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Project Name: Roughbirchworth Lodge

Report type: Archaeological Assessment and Building Recording
Report No. Y398/19

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Planning ref.	-
Date issued	March 2019
Version	1.0
National Grid Ref	SE 26740 02052

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd quality procedures.

Roughbirkworth Lodge Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal

Report No. Y398/19

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Summary

This Archaeological assessment and building appraisal is centred on a 19th century lodge and former agricultural buildings off Roughbirchworth Lane on the south side of the River Don in South Yorkshire. Roughbirchworth and neighbouring Oxspring both appear in the Domesday Book and evidence in the local landscape shows that the area has been under continuous occupation since the early medieval period. The precise location of the early centre of Roughbirchworth is unknown, but elements of it may still lie beneath the buildings on the site. The building assessment has highlighted several phases of adaptation to the farm building; the final one being the creation of a row of cottages that were colloquially known as 'Little London'. Within each cottage there are cast-iron ranges with two small bedrooms on the first floor. Census returns from the early part of the 20th century show that half the tenants of the cottage were railway employees, probably employed on the railway running between Manchester and Sheffield which passes close to the site.

1. INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

1.1 Site Location and Description

This archaeological assessment and buildings appraisal has been produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd at the request of Ged Brearley, who on behalf of his client is seeking outline planning permission to relocate the historic buildings on site and construct new affordable homes.

The group of buildings which form part of this assessment are situated in the hamlet of Roughbirchworth, off Roughbirchworth Lane close to the centre of the village of Oxspring which lies approximately 5km south-west of Barnsley in South Yorkshire.

The buildings are centred at National Grid Reference SE 26740 02052 and comprise a 19th century double fronted two-storey house (hereafter referred to as the lodge) with agricultural out buildings to the rear (Fig. 1). The surrounding area is predominately rural with isolated pockets of development scattered along the Don Valley and along Roughbirchworth Lane.

Oxspring and the hamlet of Roughbirchworth do not lie within a conservation area and the buildings are not designated, but are of local interest, and as such are afforded consideration under current national planning policy guidance.

The buildings on site are aligned parallel to Roughbirchworth Lane which runs north-east to south-west. For this report, the buildings have been re-orientated to (site) north to south, with the principal elevation of the lodge facing east.

The underlying geology of the site is of Grenoside Sandstone with sedimentary coursed to fine grain deposits reflecting its past as a flood plain dominated by river channels and levees. (BGS, 2019).

1.2 National Policy

In determining the impact of any development on the historic significance of a historic asset, Historic England in their Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance 2008 give guidance on four values that require consideration when defining an overall statement of significance. Once a statement of significance has been established for a heritage asset it can be used to guide informed decision making in any application for proposed change.

As a nationally none-designated heritage, but of local interest the site is afforded a degree of protection under chapter 16, Paragraph 197 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) revised in 2018, and 2019 that states:

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 directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’ (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2019)

An assessment of the significance of the site is therefore a requirement of the revised NPPF (2019) for the conservation of the historic environment. When determining a planning

application, the NPPF directs local authorities to apply a presumption that favours sustainable development it should be noted, however, that this is expected to apply, except where it conflicts with other policies within the NPPF, inclusive of those covering the protection of designated or none designated heritage assets which is set out in Paragraphs 184 to 202 of the NPPF.

1.3 Guidance

Guidance is given by Historic England in ‘Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ identifies that;

‘...the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consent should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision and that activities to conserve or investigate the asset needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on that significance.’ (Historic England, 2015).

The format of this document conforms to the assessment criteria set out by South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Office (hereafter referred to as SYHER) and Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance produced by Historic England in 2008 which still informs current planning policy.

1.4 Local Policy

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) has yet to fully adopt the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2033 for the Oxspring area. The NDP was put forward by the parish council in spring 2018 to BMBC under the Localism Act of 2011 that empowers local communities to have a greater say in future developments within the area. A review of that has now taken place and a referendum has been agreed in principle to be put before the local community Under the NDP there is a strong emphasis:

‘To maintain the character of a rural village whilst moving forwards with an infrastructure that will support 21st century living’ and ‘Supporting the provision of fair and accessible housing for local needs and local people’ (Oxspring Parish Council, 2018, p. 5)

1.5 Methodology

The site and the surrounding area were visited on 19th March 2019, written notes were made and a limited photographic record of the building taken of the buildings using an SLR loaded with black and white film. The directions of the photographs were marked on an indicative site plan of the buildings included in the back of the report (Fig. 6). Additional photographs were taken of surrounding landscape features using a Digital SLR. Some areas of the buildings were not accessible due to an accumulation of debris, the upper floors of the cottages were also deemed unsafe to enter. Some additional photographs were supplied of the late 20th century outbuilding in the field to the rear of the site which was not assessable at the time of the survey. Data on archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the site were supplied by South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) prior to the visit. Additional online searches were carried out to provide additional background information on the area.

2. HISTORY OF THE SITE

2.1 Oxspring and Roughbirchworth

The Manor of Oxspring (then Ospring) is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 under the ownership of Lord Swein, who also owned neighbouring RoughBirchworth. The two Manors had a joint monetary value of two geld (Oxspring Parish Council, 2018). Roughbirchworth appears in the Domesday Book under the name berceworde/bercewrde, however, the exact location of the original settlement is not known, but is likely to have been centred on a Manor House.

It is well understood that the River Don has been used as a power source for mills since from the early medieval period and a document cited by the Parish Council show that locally in 1306 Robert de Oxspring granted part of his fulling mill to Henry de Rockley.

The web site of Oxspring Parish Council offers little information about the history of Roughbirchworth, however, it does note that in 1547 Geoffrey Bosville of Gunthwaite Hall bought the Manors of Oxspring, Roughbirthworth and Hornthwaite, and by the end of the 16th century he had built a Manor House at Oxspring to use as a hunting lodge and meeting place for the Oxspring Manorial Court (Oxspring Parish Council, 2018). The Manor House/Lodge at Oxspring stood on the north side of the River Don until the early part of the 20th century when it was demolished. Its location is marked on early Ordnance Survey maps as the 'Manor House', and details of the site appears in the records supplied by the SYHER (Fig. 3 Ref: 00338/01).

Jeffery's map of 1771 (Fig. 2a) shows 'Rough Burchworth' as a group of buildings along a road running west from the River Don. Oxspring is depicted on the north side of the river, north-west of the current village centre. It is possible during this period that the building of new mills and factories along the River Don would have attracted workers, effectively moving the village centre towards the centre of employment. Interestingly, Jeffery's map shows an 'L-shaped' building at the fork in the road on the south side of the river, it is possible that one of these roads correspond with the route taken of the modern Roughbirchworth Lane.

No tithe map could be found covering the area of Oxspring, so the earliest depiction of the lodge and its outbuildings appear on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map published in 1854 (Fig. 2b). The lodge is shown attached to the south range, and the west range is depicted with a small outshot on the east elevation. Behind the west range there are two small out buildings shown, and in front of the lodge there is a garden, driveway, and a carriage turning circle.

By 1893, the more detailed 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2c) shows the lodge extended to the north with pathways in the garden area. Some internal divisions are shown in the buildings, most notable of which are two subdivisions in the west range. By 1905 (fig. 2d) the historic mapping shows further subdivisions in the west range and it is assumed that during this time that the agricultural buildings go out of use and the cottages are built.

