



## Heritage Assessment

### Pitt Street Outline Planning Application

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Land at Low Valley Farm, Pitt Street, Barnsley, S73 9PY

**Hartwood Estates**

CRM.1122.003.PL.R.001



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## Heritage Assessment

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|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
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| For:      | Hartwood Estates                        |
| Status:   | Final                                   |
| Date:     | July 2019                               |
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## Drawings

| Drawings              | Title                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| CRM.1122.003.PL.D.001 | Site Location Plan            |
| CRM.1122.003.PL.D.002 | Redline Boundary              |
| CRM.1122.003.H.D.001  | Cultural Heritage Assets Plan |

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The author of this report, Blaise Vyner, is a professional archaeologist with 40 years' experience. A former County Archaeologist, he has been a practising archaeological consultant for the past 22 years and has considerable experience in assessing impacts on archaeological features, historic buildings and historic landscapes, having been a consultant on a number of major road schemes. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he is widely published on sites, monuments and historic landscapes.

### 1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The aims of this assessment were to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment and a Statement of Significance in accordance with the requirements of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in respect of a development proposal Darfield, near Barnsley in South Yorkshire (post code S73 9PY; NGR SE 405 041). The key tasks were to:
- Determine the presence and significance of Cultural Heritage features that may be affected by the proposed development;
  - Identify potential impacts upon Cultural Heritage features and their settings;
  - Suggest mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research;
  - Prepare a summary Heritage Assessment;
  - Prepare a summary Statement of Significance.
- 1.2.2 Within this context the Cultural Heritage Resource comprises designated and undesignated archaeological sites (upstanding and buried), historic buildings and structures and historic landscape features including parks and gardens and their settings. The assessment has been undertaken with reference to Historic England's Managing Significance: Decision Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (2015) and Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: Settings and Views of Heritage Assets (2017), and in the light of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service HER information.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY AND LEGISLATION

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### 2.1 Assessment methodology

2.1.1 The Information on designated and undesignated Cultural Heritage assets within a 0.5 km radius of the site has been obtained from various sources including:

- South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record
- Historic England's List of Heritage Assets
- DEFRA's Magic map-based website
- Google Earth photographs from the period 1999 - 2017
- OS 1:10,560 (later 1:10,000) and 1:2,500 maps from 1867 to 1991 and recent

### 2.2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

#### **International**

2.2.1 There is no international heritage-related legislation which is relevant to this application.

#### **National**

#### **Revised National Planning Policy Framework: 2019**

2.2.2 Chapter 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

2.2.3 Proposals affecting heritage assets

2.2.4 *189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

2.2.5 *190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

2.2.6 *192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness*

2.2.7 Considering potential impacts

2.2.8 *193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the*

*more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*

- 2.2.9 194. *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
- 2.2.10 197: *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*
- 2.2.11 199. *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

### **Local**

#### **Barnsley Local Plan: Adopted January 2019**

#### **Policy HE1: The Historic Environment**

- 2.2.12 *We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk. This will be achieved by:*
- a. *Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.*

*These elements and assets include:*

- *The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.*
- *Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.*
- *A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.*
- *The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.*
- *18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.*
- *The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.*
- *Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.*

- *Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures.*
  - *The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).*
  - *Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.*
  - *The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.*
- b. *By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.*
- c. *By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*
- d. *By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is 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, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*
- e. *By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm. f.*
- f. *By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.*

#### **Policy HE2: Heritage Statements and general application procedures**

- 2.2.13 *Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.*

- *This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.*
- *For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*

**Policy HE3: Developments affecting Historic Buildings**

2.2.14 *Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:*

- *Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building;*
- *Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.*

**Policy HE4: Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes**

2.2.15 *Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting and the heritage significance of a Registered Park and Garden will be expected to:*

- *Respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms, massing, architectural detail and materials that contribute to the special interest of an area;*
- *Respect important views either within the area or views that contribute to the setting of the area;*
- *Take account of and respect important landscape elements including topographic features or trees that contribute to the significance of the area where harm might prejudice future restoration.*

**Policy HE5: The Demolition of Historic Buildings**

2.2.16 *The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless:*

- *The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available.*
- *It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of the asset.*
- *Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset.*

2.2.17 *Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.*

**Policy HE6 Archaeology**

2.2.18 *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) that must include the following:*

