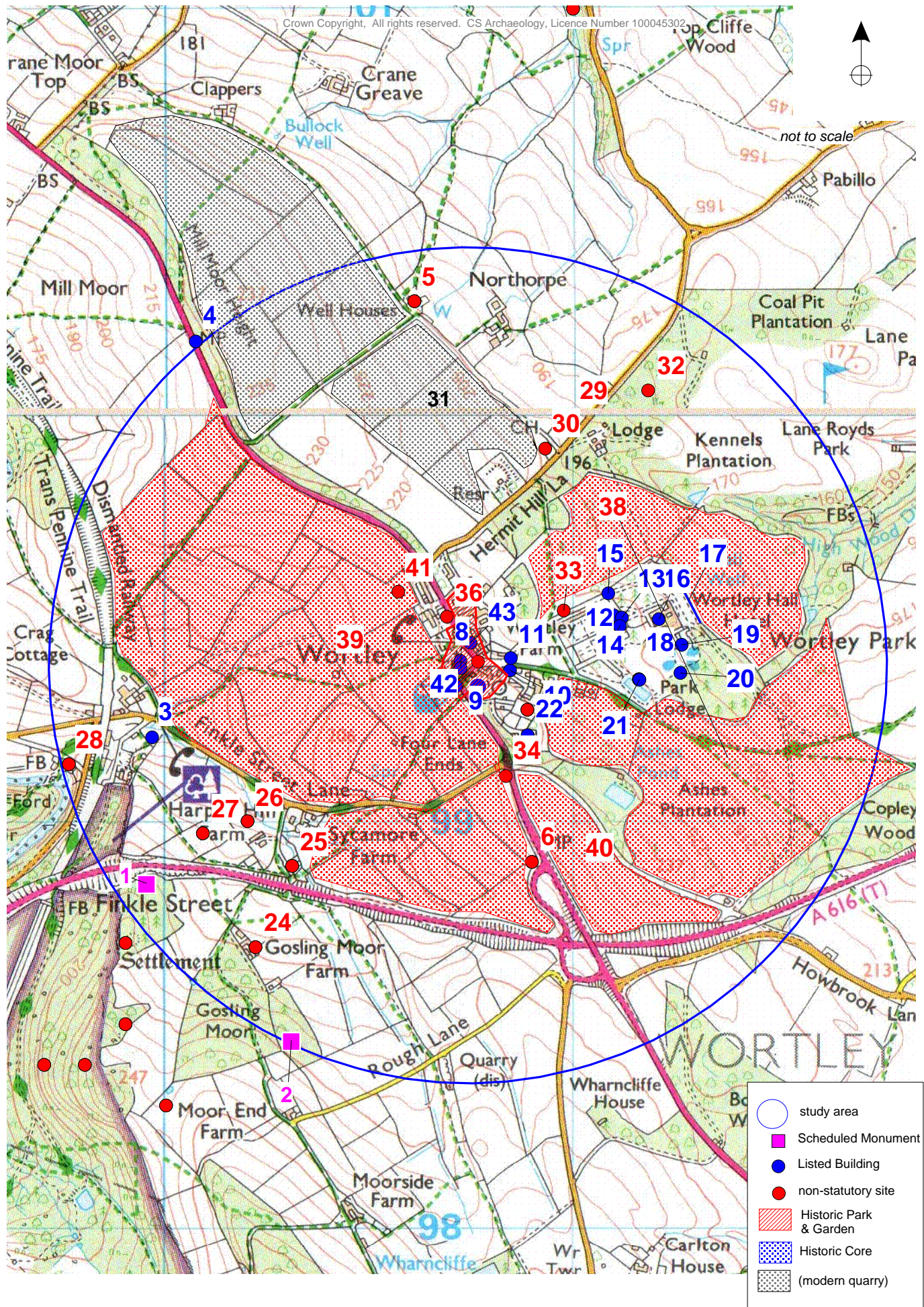
1. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.

2. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>

3. <http://www.a2a.org.uk>

FIGURES



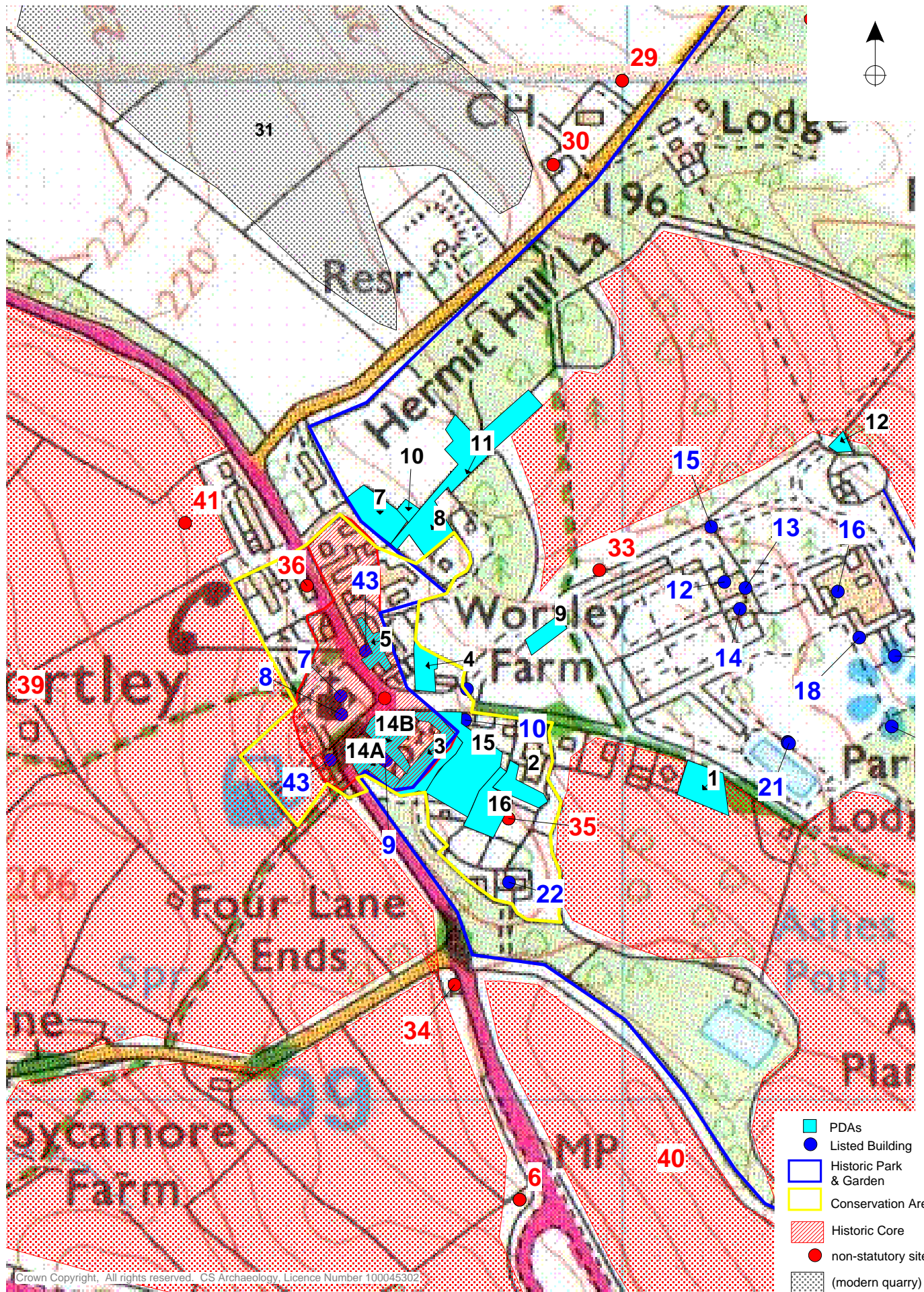


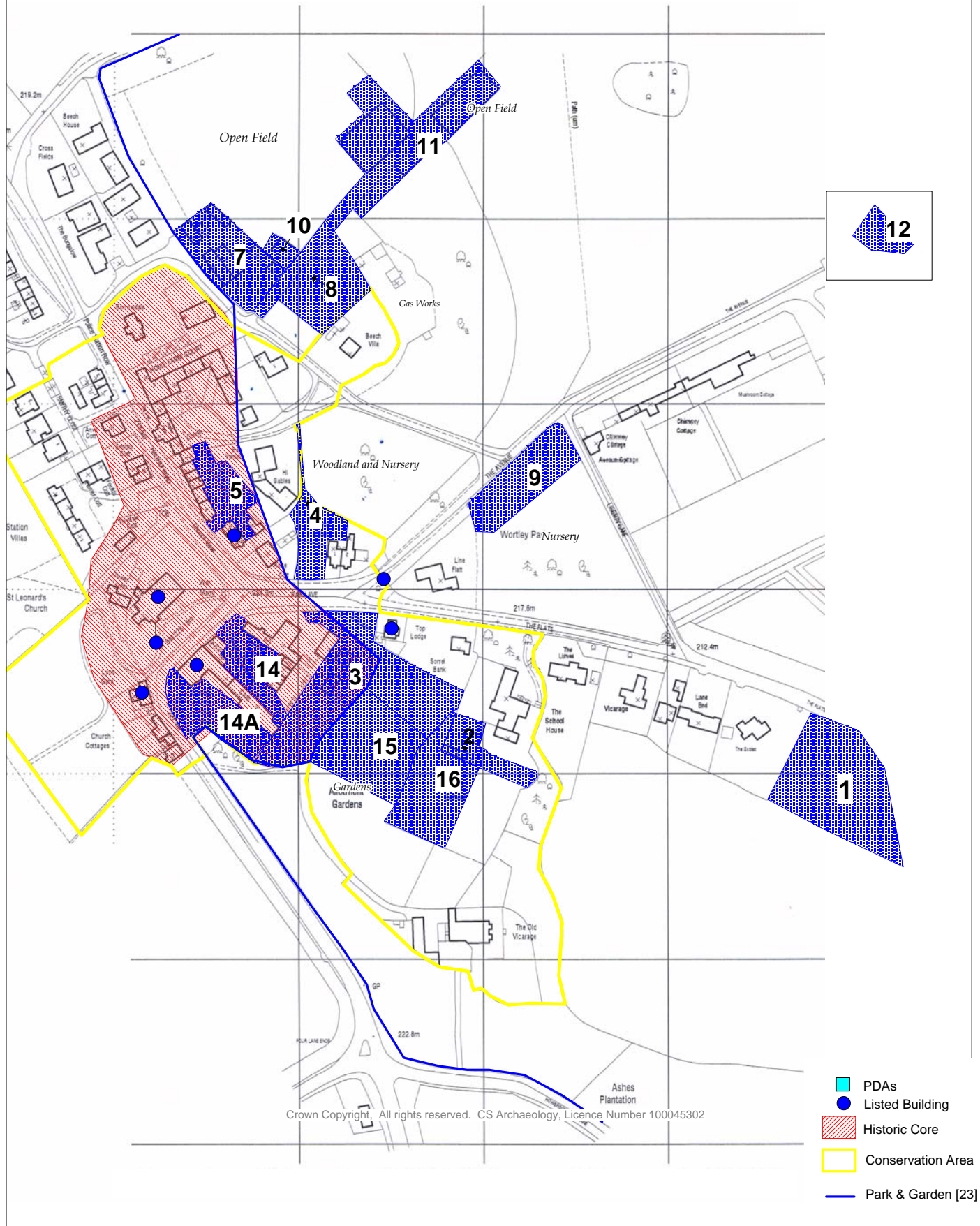
Wortley Village,
Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

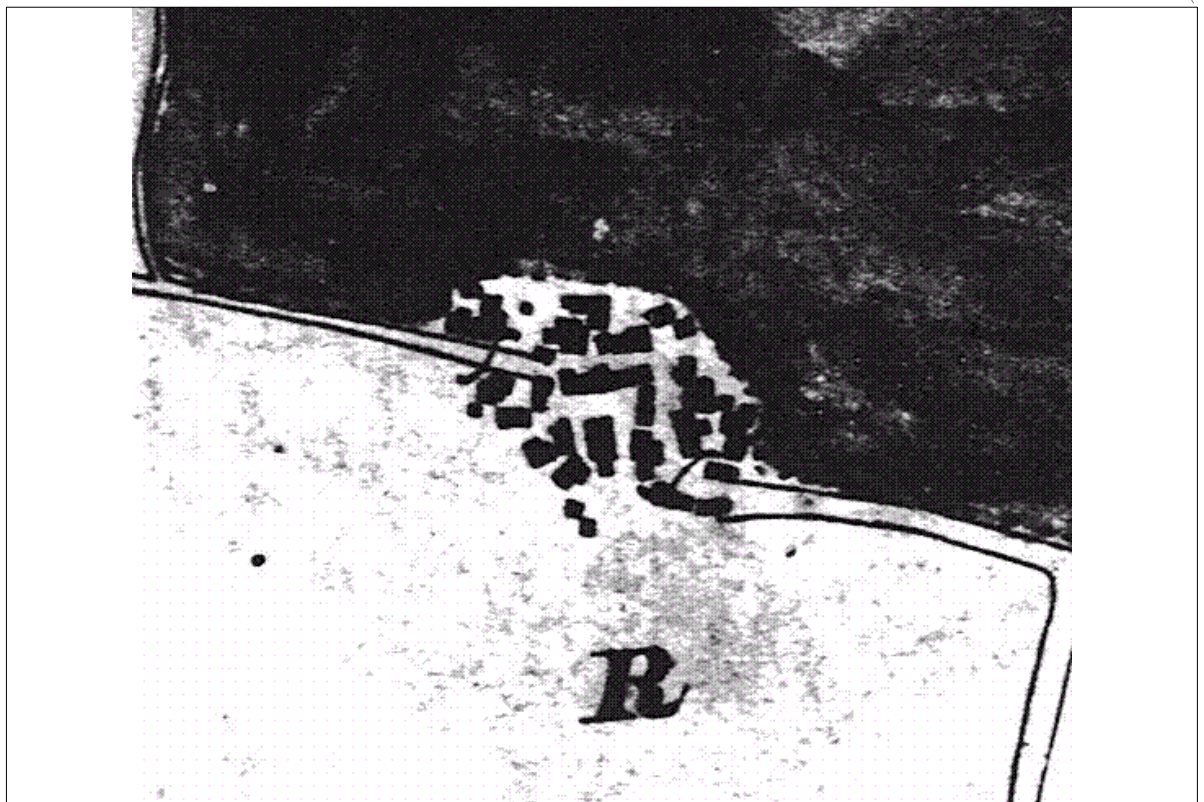
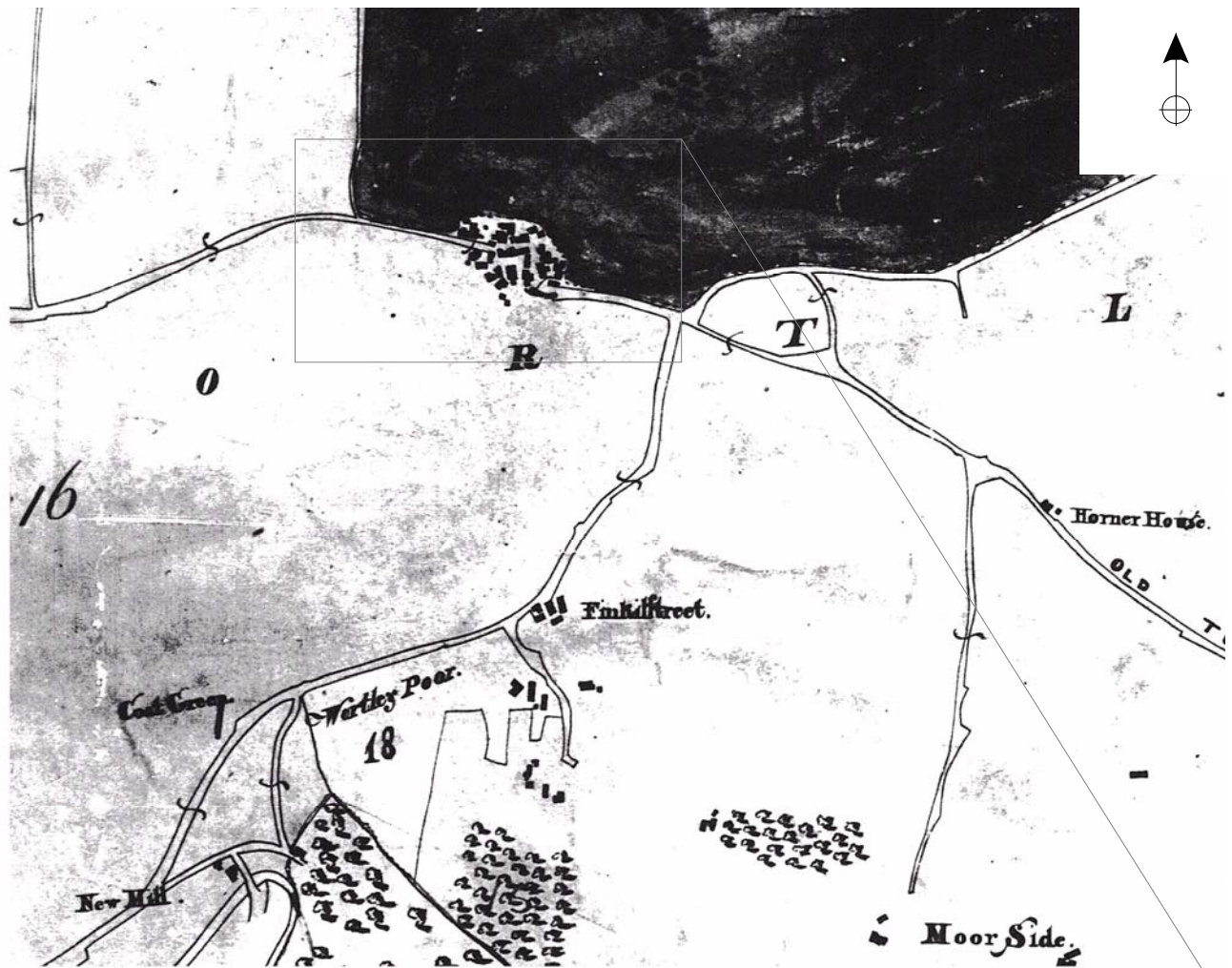
Figure 2: Study Area with
Archaeological Sites

