

**Land at Thurnscoe
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

CS Archaeology

June 2006

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4	PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE	4
5	METHODOLOGY.....	7
5.1	Desk-Based Survey.....	7
6	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	12
6.1	Introduction.....	12
6.2	Geology.....	12
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	13
7.1	Introduction.....	13
7.2	Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC).....	13
7.3	Later Prehistoric to Romano-British periods (2000 BC – 410 AD).....	14
7.4	The Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066).....	15
7.5	The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530).....	15
7.6	Post Medieval Period (1530 – 1900 AD).....	17
7.7	Map regression analysis of the PDA (Figures 3-9).....	17
7.8	Site Visit.....	19
7.9	Aerial Photographic Survey.....	20
8	SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL.....	21
9	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS	22
9.1	Historical impacts to the PDA.....	22
9.2	Potential Impacts from the proposed development.....	22
10	PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	23
11	REFERENCES.....	24
11.1	Bibliographic References.....	24
11.2	Cartographic References.....	25
11.3	Internet Sources	25
11.4	Aerial Photographs held at the NMRC	25

FIGURES

Figure 1	The Study area, with Sites of Archaeological Significance
Figure 2	The PDA, with Sites of Archaeological Significance
Figure 3	The Thurnscoe Tithe map of 1842 with the PDA
Figure 4	The Ordnance Survey map of 1854 with the PDA
Figure 5	The Ordnance Survey map of 1890 with the PDA
Figure 6	The Ordnance Survey map of 1892 with the PDA
Figure 7	The Ordnance Survey map of 1906 with the PDA
Figure 8	The Ordnance Survey map of 1930 with the PDA
Figure 9	The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 with the PDA
Figure 10	Cropmarks rectified from Aerial Photographs (<i>scale 1:10000</i>)
Figure 11	Cropmarks with Areas of Archaeological Potential (<i>scale 1:5000</i>)

PLATES

Plate 1:	the railway and bridge [21], looking east
Plate 2:	the semi-detached houses of the Reema Estate built in the late 1960s
Plate 3:	Low Grange Farm [6]
Plate 4	looking east from Low Grange
Plate 5:	looking west from the Reema Estate

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Gazetteer of Sites
-------------	--------------------

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report represents a detailed record to establish the nature of, and assess the impacts to the Proposed Development Area (PDA). This report is to be submitted as part of a planning application to build up to 950 houses in three phases. CS Archaeology was commissioned to undertake this report by the Chevin Housing Association Ltd. The data gathering and report compilation were carried during April and May 2006.
- 1.2 The PDA consists of two open fields and an area of 1960s semi-detached housing, north-east of Thurnscoe and west of the railway line (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The cultural heritage resources of the PDA are non-statutory apart from the setting of a listed building and consist of:
- The setting of Low Grange farmhouse [6];
 - two railway lines [21 & 22];
 - two crop mark sites [17 & 18];
 - an ambiguous 'L' shaped feature [19];
 - building (Site of) [16].

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been commissioned by the Chevin Housing Association in order to support a forthcoming planning application to develop land north of Thurnscoe.
- 2.2 The proposed development area (PDA) and study area are centred on SE 459 061 and lie 0.6kms north of Thurnscoe, between Barnsley (10kms west) and Doncaster (12 kms east). The PDA lies in a non-civil parish within the Barnsley District.
- 2.3 The PDA comprises of 19.9 hectares (49.2 acres), of which c.5 hectares (c.12.4 acres) has been developed, in the 1960s, as the Reema housing estate. The study area as defined by SYAS (2006) is centred on the PDA and extends approximately 1km around its perimeter (Figure 1).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To establish the nature of the site's archaeological potential and to assess how this would be affected by the proposed development on the site, as outlined in the *Brief for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* written by South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS 4/2006).

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Sites of Cultural heritage significance

Some sites of cultural heritage enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are summarised below.

4.1.1 *Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These consist of rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument will require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

4.1.2 *Planning Guidance for Archaeology*

General Policy and advice for best practice in the management of archaeological remains under development plan and control systems, has been set out in the Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPPG, November 1990) relevant extracts of which are outlined below:

A6: Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite resource, and non-renewable resources in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate, management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and potential for an increased future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure, and tourism.

A13: If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From the archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option.

4.1.3 *Listed Buildings*

Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.

4.1.4 *Planning Guidance for the Historic Environment*

Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (1994) provides general policy advice for the best practice in the management of Listed Buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens under development plan and control systems. This Guidance Note is intended to encompass all previous legislation concerning Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields.

4.1.5 *Hedgerows*

Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined at that date as being of historical or ecological importance, may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal.

4.1.6 *Unitary Plan Policies*

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

Policy BE2: Listed Buildings

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

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

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

Policy BE3: Archaeological Sites

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

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

Policy BE4: Archaeological Sites

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

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Survey

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

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Plans and maps of the sites;
- Trade and Business Directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums;
- Relevant archaeological archives held by museums;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) for 1km study area;
- Listed Building/Conservation records;
- Aerial photographs, including those held by the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) for 500m around the site.

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

- English Heritage;
- SYSMR for archaeological sites, interventions and aerial photographs within the PDA and Study area;
- Barnsley Borough Council Conservation Officer;
- Barnsley Local Studies Library;
- National Monument Record Centre (NMRC - English Heritages' Public Archive Service), Swindon for Aerial photographs (Verticals and Military obliques);
- Published and unpublished documentary sources;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data base (May 2006).

5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website and a search for Scheduled Monuments, Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields was carried out. No such statutory sites were located within the PDA or Study area. A further check of listed buildings using English Heritage's website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.) revealed a total of eight separate listings in the study area, three of which have been demolished since they were listed in 1985 [7-9].

