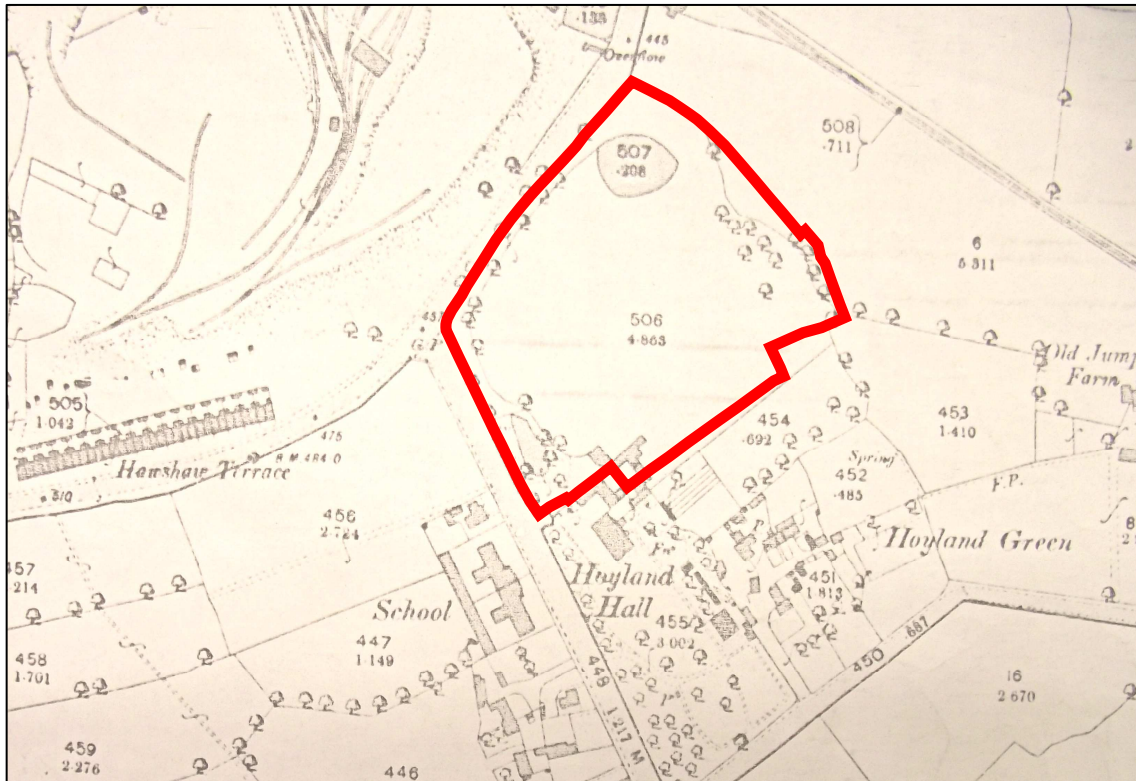


ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
LAND OFF MARKET STREET, HOYLAND, BARNSELY,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Planning Application: 2011/0390
NGR: SE 3707 0119
AAL Site Code: HOMS 11



Report prepared for Mascot Management
on behalf of Litton Properties

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number 2011029

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Summary

- A desk-based assessment was carried out for Mascot Management on behalf of Litton Properties, in order to determine the archaeological potential of a site off Market Street in Hoyland, in advance of the determination of a planning application for a retail foodstore.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources including a search of the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, Barnsley Local Studies Library and Barnsley Archives.
- The earliest activity recorded in the study area was represented by small quantities of Mesolithic to Neolithic flints found at Roebuck Hill. The same site produced evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and agriculture. Further evidence of this date was recorded to the north, outside the study area.
- There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the study area, and in the medieval period the site and its surroundings are likely to have been either heavily wooded or agricultural land.
- Coal mining developed in the region during the 17th century, and nail making was another important local industry, although the current site bears no evidence for these trades. It may have been used as private parkland associated with the adjacent Hoyland Hall in the 19th century. In the later 20th century, a series of terraces were formed across the site, for the use of the area as playing fields and subsequently for the Market Street Primary School, which has since been demolished.
- Overall, the development area has a **negligible** archaeological potential of **local** significance. There is likely to have been significant truncation of any archaeological deposits as a result of the recent landscaping of the development area.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Mascot Management, on behalf of their client Litton Properties, to undertake a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of land off Market Street in Hoyland, Barnsley, in advance of the determination of a planning application for the construction of a new retail foodstore.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national and local guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008).

2.0 Planning Background

- 2.1 A planning application has been submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for '*Erection of a retail foodstore and associated access, servicing and car parking with landscaping*' (Planning Application Reference 2011/0930). The archaeological desk-based assessment has been requested by the planning authority in order to provide detailed information that will allow them to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.
- 2.2 The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), which superseded Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (PPG 16) (Department of the Environment) in 2010.
- 2.3 PPS5 HE 6.1 states that '*Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset... As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment...*'.

3.0 Site Location and Description

- 3.1 Hoyland is situated approximately 6km south-south-east of central Barnsley and 13.5km north-north-east of central Sheffield, in the administrative district of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough. The proposed development area is on the northern edge of the town, to the south of Wombwell Road and to the west of Market Street. It is centred on NGR SE 3707 0119, and was formerly occupied by a school.
- 3.2 The local geology consists of a bedrock geology of Pennine Middle Coal Measures, with no superficial geology recorded (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>). The site is situated at approximately 130m above Ordnance Datum.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SYSMR) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource, held at the Sheffield City Council Offices was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site. This research included data from the Historic Environment Characterisation Project for South Yorkshire (hereafter HEC).
- Barnsley Archives – Enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Barnsley Local Studies Library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Aerial Photographs – A search of the aerial photographic database held at the National Monuments Record in Swindon was undertaken, in order to detect the presence of buried archaeological features indicated by cropmarks and soilmarks.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the SYSMR search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- A site visit was carried out on Monday 9th May 2011 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figure 3)

- 5.1 There is a single site producing evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in the study area. Archaeological investigations at Roebuck Hill, Jump, just under a kilometre to the east-north-east identified predominantly late Iron Age and Romano-British activity. The earliest phase of activity on the site however was represented by a number of natural hollows containing occasional flints of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date (Figure 3: Site 1, NAA 2008).
- 5.2 Beyond the study area a scatter of possible Mesolithic flints are recorded as being recovered c.1.4km to the north-north-west (SYSMR Reference 00590/01), whilst approximately 1.7km to the north in Wombwell Wood, a circular hengiform earthwork with a ditch flanked by an inner and outer bank is suggestive of Neolithic activity (SYSMR Reference 02849/01). The earthwork is protected by Scheduled Monument status (Scheduled Monument Reference 1196a).

