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Hanshaw Lane, Hoyland

Archaeology Statement

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Archaeology Statement

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Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 BWB Consulting have been commissioned by Avant Homes Ltd to produce an Archaeology Statement to support a planning application. This is for a residential development on land at Hanshaw Lane, Hoyland.
- 1.2 The proposed development is for the development of 100 residential units of varying type with associated infrastructure including access, drainage and landscaping.

Site Location, Geology and Land Use

- 1.3 The site is located approximately 6 miles to the south of the city of Barnsley. The site is currently pasture grassland with livestock.
- 1.4 The site is centred at approximate national grid reference (NGR) SE 35911 00582 and is roughly rectangular in shape. It extends to approximately 10.2 hectares (Ha) and falls within the administrative area of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.
- 1.5 The site comprises of a number of fields which are all pasture grassland and the western field at the time of the site visit held cattle livestock. A number of horses were also kept in a small South West paddock. There are small semi mature woodland copses in the northern section of the site. The site is surrounded by residential properties on the East, South and West boundaries. North of the site is currently of similar grass pasture land use.
- 1.6 The site gently slopes uphill from the North west corner to the South East corner and lies at approximately between 140m to 170m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.7 The solid geology of the site comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation which consists of layers of sandstone and mudstone/ siltstone and areas of Kent's Rock Sandstone. No drift deposits have been recorded. It has been recorded that coal may outcrop near or close to the surface of the area as apparent from recent mining activity.

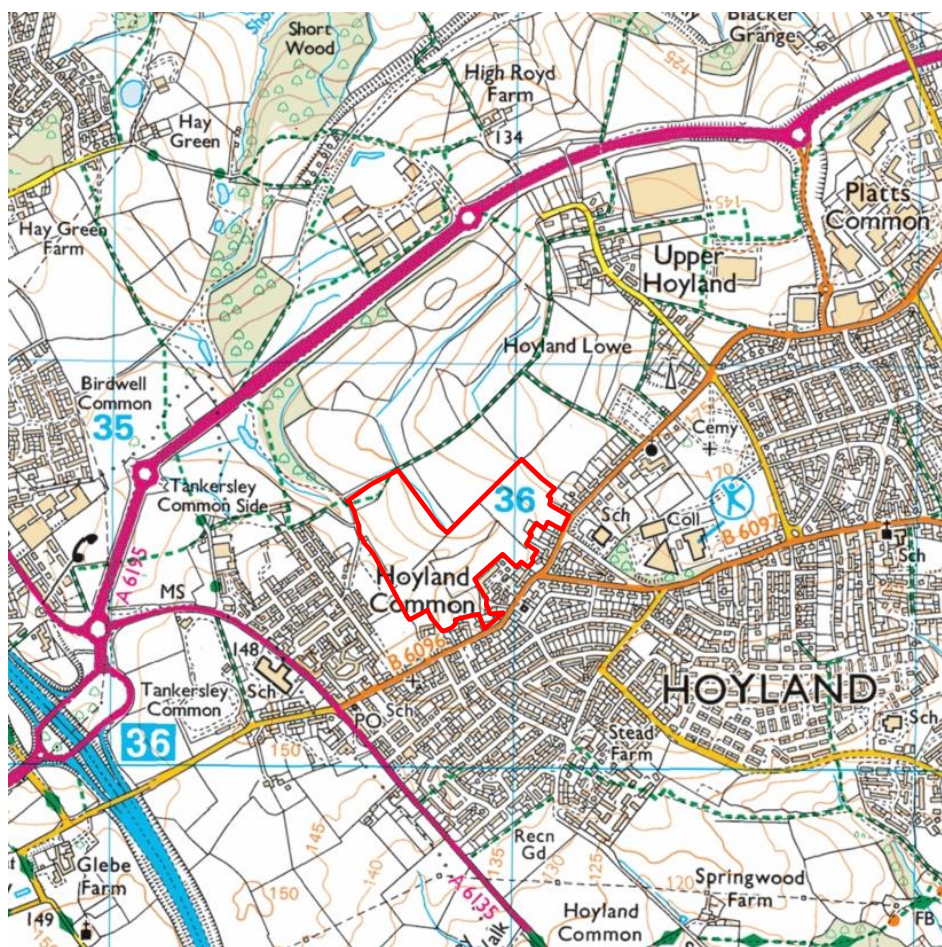


Figure 1 Site Location

2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Legislation

- 2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the Act) sets out the principal statutory instruments which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.
- 2.2 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
- 2.3 Section 69 enables Local Planning Authorities to designate conservation areas. Conservation areas are those areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Section 72 requires that in the exercise of planning duties special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas.

- 2.4 Recent case law (see particularly *E Northants DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2014] EWCA Civ 137) makes it clear that the duty imposed in the Act means that in considering whether to grant permission for development that may cause harm (substantial or less than substantial) to a designated asset (listed building or conservation area) and its setting, the decision maker should give particular weight to the desirability of avoiding that harm. There is still a requirement for a planning balance, but it must be informed by the need to give weight to the desirability of preserving the asset and its setting.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.

- 2.6 The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

"an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations."

And that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

- 2.7 Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making.
- 2.8 Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.
- 2.9 Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance.
- 2.10 Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that "Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification."
- 2.11 Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refuse consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss.
- 2.12 Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed

against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset (s).

- 2.13 Paragraph 197 states that, 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 judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

General

- 3.1 In 2016 On-Site Archaeology produced an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment which covered the proposed development. This provides a detailed account of the archaeological and historical back ground of the site and the wider area. It is not the purpose to regurgitate the information contained within this but to review the findings to understand the archaeological and historical potential of the site.
- 3.2 No Scheduled Monuments are recorded within the study area; the nearest Scheduled Monument is the dovecote at Glebe Farm (**1016549**) which lies 1.4km to the southwest of the site on the fringes of Chapel Town. The dovecote dates to the early 18th century and is associated with various earthworks.
- 3.3 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield or World Heritage sites within the site or the study area. The nearest Registered Park and Garden lies c. 3.3 km to the northwest of the site. This is the Wentworth Castle Estate (**1000415**) which comprises of a house, formal gardens and parkland.
- 3.4 Recorded within the study area are two grade II listed buildings including Hoyland Lowe Stand (1151093) and the Church of St Peter (**1315062**). Hoyland Stand located to the northeast of the site consists of a tower which was constructed in c. 1750 for the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. The structure comprises of two storeys and a square stair-turret with ground floor openings and tall projecting square faced surrounds to the first floor which are now blocked. It has been reported that it may have been used as a look out for hunting or a hunting lodge. Further accounts state that associated with it was a bowling green which was built over in the early 20th century with the construction of a covered reservoir. The structure was used as a domestic dwelling in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- 3.5 The Church of St Peter which is situated to northeast of the site was constructed in 1830 by Pritchett and Watson. It comprised a west tower with lean to north porch and south vestry, a four bay nave a chancel in one with a later north organ projection.
- 3.6 The site is not located in a Conservation Area however to Conservation Areas lie to the west and south of the site. To the west is the Abercrombie Street Conservation Area and to the south west is the Chesterfield Town Conservation Area.

Prehistoric - Roman

- 3.7 There is limited evidence for early prehistoric activity within the study area other than some possible Mesolithic flint tools found to the northeast of the site (00590). A geophysical survey was undertaken in close proximity to the where the finds had been recovered which recorded two possible prehistoric enclosures. These were further investigated through trenching and all that was recovered was a single flint and a fragment of slag (04825).
- 3.8 Evidence for later prehistoric and Romano British activity within the study area is also scant, although evidence has been recorded within the wider landscape including a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure identified to the southeast of the proposed development (05575) and another one recorded to the north (01211/01). A possible double ditched enclosure has been recorded 2km to the northeast (05587) and coins (00806/01) of Romano-British date were recovered some distance to the southwest of the site.
- 3.9 The assessment undertaken by On Site Archaeology concluded that there is low potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology to be encountered within the site.

Medieval

- 3.10 The settlement of Hoyland the historic core of which lies to the south of the site is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Hoyland at which time it is reported to have comprised just four households.
- 3.11 It is likely that the fields surrounding and including the proposed development were farmed in the medieval period. Medieval ridge and furrow was recorded by a geophysical survey undertaken to the north of the site (04532/01). Further ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photographs to the southwest of the site (04819).
- 3.12 Within the wider landscape are recorded traces of a number of industries which have their origins in the medieval period. There is evidence of early mining activity attested to by the bell pits (0231/ 02854) recorded around Tankersley which lies to the southwest of the site, although it is acknowledged that these may be later in date. The bell pits were used to extract ironstone which was used in the local nail-making industry. Other recorded industries include the fulling mill which is referred to in a document dating to 1290. This was located in Hoyland although its precise location is unknown.
- 3.13 A medieval moated structure lies on the edge of Tankersley (00160) to the northwest is a medieval barn which was recorded in 1983.
- 3.14 The assessment determined that there is low potential for medieval remains to occur within the site.