- *Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;*
- *An assessment of the significance of the remains; and*
- *Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*

2.2.19 *Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:*

- *Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;*
- *Analysis of the information gathered;*
- *Interpretation of the results gained;*
- *Public dissemination of the results; and*
- *Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.*

## 3.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

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### 3.1 Map regression

- 3.1.1 A search of Ordnance Survey maps has shown that the area of the proposed development has retained a greenfield character from the mid-19th century to the present day - although there has been progressive encroachment by urban and industrial development in the surrounding enclosed fields over the past 170 years. The 1850 OS 6-inch map shows the site set within a landscape of enclosed fields with Nether Woodhall Lane running alongside the field to the south, Low Lathes Farm to the north-west, Green House to the north and Nether Woodhall and its gardens to the west. The site of a moat is depicted within the north-west corner of the grounds, with a corn mill at the eastern edge.
- 3.1.2 Darfield remained an insignificant agricultural village until 1862 when two mining companies sank shafts, Darfield Main colliery and Mitchell's Main. The population of the village quickly increased, and it became a labour pool for the surrounding coalmines: by 1901, over 4,000 people lived there compared to just 600 inhabitants in 1851.
- 3.1.3 The growth of industrial and social development in the area is depicted on the 2nd edition 6 inch map of 1890. Darfield Main Colliery and railway sidings and the South Yorkshire Sanitary Tube Works had been constructed to the east of Netherwood Hall. At Low Valley, to the south-east of the site, and Snape Hill to the east, areas of housing - probably for the miners and their families - were built. The estate at Low Hill boasted two Methodist Chapels and two schools, one of which was constructed close to the south-east corner of the site. To the north, Green House has been demolished and Upperwood Hall and its grounds are established.
- 3.1.4 By 1904 the 6-inch map showed housing constructed alongside the road in the field immediately to the east of the site. Sub-divisions in this field are depicted as allotments on the later 6-inch map of 1929. By 1929 the area immediately to the south of the site appears to be largely taken by the mine workings and a small structure has been built in the south-east corner of the field of the proposal. Further housing is shown alongside Pitt Lane (the former Nether Wood Hall Lane). By 1948 the 6-inch map showed the field boundary to the west of the site has been removed, but it had been re-instated on the 1982 OS 1:10,000 map. Also, by 1982, a large housing estate was established immediately to the north of the site. The current landscape is characterised by urbanisation to the north, east and south of the proposal site, with a more open aspect to the west. The former colliery site is now occupied by a school and the spoil tips have been landscaped.
- 3.1.5 Recent archaeological work in the area has focused on the industrial development of Darfield. In 2010 archaeological excavation and a watching brief was undertaken within the bounds of the former Darfield Main Colliery on Pitt Street (Antoni 2010). The archaeological works were undertaken in conjunction with groundworks: part of a brick-built coking oven was exposed. At some point after its last firing the above ground elements of the plant were completely removed and the area levelled with mine waste and demolition materials. Archaeological recording of a bridge on the site of the former Darfield Main Colliery identified three phases, an original arched stone structure of probable 18th- or early 19th-century date had a brick parapet added in the 20th century, with mid- late 20th century replacement of deck and parapets.

### 3.2 The present condition of the site

- 3.2.1 Formerly the subject of mixed agriculture, the arable element suggested by the slightly sinuous reversed-S shape of the western boundary of the proposal, the area has been pasture for at least the past 30 years.

