



BWB

CONSULTANCY | ENVIRONMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE | BUILDINGS

Land off Sanderson Road, Penistone

Heritage Assessment

Saunderson Road, Penistone

Heritage Assessment

Birmingham
Livery Place, 35 Livery Street, Colmore Business
District, Birmingham, B3 2PB
T: 0121 233 3322

Leeds
Whitehall Waterfront, 2 Riverside Way, Leeds LS1
4EH
T: 0113 233 8000

London
15 Weller Street, London, SE1 1QU
T: 020 7234 9122

Manchester
4th Floor Carvers Warehouse, 77 Dale Street
Manchester, M1 2HG
T: 0161 233 4260

Nottingham
Waterfront House, Station Street, Nottingham
NG2 3DQ
T: 0115 924 1100

LIMITATIONS

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, BWB is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

- a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
- b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

BWB makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

This report has been prepared for the sole use of the client. No other third parties may rely upon or reproduce the contents of this report without the written permission of BWB. If any unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report they rely on it at their own risk and the authors do not owe them any Duty of Care or Skill.

CONTENTS PAGE

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
	Objectives	1
	Scope of Works	1
	Methodology	1
	Archaeological archives and databases	2
	Designated heritage assets	2
	Published and unpublished sources	2
2.0	LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	2
	Site location and topography	2
	Geology and soils	2
	Coal Mining	3
	Site Walkover	3
3.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
	Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features	4
	Designated sites or areas	4
	Previous archaeological investigations	5
	Historic Landscape Characterisation	5
	National Mapping Programme	5
	Chronological Summary	5
4.0	CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS	11
5.0	DISCUSSION	12
6.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	13
7.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	14

FIGURES

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Figure 1 | Site location |
| Figure 2 | Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary, catalogued assets and listed buildings. |
| Figure 3 | Plan of the proposed development site showing the extend of the study area and HLC areas |
| Figure 4 | Extract from the 1645 West Riding of Yorkshire by W and J Blaeu showing the approximate location of the proposed development site |
| Figure 5 | Extract from the 1771 map of Yorkshire by Thomas Jefferys showing the approximate location of the proposed development site |
| Figure 6 | Extract from the 1794 West Riding of Yorkshire by J Stockdale showing the approximate location of the proposed development site |
| Figure 7 | Extract from the 6 inch OS surveys of 1854, showing the proposed development site |
| Figure 8 | Extract from the 6 inch OS surveys of 1888, showing the proposed development site |
| Figure 9 | Extract from the 6 inch OS surveys of 1929, showing the proposed development site |
| Figure 10 | Extract from the 1:25000 OS surveys of 1937, showing the proposed development site |

PLATES

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Plate 1 | Access to site via Bent Street, showing gate piers, looking south |
| Plate 2 | General view of site, looking south-east |
| Plate 3 | Western side of the site with low wall and dumps of modern material, looking west |
| Plate 4 | Structures on northern part of site, looking north |
| Plate 5 | Southern boundary of site, looking east |
| Plate 6 | General view of site, looking northwest |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting (BWB) was instructed by to carry out a Heritage Assessment for a residential development including associated access and infrastructure.
- 1.2 This assessment follows the professional standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2017) and the CIFA code of conduct (CIFA 2014).

Objectives

- 1.3 The objectives of the assessment is to provide a heritage assessment of the significance of any heritage assets affected by the proposed development.

Scope of Works

- 1.4 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km study around the site has been undertaken. Specifically the assessment has included:
 - A review of the proposed development in relation to the current legislative framework;
 - review of the Historic Environment Records data for the site and vicinity;
 - Identification and consideration of Heritage Assets on and within the vicinity of the site;
 - A search of relevant documentary and cartographic sources for the site and surroundings;
 - A walk-over survey;
 - Identification and assessment of known and potential archaeological assets;
 - Identification of any constraints.

Methodology

- 1.5 The works included the study of relevant cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, and sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text (in bold (6)) of this report, listed in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 2. Listed buildings referred to in the assessment are given the suffix 'B' (e.g. **B3**) and are listed in Appendix 1.

- 1.6 The following sources of information have been consulted to inform the heritage assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

Archaeological archives and databases

- 1.7 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the South Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 1.8 The holdings of the South Yorkshire Archive Services (Sheffield) were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

- 1.9 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites.

Published and unpublished sources

- 1.10 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

2.0 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

Site location and topography

- 2.1 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 0.9ha on the western side of Penistone, centred at SE 2405 0360 (Figures 1 and 2). The site is located to the south of Bent Street and to the east of Saunderson Road. The site is bound on all sides by housing and a light industrial development and telephone exchange to the east. A row of extant trees forms the eastern boundary.
- 2.2 The site is generally grassed and hummocky. All the corners of the proposed development area are overgrown with nettles and brambles. The site is relatively flat at approximately 205m aOD.

Geology and soils

- 2.3 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone and Siltstone. The superficial

geology is recorded as being a small band of River Terrace Deposits made up of sand and gravel. The overlying soil has been surveyed as the Dale association, described as slowly seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy over clayey and fine silty soils on soft rock, often stoneless (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



Coal Mining

- 2.4 The site lies within an area of probable shallow coal working (National Coal Authority 2017). It is possible that any potential groundworks may encounter remains relating to this activity.

Site Walkover

- 2.5 A site walkover was undertaken in April 2017 in order to identify any archaeological features visible within the proposed development area and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations (Plates 1-6). It also assessed potential forms of disturbance.
- 2.6 The site was accessed from Bent Street which has a gravel surface. The entrance is flanked by stone gate piers (Plate 1) and the site boundaries are dry stone walls. To the east, the wall was denuded in several places and was

missing its coping stones. These copings stones were missing along part of its length and may have been removed from the site.

- 2.7 The current ground surface is generally grassed, hummocky (Plate 2) and soft. Wheel ruts from a JCB or similar were seen cutting through the surface. All the corners of the proposed development area are overgrown with nettles and brambles which suggest ground disturbance.
- 2.8 An elongated, low rising berm (Plate 2), orientated northeast to southwest was visible in the northeast part of the site. The feature may be natural, but was the only exception to the otherwise flat topography.
- 2.9 The northwest corner of the site contains some low relief walls, dumps of rubble (Plate 3) and also derelict timber structures. Some hardstanding, probably from relict concrete flooring was also noted in this area. These remains are modern in origin.
- 2.10 Bordering Bent Street and forming part of the northern boundary of the site, the proposed development area contains two structures (Plate 4). Both are of mid-20th-century origin and may still be used for storage. This part of the site also contains rubble debris within the overgrowth of brambles. Asbestos cement pipe was noted as was asbestos cement roofing sheet within these dumps.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 3.1 No archaeological sites or historic features have been identified within the proposed development site, but 24 archaeological events or monuments and 28 listed buildings and structures have been recorded in the wider study area (Fig. 2). These features are discussed below and have been catalogued in Appendix 1.

Designated sites or areas

- 3.2 The study area contains no Scheduled Monuments, battlefields or parks or gardens. Towards the southeast of the site and within the search area is the Penistone Markets Conservation Area.
- 3.3 The Conservation Area defines the central area of Penistone. No conservation area appraisal has been completed to date.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 3.4 There have been no previous archaeological investigations carried out within the proposed development site, but several archaeological investigation are recorded in the wider search area.
- 3.5 The archaeological work in the search area consists of two watching briefs (**3**, **13**), an evaluation (**24**), three buildings surveys (**12**, **16** and **17**) and a desk-based assessment (**10**).
- 3.6 Both the watching briefs recorded the remains of post-medieval mills, such as a demolished corn mill in Thurlstone (**4**) and part of the Nether Mill (**8**, **B16**), also a water powered corn mill. The watching brief (**13**) on the latter identified parts of the goit leading to the mill, although its exact alignment was not clear.
- 3.7 The vast majority of additional work within the search area consists of building recording and investigation. Including the desk-based assessment (**10**) of the Penistone Grammar School (**9**) and a building recording assessment of the Netherfield Annexe (**12**). Two further projects were undertaken to assess the former railway coals drops (**16**, **B14**) as well as a survey of the former Penistone Market stalls (**17**).
- 3.8 The archaeological evaluation at the site of the new vicarage (**24**), to the southeast of the site did not record any significant archaeological finds or deposits.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 3.9 The proposed development site lies within the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) area HSY6122 (Fig. 3). This is described as enclosed land comprising fields dating from 1750-2003. The fields will have been potentially part of the parliamentary enclosure. There is also an invisible element to the HLC which suggests an unenclosed land of commons and greens dating from 1066-1749. A residential area of medium density semi-detached housing dating from 1931 are located to the north and west (HSY6121 and HSY6026). Directly to the north of the site is a leisure centre (HSY6032). Larger fields (HSY6031) are also located to the north and comprise enclosed land with surviving enclosed strip fields.