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

An assessment was undertaken of the information held by the SYSMR, which represents the primary repository of known archaeological sites and find spots in the area. The SYSMR is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this study, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the PDA and Study area, was examined in May 2006. This revealed 12 sites of both local and regional significance. This information forms the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1) of the known cultural heritage sites within the Study area and the PDA. The locations of the sites contained in the gazetteer are shown on Figure 1 with a summary Table 1 (below).

5.1.6 *English Heritage and Barnsley MBC Conservation Officer*

Details of eight Grade II listed buildings were obtained from English Heritage through their website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>). These eight sites were confirmed through consultation with Barnsley Borough Council Conservation Officer, and a minor impact to the setting of Site 1 - Low Grange farmhouse was highlighted.

5.1.7 *Barnsley Local Studies Library*

Examination of historic maps revealed a further three sites [13, 14 & 26] which were depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS map of 1854 & 1890 (Figures 4 & 5).

5.1.8 *Published and Documentary Sources*

This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence, referred to in the bibliography. CS Archaeology has also consulted sources available on the Internet, such as the Government's Magic website, as part of this assessment.

5.1.9 *Geotechnical Information*

No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. A geotechnical company has been appointed and will in the short term be carrying out a desk-based survey. It has been high-lighted in management discussions that an archaeological watching brief of all geotechnical intrusive works should take place in accordance with SYAS Brief (4/2006).

5.1.10 *National Monument Record Centre (English Heritage), Swindon*

Examination of 128 photographs based on a 500m radius of the PDA were examined on 16th May 2006. Three sites were revealed by the photographic survey within the PDA [17, 18 & 19], one of which [17] extends into the study area.

5.2 **Site Gazetteer**

5.2.1 All of the sites within the PDA and Study area have been collated into a site gazetteer (Appendix 1), which has been summarized into Table (below). The site gazetteer provides a more detailed description of the all the sites, together with a full National Grid Reference (NGR) and the source of the information. All 27 sites within the PDA and study area are depicted in Figure 1.

5.2.2 There are **no scheduled monuments** within the PDA or Study area, but there are eight statutory protected sites in the form of Grade II Listed buildings which are represented in Table 1.

Table 1 Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the PDA and study area. For full details see Appendix 1.

Site No.	SYSMR Nos.	Site Description	Period	Status
1	03545	Earthwork	Unknown	non-statutory

2	00487	Hall and moat (Site of)	Medieval/ Post-medieval	non- statutory
3	00751	St. Helen's Church, Thurnscoe	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
4	03032	Billingley Enclosure (excavated)	Romano-British	Non- statutory
5	-	Find spot - strap fitting	Early Medieval	Non- statutory
6	01186	Low Grange Farm house,	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
7	01187	Low Grange Barn (Site of)	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
8	03563/1	Low Grange Stable (Site of)	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
9	03563/2	Low Grange dovecote (Site of)	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
10	02222/0	Thurnscoe Hall,	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
11	02222/02	Thurnscoe Hall, Stable	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
12	02222/03	Thurnscoe Hall, Dovecote	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
13	-	Sandstone Quarry	Post Medieval	Non- statutory
14	-	Sandstone Quarry	Post Medieval	Non- statutory
15	-	Hall Farmhouse, Shepperd Lane	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
16	-	Building (Site of)	Modern	Non- statutory
17	-	Cropmark Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Non- statutory
18	-	Cropmark Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Non- statutory
19	-	Cropmark	Post Medieval/Modern	Non- statutory
20	-	Find spot Axe – Greenstone	Prehistoric - Neolithic	Non- statutory
21		Railway and Bridge	Post Medieval	Non- statutory

22		Railway and possible bridge abutments	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
23	-	Flint scraper with retouched edge	Prehistoric	Non-statutory
24	-	Findspot: Greenstone axe	Prehistoric	Non-statutory
25	-	Find spot: Flint scraper	Prehistoric	Non-statutory
26	-	High Grange Farmstead (Site of)	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Non-statutory
27	04399	Hickleton Main Colliery Office	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-statutory

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Geology

6.2.1 The underlying geology of the PDA and Study area consists of shales of Carboniferous mudstone interbedded with sandstone which are characteristic of the Bardsley (713a) association (SSEW 1983).

6.3 Topography

6.3.1 The PDA extends between the 42.5 and 52.5m contour lines and 'straddles' a culverted water course which forms the head water of Carr Dyke, a tributary of the River Dearne.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Thurnscoe is a parish town in the lower division of Shafton and Tickhill within the Liberty of Tickhill, 8 miles from Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley (Figure 1).

7.1.2 The local history of the Study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to locate archaeological sites that may be affected by the ground-works associated with the PDA, and to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds from the Study area. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment could represent only a fraction of the PDA's true archaeological resource.

7.1.3 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the area of Thurnscoe and in particular the study area and PDA. The location of sites taken from the above sources is indicated on Figure 1 using a unique reference number. This reference number is indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA.

7.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)

7.2.1 Well drained low-lying river terraces and alluvial valleys would have offered optimum conditions for settlement in the prehistoric period. The earliest remains from this period are of the Palaeolithic period, typically struck flints and animal bone. There are no sites or find spots entered onto the SYAS database for this period in South Yorkshire. During the Mesolithic period (12000-4000 BC) the size of worked flint was greatly reduced and composite microlithic stone tools were developed. A number of such find spots have been discovered within the Barnsley region but none within the PDA or wider Study area.