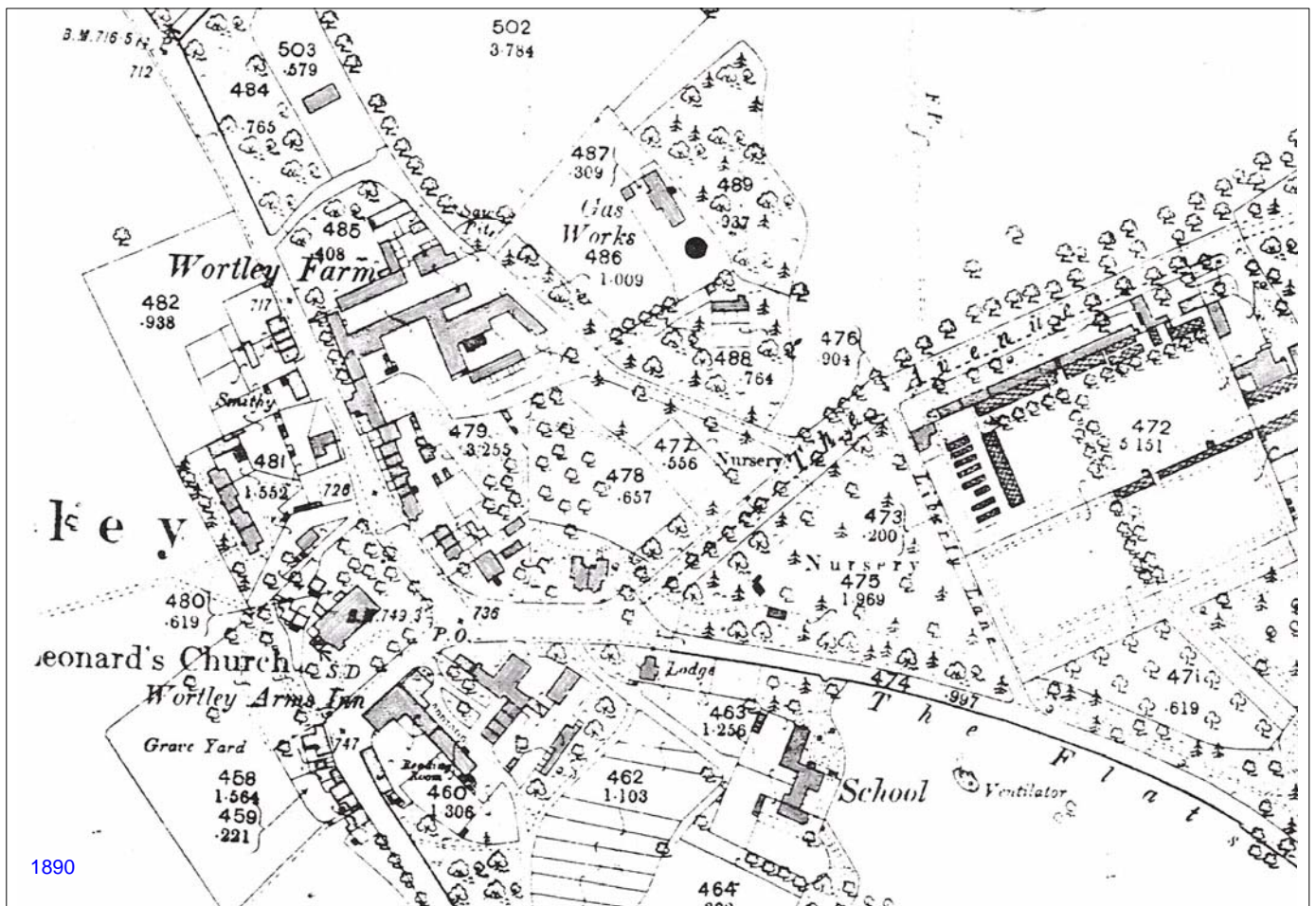
CS Archaeology
June 2016

scale 1:1250









Wortley Village,
Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 6: Wortley Village,
Ordnance Survey Maps
of 1850 & 1890

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June 2016

PLATES



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of the study area from March 1962. (Ref. V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962)



Plate 2: Aerial Photograph of the study area from October 1988 (Ref. StocksbridgeBypass_88291_090_October1988)