- 5.3 Further prehistoric material, comprising two Neolithic flints were recovered from test-pitting c.1.5km to the north-north-west (Wheelhouse 2001) and a single Neolithic pit was excavated during trial trenching in an area of Roman enclosures nearby (Mudd and Webster 2001).
- 5.4 The archaeological investigations at Roebuck Hill, Jump (Figure 3: Site 1), also identified evidence for settlement and agriculture of later prehistoric to Romano-British date. An unenclosed Iron Age roundhouse appears to have been replaced in the late pre-Roman Iron Age by an enclosed settlement including one possible rectangular structure. The settlement was overlain in the Roman period by a series of linear trackways and ditches (GA 2004 and NAA 2006, 2007 and 2008).
- 5.5 Further Romano-British settlement and agriculture has been exposed at Woodhead opencast site, c.1.5km north of the site. Geophysical survey identified a 'ladder settlement' with potential internal pits and hearths (Webb 2001). Subsequent trial trenching recovered low densities of pottery of 1st to 4th century date from the excavated features (Mudd and Webster 2001). These enclosures may be associated with a dispersed settlement indicated by the earthwork remains of trackways and enclosures identified in dense overgrowth in Wombwell Wood, further to the north (SYSMR Reference 01235/01), with yet further similar earthworks defining a series of enclosures at the south-east edge of Wombwell Wood (SYSMR Reference 01236/01).
- 5.6 Geophysical survey at Woodhead opencast mine also identified two circular enclosures considered to be of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date on the basis of their morphology, as well as a number of other linear anomalies and pit-like features (Masters 2001). Trial trenching of the enclosures recovered only a single Neolithic flint (Lloyd and Morris 2002). A subsequent excavation identified internal pits and postholes within the westernmost enclosure, with part of an Iron Age beehive quern found within one of these pits. Small quantities of Roman pottery was recovered from the other enclosure, but was unfortunately stolen in transit to the specialist, so no closer dating was possible (Jones 2003).
- 5.7 There is no direct physical evidence for archaeological activity in the study area during the Anglo-Saxon period. The place name Hoyland is of Old English origin however, meaning 'land on a hill or spur' (<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/~aezins//index.php>), which indicates some form of settlement activity in the wider landscape during the Anglo-Saxon period. At this time, Hoyland formed part of the lands of the Anglo-Saxon lordship of Conisborough (Hey 1979).
- 5.8 Hoyland also appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as '*Hoiland*', and was under the ownership of Roger de Bully and William de Warenne (Williams and Martin 2002). Both estates are recorded as consisting entirely of woodland pasture at the time, with four sokemen in the estate of William de Warenne. The land of Roger de Bully is recorded as waste, with no villagers listed (*ibid.*). This suggests that a heavily wooded landscape persisted into the medieval period, with a low population in the parish at this time, perhaps as a result of the 'Harrying of the North'; the systematic and brutal destruction of opposition to Norman rule in the north of England following the Conquest.
- 5.9 There is a single SYSMR entry of medieval date in the study area, relating to a timber framed farm building demolished in 1966, which was located c.500m to the south of the site (Figure 3: Site 2). Another three bay timber framed barn that is clad in stone, located at Bark House, c.300m to the south of the site, is recorded as being of medieval to post-medieval date (Figure 3: Site 3).
- 5.10 Clearance of woodland pasture may have occurred during the medieval period, as several archaeological interventions nearby have recorded ridge and furrow earthworks, indicative of medieval and later arable agriculture. For example, seven evaluation trenches excavated off Market Street c.300m to the south-south-east, recorded only ploughed-out ridge and furrow, and the foundations of an 18th century stone wall (AOC 2000). Geophysical survey and evaluation

undertaken in advance of the construction of the Dearne Towns Link Road, c.600m to the north-west also recorded evidence for possible medieval ridge and furrow, as well as a number of undated linear features (Figure 3: Site 10, Webb 1996 and 1997).

- 5.11 The Historic Environment Characterisation Data interprets Hoyland as a planned medieval settlement based around a linear green broadly following the existing line of Market Street and centred c.300m to the south of the current site, with large open fields beyond (HEC Reference HSY 8026). It was likely to have been a largely agricultural settlement, although there is documentary evidence that refers to a fulling mill, indicative of cloth making, in the parish before 1290. The 1379 Poll Tax return records 58 people in the village, with listed professions including two smiths, two weavers, a tailor and a mercer (a merchant who deals in textiles) (Clayton 1973).
- 5.12 The introduction of new blast furnace technologies combined with the availability of ironstone and coal in the region, saw the development of the metal trades from the later 16th century. Nail making became an important industry in Hoyland and the surrounding villages, often carried out part-time by farmers (Hey 1979). Coal mining also developed in the region during the 17th century, with the first mention of a collier in Hoyland recorded in a will of 1609 (Clayton 1973). By the time of the 1672 Hearth Tax returns 55 houses are listed in Hoyland (*ibid.*), signifying a substantial rise in population from the medieval period.
- 5.13 There are five SYSMR entries of post-medieval date in the study area. 850m west of the site is Upper Hoyland Hall, originally a 16th century timber framed hall although much altered and amended over the following years, and formerly home to the landed gentry of the Townend family (Figure 3: Site 4). Approximately 350m to the north-north-east of the site is Woodhouse Farm, a 16th/17th century stone farmhouse (Figure 3: Site 5). 700m to the west-south-west is Hoyland Lowe Stand, a two storey stone tower built as a folly for the 1st Marquis of Rockingham around 1750 (Figure 3: Site 6). 800m north of the site, Wood Head Farmhouse is an 18th century Grade II Listed dressed sandstone house with slate roof (Figure 3: Site 7).
- 5.14 The final entry of post-medieval date refers to four probable lime kilns exposed during archaeological monitoring of the proposed Dearne Towns Link Road. Pottery of 17th century date was recovered in association with one of the kilns (Figure 3: Site 8 and Brown 1997).
- 5.15 Enclosure of the medieval open fields by Act of Parliament in 1799 allowed significant areas of previously common land to become available for exploitation for mineral resources, and the following period witnessed further expansion of the industry and corresponding population growth. In the mid 19th century the parish of Upper and Lower Hoyland had a population of 2,597, and nail making continued to be an important local industry, along with the coal and iron industries (Smith 1848). The settlement of Jump, to the east of Hoyland, was also developed during the mid 19th century to house the workers for these expanding industries, and had a population of 1,000 recorded in the 1861 census (HEC References HSY 7076 – 7079). The population of the parish had risen to 12,464 by 1901 (Clayton 1973).

