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MAP Archaeological Practice

Land South of Bleachcroft Way
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
05.06.2021

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Barnsley
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.06.21
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Land South of Bleachcroft Way
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

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Non-Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Harron Homes, to evaluate the historical background and assess the impact of a proposed residential development on land to the south of Bleachcroft Way, Barnsley, on known historical and archaeological assets.

This Desk Based Assessment was undertaken during restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. A visit to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record to consult physical records was not possible and as such information may be missing which could not be obtained from the digital data.

Within 1km of the Proposed Development Area, there are seven Designated and twenty-two Non-Designated Heritage Assets ranging in date from the Late prehistoric through to the modern period; the Proposed Development would have a neutral impact on all assets recorded outside of the Proposed Development Area.

A railway line, canal and sandstone quarry are recorded as having existed within the Proposed Development Area, both of which have the potential to have compromised or destroyed archaeological deposits. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local to regional significance. Cropmarks of presumed late prehistoric and Romano-British activity have been recorded in the vicinity of the site and may be present in undisturbed areas. It is recommended that

in the first instance a Geophysical Survey be carried out across accessible areas of the site to assess the archaeological potential of the site. If necessary, this should be followed by a programme of Evaluation by Trial Trenching to allow for an assessment to be made of the archaeology and a reasoned decision to be made with regard to any further work.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Harron Homes, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of a proposed residential development on land south of Bleachcroft Way, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (SE 37234 05004), Fig. 1).

1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments; including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990); and by the National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 16 (2019).

1.3 The work was funded by Harron Homes.

1.4 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A and data derived from Open Street Map (htps://www.opennstreetmap.org/copyright). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in February 2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

1.5 This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken during a period of lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic. As such a visit to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record was not possible and so this assessment is largely based on digital records.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site, which measures approximately 10.32ha is located immediately south of Bleachcroft Way and Stairfoot way, approximately 3km south-east of Barnsley Town Centre and 13kn north-west of Rotherham (centered at SE 37234 05004. Fig. 1).

2.2 The Proposed Development Area currently consists of large areas of dense scrubland and overgrown pasture, bounded to the north by the Stairfoot Industrial Estate, to the west by a railway line, to the south by agricultural land and to the east by industrial and commercial units.

2.3 The western and southern areas of the Proposed Development Area lies on sandstone bedrock of the Oak Rocks formation with Pennine Coal Measures being present to the north and east (British Geological Society. 2021).

2.4 The site is allocated for residential development within the Barnsley Local Plan (site HS27). The Site Development Guidelines state that '*Archaeological remains may be present on this site therefore proposals 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*'.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2017).

3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and assess the Setting and significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.

3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area.
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites.
- Assess the relative importance of the sites.
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites.
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites.

4. Policy Context

4.1.1 Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) and the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in 2019.

4.1.2 A full summary of relevant national legislation is outlined in Appendix 2.

4.2 Local Policy- Doncaster Local Plan

4.2.1 The following pollicies within the Barnsley Local Plan, which was abopted in 2019 area relevant to the protection of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.

- HE1 The Historic Environment
- HE2 Heritage Statements and general applocation procedures
- HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings
- HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes
- HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings
- HE6 Archaeology

4.2.2 Policy HE6 states that *'aapplications 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.*

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'.*

5. Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey and the Sites and Monuments Records, Regional, National and International Designations; and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. It covered an area of 1Km from the centre of the proposed development area.

5.2 The following data sources were utilised for assessment:

I. National Heritage List for England
II. South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record
III. National Archives
IV. National Monuments Record
V. Conservation Area Appraisals
VI. Aerial Photographs
VII. Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and Register of Battlefields

VIII. Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day

IX. Place and street name evidence

X. Trade and Business Directories

XI. Historical documents and photographs

XII. Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.

5.3 *Assessment of Heritage Assets*

5.3.1 A Heritage Asset is described in the National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2 Glossary as '*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'*. Heritage Assets include buildings, structures, landscapes, parks, battlefields, towns, villages, factories and earthworks, on the UNESCO World Heritage List, National Heritage List for England and cropmarks, monuments and events on Historic Environment Records/Sites and Monument Record. Build Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, historical associations or events, places and structures of architectural interest. Buried Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, past archaeological investigations, aerial photographic cropmarks, areas of earthworks and geophysical or LIDAR anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

5.4 *Heritage Assets: Types and Significance*

5.4.1 Heritage Assets are assessed in terms of significance and of designation. Designated Heritage Assets are listed as internationally, nationally and

regionally important including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. Some Buried or Built Heritage described as Non-designated Heritage Assets may be of National Significance but has not been designated due to its current use or have not been fully assessed in the past.

Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets

Significance	Type	Sensitivity/Importance
International	Built & Buried Heritage: World Heritage Site Status	Very High
National	Built Heritage: Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Gardens Buried Heritage: Scheduled Monument, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield	High
Regional	Conservation Areas	High

Table 2: Non-designated Heritage Assets

Significance	Type	Sensitivity/Importance
National	Built or Buried Heritage assessed as same significance/sensitivity or importance as Scheduled Monuments and/or Listed Buildings	High
Regional	Buried or Built Heritage with archaeological, architectural or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.	Moderate
Local	Built or Buried Heritage of archaeological, architectural or historical interest, which are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of	Slight/Low

	limited use in furthering archaeological, architectural or historical knowledge.	
Negligible	Built Heritage: Modern Buildings of no architectural interest or importance. Areas of Modern Disturbance/Quarrying	None

5.5 *Criteria for Assessing Impacts*

5.5.1 The Proposed Development may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area, in the vicinity. Heritage Assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. A critical resource for this report is *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

6. Results

6.1 Archaeological Background

6.1.1 Early prehistoric activity in the area is recognised by possible Mesolithic flint artefacts which have been recovered from land to the north-east of the site and also from Wombwell Woods (NRHE 52444 & 52412).

6.1.2 Romano-British settlement is present approximately 1.6km to the south of the Proposed Development Area. The settlement is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NLHE 1004796) and is located within Wombwell wood. The settlement consists of a series of enclosures, defined by embankments, in an irregular pattern, with a trackway, bounded on each side, present to the north of the enclosures. A geophysical Survey was carried out at the site in 1999 (GSP Prospection. 200). The results of the survey indicated a complex of field systems or enclosures and also a number of pit like anomalies.

6.1.3 Cropmarks of possible late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure systems and trackways are also recorded by the SMR as being present on agricultural land which bounds the south-eastern edge of the Proposed Development Area (SMR ID MSY5436/ MSY5437). The features were identified in aerial photographs taken in 1979.

6.1.4 A Medieval Cluniac priory and Benedictine monastery is located approximately 1.3km north of the Proposed Development Area and is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NLHE 1010057). The site was founded during the 12th century as a Cluniac priory which became Benedictine in the 13th century. The site survives as extensive partially standing remains of the precinct, of which the western and southern ranges

are the best preserved. A geophysical Survey (ASWYAS. 1998) highlighted the potential for further structures to be present to the south of the site and excavation carried out by the University of Sheffield in 2009 and 2010 (University of Sheffield. 2014) identified further structures and surfaces to the north of the church which are likely to date to the 12th or 13th century. It has been suggested (Ibid) that a pottery assemblage recovered during the excavation may have been associated with manuscript illumination.

6.2 Historical Background

6.2.1 The Proposed Development Area lies to the south-west of Ardley, which, although not recorded in the Domesday Survey, is likely to have early origins. The earliest known reference to the area dates to the 12th century when it was referred to as *'Erdeslaia'*. The place name is likely to derive from Old English *'Leah'* meaning a woodland clearance, owned by someone called Eored (Mills. 1991).

6.2.2 Swaithe Hall Farm is located to the south of the Proposed Development Area. The complex, which dates predominantly to the Post-Medieval period, contains a number of listed buildings including a cruck barn, a stable block and residential dwellings (NLHE 1151076, 1192045 & 1151077).

6.2.3 The Stairfoot and Cudsworth line of the London, midland and Scottish Railway ran though the western portion of the Proposed Development Area. The line opened in 1889 and closed in the 1960's.

6.2.4 The Dearne and Dove canal, which ran along the eastern side of the site, was opened in 1804 and ran for approximately 10 miles from Swinton to Barnsley. The waterway had fallen out of use by the early 20th century and was abandoned by the 1960's.

6.2.5 Stairfoot Bleach and Dye Works (SMR ID MSY12121) was located to the north of the Proposed Development Area. The site was concerned with the bleaching and dying of cloth and was closely connected to the linen industry which thrived in nearby Barnsley. The proximity of the site to the former Dearne and Dove canal was ideal for transporting goods into and out of the site. The works are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and are listed in Trade Directories up until 1877. Buildings associated with the works were demolished in the 1970's and replaced by modern warehouses. The name of the road *'Bleachcroft Way'* is the only memorial to the site.

6.2.6 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig.5) shows the Proposed Development Area as falling within four fields with a former sandstone quarry being depicted close to the site's southern boundary. The Dearne and Dove Canal runs alone the eastern most boundary of the site. Land surrounding the Proposed Development Area appears to be largely agricultural in nature though a bleach and dye works are depicted to the north-west.

6.2.7 By 1907 extensive railway infrastructure has been created in the vicinity of the site with the Stairfoot and Cudsworth Line running through the western portion of the site. The quarry depicted in the 1st edition is not labelled as a reservoir.

6.2.8 By 1989 extensive residential development has taken place to the west of the Proposed Development Area whilst industrial activity had expanded to the north and east. The Stairfoot and Cudsworth railway line which ran

through the site had been dismantled, as has the Dearne and Dove Canal. Bleachcroft Way is labelled immediately to the north.

6.3 Site Walkover

6.3.1 The site was visited in February 2021. The site consists of areas of over areas of dense scrub and overgrown pasture.

6.3.2 Due to the overgrown nature of the site a full walkover was not possible although no obvious archaeological features were noted.

6.4 Sites and Monuments Record Data

6.4.1 A 1km radius search was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record in February 2021 This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken during a period of lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic. As such a visit to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record was not possible. As a result, it is possible that site specific detail, which would normally be obtained during the visit, may be lacking in the digital data. All data is displayed in Figures 3-7.

6.4.2 There are no Designated Heritage Assets within or bordering the site. There are seven Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings) within 1km of the Proposed Development Area (Appendix 1: Table 2. Fig. 3), All are considered to be of high sensitivity although the Proposed Development will have a neutral impact on all Designated Heritage Assets.

6.5 Prehistoric

6.5.1 The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) lists two prehistoric Non-designated Heritage assets withing the search area. Both

record potential late Prehistoric or Romano British features identified as cropmarks to the south and north of the Proposed Development Area.

6.6 Roman Heritage Assets

6.6.1 No Roman Heritage assets are recorded within the search area although features discussed in 6.5.1 may relate to the Romano-British period.

6.7 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian

6.7.1 The SMR records a possible Saxon settlement at Old Ardsley, to the west of the Proposed Development Area (MSY12562).

6.8 Medieval

6.8.1 One Designated Heritage Asset which possibly dates to the Medieval Period is present within the search area. The Grade II Listed cruck barn at Swaithe Hall Farm (NLHE 1151077) may be of Medieval date, originally built with timber and later replaced with sandstone. Surviving timbers are not suitable for dendrochronology.

6.8.2 One Medieval heritage asset is recorded by the SMR as being present within 1km of the Proposed Development Area. Although now destroyed a Medieval moated site existed to the north of the Proposed Development Area.

6.9 Post-Medieval to Modern

6.9.1 There are three Listed Buildings within the search area which are Post-Medieval or modern in date. All area Grade II or II* listed and are located in areas from which there would be no impact of the proposed development,

6.9.2 Seventeen Non-designated Heritage assets dating to the Post-Medieval or modern periods are listed in the data including former bleach and dye works, non-designated buildings and monuments.