National Mapping Programme

- 3.10 No national mapping data were available at the time of this assessment.

Chronological Summary

Early prehistoric period

- 3.11 The majority of the Palaeolithic findspots in South Yorkshire were located on the limestone in the south-eastern part of the county, indicating how important the rock shelters afforded by this geology were to Palaeolithic communities.

Findspots are now known in the eastern part of the county, identified during sand and gravel extraction, and more are known from the Coal Measures to the west of the limestone. The majority of the sites, when attributed, date to the Upper Palaeolithic. There are, however, three Lower/Middle Palaeolithic Acheulian hand bifaces, which are amongst the flints recovered from the sand and gravels in the eastern part of the county. These are thought to have been re-deposited by Devensian ice-action.

- 3.12 The early prehistoric period is poorly represented in South Yorkshire. The sparseness of finds from this period, however, is not unusual as the population were probably predominately nomadic hunter-gatherers, and had little impact on the archaeological record (Mithen 1999). Some evidence for activity in the Palaeolithic period is represented by two axes from Lee Moor, near Wakefield, and a scatter of artefacts from South Yorkshire (Gaunt and Buckland 2003). Similarly, human activity during the Mesolithic period is also attested by scatters of microliths and lithic by-products (Grassam and Weston 2014).

- 3.13 Within the search area no early prehistoric activity dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age remains have been identified.

Iron Age and Roman period

- 3.14 Penistone would have been part of the territory of the Iron Age Brigantes tribe, the border of which would have been to the north-west at the uniallate hillfort of Wincobank (Hey 1998). The evidence for Iron Age activity within the search area is limited with no remains or finds identified.

- 3.15 During the early Roman period in Britain, the Brigantes were allies to the Romans under Queen Cartimundua. In AD 68, the tribe came under the control of Venutius which led to a breakdown of the alliance between the Brigantes and Romans, and by AD 72 the territory was in full control of the Romans (Buckland 1986, Hartley 1980).

- 3.16 No Roman activity is recorded within the search area.

Medieval period

- 3.17 Penistone was located within the Staincross Wapentake of the old west Riding of Yorkshire. The district takes its name from the village of Staincorss. The Wapentake was a unit of land measurement relating to the Danelaw and Viking rule of northern England.

- 3.18 The first mention of Penistone comes in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Domesday Book 2002). The village is mentioned three times. The place-name 'Penistone' is also first recorded in the Domesday Book, where it appears as Pengestone. This is believed to be Celtic and derives from penn, which means head, end, top, height or hill, and the Old English ing, combined with tun, to mean an farmstead, village or estate. It most likely means a farmstead by a hill (Hey 2003).

3.19 The three Domesday book references are:

'In Penistone, Alric, 10 bovates to the geld. Land for one plough. 20 shillings

In Penistone, Alric had 10 bovates of land to the geld, and there could be 1 carucate of land. Now the same man has it of Illbert and it is waste. In the time of King Edward it was worth 20 shillings

...In Silkstone, Illbert 5 carucates. In Penistone 1 carucate and 5 bovates...

- 3.20 A carucate was an area of land that could be ploughed with an eight ox team and was used in north and eastern England as a unit of land measurement for the purpose of taxation. A bovat was one eighth of a carucate and the word geld refers to the English land tax levied upon these.
- 3.21 Alric, is a reference in the Domesday Book to a member of an Anglo-Scandinavian family who had made peace with the Norman overlords and were allowed to retain their lands and became knights entitled to hold their own manorial courts under the oversight of the Honour of Pontefract held by the de Laci family. The reference to 'waste' also suggests that the settlement was destroyed or damaged during the Harrying of the North in 1069. The land was passed onto Alric's son and grandson, Swein and Adam FitzSwein (Hey 2001).
- 3.22 Archaeological evidence of the pre-Norman settlement is generally sparse across this part of South Yorkshire (Ryder 1982), where the main evidence relates to the presence of churches and cross fragments. Fragments of an early cross or crosses survive in Penistone Church (**23**, **B26**) which itself has at least 13th century elements but was largely rebuilt in the later medieval periods. The various elements within the churchyard that have been listed have been grouped into **B26**, and consist of two grave slabs and three cross fragments or cross bases.
- 3.23 Other religious structures include a Holy Well (**14**), located to the east of the site which is thought to relate to the St John the Baptist Chapel (**18**) that was demolished and replaced in the 1770. Two medieval graves covers were also recovered and now reside at the Parish Church (**B26**, **23**). The well and the chapel appear to be at some distance from each other and as such do not suggest that remains would be located on the site.
- 3.24 Like many other villages and small towns in south Yorkshire, it is clear that a pre-Conquest settlement existed in and around the site of the modern village. What is not clear is whether this was a nucleated settlement located around the church or a series of dispersed farmsteads.
- 3.25 The village of Penistone appears to have developed well into the medieval period, being sporadically impacted upon by various national and regional issues such as plague, famine and revolt. A taxation report for 1291 assessed the village as worth £53.6s.8d which declined to £20.00 by 1341 after various

agricultural collapses during 1315 and 1322 which had a severe impact upon the Yorkshire region.

- 3.26 A possible medieval building in Penistone is that of Water Hall (**20, 21, B19**) which is a 17th-century house with a west wing which might be of an earlier date, with the central block perhaps replacing an earlier timber framed hall. Two cruck framed buildings and two possible buildings with a medieval date are located towards the west and south of the site within Thurstlton (**1, 2, 5 and 7**).
- 3.27 One of the daughters of Adam FitzSwein granted the manor of Pensitone to a clerk named John de Penigston and the family appear to have survived until 1309, when the manor passed from Ceciliea, the daughter of John de Penistone, to John Clarel, warden of the chapel of Tickhill Castle and a royal courtier.
- 3.28 The Clarels held the manor until 1489 when it was transferred to the Fitzwilliam and Foljambe families. Once the de Peniston family disappeared, the manor house was let to tenants.
- 3.29 Other evidence of the medieval village exists in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks (**22**) identified through aerial photographs lying either side of the Penistone viaduct. Further traces include a roadside well and trough believed to have been associated with St John's Chapel which was established in the medieval period and demolished in 1770. The well was capped during the 19th century and refurbishment work carried out in 1992. The market cross was also formally located in the market place before being moved to the churchyard. It is unclear whether this cross is of medieval date or is later as the market disappears in the later medieval period and was only revived in 1699.

Post-medieval and modern period

- 3.30 The Penistone district formed part of the much larger West Yorkshire Wollen industry and while its origins certainly lie in the medieval period, the surviving evidence is typically of a much later date.
- 3.31 A coarse white cloth also known as 'Penistone' was produced by local handloom weavers from the 16th century onwards. 'Pensitones' measured twelve to thirteen yards long by one and quarter yards wide and weighed about 28 pounds.
- 3.32 Weavers' cottages survive in Thurstlton and Cubley (**B1, B3**) and the Cloth Hall (**B24**) in Penistone market place was built in 1768 as a market for local woollen cloth. References to other industry are limited to an ironworking forge in 1688 (YAJ 1985).
- 3.33 The Village remained relatively small until 1699 when the weekly market was re-established (Hay 2002) and allowed for growth to occur. Reflect in the construction of the cloth hall (Bayliss 1995).