6.0 Cartographic Information (Figures 4 – 7)

- 6.1 The Sheffield Archives was closed during the preparation of this document, and as such it was not possible to consult a number of historic maps for the area such as Jeffreys 1775 map, or the 1799 Enclosure Map for the area. Barnsley Archives hold a copy of the Enclosure award, but without the accompanying map. The earliest map consulted was therefore the Tithe Map of 1842 (Figure 4). The map shows an agricultural landscape of enclosed fields, reflecting the result of the earlier Parliamentary Enclosure. The proposed development area at this time forms part of a large sub-rectangular field surrounded by woodland, and possibly representing land associated

with the adjacent Hoyland Hall at the south-west corner of the site. A dotted line to the east of the site shows the proposed route of a railway line serving the local villages.

- 6.2 The 1855 6' scale Ordnance Survey map shows little change to the layout of the site or its environs, and is not reproduced here. The current development area is annotated on the map as Hoyland Green. To the east, the railway line has been completed.
- 6.3 On the 1892 25' scale Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5), the site is still surrounded by woodland and is largely unoccupied by buildings, although some structures associated with Hoyland Hall encroach into the southern part of the site. A large sub-circular pond is shown towards the north end of the site, with another pond in woodland to the south, adjacent to Hoyland Hall. Hoyland Green is now indicated as a group of houses east of Hoyland Hall.
- 6.4 Immediately to the north of the site the map shows the railway sidings serving Silkstone Colliery, opened in 1876 (HEC Reference HSY 6986). There has been some development of housing nearby as well, along Market Street to the south and Wombwell Road to the west.
- 6.5 The 1905 Ordnance Survey map shows little change to the area, other than small amounts of additional housing. By the time of the 1938 map there has been significant expansion of the urban area of Hoyland however (Figure 6), mainly in an area of terraced housing extending westwards from Market Street along the line of newly laid out roads; Clark Street, Coronation Road and Royston Hill.
- 6.6 Within the site, filter beds are shown connected to a watercourse running along the eastern site boundary, which are probably associated with the filtration of waste materials from Silkstone Colliery to the north.
- 6.7 The 1966 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows a much greater density of housing around the site with new estates to the east of the current development area. The site is annotated as playing fields, with a school building shown towards the west side of the site. Many of the buildings around Hoyland Hall appear to have been demolished with one structure also indicated as a school building.
- 6.8 Lines running around the margins of the site may indicate the banks evident during the site visit, and would suggest that the area had been terraced at this time (see also Section 7.3 below). The former pond and the filter beds towards the east side of the site are no longer shown.

7.0 Aerial Photographic Information (Figure 8)

- 7.1 A search of the aerial photographic collections held at the National Monuments Record was undertaken for the proposed development area. There was only a single vertical image available for reproduction that included the site, taken in March 1962.
- 7.2 The photograph shows much the same layout as the 1966 Ordnance Survey map, with housing encroaching on the site from the east, west and south. To the north the spoil heaps associated with Silkstone Colliery are visible, with farmland in the surrounding areas.
- 7.3 Within the site, there is a single school building towards the west side of the site. Much of the remainder of the site has been landscaped for use as a playing field, and the existing banks around the site can clearly be seen along the Wombwell Road and Market Street frontages.
- 7.4 The eastern part of the site appears to have a coverage of rough grass and trees, and the area of the pond in the northern corner of the site is also visible, although it does not appear to contain water. The watercourse running along the eastern site boundary is also visible.

8.0 Site Visit (Figure 2 and Appendix 1)

- 8.1 The site visit was carried out by Kevin Trott of AAL on Monday 9th May 2011. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are included in Appendix 1 and annotated on Figure 2.
- 8.2 The former school grounds are accessed from Wombwell Road to the north. There is a significant drop in height between the level of the road and the western part of the site, which appears to have been levelled for the construction of the school (Appendix 1: Plates 1 and 2). A large earth bank, overgrown with trees and shrubs runs westwards along Wombwell Road and along the Market Street frontage of the site, with a brick retaining wall at its base. The school buildings have been demolished to ground level, leaving only a large flat area of concrete hardstanding (Appendix 1: Plate 3). There are two smaller areas of hardstanding for former buildings, one on a higher terrace to the west, and one on a lower terrace to the east (Appendix 1: Plate 4).
- 8.3 To the east of the former school buildings is an area of rough grass and dense overgrowth with trees and shrubs around the margin. This area does not appear to have been terraced in the same way as the area to the west and exhibits a moderately steep downwards slope broadly towards the south-east (Plate 5).
- 8.4 The eastern portion of the site is also defined by a series of terraces, although somewhat less pronounced than those to the west. An area of hardstanding and a track adjoin Cumberland Road at the eastern corner of the site (Plate 6).

9.0 Constraints

- 9.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the study area, and four listed buildings. All of these structures are outside the site however and will not be physically affected by the development. They are also at a sufficient distance from the site to not be impacted upon in terms of their visual setting.
- 9.2 The site is not within any designated Areas of High Archaeological Potential or Conservation Areas.

10.0 Significance of Impacts

- 10.1 This section will be used to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area on a period by period basis, and the likely impact of the proposed development on each aspect of the identified archaeological resource. The tool used for this purpose is the significance of impact table, which combines the receptor sensitivity and magnitude of impact, summarised in Tables 1 to 3. Table 4 summarises the results on a period-by-period basis.