### **3.3 Land-use history and archaeology within the Study Area**

- 3.3.1 In archaeological terms Darfield lies in an area which is little-known. This is in large part due to agricultural attrition combined with later urban and industrial development which together have conspired to mask any evidence for early activity and to limit antiquarian interest. 'These Coal Measures have the fewest surviving prehistoric field monuments and excavated Neolithic and Bronze Age sites of any landscape region in Yorkshire' (Manby et al. 2003, 98). This is confirmed by the lack of entries relating to prehistory in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, an absence which extends beyond the Study Area (Appendix 1). It can be assumed that the area was attractive to early nomadic hunters and gatherers as well as to early settlers, although the evidence remains hard to seek. An outline presented some 30 years ago (Buckland 1986) is now augmented by information from more recent excavations. Although ritual monuments have yet to be found, excavations have recovered sherds of Later Neolithic Grooved Ware from a pit at Rossington, some 30 km to the south-south-east of Darfield, confirming settlement in the area in the early third millennium BC (Vyner 2013).
- 3.3.2 Subsequent activity at Rossington included the construction of, probably, two round barrows, one of which contained the remains of two Early Bronze Age cremation urns of around 1800 BC (Vyner 2013). To these may be added three recently excavated Early Bronze Age cremation urns from Mexborough, some 16 km to the south (Vyner 2012).
- 3.3.3 The Rossington excavations also produced a small assemblage of probable Iron Age pottery, while recent excavations at Halfway, Sheffield, have produced native Iron Age-style pottery of probable Roman date (Vyner 2018). Pottery of this period is not common in South Yorkshire, for the reasons outlined above, but is much more commonly present in West Yorkshire, where there has been more recent archaeological excavation and where settlement of this period is evidenced by extensive cropmarks. The cropmarks extend southwards into South Yorkshire, confirming increasingly intensive settlement and agriculture during the Iron Age and into the Roman period (Roberts and Berg, 2010, fig. 26).
- 3.3.4 Darfield lies between the Roman forts at Rossington and Templeborough, both probably occupied from the mid-first century AD (Buckland 1986, 6). Once the forts had been established the local population is unlikely to have been significantly impacted beyond the imposition of taxes in kind or money. Many Iron Age farmsteads and settlements would have continued, adapting to Roman ways which included the new markets of towns and vici - fort settlements. There is little evidence for settlement of this period around Darfield, although the presence of three Roman coin hoards of third century date within the Study Area is a clear indication of prosperous settlement in the vicinity. Just as clear, in that the hoards survived, is the implication that the depositors had not been able to retrieve their wealth.

## 4.0 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

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### 4.1 Impacts of the development on designated cultural heritage assets

- 4.1.1 The proposal comprises the development of circa 107 houses.
- 4.1.2 There are no designated assets within the area of the proposed development.
- 4.1.3 The Conservation Areas of Darfield lie over 1 km to the east of the proposal site. It is considered that impacts of the proposal on the Conservation Areas would be Neutral.

### 4.2 Impacts of the proposed development on Undesignated Cultural Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 There are no non-designated assets present within the area of the proposed development.

### 4.3 Statement of heritage significance of the site

- 4.3.1 There is no current evidence to suggest that the location has any heritage significance.

### 4.4 Suggested mitigation strategy

#### *Archaeology*

- 4.4.1 It is likely that the proposal area has been the location of agriculture since at least the Iron Age, while the nearby Roman coin hoards testify to a prosperous local population. While erosion of any below-ground archaeological evidence may have taken place, the survival of evidence cannot be discounted. Geophysical survey of the proposed development area may be considered appropriate as initial mitigation.

#### *Visual impacts on designated buildings and their settings*

- 4.4.2 It is not considered that there would be impacts from the proposed development on local Conservation Areas.

## 5.0 REFERENCES

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Antoni, B. 2010 *Darfield Main Colliery, Pitt Street, Darfield, South Yorkshire*, Excavation Report, ArchHeritage Report /91

Buckland, P.C. 1986 *Roman South Yorkshire: A Source Book*, Sheffield: University of Sheffield

Johnson, M. 2010 *Bridge Recording, Darfield Colliery, South Yorkshire*, Building Recording Report ArchHeritage Report 2010/91b

Manby, T.G., King, A., and Vyner, B.E. 2003 The Neolithic and Bronze Ages: a time of early agriculture, in Manby, T.G., Moorhouse, S., and Ottaway, P. (eds) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: An Assessment at the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Leeds: Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper, 3, 35-116

Roberts, I, and Berg, D. 2010 *Understanding the Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone*, Leeds: Archaeological Services WYAS

Vyner, BE 2012 *Report on pottery from Pastures Road, Mexborough, South Yorks*, unpublished report for Archaeological Services West Yorkshire

Vyner, BE 2013 *Pottery from Rossington, South Yorkshire*, unpublished report for Archaeological Services West Yorkshire

Vyner, B.E. 2018 *Report on pottery from Deepwell Mews, Halfway, Sheffield*, unpublished report for Archaeological Services West Yorkshire

## 6.0 APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM RADIUS

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List of Cultural Heritage assets within the study area (1 km radius of the proposed development)

Taken from the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record and Historic England's List of Heritage Assets. The HER number is followed by a brief description, and potential date. No additional features have been noted through cartographic or air photographic review.