7.2.2 During the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC) lifestyles became more sedentary based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy. This economy was based on exploiting a mixture of resources from wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. Artefactually the sedentary lifestyle was associated with larger flint tools, pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes and the start of a period of rapid technological development. The Prehistoric period is

represented within the study area by [23-25], a find-spot cluster of flint and stone tools, 240 metres north-east of the PDA, and a single findspot wasted hammer stone [20]. These find spots are thought to date to the Neolithic period (4000 – 2000 BC) and are suggestive of tree management and food procurement within the study area.

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

7.3.1 The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories. During the Iron Age tribal societies formed and the people of the Thurnscoe area were part of the Brigantes, and lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches. No later Prehistoric activity has been confirmed within the study area. Some large defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations. Later Prehistoric defended settlements within the wider region of South Yorkshire have been discovered at South Kirby, which is situated on a hillside and Sutton Common which utilized marshy ground in its defensible position.

7.3.2 Eleven cropmark sites in the form of small sub-rectangular and D-shaped enclosures (NAA 2001, 2) were recorded within four kilometers of Thurnscoe, and were thought to be Romano-British in date. Enclosed settlements from this period are characterised by ditches around settlements, field systems and trackways suggesting intensive use of the landscape by the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods. On the coal measures the cropmarks are generally of small rectilinear or sub-rectangular enclosures with traces of the remains of large rectangular field systems and associated trackways (Riley 1977, 24). These sites have so far been detected by aerial photographs over Magnesian Limestone rather than on the shales and mudstones of the Upper Coal Measures.

7.3.3 Within the study area the cropmark site at Billingly Drive [4] was subsequently excavated during the late 1990s and found to contain four phases of settlement activity dating from the mid-2nd century to the mid-4th century AD. Environmental data from excavated sites suggests a mixed farming economy in predominantly open landscape with small surviving areas of wild/coppiced woodland and heath (Buckland 1986). The Roman Road, *Riknild Street*, is believed to have passed close to the western edge of Codrington (NAA 2001, 3). Within the study area there is a potential for the continuation of known cropmarks.

7.3.4 As stated above, South Yorkshire was, at the time of the Roman invasion of 43 AD, part of Brigantian territory. In 54 AD, the Romans established advanced forts at Derby, Templeborough and Castleford in order to support Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend her military occupation further north. A fort was established at Doncaster in c. 70 AD, and associated civil settlements, *vici* developed around the forts at Doncaster and Templeborough (Hey 1979, 11-13).

7.4 The Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066)

7.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. To the north of the study area was the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria. By c620 AD, King Edwin of Northumbria had established a royal residence in the Doncaster area (Hunter 1828, viii).

7.4.2 The Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood in South Yorkshire despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of thriving agricultural communities. The place name of Thurnscoe appears to date from this period from the old English, influenced by Old Norse/Danish (Hey 2003:38). The place name derives from the Norse words *pyrnir* (*thorn*) and *skógr* (*wood*) 'Thorn wood' (Smith 1961, 91).

7.4.3 Towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period (early 11th century) Thurnscoe was held as part of the Hooton Estate by Lord Edwin (Hey 2003:64).

7.5 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

7.5.1 Thurnscoe was recorded as *Ternusc* in the Domesday Book of 1086 and is described:

In Ternusc Ligulf had one manor, without a hall, of seven bovates for geld. In the same vill is the soke of nine bovates for geld belonging to Sceptone, and in Dictenebi (Deightonby Fields) two carucates five acres and a half, and in Claitone (Clayton) one carucate, and Stotflade (Stotfold) on carucate, the soke likewise belonging to Sceptone. Four ploughs may be thee. Now Richard has

there three sokemen and one border with two ploughs, and six acres in meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breath. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half a legua in breadth. In the time of King Edward it was worth sixty shillings, now thirty shillings. Land of Count of Mortain. (Metcalf 1986).

- 7.5.2 The field name 'Deightonby Fields' can still be identified from the Tithe map (Figure 3) and is partly situated within the PDA. The name *Dictenebi* means 'farmstead belonging to' or 'at a place called *Dictan*'.
- 7.5.3 After the Norman Conquest the manor of Thurnscoe was 'reallocated' to Count Mortain, William the Conqueror's half brother, ending the Anglo-Saxon period of political control. After Count Mortain joined Bishop Odo in the unsuccessful rebellion of 1088, Robert's estates were confiscated and handed to a number of other lords. Thurnscoe went to Richard de Sourdeval who was sheriff of Yorkshire between 1088 and 1093. Ownership of Thurnscoe then passed to his son Jordan and eventually to the Lutterall family (Hey 2003, 64).
- 7.5.4 During the Medieval period, land in the parish of Thurnscoe was owned by Roche Abbey a Cistercian order situated between Maltby and Blyth. The abbey was founded by William de Buili and Richard Fitz Turgis in 1147 and was populated by monks from the mother abbey at Newminster in Northumberland. It is believed that Low Grange [6] may have medieval origins. In the 19th century the antiquarian Joseph Hunter notes that lands at Thurnscoe were owned by the monks of Roche Abbey and Nostell priory. However by the time of the dissolution the holdings had been reduced to a single manor, owned by the Abbott of Roche Abbey (Hunter 1828). The manor, known as Thurnscoe Grange, appears to have stood on the site of the later Low Grange [6] (Ryder nd). Cumberpatch (2003, 8) notes the presence of a medieval grave cover (unreferenced) which may indicate the presence of a medieval chapel in the vicinity potentially within the PDA.
- 7.5.5 Chapels for the use of the lay brothers were a standard feature of monastic granges and were used for daily devotions so needed to be close at hand. Granges maintained by Roche Abbey were amongst the most important (Hey 2003, 97). Monastic ownership can be traced on the 19th century Tithe map (Figure 3).
- 7.5.6 Further medieval sites within the study area include the moated site [2] to the south-west edge of the study area and St Helens' Church [3].
- 7.5.7 Derivations of the name occurred in 1380 as *Thornescough*. By 1786 the settlement was referred to as *Thurnscoe*.

