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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Newlands Property Developments LLP to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for an area of land between Tankersley and Hoyland Common, south-east of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, between the M1 corridor and the A6135, Sheffield Road.

The proposed development area (Site Area) was formerly part of the fifteenth-century Tankersley deer park. Although its exact extents are not known, its east wall ran along the route of the present Sheffield Road, which was the boundary between Tankersley and Hoyland parishes, and part of its north wall can be tracked between St Peter's Church, Tankersley, and Green Lane Farm, off Tankersley Lane. The line of the wall is illustrated on historic mapping, and was fossilised by a right of way.

The layout of Tankersley deer park, the hall within (now ruinous), and St Peter's Church to its north-west, are illustrated on an early eighteenth-century engraving. The hall was built in the Elizabethan period, but went out of use not long after the engraving was produced. Tankersley Park was owned by the Earls of Strafford and was secondary to the house at nearby Wentworth. Although the hall was dismantled, the park remained in use and was stocked with deer until the mid-nineteenth century. By the late eighteenth century, the park was diminished in size compared to that shown on the engraving, due to the creation of enclosed farmland within its footprint (in the Site Area) and ironstone mining to the south and west. The 'Tankersley Fault', which runs broadly north-east to south-west to the east of the current M1 motorway, meant there was little or no ironstone mining within the Site Area.

Coal seams underlie much of the proposed development area and coal was identified during and following the exploitation of ironstone at Tankersley, which ended in the late nineteenth century. Coal Board maps indicate that much of the proposed development area was subject to extensive opencast mining in the middle of the twentieth century.

A small area of land within the proposed development area did not contain coal and, east of the Tankersley Fault, was not mined for ironstone. This is in the north-eastern part of the proposed development area, west of Green Lane Farm, an antecedent of which was depicted on the early eighteenth-century engraving of Tankersley Park, immediately to the north of the deer park wall.

It is recommended that sample excavation take place to record the makeup and profile of deposits and any sub-surface remains associated with the former northern wall of the deer park, within the field containing the ridge and furrow earthworks. Whilst the archaeological potential of the ridge and furrow agriculture north of the wall is limited, its extents should be mapped, and efforts should be made by the developer to minimise impact in that area.

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OA North would like to thank Graham Pardoe of Newlands Property Developments LLP for commissioning the project and for providing the coal records data, as well as Katrina Hulse of Cushman and Wakefield. Thanks also to Zac Nellist and Andrew Lines at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) for advice and the provision of data from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR). The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Helen Evans, with the drawings produced by Mark Tidmarsh. Adam Tinsley managed the project and edited the report; Alan Lupton provided quality assurance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Newlands Property Developments LLP to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for an area of land between the M1 corridor and Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common, Barnsley, which will henceforth be known as the 'Site Area'. The site is centred on NGR SK 35300 99850 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.1.2 The aim of this project is to:

- provide an assessment of the archaeological significance and potential of the site;
- assess the likely impacts of previous development on the survival of any archaeological remains; and
- assess the potential for impacts from the proposed development on the surviving archaeological resource.

1.1.3 For the purpose of this report various archaeological sources were consulted for an area with a 1km radius from the boundary of the Site Area (the Study Area). The sources consulted are discussed in Section 3, and a detailed list can be found in *Appendix B*.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The site is located between the villages of Tankersley and Hoyland Common in the Barnsley district of South Yorkshire. The M1 motorway corridor currently bisects the landscape between the two settlements. The Site Area relates to a proposed industrial development west of Sheffield Road (A6135), which would be accessed via this and Tankersley Roundabout at M1/A61 junction 36. The Site Area is bounded to the west by the M1, to the north and east by the A6135 Sheffield Road and to the south by Bell Ground Wood and Park Side Farm (north of the Trans-Pennine Railway NCN67). The Site Area (and the route of the M1) is crossed by Tankersley Lane.

2.1.2 The bedrock deposit underlying the site is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, which is a sedimentary mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone bedrock, formed in the Carboniferous period in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas (BGS 2019). The deposits reflect the channels, floodplains, and deltas of a river in a coastal setting (with periodic inundation from the sea). Coal occurs in seams between the rocks, and in some places, is overlain by ironstone deposits. In South Yorkshire, the Coal Measures have been extensively mined (*Section 5.6*). Uneven erosion of the varied geology has resulted in a rolling landform. There are no superficial geological deposits recorded (BGS 2019). Soils are acid loamy and clayey, slowly permeable and seasonally wet with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2019). They are low fertility and suitable as pastureland with some arable and forestry (*ibid*).

2.1.3 According to the Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment (ECUS 2002, 169) the Site Area lies within Landscape character area E4 *Hoyland Settled Wooded*

Farmland. Its landscape character is defined by a complex relationship of previous industrial activity, urban settlement, arable farming, and woodland over a varied landform. The character area comprises a diverse range of land-uses; settlements, woodland, and agriculture, cover a large proportion of the character area. There is a smaller area of land devoted to industry and recreation. Evidence for former predominance of industry is strong, mainly as the remains of opencast mining, bell-pits, reclaimed tips, dismantled railways and canals.

Plate 1: Google Earth image of the Site Area and its surroundings (© Google 2018); arrow marks the route of Tankersley Lane

2.1.4 The character area E4 *Hoyland Settled Wooded Farmland* contains a network of major roads, including the M1 motorway, the A61 running from Junction 36 of the M1 to Barnsley and Sheffield, and the A6195 dual carriageway. The A6195, a major road with numerous roundabouts, crosses the character area running east from the motorway. A network of minor roads gives access to settlements and, in many cases, these have formed the network for urban expansion (ECUS 2002, 169). Large and smaller blocks of woodland occur frequently; some are relicts of ancient woodland, some are plantations upon old spoil heaps and opencast mines. Agriculture exists as pockets of arable and pasture that have been fragmented by other land uses. Recreational use includes two well-managed golf-courses. There are several modern commercial industrial estates and small industrial works; some are screened by hedges and

woodland, some are not. Land reclaimed from industrial use along the A6195 consists of rough grass and overgrown hedgerows and appears to be prepared for future development (*ibid*).

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was visited and supplied the data of known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site Area and its surroundings. Previous archaeological event records were also made available. Information was collected for a 1km study area surrounding the site. Sources from Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library were consulted, including secondary sources and published archival material pertinent to the study area. A full list of sources consulted can be found in *Appendix B*.

3.1.2 Each heritage asset identified has been allocated a unique OA number, by which it is referred to in the following text. Details of numbered heritage assets are included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix A*) and referred to in the text where relevant.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1.1 ***National Policy Framework*:** in considering any planning application for development, local planning authorities are bound by the policy framework set by government guidance. This guidance is a material consideration that, where relevant, must be taken into account in planning decisions. In accordance with central and local government policy, this assessment has been prepared in order to clarify the heritage potential of the application site and to assess the need for any measures required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

4.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out national planning policies relating to historic environment conservation (MHCLG 2019). Valued sites of archaeological or cultural heritage that merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as 'heritage assets' and are an 'irreplaceable resource', the conservation of which can bring wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits (MHCLG 2019, section 16.184-5). The policy framework states that the 'significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting' should be understood in order to assess the potential impact of any development (MHCLG 2019, section 16.189). In addition to standing features, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that 'includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest' (MHCLG 2019, section 16.189).

4.1.3 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation' (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be) (MHCLG 2019, section 16.194). 'Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed buildings or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and

World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional' (MHCLG 2019, section 16.195). Therefore, preservation *in situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites, unless exceptional circumstances exist.

4.1.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to/loss of the site, to minimise or avoid conflict between conservation and development proposals (MHCLG 2019, section 16.189). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (MHCLG 2019, section 16.194, footnote 63).

4.1.5 ***Local Planning Legislation:*** Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's (BMBC) Local Plan (adopted January 2019) includes Policy HE1 *The Historic Environment.* This states that where proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance (or sites with no statutory protection) are acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains *in situ* as a preferred solution. When *in situ* preservation is not justified however, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6 *Archaeology*.

4.1.6 Policy HE6 of the Local Plan (BMBC 2019a) states that applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary). This must include information identifying the likely location extent and nature of the remains, an assessment of their significance and consideration of how they would be affected by the proposed development. Where preservation of the remains is not justified, permission will be conditional on archaeological recording of the evidence to be destroyed, interpretation and public dissemination of the results and deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service. Section 14.3 of the Local Plan states further that the information submitted with a planning application and required by Policy HE6 and the advice of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) will be used to determine applications with archaeological implications.

4.1.7 ***Allocated land archaeology scoping studies:*** as part of the Local Plan allocation process, potential sites allocated for development have been subject to archaeological scoping studies, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in consultation with SYAS to check how suitable they are for development (BMBC Council 2019b). The Site Area (*HOY1 Employment Land west of Sheffield Road*) was ascribed as a site with potential archaeological objections to development (BMBC 2019c). According to BMBC (2019b) sites with major and potential archaeological objections to allocation need more evaluation to decide the capacity of the site for the proposed level of development. This evaluation is required to be undertaken prior to the submission of any planning application. The results will help establish the significance and condition of archaeology present, allowing the proposed scheme to be designed accordingly.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the local historical and archaeological background. This has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

5.2.1 There have been several archaeological investigations within the 1000m study area. Of these, one was a desk-based assessment relating to a previous planning permission for a surface mine on the same site (AC Archaeology 2005). There is also an Environmental Statement pertaining to a proposed motorway service area (Wardell Armstrong 1997).

5.2.2 Further afield, gradiometer survey and archaeological excavation near Westwood New Road identified medieval ridge and furrow (SYAS ESY182; ASWYAS 1998). Archaeological evaluation of land off Sheffield Road, Birdwell, a programme of trial trenching, identified features relating to modern field drainage (SYAS ESY551).

5.2.3 To the north-west of the current redline area, on the site of the former medieval moated manor (*Section 5.5.7*), buildings at Glebe Farm were subject to a building appraisal, which recorded eighteenth-century buildings (SYAS ESY183). A watching brief also took place at St Peter's Church, Tankersley, close to where a Roman coin hoard (SYAS 00806/01) is recorded on SYAS SMR; the watching brief recorded two coffins and two grave cuts, which were left *in situ* (SYAS ESY1522).

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Periods (500,000 BP – AD 410)

5.3.1 Relatively little prehistoric archaeology has been found on the coal measures, possibly because much of the area has been heavily disturbed by industry and river valleys and edges of mosslands were drained and built upon at a relatively early date (ESUS 2002). Preferred locations for settlement throughout the prehistoric periods were free-draining islands of dry land close to mossland contexts, close to springs and confluences and along the edges of river valleys.

5.3.2 At Deepcar, on the east bank of the River Don 6.5km west of the Site Area, a Mesolithic site excavated in the 1960s included *c* 25,000 stone tools including microliths, with hearths and possible shelters (Radley and Mellars 1964). The site was located at *c* 150m AOD, on the end of a small spur terminating in a 12m high cliff overlooking the confluence of the rivers Porter and Don. The name Deepcar relates to bog and mossland close to the confluence, which may have been a former lake (*ibid*).

5.3.3 In Wombwell Woods, 4.5km to the north-east of the Site Area, are the remains of later prehistoric monuments including a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age hengiform monument and Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and field boundaries (Marchant *et al* 2008, 40). Later Bronze Age/Iron Age hillforts have also been identified on prominent hilltops in the region at Langsett, Roughbirchworth, Stainborough and Brierley Common (ESUS 2002); these functioned as regional centres and places of security for surrounding farming communities.

5.3.4 South Yorkshire has extensive Iron Age/Romano-British field systems, many of which have been identified from the air (*eg* Riley 1980; Chadwick 2010). Aerial photographs show that settlement was widespread east of Barnsley during the Romano-British period, field patterns having been found, for example, in the Goldthorpe and Billingley areas (ESUS 2002). An Iron Age/Romano-British curvilinear ditched enclosure feature has been identified on aerial photos 1.4km to the south east of the Site Area, south of Hoyland (SYAS 05575).

5.3.5 Roman coins were found during the construction of an extension to St Peter's Church (SYAS 00806/01). Roman coin hoards were buried in times of political insecurity and are often associated with roads. Most of the better-known Roman Roads in South Yorkshire are between Doncaster, Rotherham, and York, and run to the east of Barnsley close to the study area (RRRA 2018); there is also a high-level cross-Pennine salt road from Cheshire to Doncaster, which may well have had early origins (Hey 1975).

5.4 The Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1065)

5.4.1 The pattern of settlement and landscape in the Early Medieval period is currently only understood at the most basic of levels as very few dated sites have been identified. Most of the evidence is derived from the interpretation of findspots and place-names (Hey 1979, 1986; ESUS 2002). Agricultural heartland or focal places containing churches and higher-status settlements are characterised by settlement names (*eg* 'eccles-' '-ton', '-ham', '-bury'; *ibid*). These villages are often interspersed with pastureland (-field), wooded places ('-ley'), meadowland (-ings) and moorland and mossland areas used for summer grazing (*eg* Hey 1979, 1986). These clusters seem to indicate that communities had access to seasonally available resources across different landscape zones and hint at the ways in which these resources may have been organised; they often seem to have been grouped into discrete territories representing hundreds/wapentakes, shires, or at least large parishes or estates (Higham 2004).

5.4.2 Staincross was a wapentake of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The district was named after the village of Staincross and also included the parishes of Felkirk, High Hoyland, Penistone, Royston, Silkstone (including Barnsley) and Tankersley and parts of Darfield and Wragby. Most of the Staincross wapentake lay within Silkstone parish, which may have been carved out of an original Anglo-Scandinavian territory; alongside Conisburgh and Ecclesfield, Silkstone church may have been one of the three Anglo-Saxon minster churches of south Yorkshire (Hey 1979).