- 3.34 Various other industrial structures have been recorded in the search area including two corn mills (**4** and **8**). Nether Mill (**8**) located to the east of the site was first mentioned in a lease dating to 1566. This suggest that the mill may have been earlier in date and may have been the manorial mill for Penistone (Hey 2002). The mill passed through various ownerships and appears to have included other facilities including a corn drying kiln. Before 1721, the mill had been fed through a goit drawing water from Scout Dyke. After 1721, the owner, a Mary Grammar, purchased land to create a new goit drawing water from the Don itself. Following a large fire in 1871, the mill was heavily damaged and rebuilt in 1881 by John and Thomas Colbridge and Williams Wilkinson. The mill was finally demolished in 1958 to make way for the road to be widen.
- 3.35 Agriculture would still have been a major employer and activity within the landscape and is present in various barns (**6**, **B5**, **B15** and **B17**) and farm buildings.
- 3.36 Education with Penistone is represented by the Grammar School (**8**), dating from 1892, which incorporated the earlier Penistone workhouse structure (**11**), which has a slightly earlier date of around 1859. The school remains in use today.
- 3.37 Located direct to the south of the site is the Stottercliffe cemetery site. Until 1840, the site was woodland. The Burial Board of the Ecclesiastic Parish of Penistone was formed in February 1870 to deal with an increasing problem of allocating burial spaces. £3,800 was borrowed to allow the wood to be cleared and to convert the plot of land into a cemetery. The new cemetery was consecrated and officially opened 1st August 1880. It steadily filled up. By 30th September 1887, 420 interments had taken place, with 364 in consecrated ground and 56 in unconsecrated ground. Two chapels used to stand in the graveyard but fell into a poor state of repair and were demolished in the late 1990s.
- 3.38 Additional listed buildings include houses dating from the 17th or 18th centuries (**B2**, **B4**, **B8**, **B9**, **B13**, **B16** and **B28**). The majority of these are focused long the main street through Thurstone (Towngate) or through the centre of Pensitone along High Street and in the conservation area. Additional shops also located in these areas consist of **B7**, **B21**, **B23** and **B25**.
- 3.39 The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway via Penistone, Dunford Bridge and the three-mile Woodhead Tunnel were constructed in the 19th century and opened on 15 July 1845.
- 3.40 Transport throughout Penistone and the wider area depended upon various roads that became fossilised in the landscape as either turnpike or toll roads. Heading north out of Penistone was the Huddersfield and Penistone Turnpike which was a 10-mile toll to Huddersfield. In addition there was the turnpike road from Doncaster to Salter's Brook Bridge (at the boundary of Yorkshire and Cheshire), which also passed through Penistone along what is now the A628. The roads included bridges (**19**, **B12**, **B20**) and various milestones (**B6**, **B10**, **B11**, **B18**, **B22**).

- 3.41 In 1849, Penistone's 29-arch viaduct was built by Messrs Ingham and Bower which lies just outside of the search area to the east. The Penistone to Huddersfield Railway Line opened on 1 July 1850. The second and third arches of Penistone Viaduct collapsed on 2 February 1916 when heavy rain weakened the foundations.
- 3.42 Penistone became a railway junction with a depot for engineering trains. Penistone station had frequent trains to Manchester, Sheffield and Huddersfield but after the Beeching cuts, passenger trains on the Woodhead Line to Manchester finished. Goods trains continued until the line closed and much of the railway infrastructure was removed. The town's station is served by Huddersfield-Sheffield trains on the "Penistone Line". Part of the railway infrastructure included coal drops (**16, B14**).
- 3.43 Other listed structures included a red telephone box (**B27**) and a lamppost within the churchyard (**B26**).

4.0 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

- 4.1 The earliest large scale map of the area (Fig. 4) is the 1645 West Riding of Yorkshire Wapentake map showing the village of Penistone. This is displayed as a church with the River Don and Scout Dyke depicted.
- 4.2 Thomas Jeffery's map (Fig. 5) from 1771 shows the countryside in slightly more detail than the earlier map. This shows the historic core of Penistone and the developing village of Thurlston. The area of the site is shown as undeveloped.
- 4.3 The 1794 map by Stockdale (Fig. 6) does not contain much detail but does show the development of the road network that passes through Penistone with the creation of the Penistone-Huddersfield turnpike running to the north.
- 4.4 The first edition OS map from 1854 (Fig. 7) shows the area in more detail showing the distinction between Penistone and Bridge End. The map clearly shows the railway lines to the south and east and a trough which may have been part of the St Mary's Well (**14**). It's location to the northeast of the site may also suggest a link with the main road to the north of the site. The site is unoccupied and located within a large agricultural field.
- 4.5 The 1888 and 1929 (Figs 8 and 9) OS maps show that the site was now located within subdivided fields. The Stottercliffe cemetery site has been constructed and is shown to the south of the site with the associated chapels. Bridge End to the east has developed and a gas works is present, with an Inn and Police Station depicted. An area directly to the south of the site suggests there had been some earth workings, although on the 1929 map these are hatch suggesting water may have been present. The site on both maps does not show any development.
- 4.6 The 1937 (Fig. 10) OS maps shows the development of housing to the north of the site and the pond feature to the south. The housing to the west are present on the 1968 OS map, with the housing to the southwest appearing in the latter years of the 20th century.

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 No heritage assets have been recorded within the site or within close proximity to it. Similarly there have been no archaeological investigations within it and those undertaken in the search area have been limited to watching briefs targeting known assets such as corn mills.
- 5.2 Evidence for early Prehistoric evidence within the search area is very limited, similarly wider afield there is little to suggest significant activity. Evidence for the later prehistoric period and the Roman period is as equally sparse with no finds or remains found within the study area.
- 5.3 The proposed development site lies to the northwest of the medieval core of Penistone the focal point of which was the church which was established in the 13th century if not earlier. Other structures of medieval date have been found within the village including a holy well and a Baptist church.
- 5.4 Recorded near to the village either side of the Penistone Viaduct is evidence for the medieval strip fields that will have been linked to the village. These were identified from aerial photographs. It is possible that the site was also farmed in this period, although there is no evidence to support this.
- 5.5 A total of 28 listed buildings or groupings lie within the search area. The closest two are located to the east and consist of the Penistone Bridge over the Don (**B12**) and 8-10 Thurlstone Road (**B13**). These assets are located 300m to the east and are shielded from the development by existing housing along Thurlstone Road.
- 5.6 The existing housing surrounding the site are all 20th century in date and do not display any architectural or heritage significance that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. The eastern side of the site is also dominated by extant trees.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Given the lack of known archaeology within the site and the wider area no further works are recommended.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