Post-Medieval - Modern

- 3.15 The settlement of Hoyland expanded in the post-medieval period which in part due to the growth in the nail making industry and the Milton Ironworks which was established in 1799. By the 20th century the dominant industry was coal mining evidence by the number of collieries operating in the wider area which are shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. To the east of the site was Lidgett Colliery (00417) which was associated with a tramway/ railway and inclined plane (04949). To the northwest was

Rockingham Colliery which is marked on various Ordnance Survey editions dating between 1893 to 1961. Hoyland Silkstone Colliery is also shown on the aforementioned maps.

- 3.16 Other than the post-medieval industries other features from this period are recorded within the landscape surrounding the site. The predominance of these include buildings which are still extant including Upper Hoyland Hall which date to the 17th century and the listed structures namely the Hunting Lodge (1151093) and St Peter Church (1315062). In nearby Hoyland Nether agricultural buildings are recorded including a 16th/ 17th century farmhouse (04419) and a 17th century barn (2225).
- 3.17 Accounts suggest that an English Civil War Battle (00590) took place to the southwest of the proposed development within the area now known as Tankersley Common. There is little historical or physical evidence for this.

4.0 CATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

- 4.1 Warburton's map of 1720 shows the settlement of Upper Hoyland as well as others, however, Nether Hoyland is not marked perhaps reflecting its size at the time the map was drawn up. Due to the scale of the map there is little detail shown other than roads and topographical features including woodland and hills. Nothing is marked within the approximate area of the site perhaps suggesting that this time it comprised agricultural or grazing land.
- 4.2 Thomas Jefferys map of 1771 again shows little detail other than the surrounding settlements which now includes Nether Hoyland. Nothing is marked within the site area suggesting that it was still in agricultural use.
- 4.3 The 1855 1st edition Ordnance Survey map is the first map to show the site in detail. Visible are a number of medium to large fields with fairly irregular field boundaries. Comparison of the late edition published in 1893 demonstrates that little changed within the site other than some re-arrangement of field boundaries within the central part of the site. Further sub-division occurred within the eastern and lower central part of the site in the early 20th century as shown on the 1932 edition.
- 4.4 It was not until the later half of the 20th century that changes started to be made within the site as a number of the field boundaries shown on earlier editions are no longer shown on the 1978 Ordnance Survey map.

5.0 MODERN DISTURBANCE

- 5.1 It is evident that the landscape within which the site sits has been exploited to mine the coal seams in the area principally through at least two collieries which have been in operation since the late 19th century. There is a possibility that earlier mining in the form of the excavation of bell pits may have occurred across the landscape prior to this.
- 5.2 From a review of a number of sources it is apparent that a good proportion of the site has been mined through open cast mining in the 20th century. Open casting occurred to the northeast and northwest of the site between 1991 and 1995 by RJB. This is marked on a plan drawn up by the company in 1998 (see Figure 2 below). These mining operations are also recorded on a Coal Authority map which corroborated the aforementioned plan but also show extensions to the southwest and north. Also shown on this map are a number of mine shafts immediately to the north. In addition to this it

is evident that mining encroached in to the site with much of its central part shown as open casted. It is not clear whether such activities occurred prior to or after the RJB operations in the 1990s.

- 5.3 The historic character of the area was mapped by the South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record (SMR) in 2003. The site and a parcel of land to the north and east is recorded as 'Rockingham opencast which is recorded by the SMR as occurring between 1980 to 2003. It describes the area as:

'Disused opencast mine. This was formerly an area of piecemeal enclosure which seems to radiate out from the Upper Hoyland possibly indicating this is an enclosed open field. There is fragmentary legibility of the former landscape as some external field boundaries remains.'

- 5.4 It has been stated that the latter has been derived largely from aerial photographs which were not kept by the SMR therefore it is difficult to corroborate the statement. However, comparison of the 1955 Ordnance Survey map with the 1998 RJB plan shows that all of the field boundaries had been removed within the site except for some in its southwestern extent. Whether this signifies to mining is difficult to determine.

- 5.5 It is clear that a substantial part of the site has been subject to open casting which will have destroyed any archaeological deposits and/ or features. Similarly mining operations including overburden, creation of hall roads and subsequent reinstatement will have affected a larger area mined. Subsequently this potential for finding archaeological deposits and or features within the site is considered to be low.

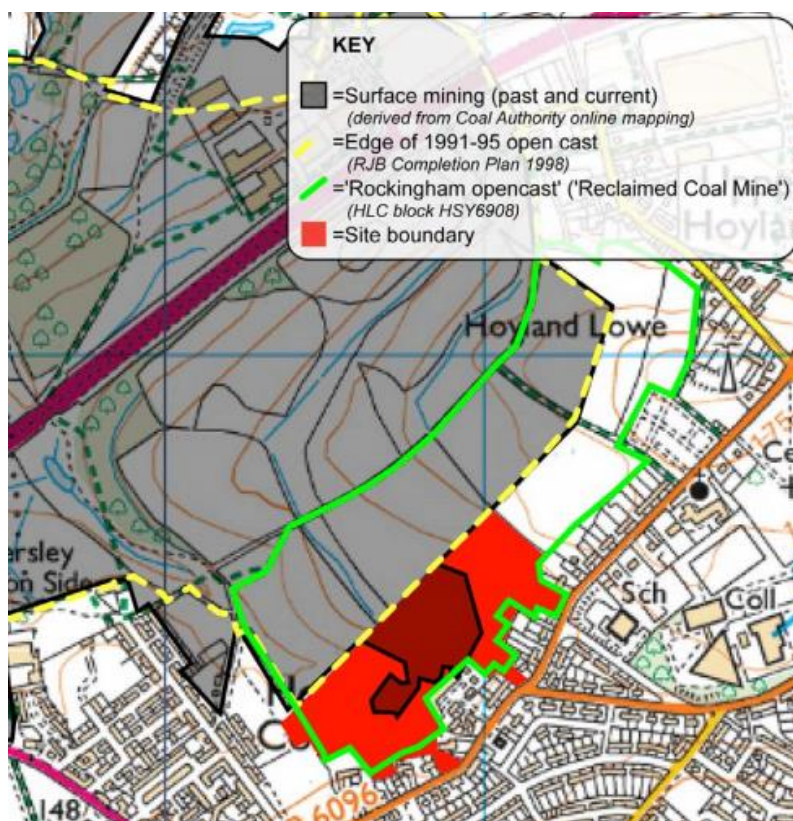


Figure 3 Extent of Open Cast Operations (On-Site 2016)

6.0 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The assessment has determined that there is limited evidence for archaeological activity within the study area from the Prehistoric to modern period. There is however, evidence to suggest that the wider landscape was exploited, evidenced by prehistoric flints and Iron Age and Romano British settlement enclosures. Given this it concluded that there is limited potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British Archaeology to occur within the site.
- 6.2 It likely that by the medieval period the site was used for agricultural purposes although there is no direct evidence for this due to later activities that occurred within the site. Within the wider area there is evidence of agriculture in the form of ridge and furrow. The medieval fields will have been connected to the medieval settlements of Upper Hoyland and Nether Hoyland both of which are referred to in early documents. These documents refer to the trades in the area including nail making. The potential for encountering evidence of these trades is limited based on the lack of evidence and the disturbance caused by later mining activities.
- 6.3 It is likely that in the medieval period the coal seams of the area were exploited through the excavation of bell pits. This industry continued into the post-medieval period and particularly prospered in the 19th and 20th century with the appearance of collieries within the wider landscape and large swathes of open casting. Again the possibility of encountering evidence for early mining is limited due to later disturbance caused by open casting. This occurred within the site in the 1990s as evidenced by various plans. This will have impacted any potential archaeological features and/ or deposits. Similarly stripping of overburden and restoration will have further disturbed the site.
- 6.4 Given the limited potential for Prehistoric to Medieval archaeology to occur within the site and the extent of open casting that occurred in the late 20th century it is considered that the potential for encountering archaeology within the site is low. Subsequently no further works are proposed.

7.0 REFERENCES

Ekwall, E. 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th Edn), Oxford

English Heritage. 2008. (now known as Historic England) *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance*.

English Heritage. 2008. (now known as Historic England) *Conservation Principles: Policies and*

Historic England 2015a. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 – The Historic Environment in Local Plans*.