The map from 1905 (Fig. 2d) shows the south range subdivided internally, possibly creating additional domestic accommodation. The map from 1905 also shows a small building in the front garden area, and a small building added to the south gable end of the lodge. Possible

animal pens are shown situated on the south of the railway cutting, but these are no longer present on the map published in 1931 (Fig 2e). By 1931 no changes have occurred to the plan form of the lodge and or the outbuildings, which is repeated on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1949 (Fig 2f) but this does show newly constructed housing on the north side of Roughbirchworth Lane.

A telephone interview conducted with Mr Philip Faxon (26th April 2019) who moved into the lodge in 1962 noted that the property was owned by his mother in-laws Ethel Battie (maiden name), and during the early 60s the lodge was known as Roughbirchworth House and the cottage to the rear were known colloquially as ‘Little London’ but according to Mr Faxon their official name was Roughbirchworth Cottages. Mr Faxon recalls that the field to the north of the site was used as allotments for the residents of the cottages.

A search of the census returns from 1841 onwards could not identify the place name ‘Roughbirchworth House’, ‘Roughbirchworth lodge’ or ‘Roughbirchworth Cottages’, however, in the returns from 1901 showed a ‘Little London’ in Oxspring of which there are ten individual households, six of which had family heads who worked on the railways.

Mr Faxon recalls that the cottages were no longer in use by the mid-1960s, when the council ‘placed a demolition order on the buildings due to their unsafe condition’ (Faxon, 2019). The cottages were retained but used to breed turkeys and the barn to the rear of the complex was used by Mr Faxon to bread cows up until 2012. A corrugated iron building on the southern side of the railway cutting was used as a garage (Faxon, 2019).

2.2 HER data

A 1km radius search centre on the lodge was requested from the SYHER the results of which are discussed, shown in tables below and plotted on Fig. 3.

Only one archaeological event was noted in the data supplied by SYHER (Table 1 and Fig. 3: ESY 204) which is a survey undertaken of the mill race as part of an undergraduate dissertation in 1990. The mill race (Fig. 3, ref. 03449/02) was constructed to a corn mill, and the accompanying SYHER information notes the remains of a medieval corn mill in Oxspring (Fig. 3, Ref. 03449/01), which is first mentioned in 1306 and rebuilt in 1552 by Godfrey Bosville. In 1856, the mill is burnt out and then rebuilt, but was finally demolished in 1960, however the mill race remained.

Event ID	Event Name	Location
ESY204	Oxpring Race survey 1990	Oxspring Race

Table 1: SYHER Event Data

There are two national designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the site, both of which are bridges dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (Table 2 and Fig. 3: Heritage List Number 1151023 and 1151024). The heritage list descriptions are shown below:

Name: **Oxspring Bridge over the River Don**

List entry Number: 1151023

BOWER HILL ROAD Oxspring Bridge over River Don II Road bridge. Probably C18. Dressed stone. Single span segmental-arched bridge over River Don. Band forms base to coped parapet. To the right is a triangular abutment and to right of this is a small subsidiary arch probably of later date. The main bridge has splayed ends. Tarmac causeway.

Name: **Willow Bridge, approximately 300 metres north of Willow Lane Bungalow**

List entry Number: 1151024

Packhorse bridge. Probably C17. Coursed, squared rubble, ashlar voussoirs and springing. Single span, narrow bridge over the River Don with slightly pointed arch. Parapets and copings. Tarmac walkway. Two ribs support the arch.

Listed building	Name	Grade
1151023	OXSPRING BRIDGE OVER RIVER DON	II
1151024	WILLOW BRIDGE, APPROXIMATELY 300 METRES NORTH OF WILLOW LANE BUNGALOW	II

Table 2: Listed Building Data

There are six historic monument identified in the data supplied by the SYHER. This includes the remains of Oxspring Lodge (Fig. 3, Ref. 00338/01) which dates from the 16th century and was the former hunting lodge for Geoffrey Bosville discussed earlier.

Sycamore House (Fig. 3, Ref. 02203/01 and Photograph 38) to the west of Roughbitchworth Lodge, is a dated as a mid-19th century house however, the SYHER records show the presence of a medieval cruck truss in a cottage located on the site.

Manor Farm (Fig. 3, Ref. 02204/01) is recorded in the SYHER data as having 16th century origins and Willow Bridge (Fig. 3: 04289/01) is also a listed structure (Heritage List Number 1151024) and a former pack horse bridge probably built between 1650 and 1750 to cope with an increasing volume of traffic across the river. The SYHER data note that this possibly replaced an earlier wooden bridge. The site of the medieval corn mill (Fig. 3, Ref. 03449/01) and the mill race (Fig. 3, Ref. 03449/02) are discussed earlier.

Monument ID	Monument Name	Summary
00338/01	Oxpring Lodge	16th-century hunting lodge of the Bosville family, standing until the early 20th century. Now only foundations survive.
02203/01	Sycamore House, Oxspring	HOUSE
02204/01	Manor Farm, Oxspring	FARM
03449/01	Medieval Corn Mill (demolished 1960's), Oxspring	CORN MILL (WP)
03449/02	Medieval to Post-Medieval Period Mill Race, Oxspring	MILL RACE
04289/01	Willow Bridge, Oxspring	Bridge

Table 3: SYHER Monument Data

Lidar data from the Defra web site was examined during the course of this assessment. However, only the area around the bottom of the valley was covered, and no data were available for the site under consideration.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SETTING

Roughbitchworth Lodge and the attached outbuildings are set back from Roughbitchworth Lane and situated in a semi-rural landscape on the outskirts of the village of Oxspring, on the southern ridge a of the Don Valley (Fig. 1). There is a deep cutting, running north-west to south-east, adjacent to the lodge created in the early part of the 19th century for a railway line between Manchester and Sheffield. The railway line is no longer in use and is now a greenway forming part of the Trans Pennine Trail (Photograph 38).

Roughbitchworth Lane leads out from the village of Oxspring, crossing the disused railway line and passes in front of the lodge. The lane then carries on into open countryside which contains isolated farmsteads one of which Manor Farm that may have 16th century origins, (Fig.3: Ref 02204/1). While Sycamore House (Photograph 37), to the west of Roughbitchworth Lodge, is a dated 19th-century farmhouse, the records from the SYHER (Fig.3: Ref 02203/1) note the presence of a cruck frame in the south wall of the cottage and presumable another building on site.

Most of the later 20th century development of the village, which lies close to the lodge, is contained within a narrow corridor bounded by the route of the former railway line and the River Don. Some late 20th century development has taken place opposite the entrance to the lodge on the south side of Roughbitchworth Lane, forming a cluster of new homes around Tollbar Close. Along the north side of Roughbitchworth Lane there are post WWII stone-built terrace houses (Photograph 39).

On the north-west side of the lodge there are strips of enclosed fields, bounded to the north and the east by Back Lane and the former railway line. Views of the lodge from Roughbitchworth Lane are obscured behind mature tree growth, and the only indication to the presence of buildings beyond are the stone gate posts leading on to the drive (Photograph 36).