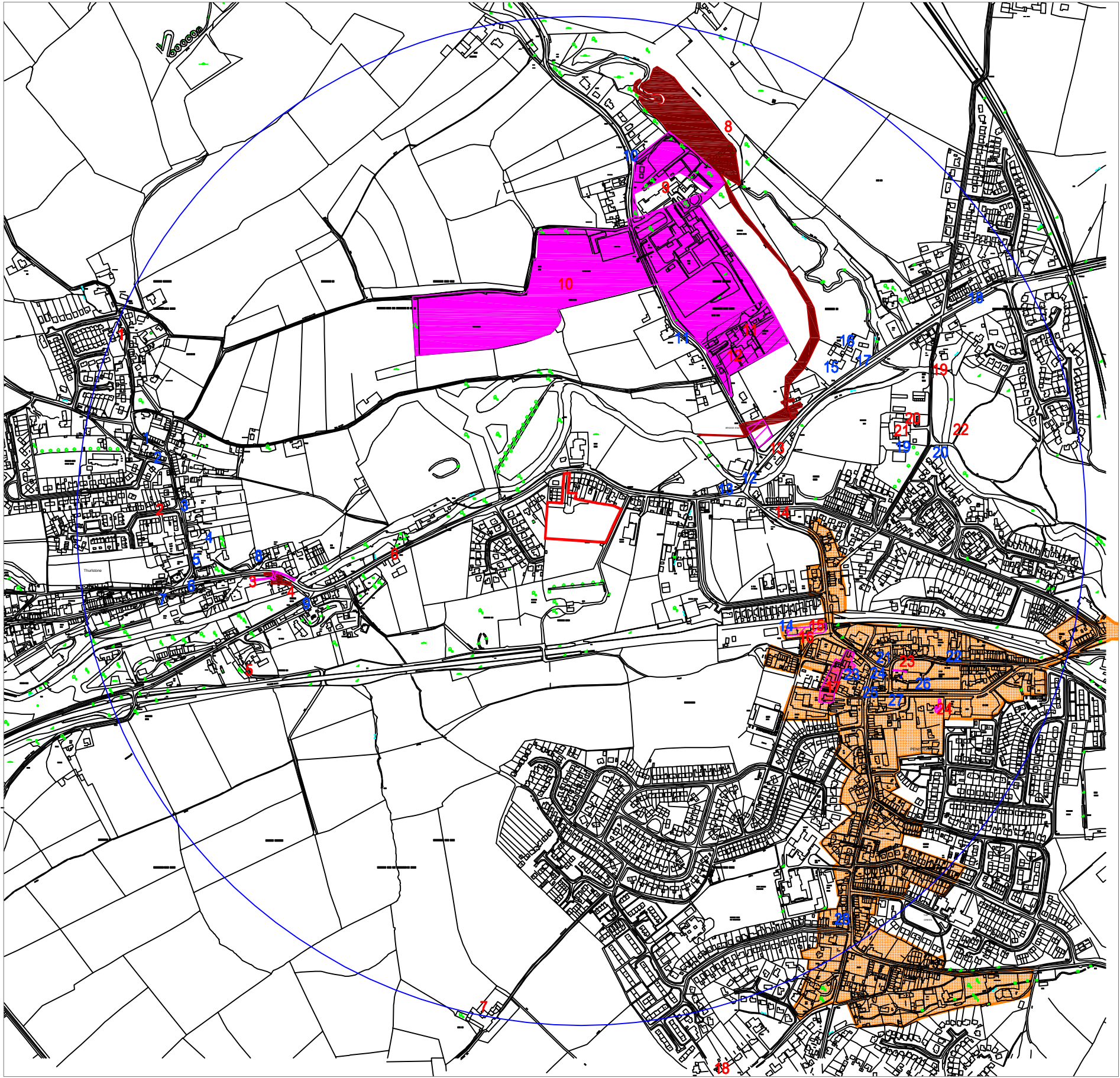
- Bayliss, D., 1995, *A guide to the Industrial History of South Yorkshire*
- British Geological Survey, 2017,
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (viewed April 2017)
- Buckland, P., 1986, *Roman South Yorkshire: a Source Book*
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
- Domesday Book, 2002, *Domesday Book a complete translation*.
- Grassam, A., and Weston, P., 2014. *Enhancing the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Records of the South Yorkshire SMR*
- Hartley, B., 1980, 'The Brigantes and the Roman Army' in K. Branigan (ed.) *Rome and the Brigantes. The Impact of Rome on Northern England*, 2-8
- Haselgrove, C., 1999, 'The Iron Age', in J. Hunter and I Ralston (eds), *The Archaeology of Britain*, 113-134
- Hey, D., 1998, *A History of Sheffield*
- Hey, D., 2002, *A History of Penistone and District*
- Hey, D., 2003, *Medieval South Yorkshire*
- Manby, T. G., King, A and Vyner, B., 2003, 'The Neolithic and Bronze Ages: a time of early agriculture', in T. G. Manby, S. Moorhouse and P. Ottaway (eds), *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: an Assessment at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 3, 35-113
- Mithen, S., 1999, 'Hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic', in J. Hunter and I. Ralston (eds), *The Archaeology of Britain*, 35-57
- National Coal Authority, 201,
<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html> (viewed April 201)
- Parker Pearson, M., 1999, 'The earlier Bronze Age', in J. Hunter and I. Ralston (eds), *The Archaeology of Britain*, Routledge, 77-94
- Ryder, P., 1982, *Saxon Churches in South Yorkshire*, County Archaeology Monography No. 2 SYCC
- Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, *Soils of Northern England*, Sheet 1
- Yorkshire Archaeology Journal, 1985, *Industrial History Index*, YAJ 57; 193

Cartographic Sources

- West Riding of Yorkshire, 1645, W and J Blaeu
- Map of Yorkshire, 1771, Thomas Jefferys
- West Riding of Yorkshire, 1794, J Stockdale

Ordnance Survey, 1854, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire)
Ordnance Survey, 1888, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire)
Ordnance Survey, 1929, County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire)
Ordnance Survey, 1937, 1:25000 (Yorkshire)
Ordnance Survey, 1968, 1:2500 (Yorkshire)

FIGURES



NOTES

1. DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED/ VERIFIED ON SITE. IF IN DOUBT ASK.

2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

3. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL LEVELS IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

4. ANY DISCREPANCIES NOTED ON SITE ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.

KEY			
	Study area		SYHER events
	Proposed development site		Conservation area
	Catalogued asset		SYHER monuments
	Listed building		

ISSUES & REVISIONS				
Rev	Date	Details of issue / revision	Drw	Rev
P1	01.01.00	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	KM	XX

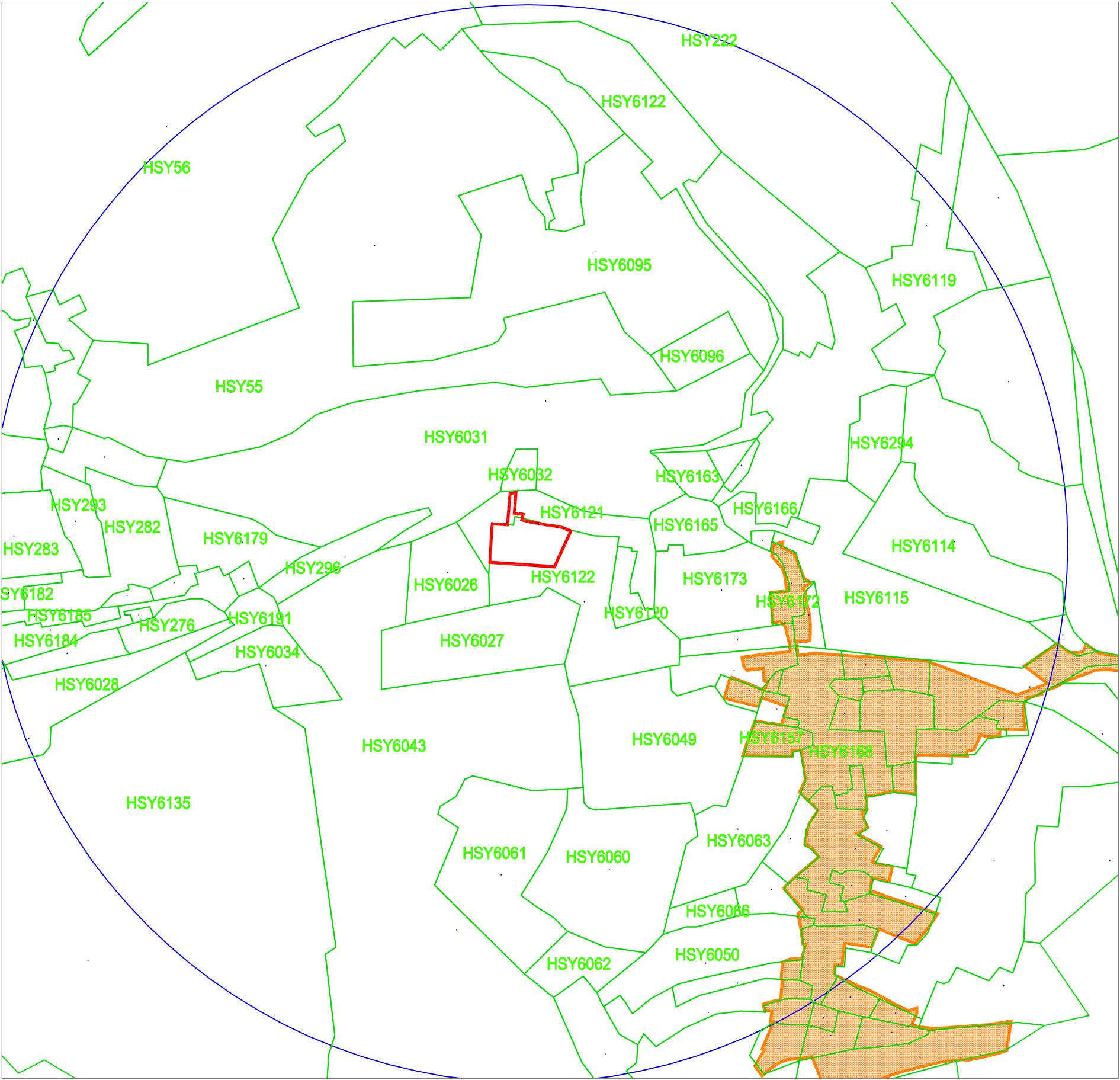
BWB
CONSULTANCY | ENVIRONMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE | BUILDINGS