### CONSERVATION AREAS

Darfield

### SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

NONE

### REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

NONE

### LISTED BUILDINGS

Grade I

NONE

Grade II\*

NONE

Grade II

NONE

### PREHISTORIC

NONE

### ROMAN

00595/01 - MSY9420 SE 41 04, large coin hoard, possibly Roman, found in the late 17th century

00597/01 - MSY9422 SE 4095 0464, Roman coin hoard, late 3rd century

00599/01 - MSY9423 SE 4100 0470, Roman silver coin hoard contained in indented beaker

### MEDIEVAL

00351/01 - MSY4013 SE 3980 0400, Medieval hall and moat site at Netherwood Hall, Wombwell

04680 - MSY12215 SE 4003 0490, Medieval to Post-Medieval period boundary fence posts near Low Laithes Farm, Wombwell, possibly associated with the boundary for Monk Bretton Priory.

### POST-MEDIEVAL

05456 - MSY13026 SE 4005 039, brick-lined coking ovens associated with the former Darfield Main Colliery, late 19th century

|         |                                                                                                         |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ESY1240 | SE 4017 0394, trial trenching at Darfield Main Colliery recorded 19th century brick-built coking ovens. |
| ESY1339 | SE 3999 0385, recording of a bridge at Darfield Colliery site, late 18th/early 19th century             |

## 7.0 APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

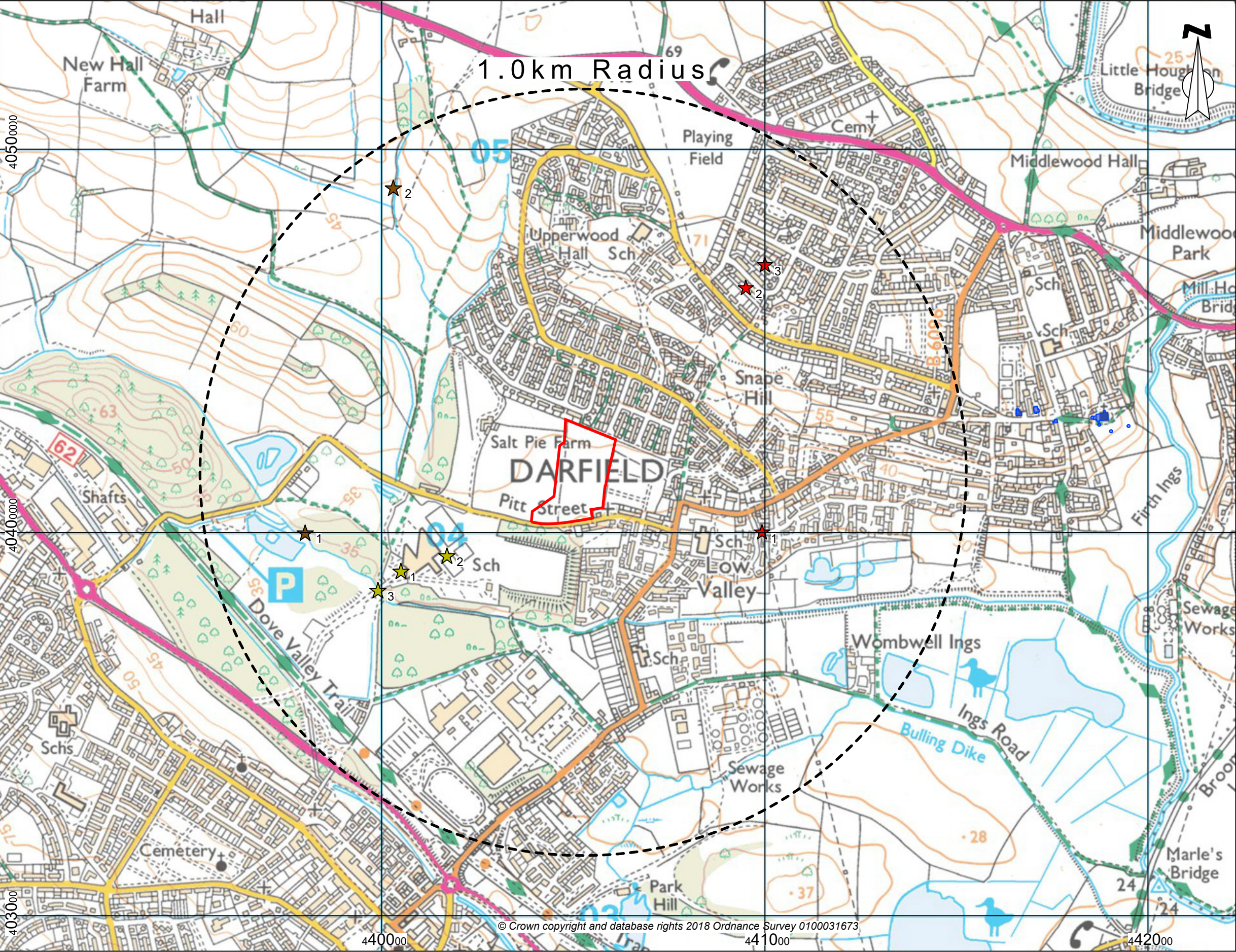
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### **(Grid references are central points)**