5.5 Later Medieval (1066 – 1550) and Post-Medieval (1550-1900) Periods

5.5.1 In general, the ancient settlement pattern on the Coal Measures was one of scattered farms and hamlets in wooded clearances with a few villages in the river valleys (Hey 1987, 8). Following the Norman conquest and the re-ordering of many landscapes, customary tenants of the new manorial lords' lands had a share in common arable land (or town field) with grazing and other rights on the commons and waste. Like in earlier periods, rights to seasonally available resources were not always immediately adjacent to the village or settlement centre. The wealthier tenants had larger blocks of land and the poor and landless smallholders or cottagers were employed by the

larger landowners (Hey 1986). As the population increased, land was assarted, taken in from the commons under license of the landowners who gained money from rents. Common land was thus called because it was commonly-held, but this was gradually enclosed with land 'belonging' to individual farms becoming more nucleated over time. On the Pennine edge there were villages or settlement centres with churches, shared townfields in the agriculturally productive and more marginal commons in mosslands and upland areas.

5.5.2 ***Hoyland township:*** a pre-enclosure map of the township of Nether Hoyland, dated 1771 (Sheffield Archives Fairbank Collection FC Wath/13L; reproduced in Jones 2014), 23 years before its Parliamentary enclosure in 1794, illustrates its medieval layout. This includes the long and thin Hoyland Common at the western extent of the township where it adjoined Tankersley parish (and the eastern boundary of the Site Area). The map illustrates the presence of a nucleated medieval village and a funnel-like green used to move animals onto the common from the village, around the edge of enclosed winter pastures and the strip or town-fields (Jones 2014). The greens formed a complex network of lanes running across almost the whole of the township and linking the settlements with wider road routes including the Sheffield to Wakefield turnpike road, which ran across Hoyland Common (*ibid*).

Plate 2: Hoyland Nether township, map of 1771 (Sheffield Archives Fairbank Collection, FC/Wath 13L, from Jones 2014)

5.5.3 ***Tankersley:*** St Peter's Church (NHLE 1286900) at Tankersley was recorded at Domesday and its parish combined the manors of Tankersley, Pilley and Wortley (Hey 2015). Its Norman rulers were minor lords who took their name from the village (Hey 1975). In the fourteenth century the manors of Tankersley and Pilley passed to the lords of Elland and then to the Saville family (*ibid*).

5.5.4 At Tankersley only one and a half carucates of land had been cleared for cultivation by Domesday (compared with two at Pilley and five at Wortley) and the present landscape has all the appearances of a deserted medieval village, with only a few farmsteads remaining at Upper Tankersley (Hey 1975, 111). Although ridge and furrow patterns and names such as Twelve Lands and Town Field speak of former open fields, these arable lands covered only a small area (*ibid*). Tankersley Common, or at least part of it, is recorded on historic mapping and seems to have adjoined that of Hoyland (*Section 5.6*).

5.5.5 In all probability it was the creation of Tankersley Park in the first years of the fourteenth century that stifled the development of the village (Hey 2015). The park extended right up the eastern extent of the manor at the western edge of Hoyland Common and, to the west of the present-day M1, is extents are fossilised by the Tankersley Park golf course.

5.5.6 Under Forest Law, deer and their habitats were legally set aside, for hunting by the king and Royal Forest was subject to stringent protective regulations (Rackham 2001). Royal Forest covered huge areas of the English countryside and smaller parks were created by lesser lords during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As deer were the property of the crown, lords had to have a royal charter allowing them hunting rights; the usual method was a grant of free warren, which gave the lord a general right to hunt in his own manor. A royal grant of free warren is recorded in the Charter Rolls of Edward I (1239-1307) to Hugh of Elland in his manors of Elland and Tankersley in 1303-4 (Hey 1975; 2015).

5.5.7 It seems likely that the original manorial residence was outside the bounds of the park, within a moated manor next to St Peter's Church. The moat still exists (SYAS 00160/01) close to the northern boundary of the park and is part of the later Glebe Farm which is the residence of the local vicar; this is also the site of a listed and scheduled dovecote (NHLE 1016549; Hey 1975; 2015). Moated manor sites, of which around 8000 have been recorded in England, were constructed between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, the majority being dug before 1350 (Coveney 2014). This was the peak period also for the creation of deer parks. The only medieval reference to the use of the park for hunting comes from a law suit of 1527 when Henry Savile was said to have been hunting deer with hounds at this park at Tankersley (Hey 1975, 111).

5.5.8 The now ruinous Tankersley Old Hall (NHLE 1151073), 500m to the south-west of the Site Area, was built in the late sixteenth-century during a period when it became fashionable to build country houses inside parks, away from villages (Hey 1975). The building was referred to as a lodge in 1653, indicating that before it was converted and enlarged into a mansion it had served the role of a hunting lodge (*ibid*). During the reign of Elizabeth I, the sixth earl of Shrewsbury held the wardship of Tankersley and may have been responsible for the construction of the hall (*ibid*). The park continued to be used for hunting; a letter from a bailiff to the sixth earl in 1580 stated that a fine buck had been killed in Tankersley Park (Hey 2015, 63). The church, hall and park are illustrated on Saxton's map of 1577 (Plate 3), which illustrates the hall is then within, not external to, the park.

Plate 3: Excerpt from Saxton's map of 1577 showing the locations of Tankersley Park, church and hall

5.5.9 Given the propensity for deer to leap boundaries, medieval deer parks were often enclosed by a deep ditch and palisade, high stone walls, hedge, or fence-topped earthen banks (Hey 2015, 61). The deer in medieval parks were native red and roes and needed a varied environment of open grassland, woodland, and coppice. Only the larger parks were used regularly for hunting; for most of the year these were grazed by livestock and many were devoted to growing managed timber and coppice (Rackham 2001).

5.5.10 In the 1630s, the first earl of Strafford, Sir Thomas Wentworth, became the owner of the manor of Tankersley and appointed his cousin as Master of Game in his park, with orders to keep the mansion house in repair, to preserve the woods, and maintain the park and ponds (Hey 2015, 64). Wentworth, who was advisor to Charles I, was arrested and executed soon after, by order of parliament (*ibid*). During the Civil War, the earl of Newcastle led 'a considerable party' of royalist troops into south Yorkshire and the memoirs of the Duchess of Newcastle recall a battle on Tankersley Moor (Loftis 1979, Hey 2015; SYAS 04682). Although its SYAS entry falls within the Site Area, this is a generalised location at south-west corner of an OS grid square. Tankersley Moor is marked on historic OS mapping, to the north-west of St Peter's Church.

5.5.11 The hall survived the war and in 1653 it was leased by Sir Richard Fanshawe (Hall 1937). The lease includes details of changes to the layout of the park and that lands which used to be within its bounds had been enclosed and were now tenanted (*ibid*). The tenancy also states that the stock of deer had been restored to 280, there was holly and hay for winter fodder, and many oaks and yews available for timber (*ibid*).

5.5.12 An undated and widely re-produced engraving (Plate 4) of Tankersley Hall and park probably dates from the first or second decade of the eighteenth-century, on the basis that is bears great similarity to birds' eye views of country houses and their estates

produced by the Dutch landscape painters Kip and Knijff during that period. Their volume *Britannia Illustrata* (1709) is among the most important English topographical publications of the eighteenth-century. The image of Tankersley (Plate 4) shows the park was enclosed by a stone wall and contained a series of fishponds (running through the centre of the park), as well as paddocks and coppices. These also show the relationship between the Old Hall and St Peter's Church (and former moated manor) with Black Lane (its former route now crossed by the M1) running between them. The present Site Area is depicted within the bottom right hand corner of the image (Plate 4), comprising large walled compartments containing parkland trees and some grazing deer. One field, accessed from what is now Sheffield Road through a gate in the park wall, contains ridge and furrow. Outside the park wall, there are areas of ridge and furrow on what was Tankersley Common (Site **14**); a building immediately to the north of the wall within the Site Area is in the same location as Green Lane Farm (Site **17**).

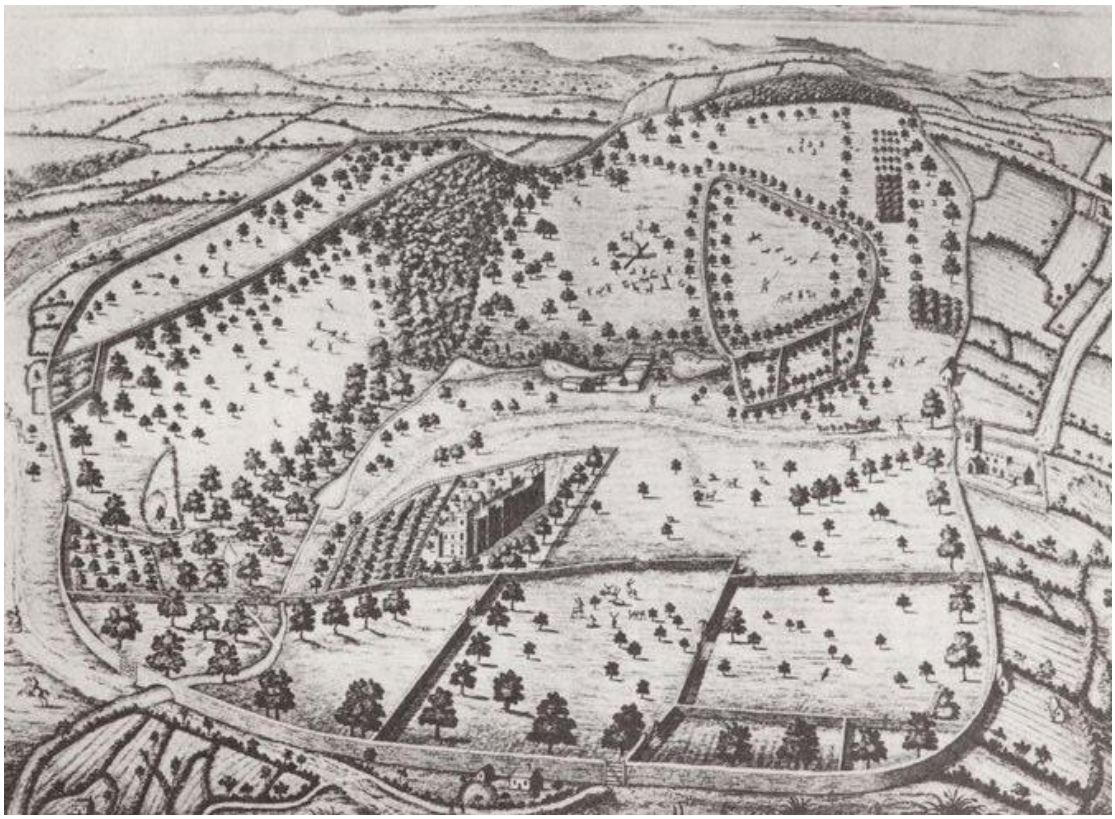

Plate 4: Eighteenth-century engraving of Tankersley Park, from Hall (1937). The Site Area lies at the bottom right-hand corner of the image

5.5.13 By 1751 the hall in Tankersley Park was ruinous; the house was gradually dismantled, stone taken away and used for new buildings. Sampson's Farm buildings were made of stone from the old hall, probably by 1723 when a farm was created from part of the park (Hey 1975, 2015), and there is a cottage with a 1729 datestone inside the old park boundary by Hood Hill plantation (*ibid*).

5.5.14 Although the hall became ruinous, the family seat was at Wentworth, 4.5km to the south-east, and the park was still used. It was improved by the Marquis of Rockingham in the mid/late eighteenth century, when it became a fashion to plant trees, create

artificial lakes and erect follies. Fairbank's map of Tankersley (1772; SA m/f A288; Plate 5) marks a rotunda or deer house in the middle of the park.