☐ Birmingham | 0121 233 3322
☐ Leeds | 0113 233 8000
☐ London | 020 7234 9122
☐ Manchester | 0161 233 4260
☐ Nottingham | 0115 924 1100
www.bwbconsulting.com

Client		Project Title	
		Land South of Upper Gate Road	
Scale	1:10000	Drawn	
Size	A3	Reviewed	JM

Drawing Status	
FINAL	

Drawing Title	
Fig. 2. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary, catalogued assets and listed buildings	
Drawing No.	Revision
ABC/123/100	P1



NOTES

1. DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED/ VERIFIED ON SITE. IF IN DOUBT ASK.

2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

3. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL LEVELS IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

4. ANY DISCREPANCIES NOTED ON SITE ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.

KEY			
	Study area		
	Proposed development site		
	HLC area		
	Conservation area		

ISSUES & REVISIONS				
Rev	Date	Details of issue / revision	Drw	Rev
P1	01.01.00	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	KM	XX

BWB

CONSULTANCY | ENVIRONMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE | BUILDINGS

Birmingham | 0121 233 3322

Leeds | 0113 233 8000

London | 020 7234 9122

Manchester | 0161 233 4260

Nottingham | 0115 924 1100

www.bwbconsulting.com

Client			
Scale	1:10000	Drawn	
Size	A3	Reviewed	JM

Project Title	
Land South of Upper Gate Road	
Drawing Status	
FINAL	

Drawing Title	
Fig 3 Plan of the proposed development site showing the extent of the study area and HLC areas	
Drawing No.	
ABC/123/100	
Revision	
P1	

©Copyright BWB Consulting Ltd

Figure 4 Extract from the 1645 West Riding of Yorkshire by W and J Blaeu showing the approximate location of the proposed development site



Figure 5 Extract from the 1771 map of Yorkshire by Thomas Jefferys showing the approximate location of the proposed development site



Figure 6 Extract from the 1794 West Riding of Yorkshire by J Stockdale showing the approximate location of the proposed development site



Figure 7 Extract from the 6 inch OS surveys of 1854, showing the proposed development site

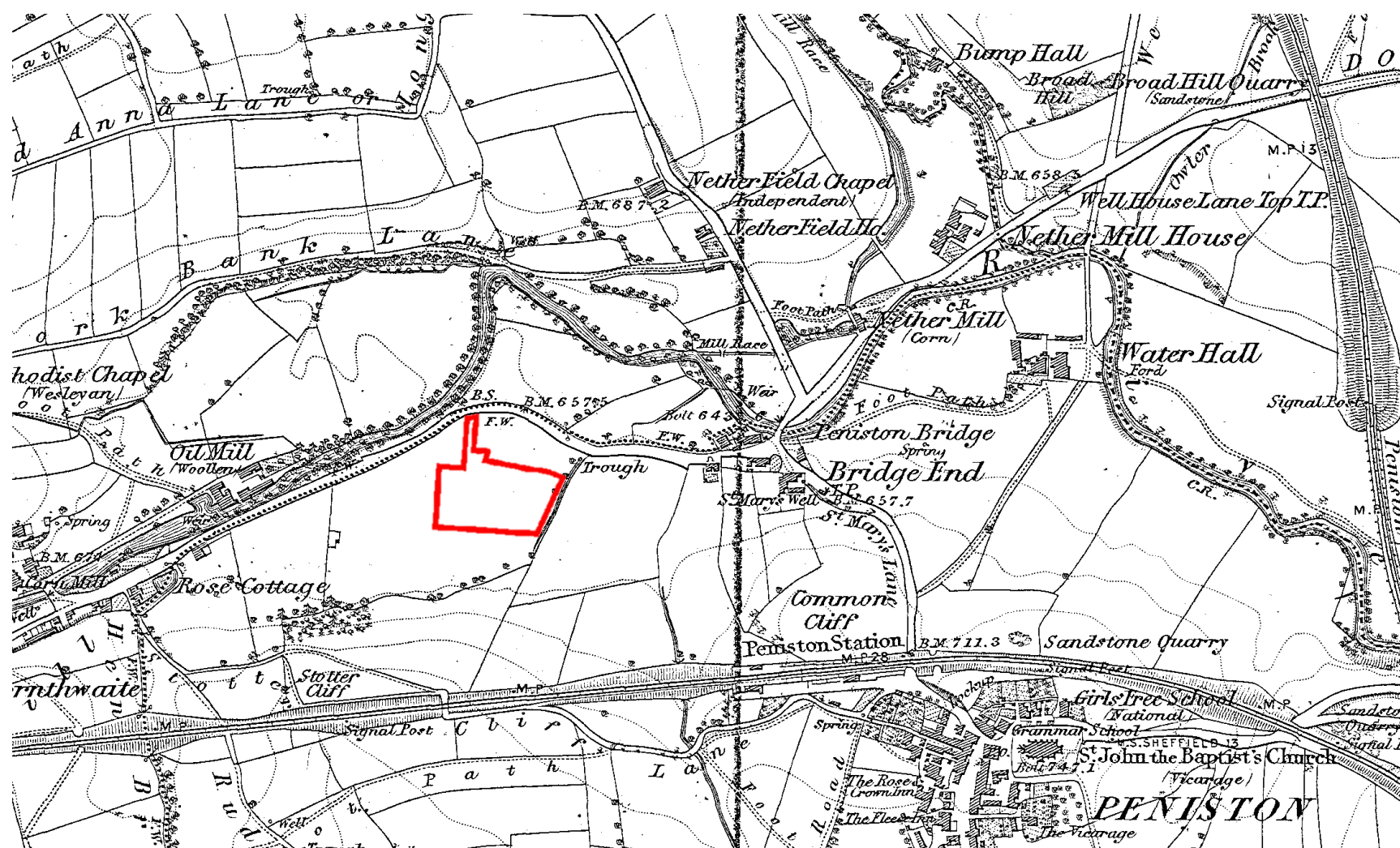


Figure 8 Extract from the 6 inch OS surveys of 1888, showing the proposed development site