Receptor sensitivity	Examples
High	A legally protected site, including: - Listed Buildings (I, II* and II); - Scheduled Ancient Monuments; - World Heritage Sites. Internationally and nationally significant sites that are not currently legally protected - Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; - Registered Battlefields; - Major Settlements (e.g. Villas, Deserted Medieval Villages); - Burial Grounds; - Standing Historic Buildings (non-listed).
Moderate	Regionally significant site - Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; - Some settlements; - Find Scatters and find spots; - Roman Roads; - Sites of significant historic buildings.
Low	Locally significant site - Field systems; - Ridge and furrow earthworks; - Trackways; - Wells; - Non-archaeological sites held by data source e.g. natural mound or palaeochannel.
Negligible	Site of limited significance - Finds or features of a type common or abundant in the local area; - Locally important features significantly damaged or altered.

Table 1: Receptor Sensitivity

Magnitude	Examples
High	Total or near total destruction of the remains or sufficient change to result in a fundamental and irreparable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Moderate	Substantial destruction of the remains resulting in an appreciable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Low	Small-scale destruction of the remains resulting in a slight reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Negligible	Very little or no substantive change to the remains with marginal reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

		Receptor Sensitivity			
		Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Moderate
	Moderate	Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
	High	Negligible	Moderate	High	High

Table 3: Significance of Impact

Period	Description	Receptor Sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)	There is a single site in the study area at Roebuck Hill producing evidence of prehistoric activity, although this is unlikely to extend into the study area	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Romano-British (AD 43 – c.AD 410)	Romano-British activity was also identified at Roebuck Hill, and is again unlikely to extend as far as the current site	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1066)	There is no evidence for activity of this date in the study area, although the place name is of Old English origin and appears in the Domesday Book	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Medieval (1066 – 1485)	The area had a low population and was entirely woodland pasture according to the Domesday Book. Some possible ridge and furrow identified in the study area suggests a largely agricultural landscape	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Post-medieval (1485 – 1801)	A number of industries such as coal mining and nail making developed in the area in this period, although the current site appears to have been unaffected	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Early modern (1801 – 2011)	Buildings associated with Hoyland Hall are shown on the site by the late 19 th century. School buildings were constructed on the site in the later 20 th century and there has been significant landscaping around the same time	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts

11.0 Conclusions

- 11.1 Prehistoric to Romano-British activity has been identified in the study area during archaeological investigations at Roebuck Hill, Jump, where two phases of Iron Age settlement were overlain by Roman trackways and ditches, with small quantities of Mesolithic to Neolithic flints tentatively suggesting earlier activity. There is however no evidence to suggest that this activity extends as far as the current site, particularly in light of the investigations along the line of the Dearne Towns Link Road, which failed to identify any firm evidence for activity of this date. The current evidence suggests that prehistoric and Roman activity extends northwards into the area of Woodhead Farm where later prehistoric to Roman enclosures and field systems have been excavated and into Wombwell Wood where prehistoric and Roman finds, as well as earthworks defining possible Roman trackways and enclosures have been found.
- 11.2 There is no archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the study area, although the place name is of Old English origin, and the area is known to have formed part of the lordship of Conisborough. The evidence from the Domesday Book of 1086 suggests that the area was entirely woodland pasture, with one of two manors in the parish recorded as waste as a result of the Conquest.
- 11.3 During the medieval period, the area appears to have persisted as a largely agricultural landscape, with evidence for ridge and furrow in several locations around the site attesting to medieval arable agriculture. Hoyland at this time remained a small rural settlement centred some distance to the south of the site.

- 11.4 There was a rapid growth of industrial activity in the area during the post-medieval period, focussed mainly on coal mining and ironstone mining to feed the growing metal trades of the region. There is no evidence of any associated activity on the current site however, and it probably remained as agricultural land at this time.
- 11.5 The 1842 Tithe Map shows the site as a single plot enclosed by woodland, and this may potentially represent private grounds or parkland associated with Hoyland Hall to the south of the site. Some associated outbuildings encroached onto the southern part of the site during the later 19th century, although the majority of the site was not developed until the later 20th century as playing fields and subsequently for the former Market Street Primary School.
- 11.6 The latest phase of development on the site resulted in the formation of a series of terraces for the construction of the school buildings. This is likely to have caused significant truncation to underlying deposits across much of the site, and there is a noticeable drop in height on to the site from the level of Wombwell Road to the north. Less pronounced terracing is also evident in the eastern part of the site.
- 11.7 Some of the terraced areas are likely to have been raised in height if the site has been subject to 'cut and fill' landscaping however, with material from the higher areas being stripped and dumped on the lower areas, and therefore the extent of truncation across the site will not be uniform. The central portion of the site does not appear to have been subject to such significant landscaping however, and this area may more closely reflect the natural topography.

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13.0 Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates – Site Visit (Location of photographs shown on Figure 2)



Plate 1: View along Wombwell Road, with the site to the left. Note the drop in height between the road and the site. Looking south-west



Plate 2: Access into the site from Wombwell, again clearly illustrating the falling ground level, looking south-east



Plate 3: Hardstanding previously occupied by school buildings, looking south. This photo also shows the bank running along the site boundary on the right side of the shot



Plate 4: View looking north-west, showing terracing of former school grounds to form three areas of flat hardstanding



Plate 5: General view of the central area of the site, looking south



Plate 6: Eastern side of the site, showing terracing and track connecting with Cumberland Road to the south, looking north-north-west