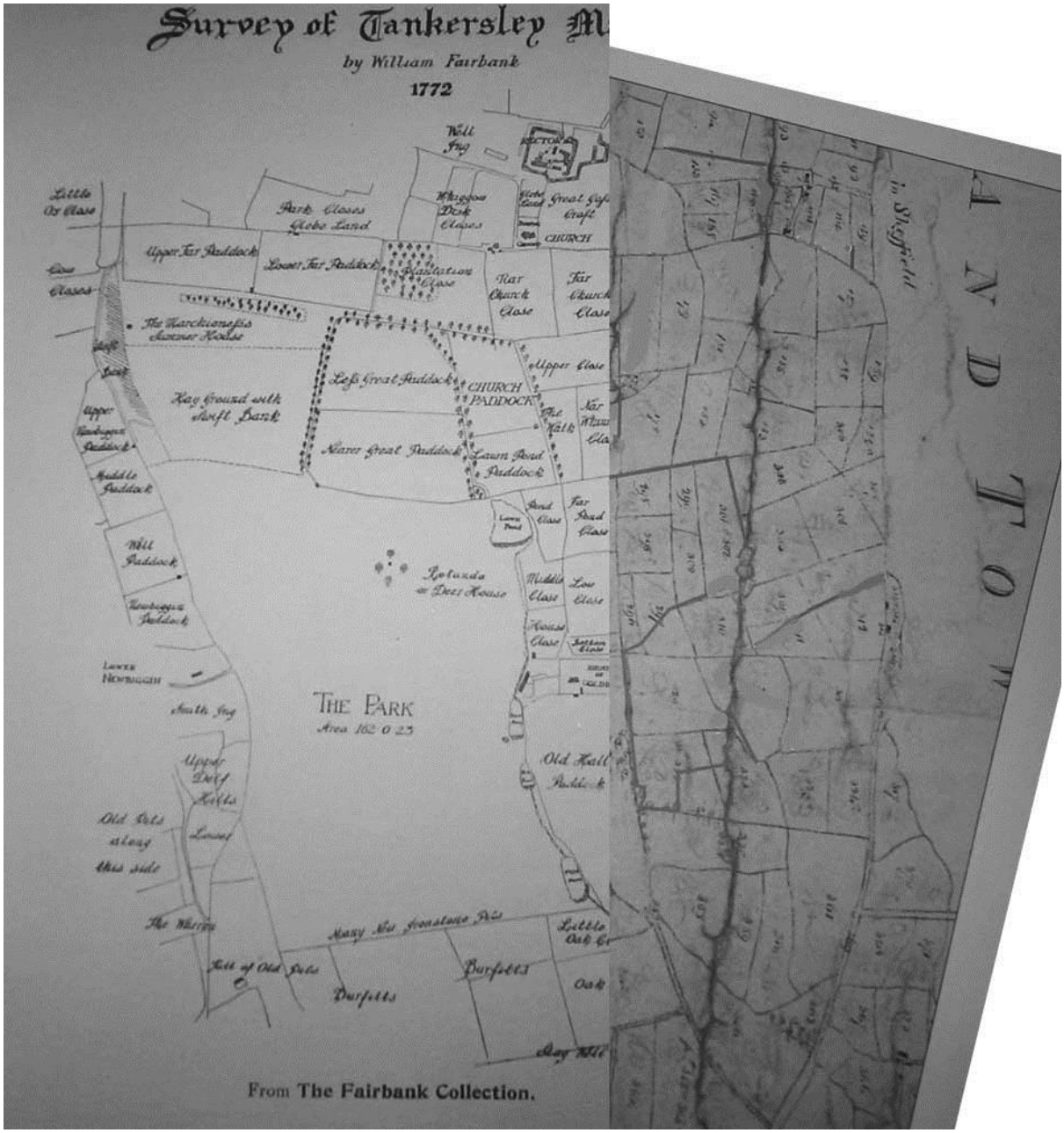

Plate 5: Copy of the two parts of Fairbank's map of Tankersley making up the old park (1772; SA m/f A288 and SA Add maps, 70); Site Area is top right

5.5.15 The Fairbank map reproduced by Hall 1937 (*SA m/f A288;* Plate 5 left) is part of a series of maps also incorporating the Site Area, which by 1772 was beyond the extents of the park (*SA Add maps, 70*; Plate 5 right). Taken together, the two maps (Plate 4) show the size of the park much diminished from that illustrated earlier that century. As alluded to in the 1653 lease, much of the land incorporated by the former park was enclosed by the 1770s, the park then being limited to the area west of the fishponds and the Old Hall.

5.5.16 Documentary records (Hey 1975, 67) illustrate that by 1732, 40 acres of land in the park had been enclosed with quickset hedges, and that in 1753 (when plantations were being added to the parkland by the 2nd Marquis of Rockingham), he was also experimenting with the new fashion for 'improvement'; a few acres of the park had been drained and sown, by means of a Jethro Tull seed drill, with turnips, sainfoin and rye grass (*ibid*). Fieldnames recorded in a notebook accompanying Fairbank's map of 1772 (Plate 5) record, towards the southern extent of the Site Area, 'Far Rape Field' and 'Near Rape Field'. Rapeseed, which is related to turnips, was grown, as part of crop rotation, in order to be dug back into the ground and improve the soil.

5.5.17 Fairbank's 1772 survey (Plate 5 left) noted an area 'full of old pits'/many ironstone pits', largely to the south and west of the park. Earl Fitzwilliam's ironstone mines, 1795-1879 (for the Elsecar ironworks) were opened in 1795 (Elliot 1993). An estate map of the southern part of Tankersley parish, dated 1749, shows old and new ironstone grounds within the western part of the deer park including an area of pits in Hollin Delph (delph=pit; *ibid*). Although is not known exactly how old the 'old pits' are, large-scale mining probably began in the region in the thirteenth century, expanded in the Post-medieval period following the introduction of the blast-furnace, then increased exponentially post-1750 (Claughton 2016). After the development of coke-fired blast furnaces during the eighteenth century, given the local availability of fuel, it was the Coal Measures ironstones which rose to prominence as the principal source of ore (*ibid*).

5.5.18 Mining at upper Tankersley took place for Milton ironworks between 1801 and 1836; this went into the north-western part of the park, close to St Peter's church, the land was levelled following the mining, and the land returned to agricultural use (Elliot 1993, 88). Ironstone mining did not go further east of lands around the church because of the Tankersley Fault, a geological feature which runs on a broadly north-to-south orientation east of St Peter's church (Site **01**) and west of Green; the increased depth of the ironstone deposits to its east precluded their accessibility (Elliot 1993, fig 4).

5.5.19 During the 1830s, available ironstone at Tanksersley was becoming worked out, and the earl was coming under increased pressure to allow the mining of land within the park, which he went to some lengths to preserve; pits were dug within the bounds of the park during the 1830s, on the condition that the ground was to be levelled following the completion of mining (Elliot 1993). Eventually, however, the park was diminished, and the remaining deer were removed to Wentworth in the 1860s. Ironstone mining was abandoned in 1879, following which Lidget Colliery (Site **11**) was opened (*Section 5.6.7*).

5.6 Development of the Site Area

5.6.1 Fairbank's map (Plate 5) shows that only the western part of the original Tankersley Park remained extant by 1772; documentary sources suggest enclosure was in progress by the mid-seventeenth century and continued into the mid-eighteenth century (*Section 5.5.16*). Tankersley cropping books of 1840 show the park wall (Site **07**) and a right of way and that Green Lane Farm (Site **17**; north of the wall and outside the Site Area) has a windmill, labelled 'windmill field' (Plate 6).

Plate 6: excerpt from cropping book of 1840 (SA WW MMP133(R); after AC Archaeology 2005)

5.6.2 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping illustrates the development of the Site Area from the mid-nineteenth to the middle of the twentieth century. Map regression analysis can be limited, however, in that it will not pick up on activities which took place between OS map editions, or was of a nature or scale not recorded by the OS. The following is focussed predominately on the Site Area, but takes into account the surrounding area, and any written and/or photographic sources available for the same timeframe.

5.6.3 ***First edition 6" of 1855 (surveyed 1850-1; Fig 2):*** to the north of Tankersley Lane, Tankersley Common is labelled, split into west/east-aligned enclosed fields. There is a single mineshaft illustrated, on the 500ft contour. South of Tankersley lane, the 'old park wall' is marked between Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) and St Peter's Church (Site **01**); further to the east its line appears to be marked by stones, perhaps where the wall had been replaced by a less substantial boundary. Green Lane Farm is shown as four buildings and paddocks, three wells and a pump, more or less the same layout as shown in 1840 (Plate 6). There is a trackway marked, leading from the right of way along the park wall, onto Green Lane; to the east of the trackway is a pump, and to the west, a mineshaft is marked on the 500ft contour. Field boundaries are more or less the same as those on the 1772 map. The exception is that the woodland to the south of Green Lane Farm towards the centre of the Site Area in 1840 (Plate 6) is no longer present. Later maps show a well and a small pond in these areas.

5.6.4 To the south-west of the Site Area, west of the former fishponds, Tankersley Park railway and ironstone pits are shown. This is in the period when, according to documentary sources (Elliot 1993), this industrial-scale ironstone mining was at its peak.

5.6.5 ***OS 25" map of 1893 (surveyed 1890-1; Fig 3)***: north of Tankersley Lane, all the boundaries are the same as those on the first edition (Fig 2), but the mineshafts are no longer marked. To the south, the park wall is no longer labelled but still forms a right of way, meeting with the lane to the west of the buildings at Green Lane Farm (Site **17**), where the paddocks are shown to be wooded. To the south, the field boundaries on the former Tankersley parkland remain the same. A couple of small enclosures are marked within the corners of fields where woodland was once present, where a well and pond are shown on later maps. To the south-west of the Site Area, Tankersley Park railway is no longer shown (just its embankment), and the ironstone pits appear as ponds. To the immediate south of the Site Area, part of Bell Ground is shown as a wooded plantation. The same layout is shown on the 6" map of 1894, which shows one of the enclosures as a small pond (Fig 5).

5.6.6 ***Twentieth-century OS mapping:*** the 6" map of 1907 (Fig 6) shows the same layout as that of 1894. There are some changes by 1931, 1932 and 1948 (Figs 7, 8 and 9) when allotments are laid out in the far east of the Site Area, off Sheffield Road, reflecting the increased early twentieth-century housing development across the road at Hoyland Common. There are several sheds and greenhouses with the allotments.

5.6.7 Coal Board records from the 1920s, 1940s and early 1950s show large-scale opencast mining across most of the Site Area (Table 1; Fig 11). Lidgett Colliery, Hoyland Nether (SYAS 04417/01) opened in 1879 and closed in 1914. Lidgett Colliery, based to the south-east of the Site Area close to main railway line, had initially been developed from the disused ironstone shafts to exploit the Lidgett coal seam visible within them; the coal lies 200 feet (60m) above the ironstone deposits (Lodge 1974). Lidgett Colliery produced a plan of the Hoyland and Tankersely coalfield (Fig 10); this is superimposed on the OS 25" plan of 1893, and based on annotations, dates from 1911 or after. It seems that not all of the area was mined at this time however; there are abandonment plans for the area south of Bell Ground from 1931; south of St Peter's Church dating from 1946, north-west of Bell Ground (1952) and four areas east of St Peter's (extending up to Tankersley Lane) dated between 1944 and 1954 (Table 1). A miners' recreation and welfare ground is illustrated on the 1948/9 OS map, which was adjacent to the opencast south-west of St Peter's church.

Mine name	Coal Board Ref	Date	OS Ref	Site Ref
St Peter's 1	NE433	1946	SK39NE	030234B
St Peter's 2	NE433	1953	SK39NE	030234B
St Peter's W	NE433	1954	SK39NE	030234B
St Peter's Ext	NE433	1954	SK39NE	030234B
Bell Ground	NE169	1954	SK39NE	030225B
Stead Lane	NE419	1951	SK39NE	n/a

Stead Lane	NE419	1951	SK39NE	n/a

Table 1: Summary of coal board records

5.6.8 RAF Aerial photographs from 1953 and 1954 show large-scale changes within the Site Area; these are in accord with the dates derived from the Coal Board plans. In April 1953 (Plate 7) opencast mining is visible at a site known as Bell Ground (Table 1), but which is in fact to the north-east of Bell Ground, immediately to the south of Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) and defined on its northern edge by the line of the park wall (Site **07**). Entry to the site was via Parkside Farm, off Sheffield Road. By August 1954 (Plate 8) that area has been closed down and a smaller area, off the south side of Tankersley Lane, west of Green Lane Farm, is subject to opencast operations.

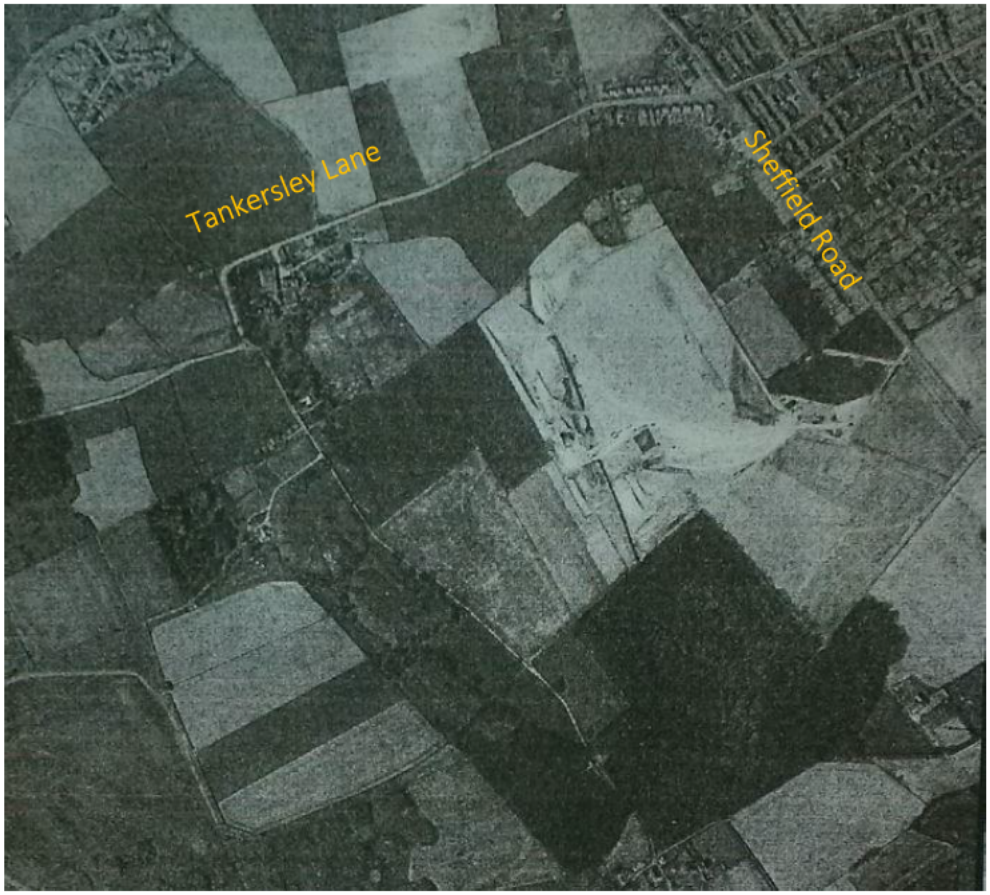

Plate 7: RAF aerial photograph dated April 1953, showing opencast mining within the central part of the Site Area (RAF\58\1094\0108)