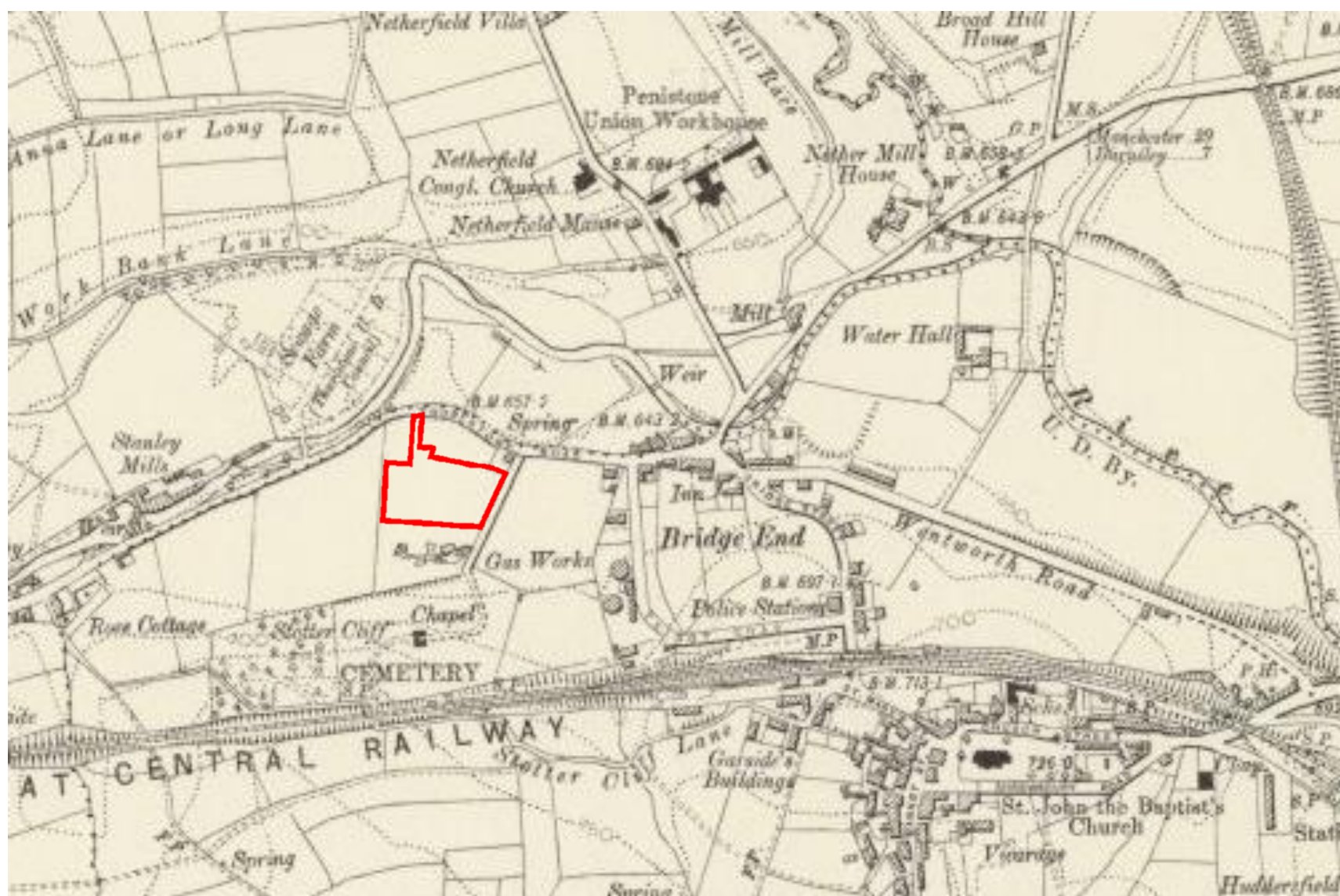


Figure 9 Extract from the 6 inch OS surveys of 1929, showing the proposed development site

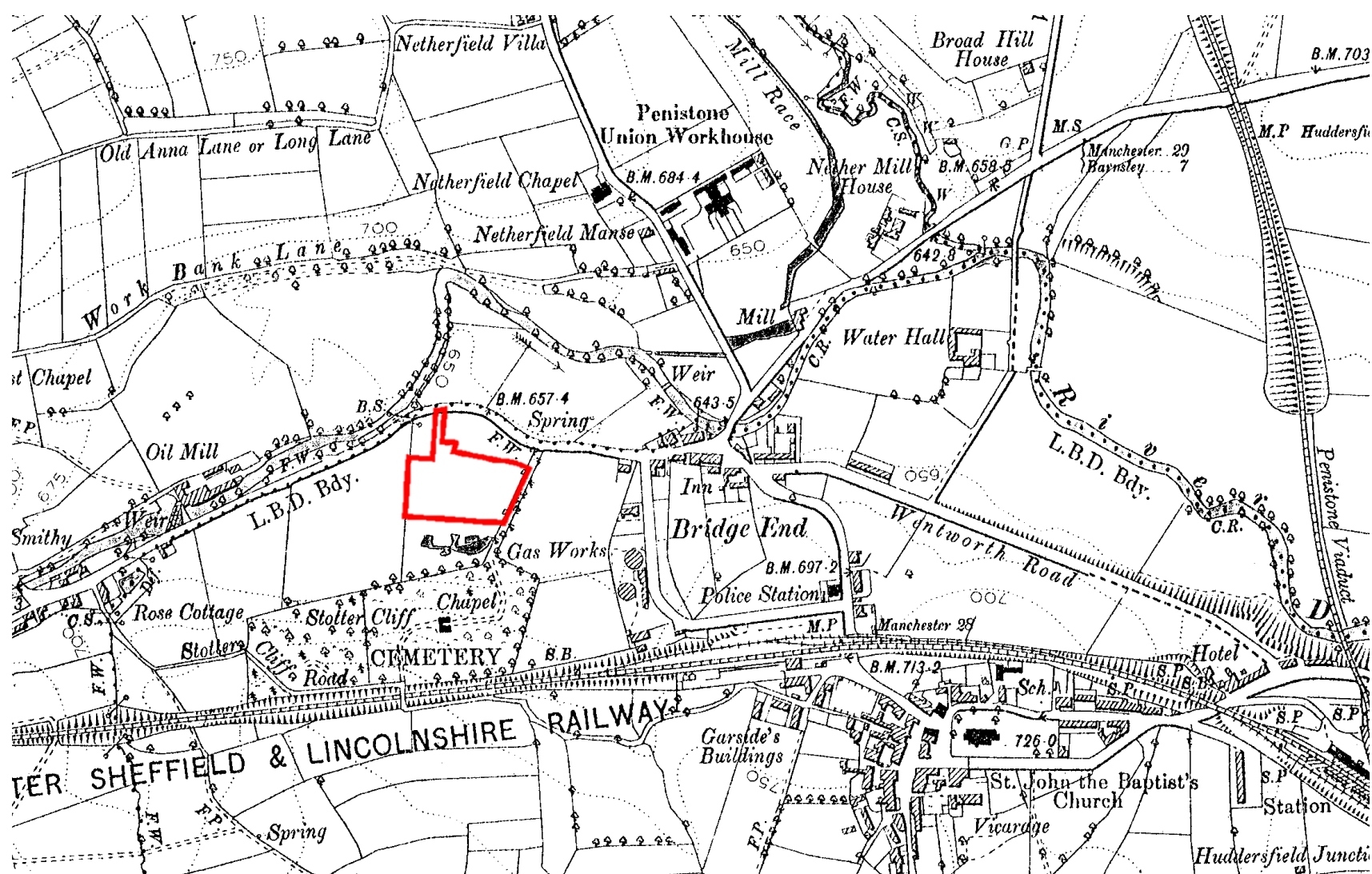
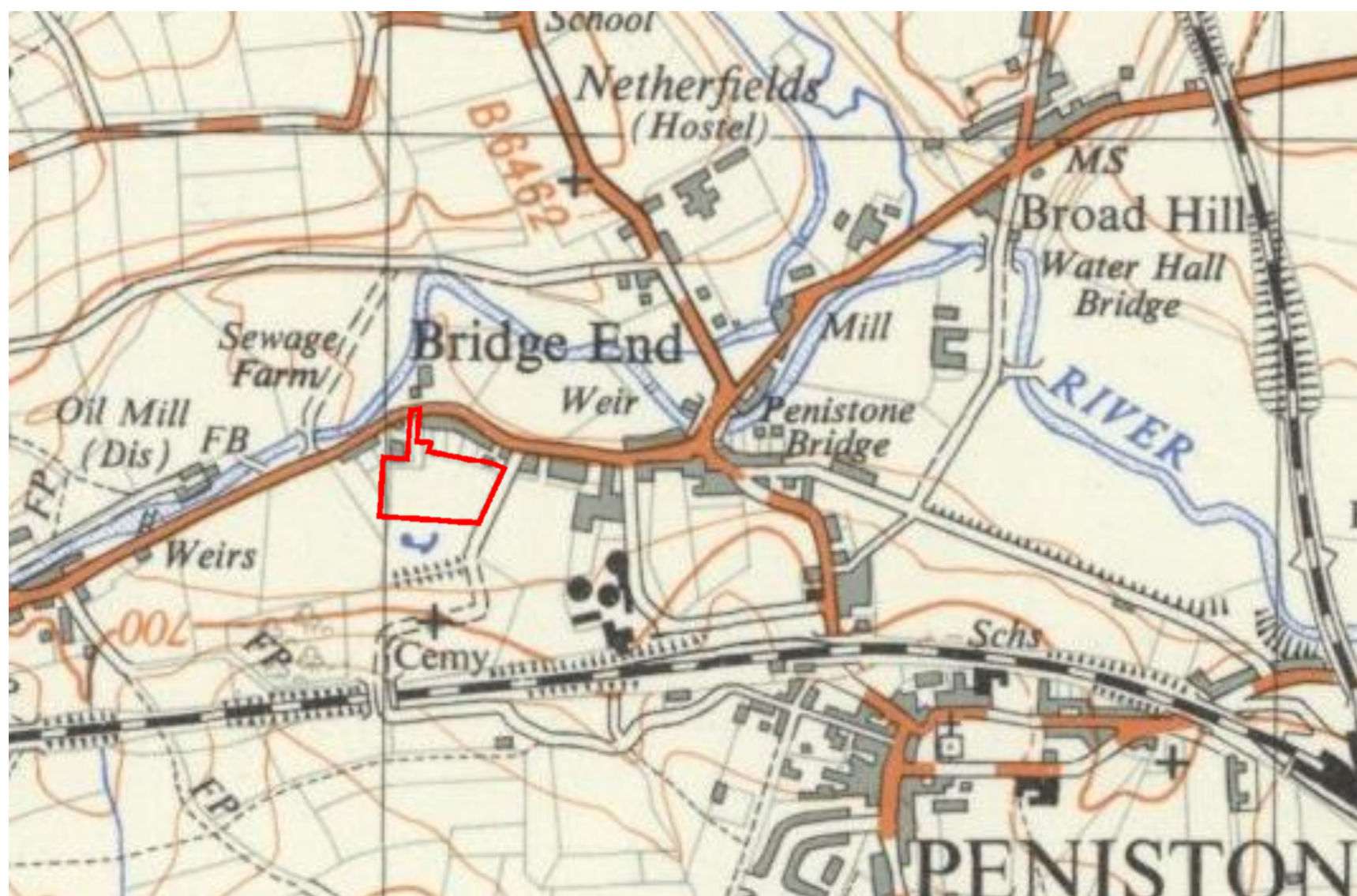