Appendix 2: List of SYSMR Entries and Listed Buildings in 1km Study Area

Fig. 3 Site Number	SYSMR Reference	LBS Reference and Grade	NGR (SE)	Description	Date
1	04809	-	3798 0155	Roebuck Hill, Jump. Geophysical survey identified a square ditched enclosure, trackways and linear and curvilinear features. Subsequent intrusive investigations exposed an unenclosed roundhouse of later prehistoric date, developing into a Late Iron Age enclosed farmstead, overlain by Roman droves and trackways	Prehistoric/ Roman
2	01484/01	-	3719 0079	Timber framed farm building demolished 1966	Medieval
3	0225/01	-	3724 0091	Bark House. Three bay barn to north of farmhouse of post and truss construction. Timber framed and clad in masonry	Medieval/post- medieval
4	02243/01		3616 0125	Upper Hoyland Hall. Home of Townend family in 17 th /18 th century. Much altered 16 th century timber framed house. Date stone of 1636	Post-medieval
5	02248/01	1191488 Grade II	3716 0061	Woodhouse Farm. 16 th /17 th century farmhouse of coursed sandstone rubble and slate roof. L-shaped plan.	Post-medieval
6	03899/01	1151093 Grade II	3633 0098	Hoyland Lowe Stand folly. Square two-storey tower built c.1750 for 1 st Marquis of Rockingham. Coursed rubble sandstone.	Post-medieval
7	-	1286926 Grade II	37206 06031	Wood Head Hall Farmhouse. Late 18 th century sandstone ashlar, stone slate roof. Two storeys and attic, five bays	Post-medieval
8	05008	-	3819 0169	Four possible lime kilns recorded during watching brief. 17 th century pottery recovered from one of the kilns	Post-medieval
9	-	1315062 Grade II	36342 00791	Church of St Peter. Built 1830 by Watson, Pritchett and Watson in Gothic Revival style. Dressed sandstone with slate roof. Tower to west with north porch and south vestry	Early modern
10	04532/01	-	3650 0150	Possible ridge and furrow, field boundaries and possible hearths or kilns recorded by geophysical survey. Subsequent trenching exposed a number of undated ditches	Undated