6.9.3 The proposed Development Area falls within two Historic Environment Characterisation records. Bleachcroft Way (HSY7791), an area of commercial retail built on former warehousing with no legibility of former land uses, occupies the northern region of the site whilst areas to the south are defined as an area formerly of small regular fields (HSY7801).

6.9.4 Eighty-six Historic Environment Characterisation Records fall within 1km of the site including woodland, residential areas and disused railways.

6.9.5 A single archaeological event has taken place within the search area. A watching Brief and Building Survey were carried out at Swaithe Farm (ESY245).

6.10 Undated

6.10.1 No undated assets are present within the search area.

6.11 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

6.11.1 Given that large areas of the site have been disturbed as a result of the insertion of the railway and the former limestone quarry the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local regional significance although it is possible that archaeological features, relating to late prehistoric or Romano-British activity, may survive in undisturbed areas of the site, particularly in the eastern region.

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England Guidance on the Setting of Historical Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition) December 2017) states that "*Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation… its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.*" Assessing the setting takes into consideration the heritage asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as; *'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'* (NPPF 2019, Annex 2 Glossary).

7.3 There are seven Grade II or II* Listed Buildings within 1km of the Proposed Development Area. The proposed development would have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of the listed building as views are obscured by existing residential and commercial areas which will would not be altered by the development. The rural setting of the farm complex at Swaithe Farm would not be altered by the proposed development and the retention of dense vegetation along the western boundary of the site would also mitigate against any potential harm caused to assets within Adsley Cemetery, located on the western side of the railway line,

8. Impact of Development

8.1 The results of the Heritage Assessment have shown there are no, known, nationally important archaeological remains located on the site.

8.2 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local to regional significance. Previous industrial workings at the site, including the laying of a railway line and a former sandstone quarry have the potential to have severely compromised or destroy archaeological features and deposits. Undisturbed areas of the site have the potential to contain archaeological remains dating to the late prehistoric or Romano-British periods as cropmarks representing such activity have been identified in the vicinity of the site.

8.3 The proposed development has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological features present on the site, particularly during the construction phase of works.

8.4 The development has a neutral impact on the setting and significance of all designated and non-designated Heritage Assets which fall outside of the Proposed Development Area.

9. Conclusions

9.1 The results of the Heritage Assessment have shown there are no known nationally important archaeological remains located on the site. Parts of the site have been disturbed through the insertion and subsequent removal of a railway line and a sandstone quarry.

9.2 The proposed development would have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of all nearby Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, as none are within view of the site and will not be affected by the development.

9.3 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local to regional significance. Archaeological deposits dating to the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods have been identified through cropmarks in the vicinity of the site and it possible that such features may be present in undisturbed areas of the site.

9.4 It is recommended that initial evaluation in the form of Geophysical Survey to be followed by Trial Trenching is carried out across accessible areas of the Proposed Development Area, in order to assess the extent, form and survival of archaeological features. The results of the evaluation could then be used to make a reasoned decision regarding further work, if necessary.

10. References and Bibliography

10.1 Primary Sources

National Monument Register (www.heritage-gateway.org.uk)

South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

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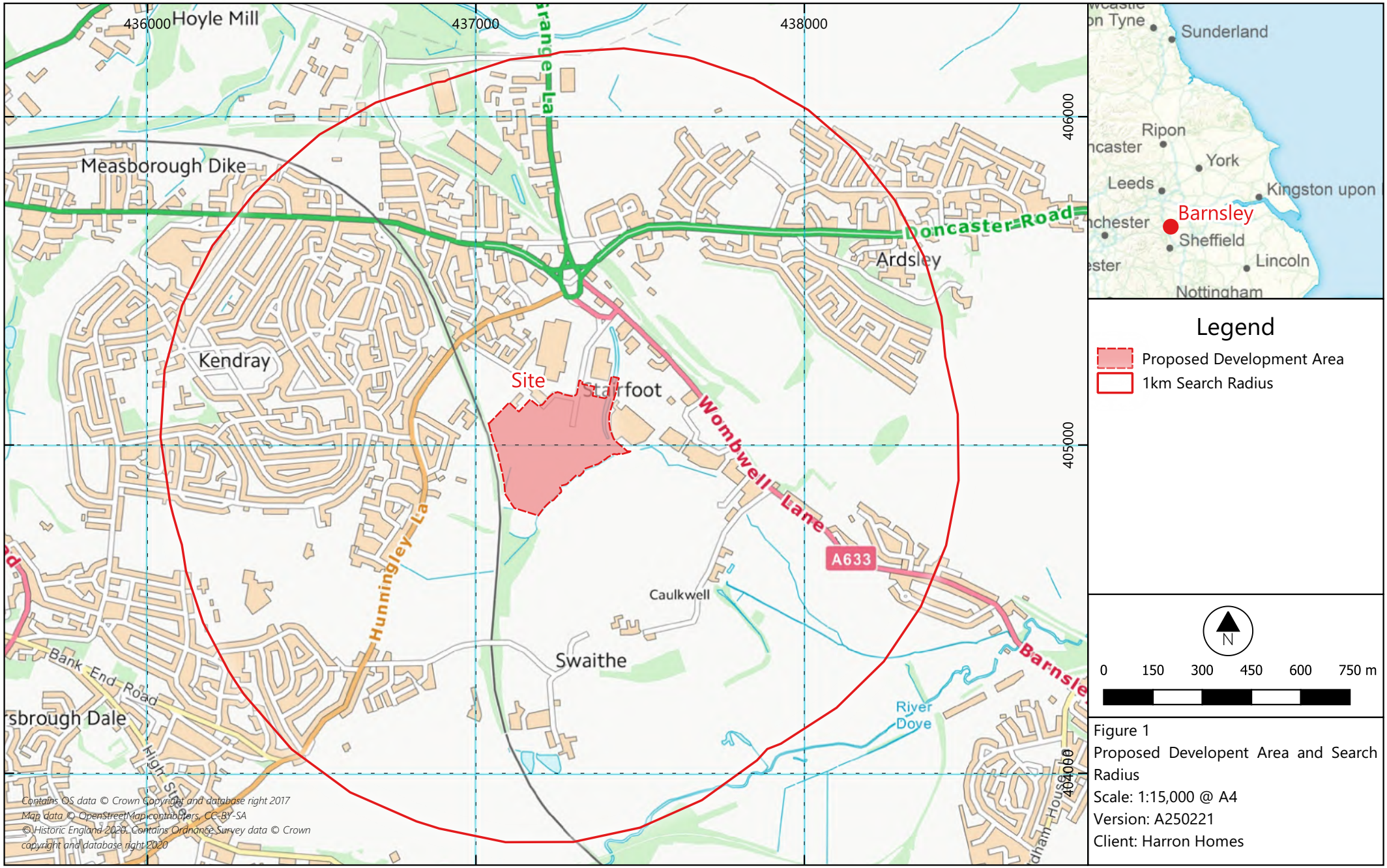


Figure 1
Proposed Developent Area and Search Radius
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes

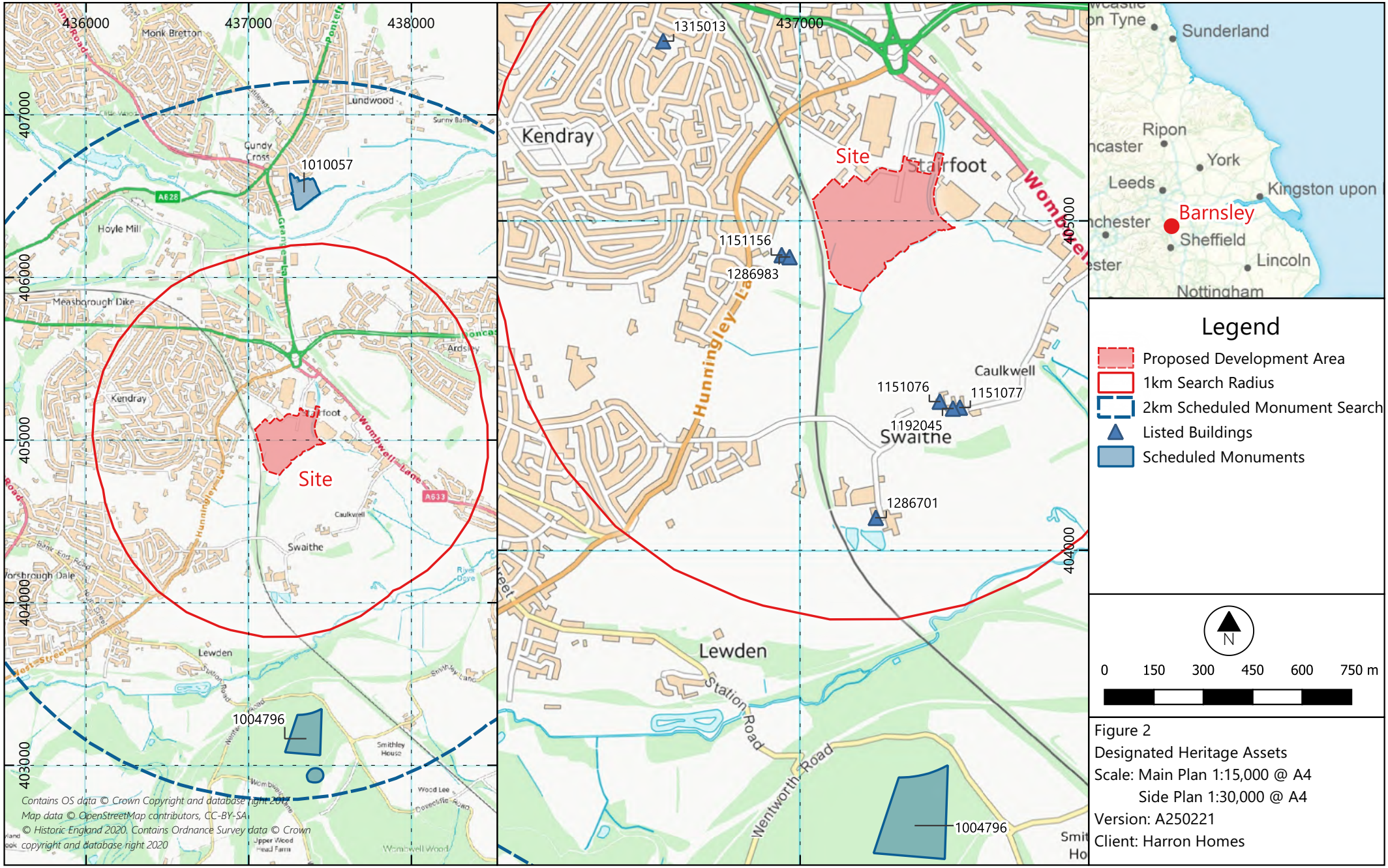
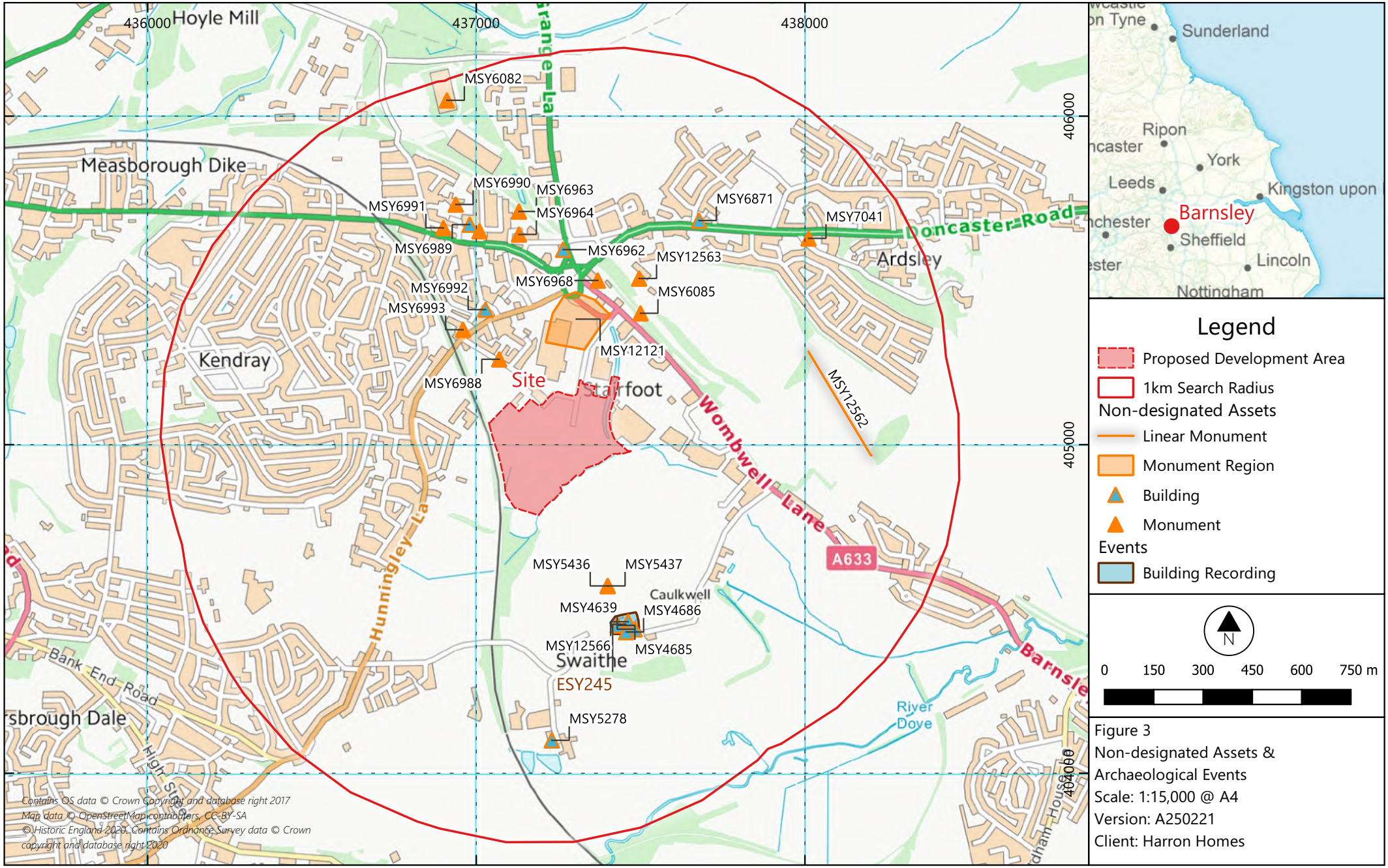