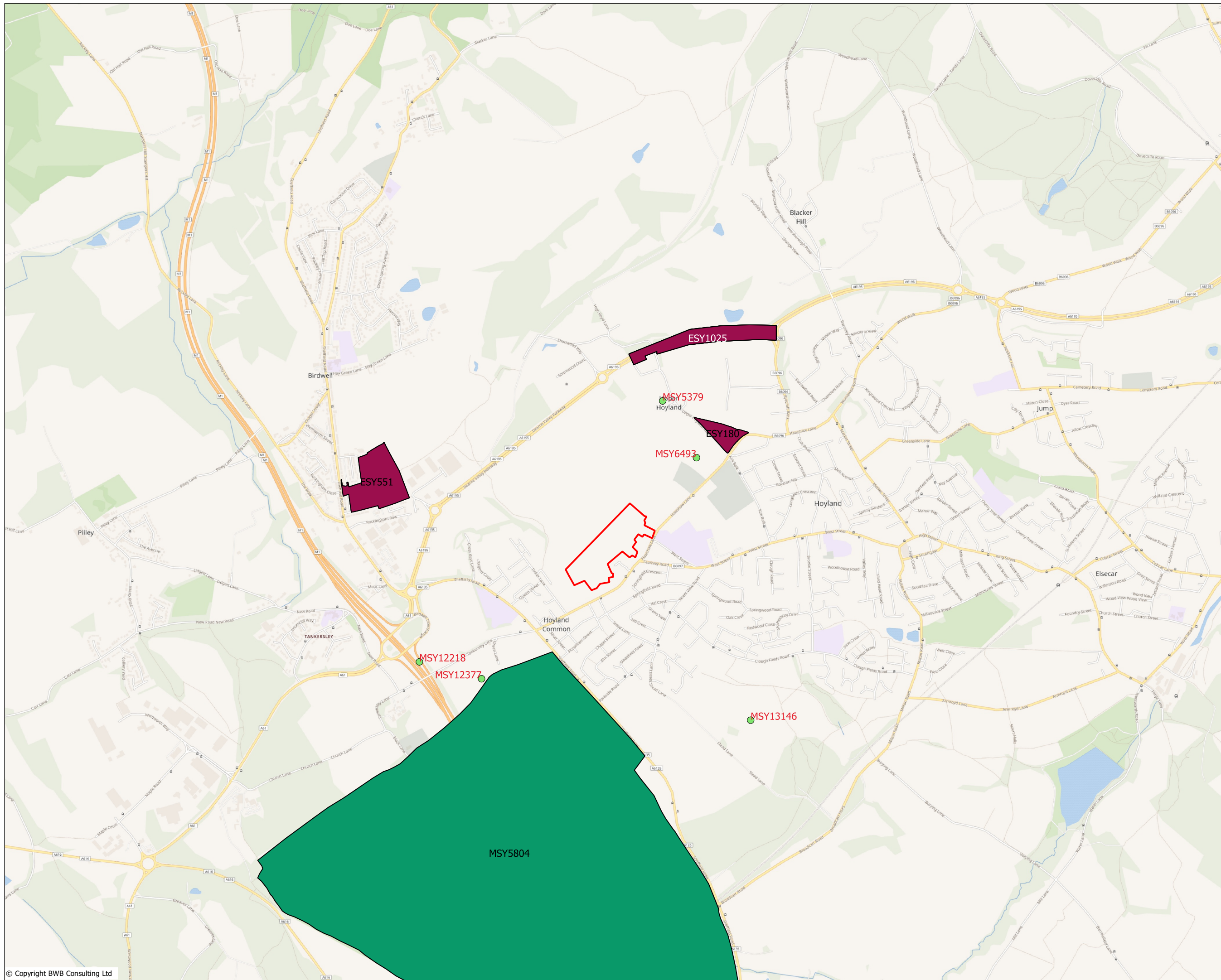
Historic England 2015c. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

Onsite Archaeology 2016 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment – Residential Development at Hoyland Lowe, Phase 1*

FIGURES

Figure 2

Location of Heritage Assets and Archaeological Interventions



- Notes**
1. Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/ verified on site. If in doubt ask.
 2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.
 3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.
 4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

- Key**
- 1 in 30 Year
- Red line boundary
 - Events
 - Monuments
 - Monument Polygons
 - Deer Park

Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision	AD	AD
P01	01.01.01	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	AD	AD

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Project Title
HANSHAW LANE, HOYLAND

Drawing Title
FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Drawn: KC	Reviewed: JM
BWB Ref: XXX 0000	Date: 280918

Drawing Status
PRELIMINARY

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
XXX-BWB-ZZ-XX-DR-YE-0001	S2	P01

APPENDIX 1
On Site Archaeology Assessment

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT HOYLAND LOWE, PHASE 1

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
OSA REPORT No.: OSA16DT24

August 2016

OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA16DT24

SITE NAME: Residential Development at Hoyland Lowe, Phase 1

COUNTY: South Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 35924 00598

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1.0 Abstract.

This desk-based assessment has been prepared on behalf of KPP Architects to assess the archaeological potential and possible impact of proposed residential development at land at Hoyland Lowe, Hoyland, South Yorkshire.

No designated heritage assets will be affected by the proposed development.

No buried archaeological remains are known to be present on the site. Historic surface mining recorded by various sources will have removed any archaeological remains in the affected areas across the northeastern four-fifths of the site. In the remaining, undisturbed part of the site there is a low possibility of prehistoric/Romano-British remains and a low possibility of degraded medieval ridge and furrow.



Figure 1. Site location

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2.0 Introduction.

This archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in August 2016 by *On Site Archaeology* at the site of Phase 1 of proposed residential development on land at Hoyland Lowe, Hoyland, South Yorkshire. The study area is centred at approximately SE 35924 00598 (**Figure 1**).

The study was undertaken on behalf of KPP Architects to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the likely heritage impact of the proposed development.

The site forms Phase 1 of a larger development proposal that includes land to the north and northeast of the Phase 1 area. Phase 1 will consist of a planning application for approximately 250 dwellings. It is intended to submit desk-based assessments separately for each separate planning application of the proposed development.

3.0 Methodology.

The historical and archaeological significance of the study area was assessed using a variety of sources including cartographic evidence, the South Yorkshire SMR, the online archaeological catalogues held by the Archaeological Data Service, the Historic England Archive, and published archaeological and historical reports.

Archaeological and historical data has been collected over an area extending for a distance of approximately 2000m from the centre of the site. Listed buildings have been included where they lie within a distance of c.1000m from the site. The locations of the collected data points are shown on **Figure 2**.

A site visit was undertaken to enhance the understanding of the modern landuse of the site, especially with regards to its effect upon the archaeological record, and to assess any impact on nearby heritage assets. A photographic record was made of the study area and the surrounding area during this site visit; a selection of these photographs are used to illustrate this report.

4.0. Site Location, Land-use and Geology.

The site considered by this report is located on the northern boundary of the town of Hoyland, South Yorkshire. The site is roughly rectangular, orientated northeast to southwest. It comprises agricultural fields that lie on the northwest side of Hoyland Road/Hawshaw Lane. The land slopes from a high point around 160m AOD at the northeast end of the site to a low point of around 120m. The site is centred at approximately SE 35924 00598 (**Figure 1**).

The site is bordered on the southeast by properties fronting Hoyland Road/Hawshaw Lane, by playing fields to the northeast and southwest and by agricultural land to the northwest. The site is pasture bordered by hedges (see **Plates 1-4**).

The geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation with alternating bands of sandstone and mudstone/siltstone running across the site and areas of Kent's Rock sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>). The recorded historic surface mining indicates that coal may outcrop at or close to the surface of the land in much of the site.

5.0 Gazetteer of Sites and Artefacts.

The following sections list the known heritage assets that are recorded in the various sources consulted. Where possible the relevant South Yorkshire SMR number is given or other references where appropriate. The locations of the recorded sites are plotted on **Figure 2**. The first sections deal with designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings), the second section includes non-designated assets included within the South Yorkshire SMR, and the third section includes previous investigations.

Section 4 and **Figure 3** shows the extent of past surface coal mining as recorded by the Coal Authority.

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no scheduled monuments, registered battlefields or registered parks and gardens within the 1000m search area. There are several listed buildings, their locations are shown in red on **Figure 2**.