7.6 Post Medieval Period (1530 – 1900 AD)

7.6.1 After the dissolution of the monasteries land/settlement ownerships were shattered. Thurnscoe's monastic Grange was owned by, Lady Jane Constable, the widow of Sir John Constable of Kinlton, Notts. Upon her death in 1571-2, it passed to her daughters and eventually the Field family. Thomas Shirecliffe bought Low Grange in 1639 and went on to build Thurnscoe Hall [10-12]. In 1712 the last male heir of the Shirecliffe family, Nicolas, died and the estate passed to his sisters, Elizabeth Langely who took Low and High Grange farms and Catherine Jessapp who took Thurnscoe Hall. In 1728 Bryan Benson bought the Langely family's land, and the following year the farm and much other land was enclosed under the Thurnscoe enclosure act of 1729 (Cumberpatch 2003, 9).

7.6.2 During the nineteenth century, new farming techniques gave rise to the so called "High Farming". This attracted major investment in the intensification of mixed farming through enclosure of small fields, construction of larger 'model farms', drainage and the introduction of fertilizers. This led to increased production instead of reliance on imported produce to meet the needs of an increasing population. In 1856 the population of Thurnscoe stood at eighty people, by 1892 it had risen to 217 a rise directly connected with the sinking of the Hickleton Main Colliery [27] which transformed the once rural village. By 1901 there were 2366 inhabitants which led to a major programme of house building to form east and west Thurnscoe.

7.7 Map regression analysis of the PDA (Figures 3-9)

7.7.1 The earliest available map of the PDA is the 1842 Tithe map (Figure 3), which not only provides land ownership details but through the apportionments (Table 2) accounts for the tenants, acreage, land use and rents. In 1842 these show the PDA belonged to Roche Abbey and the Rev T.W. Simpson under three tenants (occupiers).

Table 2: Apportionments from the Tithe map of 1842 (Figure 3)

Landowner: Simpson, Rev. T. W		Occupied by : William Peckett	
Plot No.	Description	Quantities Acres/Roods/Perches	Tithe £/s/d
226	Outgang or Croft	1/2/18	0/7/0
227	Kiln Close (Arable)	15/1/0	4/7/7
228	Wrangles (Arable)	4/1/5	1/5/7

230	Sheep Close (Arable)	10/2/34	3/6/6
231	Little Deightonby (Arable)	5/3/5	1/7/10
264	Far Deightonby (Arable)	9/0/33	2/10/9
265	Short Flatt (Arable)	14/1/14	1/14/8
270	Smithy Syke Planta (Wood)	1/3/5	0/4/0
Landowner: Simpson, Rev. T. W		Occupied by : John Bashforth	
229	Low Sheep Close (Arable)	8/1/34	2/10/7
233	Windmill Hill Close (Arable)	10/1/25	3/4/7
Landowner: Simpson, Rev. T. W		Occupied by : R Ownsworth	
271	Low Grange Close	9/0/21	1/7/10

7.7.2 These apportionments (Table 2: Figure 3) consist of a variety of historical field names, and are denoted in the following text by numbers in brackets. *Outgang* (226) refers to trackway along which stock was taken to summer pastures, *Croft* (226) is smallholding, land of superior quality, kept constantly manured and under crop. *Kiln Close* (271) refers to a possible pottery or lime kiln location situated in enclosed land or a farmyard. The origin of the name *Wrangles* (228) is uncertain, but may refer to legal wrangles. The name *Flatt* (265) is unclear but may simply refer to a flat piece of land. *Smithy Syke Planta* (270) probably refers to a forge in a wood near a stream. *Windmill Hill Close* (233) could refer to the site of a windmill or, as is more likely, enclosed land belonging to a windmill, which flags up a potential for a windmill within the PDA. *Low Sheep Close* (229) livestock field/enclosure. *Deightonby Fields* (231, 264) referred to as *Dictenbi* in the Domesday Survey means 'farmstead belonging to', or 'at a place called *Dictūn*.'

7.7.3 The field layout across the PDA in 1842 (Figure 3) shows three general alignments. The first is to the north west of the stream (Carr Dyke) and follows a northeast to southwest orientation, inline with possible Medieval/Post-Medieval strip fields to the northeast of Low Grange [6]. The second orientation lies in the fields to the southeast of the Carr Dyke (Figure 3: 226, 227 & 233) that form part of similar strip fields, aligned with Lidget Lane (Hickleton Road), and are again probably medieval in origin. The third orientation lies in the PDA's central and eastern fields, which are more rectangular in plan and probably represent eighteenth century enclosures of common land (Figure 3: 230, 231 & 265). Enclosures of land through acts of parliament in Thurnscoe took place in 1761 (Dearne Local History Group 1991). There is one piece of historical woodland and this occurs at the north of the PDA (Figure 3: 270) as a triangular enclosure on the right bank of Carr Dyke. However aerial photographic sources (Figure 10-11) have shown that plot 270 (Table 2: Figure 3) consisted of ridge and furrows crop marks [17] and represent the southern end of strip fields that extended from the PDA into the study

area. Access through the PDA was provided by a trackway that accessed High Grange [21] from Lidget Lane.