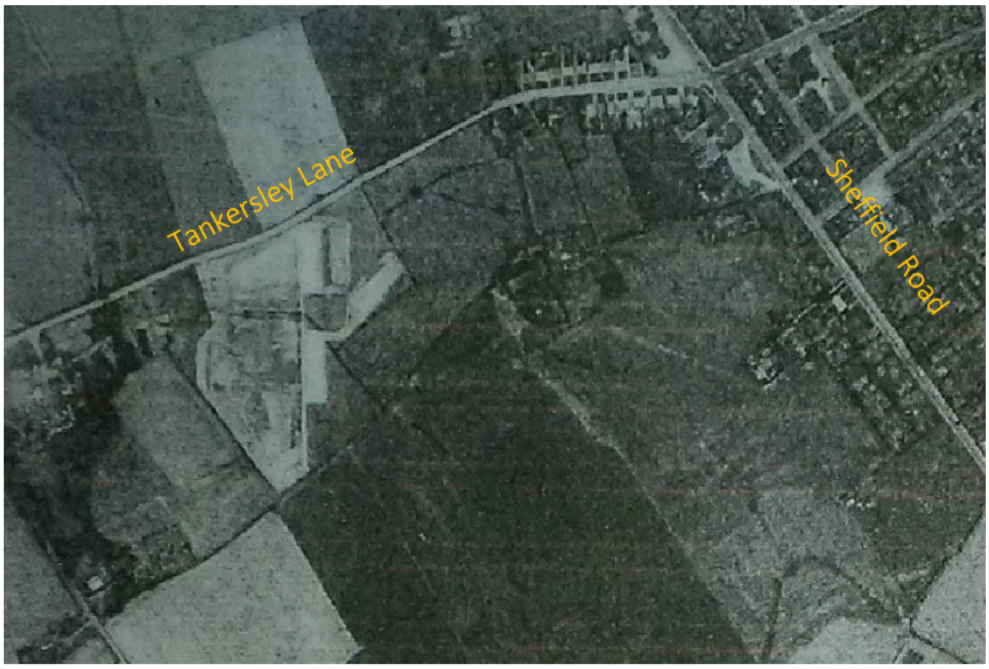

Plate 8: RAF aerial photograph dated August 1954, showing opencast mining south of Tankersley Lane (RAF\58\1094\0037)

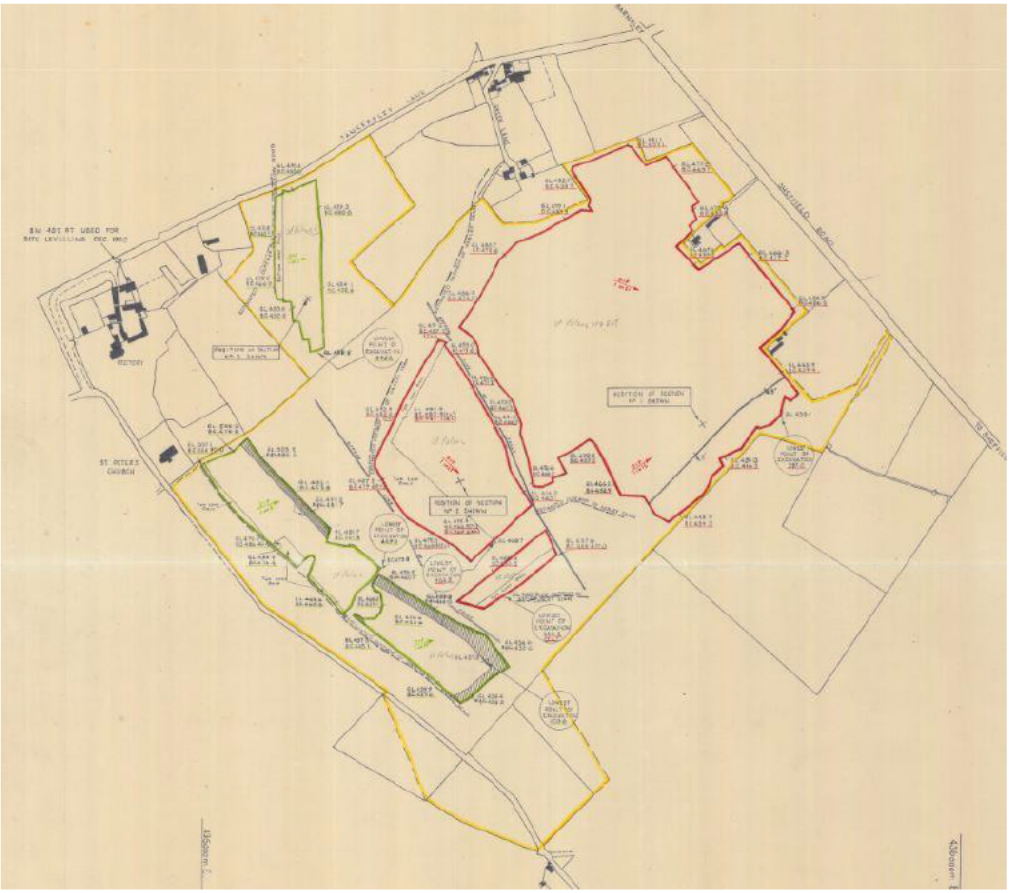

Plate 9: Opencast areas south and east of St Peter's Church (I, II, West and Ext). The yellow line shows land requisitioned and the red/green lines (which relate to specific seams) the areas actually worked (Fig 11)

6 Previous Impacts and Survival

6.1.1 The Coal Board records, together with the aerial photographs of the opencast mining underway (Plates 7 and 8; Table 1; Fig 11), clearly indicate that almost the whole of the Site Area has been worked. Those areas within the requisitioned areas not worked, as illustrated in the aerial photographs of 1953 and 1954 were stripped of soil and used as haul roads and for other infrastructure. Survival of archaeological deposits within these areas is considered very unlikely.

6.1.2 The northern wall line of Tankersley Park (Site **07**), which was retained throughout the historic map regression, has been used in several instances as the boundary for opencast mining areas (Plates 7, 8 and 9). The wall, recorded as being mortared and topped with lumps of slag in 1997, survives in places (Wardell Armstrong 1997).

6.1.3 Just outside the Site Area, the layout of Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) illustrated on the historic mapping survives, but the present buildings are largely modern, probably re-built/re-modelled on the same footprints as those shown on the historic mapping. Coal board records indicate all but one associated field to the west of Green Lane has been subject to opencast mining. This is the field within which medieval ridge and furrow agriculture (Site **14**) survives, visible, in 1963, as earthworks during snowfall.

6.1.4 A site visit was carried out in early December 2019, with a view to establishing the presence and condition of the Tankersley Park wall (Site **07**) west of Green Lane Farm (Site **17**), and the presence of ridge and furrow (Site **14**) on the field to its west. It was not possible, however, to get into the area as access was required through private property and occupied pony paddocks at Green Lane Farm. The former right of way between Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) and St Peter's Church (Site **01**) is truncated by the route of the M1 motorway and the public footpath is no longer extant. The former park boundary was visible as a low drystone wall when viewed from Tankersley Lane, although no detail was discernible. In addition, no trace of the ridge and furrow was visible at ground level, although this may well have resulted from unconducive light conditions. A site visit by AC Archaeology (2005) recorded the wall as extant and that there were slight undulations in the field where ridge and furrow had been recorded.

7 Significance and Potential

7.1 Significance

7.1.1 This assessment has identified 17 sites of archaeological interest within the 1km study area, three of which are within the boundary of the Site Area (Fig 12). There are four listed buildings (including St Peter's Church and the Old Hall) within 1km of the Site Area (Fig 12). There are no designated sites within or directly adjacent to the Site Area. SYAS SMR holds records of 12 non-statutory heritage assets within the 1km study area, three of which (Tankersley Deer Park (Site **07**), Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Tankersley (Site **14**) and Tankersley Moor Putative Battlefield Site (Site **13**)) are recorded within the Site Area. This desk-based assessment has identified one site not recorded on SYAS SMR; this is Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) which lies adjacent to (and outside) the north-eastern boundary of the Site Area.

7.1.2 The results of the assessment have identified the significance of heritage assets within and around the Site Area. Consideration has been afforded to assessing previous impacts and survival and any impact on this significance arising from the proposed development. Table 2 illustrates the sensitivity of heritage assets, scaled in accordance with their relative importance. The value of sites that do not possess a statutory designation can be determined with reference to the Secretary of State's criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments, as contained in the policy statement on Scheduled Monuments produced by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (2013). Criteria taken into account relate to period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential.

Importance	Examples of Site Type
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record or has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough archaeological value or interest Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Low Local	Sites with a low local archaeological value Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant archaeological value or interest

Table 2: Significance of heritage assets

7.1.3 The remaining wall of Tankersley Deer Park (Site **07**) is assigned *Regional* significance. It is recorded on the SYAS SMR and, important for its period in the region, it may have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives as regards Tankersley Park and the layout of the medieval rural landscape. The wall remains extant within the Site Area and in 1997 was recorded by Wardell Armstrong as a mortared stone wall topped with lumps of slag, with evidence for a slight ditch in places. Its line, between St Peter's Church (Site **01**) and Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) is shown on the historic mapping to have been retained and fossilised by a right of way (Plate 6). This section of the wall was, however, used as the northern boundary of the Bell Ground opencast in 1953-4, with topsoil stripping evidently extending close to the line of the wall (Plate 7).

7.1.4 Medieval ridge and furrow, Tankersley (Site **14**) is assigned *Local/Borough* interest and significance. Ridge and furrow is shown in this location to the north of the Tankersley Deer Park wall (Site **07**) on the birds-eye view of the park and hall dated to between *c* 1710 and 1730 (Plate 4). Associated with the ridge and furrow are buildings which would become Green Lane Farm (Site **17**) which lies immediately outside and to the north-east of the boundary of the Site Area. Part of the significance of this area of ridge and furrow is its survival in an area which has been subject to ironstone and later

opencast mining. Although it is was recorded on aerial photographs in 1963 and may be visible in certain lighting conditions, it was not visible during a site visit.

7.1.5 Although Tankersley Moor Putative Battlefield Site (Site **13**) is recorded on SYAS SMR, it is not believed to lie within the Site Area (*Section 5.5.10*) and has therefore been assigned *Negligible* significance. The NGR assigned to the site is generalised and lies at the south-west corner of an Ordnance Survey gridsquare. Tankersley Moor is recorded on the historic mapping to the north-west of St Peter's Church (Site 0**1**).

7.2 Potential

7.2.1 Although it is possible that the present above-ground deer park wall (Site **07**) is of twentieth-century construction, sub-surface remains of its medieval form may survive. The park boundary, shown as a high wall on the eighteenth-century engraving (Plate 6) may have incorporated a ditch, and the wall may have been constructed within a footing trench. These have the highest potential of survival within the field containing earthwork evidence of ridge and furrow (Site ***14***), giving the two sites an enhanced group value.

7.2.2 The field containing earthwork evidence of ridge and furrow (Site **14**) agriculture has limited archaeological potential as its significance lies within the upstanding earthwork remains comprising plough-soil ridges and the furrows between them. It is possible, however, that extant earthworks may seal earlier, pre-medieval sub-surface remains. Whilst the archaeological potential of the ridge and furrow is limited, the area covered by the earthwork remains should be mapped and efforts should be made by the developer to preserve visible earthwork remains *in situ*, where possible.

8 Impacts and Recommendations

8.1.1 Current planning policy guidance for the historic environment, embodied in NPPF (MHCLG 2019*; Section 2.3*), advises that archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological significance and potential of the Site Area, and assess the impact of proposed development, thus allowing the policy stated in NPPF (MHCLG 2019) to be enacted. It should be noted that the present assessment has focused solely on the potential sub-surface archaeological resource of the Site Area. Indirect impacts on the settings of standing buildings close to the Site Area have not been assessed.

8.1.2 Proposals for the development of the Site Area are not fully developed (as of December 2019), but include a large warehouse facility in the centre of the Site Area south of Tankersley Lane (Fig 13). Plans indicate this is to be served by an access road to the west of Green Lane, which would run between the Rockingham roundabout and Sheffield Road south of Hoyland Common. Road-building and large-scale construction works, including site stripping and landscaping, will be required. Even minor reduction of ground levels has high potential to destroy archaeological deposits which might remain, including the line of Tankersley Park wall (Site **07**) and the area of ridge and furrow (Site **14**) west of Green Lane Farm.

8.1.3 It is recommended that sample excavation take place to record the makeup and profile of deposits and any sub-surface remains associated with the former northern wall of Tankersley deer park (Site **07**) and establish its relationship (if any) with adjacent evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture (Site **14**) to its north. Whilst the archaeological potential of the ridge and furrow is limited, the area covered by the earthwork remains should be mapped and efforts should be made by the developer to preserve visible earthwork remains *in situ*, where possible.