Plate 3: view of PDA 3, looking SE



Plate 4: view of PDA 3, looking SSE



Plate 5: view of PDA 3, looking NW



Plate 6: view of PDA 2, looking SE



Plate 7: view of PDA 2, looking SSW

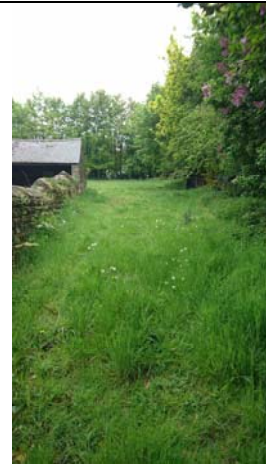


Plate 8: view of PDA 16, looking SSW



Plate 79 view of PDA 15, looking S



Plate 10: view of PDA 3, looking N



Plate 11: view of PDA 3, with the open sided shed, looking NE



Plate 12: view of PDA 3, looking SW



Plate 13: view of PDA 15, looking SW



Plate 14: view of Top Lodge [10], looking W



Plate 15 view of PDA 1, looking S



Plate 16: view of PDA 9, looking S



Plate 17: view of PDA 7, looking E



Plate 18: view of PDA 7, looking S



Plate 19: view of PDA 7, looking W



Plate 20: view of PDA 7, looking E



Plate 21: view of PDA 7, with gabled shed, looking N



Plate 22: view of PDA 8, looking E



Plate 23: view of PDA 10, with gabled shed, looking W



Plate 24: view of PDA 11, looking NE



Plate 25: view of PDA 11, looking NE



Plate 26: view of PDAs 7, 10 & 11, looking NE



Plate 27: view of PDA 4, looking NE

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Site No.	1
Site Type	settlements at Finkle Street
Period	Romano-British
NGR	SK 29906 98513, SK 29961 98779, SK 30319 98485
Description	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.
Status	Scheduled Monument
Source	Historic England 2016
Site No.	2
Site Type	settlements at Finkle Street
Period	Romano-British
NGR	SK 29906 98513, SK 29961 98779, SK 30319 98485
Description	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.
Status	Scheduled Monument
Source	Historic England 2016
Site No.	3
Site Type	Building, IVY COTTAGE
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK2996099199
Description	Mid C18 with C19 addition. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roofs. 2 storeys, 2 windows to 1st floor, contemporary wing to rear right, later single-storey addition on right having door and window. Main range: C20 part-glazed door in bonded ashlar surround. 3-light window on right has square-faced surround and 1 mullion. 2-light window to left and those above have similar surrounds without mullions, C20 casements. Rebuilt brick end stacks. Addition on right has part-glazed door to left of casement; brick end stack on right. Included for group value.
Status	grade II Listed Building (No.1151021)
Source	Historic England
Site No.	4
Site Type	Building, Milepost at Mill Moor Plantation
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 3007200187
Description	Milepost. Mid C19. Cast iron. Angled sides and top, freestanding. Raised lettering, the words MILES in italics: on left side : SHEFFIELD / 9 / MILES on right side : PENISTONE / 4 / MILES
Status	Grade II Listed Building (No. UID 333997)
Source	Historic England: SYSMR
Site No.	5
Site Type	Building Well Houses
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 3061200280
Description	Wortley Well Houses Lane. Nos 1 and 2 Well Houses. Pair of houses. Mid C17 and mid C18. Rubble sandstone and thinly-coursed sandstone, sheet asbestos and stone slate roofs. C17 house on left: 2 storeys, single room with outshut. C18 part on right set forward: L-shaped plan with outshut in rear angle, 2 storeys with attics, 3 windows to 1st floor. C17 house: large quoins on left. Partly-quoined doorway to left has wood lintel; former 4-light, double-chamfered mullioned window to right now of 2 lights with central mullion only. Small window beneath eaves. Chimney pot to left end of ridge. Rear: 2-light double-chamfered window, mullion removed. C18 house: large quoins. Central doorway has projecting keystone worked on lintel, plain dripstone band;

<p>another doorway on left has plain ashlar surround. C20 casements flanking central door have projecting stone sills, window to left has flat-arched head, that to right a plain lintel. 1st floor: band, 2 windows as ground floor flanking narrow central window with flat arch. Shaped kneelers, chamfered gable copings. Central ridge stack with band. Left return: 2-light, square-faced attic window now blocked. Right return: band continues; blind attic window. Interior of C17 house retains bressumer beam with cut out for door head; stop-chamfered spine beam; arcade post now adjacent to end wall of later house has brace to arcade plate and supports old principal rafter truss. Position of arcade post suggests the C17 house was truncated by the C18 addition. Owned by Francis Wood "who in the year 1713 gave forty pounds secured on an estate called Wellhouse in The Lordship of Wortley". The charity is still administered, giving £2 annually for the poor of Wortley, and is known as the "Wellhouse Dole" (Barstow, walk 6) J. A. Barstow, Fifteen Walks around Wortley, undated booklet.</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>grade II Listed Building (No. UID 334003) Historic England: SYSMR 03606/01</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Site No. 6 Site Type Building, Milepost at Junction with Woodhead Road Period Post Medieval NGR SK 3090298932 Description Milepost. Mid C19. Cast iron. Angled sides and top, freestanding. Raised lettering, the word MILES in italics: on left side : SHEFFIELD / 8 / MILES on right side : PENISTONE / 5 / MILES</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Grade II Listed Building (No. UID 334001) Historic England: SYSMR 00155/01</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Site No. 7 Site Type Building Period Medieval NGR SK 3072299393 Description Church of St. Leonard is of medieval origin, tower rebuilt by John Platt in 1753-4 (Colvin,p641) rest rebuilt c1815 and later in C19. Coursed, squared sandstone, stone slate roof. 4-stage west tower; 6-bay, aisleless, nave and chancel in one with south porch and north vestry. Gothic Revival style with some true Gothic fragments. Tower: chamfered plinth, large quoins. String course and offset at each stage. Slit windows to lower stages except for 3-light mullioned window to ground floor on north; clock to 3rd stage on north and south; 2-light belfry openings with trefoil-headed and louvred lights in deeply-chamfered surrounds; embattled parapet. Nave and chancel: large quoins. Traces of C18 mullioned gallery window at south-west end. Shallow-gabled south porch to left of three 3-light windows having Y-tracery in cyma-moulded surrounds. Moulded priests' door to left of reset C14 3-light window with reticulated tracery now lighting south chapel. East window of 3 lights with smaller dividing lights in Perpendicular style with Tudor-arched heads. North vestry window of 3 ogee-headed lights with relieving arch. 2 stone-roofed additions on north side.</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Interior: rounded chancel arch, flanking arches in same style as are 2-bay arcades to north and south. Numerous wall monuments to the Stuart Wortley family of Wortley Hall the finest being those: on south side of east window to Mary Wortley d.1794 by Regnart; on north side to Edward Wortley (d.1761; erected 1778); above central pier of south chapel arcade to John Stuart Wortley (d.1797); on east wall of south chapel to Margaret Stuart Wortley Mackenzie (d.1808) by Flaxwan, set in older trefoil-headed niche with colonettes; C19 wall monument to same family on north wall of nave; also one to Benjamin Newton, schoolmaster (d.1816; erected 1818). Details of monuments in Pevsner (p559). 3 hatchments over south door.</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334018) Historic England</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Site No. 8 Site Type Building, Crossbase with Sundial Pedestal Approximately 10 Metres To South Of Porch To Church Of St Leonard Period Post Medieval NGR SK 30722 99379 Description Crossbase with sundial pedestal approximately 10 metres to south of porch to Church of St. Leonard GV II Crossbase with sundial pedestal. Dated 1679, base earlier. Sandstone, 3-step square plinth now with inset shaft of square section with run-out chamfer stops and date on one side. No sundial disc remains.</p>	<p>Status Source</p>
<p>Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334019) CS Archaeology June 2016</p>	<p>Status Source</p>

Source	Historic England
Site No.	9
Site Type	Building, The WORTLEY ARMS
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3076199352
Description	WORTLEY WORTLEY VILLAGE SK39NW 4/144 Wortley Arms 25.4.69 GV II Public house. Mid C18, later additions to rear. Coursed dressed sandstone, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys with attics, 5 bays; C19 wing to rear, C20 addition to rear right corner (not of special interest). Large quoins. Central doorway has moulded quoins and cornice on brackets. Square-faced window surrounds, mullions removed and with later sashes. Ground-floor sashes with C20 leaded lights, bay 5 blind. 6-pane sashes to 1st floor, central window blind. Shaped kneelers, ashlar gable copings. End stack to front-left corner; 2 rebuilt ridge stacks with offsets and copings. Right return: doorway to right of window, two 16-pane sashes above, paired 4-pane sashes to attic; all openings with cornices. Interior: moulded spine beams in ground-floor room to left of door, bressumer beam with cut-out soffit on right.
Status	Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334002)
Source	Historic England
Site No.	10
Site Type	Building, Top Lodge
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3085199376
Description	GV II Lodge. Mid C19 for the Wortley Hall estate. Ashlar sandstone, Westmorland slate roof. T-shaped plan. Single-storey, 3 bays, windows in side elevations. Central bay projects and has 6-panel door, slab hood on shaped brackets. Flanking bays blind. Band and modillions beneath unwulded cornice, blocking course. Hipped roof with central ridge stack having matching entablature. Returns have C20 casements with projecting stone sills and hoods as door. Included for group value.
Status	grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334002)
Source	Historic England
Site No.	11
Site Type	Building, Gatepiers and Attached Railings at South West End of The Avenue
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3084799406
Description	WORTLEY PARK. Gatepiers and attached railings at south-west end of The Avenue GV II Gatepiers with attached railings and intermediate piers. Early C19, for the Wortley Hall estate. Ashlar sandstone, iron railings. Large gatepiers with side gate on left and railing panel set between smaller piers; 4 railing panels on right set in curve with matching intermediate piers; linking dwarf walls with ashlar copings. Main piers: each has plinth, square rusticated shaft, frieze block with festoons to front and rear, cornice and moulded plinth to large ball finial. Railings have plain round bars with pointed finials, intermediate piers match gatepiers but only have cornices and blocking stone.
Status	grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334017)
Source	Historic England
Site No.	12
Site Type	Building, Outbuilding to the Rear, Right of Stable Block to Wortley Hall, and Including Swift Cottage and Garvins Cottage
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3109899507
Description	WORTLEY PARK Outbuilding to rear right of Stable-block to Wortley Hall including Swift Cottage and Garvins Cottage GV II Stable-block ancillary building including coach-houses and cottages. Early C19. For the Wortley Hall estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 windows to 1st floor, 3/4 outshut to rear, lean-to addition to left return. Swift Cottage on left has 4-panelled door with overlight into lean-to, sash with glazing bars over. Two 16-pane sashes on right and 3 round-arched carriage entrances beyond having ashlar piers and boarded doors. Doorway to far right with 16-pane sash on its right. Late C19 glazed iron canopy set beneath 4 paired sashes and blocked round pitching hole on right. Ashlar end stack on left, base of similar stack on ridge with complete stack to its right. Right return: entrance to Garvins