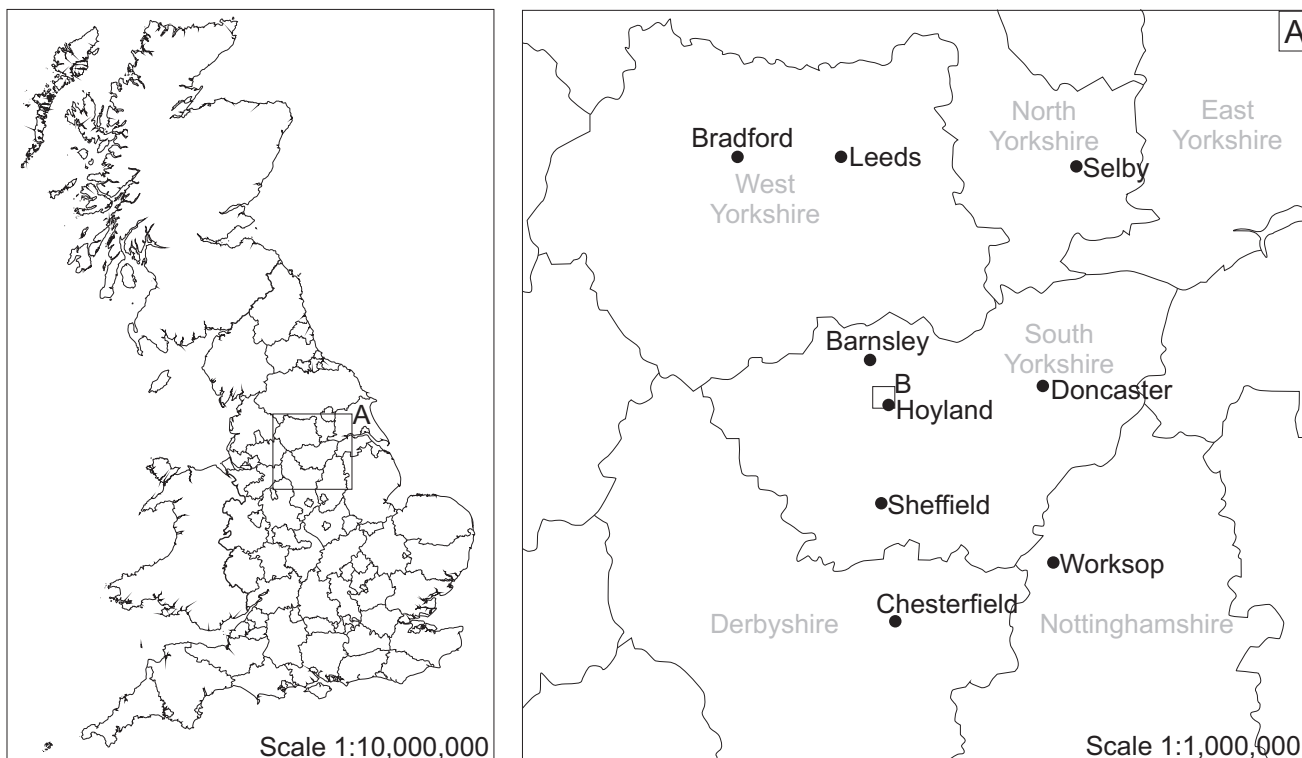


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site outlined in red
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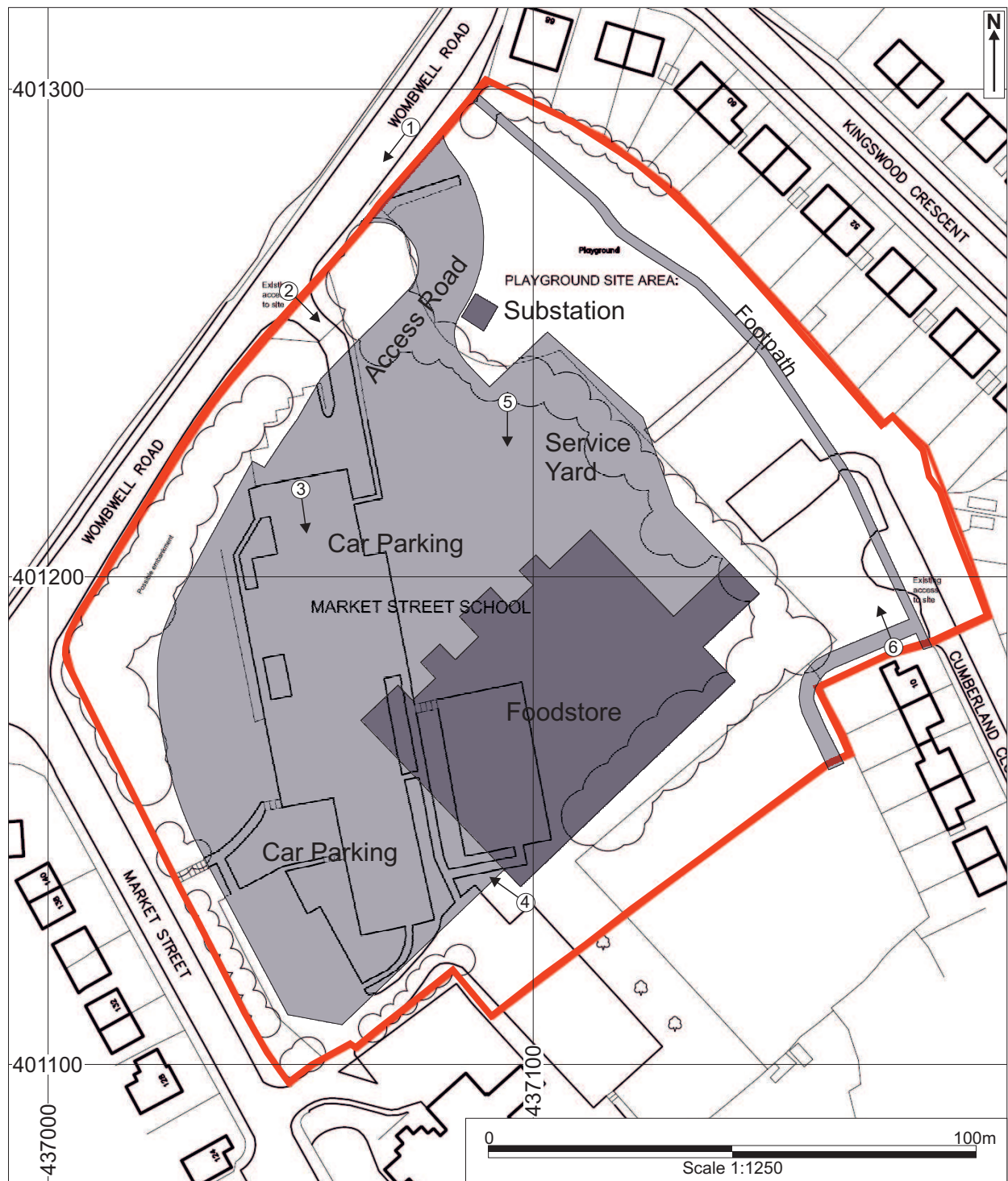


Figure 2: Existing site plan at scale 1:1250, with proposed access roads and car parking in light grey and new buildings in dark grey. Development area outlined in red. Numbered arrows indicate location and orientation of photographs taken during site visit and shown in Appendix 1

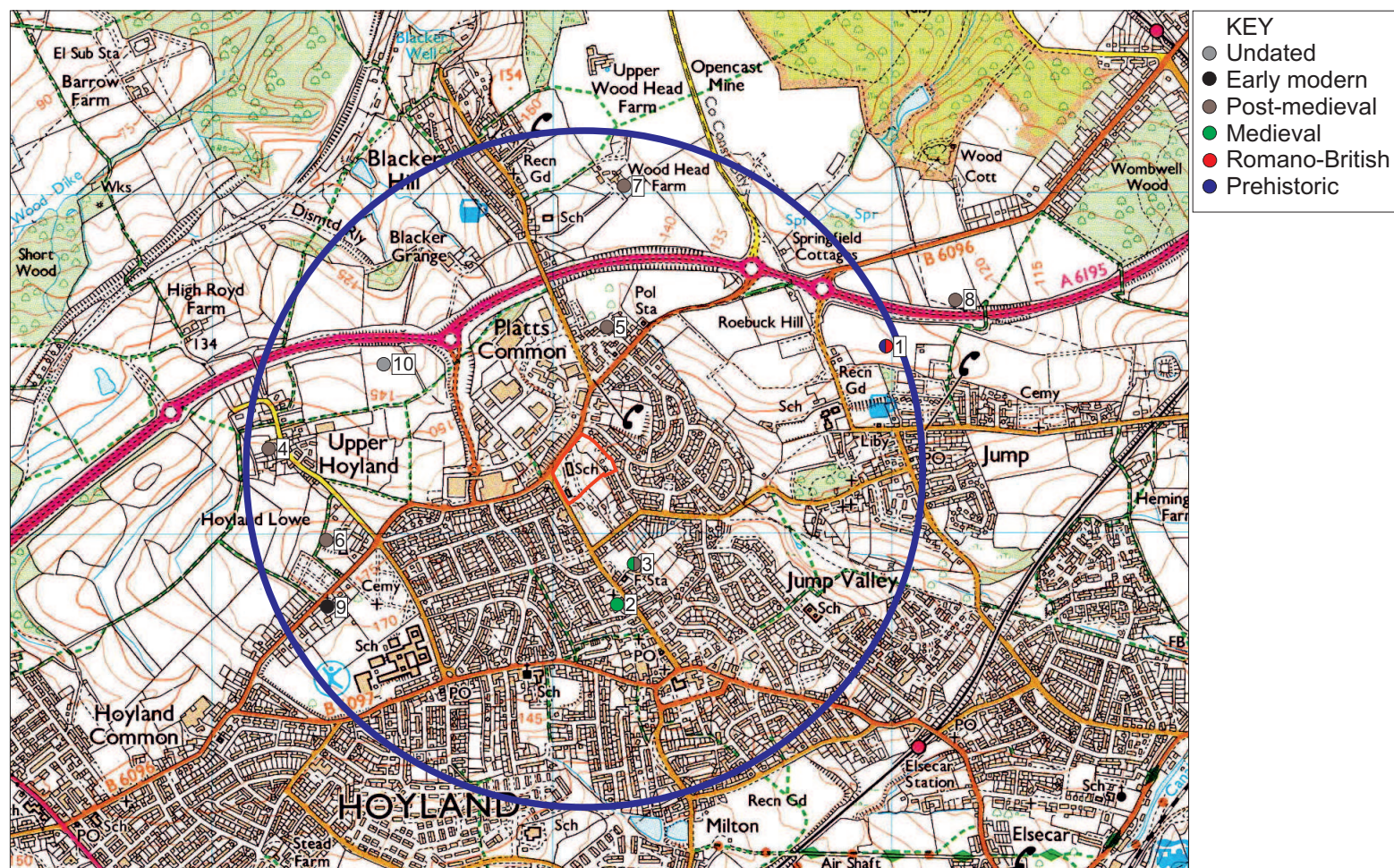


Figure 3: Plan showing location of all South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record entries and Listed Buildings in 1km study area (dark blue circle) at scale 1:20,000. The site is outlined in red. See Appendix 2 for site descriptions