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

The two-storey lodge building has an east-facing principal elevation overlooking an overgrown front garden area (Photograph 12). The lodge has stone quoins and is constructed from ashlar, laid in roughly diminishing courses (Photograph 1). The building is double-fronted with square-sectioned bays to the ground floor. At first floor level the windows openings have plain projecting stone sills. The east-facing elevation contains a central stone built pedimented porch with stone kneeler, matching those in the gable ends of the building. There are two ridge-mounted, stone chimney stacks and the roof is cover by stone slates.

Attached to the south gable end of the lodge there is a small single-storey building (Photograph 2), possibly a later boiler house, containing the remains of a small corner fireplace (Photograph 3).

Attached to the north gable end of the lodge there is a stone building overgrown by vegetation. However, it is possible to see that above the doorway there is a finely-carved chamfered segmental-arched stone lintel. No access was possible into this building due to stored debris, and heavy vegetation growth (Photograph 4).

Internally, the lodge was being used for storage and some spaces were inaccessible, however, some access was possible to rooms on the ground and first floor. The entrance porch of the lodge leads into a hallway with an open string staircase and half landing to the first floor (Photograph 5). The floor of the hallway is tiled, with doors leading off to large reception rooms on either side (Fig. 6). Internally, these rooms have panelling to the bay windows but other than that, much of the spaces are devoid of pre late-20th century features. At the end of the hallway there is a door through to a small kitchen space (Photograph 7) with doors off to a covered porch area and to a rear reception room which was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Off the first-floor landing of the lodge (Photograph 9) there are three bedrooms and a bathroom, and as far as it was possible to determine, no original architectural details survive within the spaces (Photograph 10).

Most of the rear elevation of the lodge is rendered, however, stone quoins are exposed at the north-west corner of the building (Photograph 16). The building attached to the north gable of the lodge has three doors facing onto the yard, each leading to a small storage space beyond (Photograph 15).

The south range faces onto the yard, and extends from the west gable end of the lodge. This range is constructed from course stone containing blocked openings, the most significant of which appears to be a former cart entry now partially hidden by a later lean-to porch (Photograph 18).

The west range is constructed from stone with a corrugated iron roof covering. The range is divided up internally into six small cottages facing onto the yard (Fig. 4). A seventh cottage, situated at the south-west corner, occupies part of the south range, and is accessed by a through passage off the yard (Photograph 30). In the east-facing elevation of the west range, there is a quoined straight joist between cottages 3 and 4 (Fig. 4 and Photograph 14), and towards the southern end of the range there is a blocked cart entry, spanning the door into Cottage 6.

Attached to the northern end of the west range, Cottage 1 is constructed from stone, but has a lower pitched roof than the rest of the range (Photograph 27). On the west side of the range there is a large wooden lean-to (an animal shelter) running the length of the elevation. However, it is possible to see straight joints and blocked cart entries points mirroring those in the east elevation (Photograph 32).

The cottages making up the west range are separated internally by brick built cross walls each with two rooms on the ground floor, comprising a heated front parlour and a rear kitchen. The front parlour of each of the cottages is accessed by an entrance door from the yard, and lit by a single window. Each parlour is heated by a cast iron range (Photograph 19) and in some of the cottages fitted cupboards still survive. Each kitchen area (Photograph 20) contains a sink, storage cupboards, and an enclosed wooden staircase (Photograph 24) to the first floor. Due to the unsafe flooring, only the first floor of Cottage 4 was inspected, showing a small landing with two bedrooms off (Photograph 22), one of which was heated by a small fireplace (Photograph 21).

The interior walls of the cottages were plastered and the ceiling covered by lath and plaster. No access was possible to Cottage 1, at the northern end of the range.

Behind the west range there are five further outbuildings (Photograph 40), the majority of which are late 20th century in origin and constructed from breeze blocks or corrugated sheeting (Photograph 28). However, amongst these later buildings is a stone-built barn/cow house (Photograph 31). Limited access into this earlier stone building was possible revealing part plastered walls and evidence of stall divisions (Photograph 33).

To the north side of the complex and adjacent to the railway cutting there is a corrugated iron structure which appears to be a former Anderson shelter, at the time of the visit being used for storage and a garage (Photograph 29).

5. PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS

Due to limited access, it is not possible to deliver a definitive phase plan of the buildings on site, however, using evidence obtained from the historic mapping and visual observations of straight joints and blocked openings, it is possible to offer a tentative phase plan (Fig. 5). The historic mapping (Fig. 2b) indicates some of the buildings on site were extant pre-1850; these include the lodge, south range, west range and the stone-built barn/cowshed to the rear of the west range.

It is clear from the physical evidence and changes in construction materials, straight joints and the blocked openings, that at some point pre-1850 (Fig. 5), the south end of the west range was a stand-alone structure. Limited access, however, to the south range and to the back of the lodge makes it difficult to assess whether during the first phase of construction the lodge building was also a stand-alone structure.

During the second phase of construction, pre-1850 (Fig. 5), an additional two bays are added to the northern end of the west range, the southern range is also built, partially enclosing the yard and connecting the agricultural buildings to the lodge. During this phase, the buildings at the rear of the lodge are still in agricultural use; evidenced by the presence of cart entrances in both the west (Photograph 14) and the south ranges.

In the final phase of construction, pre-1850, the west range is extended by an additional bay to the north (Photograph 27).

Between 1850 and 1893 the outbuilding on the north side of the lodge is added, and at some point between 1893 and 1905, the west and south ranges fall out of agricultural use and are converted into cottages. During this period an additional porch is added to the rear of the lodge and a small boiler house (Photograph 2) added to the south gable. It is possible that this small boiler room was used to heat the house and or later greenhouses seen in a late 20th-century aerial photograph of the site found in the lodge (Photograph 8).

6. HISTORIC VALUES

4.1 Heritage Value

The following appraisal adheres to guidance published by Historic England; *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and relates specifically to the requirement contained in Paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018, Paragraph 189):

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.'

Conservation Principles identifies a range of heritage values which should be considered when determining what is 'special' or 'significant' about a 'place'. The four values are considered below in relationship to the buildings and their setting.

4.2 Evidential Value

Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity (English Heritage, 2008).

The precise location of the early medieval hamlet and Manor of Roughbitchworth is unknown, however, the Jeffery's map of 1771 (Fig. 2a) shows scattered buildings in the area. The data gathered from SYHER show the presence of a medieval mill within 1km of the site and occupation of the surrounding land from that point on. The evidential value, of the site will be limited, as the construction of a deep railway cutting in the early 19th century on the north of the lodge may have disturbed archaeological remains. However, the lodge and the earlier outbuildings may seal evidence of earlier human activity. The field to the rear of the lodge was also used as allotments when the cottages were occupied possibly causing further disturbance to buried archaeological deposits.

4.3 Historic Value

Historical value derives from the way in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. (English Heritage, 2008).

During the early 19th century, the demands from a growing urban population would have placed pressure on rural farmsteads to maximise yields, resulting in the adaption of agricultural buildings to provide extra storage and space for machinery. Imported cheap cereal products in the 19th and 20th centuries resulted in smaller farms diversifying, changing from arable to more lucrative livestock production. Preserved within the fabric of the outbuildings is a narrative showing how during the 19th and 20th centuries, the process of change within farming manifested in the adaptive reuse of the buildings. It is possible that the building of the railway line limited expansion of the farm at Roughbitchworth and converting

the agricultural buildings into domestic dwellings would have been created an important income stream.