Number (Figure 2)	Name	Period	HER reference number (or other)	Details
1	Hoyland Lowe Stand	18 th century	List Entry Number: 1151093 SMR entry: 03899/01	<p><u>Grade II listed</u></p> <p>List Entry : Tower. c1750 for the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. Coursed, rubble sandstone, no roof. Square 2-storey tower with taller, square stair-turret projection on north-west side. Large quoins, wallstone floor bands. Tower has altered ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds to 1st floor (now blocked). Turret has similar surrounds to small openings lighting stair. Interior: stone newel and upper part of spiral stair remain. Brick inner arches to tower openings. D. Hey, Buildings of Britain 1550-1750, Yorkshire, 1981.</p> <p>SMR entry: Off the northwest side of Hawshaw Lane lies a tower, built c1750 for the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. Square two storey tower with taller square stair turret projection. Coursed rubble sandstone with no roof. It has been suggested the tower was used as a look-out for hunting (SSY213 - Unpublished document: SYAS. c1974-c2003)</p> <p>Previously thought to be a folly. However documentary and historic map evidence suggest that it was built as a</p>

				<p>hunting lodge, with a contemporary bowling green. Used as a domestic dwelling during late 19th and early 20th centuries. Acquired by Dearne Valley Water board in 1924, and a covered reservoir now on the site of the former bowling green (SSY2799 - Grey Literature Report: ArcHeritage. 2013. Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit. Stenton, M., Badcock, A. & Abbott, M.. p21)</p>
2	Church of St Peter	19 th century	List Entry Number: 1315062	<p><u>Grade II listed</u></p> <p>List entry: Church. 1830 by Watson, Pritchett and Watson (Colvin p665). Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, Welsh slate roof. Orientated north-east/south-west, ritual orientation used here. West tower with lean-to north porch and south vestry, 4-bay nave and chancel in one with later north organ projection. Gothic Revival style; offset buttresses, hoodmoulds, embattled parapets. Tower: string courses between 3 offset stages. Diagonal buttresses rise as pinnacles with carved heads and crockets. Cavetto-moulded 2-light west window with cusped, pointed head; square-headed single-light window over; louvred 2-light belfry openings. Clocks to north and south beneath peaked parapet. Recessed, octagonal, ashlar spire. Lean-to north porch has Tudor-arched doorway, south vestry has later addition with west door. Nave and chancel: cavetto-moulded plinth, buttresses between bays, offset beneath 3-light windows which have leaded lights in cavetto-moulded surrounds with cusped heads. Oversailing course, embattled parapet. Organ projection has geometrical 2-light window and coped gable. Angle buttresses flank pointed, 4-light east window; quatrefoil in square recess beneath altered east gable.</p> <p>Interior: cantilevered stone stair into bellchamber, iron handrail. West gallery on 2 octagonal pillars. Quadrant-moulded organ arch with keeled shafts. Continuous hoodmould over windows. Underdrawn roof with moulded beams and pierced archbraces at chancel division. Oak reredos commemorates men lost in the Great War. Trefoil-headed panelling to dado and gallery balustrade. Built on the site of a chapel erected in 1734-40 for the Townend family. Structure now heavily braced against subsidence.</p> <p>H. Colvin, A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1650-1840, 1978.</p>

5.2 Non-designated assets

The following section includes data on known monuments and other non-designated heritage assets obtained through a 1000m radius search of the South Yorkshire SMR and other sources. The locations of these data points included below are shown in yellow on **Figure 2**.

Number (Figure 2)	Name	Period	HER reference number (or other)	Details
3	Upper Hoyland Hall	17 th century	SMR no: 02243/01	<p>Home of the Townend family in the 17/18th century. Much altered. There is a date stone that says ?1636 on the south gable. References: visited by P.F.R. 4.8.1983. (SSY213 - Unpublished document: SYAS. c1974-c2003.)</p> <p>In 1991 a historic building survey was conducted by the RCHME. The earliest phase of building identified was a late 16th century timber-framed house, probably of hall and cross-wing plan, though nothing survives of the hall range (SSY1096 - Grey Literature Report: RCHME. 1991. Upper Hoyland Hall, Nether Hoyland: Historic Building Report.)</p>
4	Ridge and Furrow of Unknown Date, Hoyland Nether [also boundary/enclosure ditches and possible kilns]	Medieval?	SMR no: 04532/01	<p>A geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the development proposal. As a result, it highlighted numerous linear anomalies, i.e., ones running north-south (assumed to be ridge and furrow), and others running on an east-west axis (assumed to be old field boundaries). Also shown were isolated anomalies which are believed to be discrete heat- affected areas such as hearths or kilns. (SSY2014 - Grey Literature Report: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. 1996. Dearne Towns Link Road Upper Hoyland to Blaker Hill: Gradiometer Survey. Webb, A..)</p> <p>Subsequent evaluation trenches that were strategically placed to investigate the geophysical anomalies revealed the presence of ditches that could well relate to some kind of early enclosure. However, no dating evidence was discovered during the evaluation. (SSY1837 - Grey Literature Report: ASWYAS. 1997. Dearne Towns Link Road Stage 1, Upper Hoyland to Blacker Hill: Archaeological Evaluation.)</p>
5	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Tankersley	Medieval	SMR no: 04819	<p>Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs from 1962 (SSY1104 - Grey Literature Report: AC Archaeology. 2005. The Proposed Junction 36 (M1) Surface Mine at Tankersley, Barnsley: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment.)</p>
6	Tankersley Rectory and Medieval Moat	Medieval	SMR no: 00160/01	<p>Parts of N & W arms of moat retain water in wet weather, remainder still traceable. Present rectory b.1864. Dovecote see PIN card 1137. References: Plan O.S. cards, Survey of Tankersley Manor by William Fairbank, 1772 printed opp. P.178 in 'Incunabula of Sheffield', (T.Walter Hall) 1937-shows moat etc.</p> <p>The main enclosure consisted of a roughly square island of c.90 m. side, now divided between the rectory (occupying the western half) and Glebe Farm. The most unusual feature of the site is the manner in which the southern arm,</p>

				midway along its length, steps a few metres to the south and becomes an outer moat - i.e. at the SE corner and for the south half of the east side there are two parallel lines of moat a few metres apart. The outer moat then turns away east and divides into a small complex of channels, possibly fishponds, The whole system is shown on Fairbank's 1772 plan [see backup file], and only a little modified on the 1st edition O.S. map (1855)
7	Route of Thornccliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and inclined plane	Early modern	SMR no: 04949	<p>Length of tramroad, railway and inclined plane between Thornccliffe and Elsecar. Route traced from first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile (this sheet published 1854).</p> <p>Background: Wooden railed, horse worked wagon ways were in use on the Duke of Norfolk's Sheffield Park Colliery to the town of Sheffield by the 1720s and from several collieries to the River Dun Navigation in the 1740s. Flanged iron rails were used to carry unflanged wheels, invented by John Curr in Sheffield for use underground, on tramroads in the 1790s, and iron edged rails with flanged wheels were in use by the 1820s. In the 1830s there were three lines of some length including this one at Thornccliffe-Elsecar, one at Silkstone, one at Worsbrough and many shorter ones. Most linked collieries to a canal or river navigation. Declined in use between 1854 and 1866, when the South Yorkshire Railway opened</p>
8	Unclassified flints of possible mesolithic date, Barnsley	Prehistoric	SMR no: 00590/01	<p>Flints from the Mezolithic period and owned by E.E. Rayner of Pennine Road, Pogmoor, Barnsley. No references supplied.</p> <p>'Me. type' flints have been found on erosion patches 25 yards east of a footpath by E. E. Rayner at an unspecified times. The flints are in his private collection and consist of untrimmed flakes, flint fragments and nodules found at varying times and places. He is unable to identify the flints from this particular site. References: Letter and sketch plan (E. E. Rayner 18.11.64); E. C. Waight, F. I., 15.12.64</p> <p>Unknown number of blades/flakes and cores of possible Mesolithic date. They are in the E. E. Rayner collection [privately held]</p>
9	?Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Enclosures, near Wombwell Wood	Prehistoric	SMR no: 04825	<p>In November 2001 a geophysical survey of land adjacent to Wombwell Wood was conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology. The results revealed two enclosures, which may be of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. (Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2001. Geophysical Survey of Land at Wombwell Wood, Barnsley.)</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation in 2002 confirmed the presence of the two sub-circular ditched enclosure. The lack of pottery is taken as</p>