- 7.7.4 By 1854 (Figure 4) little had changed within the PDA, apart from the depiction of a footpath across the southern fields bisecting the High Grange track, now referred to as the 'Bridle Road'. The triangular enclosure of woodland is still extant and field boundaries are now depicted containing regularly spaced trees.
- 7.7.5 Major reorganisation of the PDA had occurred by 1890 (Figure 5) with the construction of the Swinton and Nottingham Joint Line of the Midland and North Eastern Railway [21 & 22], which still borders the eastern margin of the PDA. NB The extension of the PDA across these sites is to facilitate access between east and west Thurnscoe via a new bridge. The 'Bridal Road' depicted on the 1854 map is no longer extant and an alternative route to High Grange [26] has been created across the central section of the PDA, via Low Grange [6]. The historical woodland/scrubland has been extended south to the 'new trackway' (Figure 5). A new field boundary, bisecting the PDA on a south-west to north-east alignment, has been constructed, effectively dividing the PDA into quadrants.
- 7.7.6 After the major reorganisation of the PDA's landscape during and after the railways construction, the developments within the PDA are limited until 1906 (Figure 7), when the Wath Branch Line [22] is depicted, having been constructed some time between 1892 and 1906.
- 7.7.7 By 1930 the extended and historical woodland has become known as 'Whin Wood' (Figure 8). The name probably refers to gorse, perhaps in reference to its scrubland development, depicted on the late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps (Figures 5-7). A small rectangular building is marked to the west of the woods [16]. To the south of the PDA, housing (Thornley Crescent) borders part of the PDA's southern boundary (Figure 8). Through to 1948 (Figure 9), the PDA remains unchanged. During the late 1960s the Reema estate was constructed in the southwest quadrant of the PDA.

7.8 Site Visit

- 7.8.1 This was carried out on Monday 24th April. All the PDA had a rape crop up to 1m high and as a result close examination of the topography was inhibited. Unsurprisingly therefore, no archaeological or historical sites were revealed, although it was noted that apart from the peripheral boundaries of the PDA no other historical walls or hedges survive and even the course of the Carr Dyke has been culverted. The Cropmarks

detected in the aerial photographic survey were not evident as earthworks, although ground levels were obscured by the crop. The use of modern agricultural techniques across the heavy soils will have further reduced the PDA's archaeological potential.

7.9 Aerial Photographic Survey

- 7.9.1 Following consultation with English Heritage (NMRC) an aerial photographic survey was undertaken looking at the PDA extending 500m into the study area (Figure 10). Suitable photographs were obtained from the NMRC and were rectified using GIS software (MapInfo) projected onto an Ordnance Survey base map (1:10000). High Rectification accuracy was maintained throughout the survey.
- 7.9.2 The aerial photographic survey revealed an extensive field system to the northern half of the study area [17] and [18]. Site [18] was particularly interesting in that the crop mark furrows were accompanied by an adjacent headland to the south-west. These sites appear to date from the Post Medieval period though may have medieval origins. Eighteenth century boundaries confirmed by examination of the 1842 fields (Figure 3) have also been depicted bisecting the furrows to the north of the PDA (Figure 10).

8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 8.1 No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the PDA. The PDA is not located in a Conservation Area, and there are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the PDA boundary (Figure 1).
- 8.2 As detailed above, the earliest evidence for occupation within the study area (1km radius of PDA boundary) comes from three Neolithic sites. These sites highlight a potential for further Neolithic sites in the PDA. There is a gap in the archaeological record of the study area between the Neolithic and Romano-British periods, although the potential for chance finds or previously unknown archaeological deposits and unknown settlements within the PDA cannot be discounted.
- 8.3 The medieval potential of the PDA is supported by its location close to a probable medieval grange and the supposed site of a medieval chapel. The present field pattern can be traced back through historic maps and aerial photographic work certainly to the early eightieth century if not before. The archaeological potential for outlying buildings from the period is low, due to the practice of clustering agricultural buildings within the village or grange. There is a potential for sites such as the chapel associated with the Low Grange, and also chance finds such as pottery and metalwork.
- 8.4 Further Post-Medieval sites have been revealed by the aerial photographic survey in the form of field systems featuring ridge and furrow. These occur as extensive field systems in the study area with relict sections surviving in the PDA (*c.* 1979). It is possible that these Medieval/Post Medieval field systems may have obscured previous archaeological activity across the study area. It should at this stage be highlighted that archaeological deposits could survive beneath the ridge lines, providing subsequent ploughing has not removed these potential deposits.
- 8.5 These sites ended their periods of use in the Post medieval period but may have originated during the Medieval period. There is also a potential for further Post-Medieval sites derived from place-name evidence. A Windmill site in the south-east of the PDA is a possibility although the potential of finding a kiln site has been greatly reduced following construction of the Reema estate.

9 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS

9.1 Historical impacts to the PDA.

9.1.1 These consist of the railway to a small eastern section of the PDA and construction of the Reema estate to the southwest quadrant of the PDA. The remaining PDA area is almost certainly undeveloped and coal mining in the area is unlikely to have detrimentally affected the archaeological remains.

9.2 Potential Impacts from the proposed development.

9.2.1 The PDA involves the construction of up to 950 houses with associated infrastructure and landscaping.

9.2.2 It is likely that the PDA will require significant stripping of the topsoil and terracing of the undulating terrain. Housing and infra-structure ducts and foundations will impact on upon any potential archaeological deposits below topsoil level across the majority of the site.

9.2.3 Direct impacts will occur to:

- the setting of a statutory listed building - Low Grange [6];
- the ridge and furrow crop mark site [17] and [18];
- the 'L' shaped crop mark [19];
- Railway (Site of) [22];
- the site of a building [16];
- the railway bridge [21] (Plate 1) by its replacement with a new link road to East and West Thurnscoe.