4.4 Communal Value

Communal value derives from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or whom it figures in the collective experience or memory (English Heritage, 2008)

The communal value of Roughbirchworth Lodge and its outbuildings is derived from their presence as a landmark in the local countryside since the early part 19th century. However, the lodge and other buildings are hidden from view by mature tree growth. The cottages have not been occupied since the late 1950s and it is unlikely that anyone resident in the village will still remember the community that once lived in the cottages and therefore the buildings will have limited communal value.

4.5 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic value derives from the way in which people draw sensory intellectual stimulation place (English Heritage, 2008).

The aesthetic value of Roughbirchworth Lodge lies in its use of local stone and the vernacular qualities of its agricultural outbuildings. There is symmetry to the lodge building but the bay windows add an uneasy, none traditional rhythm to that symmetry.

The rural setting of the buildings is compromised by the enclosed nature of the site, and the aesthetic appeal of the early agricultural buildings on site has been degraded by successive adaptations.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Having examined each of the heritage values, it is possible to formulate a statement of significance for Roughbirchworth Lodge and its outbuildings. This statement should be a material consideration in any future proposal for change, which should seek to minimise harm to the significance of these values.

The value of the site to yield evidence of past human activity will be limited by the building of a deep railway cutting in the mid-19th century to the side of the lodge. The open field to the rear of the property was used during the early part of the 20th century as allotments, causing further disturbance of potential archaeological deposits. However, the surrounding area has been under occupation from the early medieval period and the precise location of the centre for the Manor of Roughbirchworth is unknown and elements of this may be sealed in deposit below the current buildings.

The historic value of the site lies in how the buildings have been adapted and reused to reflect changes in need of the local community and the wider changes brought about in agricultural practice. The aesthetic value of the buildings lie in the same changes; in that the outbuildings are neither agricultural nor domestic, but somehow an uneasy mix of both. The community that once occupied these outbuildings have now gone and the cottages to the rear of the lodge have been uninhabited since the 1960s, so their value to the local community and the lack of

a view of the building from the public realm means that the communal value of the site is limited.

8. RECOMENDATIONS

A full record of the building should be undertaken prior to demolition to try and understand the link between the south range and the lodge which could not be fully assessed.

An assessment of the available archaeological data show the surrounding area to have been under continuous occupation since the early medieval period. However, disturbance in the landscape with the introduction of the railway in the 19th century will have affected potential archaeological deposits and evidence of previous human occupation. The location of the early medieval centre of the Manor of Roughbirchworth is not known and is little explored, and it is possible evidence for this may be preserved below the current 19th and 20th buildings on the site. If the buildings are to be demolished it may worth considering some element of mitigation once the site has been cleared to further assess for the presence of archaeological deposits.

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FIGURES 1-6



Fig.2a - Jeffery's Map of Yorkshire, dated 1771



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Title:
 Historic Mapping

Project:
 Roughburchworth Lodge

Client:
 Ged Brearley

Scale at A3:
 Not to scale

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 07/05/2019
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Report No: Y398/19	Fig. No: 2a
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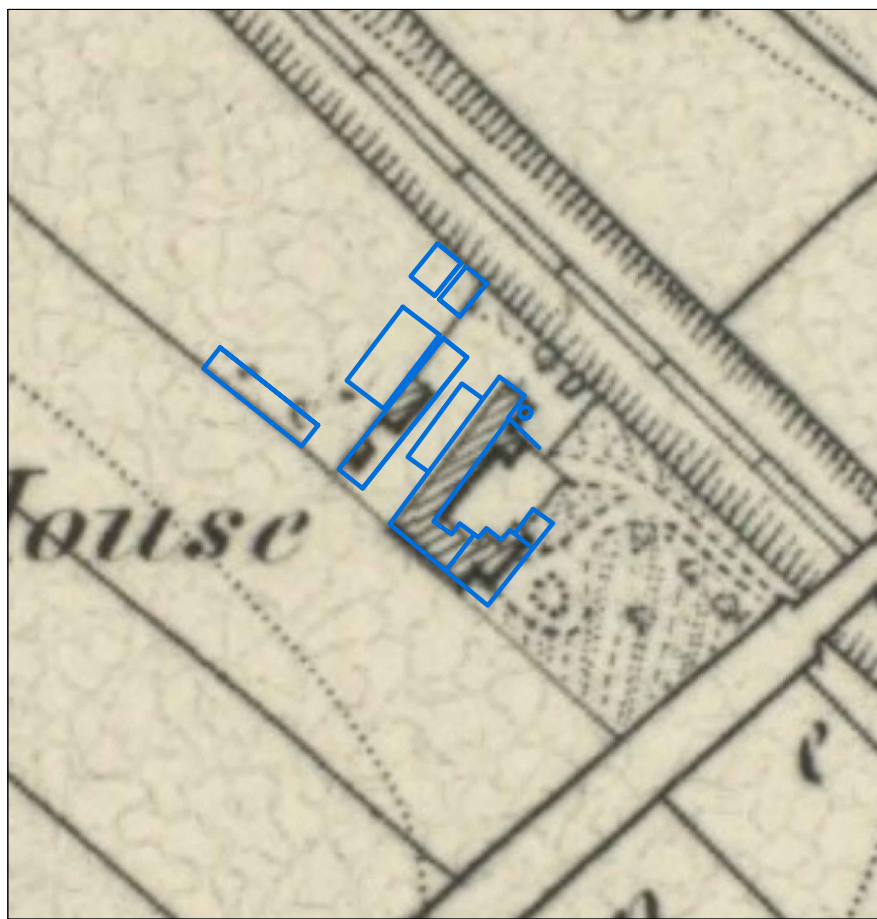


Fig.2b - Yorkshire 281 (includes: Bradfield; Langsett)
Published 1854 scale 6 inch to 1 mile