<p>Status</p> <p>Source</p>	<p>Cottage within infilled segmental archway into outshut. Canopy links to adjacent Stable-block (q.v.). Included for group value.</p> <p>Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334015)</p> <p>Historic England</p>
<p>Site No.</p> <p>Site Type</p> <p>Period</p> <p>NGR</p> <p>Description</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Building, Stable Block To Wortley Hall</p> <p>Post Medieval</p> <p>SK 3112499501</p> <p>Stable-block. Early C19. For the Wortley Hall estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, graduated slate roof. Partly 2 storeys, 5 : 3 : 5 bays, symmetrical elevations with central 3-bay pediments breaking forward. Ashlar plinth. Central carriage entrance has impost band to rusticated round arch, flanking bays all have a blind round-arched recess with projecting sill and rusticated voussoirs, linking impost band; recesses to bays 2, 4, 10, 12 set back within larger round-arched panels. Cornice and blocking course, central pediment with glass-faced clock. Hipped roof with corniced stacks near each end, louvred ridge ventilators. Octagonal central cupola with archivolted opening in each face, cornice and ball-finialled balustrade, lead dome with apex finial. Rear: in same style, end bays and 4th from ends have 9-panel doors; unequally-hung 25-pane sashes to other round-arched openings. Roof dormers. Each return has a blind, Venetian window.</p> <p>Interior: some original horse-standing fixtures in left part, tiled back walls.</p> <p>In 1797 John Carr and assistant Peter Atkinson were engaged by James Archibald Stuart-Wortley and submitted schemes including that for the stable. This had not been built by 1800 but it is probable that the present design draws from their work. The cupola matches that on Wortley Hall (q.v.) added later in the century probably by William Burn (Hewlings).</p> <p>R. Hewlings, 'Wortley Hall', Archaeological Journal, vol 137, 1980, pp397-400.</p>
<p>Status</p> <p>Source</p>	<p>Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334013)</p> <p>Historic England</p>
<p>Site No.</p> <p>Site Type</p> <p>Period</p> <p>NGR</p> <p>Description</p>	<p>14</p> <p>Building, Outbuilding To Rear Left Of Stable Block To Wortley Hall Including Garden Cottage</p> <p>Post Medieval</p> <p>SK 3111499482</p> <p>WORTLEY WORTLEY PARK SK39NW 4/138 Outbuilding to rear left of Stable-block to Wortley Hall including Garden Cottage GV II Stable-block ancillary building with hayloft and cottage. Early C19. For the Wortley Hall estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays, lean-to outshuts to rear and right return. Garden Cottage on right: C20 part-glazed door with plain overlight in raised ashlar surround, flanking 16-pane sashes with projecting sills and lintels tooled as voussoirs; paired 4-pane sashes over. Original doorway to bay 1 has overlight within the door, 16-pane sash on left; widened horizontal-sliding garage door on right. Circular pitching holes above to bays 1 and 2. Hipped roof with ashlar ridge stack and corniced end stack on right. 1st floor retains traces of later glazed canopy now removed. Included for group value.</p>
<p>Status</p> <p>Source</p>	<p>Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334014)</p> <p>Historic England</p>
<p>Site No.</p> <p>Site Type</p> <p>Period</p> <p>NGR</p> <p>Description</p>	<p>15</p> <p>Building, GATEPIERS AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AT NORTH EAST END OF THE AVENUE</p> <p>Post Medieval</p> <p>SK3108999567</p> <p>Gatepiers and attached railings at north-east end of The Avenue II Gatepiers and attached railings. Early C19, for the Wortley Hall estate. Ashlar sandstone, wrought-iron railing panels. Piers on each side of The Avenue linked to outer piers by plinth walls and decorative ironwork. Each square pier is rusticated and has frieze block and cornice; gatepiers emphasized by frieze paterae and large ball finials. Ironwork panels have plain bars flanking scrollwork feature and decorative scrollwork cresting (that to right panel displaced).</p>
<p>Status</p> <p>Source</p>	<p>grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334016)</p> <p>Historic England</p>

Site No.	16
Site Type	Building, Wortley Hall with attached South-Front Terrace and Steps Including Attached Retaining Wall and Steps to Wing Set Back on Left
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3124199495
Description	<p>Wortley Hall with attached 25.4.69 south-front terrace and steps including attached retaining wall and steps to wing set back on left</p> <p>Country house now rest home. South front 1742-46 by Giacomo Leoni for Edward Wortley-Montagu (d1761); east wing 1757-61 by Matthew Brettingham, mason/ executive architects were George Platt (d1743) and son John. Additions by John Platt for Lady Bute (d1784) during 1784-88, completed for James Archibald Stuart Wortley under guidance of John Carr of York. Probably remodelled and lantern added by William Burn c1867-73 (Hewlings, pp397-400). Ashlar sandstone, graduated slate roofs. Irregular plan, mostly 2 storeys. 7-bay south front with 5-bay wing set back by 5 bays on left and with single linking bay; east front of 1 : 1 : 3 : 3 bays with wing on right forming part of extensive service ranges enclosing courtyard. Front terrace with retaining wall and central steps flanked by urns; additional steps and balustraded retaining wall to front-left corner of wing set back on left. South front: 1 : 1 : 3 : 1 : 1 bays, outer bays flanked by twin Ionic pilasters, central 3-bay pediment breaks forward. Moulded plinth. Central French window in architrave beneath consoled cornice. Moulded sill band links 2-pane sashes; bays 1, 3, 5 and 7 have balustraded aprons, shouldered architraves, pulvinated friezes and dentilled pediments, bay 2 and 6 have cornices. 1st floor: central 8-pane window, other bays with 6-pane windows, all in architraves. Full entablature surmounted by balustrade, central pediment with arms of James Archibald Stuart Wortley (added on his elevation to the peerage in 1826). Hipped roof with ashlar stacks set to rear. Octagonal lantern over entrance on right return has archivolted openings beneath lead-covered dome with finial. Wing set back on left: wider bay 5 projects and has tripartite windows to each floor, that to ground floor with cornice and pedimented central light. 4-pane sashes to each floor on left, balustrade to hipped roof with corniced ridge stack and end stack on left. Linking bay with pedimented doorway beneath blind architrave; balustraded parapet. Attached retaining wall on left has balustrade and 2 flights of steps. Right return: bay 1 flanked by twin pilasters as front. Quoined projection on right with window having bracketed sill, architrave with segmental pediment, 6-pane sash in architrave above. Set back on right main entrance has Ionic-columned doorcase with archivolt within open pediment. 3 bays on right have sashes with glazing bars in corniced architraves, deep floor band beneath 4 sashes, entablature and balustrade as front. 3 bays further right set back: sashes with glazing bars to each floor, modillioned cornice, blind balustrade. Service wing attached on right.</p> <p>Interior: dining room (ground-floor bay 7 of south front) has marble Ionic-columned screen and oak panelling with decorative doorcases having oak-leaf friezes, archivolt to servery; elegant ceiling with relief plasterwork and armorial panel (heavily repainted). Sitting room (at centre of south front): fluted-columned screen, plaster wall panels, ceiling in Rococo style. Room to rear left (of south front) with end-wall fireplaces and panelling with well-carved drops depicting musical instruments; fine panelled door with carving. Salon (now called Foundry Hall) elaborately decorated c1860 with Japanese and exotic motifs, by Geoffrey Sykes of Sheffield, completed by Sir John Poynter, central lantern with stained-glass side lights. Central hall with C19 imperial staircase having brass balusters to wooden handrail. Landing with marbled Ionic columns flanking recesses, frieze with bucrania, oval lantern. C19 armorial glass panels against north window of landing. Former home of the Wortley Montagu and Stuart Wortley families.</p> <p>Used by army during 1939-45 after which the hall fell into disrepair. Purchased by trade union and Labour movement in 1950 to become educational holiday centre.</p>
Status	Grade II*, Listed Building (No. UID: 334007)
Source	Historic England (NMR No. 619248)

Site No.	17
Site Type	Building, Balustraded Retaining Wall Across East Front Of Wortley Hall
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK3128299545
Description	Balustraded retaining wall across east front of Wortley Hall GV II Balustraded retaining wall. Probably early C19 for the Wortley Hall estate. Rock-faced sandstone retaining wall, otherwise ashlar. 18 bays of balustrading set between intermediate and end dies; steps and detached pier at north end, balustrade returns to enclose 3 sides of recess at south end of terrace. End and alternate dies each have moulded plinth, sunken

panels and cornice; end dies and freestanding pier are surmounted by vases with fluted covers and foliage-carved knobs, others with ball finials. Plain intermediate dies linked by panels of turned balusters on moulded plinth and with corniced copings. Massive console bracket supports northern end pier. Return bays at south end of terrace are blind. Lady Caroline Creighton, wife of James Archibald Stuart Wortley, is credited with the surviving early C19 landscape scheme seen at Wortley Hall.