Figure 10 Extract from the 1:25000 OS surveys of 1937, showing the proposed development site



PLATES



Plate 1. Access to site via Bent Street, showing gate piers, looking south



Plate 2. General view of site, looking south-east



Plate 3. Western side of the site with low wall and dumps of modern material, looking west



Plate 4. Structures on northern part of site, looking north



Plate 5. Southern boundary of site, looking east



Plate 6. General view of site, looking northwest

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1 CATALOGUE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the SYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier (Fig. 2). Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by SYHER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Events and Monument Records

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Medieval Cruck House, Penistone	SE 2324 0393	MSY4643		Low	Cruck built house, Hill House Farm (36 Ingbirchworth Road) Thulstone.
2	Medieval Cruck Building, Main Street, Penistone	SE 2330 0360 (point)	MSY4500		Low	Cruck building, Main Street, Thulstone. Medieval?
3	Watching Brief at Thulstone Bridge, Penistone	SE 23512 03497	ESY191		Low	A watching brief was conducted by NAA in January 2005 on the site of an Old Corn Mill and associated millpond. The results identified 3 walls and 2 conduits under the north side of the present road and 5 more walls with 2 possible walls in the area of the mill. An area of silt is believe to be associated with the millpond.
4	Site of Old Corn Mill (demolished), Thulstone	SE 23519 03492	MSY12378		Low	Site of a corn mill at least in use by 1850 as shown on the OS 1st Edition map.
5	Medieval to Post-Medieval Period Cruck Barn, Penistone	SE 2347 0333	MSY4501		Low	Cruck Barn, Hornthwaite, Thulstone. Medieval? Owner A. Helliwell, Hornthwaite Farm.
6	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Barn, Penistone	SE 2372 0352	MSY6858		Low	Sandstone or gritstone barn. L-shaped plan. 2 storey. North facing elevation. Features a cart entrance, stone slate roof.
7	Medieval Building, Schole Hill Farm, Penistone	SE 2372 0352	MSY4747		Low	Schole Hill Farm, Old Farmhouse, Penistone. Medieval. Portion of possible 15 th -century part stone/ part timber framed building incorporated in late 17 th -century farmhouse. Derelict and partly

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
						demolished November 1977. A house which appears to have consisted of a hall with a cross-wing at its south end, having roofs of collared common rafter pairs, without purlins. The wing had stone walls externally but a timber-framed wall towards the hall. The whole building was reconstructed in the 17th century, except for the western half of the cross-wing, re-using the majority of the original rafters. The house had stood derelict for many years, and its remains were demolished in the late 20th century.
8	Nether Mill, Scout Dam and associated features, Penistone	SE 244 040	MSY12529		Low	Nether Mill was a water-powered corn mill first documented in 1566 and is possibly the site of Penistone's medieval manorial mill. A major fire in 1871 destroyed many of the buildings. The mill was rebuilt and remained in use as a corn mill until 1958. The late 19th-century mill buildings remained until 1967 but were demolished during a road widening scheme.
9	Penistone Grammar School and Weirfield House	SE 2420 0417	MSY12528		Low	The 19 buildings that comprise Penistone Grammar School date from between 1859 to 2005. The school itself was not established until 1892 and the two earliest buildings, the former Penistone Workhouse and Weirfield House, pre-date this time. The complex can be divided into four main groups: post 1950s classrooms and administration buildings, early 20th century, purpose-built classrooms; former domestic accommodation subsequently converted to staff rooms and offices; and former workhouse buildings, converted into school buildings. The post-1950s classrooms have all been built to accommodate the changing needs of the school and are of a standard layout, with a design comparable with schools throughout England. These structures possess no notable architectural merit. The early 20th century purpose-built school buildings are good examples of educational buildings conforming to the ethos of large classrooms and the separation of boys and girls common in the Victorian and Edwardian periods. Although sub-divided

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
						by modern partitions, these buildings retain many of their original features, in the form of exposed roof trusses, cast-iron radiators, skirting boards, staircases, parquet flooring, wainscoting and tiling. Weirfield House, now converted into staff offices, dates to 1892 and was once a large property in a rural location, with terraced gardens to the rear. The building retains the general feeling of a house, although modern alterations have occurred in the form of the insertion of an internal concrete staircase to the rear, male and female toilets, a kitchen, and an extension for a rear doorway. Most of the rooms retain their historic details, in the form of door-cases, doors, fireplaces and high skirting boards. The building also retains an impressive dogleg staircase with a half-landing leading from the main entrance hall to the first floor. Weirfield house is a typical example of 'country house' architecture for gentry houses in the latter part of the 20th century and retains its original fixtures and fittings. It is worth noting that elements of the former soft landscaping scheme to the front and rear of the property still survives. Archaeological building recording documented numerous original fixtures and fittings as well as the layout of individual buildings and the complex as a whole. The Netherfield Annexe represents an almost complete example of a mid-19th century Victorian workhouse. The workhouse's principal building was the reception/administration block. The Guardians Room here held regular meetings of the Penistone Union Guardians who oversaw the Poor Law Commission's wishes regarding the running of the workhouse. Particular features of note are the ornate cast iron and stone staircase and the internal room decoration of the Guardians Room. The Workhouse building itself was designed on a cruciform or square plan but used short 'double pile' wings around a central octagonal hub. The hub housed principal accommodation of the Master and Matron and was designed so that the exercise