9 CONCLUSION

9.1.1 Whilst Coal Board records show opencast mining across most of the area which escaped ironstone mining east of the Tankersley Fault, a small parcel of land within the north-eastern part of the Site Area appears to have survived impact from large-scale mining. The area is west of Green Lane Farm, an antecedent of which was depicted on the early eighteenth-century engraving of Tankersley Park, immediately to the north of the deer park wall. This land parcel is a significant survival of the medieval landscape in the heavily industrialised Coal Measures area.

9.1.2 As it is probable that archaeological features remain within the Site Area, and these are likely to be destroyed by the proposed development, limited archaeological mitigation measures have been proposed by this desk-based assessment. The requirement for any further archaeological recording within the Site Area will be decided by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Barnsley Borough Council.

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE SITE AREA AND WIDER STUDY AREA

OA = Oxford Archaeology
SYAS SMR = South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record

OA No	SYAS SMR No	Name	Designation	NGR	Description/assessment
01	00152/01	St Peter's Church, Tankersley	GII listed; NHLE 1286900	SK 3494 9958	Mentioned in Domesday, Tankersley Parish church is a good example of a small later medieval church of the Pennine fringe area. The greater part of the building is 14th/15th century, with lesser 19th century additions. There are medieval and later sepulchral monuments within the church. Not within the Site Area.
02	00160/01	Tankersley Rectory and Medieval Moat	N/a	SK 3481 9976	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. Present rectory built 1864. The moat is believed to have been the moated manor which was abandoned in favour of Tankersley Hall in the Elizabethan period, following which it was used at a Rectory. The whole system is shown on Fairbank's 1772 plan, and only a little modified on the 1st edition OS map (1855). Not within the Site Area.
03	00164/01	Tankersley Hall	GII listed; NHLE 1151073	SK 3565 9888	Ruinous Elizabethan Hall House (which was built between 1560 and 1590 and dismantled in the 1720s) within Tankersley Park (Site 07), *c* 1km south of the church (Site 01). It was a former hunting lodge, set within Tankersley deer park. The house, owned by the Earls of Strafford, was overshadowed by the great family seat of Wentworth Woodhouse, 5km to the south-east. Not within the Site Area.
04	01137/01	Glebe Farm Post-Medieval Dovecote, Tankersley	GII listed; NHLE 1151075	SK 3489 9980	18th century stone-built dovecote at Rectory Farm Tankersley, *c* 20m north of the farmhouse. There is a cart shed on the ground floor with a large arched entrance, ashlar dressings. Not within the Site Area
05	02317/01	Medieval to Post-Medieval Bell Pits,	N/a	SK 3410 9990	Medieval/post-medieval bell pits exposed on E side of opencast working, north of Westwood Road (A61) west of Tankersley in 1979. Not within the Site Area.
06	02854/01	Industrial Period Ironstone Bell Pits in woods at Upper Tankersley	N/a	SK 3435 9958	Mining for ironstone at Upper Tankersley, 1801 to 1836. Account books from Earl Fitzwilliam's Tankersley estate indicate that just over 81 acres were mined, coinciding with the combined acreages of Potter Holes Plantation, Twelve Lands Plantation, Town Close (later Tankersley) Plantation - and two paddocks (Newbiggin and Far Newbiggin) just inside the wall of the old park at Tankersley, to the south. In the three plantations, surviving shale mounds are clear evidence of former ironstone mining; relatively little levelling took place

					prior to planting, which was underway by 1820. The pit waste in the two Newbiggin paddocks, within the park, was levelled, with the land there returning to agricultural use. Ironstone was not mined to the east of Tankersley Fault, which runs on approximately the same north/south route as the modern M1 motorway. Not within the Site Area.
07	02954/01	Tankersley Deer Park	N/a	SK 3539 9875	A medieval deer park, *c* 1304, belonging to Tankersley Manor. Historic maps illustrate it was partly enclosed (within the Site Area) by the 18th century, when its western side, which is now the golf course, remained as open parkland. It was retained as a deer park until the mid-19th century, following the removal of the deer to Wentworth, it was destroyed by mining. Although the exact extent of the park is not known, it is traceable south of St Peter's Church south of Tankersley Lane; it is shown as a high stone wall on an early 18th-century engraving and its line is retained on historic maps. It seems to have been fossilised by a right of way/footpath from the church to Hoyland Common. It formed the northern boundary of an area of opencast south of Green Lane Farm. It remains extant, although probably re-built, within the Site Area, and will be destroyed by the proposed development. Recommendations for trial trenching to record the wall and any associated sub-surface features.
08	02954/02	Deer Sheds and 'Warren' at Tankersley Park	N/a	SK 35298 98250	The area to the south of Tankersley Park retains the name of the Warren. Warrens were those parts of a deer park set aside for breeding, and it was not until the 15th century that the name became associated with rabbits. The OS 6 inch 1st edition map (1855) shows deer sheds still standing within the park. Not within the Site Area.
09	03900/01	Birdwell Obelisk Folly, Barnsley	N/a	SE 3461 0066	Situated on the south side of the walk, Birdwell obelisk is dated 1775 and was built for the 2nd Earl of Strafford. This tall obelisk with a pyramidal top is made of deeply coursed dressed sandstone. The stepped plinth has a stone inscribed 'Wentworth Castle 3 miles'. Not within the Site Area.
10	04419/01	Tankersley Rescue Station	N/a	SE 3470 0050	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. Not within the Site Area.
11	04417/01	Lidgett Colliery, Hoyland Nether	N/a	SK 3640 9900	Sunk in 1879, closed in 1911. Brick engine house now a garage - spoil tip beyond. Not within the Site Area.
12	00806/01 and 02	Bronze Roman Coin Find, Tankersley	N/a	SK 3495 9959	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 Tetrius found in churchyard extension in 1928. Not within the Site Area.

13	04682	Tankersley Moor, Putative Battlefield Site	N/a	SE 35 00	A Civil War battle is said to have taken place on Tankersley Moor in 1643. Although this NGR lies within the Site Area, it is the south-west corner of the OS gridsquare, so is in a generalised location. Tankersley Moor is marked on the historic mapping to the north west of St Peter's Church.
14	04819	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Tankersley	N/a	SK 35299 99919	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in snow on aerial photographs from 1962, to the west of Green Lane Farm (Site 17) with which it is probably associated. Within the Site Area, recorded as slight in 2005 and will probably be destroyed by the proposed development. Recommendations to map its extents.
15	04949	Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and inclined plane	N/a	SK 3615 9880	Length of tramroad, railway and inclined plane between Thorncliffe and Elsecar. Route traced from first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile (1854). Not within the Site Area.
16	05575	Late prehistoric / Romano-British enclosure, Hoyland	N/a	SK 3659 9972	A later prehistoric/Roman curvilinear enclosure visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The ditched feature is partially visible but measures approximately 36m x 24m and has a potential entrance to the south-east. Not within the Site Area.
17	N/a	Green Lane Farm	N/a	435388 399980	Farm at the southern end of Green Lane; buildings are illustrated here on an early eighteenth century engraving of Tankersley Park, associated with ridge and furrow (Site 14). The farm lies immediately adjacent to the old park wall, and buildings are shown here throughout the historic mapping sequence. The Tankersley cropping book of 1840 labels the field within which the farm sits as 'windmill Field'. The farm has been split into two properties in the twentieth century, including new buildings built on the footprints of older ones. Not within the Site Area.

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

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Fairbank's map of Tankersley (1772): SA m/f A288

Map of Tankersley Old Park (undated but contains same field numbers as Fairbank (1772): SA Add maps, 70

Tankersley cropping book of 1840: SA WW MMP133(R)

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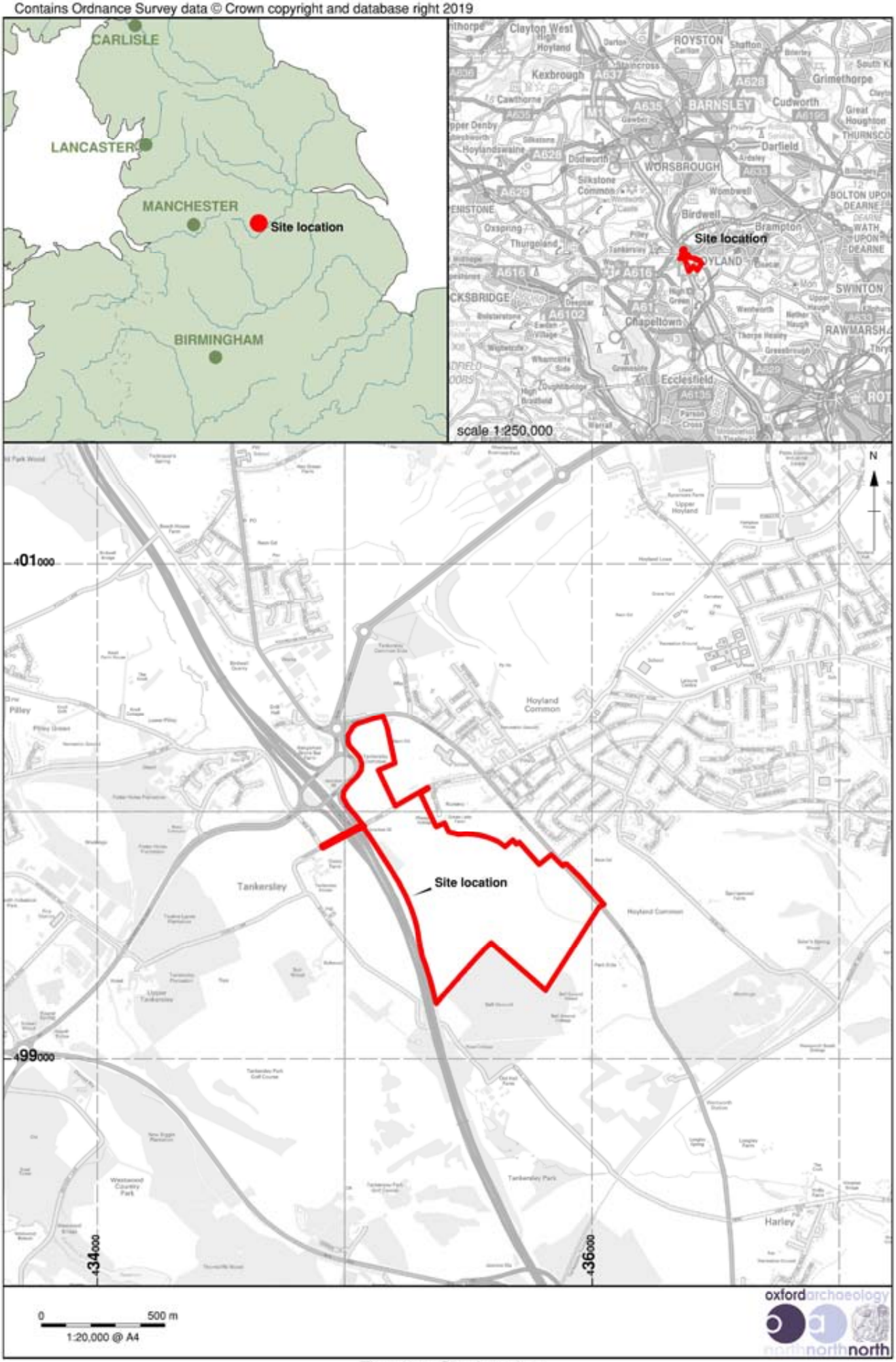