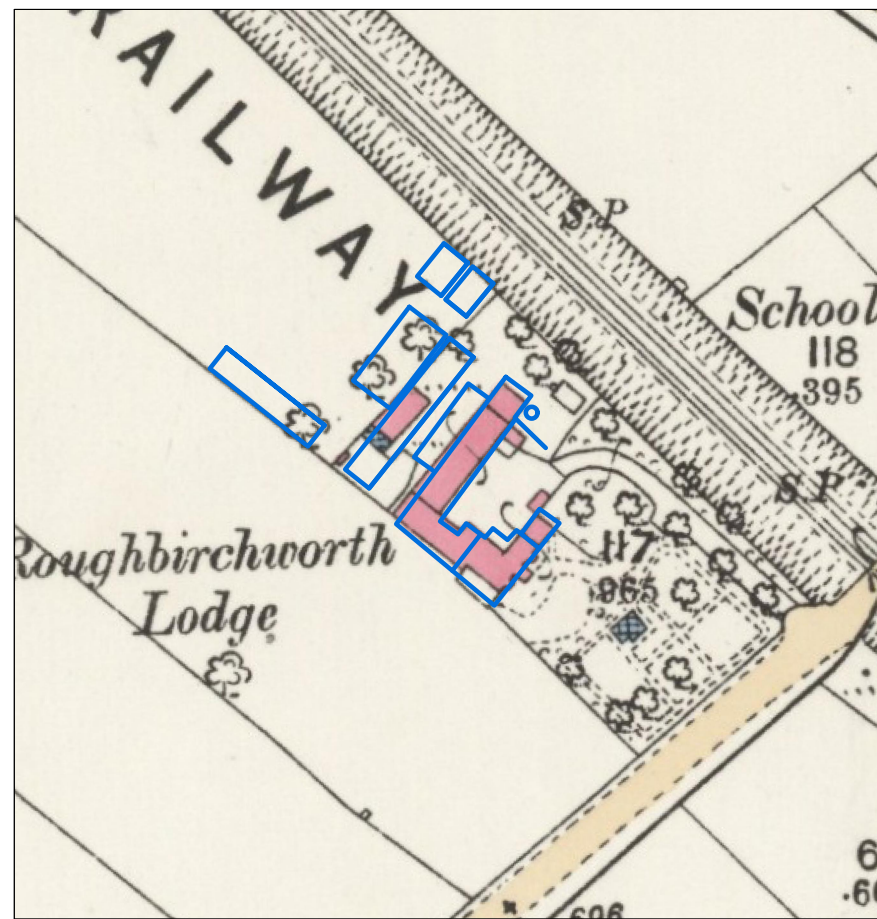


Fig.2c - Yorkshire CCLXXXI.4 (Hunshelf; Oxspring; Penistone; Thurgoland)
Published 1893 scale 25 inch to 1 mile

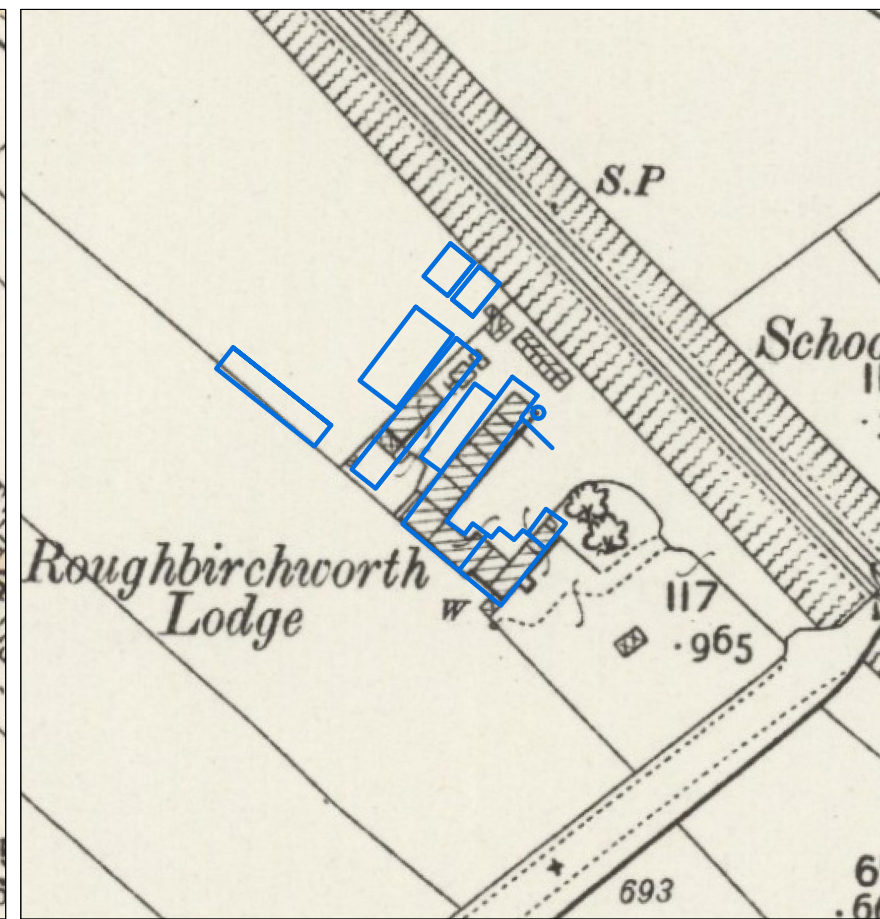


Fig.2d - Yorkshire CCLXXXI.4 (Hunshelf; Oxspring; Penistone; Thurgoland)
Published 1905 scale 25 inch to 1 mile

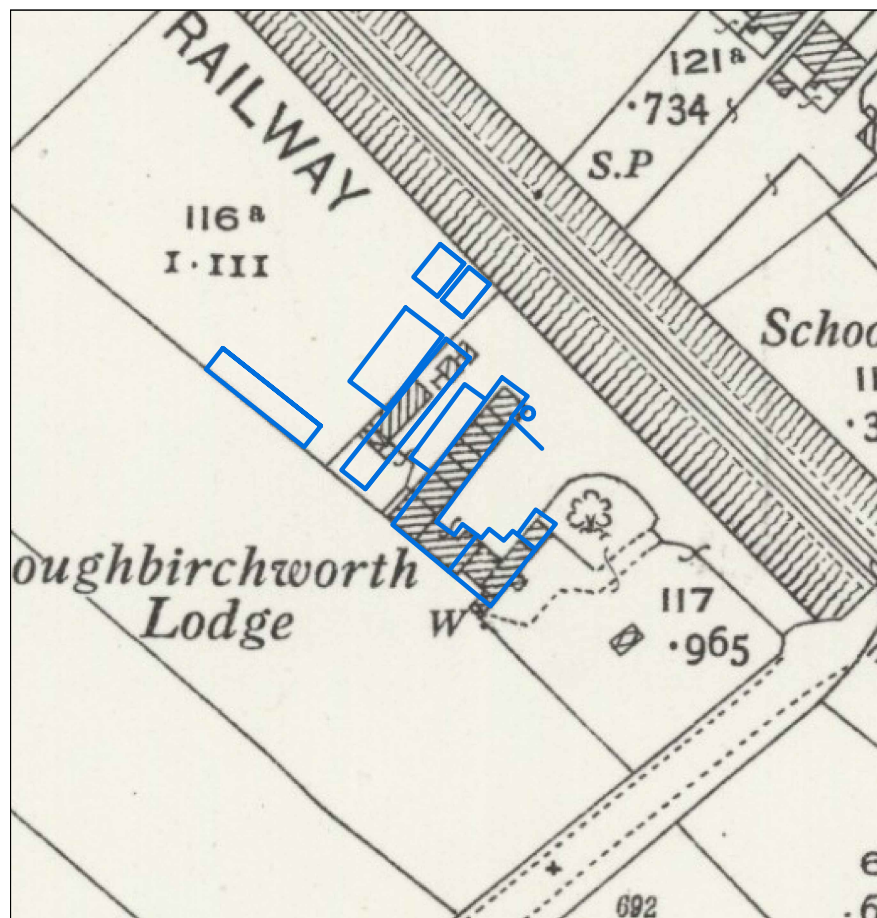


Fig.2e - Yorkshire CCLXXXI.4 (Hunshelf; Oxspring; Penistone; Thurgoland)
Published 1931 scale 25 inch to 1 mile