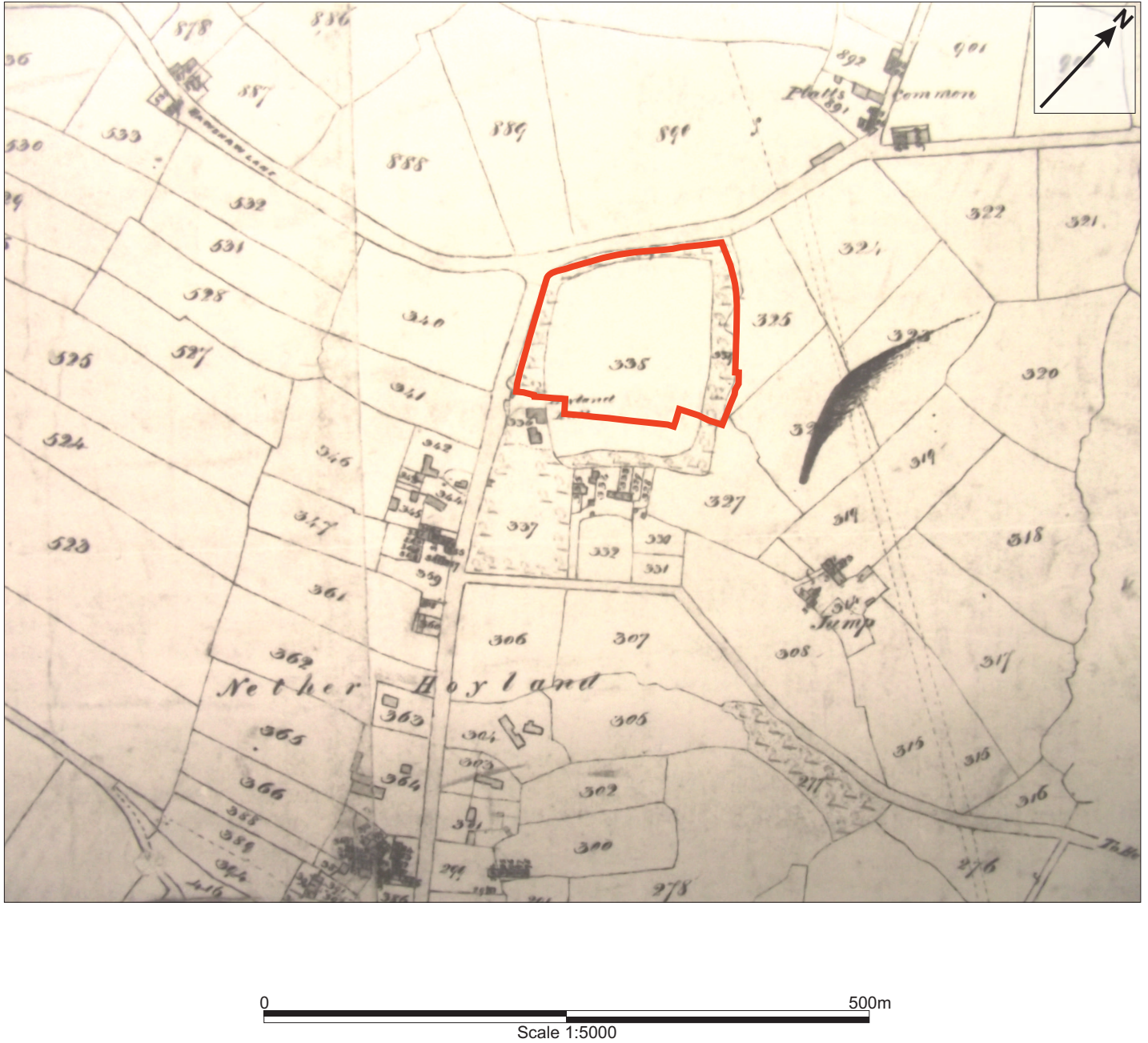


Figure 4: Extract from the 1842 Tithe Map with the site outlined in red at scale 1:5,000