Figure 1: Site location

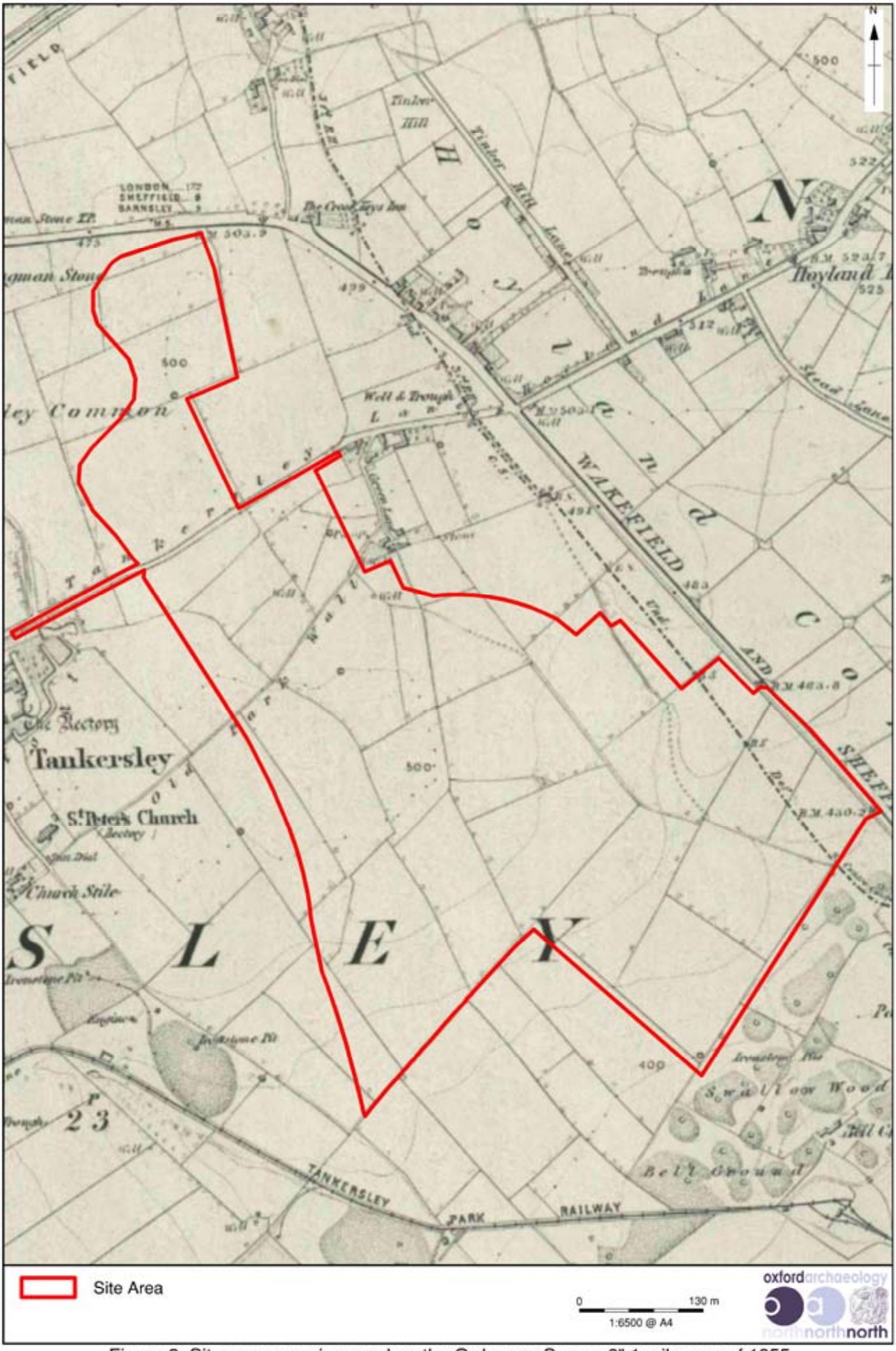

Figure 2: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1855

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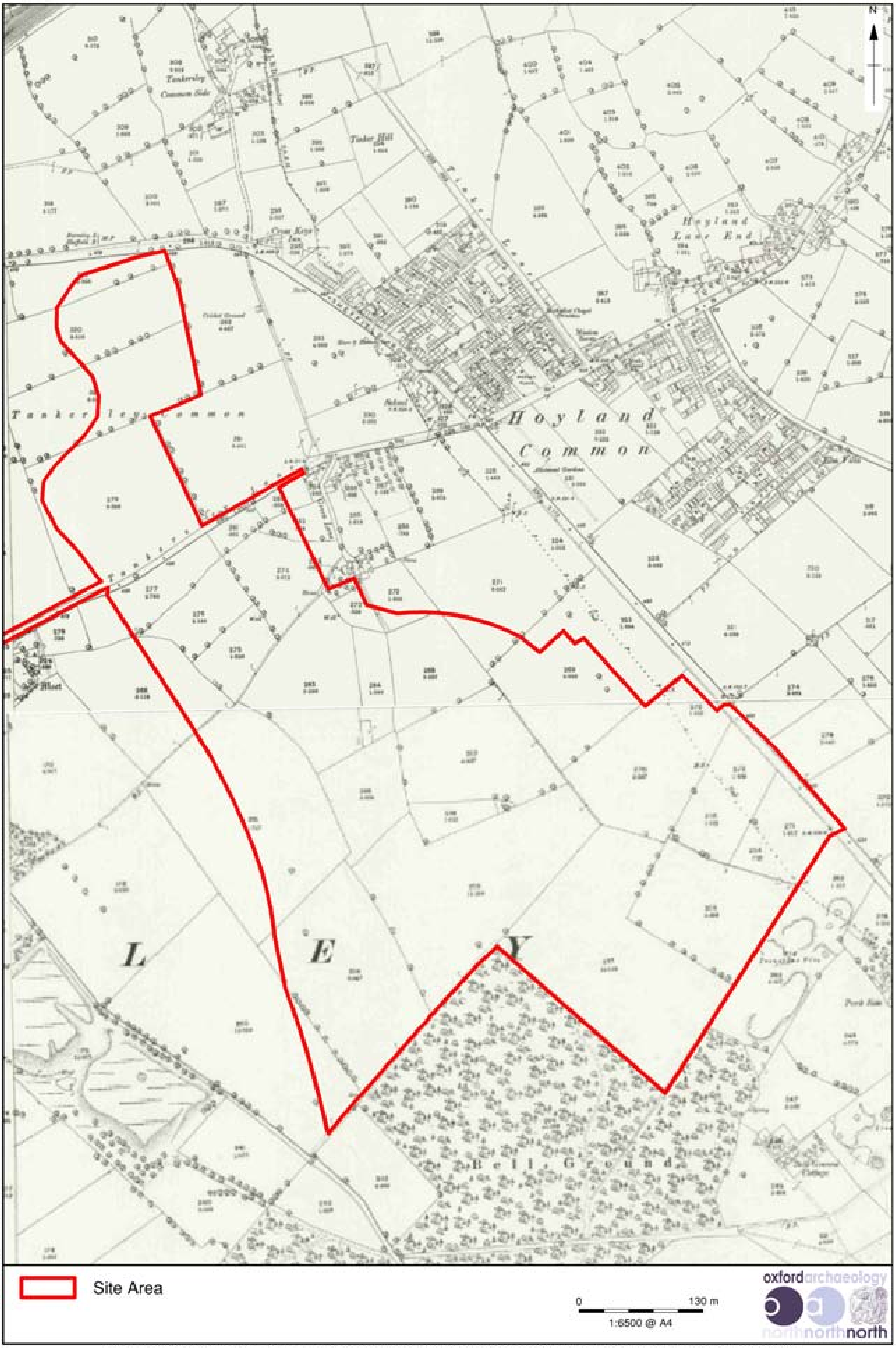

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Figure 3: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1893

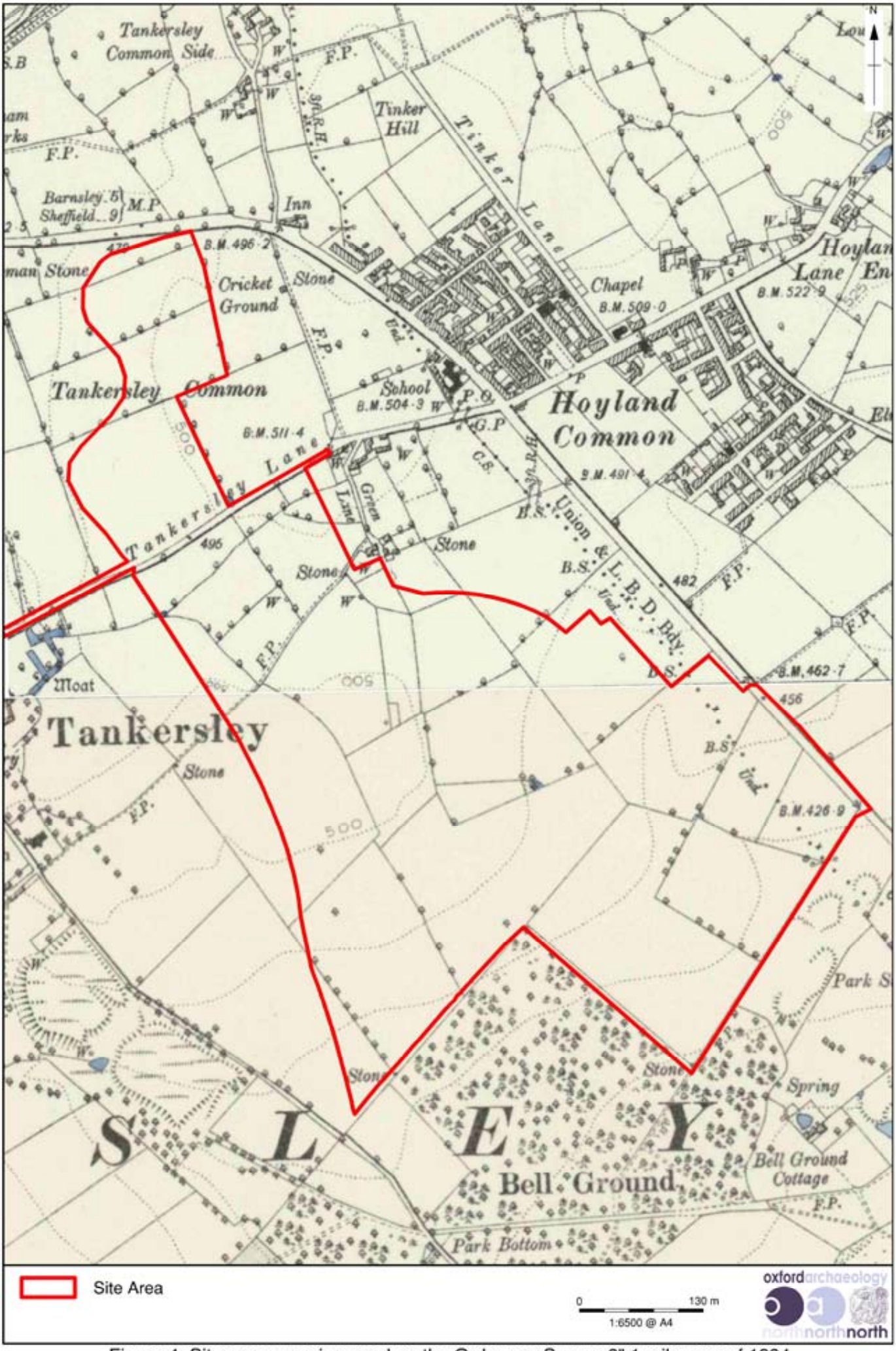

Figure 4: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1894

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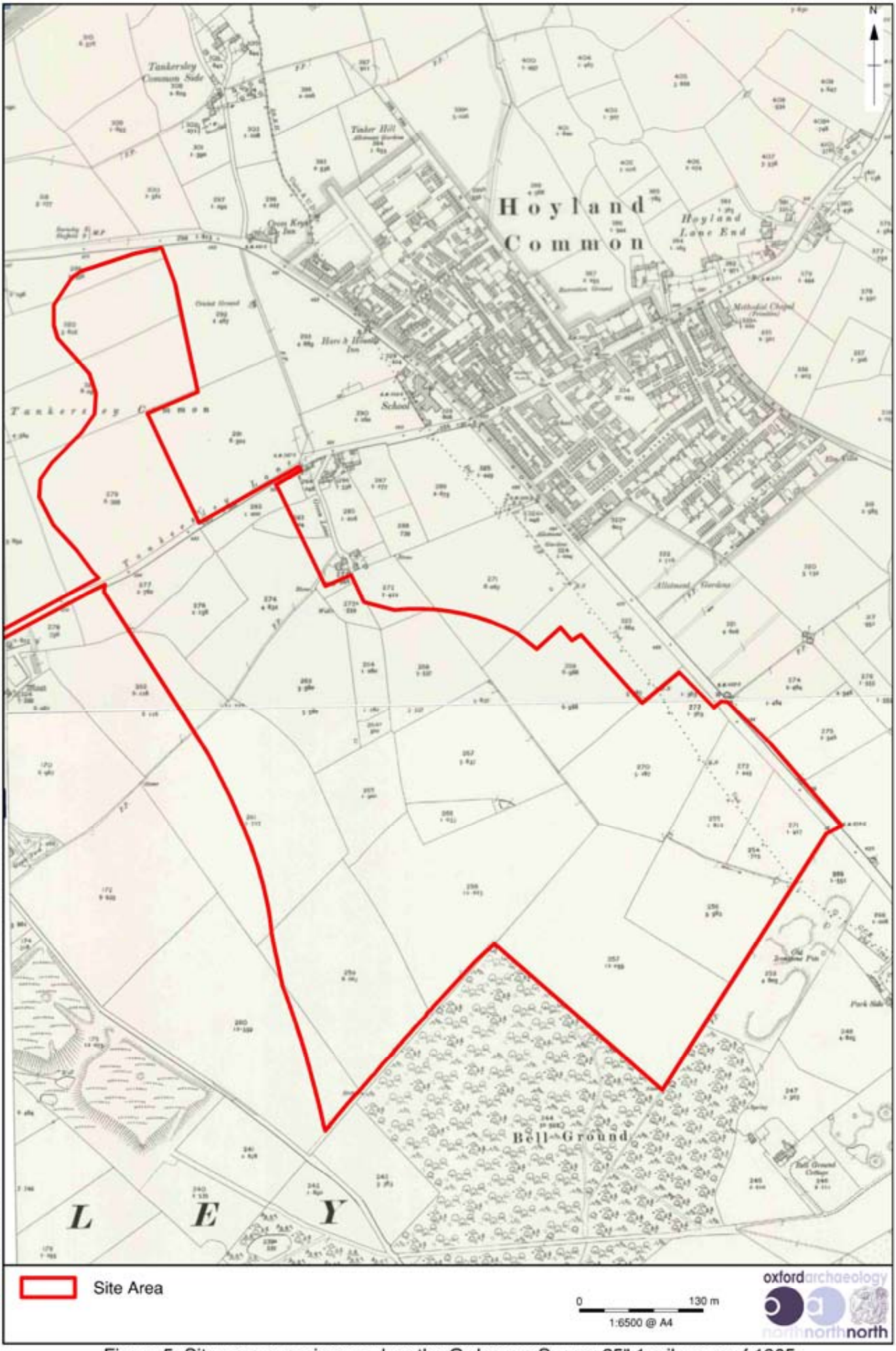