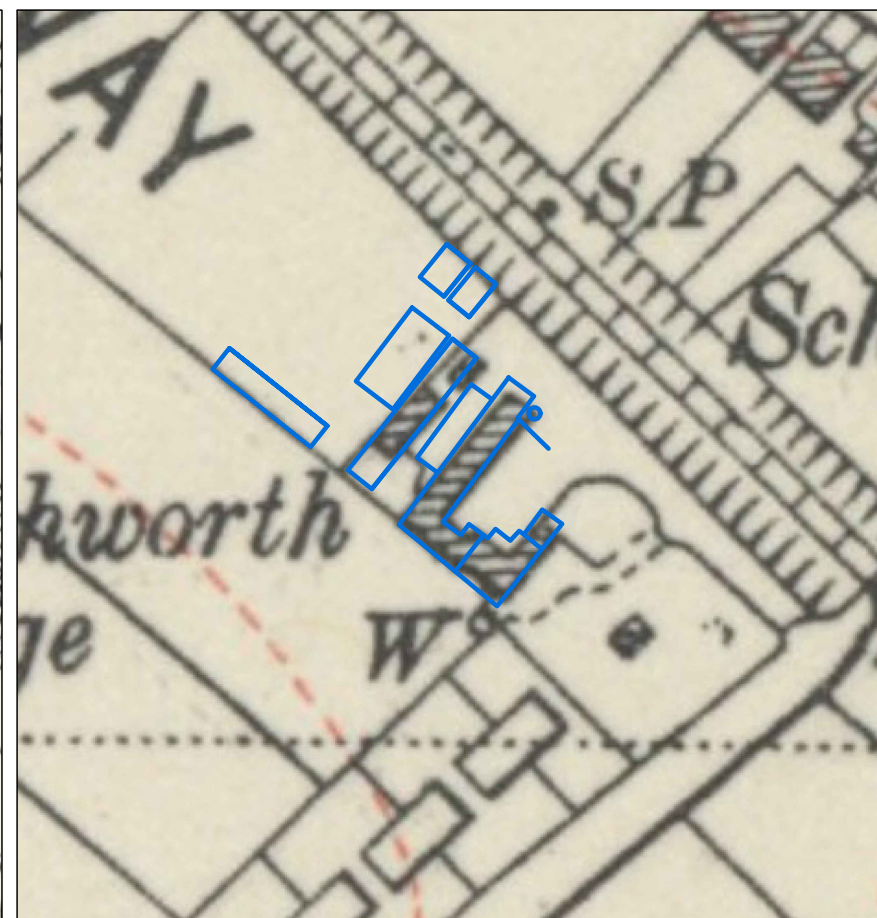


Fig.2f - Yorkshire CCLXXXI.NE (includes: Hunshelf; Langsett; Oxspring; Penistone)
Published 1949 scale 6 inch to 1 mile

Key:

- Site location
- Buildings



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Title:
Historic Mapping

Project:
Roughbirchworth Lodge

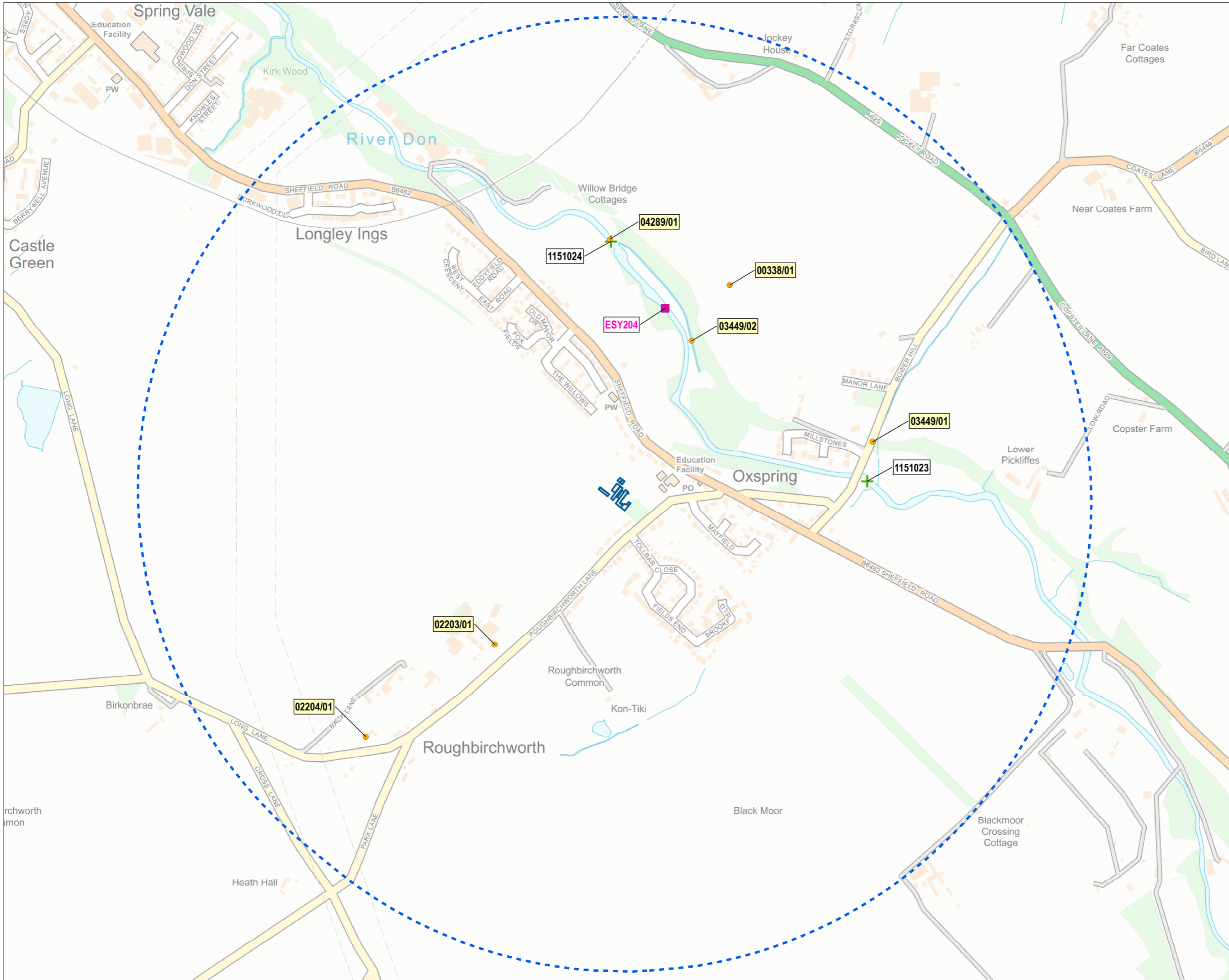
Client:
Ged Brearley

Scale at A3:
1:1500

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 07/05/2019
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Report No: Y398/19	Fig. No: 2b-2f
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Key:

- Buildings
- 1km Study Area
- + Grade II Listed Building
- HER Site (point)
- HER Event (point)



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Title:
HER and Listed Buildings data within a 1km search radius

Project:
Roughburchworth Lodge

Client:
Ged Brearley

Scale at A3:
1:7,500

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 22/03/2019
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Report No: Y398/19	Fig. No: 3
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Key:

- Building outline
- Limited / No access

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Title:
Layout of the Buildings

Project:
Roughburchworth Lodge

Client:
Ged Brearley

Scale at A3:
1:150

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 21/03/2019
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Report No: Y398/19	Fig. No: 4
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Key:

- Building outline
- Limited / No access

Phases

- Pre 1850
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Pre 1893
- Pre 1905
- Post 1905
- Modern