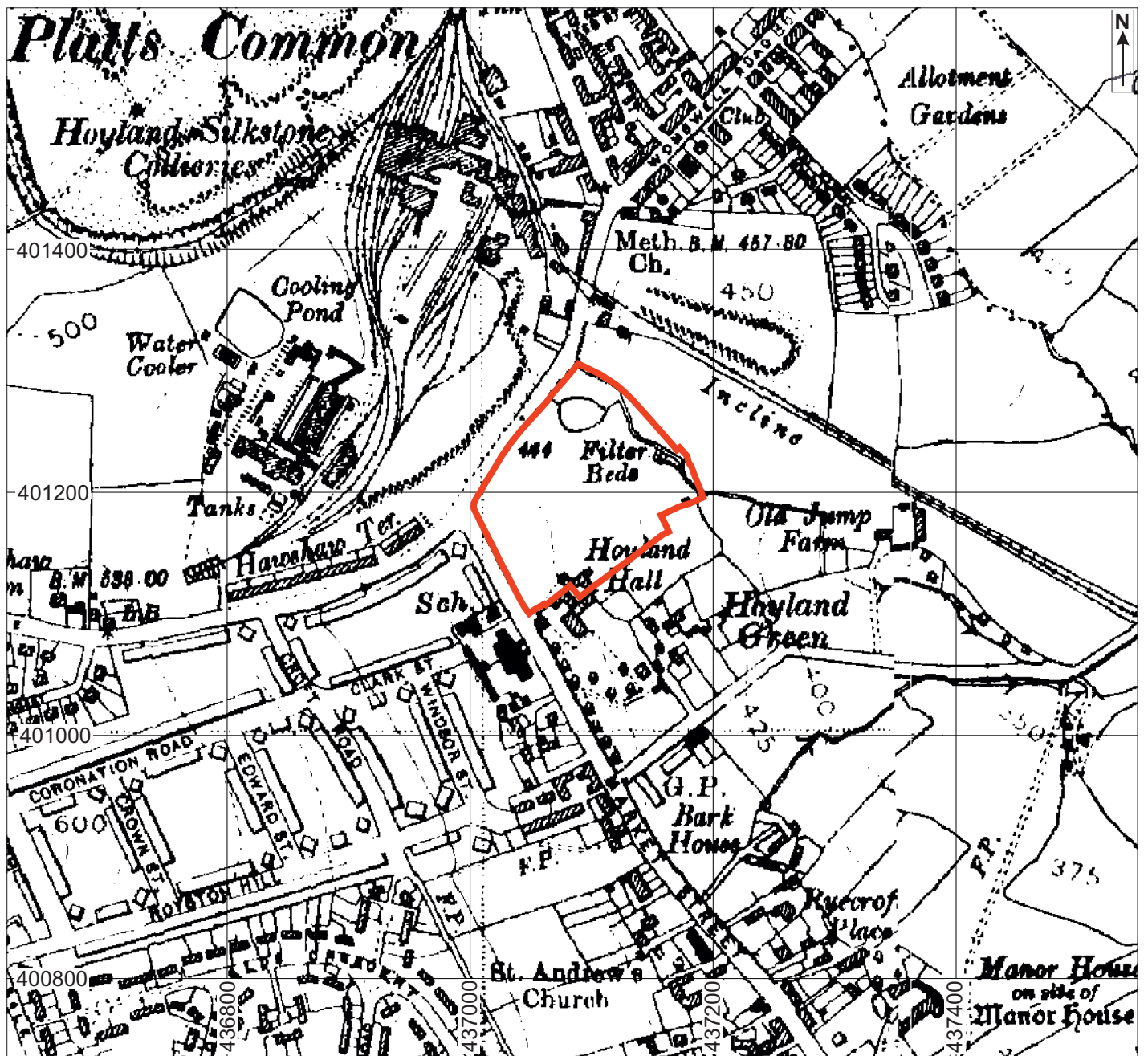
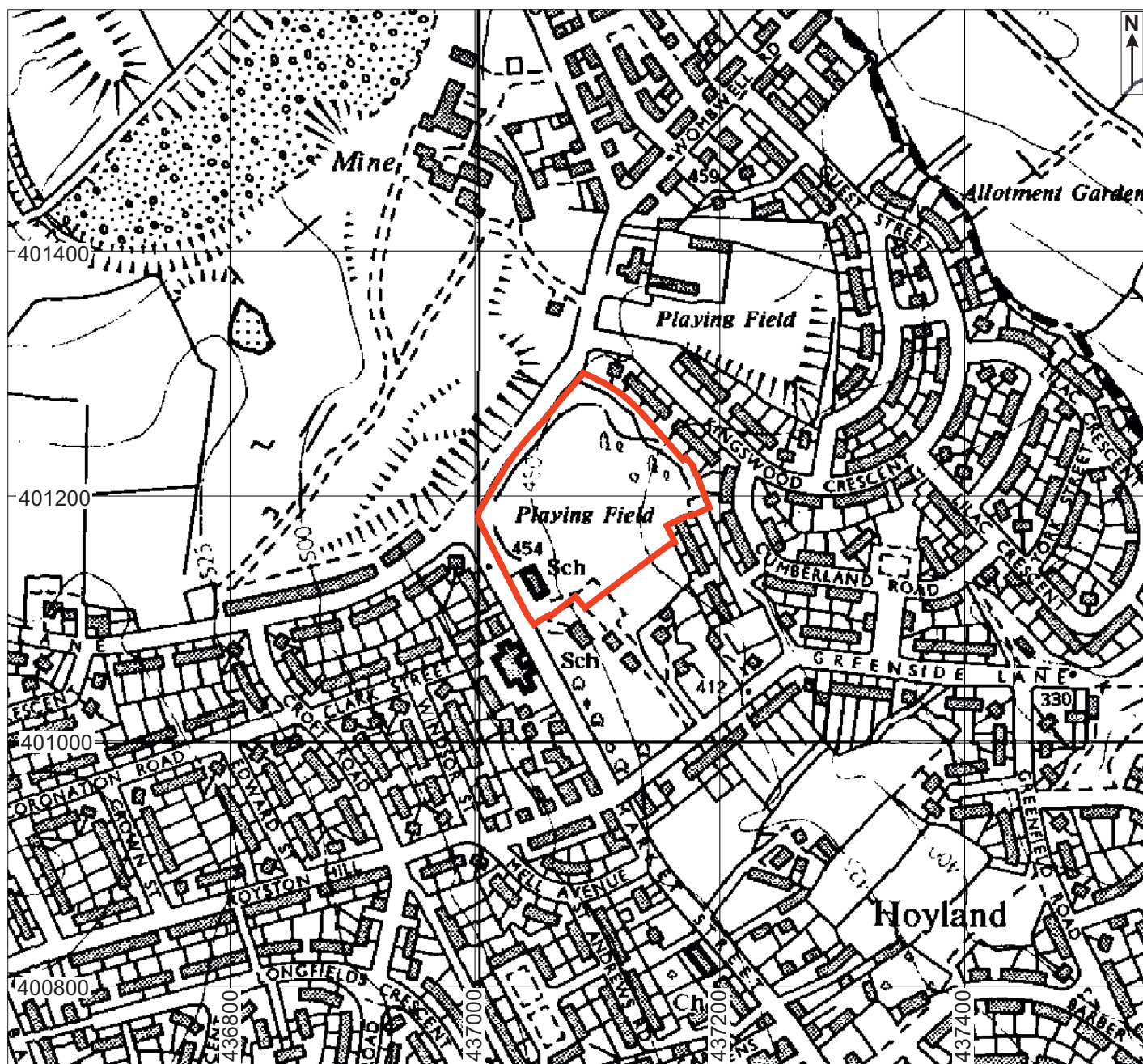


Figure 6: Extract from the 1938 6' scale Ordnance Survey map with the site outlined in red at scale 1:5,000



0 500m
Scale 1:5,000

Figure 7: Extract from the 1966 6" scale Ordnance Survey map with the site outlined in red at scale 1:5,000
(Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence 100047330)



0 500m
Scale 1:5000

Figure 8: Aerial photograph taken in March 1962, with the site outlined in red at scale 1:5000
(Reference RAF/58/4983 F21 0025 13th March 1962)



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