Status Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334008)

Source Historic England

Site No. **18**

Site Type Building, TERRACE STEPS AND RETAINING WALLS TO GARDENS OF SOUTH FRONT OF WORTLEY HALL

Period Post Medieval

NGR SK3122999455

Description Terrace steps and retaining walls to gardens of south front of Wortley Hall GV II Terrace steps and retaining walls. Probably early C19, for the Wortley Hall estate. Rock-faced and ashlar sandstone. 2 sets of steps to each terrace on west side of garden, the southern steps set on the cross-axis in line with central fountain (q.v.) and a double flight of steps down to eastern terrace. A linked retaining wall lines the east side of the garden and returns in a rounded-ended projection which links with terrace immediately to front of house and itself has a double flight of steps down to eastern terrace. Steps: nosed treads set between ashlar copings with blocks set at head and foot. Upper flight of steps at east end of cross-axis is flanked by rusticated round-headed openings and coped side walls, from these the retaining wall returns in quadrants. Round-ended projection at north-east corner of garden has rock-faced walling with projecting piers and moulded copings surmounted by gadrooned vases. Lady Caroline Creighton, wife of James Archibald Stuart Wortley, is credited with the surviving early C19 landscape scheme seen at Wortley Hall.

Status Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334009)

Source Historic England

Site No. **19**

Site Type Building,

Period Post Medieval

NGR SK3126899440

Description Circular pool with lining and statue at centre of garden to south front of Wortley Hall GV II Circular pool with lining and statue. Probably early C19, for the Wortley Hall estate. Ashlar sandstone. Circular rim with moulded segmental copings at footpath level; circular central pedestal with torus moulded base surmounted by male figure seated on 3 entwined dolphins, his arms now broken. Lady Caroline Creighton, wife of James Archibald Stuart Wortley, is credited with the surviving early C19 landscape scheme seen at Wortley Hall.

Status Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334009)

Source Historic England

Site No. **20**

Site Type Building

Period Post Medieval

NGR SK 3126599370

Description Arbour at south end-of western terrace of garden to south front of Wortley Hall GV II Arbour. Early-mid C19, for the Wortley Hall estate. Ashlar sandstone. 2 x I-bay recess flanked on 3 sides by balustraded wall. Dwarf wall surmounted by balustrade with moulded plinth, square balusters and moulded copings. Front corner dies supported on 2 sides by scrolled brackets carved with rose and oak leaf motifs. Included for group value.

Status Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334011)

Source Historic England

Site No. **21**

Site Type Building, Ice House Approximately 150 Metres to South West of Wortley Hall

Period Post Medieval

NGR SK 3116799344

Description Ice-house approximately 4/136 150 metres to south-west of Wortley Hall II Ice-house. Early-mid C19. For the Wortley Hall estate. Red brick and ashlar sandstone. Earth-

covered mound set in bank to north-east of adjacent fish pond and crowned by square brick upstand with heavy coping having hinge-pins for hatches (now removed), top of ice-house pierced by rebated round hole. To the south, an ashlar-coped feeder channel allows ice to be raked off the fish pond into the side of the subterranean structure which at time of resurvey was full of debris. An unusual and well-preserved example of this period.

Status Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334012)
 Source Historic England (NMR No. 1541358)

Site No. **22**
 Site Type Building, The Old Vicarage With attached Wall and Gateway on West Side of Forecourt
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 3089199217
 Description The Old Vicarage with attached wall and gateway on west side of forecourt - II Vicarage. Dated 1880. Patron the Earl of Wharnccliffe. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roof. In Jacobean Revival style. 2 storeys, 3 x 2 gabled bays with curtain wall enclosing single-storey outbuilding in yard on left return. Throughout, there are ovolo-moulded mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lights and iron casements; dripmoulds; shaped gables with plaques; moulded copings and ball finials. Entrance front left bay set back with single-storey porch in angle. Porch has moulded door surround with keyed round arch and pediment with finialled parapet. Cross-window above porch, 2-light windows on each floor to left with stair window beyond having 3 transoms, and keystone linked to 1st-floor dripmould on right. Gable copings sweep down with catslide roof to left and continue over gable of linked outbuilding. Central bay has door to left of 2-light window, double-transomed 4-light window over. Right bay has 3-light mullioned and transomed window to each floor. Tall corniced ashlar stacks on roof slope to left of bay 1. Curved wall projecting to right of bay 1 has end piers and central pedimented doorway in style of porch. Garden front on right return: each bay has a 2-storey canted-bay window with 1 : 4 : 1 lights on each floor; parapet to each bay with pediments and ball finials. Gables have date numerals in 2 plaques. Central ridge stack with cornice.
 Status Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 333999)
 Source Historic England

Site No. **23**
 Site Type Park and Garden, Wortley Hall
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 31771 99643
 Description Wortley Hall has been the seat of the Wortley family since the time of King Stephen. During the early C16 Sir Thomas Wortley created a park around the old hall, which was rebuilt in 1686 on the same site by Sir Richard Wortley. In the 1670s Anne, daughter of the last Baronet Wortley, married Sidney Montagu at which time the family name became Wortley-Montagu. In 1727 Edward Wortley-Montagu, first Baron Wharnccliffe, inherited the property and began to remodel the house again, in three stages. The first, between 1731 and 1734, was mainly at his own hand, possibly with advice from Ralph Tunnicliffe the architect. During the second, between 1742 and 1746, Edward commissioned Giacomo Leoni to remodel the south front, adding a terrace with retaining wall and central steps flanked by urns, while during the third stage, carried out between 1757 and 1761, Matthew Brettingham added a new east wing. Edward died in 1761 and left the estate to his daughter, Lady Bute who commissioned John Platt to carry out further work on the house between 1784 and 1788. When Lady Bute died in 1784 the property passed to her second son, James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, the third Earl of Bute. Although he never took up residence, James made further alterations to the Hall, under the direction of John Carr of York who was also responsible for the stable block and outbuildings. In 1800 the third Earl made the property over to his son, also James Archibald, who finished the works on the Hall and laid out a park. During the first half of the C19 the south front garden terraces were completed. W S Gilpin (1762-1843) is said to have worked 'in a Pricean spirit' at Wortley (Gardener's Magazine 1840) though the extent of his work is not clear. Joseph Harrison, head gardener at Wortley Hall in the early to mid C19, was responsible for the launch of several periodicals and was probably partly responsible for laying out the gardens. During the mid C19 William Burn was employed to alter the house internally, also adding a lantern to the Hall and cupola to the stables. The Hall was used by the army during the Second World War then fell into disrepair. After the war the park was divided and sold, the Hall and grounds being purchased by the Trade Union and Labour Movement in 1950 for use as an educational holiday centre. The site remains

(2000) in divided corporate and private ownership.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Wortley Hall is situated c 15km north of Sheffield, to the east of the A629, Sheffield to Huddersfield road. The park covers c 240ha bounded to the south-west by Wortley village and Howbrook Lane, to the north-west by Hermit Hill Lane, and to the north-east and south by farmland. High Wood Dike runs south-west to north-east through the park at the base of a valley. The Hall is situated on higher ground close to the western boundary, near the village, and has fine views over the park to the east.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach to Wortley Hall is from Wortley village on the western boundary, via early C19 gate piers and attached railings (listed grade II). The drive runs north-east along The Avenue, passing a second set of piers and railings which mark the north-east end of The Avenue, before sweeping south to arrive at the east front. The drives from Rotherham Gate Lodge on Howbrook Lane to the south, and from Westwood Lodge to the east, are no longer in use.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Wortley Hall (listed grade II*) stands a little to the east of the village of Wortley, towards the top of a gently east-facing slope, overlooking the park. It is a large country house built of ashlar sandstone and slate, in an irregular, mainly two-storey plan. The seven-bay south front looks onto a terrace with retaining wall and central steps flanked by urns and was built in 1742-6 by Giacomo Leoni (c 1686-1746) for Edward Wortley-Montagu. The east wing, by Matthew Brettingham (1699-1769) with George and John Platt as masons/executive architects, was added in 1757-61. Further additions were carried out 1784-8 by John Platt for Lady Bute and completed for James Archibald Stuart-Wortley II (1776-1845) under John Carr of York (1723-1807). The lantern was added by William Burn, c 1867-73, who was also responsible for some remodelling.