9.2.4 Potential impacts to sites without a definite location are the Medieval chapel noted by Cumberpatch (Section 7.5.4) a Kiln site and the Post Medieval Windmill site, suggested by the 19th century field name (Section 7.7.2 above).

9.2.5 To ensure that archaeological safeguards are in place prior to the development of the site, the following section proposes an appropriate mitigation strategy, in line with section 3.3 of the SYAS' Brief.

10 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 10.1 In order to properly assess the PDA prior to development taking place, CS Archaeology proposes a programme of archaeological assessment.
- 10.2 The results of the geotechnical watching brief should be assessed and *incorporated into a programme* of archaeological site assessment. This programme should be initiated by a field walking and metal detecting survey in order to inform the mitigation strategy.
- 10.3 The severe impact to the railway bridge [21] should be mitigated by way of an archaeological photographic survey.
- 10.4 These initial programme of assessment will help to target archaeological evaluation which will probably take the form of targeted evaluation trenches that will provide detailed information as the nature and extent of the archaeological resource.

11 REFERENCES

11.1 Bibliographic References

- Smith A.H. 1961 *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*: English Place-name Society Vol XXX, Part 1 the Wapentakes of the Lower and Upper Strefforth and Staincross CUP.
- Bayliss D 1995, '*A Guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire*'.
- Cumberpatch C. G. 2003 *An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of a site at Low Grange Farm, Basildon Road, Thurnscoe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire*, unpublished client report.
- Dearne Local History Group 1991 Extract from *the Enclosure Award 1761 Dearne's Past 5*.
- Hey D 1979, *The Making of South Yorkshire*, Moorland Publishing Company.
- Hunter J 1828, *South Yorkshire*, Vol 2 reprinted 1974 Wakefield.
- Metcalf N 1986, *The Domesday Survey of the Doncaster region*, a Doncaster Museums and Arts Services publication.
- Northern Archaeological Associates 2001, *A Romano-British Farmstead at Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire*, unpublished client report NAA 01/67).
- Ryder P F nd, *The barn and farm buildings at Low Grange Farm, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire* unpublished manuscript in the SYSMR
- Riley D N 1980, *Early Landscapes from the Air* University of Sheffield.
- South Yorkshire Archaeology Service April 2006, *Brief for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* unpublished curators report.
- SSEW 1983, *Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 1, Northern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales.
- Wilson K 1969, *Abbeys of Yorkshire* Dalesman Publishing Co.

11.2 Cartographic References

- 1842 Tithe map and apportionments – *Plan of the Parish of Thurnscoe in the West Riding of Yorkshire* (Barnsley Local Studies Ref. 43-409)
- 1854 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6” map
- 1890 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6” map, 275 SE Sheet
- 1892 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25” map, Sheet 275, 8 & 12
- 1906 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25” map, Sheet 275, 8 & 12
- 1930 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25” map, Sheet 275, 8 & 12
- 1948 Ordnance Survey Edition 6” map, sheet 275 SE & NE

11.3 Internet Sources

<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>
<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

11.4 Aerial Photographs held at the NMRC

Sortie Number	Library Number	Frame	Date
OS/87138	10770	05	09/09/1987
OS/87138	10770	06	09/09/1987
MAL/68064	5263	71	19/09/1968
MAL/79029	7584	164	27/7/1979

Appendix 1

Site No.	1
SYSMR No	03545
NGR	SE 448057
Site Type	Earthwork
Site Description	Level triangular area at one end of a football pitch, described following site visit (12/3/91).
Period	Unknown
Status	Non-statutory
Source	SYSMR
Site No.	2
SYSMR No	00487
NGR	SE 448056
Site Type	Moated Enclosure (Hall)
Site Description	Marked by a ditch cut in clay crudely lined with stone in parts. The platform was littered with coarse grey and red ware sherds with a rough metallic bronze glaze, a concentration of wasters mainly jugs, bowls and bung holed vessels and burnt clay suggest the presence of a C17th pottery kiln in the vicinity.
Period	Medieval/Post Medieval
Status	Non-statutory
Source	SYSMR
Site No.	3
SYSMR No	00751
NGR	SE 4500805616
Site Type	Church
Site Description	The church tower dates to 1729 otherwise a late C19th date apart from the nave which is dated 1887. The tower is of ashlar limestone, C19th work in rock-faced sandstone, red tile roofs, stone slates to the chancel. The nave is of 4 bays with south porch and a lower 2-bay chancel with separately roofed chapel. Fragments of medieval masonry set in the chapel walls.
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval
Status	Grade II Listed Building, LBS No. 333662 (listed in 1963)
Source	SYSMR and English Heritages' listed building website (http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk)
Site No.	4
SYSMR No	03032
NGR	SE 452052
Site Type	Rectangular enclosures, drove road, pits and post holes
Site Description	This site represents a programme of archaeological survey and excavation followed the discovery of ditched rectilinear enclosures linked to a trackway and field system. Excavations in the late 1990s revealed the site represented 3 phases of Romano-British occupation overlain by a Post-Medieval land use.
Period	Roman-British
Status	Non-statutory (excavated)

Source SYSMR

Site No. 5
SYSMR No -
Port. Ant. No. LM4539
NGR SE 45300 05200
Site Type Strap fitting
Site Description Copper alloy artifact 21.9mm x 22mm. Half of a swivel, hemisphere with loop terminating in animal heads 'biting' into the hemisphere. Animals are decidedly Urnes style.
Period Early Medieval
Status Non-statutory
Source Portable Antiquity Scheme (<http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk>)