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Title:
Phase Plan of Buildings

Project:
Roughbitchworth Lodge

Client:
Ged Brearley

Scale at A3:
1:250

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 21/03/2019
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Report No: Y398/19	Fig. No: 5
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Key:

- Building outline
- Limited / No access
- Photo direction / ground floor
- Photo direction / first floor

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Title:
Photographic Directions

Project:
Roughbichworth Lodge

Client:
Ged Brearley

Scale at A3:
1:150

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 21/03/2019
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Report No: Y398/19	Fig. No: 6
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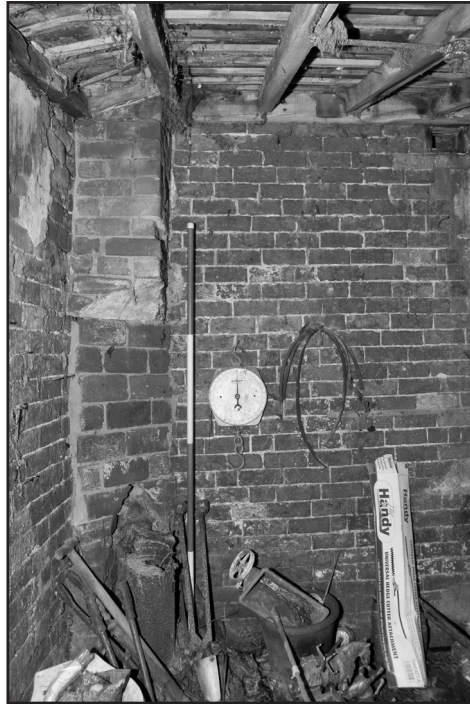
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph Number: 1
Reference: RLHS_001
Description: Front elevation of Roughbirchworth Lodge
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 2
Reference: RLHS_002
Description: Boiler house to the south side of the Lodge
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 3

Reference: RLHS_003

Description: Interior of the boiler house at the south side of the Lodge

Direction: N



Photograph Number: 4

Reference: RLHS_004

Description: Chamfered stone lintel over the doorway into the storeroom on the north side of the Lodge

Direction: N



Photograph Number: 5

Reference: RLHS_005

Description: Hall to the Lodge showing the floor tiles and the open string staircase

Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 6

Reference: RLHS_006

Description: Panelled window surround in a ground floor reception room of the Lodge

Direction: SE



Photograph Number: 7

Reference: RLHS_007

Description: Interior of the modern kitchen on the west side of the Lodge

Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 8

Reference: RLHS_008

Description: Aerial photograph of the site found in the Lodge

Direction: N/A



Photograph Number: 9
Reference: RLHS_009
Description: First-floor landing in the Lodge
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 10
Reference: RLHS_010
Description: First-floor bedroom in the Lodge
Direction: SE



Photograph Number: 11
Reference: RLHS_011
Description: Garden wall on the east side of the Lodge
Direction: S



Photograph Number: 12
Reference: RLHS_012
Description: Gable end to Cottage 1
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 13
Reference: RLHS_013
Description: View across the yard showing the Cottages
Direction: W



Photograph Number: 14
Reference: RLHS_014
Description: Blocked segmental-arched cart entry
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 15

Reference: RLHS_015

Description: West elevation of the store attached to the north side of the Lodge

Direction: SW



Photograph Number: 16

Reference: RLHS_016

Description: North side of the Lodge

Direction: SW



Photograph Number: 17

Reference: RLHS_017

Description: North elevation of the south range of buildings

Direction: SW



Photograph Number: 18

Reference: RLHS_018

Description: North elevation of the south range showing a lean-to structure

Direction: S



Photograph Number: 19

Reference: RLHS_019

Description: Internal view of Cottage 5 showing a range and built-in cupboards

Direction: SW

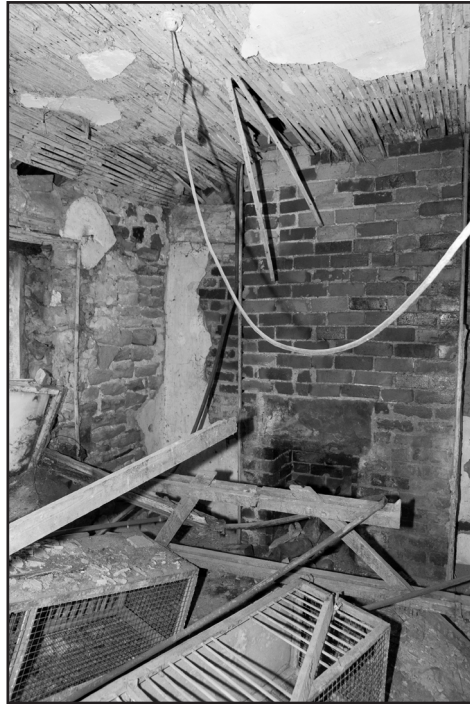


Photograph Number: 20

Reference: RLHS_020

Description: Internal view of Cottage 5 showing the kitchen area

Direction: W



Photograph Number: 21

Reference: RLHS_021

Description: Internal view of Cottage 4 showing a first-floor bedroom with a fireplace

Direction: SW



Photograph Number: 22

Reference: RLHS_022

Description: Internal view of Cottage 4 showing a first-floor rear bedroom

Direction: W



Photograph Number: 23

Reference: RLHS_023

Description: Internal view of Cottage 4 showing a first-floor rear bedroom and a window in the west wall

Direction: W



Photograph Number: 24

Reference: RLHS_024

Description: Internal view of Cottage 4 showing the stairs and shelving

Direction: NW

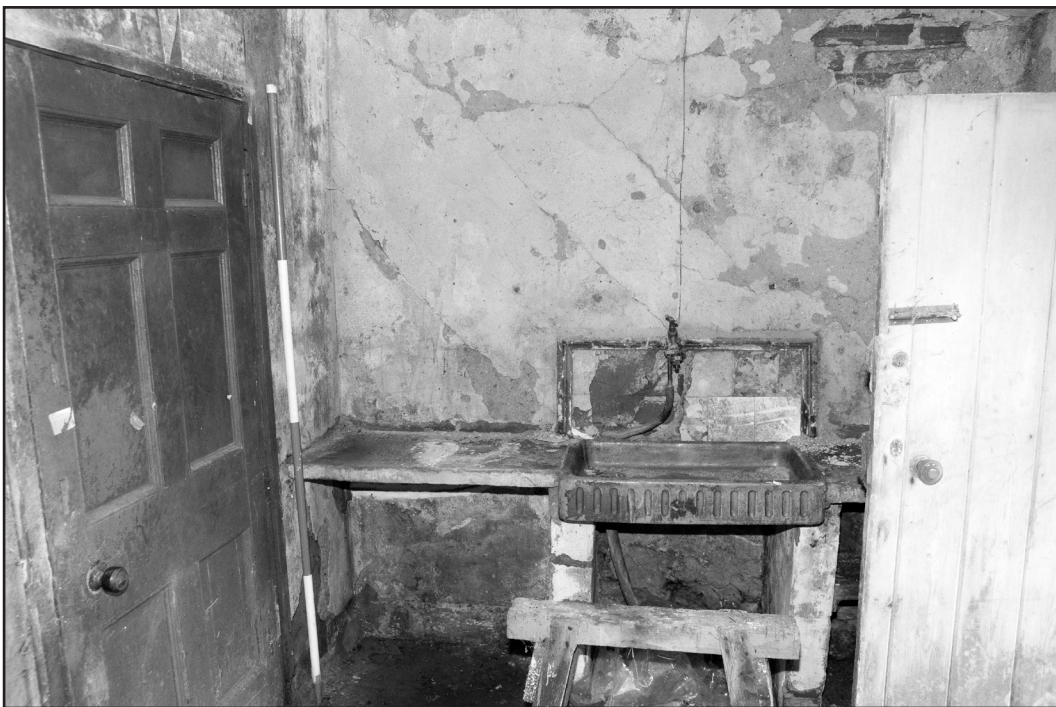


Photograph Number: 25

Reference: RLHS_025

Description: Internal view of Cottage 6 showing the cupboards against the south wall