				suggesting that they were indeed of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. A Neolithic flint blade and a piece of slag was recovered from the eastern enclosure ditch (Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2003. Woodhead Open Cast Site (4) Upper Woodhead Farm, Wombwell; Archaeological Evaluation)
10	Tankersley Moor Putative Battlefield Site	Post medieval	SMR no: 00590/01	A battle at Tankersley moor is referred to in the writings of the Duchess of Newcastle. The battle is said to have been a Royalist victory at which 'many were slain and some taken prisoners' The exact whereabouts of the battle is unknown. Tankersley moor does not seem to be marked on either the 1st edition OS or Jeffrys eighteenth century map of Yorkshire. It has been speculated that the site may lie close the Junction 36 on the M1. A Sealed Knot article reports the finding of "cannon balls in a field near Tankersley Lane in 1917, and a musket ball in a tree cut down in 1876. These are still held in the Parish Church". The church guide at St Peter's Church suggests that the battle 'took place approximately over ground between the church and Hoyland Common'. SEE PIN 00152 St Peter's Church
11	Bark House Medieval or Post-Medieval Timber Framed Barn, Hoyland Nether	Medieval	SMR no: o 2225/01	A three bay barn on the north of the farmhouse (this latter dates to the C18th/19th). Post and truss construction. Corner post, tie beam and principal rafters in the end of the barn roof are probably C17. The building appears to be timber framed re-clad in masonry.
12	Bronze Roman Coin Find, Tankersley	Roman	SMR no: 00806/01 and 00806/02 (duplicate entry)	Two coins (present location Sheffield Museum). A) SK 3495 9959 - bronze Antoninianus of Victorius found in 1881 when north aisle of St Peter's church was added. B) SK 350 996 - Antoninianus, probably of Tetricus found in churchyard extension in 1928. References: Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (1951), p.241
13	Late prehistoric / Romano-British enclosure, Hoyland, Barnsley	Late prehistoric / Romano- British	SMR no: 05575	A later prehistoric/Roman curvilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on air photographs, at SK 3659 9972. The ditched feature is partially visible but measures approximately 36m x 24m. A potential entrance is visible to the southeast. AP taken by EH Aerial Reconnaissance (North).
14	Medieval to Post- Medieval Bell Pit, Tankersley	Medieval to Post- Medieval	SMR no: 02317/01 and 02854/01	Medieval/post medieval bell pits. Post Medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in Tankersley Wood. [No Further Information].
15	Lidgett Colliery, Hoyland Nether	Early modern	SMR no: 04417/01	Sunk in 1879, closed in 1911. Brick engine house now a garage - spoil tip beyond (Bayliss, D. (ed.). 1995. A Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire.)
16	Woodhouse Farm, Hoyland Nether	Post medieval	SMR no: 02248/01	Stone farmhouse, 2 phases both with mullioned windows etc. C16 - C17
17	Tankersley Rescue Station	Early modern	SMR no: 04419/01	1902 date-stone. Believed to be first purpose-built mines rescue station away from the colliery. Two storeys, brick, half-timbered gable. Opposite is remaining building of Birdwell central workshops
18	Possible Iron Age or	Late	SMR no:	Enclosure visible as a crop mark of Iron

	Romano-British Enclosure, Barnsley	prehistoric / Romano-British	01211/01	Age/Romano British date - Large sub-rectangular single-ditched enclosure c.2 1/2 acres. References: See A.P index
19	Site of a Medieval Timber Framed Farm Building, Hoyland Nether	Medieval	SMR no: 01484/01	Site of timber framed building. Medieval? Old farm building demolished August 1966 near site of community centre in South Andrews Crescent, Hoyland. 1 corner upright and tie beam survived. References 'Hoyland Nether' unpublished p.4 (A.K. Clayton)
20	Probable late prehistoric or Romano-British ditch, Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley	Late prehistoric / Romano-British	SMR no: 05587	Geophysical survey in 2014 identified what is potentially a large ditch running roughly north-south for c150m. This could possibly be a double ditch or have been recut, in some areas (GSB Prospection Ltd. 2014. Geophysical Survey of Land off Roebuck Hill, Jump, Barnsley. Watson, E..)
21	Timber framed barn, Middle Blacker, Blacker Hill	Post medieval	SMR no: 02246/01	3 bay timber-framed barn, roof has been C.R. with side purlins and trusses with broad struts in order for purlins to survive. References: Visited MP/PFR 16.12.1983
22	Former site of Milton Ironworks	Post medieval	SMR no: 05652	No detail

5.3 Previous investigations

The following section includes data on previous investigations from the South Yorkshire SMR and other sources. The locations of these data points included below are shown in blue on **Figure 2**.

Number (Figure 2)	Name	Period	HER reference number (or other)	Details
See 4	UPPER HOYLAND-BLACKER HILL	-	N/A	Five trenches excavated to test the results of an earlier geophysical survey of the road corridor (Event 1131791) revealed a series of four undated ditches. (Webb A/1997/Dearne Towns Link Road Stage 1, Upper Hoyland to Blacker Hill, S Yorks: archaeological evaluation/Report No 483. Archaeological Services WYAS reports)
See 4	NORTH OF UPPER HOYLAND & PLATTS COMMON			Gradiometer survey followed a desk-based assessment as part of Stage 1 of the Dearne Towns Link Road scheme. Two blocks of land were surveyed, revealing an area of medieval agriculture and one showing signs of possible hearths or kilns. See Event 1172252 for subsequent evaluation. (1995-96, 50. Archaeology in South Yorkshire, Report No 364 Archaeological Services WYAS reports)
See 4	DEARNE TOWNS LINK ROAD			Assessment in advance of the proposed road scheme was followed by an evaluation (SYAFRU/1994/Report on archaeological assessment of the archaeological implications of the Dearne Towns Link Road Scheme. South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit)
23	LAND OFF SHEFFIELD ROAD, BIRDWELL		ESY551	Thirteen trenches excavated following an assessment (Event 1351068), recording only modern field drains

				(McNaught R B/2000/Land off Sheffield Road, Birdwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation/Report No 776. Archaeological Services WYAS reports)
24	Geophysical survey		ESY180	'No anomalies of certain archaeological origin' MetSurveys 2005 Upper Hoyland Road, Barnsley: Geophysical Survey, p.3
25	Desk-based assessment		ESY179	Some extant ridge and furrow noted on site. AOC 2000 Land at Market Street, Hoyland, S Yorks: An ARchaeological Assessment
26	Geophysical survey/trial trenches		ESY182	Plough furrow and land drains (WYAS 1998)

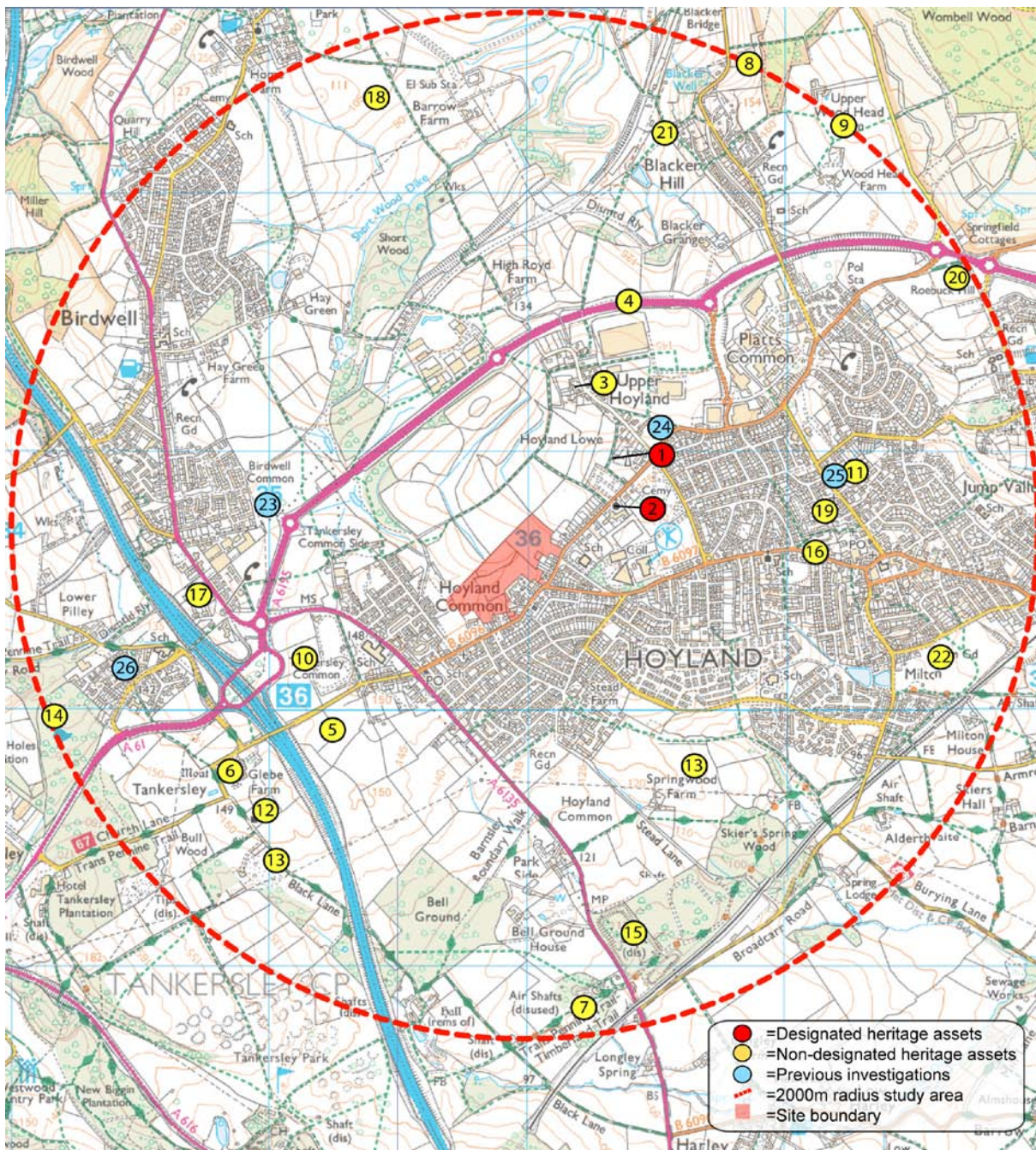


Figure 2. Locations of known heritage assets.