The early C19 sandstone and slate stable block (listed grade II) stands c 60m to the west of the Hall and was probably built to designs by John Carr with a cupola added later in the century by William Burn. Beyond the north wall of the stable block are further early C19 outbuildings and cottages (listed grade II).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS To the east of the Hall is a walk and balustraded retaining wall (listed grade II) across which there are fine views over the park and countryside beyond.

The main gardens lie beneath the south front, where the west to east slope was graded in the mid C19 to form a series of grass terraces set with steps (listed grade II) and a level lawn decorated with clipped golden yews and focused on a circular pool (listed grade II) and statue. A walk along the west side of the flower garden leads to a stone seat alcove (listed grade II) which originally (mid C19) formed the base of a conservatory. From here, the path leads down to the 'Hollow Gardens', a small sunken area bounded by rockwork with beds laid out round a circular fountain, now (2000) filled in.

The 15ha of lightly wooded, informal pleasure grounds lie beyond the garden terraces, mainly to the south and west of the Hall, divided from the park by a ditch or ha-ha. Within them is a large rectangular fishpond and an icehouse (listed grade II), the two being linked via a stone channel from the north-east bank of the fishpond. An ancient oak stands at the northern end of the pond from which point a broad walk connects the pleasure grounds to the kitchen garden.

PARK Wortley Park covers c 220ha, much of which is under the plough with few remains of the parkland plantings although boundary plantations including Coal Pit Plantation to the north, Hollins Plantation to the east, and Copley Wood to the south survive to enclose the park. The park is divided through the centre by High Wood which runs south-west to north-east along the valley of High Wood Dike and still displays some ornamental plantings. The northern park, known as Lane Royd's Park, is used as a golf course. The park appears to have been laid out c 1800 when James Archibald Stuart Wortley II, first Baron Wharnccliffe, married and settled at Wortley.

W S Gilpin is said to have worked 'in a Pricean spirit' at Wortley (Piebenga 1994) thought the extent of his work is not clear. Joseph Harrison, head gardener at Wortley Hall in the early to mid C19, was responsible for the launch of several periodicals: *Gardener's and Forester's Record* (1833-6), and *Floricultural Cabinet* (1833-59), continued as *Gardener's Weekly Magazine* (1860-5) and then as *Gardener's Magazine* (1865-1916). It seems likely that he was to some extent responsible for laying out the grounds.

KITCHEN GARDEN The 3ha walled kitchen garden lies to the west of the Hall on the west side of the stable block wall. The brick walls were heated and parts of this system

remain, as do some of the sheds and bothies against the north face of the north wall. The whole complex is currently (2000) disused. The head gardener's cottage, dated 1882, stands in the north-west corner of the garden.
Grade II Listed Park and Garden (No. UID: 1384)

Status	Historic England (NMR No. 619252)
Source	
Site No.	24
Site Type	Building, Gosling Farm, Gosling Moor
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3022 9869
Description	-
Status	Non Statutory
Source	South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record 2016 (SYSMR) Ref. 03604/01
Site No.	25
Site Type	Building, Workhouse (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3031 9889
Description	
Status	Non Statutory
Source	South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record 2016 (SYSMR) Ref. 03603/01
Site No.	26
Site Type	Bank - earthwork
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3020 9900
Description	
Status	Non Statutory
Source	South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record 2016 (SYSMR) Ref. 01152/01
Site No.	27
Site Type	Findspot, stone axe
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SK 3009 9897
Description	polished stone axe
Status	Non Statutory
Source	South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record 2016 (SYSMR) Ref. 02352/01
Site No.	28
Site Type	Building, Cornmill
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 2979 9914
Description	Forge Lane Cornmill, Wortley
Status	Non Statutory
Source	South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record 2016 (SYSMR) Ref. 03597/01
Site No.	29
Site Type	Findspot, coin hoard
Period	Roman0-British
NGR	SK 2979 9914
Description	dispersed collection
Status	Non Statutory
Source	South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record 2016 (SYSMR) Ref. 04200/01
Site No.	30
Site Type	Building, cottage and Well
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 30932 99917

Description "Royds Cottage & Royd Well" situated west of a 'T' road junction off Heritage Hill Lane.
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey Map 1850

Site No. **31**
 Site Type Quarry
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 30625 99989 (centre)
 Description Extensive open cast quarry probably for coal
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Aerial Photo graph c.1962 (V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962): BGS 2008

Site No. **32**
 Site Type Plantation
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SE 1185 0060
 Description 'Coal Pit Plantation'
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey Map 1850

Site No. **33**
 Site Type Pond and trough
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 0977 9518
 Description Pond and 'trough'
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey Map 1850

Site No. **34**
 Site Type Building, Chapel
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 30835 99111
 Description 'Wortley Chapel'
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey Map 1850

Site No. **35**
 Site Type Gardens
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 30888 99274
 Description 'Flats Gardens'
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey Map 1850

Site No. **36**
 Site Type Building, the smithy
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SK 30690 99503
 Description 'Smithy' situated to the east of Huddersfield Road (A629)
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey Map 1850

Site No. **37**
 Site Type Field System
 Period Medieval?/Post Medieval
 NGR SK 31572 99617
 Description extensive area of ridge and furrow representing medieval?/post-medieval open field systems. Situated to the northwest and northeast of Wortley Hall [16]
 Status Non Statutory
 Source Aerial Photo graph c.1962 (V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962)

Site No.	38
Site Type	Field System
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval
NGR	SK 31382 99156
Description	extensive area of ridge and furrow representing medieval?/post-medieval open field systems. Situated south and southeast of the Wortley Hall [16].
Status	Non Statutory
Source	Aerial Photo graph c.1962 (V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962)
Site No.	39
Site Type	Field System
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval
NGR	SK 30397 99383
Description	extensive area of ridge and furrow representing medieval?/post-medieval open field systems. Situated on the eastern slopes of the Don Valley, east of Wortley village
Status	Non Statutory
Source	Aerial Photo graph c.1962 (V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962)
Site No.	40
Site Type	Field System
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval
NGR	SK 31026 98918
Description	extensive area of ridge and furrow representing medieval?/post-medieval open field systems.
Status	Non Statutory
Source	Aerial Photo graph c.1962 (V1543RAF1676_0247_March1962)
Site No.	41
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SK 30570 99565
Description	Pebble mace head made of sandstone
Status	Non Statutory
Source	SYSMR/NMR
Site No.	42
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK2996099199
Description	Mid C18 with C19 addition. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roofs. 2 storeys, 2 windows to 1st floor, contemporary wing to rear right, later single-storey addition on right having door and window. Main range: C20 part-glazed door in bonded ashlar surround. 3-light window on right has square-faced surround and 1 mullion. 2-light window to left and those above have similar surrounds without mullions, C20 casements. Rebuilt brick end stacks. Addition on right has part-glazed door to left of casement; brick end stack on right. Included for group value.
Status	Grade II Listed Building (No. UID: 334021)
Source	Historic England
Site No.	43
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK3075199441
Description	No 6 HALIFAX ROAD (formerly listed as Cottage to East of Church of St. Leonard) 15.8.74 GV II House. Dated 1840, possibly rebuilding date of earlier house. Coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate roof. T-shaped plan. 2 storeys, 1 : 1 bays. Large quoins. Recessed, chamfered mullioned windows. Left bay has chamfered, quoined doorway with Tudor-arched lintel. Hoodmould continues to left as dripmould over 4-light window, 3-light window above. Gabled bay on right breaks forward and has 3-light window beneath 2-light window, both with dripstones; date plaque in gable. Large, shaped kneelers; chamfered gable copings with apex finial. Crosswing ridge stack in brick. Right return: single-storey porch with door and gable details as front.