Figure 5: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1905

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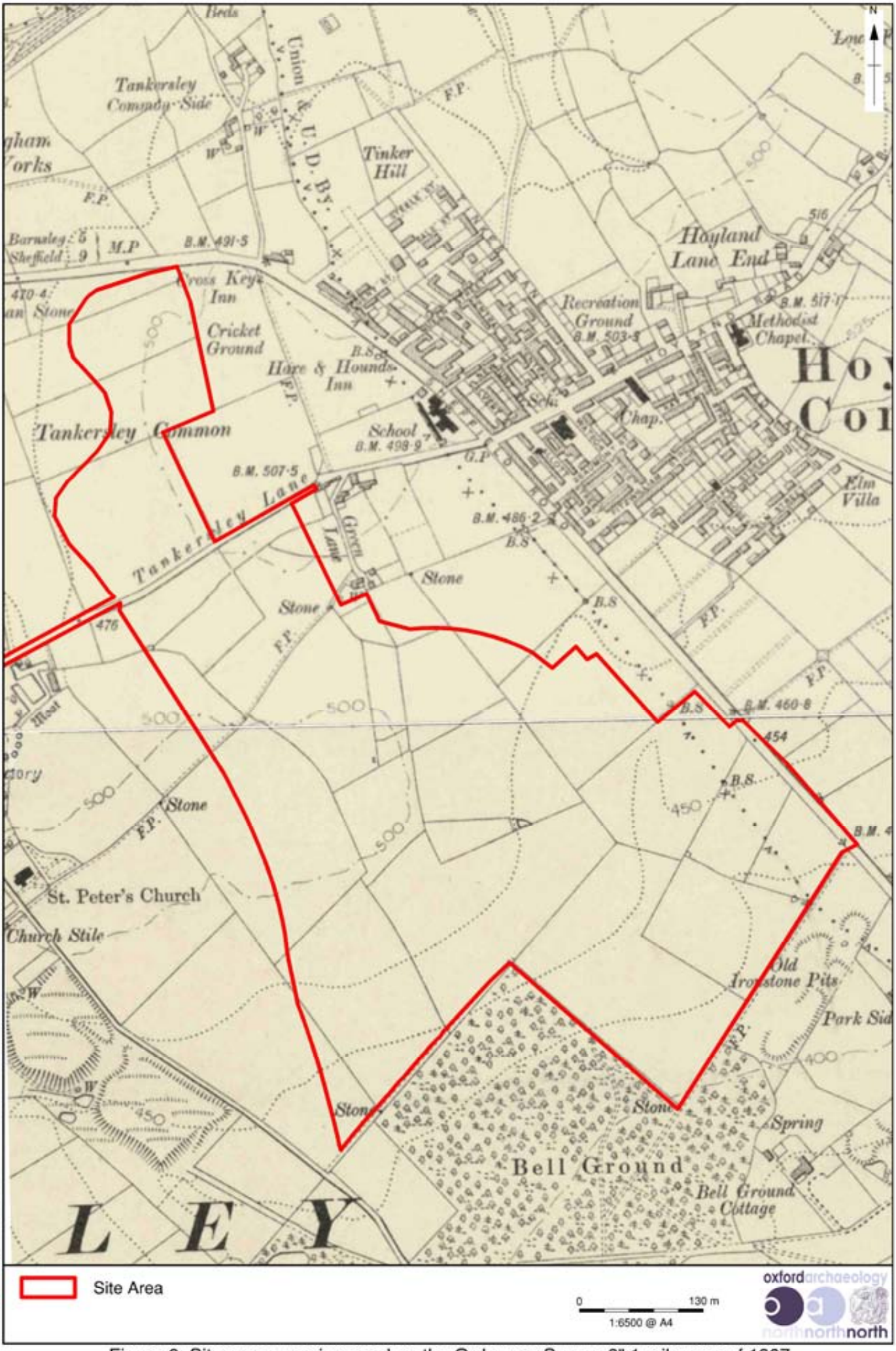

Figure 6: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1907

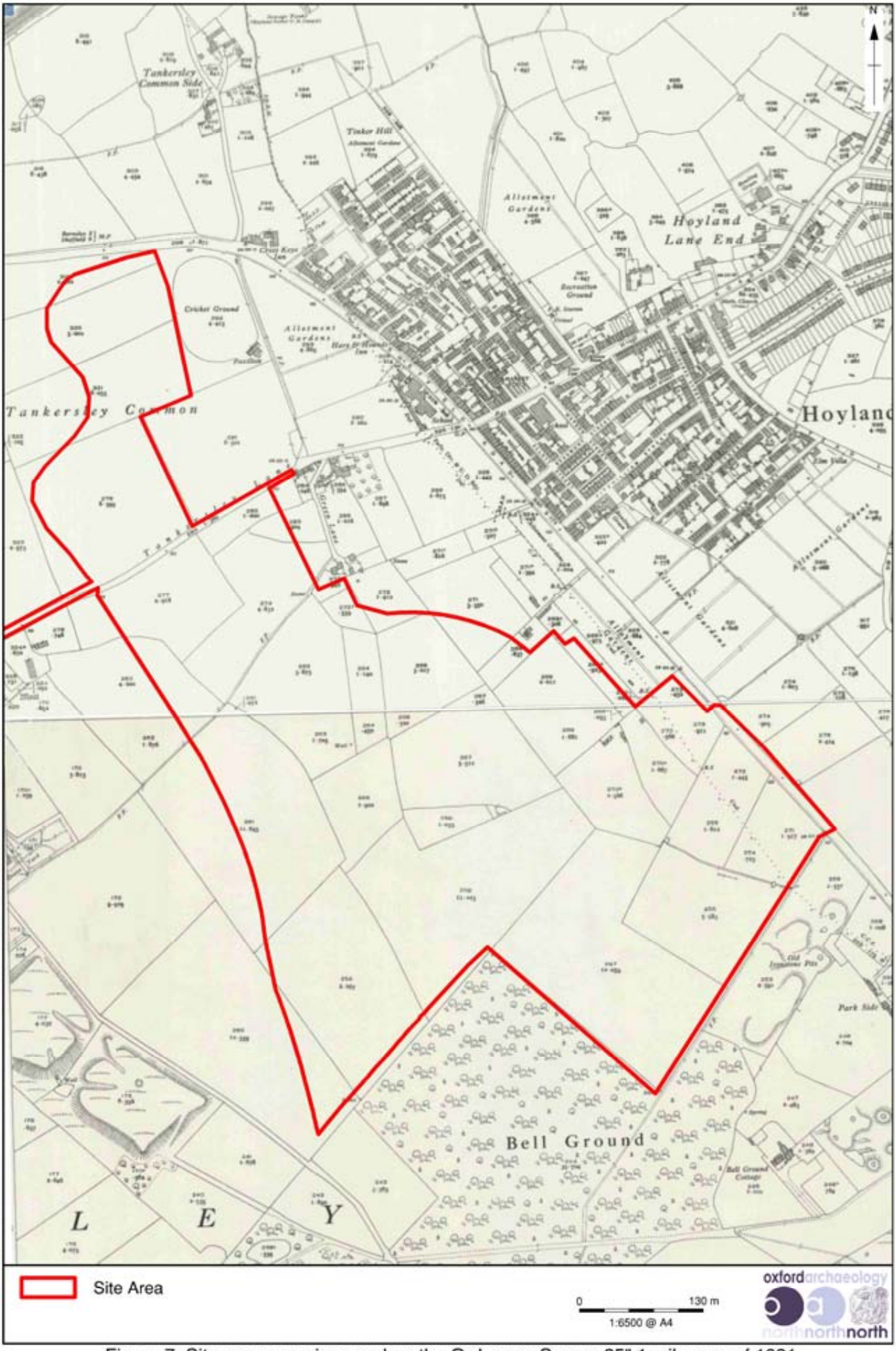

Figure 7: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1931

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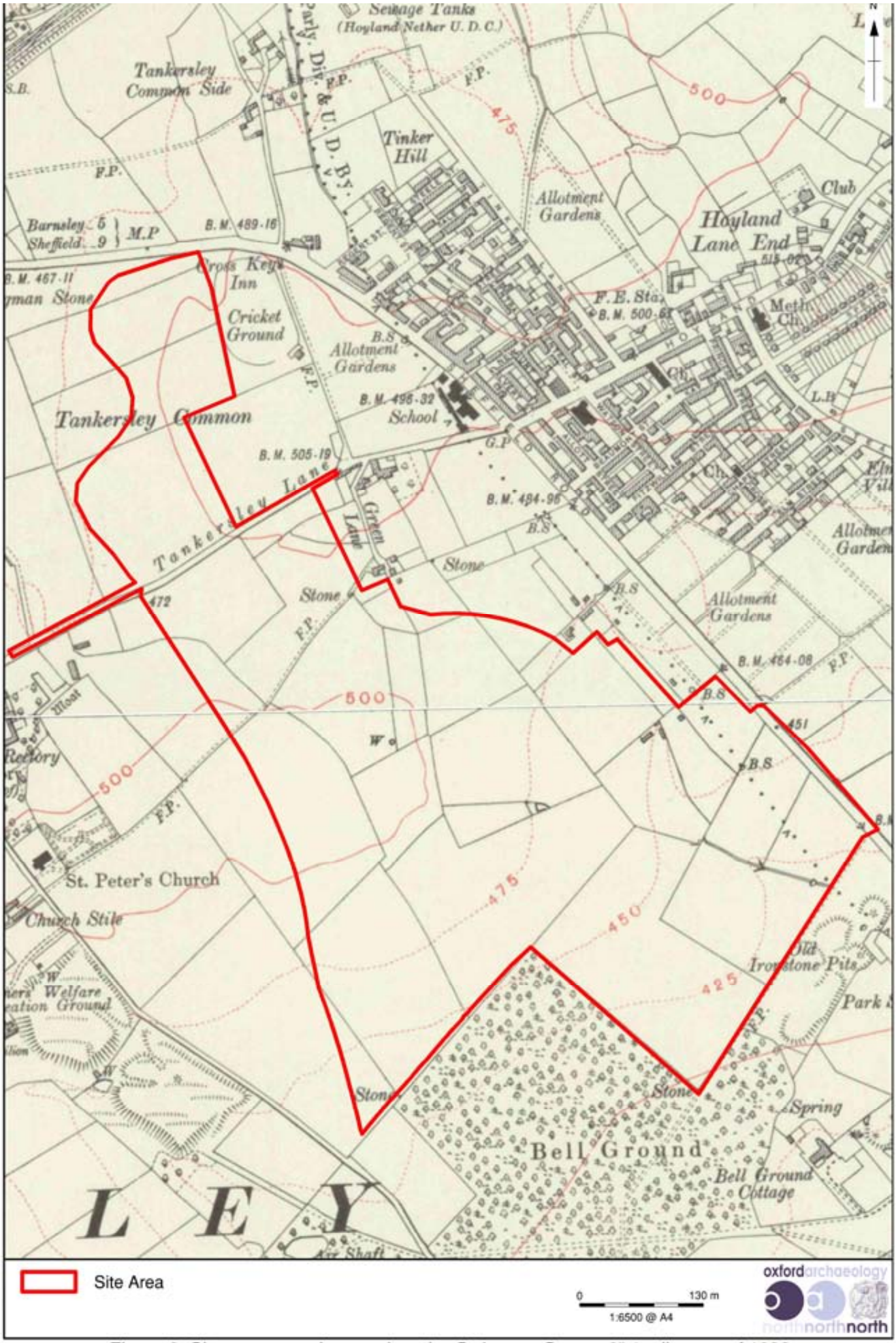