1, Hoyland Lowe Stand (grade II); 2, Church of St Peter (grade II); 3, Upper Hoyland Hall; 4, ridge and furrow; 5, ridge and furrow; 6, moated site; 7, inclined plane; 8, flints; 9, prehistoric enclosure; 10, battlefield; 11, barn; 12, Roman coins; 13, prehistoric/RB enclosure; 14, bell pits; 15, Lidgett Colliery; 16, farmhouse; 17, rescue station; 18, prehistoric/RB enclosure; 19, site of barn; 20, prehistoric/RB ditch; 21, barn; 22, Milton Ironworks; 23, evaluation trenching; 24, geophysical survey; 25, DBA; 26, geophysical survey and trial trenching

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5.4 Coal mining

The area around the site has been heavily influenced by historic coal mining, with at least two collieries operating in the immediate environs of the site since 1893. It is likely that the area may have been subject to bell pit mining on a less industrialised basis before that date. The

key factor is that the land to the immediate north of the site, and almost certainly all or much of the site itself, has been subject to open cast mining, which will have destroyed any archaeological remains on the site. The evidence for open cast mining is derived from three sources, a Completion Plan created by RJB in 1998 recording the extent of an open cast operation 1991-5, the online mapping provided by the Coal Authority (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>), and the Historic Landscape Characterisation study undertaken by South Yorkshire SMR in 2003 (HSY6908). The three sources give somewhat contradictory information, but it would appear that a substantial proportion of the site may have been subject to late twentieth century open cast coal mining.

The land to the northeast and northwest of the site was subject to open cast mining from 1991-5, operated by RJB. The boundary of the open cast operation as recorded in the Completion Plan surveyed by RJB in 1998 is shown as a yellow dashed line on **Figure 3**. The 1991-5 open cast appears to have stopped at the northern border of the site and not extended into the site at all.

The Coal Authority map available via the British Geological Survey records a similar area as being subject to surface mining (past and current), shown as black shading on **Figure 3**, and also records the presence of a number of mineshafts in the field to the north of the site. The Coal Authority map shows that mining extended across the central third of the site (and the mapping also indicates possible past surface mining for a short distance on either side of the certain mined area). The Coal Authority do not supply any metadata to indicate either the source of evidence or the date/type of mining. However it is clear that any mining in this location was separate from the RJB operation to the north and may have taken place earlier or later than the RJB-recorded mining.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) carried out by South Yorkshire SMR in 2003 shows the entire site as part of a larger landscape block (HSY6908). This is titled as 'Rockingham opencast' and the block is categorised as 'Reclaimed Coal Mine' with a confidence rating of 'Certain' and of a duration 'From 1980 to 2003 [the date of the HLC project]'. The description is,

"Disused opencast mine. This was formerly an area of piecemeal enclosure which seems to radiate out from Upper Hoyland possibly indicating this is an enclosed open field. There is fragmentary legibility of the former landscape as some external field boundaries remain."

The data used by the HLC would have been Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photographs (Zac Nellist, South Yorkshire SMR, pers. comm.). As no detail of the apparent mining is shown on historic mapping, it was most likely seen on aerial photographs, which have unfortunately not been retained by the South Yorkshire SMR.

Between 1955 and the next available dated map (the RJB Completion Map 1998), all of the historic field boundaries within the site were removed with the exception of those in the southwest fifth of the site. This may confirm that the bulk of the site has been mined and reinstated. Although not conclusive in itself, this would accord with the other evidence from

the Coal Authority and the HLC. Collectively the evidence suggests that the northeastern four-fifths of the site may have been subject to open cast mining in the late twentieth century.

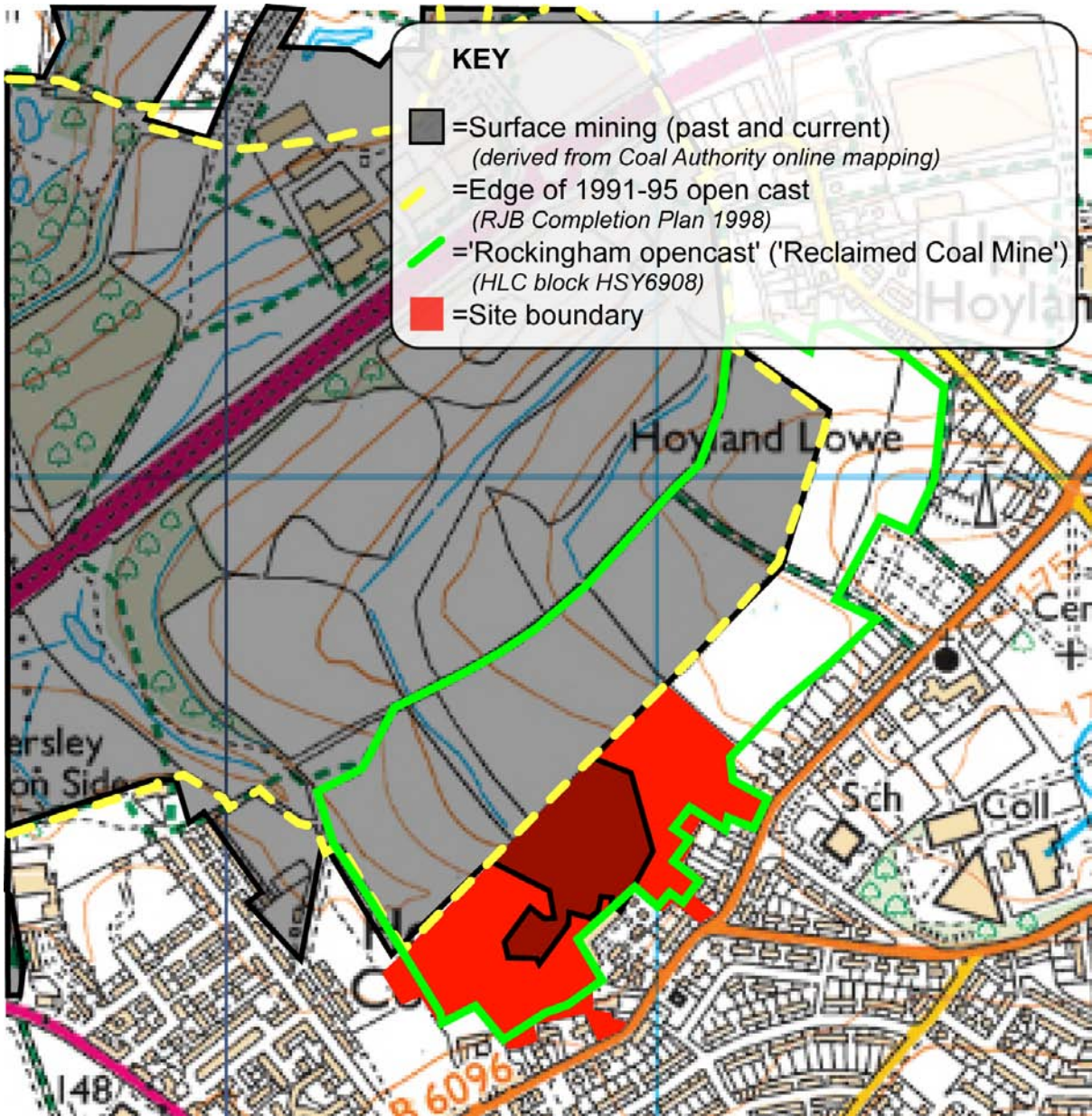


Figure 3. Extent of open cast mining from various sources

6.0 Cartographic Evidence.

The present settlement of Hoyland incorporates three historic settlements: Upper Hoyland, to the northeast of the site, Nether Hoyland to the east, and Hoyland Common to the south. None of the Hoylands are marked on Speed's 1610 map and the general area of the site is shown as undeveloped. This does not imply that there was no settlement present at this time, but does suggest that Hoyland was relatively small. The earliest maps to show any detail of John Warbuton's 1720 map of Yorkshire and Thomas Jefferys' map of 1771. Neither show any features in the site, which suggests that it was undeveloped. Warburton shows Upper Hoyland ('Up Hoyland') to the northeast of the site but not Nether Hoyland to the southeast, again suggestive of a small size. Jefferys' map shows Upper Hoyland ('Over Hoyland') and Nether Hoyland as well as showing the Hoyland Lowe Stand and an earlier church on the site of St Peter's Church (which was built in c.1830) (**Figures 4-5**).