- HSY7131 SE 4334 0252, enclosed land, area covering parts of Bolton Ings, Billingley Ings, Wombwell Ings and Darfield Ings. Much of the land is now under redevelopment as a bird reserve
- HSY7164 SE 4131 0286, enclosed land, former strip fields east of Wombwell, Darfield, but former mineral railways and modern roads have disturbed the field pattern. There are surviving earthworks of prehistoric/ Roman field systems
- HSY7180 SE 3961 0476, enclosed land, assarts, area of irregular fields on the boundary between the historic townships of Wombwell and Darfield.
- HSY7181 SE 4036 0466, Upperwood Road, housing estate built on an area of irregular enclosures that were probably assarted from ancient woodland.
- HSY7185 SE 4102 0349, Wombwell Sewage Works, built on land marked as town lands.
- HSY7186 SE 4041 0353, Industrial Park built on former speedway stadium.
- HSY7187 SE 4018 0353, Industrial Park, built on an area of regular enclosure.
- HSY7188 SE 3984 0369, former colliery workings, Darfield.
- HSY7189 SE 4030 0390, former Sanitary Tube works, now part of Netherwood Country Park. There is no legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures.
- HSY7190 SE 4015 0413, former Darfield Main Colliery, worked between 1858 and 1989. There is no legibility of the mine or the former enclosures that covered the area before the 19th century. Currently ornamental parkland and recreational use.
- HSY7191 SE 3960 0442, spoil heaps, area now largely back in agricultural use.
- HSY7192 SE 3922 0432, plantation woodland on Mitchell Main spoil heap.
- HSY7193 SE 3970 0384, public park and recreation ground between the re-used colliery landscapes of Mitchell Main and Darfield Main Collieries.
- HSY7194 SE 3983 0405, part of Netherwood Country Park, formerly the site of Netherwood Hall.
- HSY7199 SE 4011 0337, sports ground, go-cart track and recreation ground on land that was probably part of the burgage plots of the linear Medieval settlement at Wombwell.
- HSY7200 SE 4079 0347, council depot. From 1893 this area contained two rows of terraced houses.
- HSY7201 SE 4069 0345, playing field on site of former enclosed town fields. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosures.
- HSY7202 SE 4057 0335, modern housing estate built on area of regular enclosure that may have been part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award.
- HSY7212 SE 4079 0305, brickworks and clay pit, worked from the late 19th century to the 1960s.
- HSY7213 SE 4040 0316, area of surveyed enclosure that was probably part of the 1767 parliamentary award.
- HSY7219 SE 4008 0322, Dearne and Dove glass works on land that would have been within the Medieval crofts associated with the linear settlement of Wombwell.
- HSY7223 SE 4032 032, Station Road and Edward Street, predominantly an area of terraced housing built up around Wombwell Station.
- HSY7224 SE 4046 0318, Edward Street, a housed area built on area of regular enclosure that may have been part of the 1767 Wombwell parliamentary award.