Site No. 6
SYSMR No 01186
NGR SE 45481 06046
Site Type Low Grange - farmhouse
Site Description The house dates to the late sixteenth century with additions of rear wing (the plinth is inscribed 1664) and extension to the left. The building features late eighteenth century alterations. Red brick with diaper work in blue brick to earlier part, sandstone dressings. Welsh slate roof with stone slates to eaves and part of rear L-shaped plan. Two stories and an attic, 5-bay front with bay wing to rear. Architectural details include 4-light double chamfered mullioned and transomed windows, 4-centred arched lintel to the SW doorway, a late C18th oak staircase and lime-ash floor to the attic. The roof features heavy principal rafter trusses to the main range with lighter scantling trusses to the rear with collars. Erected on a site owned by Roche Abbey. After which it was owned by Lady Constable until c1571 when the estate passed to her daughters.
Period Medieval?/Post Medieval
Status Grade II Listed Building, LBS No. 333657 (listed in 1985)
Source English Heritages' listed building website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>).

Site No. 7
SYSMR No 01187
NGR SE 4543006061
Site Type Barn at Low Grange Farm (demolished)
Site Description The barn probably dates to the mid-late C17th with later additions. The barn comprised of 9 bays with a central cart entrance in a gabled porch which had a plinth with chamfered stone band, large quoins and a segmental brick arch, kneelers and gable copings. The walls were unusually of brick with sandstone quoins, timber-framed arcade to aisle walled in coursed, square stone. Stone slate roof survived in part, but had largely been replaced in welsh slate. To the rear the opposing cart entry again featured chamfered quoins to a segmental stone arch.
Period Post Medieval (C17th)
Status Grade II Listed Building, LBS No. 333658 (listed in 1985 now demolished)

Source SYSMR and English Heritages' listed building website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>)

Site Nos. 8 & 9

SYSMR No 03563/1, 03536/2

NGR SE 4542506031

Site Type Dovecote and Stable at Low Grange Farm

Site Description Dovecote and wall with lean-to stable dating to the C17th with C18th alterations. Constructed in squared sandstone the gables had been rebuilt in brick, the roof was of slate. The dovecote was constructed as a single cell two storey the nesting holes were of brick to the upper floor. Adjoining the dovecote was a lean-to, asbestos roofed stable which rose to the dovecote eaves.

Period Post Medieval (C17/C18th)

Status Grade II Listed Building, LBS No. 333659 (listed in 1985 now demolished)

Source SYSMR and English Heritages' listed building website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>)

Site No. 10

SYSMR No 02222

NGR SE 39750499

Site Type Thurnscoe Hall, stable and dovecote

Site Description The house was said to be built between 1670-1701 for Thomas Shirecliffe. The walls are of ashlar sandstone under a slate roof. The symmetrical front has a double wing to the rear left and lower block in angle with main range, another lower block attached to rear left wing of 2 storeys with half basement. Main range: 2 storeys and attic, 7 bays in length. To the exterior is a moulded plinth at sill level, chamfered quoins, moulded string courses above the windows. Central Doric stone porch with plain frieze and pediment. Central Doric stone porch with plain frieze and pediment, now with glazed doors. The porch is set in front of 2 rusticated pilasters which continue to 2nd floor string linked by a broken segmental pediment enclosing a plaque with motto '*Famen Extendere Factis*' and an animal's crest of Thornaby Taylor, last lord of the manor (d.1926).

Period Post Medieval (late 17th)

Status II Listed Building, LBS No. 333663 (listed in 1963)

Source SYSMR and English Heritages' listed building website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>)

Site Nos. 11 & 12

SYSMR No 02222/02, 02222/03

NGR SE 4549705265

Site Type Stable and dovecote, Thurnscoe Hall

Site Description These date to the late C18th.early C19th. The walls are in brick in a English garden bond, the rear wall partly in stone under a slate roof. Tall square dovecote, lower stable-block attached to left. Stable-block is 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central door with round brick arch, flanking windows have no sills, cambered brick arches and remains of sashes with glazing bars. There is a central pitching hole flanked by similar blind windows. The dovecote has altered

ground floor openings, to loft an unglazed lunette with projecting sill and ashlar surround.
Period Post Medieval
Status Grade II Listed Building, LBS No. 333664 (listed in 1985)
Source SYSMR, and English Heritages' listed building website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>)

Site No. 13
SYSMR No -
NGR SE 4558306736
Site Type Quarry (no longer extant)
Site Description Linear "Sandstone Quarry" aligned east-west
Period Post Medieval
Status Non-statutory
Source 6" 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (1854)

Site No. 14
SYSMR No -
NGR SE 4565406971
Site Type Quarry (no longer extant)
Site Description Linear "Sandstone Quarry" aligned east-west
Period Post Medieval
Status Non-statutory
Source 6" 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (1854)

Site No. 15
SYSMR No (no number)
NGR SE 4570205420
Site Type Hall Farmhouse
Site Description In brick in English garden wall bond dates to the late C18th/early C19th. The roof is tiled with stone flags to the rear. There are renewed brick chimney stacks and the building is 2 storeys with attic. Panelled door to the left of centre in plain ashlar limestone surround with pulvinated frieze and cornice. Flanking 4-pane sashes with projecting stone sills and gauged-brick flat arches with limestone keystones, and three similar windows to the first floor. Cogged eaves, with stone kneelers and ashlar gable copings. To the rear is a tall stair-window and the interior features a stone staircase.
Period Post Medieval (c. 1700 AD)
Status Grade II Listed Building
Source SYSMR, and English Heritages' listed building website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>)