Status	Grade II Listed Building (UID No. 333996)
Source	Historic England

Appendix 2 - Verticals

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	80	P	SE 298 000	19	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	81	P	SK 305 999	19	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	82	P	SK 312 999	19	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	83	P	SK 319 999	19	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	112	P	SK 320 987	20	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	113	P	SK 313 987	20	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	114	P	SK 306 987	20	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	115	P	SK 299 986	20	21 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/231/OCU/T/853	1938	F21	106	N	SK 316 999	3	27 AUG 1959	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/231/OCU/T/853	1938	F21	107	N	SK 310 999	3	27 AUG 1959	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/231/OCU/T/853	1938	F21	108	N	SE 303 000	3	27 AUG 1959	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1676	2053	V1	169	P	SK 320 998	9	02 MAR 1962	AC	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/543/1676	2053	V1	170	P	SK 320 990	9	02 MAR 1962	AC	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/543/1676	2053	V1	246	P	SK 304 990	11	02 MAR 1962	AC	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/543/1676	2053	V1	247	P	SK 304 997	11	02 MAR 1962	AC	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/543/1697	2060	F21	42	P	SK 298 989	1	15 MAR 1962	AB	10800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RCS
RAF/543/1697	2060	F21	43	P	SK 298 995	1	15 MAR 1962	AB	10800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RCS
RAF/543/1697	2060	F21	44	P	SE 297 001	1	15 MAR 1962	AB	10800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RCS
RAF/543/1697	2060	F22	42	P	SK 315 990	3	15 MAR 1962	AB	10800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RCS
RAF/543/1697	2060	F22	43	P	SK 315 996	3	15 MAR 1962	AB	10800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RCS
RAF/543/1697	2060	F22	44	P	SE 314 003	3	15 MAR 1962	AB	10800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RCS
RAF/106G/LA/225	3770	FP	1103	P	SE 300 005	10	16 APR 1945	AB	14500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/225	3770	FP	1104	P	SK 300 993	10	16 APR 1945	AB	14500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/225	3770	FP	1121	P	SK 317 987	11	16 APR 1945	AB	14500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/225	3770	FP	1122	P	SE 315 002	11	16 APR 1945	AB	14500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR

Wortley Village, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

MAL/66043	4562	V	178	P	SK 311 987	3	21 JUL 1966	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/66043	4562	V	179	P	SK 311 997	3	21 JUL 1966	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/66043	4562	V	180	P	SE 311 006	3	21 JUL 1966	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	161	P	SK 312 985	3	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	162	N	SK 313 991	3	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	163	P	SK 313 996	3	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	164	N	SE 313 002	3	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	165	P	SE 313 007	3	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	181	P	SE 306 007	4	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	182	N	SE 306 003	4	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	183	P	SK 306 998	4	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	184	N	SK 306 994	4	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	185	P	SK 306 990	4	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71094	5993	V	186	N	SK 305 985	4	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	5	P	SK 306 987	1	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	6	P	SK 306 991	1	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	7	P	SK 306 996	1	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	8	P	SE 306 000	1	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	9	P	SE 306 005	1	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	119	P	SK 299 992	2	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	120	P	SK 299 996	2	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72108	6055	V	121	P	SE 299 000	2	23 NOV 1972	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72115	6060	V	1	P	SK 314 989	1	18 NOV 1972	AB	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72115	6060	V	2	P	SK 314 993	1	18 NOV 1972	AB	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72115	6060	V	3	P	SK 314 997	1	18 NOV 1972	AB	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72115	6060	V	4	P	SE 314 001	1	18 NOV 1972	AB	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72115	6060	V	5	P	SE 314 005	1	18 NOV 1972	AB	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73015	7015	V	102	P	SK 317 997	6	07 APR 1973	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79043	7585	V	225	P	SE 312 004	9	13 NOV 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79043	7585	V	226	N	SE 307 004	9	13 NOV 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79043	7585	V	227	P	SE 301 004	9	13 NOV 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79045	7586	V	6	P	SK 304 998	1	13 NOV 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/79045	7586	V	7	N	SK 298 998	1	13 NOV 1979	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Wortley Village, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

MAL/80004	7629	V	8	N	SK 301 986	1	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	9	P	SK 306 987	1	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	10	N	SK 311 987	1	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	11	P	SK 316 987	1	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	45	N	SK 320 996	2	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	46	P	SK 315 996	2	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	47	N	SK 310 996	2	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	48	P	SK 305 996	2	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	49	N	SK 300 996	2	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	60	P	SE 299 003	3	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	61	N	SE 304 003	3	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	62	P	SE 309 003	3	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	63	N	SE 313 003	3	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80004	7629	V	64	P	SE 318 003	3	27 JAN 1980	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88291	13378	V	90	P	SK 308 990	1	28 OCT 1988	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88291	13378	V	91	P	SK 319 990	1	28 OCT 1988	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89173	13498	V	19	P	SE 305 004	1	06 MAY 1989	A	8600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89173	13498	V	20	P	SK 305 997	1	06 MAY 1989	A	8600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89173	13498	V	21	P	SK 305 990	1	06 MAY 1989	A	8600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89173	13498	V	57	P	SK 318 992	2	06 MAY 1989	A	8600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89173	13498	V	58	P	SK 318 998	2	06 MAY 1989	A	8600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	3	N	SE 300 005	1	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	4	N	SE 307 005	1	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97529	15274	V	5	N	SE 314 005	1	30 APR 1997	A	7900	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01618	23675	V	33	N	SK 299 992	2	27 AUG 2001	A	8300	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01618	23675	V	34	N	SE 298 000	2	27 AUG 2001	A	8300	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01618	23675	V	39	N	SE 312 000	3	27 AUG 2001	A	8300	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01618	23675	V	40	N	SK 313 993	3	27 AUG 2001	A	8300	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01618	23675	V	41	N	SK 313 986	3	27 AUG 2001	A	8300	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02144	23852	V	35	N	SK 305 989	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02144	23852	V	36	N	SK 308 993	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02144	23852	V	37	N	SK 311 996	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02144	23852	V	38	N	SK 314 999	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR

Wortley Village, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

OS/02145	23853	V	5	N	SK 313 988	1	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02145	23853	V	6	N	SK 308 988	1	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02145	23853	V	7	N	SK 304 988	1	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02145	23853	V	36	N	SK 304 997	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02145	23853	V	37	N	SK 308 997	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/02145	23853	V	38	N	SK 313 997	2	16 AUG 2002	A	6000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03095	24101	V	30	N	SK 312 990	1	04 AUG 2003	A	9000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03095	24101	V	31	N	SK 312 997	1	04 AUG 2003	A	9000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03095	24101	V	96	N	SK 299 990	3	04 AUG 2003	A	9000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03095	24101	V	97	N	SK 299 997	3	04 AUG 2003	A	9000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03533	24158	V	22	N	SE 300 001	1	31 MAR 2003	A	8000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03533	24158	V	23	N	SE 307 001	1	31 MAR 2003	A	8000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03533	24158	V	24	N	SE 314 000	1	31 MAR 2003	A	8000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03533	24158	V	25	N	SE 321 000	1	31 MAR 2003	A	8000	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties

21

Total Frames

105

Appendix 2 - Obliques

Library and frame number	Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Original number	Date	Film type	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0001	SK 3099 / 1	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 301996
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0002	SK 3099 / 2	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 303994
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0003	SK 3099 / 3	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 304991
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0004	SK 3098 / 12	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 307989
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0005	SK 3098 / 13	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 307986
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0006	SK 3198 / 1	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 310983
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0013	SE 3000 / 1	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SE 301000
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0014	SE 3000 / 2	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SE 307001
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0015	SK 3099 / 4	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 306996
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0016	SK 3099 / 5	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 306992
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0017	SK 3099 / 6	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 307990
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0018	SK 3098 / 14	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 307987
RAF 30323 / PSFO-0019	SK 3098 / 15	106G/UK/513	14 JUL 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 308983
RAF 30326 / PSFO-0037	SK 3299 / 1	106G/UK/438	25 JUN 1945	Black & white 5x5"	SK 323990