Figure 2
Designated Heritage Assets
Scale: Main Plan 1:15,000 @ A4
Side Plan 1:30,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes



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Figure 3
Non-designated Assets &
Archaeological Events
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes

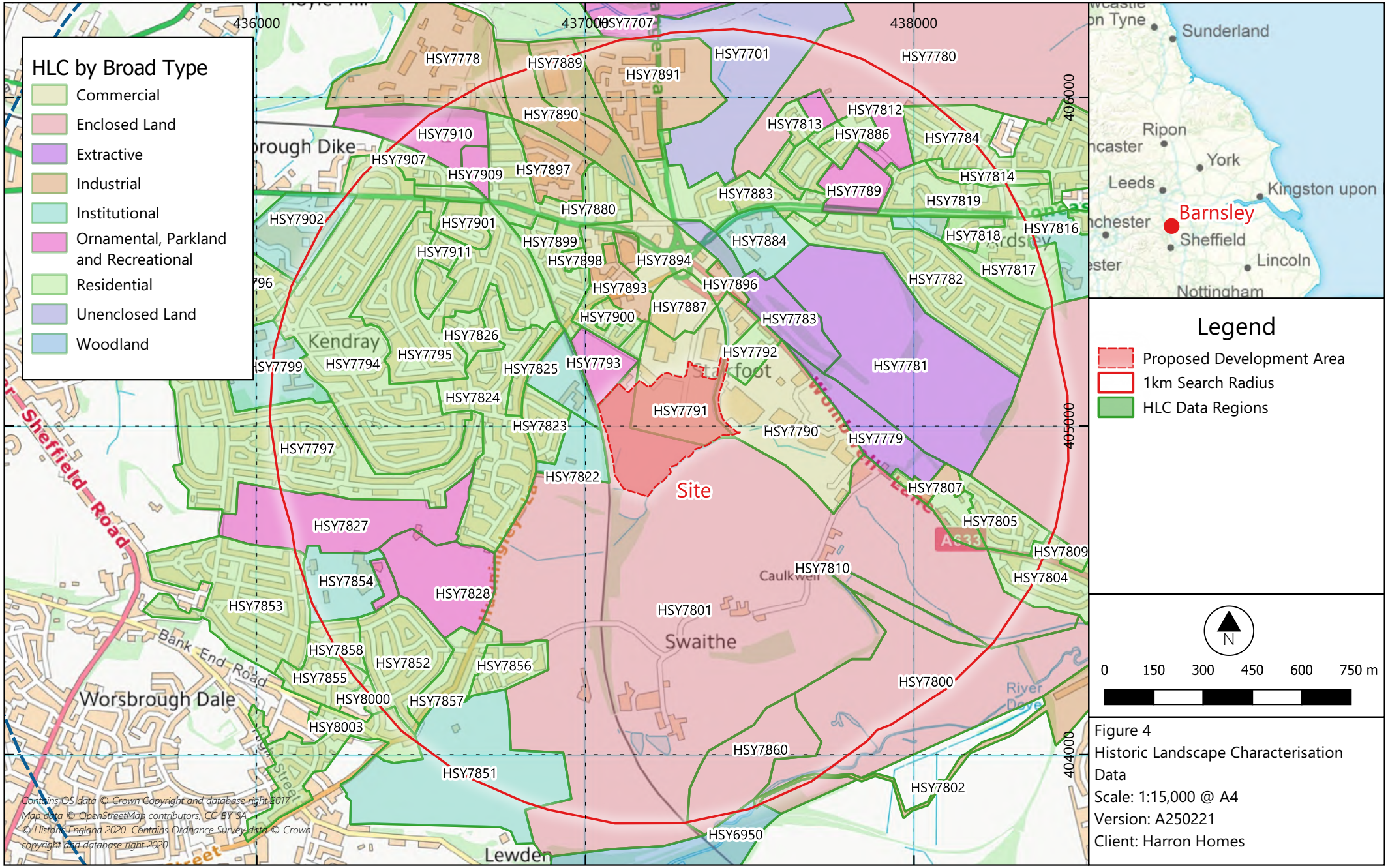
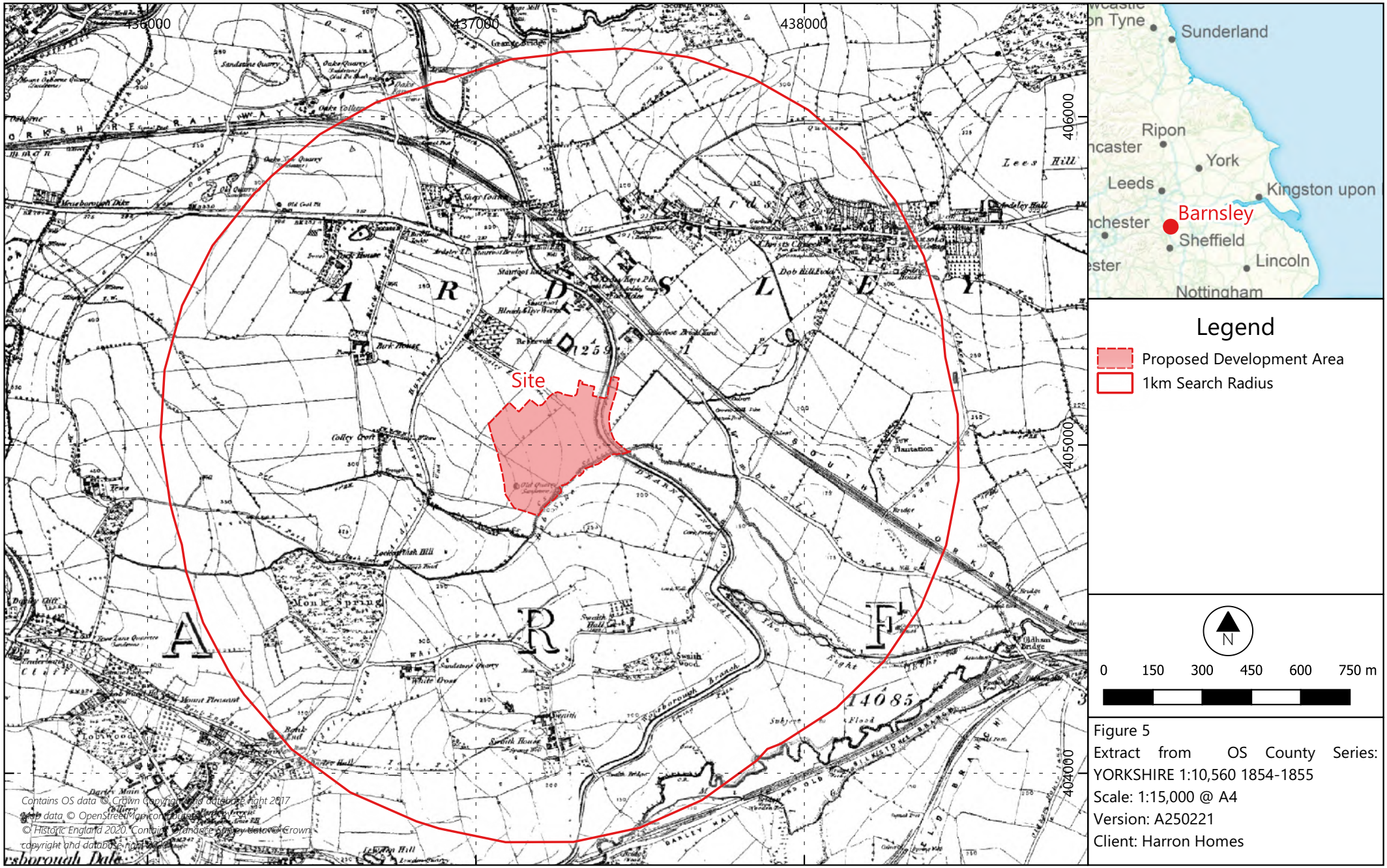
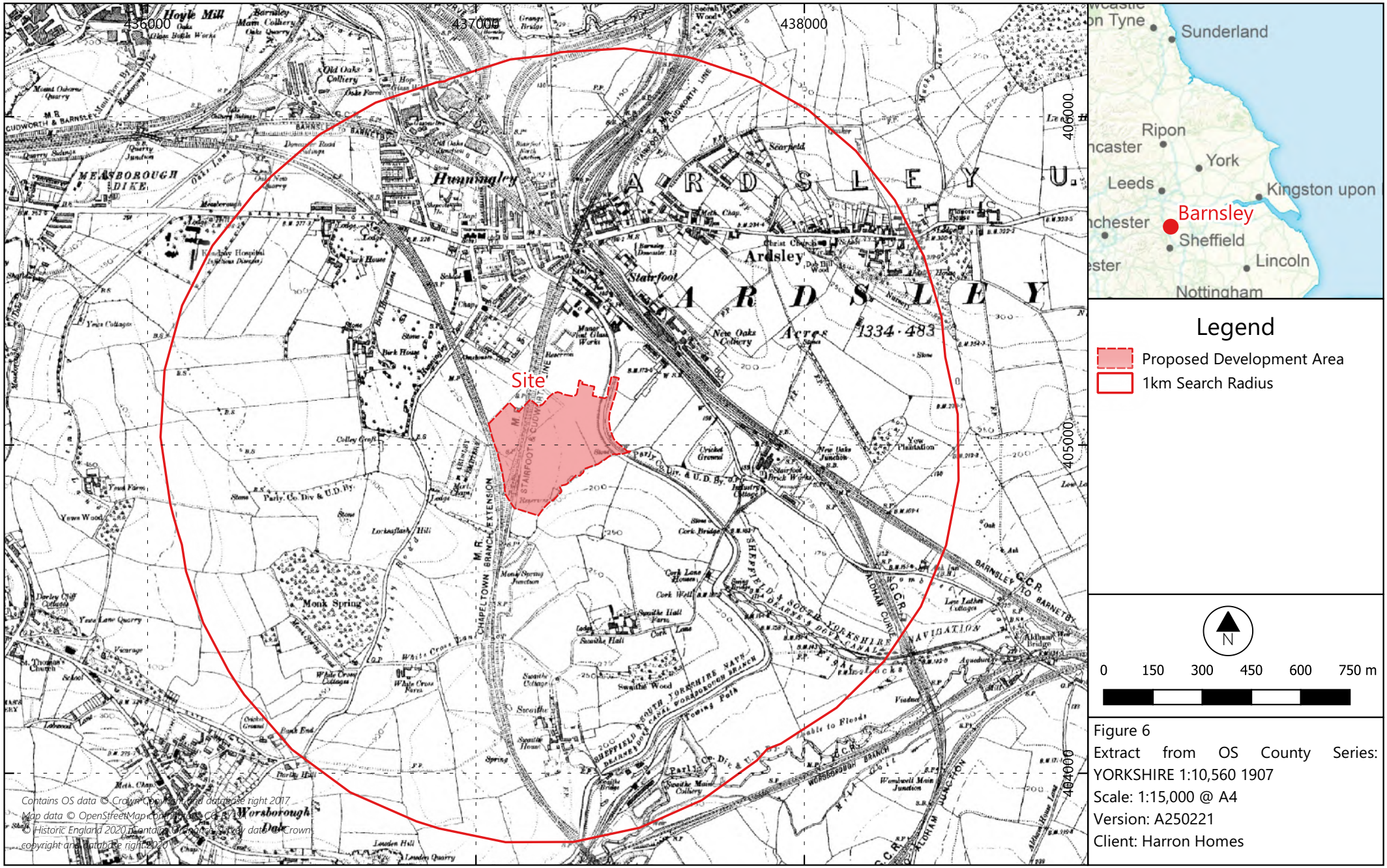