Figure 8: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1932

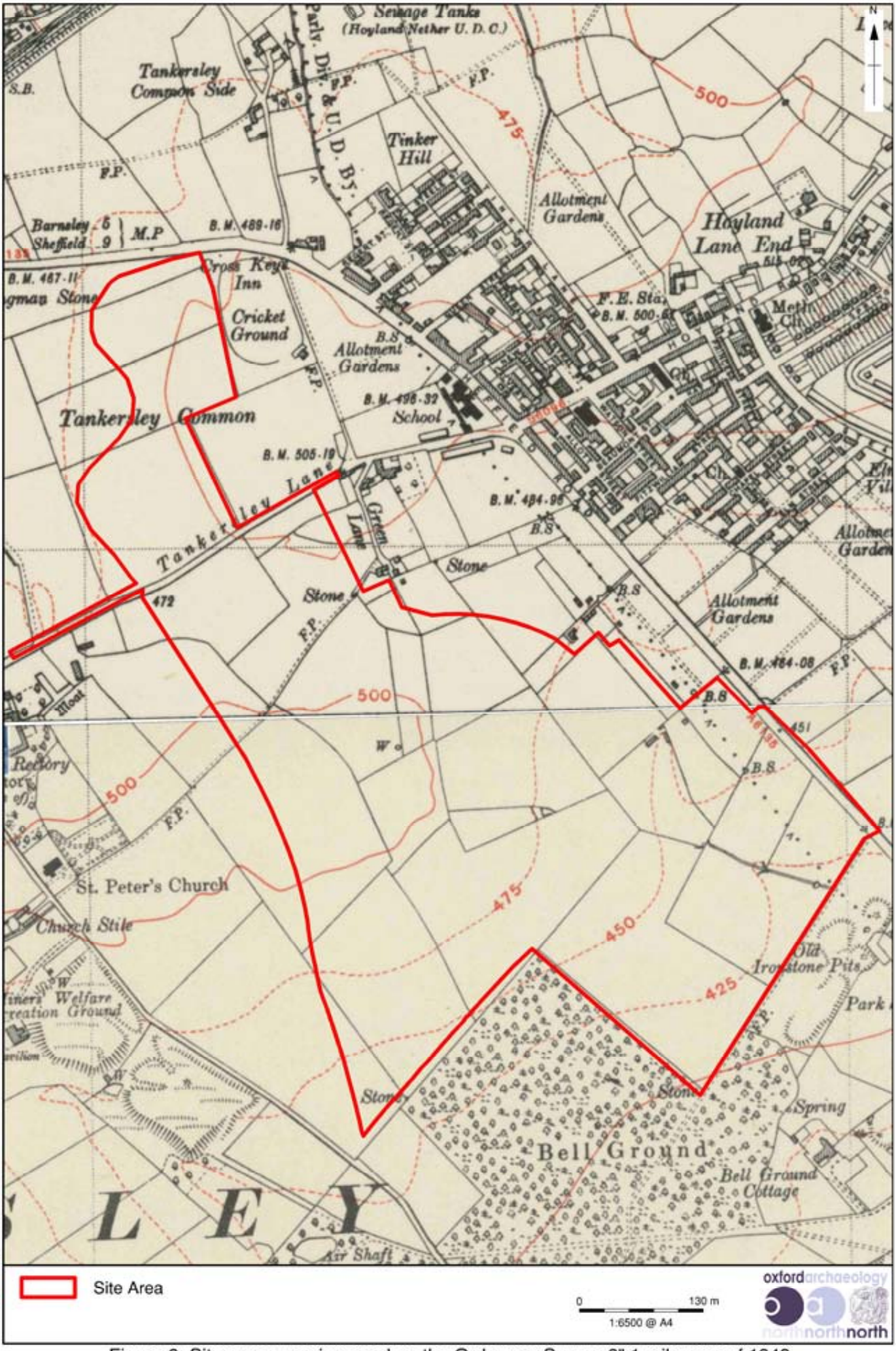

Figure 9: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1948

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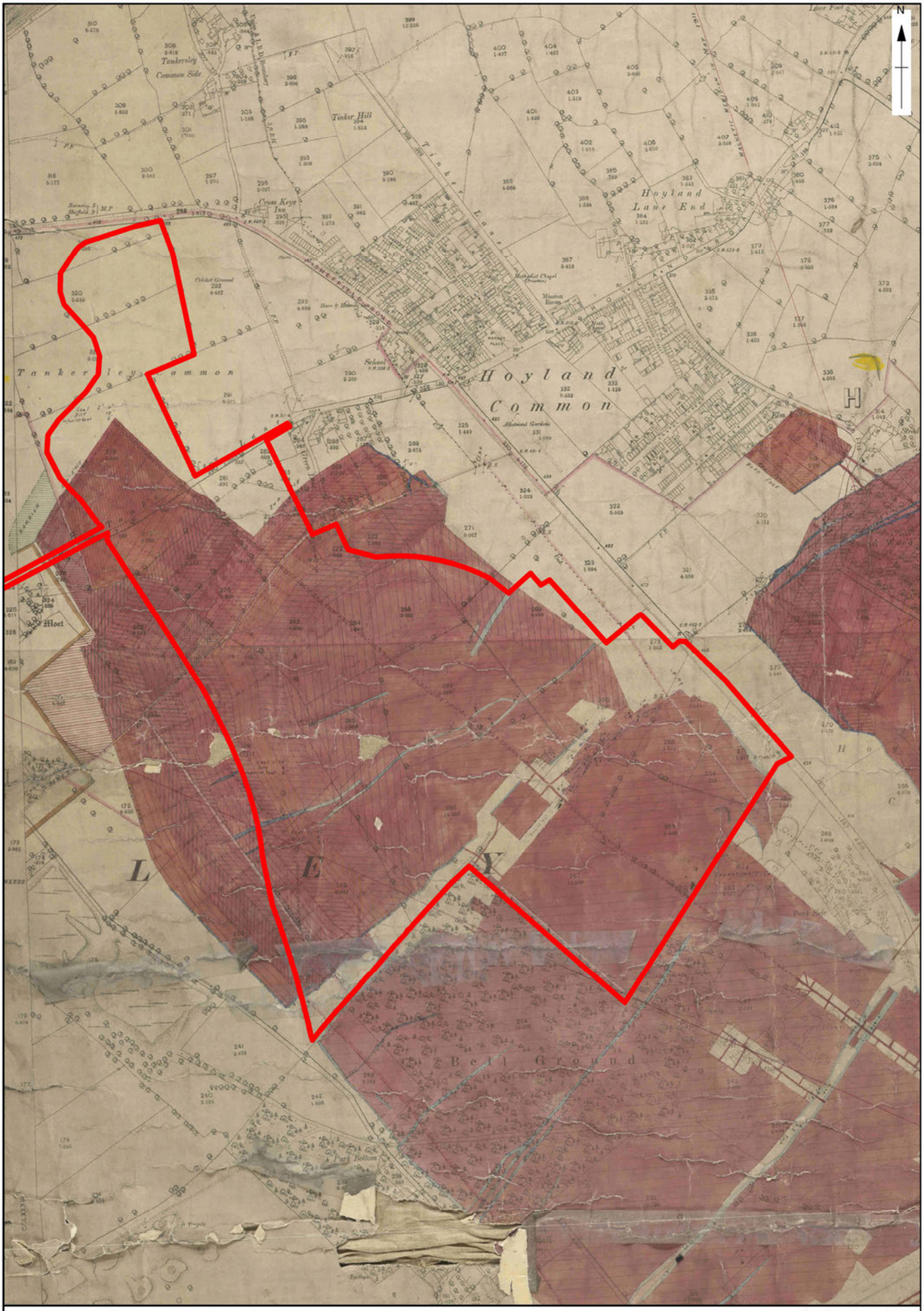

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Figure 10: Site area superimposed on Coal Authority map 5843, c1911

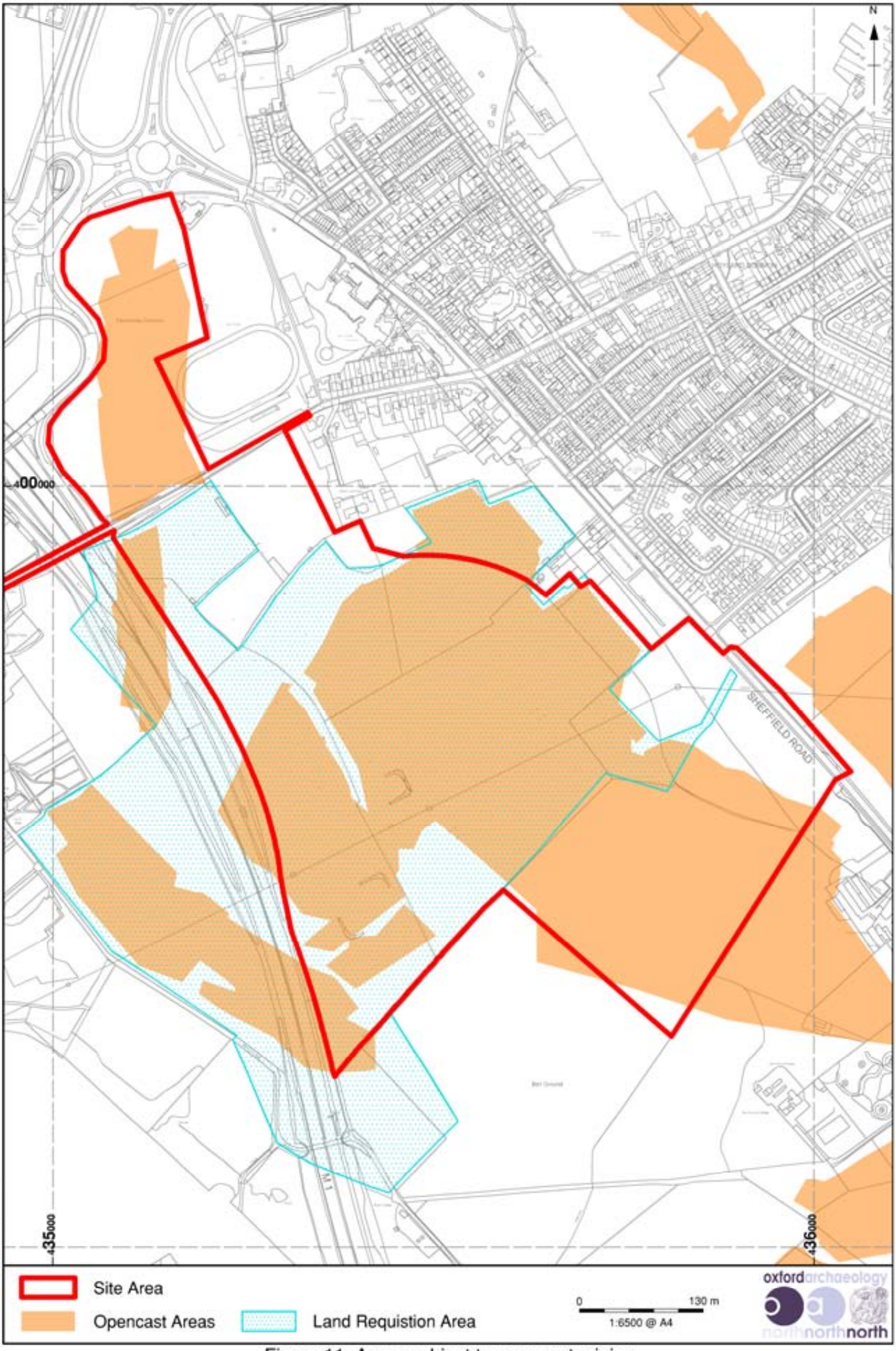

Figure 11: Areas subject to opencast mining

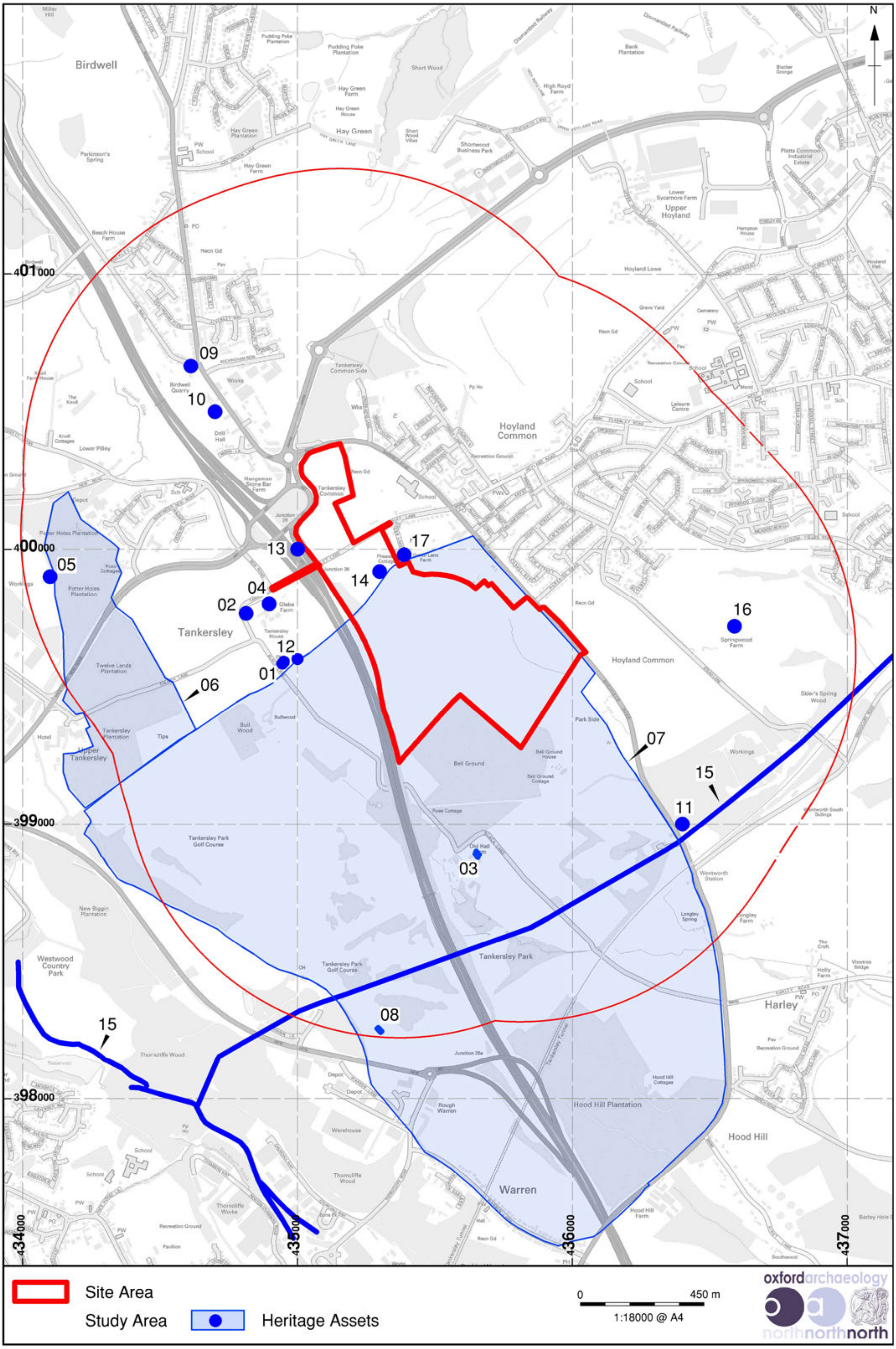

Figure 12: Plan of heritage assets

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Figure 13: Proposed development plan

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