Direction: S

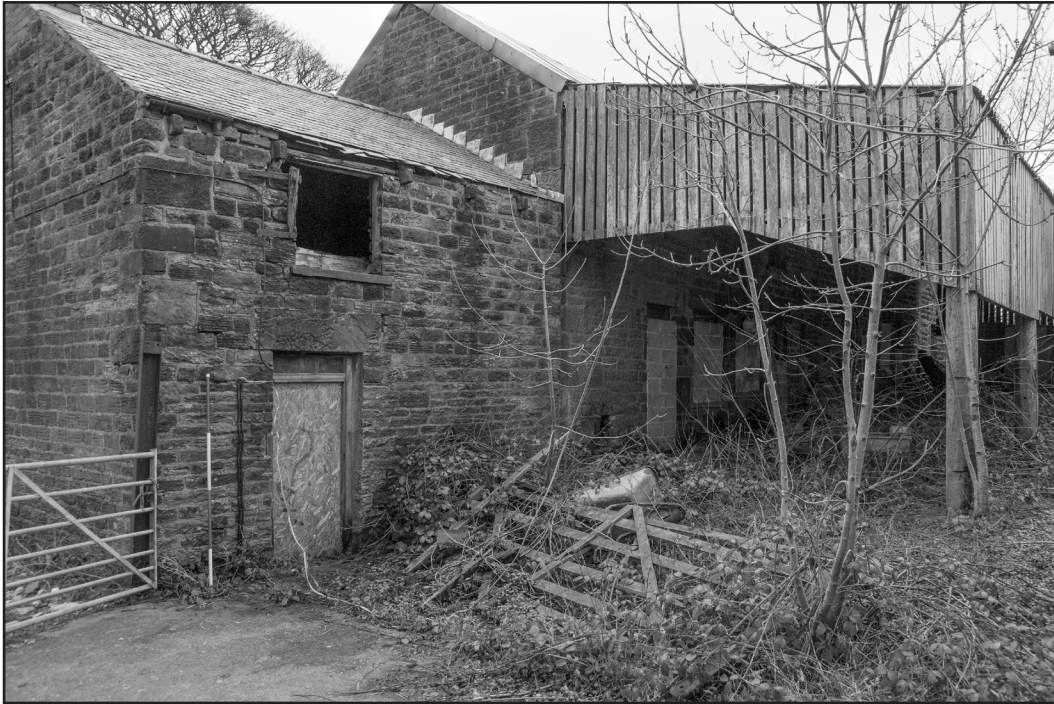


Photograph Number: 26

Reference: RLHS_026

Description: Sink in the lean-to structure against the south range of buildings

Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 27

Reference: RLHS_027

Description: West elevation of the cottages showing an attached lean-to cattle shed

Direction: S



Photograph Number: 28

Reference: RLHS_028

Description: Breeze-block outbuilding to the west of the cottages

Direction: W



Photograph Number: 29

Reference: RLHS_029

Description: Anderson shelter to the north side of the cottages

Direction: NE



Photograph Number: 30

Reference: RLHS_030

Description: West side of the cottages

Direction: SE



Photograph Number: 31
Reference: RLHS_031
Description: Stone outbuilding to the west of the cottages
Direction: N



Photograph Number: 32
Reference: RLHS_032
Description: West elevation of the cottages showing a blocked former cart entry and a quoined straight joint
Direction: S

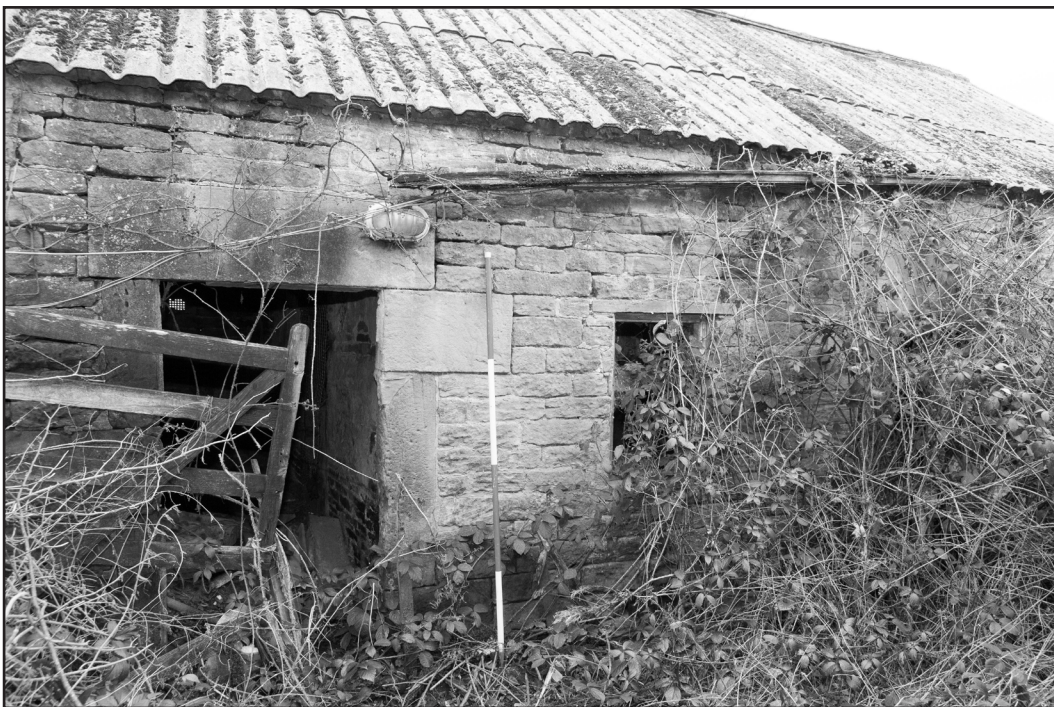


Photograph Number: 33

Reference: RLHS_033

Description: Internal view of the stone outbuilding to the west of the cottages

Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 34

Reference: RLHS_034

Description: Monolithic lintel over one of the doorway into the stone outbuilding

Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 35
Reference: RLHS_035
Description: Range and cupboards in Cottage 7
Direction: S



Photograph Number: 36
Reference: RLHS_036
Description: Stone gate post to the drive
Direction: N



Photograph Number: 37
Sycamore House
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 38
Description: Deep railway cutting running passed the site
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 39
Description: Mid 20th-century housing along Roughbitchworth Lane
Direction: NW



Photograph Number: 40
Description: late 20th century turkey sheds in the field to the rear of the site
Direction: S



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