Figure 4
Historic Landscape Characterisation Data
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes



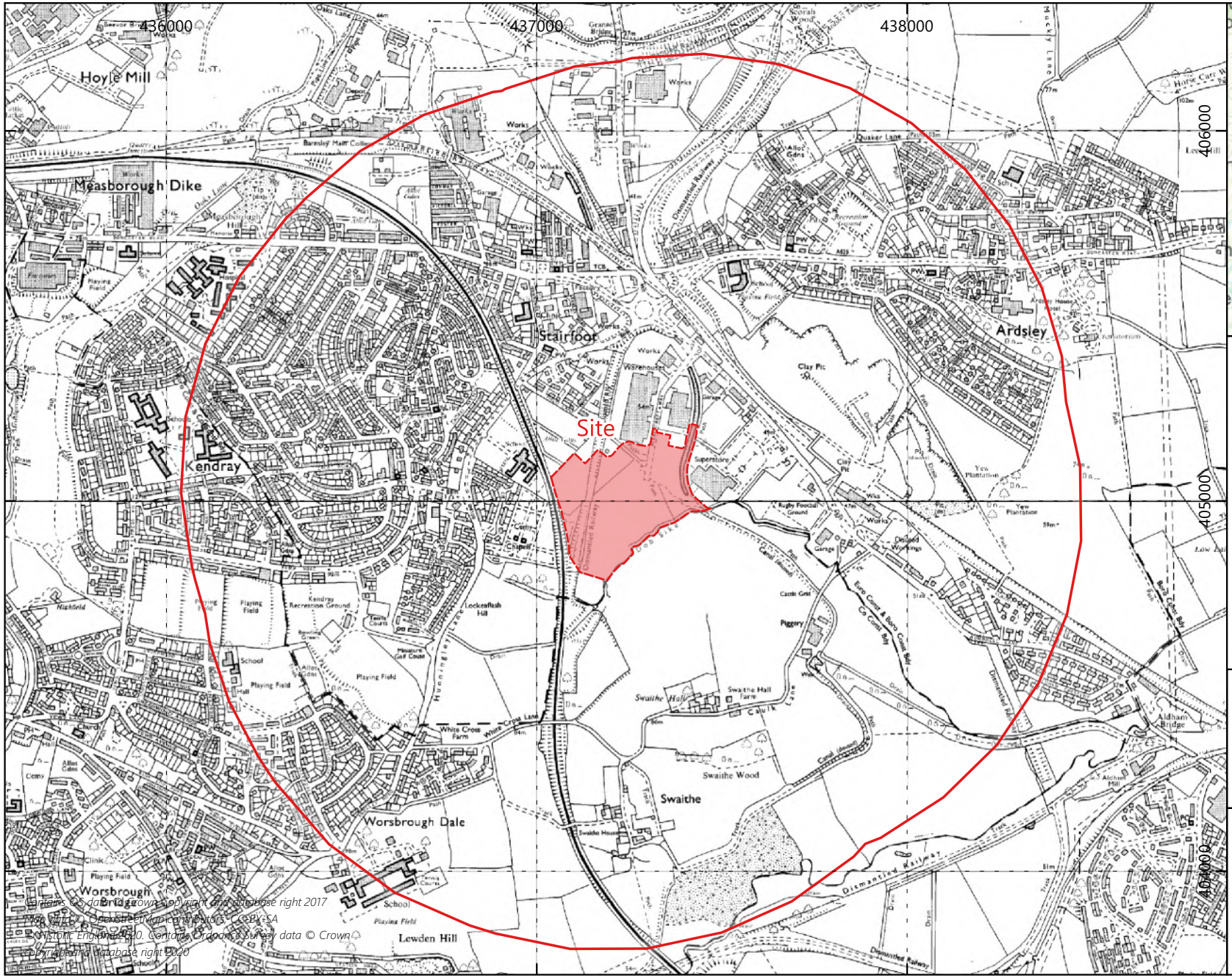
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Figure 5
Extract from OS County Series: YORKSHIRE 1:10,560 1854-1855
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes



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Figure 6
Extract from OS County Series: YORKSHIRE 1:10,560 1907
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes





Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search Radius

N

0 150 300 450 600 750 m

Figure 7
Extract from OS Plan 1:10,000 1989-1993
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4
Version: A250221
Client: Harron Homes

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Plate 1. Proposed Development Area Facing South-East.



Plate 2. Proposed Development Area. Facing North.



Plate 3. Proposed Development Area. Facing South.



Plate 4. Proposed Development Area. Facing South-East.



Plate 5. Proposed Development Area. Facing West.



Plate 6. Proposed Development Area. Facing East.

Appendix 1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -7).

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings) within 1km of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade	Impact
DSY3152 1286701	SE 37230 04098	**Swaithe House, Mitchell Street, Worsbrough** Large farmhouse. Dated 'WH / 1680' with addition of c1720. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, the c1720 part stuccoed; stone slate and graduated slate roofs, c1720 house: 3 storeys with basement and attics, 5-bay symmetrical facade; C17 rear wing of 3 storeys, 5 windows to 1st floor. c1720 house: plinth, projecting quoins, floor bands. Arcaded-panel door with 4-pane overlight in bolection-moulded architrave beneath consoled segmental pediment. Flanking bays have damaged 24-pane sashes in architraves. 1st-floor windows similar, bay-2 sash removed, central sash has moulded sill and architrave in raised ashlar panel with cornice. 2nd floor: 2-pane sashes, that to bay 2 removed; lintel band links architraves beneath eaves cornice; 3-bay pediment with unglazed oeil-de-boeuf in ashlar tympanum. Hipped roof with roof dormers on return slopes, corniced ashlar stacks set to rear. Right return: blind ground-floor window on right beneath band; 18-pane sash to 1st floor with 2-pane sash over; central roof-dormer has pedimented gable. Set back on right is the lower wing of 1680: large quoins. Quoined doorway to left of centre has cambered lintel with date, hoodmould continues as dripmould over flanking windows; on right a 3-light double-chamfered mullioned window and 2 similar 2-light windows (one blocked) with blocked quoined doorway beyond; on left a casement in original surround, large 3-light horizontal-sliding sash on its left with blocked double-chamfered opening beyond. 1st floor: blocked 2-light opening with intact 4-light window on right, part-blocked single-light window over door, 3-light horizontally-sliding sash on right with blocked original opening beyond. 2nd floor: four 2-light openings all but that on left blocked. Shaped kneelers and gable copings on right. Ashlar ridge stack opposite door has plinth and cornice, roof in very poor condition at time of resurvey. Left return: lateral stack to C17 wing. Interior: c1720 house: original features in poor condition include fielded-panelling in ground-floor-left room with pulvinated frieze to fireplace;	II*	Neutral

		bolection-moulded door architraves; wooden staircase with alternating barley-sugar, fluted and plain balusters. C17 house: ground-floor room adjoining c1720 range has chamfered transverse ceiling beams and bressumer beam; C18 dog-leg, balustered staircase; lst-floor rooms with plaster cornices, some C17 panelling; rear part of house has 2 spine beams set on stop-chamfered posts; double-collared principal rafters with stub tie beams set on carved corbela. Owned by the Hall family until 1773 (Monument: 02145/01 - MSY5278)		
DSY2738 1151077	SE 37485 04433	Cruck barn at east side of entrance to Swaithe Hall Farm, Cork Lane, Worsbrough Cruck barn. C16-C17. Internal timber framing, rubble sandstone. C20 tile and felt roof coverings. Single-storey, 3 bays. Side facing farmhouse: large quoins. Central door in wooden frame and wood-linteled opening on left. Steeply-pitched roof. Rear: rebuilt stonework with 2 large openings on right divided by pier. Left return: adjoining farmbuilding (not of special interest) masks partly-exposed cruck framework, upper wall weatherboarded. Interior: 4 pairs of cruck blades, some with 2 tie beams and with collar at apex; wind-braced purlins. (Monument: 01431/01 - MSY4639)	II	Neutral
DSY2737 1151076	SE 37424 04451	Swaithe Hall Farmhouse, Rosebower Cottage and Swaithe Hall (formerly listed as Swaithe Hall), Cork Lane, Worsbrough Farmhouse with large house attached. C16, altered early C17 and in early C19; large house added c1870 for Joseph Mitchell (Wilkinson). Deeply-coursed dressed sandstone, stone slate and Welsh slate roofs. Irregular plan: U-shaped farmhouse with wing to rear centre, interlocked T-shaped house on left return. Farmhouse: 2 storeys, narrow, 1-bay hall-block flanked by gabled cross-wings. Hall-block has doorway on right with panelled door and fanlight beneath round-arched hoodmould, blind 2-light window over; cavetto-moulded and transomed 4-light window on left. C17 dormer with 3-light casements beneath jetty and replaced bargeboards; C19 brick ridge stack. Altered left cross-wing has French window and flanking casements beneath 4-pane sash, hoodmoulds; left part adjoins c1870 house, right part has kneeler and gable copings. Right cross-wing: 16-pane sash to each floor, hoodmoulds; eaves dripmould beneath blocked 2-light attic window with hoodmould; cavetto-moulded gable	II	Neutral