Figure 4. Extract from the 1720 Warburton map
Site location approximate only



Figure 5. Extract from the 1771 Jefferys map
 Site location approximate only

The Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (**Figure 6**) shows the site to be undeveloped rural land divided by a number of field boundaries, with a small number of dwellings to the immediate south of the site labelled 'Hoyland Lane End'. A similar picture is shown in 1893 (**Figure 7**), 1907 (**Figure 8**), 1932 (**Figure 9**), 1948 (**Figure 10**), 1955 (**Figure 11**) and 1961 (**Figure 12**).

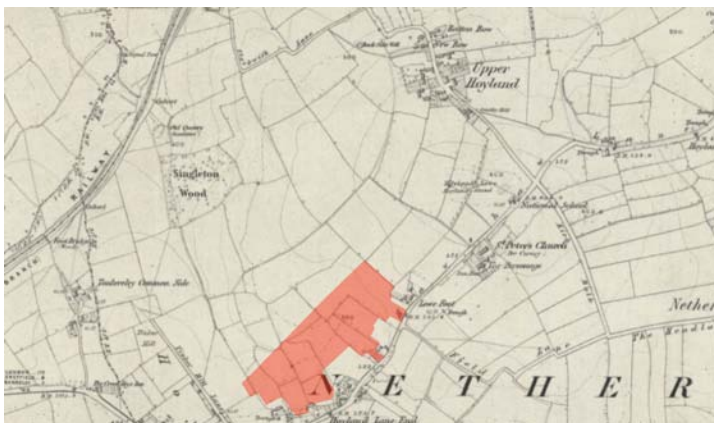


Figure 6. 1855 Ordnance Survey map

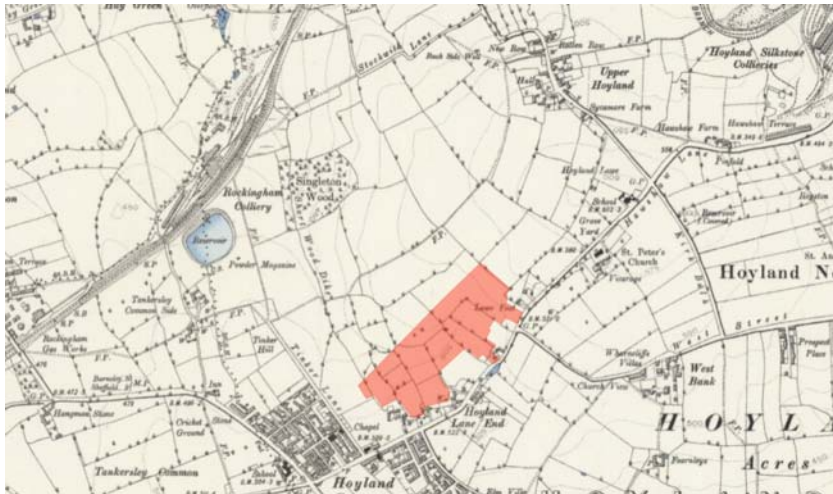


Figure 7. 1893 Ordnance Survey map

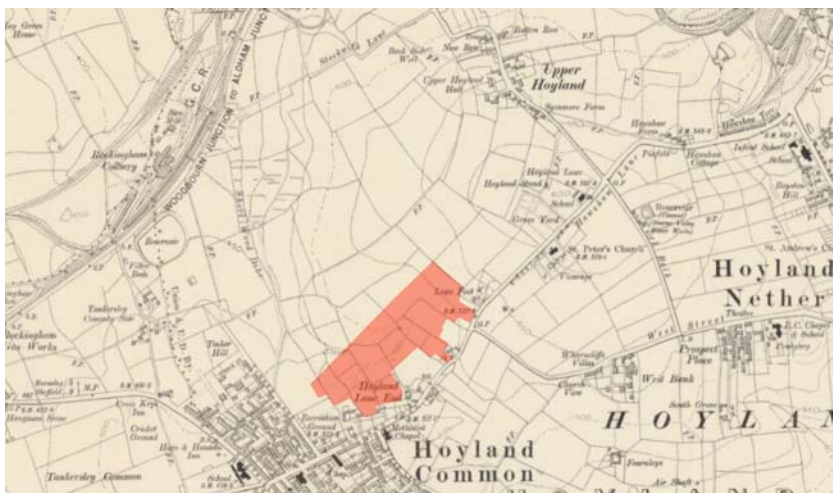


Figure 8. 1907 Ordnance Survey map



Figure 9. 1932 Ordnance Survey map

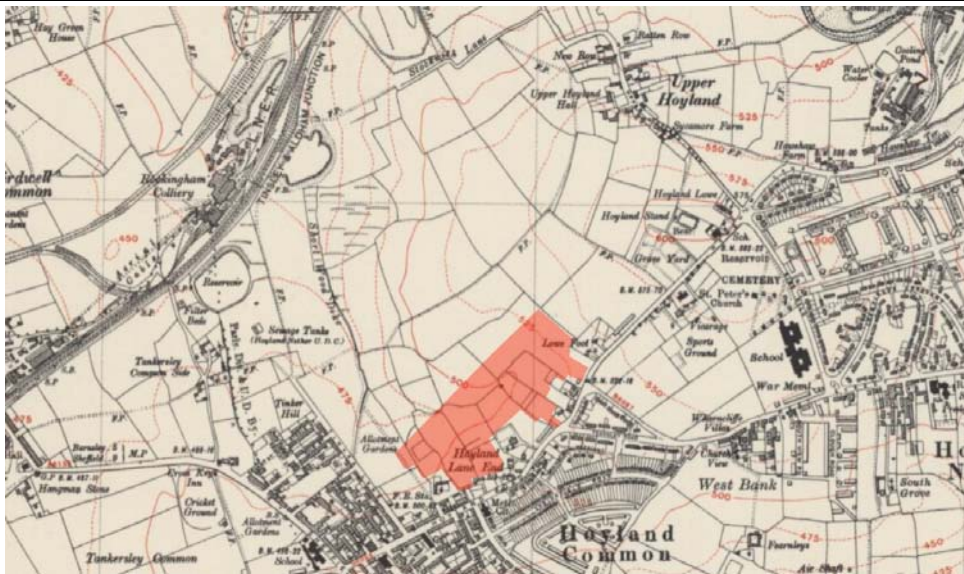


Figure 10. 1948 Ordnance Survey map

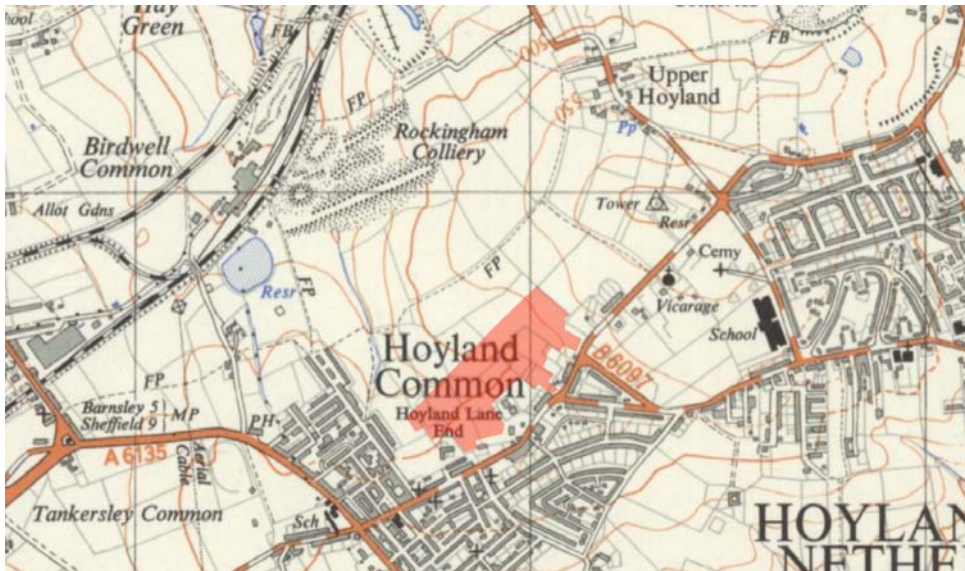


Figure 11. 1955 Ordnance Survey map



Figure 12. 1961 Ordnance Survey map

7.0 LIDAR data.

Airborne LIDAR (light detection and ranging) measures the height of the ground surface and other features in large areas of landscape with a very high resolution and accuracy. Such information was previously unavailable, except through labour-intensive field survey or photogrammetry. It provides highly detailed and accurate models of the land surface at metre and sub-metre resolution. This provides archaeologists with the capability to recognise and record otherwise hard to detect features.