- HSY7225 SE 3991 0350, terraced housing built at the edge of the former railway.
- HSY7228 SE 4105 0490, planned estate (social housing) first shown on 1967 maps built on part of the former town field.
- HSY7229 SE 4131 0488, planned estate (social housing) built on the former Highfield Farm.
- HSY7230 SE 4052 0580, agglomerated field, probably part of the Medieval town fields around Darfield.
- HSY7236 SE 4115 0400, private housing estate built on an area of former allotment gardens
- HSY7237 SE 4091 0420, planned estate (social housing) built on an area of enclosed town field.
- HSY7238 SE 4044 0424, enclosed land, remnant of open fields on the west edge of Darfield.
- HSY7239 SE 4083 0400, school and grounds first mapped in 1930, some of the buildings have since been demolished.
- HSY7240 SE 4070 0395, modern housing and pubs built over terrace houses that were probably built for the workforce at the nearby Darfield Main Colliery.
- HSY7241 SE 4065 0396, industrial scrap yard and other small works built over terrace houses that were probably built for the workforce at the nearby Darfield Main Colliery.
- HSY7242 SE 4065 0410, terrace housing built on part of the Darfield town field that was later enclosed in strips.
- HSY7243 SE 4064 0365, terraced housing built on part of Darfield Ings.
- HSY7244 SE 4069 0367, school built on part of Darfield Ings.
- HSY7245 SE 4056 0385, small industrial estate and scrap yard built on area of former strip fields enclosed from the open town field of Darfield.
- HSY7246 SE 4124 0362, Romany or other traveller community site caravan park on part of Wombwell Ings.
- HSY7247 SE 4129 0465, planned estate (social housing) built in a geometric pattern over the piecemeal enclosure of the former town field.
- HSY7250 SE 4064 0475, school associated with the surrounding housing estate, built on an area of irregular enclosures that were probably assarted from ancient woodland.
- HSY725, SE 4085 0445, recreation ground associated with the surrounding large social housing estates, built on an area of irregular enclosures probably assarted from ancient woodland.
- HSY7252 SE 4155 0445, school built in the late 1930s, built on an area of allotments gardens which originated in the early 19th century. Prior to this the land was part of the Medieval open field.
- HSY7253 SE 4147 0428, early 20<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing.
- HSY7254 SE 4113 0440, small area of private housing built on part of the open field, formerly enclosed in strips. There is no legibility of this landscape.
- HSY7255 SE 4133 0424, allotments in area of cleared 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace housing.

- HSY7256 SE 4123 0418, private housing estate built on an area of former terrace housing cleared in the late 20th century. This land was previously part of the Darfield town field and had been enclosed in strips.
- HSY7257 SE 4118 0416, terraced housing, late 19th century.
- HSY7258 SE 4147 0424, terraced housing built for the expanding miners population in Darfield.
- HSY7262 SE 4138 0466, nursing home/almshouse built on an area of semi-detached housing that was built on part of the enclosed town field. There is no legibility of the previous landscape.
- HSY7263 SE 4120 0458, planned estate (social housing), infilling between earlier housing. Built on part of the former town field. There is no legibility of the enclosures.
- HSY7269 SE 4049 0472, Hall, now subdivided into flats, originally on land was probably assarted from woodland.
- HSY7270 SE 4103 0455, planned estate (social housing) built on the site of Upperwood Hall.



Key

- Conservation Area
- Roman Sites
  - 1. Coin hoard, ?Roman
  - 2. Coin hoard
  - 3. Coin hoard
- Medieval Sites
  - 1. Hall and moat (site of)
  - 2. Boundary fence-posts
- Post-Medieval
  - 1. Coking ovens (19th century)
  - 2. Coking ovens (19th century, found by trial trenching)
  - 3. Bridge (late 18th/early 19th century)



Samuel House, 5 Fox Valley Way, Stocksbridge, Sheffield, S36 2AA

|             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| SCALE       | PROJECT NO.          |
| 1:10,000@A3 | CRM.1122.003.H.D.001 |
| DATE        | DRAWING NO.          |
| Feb 2019    | CRM.1122.003         |
| DRAWN       | CHECKED              |
| NP          | BV                   |

|                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|
| PROJECT                                        |
| Pitt Street Outline Planning Application       |
| DRAWING TITLE                                  |
| Cultural Heritage and Archeological Sites Plan |
| CLIENT                                         |
| Hartwood Estates                               |



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