		copings with pedestal finial; brick shaft to lateral stack on left return. Rear: gable on left has 4-light double-chamfered mullioned windows on 2 floors, blocked 2-light attic window. Adjacent return of rear wing has C19 porch (to Rosebower Cottage) flanked by 2-light horizontal-sliding sashes. Right return: gabled projection on right has double-chamfered windows beneath A-strutted king-post truss, some framing to 1st floor of its left return. c1870 house: tall 3-storey gabled bay on left of farmhouse has canted ground-floor bay window, 2-light windows above. Heavy kneelers to roll-moulded gable copings. Entrance front on left return: balanced elevation with central 1-storey porch, gable on left and lateral stack on right. Interior: Swaithe Hall Farmhouse and Rosebower Cottage each have C17 panelling in front ground-floor rooms. Home of the Micklethwaite family, the dormer formerly bore date and initials 'R 1618 M' denoting the insertion of a floor over the hall by Richard Micklethwaite. Later home of the Wordsworth family. (Monument: 01475/01 - MSY4685)		
DSY3053 1192045	SE 37464 04430	**Stable-block at west side of entrance to Swaithe Hall Farm, Cork Lane, Worsbrough** Stable-block. Dated '1671'. Rubble sandstone, sheet asbestos roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays (externally). Large quoins. Central doorway (now window) has quoins and deep lintel with keystone flanked by numerals of date; dripstone. Outer bays each have a later casement within a C17 double-chamfered window surround now without mullion but with dripstone. 1st floor: outer windows have part-slatted casements in altered surrounds as below, central slatted casement inserted. Shaped kneelers and ashlar gable copings on left. Left returns large C20 sliding door inserted on ground-floor right. Above, on left, an original quoined doorway (now blocked) has deep lintel with keystone and dripstone. Interior: original roof structure with 3 principal-rafter trusses. Included for group value. Lower farmbuildings attached to right return not of special interest. (Monument: 01475/02 - MSY4686)	II	Neutral
1151156	SE 36944 04896	**Ardsley Church of England Cemetery Chapel (to west), Hunningley Lane, Barnsley** One of two cemetery chapels. 1870 by John Moxon. Pitch-faced stone with ashlar dressings. Tiled roof. 3-bay nave with small single-bay chancel and gabled porch on ritual south side. The	II	Neutral

		ritual west end has a pair of small lancets joined at the head by a large circle with 3 quatrefoils. Hoodmould over the group with figurehead stops. The sides have small paired lancets with circles in heads. The porch has side buttresses, a pointed-arched entrance and a pair of wooden gates. Two lancets form the ritual east window with an oval window in the apex. Ornamental ashlar stack at ritual east end. The steeply-pitched roof is surmounted by a square, slender wooden lantern with cusped sides and a tall tiled sprocketed spire.		
1286983	SE 36968 04890	Non-Conformist Cemetery Chapel (to east), Hunningley Lane, Barnsley One of two cemetery chapels. 1870 by John Moxon. Pitch-faced stone with ashlar dressings. Tiled roof. 3-bay nave, small single-bay chancel and gabled porch on ritual north side. The ritual west end has a pair of small lancets joined at the head by a large circel with 3 quatrefoils. Hoodmould over the group with foliage stops. The sides have small, paired lancets with circles in heads. The porch has side buttresses, a pointed-arched entrance and a pair of wooden gates. Two lancets form the ritual east window with an oval window in the apex. Ornamental ashlar stack at the ritual east end. The steeply-pitched roof is surmounted by a square, slender, wooden lantern with cusped sides and a tall, tiled sprocketed spire.	II	Neutral
1315013	SE 36584 05546	Park House, Neville Avenue, Kendray, Barnsley Large detached house. Circa 1780 for Thomas Taylor (1737-1807), with mid C19 additions. Ashlar. Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys. Symmetrical 5-bay facade. Quoins. Ground floor: C19 Doric portico (glazed) flanked by large 3-light canted bays under common entablature with blocking course. lst-floor windows in raised surround with later casements. The central window is taller with moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze and triangular pediment. Deep band between 1st and 2nd floors. Smaller 2nd-floor windows in raised surround with similar casements. Moulded gutter brackets. Tall ashlar stacks with cornice to central well of hipped roof. Rear: Venetian stair window between 2 slightly later 2-storey additions, that to right with later flat roof. Two-bay side elevations with some blind windows. Bands between floors. Interior: central hall leads via round-arched doorway with fanlight with radial glazing bars, to rear dog-leg cantilevered staircase, with shaped tread soffits, moulded ramped handrail and slender turned balusters. Fielded-panel doors and window	II	Neutral

		shutters.		

Table 4: Non-designated Heritage Assets – Archaeological or historical monuments within Proposed Development Area.

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
02145/01 - MSY5278	SE 3723 0410	**Swaithe House, Worsbrough Dale** Main block of 1720/30, rear wing 17th century (doorhead W-I (?) 1680). 1981 -derelict and unsafe, due to mining subsidence. Grade II* Listed Building: DSY3152/ 1286701	Post-medieval
02330/01 - MSY5436	SE 3740 0457	**Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Barnsley** *Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1979 flights, 1561/16 29/7/1979*	Prehistoric to Roman
02330/02 - MSY5437	SE 3740 0457	**Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Cropmark showing possible road / track**	Prehistoric to Roman
03531/01 - MSY6082	SE 3691 0604	**Hope Glassworks, Barnsley** 1867 - Ben Rylands left Swinton glasshouse (established 1852) to set up own works. 1872 - 2nd works at Wombwell (Dearne and Dove glassworks). In the late 19th century his son, Dan Ryland, patented many innovations including glassmarble stoppered aerated-water bottle, which dominated world market. 1927 - works closed following labour problems related to introduction of automatic bottle-making machines. In 1929, the site was purchased by Beatson Clark who built new glasshouse (additional to Masborough). In 1990 the glasshouse currently in production. [2006 - Beatson Clark closed down]. The original site for the Hope Glassworks was on the north side of Stairfoot Canal Bridge (see PIN 03533). It was pulled down about 1910.	Modern
03534/01 - MSY6085	SE 3750 0540	**Manor Flint Glassworks, Barnsley** 1895: Works established. 1938: production ceased. Site destroyed. The site was owned by Tomlinson's and was probably not demolished until the 1950s since it is shown in a 1951 aerial photograph.	Modern
04279/01 - MSY6871	SE 3767 0568	**Ardsley Methodist Church, Barnsley** Ornate 2 storey Methodist Church. Coursed sandstone. Slate roofs (M-shaped). Latticed, arch-headed windows. To be converted to a studio. Built in 1868 and extended in 1909.	Modern
04255/01 - MSY6931	SE 3701 0565	**Site of Original Ardsley Board School, Wombwell** School situated in School Street, Stairfoot - the site of a former school. 'In 1886, the first Ardsley School Board was set up. It consisted of the vicar, 2 colliery managers, Dan Rylands, a local industrialist, and a	Modern

		local stone mason. The Board schools were built on this site'. Demolished in 1970s	
04261/01 - MSY6962	SE 3726 0559	The Black Bull Inn, Wombwell Inn/Tannery situated on the junction of Wombwell Lane and Doncaster Road, Stairfoot, the Black Bull Inn is supposedly constructed where two turn-pike roads crossed. The date of construction is unknown. First recorded landlord 1781. It was built in 1773 (date on lintel) by Timothy & Tabitha Hepworth as part of the tanyard they ran on the site. The main main tanyard buildings were demolished in the 1880s & the main house (converted into cottages) was pulled down when the Midland Railway was built in 1899. This is the only surviving building [Source contains copy of deeds for Black Bull].	Post-medieval
04260/01 - MSY6963	SE 3713 0571	Stairfoot Bridge Former bridge over the South Yorkshire Dearne and Dove canal. The canal was begun in 1792 and finished in 1804.	Post-medieval
04259/01 - MSY6964	SE 3713 0564	Ardsley Working Mens' Club Situated on Doncaster Road, Stairfoot. The building was financed mainly by the Micklethwaite family, and opened in 1902. There is a deed that states the buildings were in the course of erection in 1891. It was built on the site of a cottage belonging to Sheepcote House.	Modern
04262/01 - MSY6968	SE 3737 0550	Site of former Cross Keys Hotel, Wombwell Lane Situated on Wombwell Lane. In the 18th c., the landlord was William Ellis. In 1870, the hotel was used as a mortuary and hospital when a passenger train was in collision with a runaway goods train at Stairfoot Station. Demolished in the late nineteen nineties or early 21st century. The earliest known mention of the Cross Keys is in a deed of 1699. Plans and inventories dating back to 1700 are in existence.	Post-medieval
04263/01 - MSY6988	SE 3707 0526	The Almhouses, Field Lane, Stairfoot 1902 Situated on Field Lane. When South Yorkshire Railway was constructed it was necessary to demolish five almhouses which existed between Grange Lane and the Dearne and Dove canal. The proceeds of the sale of these was put in chancery and forgotten until 1901. When a scheme to erect Ardsley - Victoria almhouses was unearthed, £200 had been put aside to build them, and they were erected on Field Lane. The later Almshouses are still standing, a local historian has some records and photographs from a former curator.	Modern

04258/01 - MSY6989	SE 3698 0567	**Primitive Methodist Church, Stairfoot** Situated on School Street, this church was completed in 1888. "The site was probably chosen in an attempt to influence the children in the nearby school". It was added to in 1932 and is now mainly used as a Sunday school.	Modern
04257/01 - MSY6990	SE 3693 0573	**Shepcote House, Stairfoot** A later post medieval house at Stairfoot. There is likely to have been a house and Sheepcote on or near the site since the medieval period. Shepcote House is situated on Roseberry Street. It was built around 1800 by the Ryland family, who owned the Hope Glass Works (see PIN 03531). Initially, it was a farmstead, but later the farm buildings were used to process tripe and cow heels. During the 1926 Miners Strike, children used to go there for free soup. Despite reports of Shepcote being built by the Ryland family, it seems more likely that the existing house was built by John Micklethwait. His initials and a date of 1828 are over the doorway and Indentures of Lease & Release dated 5th & 6th April 1824 (Reg. 29th Nov 1828) name him; in his will of 1837 he leaves Shepcote House to Thomas Mickethwait. The Sheepcote from which Shepcote House gets its name is likely to date back as far as the medieval period. A deed of 1544 mentions the Sheepcote and a little house on the Common used by the Monks of Monk Bretton Priory.	Medieval to Post-medival
04254/01 - MSY6991	SE 3690 0566	**The Gatehouse, Birkhouse Estate, Stairfoot** Once one of the gatehouses to the Birkhouse Estate, its original function was obliterated by the construction of the L.M.S.R. Chapeltown branch railway. Birkhouse was owned by the Micklethwaite family of Ardsley House. Built after 1763 when Ardsley Common was enclosed.	Post-medieval
04253/01 - MSY6992	SE 3702 0541	**Ebenezer Wesleyan Reform Church, Stairfoot** Located on Hunningly Lane. The foundation stone was laid on July 9th 1869. There is no date of completion. The original chapel was in nearby Field Lane, in the 1860s it is now a row of cottages known as Zion Terrace.	Modern
04252/01 - MSY6993	SE 3696 0535	**Stairfoot Weavers' Cottages** Site of former Weavers' cottages. These weavers' cottages in Stairfoot, (possibly industrial) are on a 1780 map. They have typical steps, large cellars and a collector's house on the end of the row. They provided linen for the nearby	Post-medieval

		bleach-and-dyers (later named Bleachcroft Farm). Deeds state built in 1817 [deeds in source]. Converted to weavers' cottages in c1839.	
04427/01 - MSY7041	SE 380 056	Oaks Colliery Memorial Obelisk memorial, dedicated to 354 miners killed in the 1866 explosion at Oaks Colliery. Gothic obelisk erected by public subscription, dedicated to 354 miners killed in the 1866 explosion at Oaks Colliery, including 35 buried here in the churchyard at Ardsley.	Modern
04596 - MSY12121	SE 3731 0537	Stairfoot Bleach and Dye Works Bleach and Dye works (Bleachery and Dye House) dating to the industrial period This works is shown on the 1854 6" OS map and is mentioned in trade directories up to 1877. The only memorial to the works at present day is the name of the road - Bleachcroft Way - leading to the industrial estate that occupies the site.	Post-medieval
04996 - MSY12562	SE 3820 0496	Old Ardsley, possible site of Saxon settlement Possible location of Saxon settlement of Ardsley (Saxon place name). The two fields are marked as Old Ardsley on the tithe map and the footpath was known as Old Ardsley Lane.	Anglo-Saxon
04997 - MSY12563	SE 3749 0550	Old Hall Medieval Moated Site, Ardsley Site of medieval moated hall belonging to the Bosville family until they moved to New Hall in Darfield. Site destroyed by car showroom and school car park in mid 20th century. [Deeds from 1449 in source]	Medieval
05000 - MSY12566	SE 3746 0446	Swaithe Hall Farm Dovecote Post-medieval Dovecote Dovecote in second storey of a building at Swaithe Hall Farm. There is a date stone showing 1835, but the bricks in the lower level may date to the 17th century. ESY245: Landward Archaeology Ltd. 2000. Archaeological Watching Brief, Historic Building Survey and Recording.	Post-medieval

Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
HSY7791	SE 3729 0515	Bleachcroft way, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Retail Park 2002-2003 (8.650 Ha.) Commercial retail area built on former warehousing. These themselves were developed on an area of piecemeal enclosure. There is no legibility of the former fields in surviving land divisions. The industrial activities in the surrounding area have influenced the layout of the site. The	

		boundary to the east of the site follows the path of the Dearne and Dove canal; to the west is the course of the Midland Railway.	
HSY7801	SE 3694 0404	Swaithe, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Agglomerated fields 1970-2003 (117.127 Ha.) Formerly an area of small irregular fields likely to have been assarted from woodland. There has been some boundary loss since the mid 20th century but the area still retains its irregular pattern so legibility is partial. Swaithe Hall, a post-medieval house, is within the polygon and replaced a medieval farm.	

Table 6: Non-designated Heritage Assets – Archaeological events within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
ESY245	SE 3748 0443	Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Survey of Swaithe Hall Farm (Building Recording) Landward Archaeology Ltd. 2000. ARCUS. 2000. Dendrochronological Analysis of Timbers from Swaithe Hall, Worsborough, Barnsley. In December 1999 and April 2000 an archaeological watching brief and building survey was undertaken for Swaith Hall Farm, which identified a sequence of building construction. The earliest date taken from a dendronchronological analysis of timbers from the east-west wing is post-1522.

Table 7. Non-designated Heritage Assets – Historic Landscape Characterisation records within 1km of the Proposed Development Area.

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description
HSY6950	SE 3699 0314	Wombwell Wood, DARFIELD/ WOMBWELL, Barnsley Ancient Woodland 1066-2003 (141.655 Ha.) Ancient woodland containing earthworks thought to be Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures. Evidence of earlier activity in the area comes from Mesolithic flint finds and a Neolithic/ Bronze Age hengiform monument. Post-medieval activities are indicated by stone quarries and bell pits and the remains of the route of the Wharncliffe Branch railway which served local collieries. Good earthwork survival gives significant legibility of the previous landscape.
HSY7701	SE 3746 0618	Disused railways, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Regenerated Scrubland 1990-2003 (31.186 Ha.) Scrubland on area of dismantled railway lines. The first line through this area was the Hull & Barnsley railway marked on 1893 maps. This was followed by the Houghton Main Colliery line and the Midland Railway Stairfoot and Cudworth line. There is significant legibility

		of these lines in surviving earthworks. This area is marked as woodland on 1775 maps. Parts of this wood survived until the 19th century.
HSY7707	SE 3619 0673	Dearne Valley Park, Monk Bretton, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Public Park 1980-2003 (46.458 Ha.) Dearne Valley Park was developed in 1980 (South Yorkshire Forest Partnership 2000 [accessed 6/12/07]). This land was formerly likely to be meadow but has had various influences of industrial activity at its edges over the years. Railway lines leading to the numerous collieries in the area ran through the park. These have left some earthwork remains. There were also small early sewage related activities on parts of the area. Although partially landscaped a kept as a park much of this land has probably altered little since the medieval period. A lot of the land was probably owned by Monk Bretton Priory.
HSY7778	SE 3658 0611	Oaks Business Park, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Industrial 1984-2003 (11.774 Ha.) The first shafts were sunk on this land in 1824 as part of Oaks colliery. This later became known as Old Oaks colliery. Barnsley Main Colliery company became the owner of the whole area in the late 19th century. After nationalisation shaft No. 4 was improved ad further railway siding added. The colliery closed in 1966 but was reopened in 1971. This part of the colliery had closed by the 1980s although coal continued to be taken from the seams via Barrow Colliery until 1991. (Hill 2001, 58-62). There is no legibility of the colliery site or the surveyed enclosures that predated it.
HSY7779	SE 3787 0499	Stairfoot Brickworks, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Clay Pits/ Brickworks 1906-2003 (4.505 Ha.) Brickworks that is first seen on this site in 1906. The site is still in operation with expanded clay pits. The works was originally served by the by the South Yorkshire railway which ran along the edge of the brickworks. This has since been demolished and the works now distributes its product by road. There is no legibility of the former enclosed landscape (piecemeal enclosure).
HSY7780	SE 3752 0581	Land around Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Agglomerated fields 1960-2003 (200.309 Ha.) Agglomerated fields (formerly piecemeal enclosure). This land was previously characterised by semi regular fields, some of which had a slight reverse s shape suggesting they were enclosed from an open field system. There is partial legibility of the past piecemeal enclosure patterns.
HSY7781	SE 3794 0520	Clay Pits, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Clay Pits/ Brickworks 1950-2003 (24.628 Ha.)

		Brickworks first mapped in 1906 on land adjacent to this polygon. The clay extraction started to affect this area by the late 1930s expanding to cover this area. The works was originally served by the South Yorkshire railway, which ran along the edge of the brickworks. This has since been demolished and the works now distributes its product by road. There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosed landscape as some boundaries survive.
HSY7782	SE 3800 0539	St Paul's Parade, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Private Housing Estate 1974-2003 (12.516 Ha.) Housing estate first marked on 1974 maps. Built on an area of piecemeal enclosure that may have been enclosed from an open field system. There is fragmentary legibility of the field pattern in the edges of the estate but the housing overwrites all boundaries. There is no legibility of the golf course that was present in the 1930s.
HSY7783	SE 3761 0531	New Oaks Colliery, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Reclaimed Coal Mine 2000-2003 (3.912 Ha.).. Site of New Oaks Colliery which was developed in 1867 as part of Barnsley Main Colliery. A seam of valuable clay was discovered by the colliery which led to the development of the Stairfoot Brickworks (HSY7779). Coal from the mine was excellent quality steam-coal that was in demand from railway companies and was exported to northern Europe and India. 72 beehive coke ovens were erected on the site. (Hill 2001, 59). The mine was abandoned in 1910 (Gill 2007b) and a chemical plant developed on the site. This is marked on maps up to 1938. By the late 20th century this area becomes part of the clay pits associated with the Stairfoot brickworks. The land is now a spoil heap that has been grassed and partially planted on. There is no legibility of the past uses of this land.
HSY7784	SE 3812 0582	Cumberland Drive, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Private Housing Estate 1974-2003 (13.622 Ha.) Housing estate mostly built by 1974 maps. The housing is built on a different orientation to the former piecemeal enclosures but some boundaries survive at the edge of the estate so legibility is fragmentary.
HSY7789	SE 3782 0574	Miners welfare, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Playing Fields/ Recreation ground 1931-2003 (3.061 Ha.) Miners welfare ground first seen on 1931 maps. There is fragmentary legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures as the grounds are on the same orientation.
HSY7790	SE 3761 0499	Superstores, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Retail Park 2000-2003 (11.576 Ha.) Commercial retail area built on former playing fields. These themselves were developed on an area of piecemeal enclosure. There is some suggestion of a

		reverse shape to some former boundaries indicating they may have been enclosed from an open field system. There is fragmentary legibility of the former fields in surviving land divisions. The boundary to the southwest of the site follows the path of the Dearne and Dove canal.
HSY7792	SE 3750 0522	Wombwell Lane, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Terraced Housing 1900-2003 (1.823 Ha.) Housing adjacent to New Oak Colliery. Some properties built by 1893 with the rest built by 1906 maps. There is no legibility of the past landscape. There were allotment gardens behind the houses that are now disused.
HSY7793	SE 3706 0518	Hunningley Field Lane, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Allotments 1906-2003 (2.447 Ha.) Allotment garden built by 1906 maps. There is fragmentary legibility of the past field pattern (piecemeal enclosure) although this was affected by the construction of the L.M.S.R railway in around 1900.
HSY7794	SE 3634 0528	Birk Avenue, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1931-2003 (24.266 Ha.) Planned housing estate built by 1931 maps. Built by the council to house miners and their families that would have worked at the many collieries in the area. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is fragmentary legibility of this field pattern as the housing is partially built within fields. There has been some demolition of houses in the centre of this estate to leave open green spaces.
HSY7795	SE 3659 0540	Kendray, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1938-2003 (15.182 Ha.) Planned housing estate mostly built by 1938 maps. Built by the council to house miners and their families that would have worked at the many collieries in the area. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is no legibility of this field pattern.
HSY7796	SE 3593 0541	Chestnut Crescent, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1938-2003 (6.662 Ha.) Planned housing estate mostly built by 1938 maps. Built by the council to house miners and their families that would have worked at the many collieries in the area. Previously an area of irregular enclosures probably assarted from woodland or moorland. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape as the housing was built up to the parish boundary. This boundary has survived in fences and hedges between houses.
HSY7797	SE 3629 0494	Farm Road, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley

		Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1974-2003 (22.346 Ha.) Planned housing estate built by 1974 maps. Built by the council to house miners and their families that would have worked at the many collieries in the area. Previously an area of irregular enclosures probably assarted from woodland or moorland. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7799	SE 3605 0518	Kendray Primary School School 1974-2003 (5.802 Ha.) School buildings built by 1974 maps. Associated with the large council housing estates surrounding this polygon. Previously an area of irregular enclosures probably assarted from woodland or moorland. There is no legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7800	SE 3791 0411	Flood plain, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Agglomerated fields 1970-2003 (29.166 Ha.) Area of flood plain which may have been used as meadows. There has been some boundary loss in the 20th century.
HSY7802	SE 3849 0418	Aldham Mill, DARFIELD/ WOMBWELL, Barnsley Water Powered Site 1700-2003 (5.178 Ha.) Surviving 18th century mill building converted into a farm out building. There was a long head race that ran south west of the mill which has now been infilled although a small fragment survives with water in it. The pond has largely been levelled and the building is in disrepair. There may have been a mill on this site from the 13th century and it was worked until the 1930s.
HSY7804	SE 3845 0451	Aldham Crescent, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Villas/ Detached Housing 1940-2003 (5.827 Ha.) Predominantly detached houses, some of which are shown on 1938 maps and the others are similar in style and likely to be broadly contemporary. Formerly an area of small irregular fields likely to have been assarted from woodland. There is no legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7805	SE 3827 0473	Ardsley Close, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Private Housing Estate 1989-2003 (3.179 Ha.) Housing built by 1989 mapping. This land was previously characterised by semi regular fields possibly enclosed from an open field system. There is no legibility of the past piecemeal enclosure patterns.
HSY7806	SE 3813 0472	Villa housing, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing 1989-2003 (1.737 Ha.) Housing built by 1989 mapping. This land was previously characterised by semi regular fields possibly enclosed from an open field system. There is no legibility of the past piecemeal enclosure patterns.
HSY7807	SE 3806 0482	Depot, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Industrial 1989-2003 (0.992 Ha.) Industrial depot built by 1989 mapping. This land was