Site No. 16
SYSMR No 04399
NGR SE 46440545
Site Type Building (Site of)
Site Description square single celled building situated to the west of woodland.
Period Modern (early C20th)
Status Non-statutory (partially extant)
Source OS map of 1930

Site No. 17
SYSMR No -
NGR - centred on SE 45782 06367 but extending to the north, west and east (Fig. 10).
Site Type Cropmark - Ridge & Furrow
Site Description An extensive area to the north of the PDA consisting of SW to NE orientated furrow marks bisected by enclosure period boundaries (C18th).
Period Medieval?/Post Medieval
Status Non-statutory
Source National Monument Record Centre (English Heritage) Aerial Photograph (Ref. OS/87138, Cam. Pos. V, Frames 005 & 006, 09/9/1987)

Site No. 18
SYSMR No -
NGR - centred on SE 4596006025
Site Type Cropmark - Ridge & Furrow
Site Description A small area of furrow marks with a relict headland orientated north-west to southeast.
Period Medieval?/Post Medieval
Status Non-statutory
Source National Monument Record Centre (English Heritage) Aerial Photograph (Ref. MAL/79029, Cam. Pos. V, Frame 164, 27/7/1979).

Site No. 19
SYSMR No -
NGR - centred on SE 4601006299
Site Type Cropmark
Site Description 'L' shaped feature only evident in the 1968 series of Aerial Photographs. It reflects the adjacent modern field boundaries, therefore is probably of low archaeological potential.
Period Post Medieval/Modern
Status Non-statutory
Source National Monument Record Centre (English Heritage) Aerial Photograph (Ref. MAL/68064, Cam. Po. V Frame 071, 19/09/1968)

Site No. 20
SYSMR No 00592
NGR SE 4607
Site Type Stone Artefact
Site Description A large stone implement from Frickley was reported by G D Lewis. It had a cushion type hammer head of subgreywache with an hourglass perforation
Period Prehistoric
Status Non-statutory (extant)
Source SYAS and the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 41 1965. 338

Site No. 21 & 22
SYSMR No -
NGR SE 457304807 to 4616707330
Site Type Railways
Site Description Site 21 was by 1890 the 'Swinton and Nottingley Joint Line of the Midland and North Eastern Railway and was built between 1854 and 1890. At the point the site crossed the PDA there is a single span bridge with coursed sandstone

abutments and blue brick railway facing elevations. The superstructure is of cast iron and the parapet walls have been replaced in modern brickwork. Site 22 was the Wath branch line and is no longer extant.

Period Post Medieval (C19th)
 Status Non-statutory (extant)
 Source 2nd Ed. 6"OS map 1890

Site No. 23
 SYSMR No -
 NGR SE 462065
 Site Type Find spot
 Site Description Flint scraper with retouched edge
 Period Early Prehistoric
 Status Non-statutory
 Source Doncaster Museum (find reported by E Kilner of Thurnscoe 1988).

Site No. 24
 SYSMR No -
 NGR SE 462065
 Site Type Find spot - axe
 Site Description Greenstone axe, possibly of Cumbria origin (Langdale:Type VI)
 Period Neolithic
 Status Non-statutory
 Source Doncaster Museum (find reported by E Kilner of Thurnscoe 1988).

Site No. 25
 SYSMR No -
 NGR SE 462065
 Site Type Find spot - flint
 Site Description Flint scraper
 Period Neolithic
 Status Non-statutory
 Source Doncaster Museum (find reported by E Kilner of Thurnscoe 1988).

Site No. 26
 SYSMR No -
 NGR SE 463006240
 Site Type High Grange Farmstead (no longer extant)
 Site Description Situated 0.8km ENE of Low Grange Farmhouse (Site 1) the farmstead was characterised by an 'U' shaped farm buildings (NE, NW and SW facing ranges) open to SE with a detached farmhouse again to the SE.
 Period Post Medieval
 Status Non-statutory (demolished)
 Source 6" 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (1854)

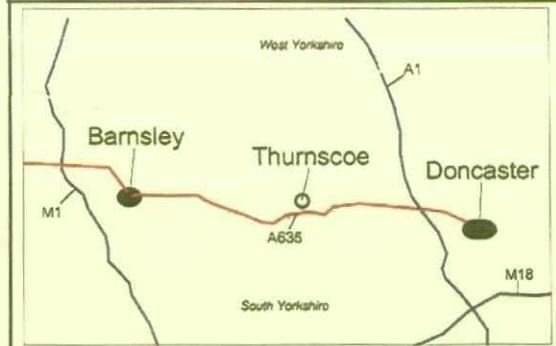
Site No. 27
 SYSMR No 04399
 NGR SE 46440545
 Site Type Colliery
 Site Description Hickleton Main Colliery Office this incorporated an earlier pair of semi-detached cottages which date to the mid to late C19th and pre-date the colliery.





In the 1890s the colliery company built a single storeyed office range adjoining the south elevation of the cottages and is of brick with a chamfered blue brick course. Before 1904 the office accommodation was trebled in size. Hickleton Main Colliery was merged with Goldthorpe colliery in 1986, Hickleton was wound down and many buildings were demolished or found alternative uses.

Period
Status
Source

Post Medieval (Mid to Late C19th)
Non-statutory (partially extant)
SYAS

Archaeological Assessment of land at Thurnscoe



-  Study Area
-  PDA boundary
-  Sites 1-27 of cultural heritage significance, statutory listed buildings are denoted in yellow
-  }

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copy right.
CS Archaeology. Licence Number 1000045302.

not to scale

**Figure 1: The Study Area,
with Sites of Archaeological
Significance**

CS Archaeology June 2006