No LIDAR data for this site was available from the Environment Agency's open data held at <http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/index.jsp#/survey?grid=SE30>.

8.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.

Numbers in brackets refer to the gazetteer section above and **Figure 2**.

8.1 *The earlier prehistoric period (to c.750BC)*

Flint tools, identified at the time of discovery in around 1964 as possibly Mesolithic in date, were found at varying times and places by a private collector 2km northeast of the site (**8**). Geophysical survey close to the site of their discovery found two enclosures of potentially prehistoric date although subsequent evaluation trenching found only a single piece of flint and a fragment of slag (**9**).

It is **unlikely** that remains from this period will be present within the site.

8.2 *The Iron Age and Romano-British period (c.750BC to the 5th century AD)*

There is little definite evidence from the Iron Age or Romano-British period in the study area. A possibly late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure has been recorded from cropmarks 1km southeast of the site (**13**). A second enclosure of potentially similar date was also recorded from aerial photographs 1.8km north of the site (**18**). A further, possibly double-ditched, enclosure was identified during a geophysical survey 2km to the northeast of the site (**20**). In the 1950s two Romano-British coins were found 1.6km southwest of the site (**12**).

There is a **low likelihood** of the presence of similar remains within the site boundary.

8.3 *Early medieval period (5th to 11th centuries AD)*

Hoyland is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as 'Holand' . The total population was only recorded as four households (<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE3105/dodworth/>).

There is no archaeological evidence from the early medieval period in the study area. It is **unlikely** that archaeological remains of this period will be present in the site as any remains would be likely to be found in the historic core of the village.

8.4 *The medieval period (11th to the mid 16th centuries AD)*

Upper Hoyland is a small cluster of farms that may have had medieval origins (South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project 2007). Nether Hoyland is older, tracing its roots to the Domesday survey, and may have been a planned settlement in later medieval times (South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project 2007). The centres of settlement at that time were likely to have been in the centre of the present-day villages. A medieval timber-framed barn in Nether Hoyland was demolished in 1966 (19).

There is evidence of medieval agriculture in the area surrounding the site. The ploughed-out remains of ridge and furrow were found in a geophysical survey 1km to the north of the site (4) and aerial photographs revealed ridge and furrow 1km to the southwest (5).

Further remains from the medieval period are found in the area around Tankersley, 1.5km southwest of the site, in the form of medieval or later bell pits (14) and the site of a medieval moated structure (6). In 1983 a medieval barn was recorded to be present in Blacker Hill, 1.7km northeast of the site (21). The bell pits may relate to ironstone mining and may also date to the post-medieval period. The local ironstone was of poor quality, but was good enough to support a local nail-making industry (Hey 1979). Some of the miners lived in Hoyland Common in 1850, but there are no records of ironstone mining in the Hoyland area (Jones 1995).

A fulling mill was recorded somewhere in Hoyland was recorded in 1290 (Hey 1979) although the location of this is unknown and is unlikely to be within the site.

There is a **low likelihood** that below-ground traces of ploughed-out ridge and furrow cultivation will be present within the site boundary. It is **unlikely** that other remains of medieval date will be present.

8.5 *The post-medieval to modern periods (mid 16th to 21st centuries)*

Nether Hoyland expanded largely in the 20th century as coal mining became the dominant industry in the area. Prior to this nail-making and later the opening of the Milton Ironworks around 1799 were the main industries (South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project 2007). Most of the evidence within the study area relates to the post-medieval, early modern and modern periods.

Various features from this period are found in the immediate vicinity of the site. To the northeast of the site, Upper Hoyland Hall dates to the seventeenth century (3), although it would appear that very little remains of the older structure. The grade II listed Hoyland Lowe Stand is a former hunting lodge, built around 1750 (1). The grade II listed Church of St Peter, 500m east of the site, dates to 1830 and appears to be a replacement for an older church shown on the site on earlier maps (2).

In Hoyland Nether, 1km east of the site, two buildings relate to the post-medieval agricultural economy, a stone farmhouse with 16th or 17th century origins (17), and a barn of probable 17th century date (11).

An English Civil War battle may have taken place 800m southwest of the site (**10**), although the evidence for this is putative.

Other remains relate to the industrial past of the area. Lidgett Colliery was sited 1.6km southeast of the site (**15**) and the headquarters of a mine rescue station from 1902 are located in Birdell, 1km west of the site (**17**). A length of tramway/railway and inclined plane are associated with Lidgett Colliery are also recorded 1.9km south of the site (**7**). Further colliery sites (not recorded in the SMR) are shown on historic maps. Rockingham Colliery was sited 700m northwest of the site and is shown on historic maps from 1893 to 1961, and beyond. Hoyland Silkstone Colliery was sited 1km northeast of the site and was also shown from 1893 to 1961.

As noted above, it is likely that the northeastern four-fifths of the site was subject to open cast mining in the late twentieth century. This will have removed any earlier archaeological features.

A small stone-built farmstead is situated at Hoyland Lane End fronting Hoyland Road, just beyond the southwestern site boundary, consisting of a house and a barn. It is not recorded in the South Yorkshire SMR. Historic maps suggest that this originated between 1893 and 1907, replacing earlier buildings on the same site. The house and barn were not examined in detail during the site visit because they were occupied. The stone buildings will be unaffected by the proposed development, although a modern timber and corrugated tin shed adjacent to the farmstead will be demolished.

It is **unlikely** that archaeological remains from this period will be present.

9.0 Discussion and Assessment of Significance.

9.1 *Designated heritage assets*

No designated heritage assets will be impacted upon directly by the proposed development. The grade II listed buildings of the Hoyland Lowe Stand (1) and the Church of St Peter (2) are c.500m northeast of the site. They are separated from the site by development along Hawshaw Lane and their settings are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

9.2 *Below ground heritage assets*

No buried archaeological remains are known to be present on the site. From the available evidence it is likely that the northeastern four-fifths of the site have been subject to open cast mining, which will have removed all traces of any earlier archaeology.

Three enclosures of potentially late prehistoric/Romano-British date have been found in the study area, although all three are at a distance of 1-2km from the site and none have been excavated to provide definitive dating. Given their geographical spread, there is a low likelihood of similar features within the site in any undisturbed area. If present, any such remains could range from low/local to moderate/regional heritage significance.

There is also a low possibility that below-ground traces of ploughed-out ridge and furrow cultivation will be present within the site boundary in any undisturbed areas, although the heritage significance of this will be negligible due to poor preservation. It is unlikely that other remains of medieval date will be present.

9.3 *Undesignated built heritage assets*

A stone-built farmstead, probably dating to between 1893 and 1907, is present close to the southwest boundary of the site. The farmstead has marginal heritage significance. It will be unaffected by the proposed development.

9.4 *Table summarising the significance of heritage assets*

The following table summarises the heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development, their significance and appropriate mitigation measures.

Heritage asset	Likely significance	Impact
Grade II listed Hoyland Lowe Stand	High/national	Site does not appear to be part of the setting
Grade II listed Church of St Peter	High/national	Site does not appear to be part of the setting
Below-ground prehistoric/Romano-British remains analogous to three enclosures elsewhere in the study area (low likelihood)	Low/local to moderate/regional (if present)	High impact (if present)
Below ground remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (low likelihood)	Negligible (if present)	High impact (if present), no mitigation recommended

9.5 *Recommendations*

It is likely that late twentieth century open-cast mining has removed any earlier archaeological remains throughout the northeastern four-fifths of the site. The requirement for any further investigation or mitigation in the undisturbed part of the site will be decided by the South Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (SYAS), who advise the local planning authority.

In any undisturbed areas, there is nothing to suggest that remains of sufficient significance to prevent development will be present. There is a relatively low likelihood of below-ground remains from the late prehistoric/Romano British period or of medieval ridge and furrow, and any other remains are unlikely.

10.0 Bibliography.

10.1 Published sources

Jones, M 1995 'Ironstone Mining at Tankersley in the Nineteenth Century for Elsecar and Milton Ironworks'. In Elliot, B (ed) 1995 Aspects of Barnsley III. Wharnecliffe Publishing, Barnsley.

Hey, D 1979 The Making of South Yorkshire. Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project 2007. Barnsley Character Zone Descriptions: Nucleated Rural Settlements Gazetteer

10.2 Digital resources

Archaeological Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>)

British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>)

Historical Gazetteer of English Placenames (<http://placenames.org.uk/>)

National Heritage List for England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Pastscape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>)

Environment Agency LIDAR data
(<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/index.jsp#/survey?grid=SE30>)

Open Domesday (<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE3105/dodworth/>)

11.0 The Plates.



Plate 1. General view of site looking SW



Plate 2. General view of site looking NE



Plate 3. General view of western end of site looking S



Plate 4. Farm buildings in southwestern boundary of site, looking S. The stone buildings will be unaffected by the proposed development although the timber lean-to will be demolished

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