		previously characterised by semi regular fields possibly enclosed from an open field system. There is no legibility of the past piecemeal enclosure patterns. The railway line running to Stairfoot brickworks ran trough this area. The industrial site developed after it has been dismantled.
HSY7808	SE 3796 0484	Brickwork terrace, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Terraced Housing 1905-2003 (0.183 Ha.) Housing that is first mapped in 1905 at the same time as the development of Stairfoot Brickworks. These houses area likely to have been built to house the workforce. This land was previously characterised by semi regular fields possibly enclosed from an open field system. There is no legibility of the past piecemeal enclosure patterns. The railway line running to Stairfoot brickworks ran trough this area.
HSY7809	SE 3848 0459	Wombwell Lane, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Terraced Housing 1931-2003 (1.126 Ha.) Predominantly terraced housing built by 1931 mapping. This land was previously characterised by semi regular fields possibly enclosed from an open field system. There is no legibility of the past piecemeal enclosure patterns.
HSY7810	SE 3797 0445	Eight Locks, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Piecemeal Enclosure 1980-2003 (2.247 Ha.) Sequence of eight locks on the Dearne and Dove Canal en route to Barnsley. The act of parliament required to establish the canal was granted in June 1793. The section of the canal leading to Elsecar was built and opened first in 1798 (Glister 1995, 117-8) but delays to the canal building meant that the canal didn't reach Barnsley until 1804 (Barnsley, Dearne and Dove Canals Trust 2007 [accessed 14/12/07]). These locks were still marked on 1966 maps but by 1989 they had filled. This was formerly an area of small irregular fields likely to have been assarted from woodland. There is partial legibility of the canal as field boundaries surround the route of the canal.
HSY7812	SE 3770 0590	Scarfield allotments, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Allotments 1931-2003 (2.814 Ha.) Allotments, some of which are marked on 1931 maps. Built within former field boundaries. This land was probably enclosed from the medieval townfield. There is partial legibility of the piecemeal enclosure.
HSY7813	SE 3764 0592	Scarfield Close, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1974-2003 (0.882 Ha.) Social housing built on former allotments which are marked on 1931 maps. These themselves were built within former field boundaries. This land was probably enclosed from the medieval townfield. There is partial legibility of the piecemeal enclosure.

HSY7814	SE 3822 0577	South of Cumberland Drive, Ardsley, BARNSLEY Private Housing Estate 1974-2003 (1.585 Ha.) Private housing built on former allotments which are marked on 1906 maps. This land was probably enclosed from the medieval townfield. There is partial legibility of the piecemeal enclosure. The lane running south of the houses may have been a back lane at the edge of the medieval town. The route of this lane survives in part.
HSY7815	SE 3801 0560	Christ Church, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Religious (Worship) 1841-2003 (0.791 Ha.) Church built in 1841 on a site given by Sir George Wombwell. This land may have been enclosed from an open townfield. There is no legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7816	SE 3845 0551	Crematorium, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Cemetery 1974-2003 (2.999 Ha.) Crematorium built within the private grounds of Ardsley house, an 18th century building that was once home to the Micklethwaite family . Prior to this the landscape is uncertain but may have been enclosed from an open field system. There is partial legibility of the designed gardens.
HSY7817	SE 3827 0549	Ardsley House, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Elite Residence 1780-2003 (5.522 Ha.) Ardsley house, an 18th century building that was once home to the Micklethwaite family. Prior to this the landscape is uncertain but may have been enclosed from an open field system. The house has been heavily altered and is now used as a hotel.
HSY7818	SE 3818 0558	Elsmere Drive, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Private Housing Estate 1990-2003 (1.211 Ha.) Housing built within the private grounds of Ardsley house, an 18th century building that was once home to the Micklethwait). Prior to this the landscape is uncertain but may have been enclosed from an open field system. There is partial legibility of the designed gardens.
HSY7819	SE 3825 0569	Historic core, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing 1970-2003 (6.293 Ha.) Ardsley was probably only a small village in the medieval period although there are suggestions in the surrounding fields that there was an open field farming system in place. Ardsley was included within the survey of Darfield in the Domesday Book (Hunter 1831, 278). "By 1806 linen weaving and bleaching were well established in Ardsley" (Hey 1986, 241) and hand loom weaving was in operation producing "fancy drills" (Lewis 1848). There are some surviving examples dating to around 1800 (Bayliss 1995, 54). There are few historic building surviving as most of this part of the village was rebuilt in the mid to late 20th century but te few survivals along with the layout of the

		roads gives fragmentary legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7821	SE 3693 0514	Hunningley Junior School, Ardsley, BARNSLEY School 1974-2003 (3.004 Ha.) School built on an area of regular enclosures that may have been enclosed from part of the townfield. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosure patterns.
HSY7822	SE 3696 0493	Ardsley Cemetery, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Cemetery 1893-2003 (2.599 Ha.) Cemetery developed by 1893 maps on an area of regular enclosures that may have been enclosed from part of the townfield. There is partial legibility of the enclosure patterns.
HSY7823	SE 3688 0500	Lockeaflash, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1974-2003 (2.277 Ha.) Geometric housing built on an area of regular enclosures that may have been enclosed from part of the townfield. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosure patterns.
HSY7824	SE 3674 0502	Henningley Lane, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1984-2003 (11.550 Ha.) Planned housing estate built by 1984 maps. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is fragmentary legibility of this field pattern. Part of this land was landscaped as grounds for Birk House in the late 19th century.
HSY7825	SE 3681 0517	String settlement, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Semi-Detached Housing 1938-2003 (1.436 Ha.) String settlement built by 1938. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is fragmentary legibility of this field pattern. This land was landscaped as grounds for Birk House in the late 19th century.
HSY7826	SE 3666 0526	Birk House, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1984-2003 (1.515 Ha.) Planned housing estate built by 1984 maps. This replaced a complex of buildings marked as Birk House. Birk House is referred to in a deed dating to 1544 (Ref: SY293/Z/1/1). The date of construction of the building is uncertain. In the late 19th century a small area of private park land/ gardens was developed in the surrounding area.
HSY7827	SE 3627 0466	Kendray playing fields, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY Playing Fields/ Recreation ground 1974-2003 (11.081 Ha.) Playing fields associated with the housing estate to the north built by 1974 maps. Previously an area of irregular enclosures probably assarted from woodland or moorland. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape.

		From 1974 To 2003
HSY7828	SE 3654 0452	Monk spring, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Playing Fields/ Recreation ground 1974-2003 (7.440 Ha.) Playing field on land that was marked as woodland until 1931 maps. The name Monk Spring wood suggests that the wood was managed as coppice woodland (Jones 2000, 53) and was owned by the monastery at Monk Bretton. There is partial legibility of the woodland as the enclosure boundaries remain broadly the same.
HSY7851	SE 3660 0396	Worsbrough High School, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY School 1966-2003 (18.063 Ha.) Large modern school buildings surrounded by playing fields. The outline of the playing fields give fragmentary legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures. The shape of the enclosures are suggestive of land enclosed from strips but is in uncertain if there was a true open field here or if this is just a collection of crofts from the dispersed farms that ran along this part of Worsbrough Dale.
HSY7852	SE 3645 0427	Allendale, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1966-2003 (6.728 Ha.) ocial housing expanding the, already large, estates surrounding. Built by 1966 maps on an area for former piecemeal enclosure. The shape of the enclosures are suggestive of land enclosed from strips but is in uncertain if there was a true open field here or if this is just a collection of crofts from the dispersed farms that ran along this part of Worsbrough Dale.
HSY7853	SE 3591 0445	Underwood Avenue, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1938-2003 (13.225 Ha.) Social housing built by 1938 maps on an area for former piecemeal enclosure. There is fragmentary legibility of the form field pattern in the layout of the housing. The date of enclosure of this land is uncertain.
HSY7854	SE 3626 0451	Bank End School, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, School 1989-2003 (4.395 Ha.) School built by 1989 maps on part of an existing playing field. Prior to this, the area was characterised by piecemeal enclosure. There is fragmentary legibility of the form field pattern. The date of enclosure of this land is uncertain.
HSY7855	SE 3619 0421	Bank End Avenue, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1931-2003 (2.836 Ha.) Social housing built by 1931 maps on an area for former piecemeal enclosure. There is fragmentary legibility of the form field pattern in the layout of the housing. The date of enclosure of this land is uncertain.
HSY7856	SE 3676 0425	White Cross, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Private Housing Estate 1989-2003 (2.667 Ha.) Housing estate built by 1989 maps. This was formerly an area of piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There is

		partial legibility of the former agricultural landscape as part of a farm survives within the polygon and the boundaries of the estate follow former field boundaries.
HSY7857	SE 3660 0424	Ardsley Road, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Semi-Detached Housing 1938-2003 (3.119 Ha.) ix of semi detached and detached houses built along Ardsley Road and first marked on 1938 maps. Built on an area for former piecemeal enclosure. The shape of the enclosures are suggestive of land enclosed from strips but is in uncertain if there was a true open field here or if this is just a collection of crofts from the dispersed farms that ran along this part of Worsbrough Dale. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape. There has been some rebuilding of houses within the polygon.
HSY7858	SE 3624 0432	Maltas Court, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Low Rise Flats 1980-2003 (1.925 Ha.) Low rise flats replacing part of the social housing estates that were built by 1966 maps on an area for former piecemeal enclosure. The shape of the enclosures are suggestive of land enclosed from strips but is in uncertain if there was a true open field here or if this is just a collection of crofts from the dispersed farms that ran along this part of Worsbrough Dale. There is fragmentary legibility of the earlier phase of housing as the roads partially remain.
HSY7859	SE 3638 0451	Bank End allotments, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY Allotments 1966-2003 (0.720 Ha.) Allotment gardens first mapped in 1966. Prior to this, the area was characterised by piecemeal enclosure. There is fragmentary legibility of the former field pattern. The date of enclosure of this land is uncertain.
HSY7860	SE 3751 0397	Swaithe Main Colliery, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY Piecemeal Enclosure 1930-2003 (7.703 Ha.) Swaithe Main Colliery was operating between 1849 and 1886 (Gill 2007b). Early 20th century maps still show the colliery buildings and associated railway lines in place but these had gone by 1931 maps and only traces of the spoil heap remained. The area is now fully grassed over and only fragmentary legibility of the mine remains.
HSY7880	SE 3676 0577	Hunningley, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Terraced Housing 1900-2003 (9.658 Ha.) Terraced housing that is built by 1906 maps, some houses are slightly earlier. The transport junction at Stairfoot became a centre for industry in the 19th and 20th century which would have required extra housing for the work forces. Industries consisted of bleachworks, glassworks, brickworks and collieries. The junction of the Doncaster and Salter's Brook Turnpike, the former pack horse way on the London to Richmond Road, the Dearne and Dove Canal, and the M.S & L.R. railway line

		made this area attractive to industrial development. Prior to the housing this was an area of regular enclosures that may have been part of the 1763 Ardsley enclosure award (date from English 1985). This enclosed former areas of common. There is partial legibility of the surveyed enclosure pattern in the layout of the houses.
HSY7881	SE 3777 0584	Mount Street, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Terraced Housing 1905-2003 (1.448 Ha.) Terraced housing first seen on 1905 maps. There is fragmentary legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures as the houses are orientated within the former field boundaries.
HSY7882	SE 3767 0578	Chapel Place, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1931-2003 (1.522 Ha.) Semi detached housing first seen on 1931 maps. There is fragmentary legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures as the houses are orientated within the former field boundaries.
HSY7883	SE 3758 0569	Pinfold, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing 1970-2003 (2.603 Ha.) The early 18th century Methodist chapel is the only remaining building from the earlier phase of this part of Ardsley giving fragmentary legibility of the past landscape. This outlying part of the older village may have been settled late.
HSY7884	SE 3753 0555	Oakhill Primary, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley School 1931-2003 (3.705 Ha.) Schools first seen on 1931 maps. There is fragmentary legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures as the school grounds are on the same orientation.
HSY7885	SE 3773 0588	Crown Well Hill, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Private Housing Estate 2000-2003 (0.440 Ha.) Modern housing replacing early terraced housing first seen on 1894 maps. There is no legibility of the former landscape.
HSY7886	SE 3783 0590	Scar Lane, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing 1894-2003 (0.866 Ha.) airly large flat roofed buildings first shown on 1894 maps. There is fragmentary legibility of the former piecemeal enclosures as the house property boundaries are orientated within the former field boundaries.
HSY7887	SE 3729 0536	Stairfoot Bleachworks, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Retail Park 2002-2003 (2.846 Ha.) ommercial retail area built on former warehousing. These themselves were developed on the site of the Stairfoot Bleach and Dye works. Pigot's 1834 Directory lists a bleacher at Stairfoot, possibly the owner of this site. The works isn't listed after 1877 (Taylor 1993, 58) but the buildings and reservoir remain up to 1938 maps. There is no legibility of the former industrial buildings but the industrial activities in the surrounding area have

		influenced the layout of the site. The boundary to the north-east of the site follows the path of the Dearne and Dove canal; to the west is the course of the Midland Railway. Legibility of the past landscape is fragmentary.
HSY7888	SE 3746 0531	Former Glassworks, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Commercial Core-Suburban 1974-2003 (1.131 Ha.) Garages built on the site of the Manor Flint Glassworks which was noted in trade directories between 1895 and 1938. The works was owned by Tomlinson and produced marbles for Rylands (see Hope glassworks) and tableware (Ashurst 1992, 126). There is no legibility of the glassworks or former enclosed fields.
HSY7889	SE 3696 0603	Hope Glassworks, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Glassworks 1990-2003 (3.726 Ha.) Hope Glassworks which was opened in 1867 by Ben Ryland who had previously been a partner in the Swinton glassworks (Ashurst 1992, 74). His son, Dan, continued the business and was responsible for many technological improvements in glassmaking including a semi automatic bottle making machine. Rylands were the largest makers of Codd mineral water bottles (Bayliss 1995, 18) and also owned the Dearne and Dove Glassworks in Wombwell. The Hope works closed in 1928 and in 1929 the site was bought by Beatson Clark who built a new glassworks in addition to their works at Masbrough (Ashurst 1992, 76). The modern buildings on the site replace earlier structures mostly overwriting the earlier phase of industry but there is fragmentary legibility of the layout of the early works in the road patterns. The glassworks closed in October 2006.
HSY7890	SE 3696 0591	Expanded glassworks, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Glassworks 1990-2003 (6.196 Ha.) Hope Glassworks which was opened in 1867 by Ben Ryland who had previously been a partner in the Swinton glassworks (Ashurst 1992, 74). It didn't expand to cover this site until the late 18th/ early 20th century. Ben Rylands son, Dan, continued the business and was responsible for many technological improvements in glassmaking including a semi automatic bottle making machine. Rylands were the largest makers of Codd mineral water bottles (Bayliss 1995, 18) and also owned the Dearne and Dove Glassworks in Wombwell. The Hope works closed in 1928 and in 1929 the site was bought by Beatson Clark who built a new glassworks in addition to their works at Masbrough (Ashurst 1992, 76). The modern buildings on the site replace earlier structures mostly overwriting the earlier phase of industry but there is fragmentary legibility of the layout

		of the early works in the road patterns and the course of the Dearne and Dove Canal is fossilised by the road between this polygon and the rest of the factory site to the east. The glassworks closed in October 2006.
HSY7891	SE 3719 0599	Grange Lane Industrial Estate, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Industry 1974-2003 (10.756 Ha.) Works depot, scrap yard and a mix of small industrial and commercial units. Built on area of fairly regular piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date, possible enclosed from common. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape as Grange road follows an old route towards Monk Bretton. Mineral railway lines cut though this area from the 20th century onwards, disrupting earlier enclosure patterns.
HSY7892	SE 3712 0552	Part of former Hope Glassworks, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Industry 1974-2003 (0.743 Ha.) Factory that was first marked on 1974 maps. From 1893 maps show part of the Hope Glassworks, owned by the Rylands, (see HSY7889 and HSY7890) on this site. The glassworks had been demolished by the 1930s probably in 1927 when Rylands glassworks closed (Ashurst 1992, 126). Prior to the industrial activity, this was an area of regular enclosure probably part of the 1762 Ardsley parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7893	SE 3710 0543	Stanley Road Industrial Estate, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Industry 1974-2003 (2.245 Ha.) Small industrial state that was first marked on 1974 maps and had developed since. This replaced an area of terraced housing. Wheatley Road, formerly Industry Road, was one of the earlier streets but most have been built over so legibility is fragmentary. Prior this, it was an area of regular enclosure probably part of the 1762 Ardsley parliamentary award (date from English 1985).
HSY7894	SE 3720 0549	Stairfoot roundabout, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Commercial Core-Suburban 1980-2003 (5.490 Ha.) Area of supermarkets, a motel and fast food outlets around a modern roundabout. These developments overwrite the late 19th early 20th century terraced housing that covered the area. Prior this, it was an area of regular enclosure probably part of the 1762 Ardsley parliamentary award (date from English 1985). The survival of the pubs associated with the housing give fragmentary legibility of the past.

HSY7895	SE 3741 0553	Disused land, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Regenerated Scrubland 1980-2003 (1.287 Ha.) Land that has become isolated by the new road pattern. Formerly this was an area of railway sidings at Stairfoot junction. This line was dismantled in the late 20th century. Prior this, it was an area of regular enclosure probably part of the 1762 Ardsley parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7896	SE 3743 0543	Works depot, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Industry 1980-2003 (0.585 Ha.) Works and depot. Formerly this was an area of railway sidings. This line was dismantled in the late 20th century. Prior this, it was an area of regular enclosure probably part of the 1762 Ardsley parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7897	SE 3690 0580	Sheepcote, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Industry 1974-2003 (3.418 Ha.) Industrial depots, garage and scrap yard. Sheep Cote House is central to this complex and has been utilised as part of the industrial uses. This was home to the Rylands of Hope Glassworks (SMR PIN 4257). The survival of part of the building gives partial legibility of the past landscape. A short lived brickworks, first marked on 1893 maps and gone by 1906, was within this polygon. It was likely to have produced the bricks for the expanding terraced housing in the surrounding area.
HSY7898	SE 3696 0550	Greggs Court, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing 2000-2003 (0.424 Ha.) Modern semi detached housing replacing a early 20th century school that was associated with contemporary housing. Prior this, it was an area of regular enclosure probably part of the 1762 Ardsley parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the school grounds as the housing fits within its boundaries.
HSY7899	SE 3697 0542	Darton Street, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Semi-Detached Housing 1974-2003 (4.171 Ha.) Semi detached housing infilling between the earlier housing in Stairfoot and the railway line. Prior to the housing this was an area of regular enclosures that may have been part of the 1763 Ardsley enclosure award (date from English 1985). This enclosed former areas of common. There is no legibility of the surveyed enclosure pattern in the layout of the houses.
HSY7900	SE 3707 0534	Nursery Gardens, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Private Housing Estate 2000-2003 (0.686 Ha.) Modern private infilling. Prior to the housing this was an area of regular enclosures that may have been part of

		the 1763 Ardsley enclosure award (date from English 1985). This enclosed former areas of common. There is no legibility of the surveyed enclosure pattern in the layout of the houses.
HSY7901	SE 3651 0550	Neville Crescent, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) 1974-2003 (3.001 Ha.) Housing estate built by 1974 maps. Infilling an earlier estate built by the council to house miners and their families that would have worked at the many collieries in the area. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is no legibility of this field pattern.
HSY7902	SE 3612 0557	Kendray Hospital, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Hospital 1890-2003 (5.415 Ha.) Hospital opened in 1890 as an infectious diseases hospital. The original building still remains within a large complex of other buildings. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is fragmentary legibility of this field pattern in the boundaries of the site.
HSY7907	SE 3652 0579	Ashleigh Vale, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Private Housing Estate 2003-2007 (1.874 Ha.) Private housing estate on an area of former allotment gardens. Previously an area of regular enclosure likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is no legibility of the past landscape.
HSY7908	SE 3659 0570	Doncaster Road, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Terraced Housing 1906-2003 (0.849 Ha.) Terraced housing that is built by 1906 maps. Larger more high status properties than contemporary rows of terraced nearby. Prior to the housing this was an area of regular enclosures that may have been part of the 1763 Ardsley enclosure award (date from English 1985). This enclosed former areas of common. There is fragmentary legibility of the surveyed enclosure pattern as the houses are orientated along Doncaster road.
HSY7909	SE 3666 0576	Hunningley allotments, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Allotments 1906-2003 (1.052 Ha.) Allotments built by 1906 maps. Associated with adjacent terraced housing. Prior to the allotments this was an area of regular enclosures that may have been part of the 1763 Ardsley enclosure award (date from English 1985). This enclosed former areas of common. There is no legibility of the surveyed enclosure pattern.
HSY7910	SE 3646 0586	Land between railway lines, Ardsley, BARNSLEY

		CENTRAL, Barnsley Playing Fields/ Recreation ground 1974-2003 (5.534 Ha.) Land between the railway lines that was marked as a football ground in 1974 but is now just public grassland. Prior to this it was an area of regular enclosures that may have been part of the 1763 Ardsley enclosure award (date from English 1985). This enclosed former areas of common. There is no legibility of the surveyed enclosure pattern.
HSY7911	SE 3655 0558	Park House, Ardsley, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Elite Residence 1800-2003 (1.263 Ha.) Large house and lodge that are marked on 1855 maps. They may have been within the grounds of Berk House to the south east although these grounds appear to have been subject to surveyed enclosure. The regular enclosure is likely to be part of the 1763 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) which enclosed 300 acres of common. There is no legibility of this field pattern. The buildings have been subsumed within the surrounding council estate and are reused.
HSY8000	SE 3632 0418	Rook Hill, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Private Housing Estate 1983-2003 (0.545 Ha.) Private infill housing built by 1983 maps on an area for former piecemeal enclosure. There is no legibility of the form field pattern in the layout of the housing. The date of enclosure of this land is uncertain.
HSY8003	SE 3617 0396	Pantry Green, Worsbrough, BARNSLEY CENTRAL, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing 1966-2003 (6.980 Ha.) Area of oldest housing in Worsbrough Dale. The date of the earliest settlement in this area is uncertain but it is possible that there were farmsteads that predated the industrial developments that came with the building of the Dearne and Dove Canal. On historic maps the fields north of this polygon were suggestive of enclosed strip fields. By 1893 maps there was an increase in high density terraced housing. These buildings were mostly replaced in the mid 20th century. There are several surviving examples so legibility of the past townscape is partial.

Periods	Prehistoric	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age	500,000BC-10,000BC 10,000BC-4,000BC 4000BC-2600BC 2600BC-700BC 700BC-70AD

	Historic	Roman Anglo-Saxon/Anglo Scandinavian Medieval Post-medieval Modern	70AD-410AD 410AD-1066AD 1066AD-1540AD 1540AD-1900AD 1900AD-2020

Appendix 2

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states '*In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument*'.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states '*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*'.

National Planning Policy Framework: 16. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

NPPF-16 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

189 *In determining application, 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 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.*

193 *When considering the impact of the 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.*

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.*

195 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

A) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

B) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

C) Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

D) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use,

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment and Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets.

The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.