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
						yards and ancillary buildings could be directly supervised by them. The main rooms have been modified and annexed but their original proportions and aspect remain the same. [Further information from this source]. Building recording was carried out in 2010 at Weirfield house and associated stables (probably mid 1870s, both modified c1900). Also at the Fulford building constructed 1911 as a large purpose-built educational establishment. School certainly in existence at this site by 1889.
10	Desk based assessment and buildings appraisal, Penistone Grammar School	SE 2420 0417	ESY153		Low	In May 2007, ARCUS were commissioned by Barnsley MBC to undertake a desk-based assessment of Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Barnsley (centred on SE 240 038). The assessment was requested in relation to a planning application for redevelopment at the site and comprised a walk-over survey and rapid buildings assessment, along with documentary and cartographic research.
11	Site of former Penistone Workhouse	SE 2435 0392	MSY12303		Low	The former workhouse buildings were designed by the renowned 19th-century architects Lockwood & Mawson, and their original layout is almost complete. Recent modifications appear to have had a relatively minor impact on the building's historic fabric.
12	Building recording of Netherfield Annexe, Penistone grammar school, Penistone	SE 24350 03905	ESY160		Low	Detailed building recording commissioned by Barnsley MBC prior to demolition as part of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) project. The annexe consists of a series of Victorian residential, administrative and hospital buildings. These functioned as the Penistone Union Workhouse, which was designed by the Bradford architects Lockwood and Mawson, based on Sampson Kempthorne's "cruciform or square" plan. Some original and subsequent buildings have, during the late 20th century, been demolished but overall the building complex survives relatively unaltered. A few areas were inaccessible or subject to extensive remodeling and will require further recording work.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
13	Archaeological Watching Brief at Sunnymede, Penistone	SE 24380 03750	ESY192		Low	An archaeological watching brief at Sunnymede on Huddersfield Road was conducted by ASWYAS in March 2005 ahead of a new building development. The watching brief verified the map evidence for the existence of a goit leading to Nether Mill is probably correct, although the extent and alignment of this feature could not be determined.
14	St Mary's Well, Penistone	SE 2440 0359	MSY6846		Low	Roadside well and trough believed to have been associated with St John's Chapel (18), which was established during the medieval period and demolished in 1770. The well was capped during the 19th century. Some refurbishment was carried out during summer 1998.
15	Railway buildings, St Mary's Street, Penistone	SE 2447 0339	MSY13156	Grade II 1314713 (B14)	Low	A row of 6 coal drops and a dwelling - Regency House - formerly the station house for the original 1845 station of Penistone. Also, a goods shed constructed c1875 after a replacement station was constructed to the east of the town centre.
16	Appraisal of former railway buildings, St Mary's Street, Penistone	SE 2446 0340	ESY1311		Low	Photographic survey and appraisal of buildings associated with the first railway station Penistone. These consist of a row of coal drops and two buildings - one formerly part of the station and the other a goods shed.
17	Penistone Market building survey	SE 2452 0331	ESY1020		Low	Building recording prior to demolition of market stalls, redundant abattoir and cattle market building. Some building predate the 20th-century market and are likely to have originated as out buildings to the rear of the 19th-century Rose and Crown and Old Crown Inn.
18	St John the Baptist Chapel, Penistone	SE 2430 0260	MSY4242		Low	Remains pulled down c.1770. 2 Medieval grave covers now at Parish Church.
19	Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	SE 2469 0385	MSY3986		Low	Parkhorse bridge, demolished and replaced by modern structure c.1945.
20	17th Century Aisled Barn, Water Hall, Peniston	SE 2464 0376	MSY5373	Grade II 1315073 (B19)	Low	17th century single aisled barn - '1641' datestone on south gable. Single aisled on west. PR truss roof with re-used crucks. Foundations of horse gin on west exposed December 1983.
21	Water hall, Penistone	SE 2464 0375	MSY5332	Grade II 1151029 (B19)	Medium	Water Hall, Penistone "Richardus alle Waterhall" recorded in 1379. Altered 17th-century house - lower west wing might possibly incorporate taller work. Central block probably

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
						replaces timber-framed medieval hall. Single aisled barn (stone) on west side of yard with '1641' date stone.
22	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Penistone Viaduct	SE 2507 0365	MSY6357		Low	2 large pasture field showing ridge and furrow either side of Penistone Viaduct. Visible from 2 aerial photographs taken by Derrick Riley.
23	St John the Baptist Church, Penistone: Archaeological Watching Brief	SE 24638 03327	ESY190		Low	In October 2000, a watching brief was conducted by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services at St John the Baptist Church in Penistone. A number of disarticulated human bones as well as two in situ burials were uncovered no dating evidence was recovered but it is assumed that they are of post-medieval date. The burials were left in situ.
24	Evaluation on the Site of the new Vicarage, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone	SE 24702 03264	ESY188		Low	In July 2006 an archaeological evaluation was conducted on land near the vicarage and garage that fronts onto Shrewsbury Road. No significant archaeological deposits were uncovered.

Listed Assets

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	9, Ingbirchworth Road	SE 23289 03745		Grade II 1314706	Medium	Weaver's house. Early to mid-19 th century consisting of a deeply-coursed squared stone walls with a slate roof. Three storeys
2	26 And 28, Towngate, Thurstone	SE 23306 03710		Grade II 1314696	Medium	Two houses of 17 th century date with 19 th -century alterations and 20 th -century restorations. Walls consist of coursed squared stone and a slate roof. Interior contains a large arched fireplace in cross wing with adjoining opening presumably altered. Chamfered fireplace in room above.
3	15, 17 And 19, Towngate	SE 23354 03620		Grade II 1192094	Medium	Row of weavers houses now 3 dwellings original dating from the late 18 th century or early 19 th century.
4	Redminster House	SE 23388 03549		Grade II 1286780	Medium	House of a late 18 th -century date or early 19 th -century lean-to. Interior has a central hall with open dog-leg stone stair with rounded noses. Handrail and balusters appear to be later.
5	Barn At Redminster Cottage	SE 23375 03523		Grade II 1151838	Medium	Barn of early 18 th -century date with a coursed squared rubble wall and stone slate roof. Five internal bays are present with a blocked cart-entry with segmental head and quoined surround to the rear. The entrance has a quoined surround in right return. Interior is 3-bay in stone, round-arched arcade supports each outshut, an unusual feature for this area.
6	Milestone Opposite Junction With Towngate	SE 23365 03479		Grade II 1191928	Medium	Milestone. Early to mid-19 th century in date. Flat-faced with a rounded top. Inscribed: Barnsley 8 Miles Manchester 2(8) Miles
7	44, 46 And 48, Manchester Road, 2, Watering Place Road	SE 23314 03452		Grade II 1151828	Medium	Houses and shop premises from the mid-19 th century. Coursed squared stonewalls with an ashlar front and Welsh slate roof.
8	1-9, Tenter Hill	SE 23485 03535		Grade II 1151837	Medium	Row of 5 houses of late 18 th -century date, No 3 has been partly rebuilt. Coursed squared stone walls and a stone slate roof.
9	4, Rock Side	SE 23571 03446		Grade II 1151832	Medium	Pair of houses, now one residence. Early to mid-19 th century with coursed squared stone walls and a stone slate roof.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
10	Milestone Approximately 100m North Of Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road	SE 24144 04248		Grade II 1315077	Medium	Milestone. Early to mid-19th century. Stone post, triangular-sectioned, with rounded top, inscribed: To Penistone Huddersfield 1/2 12 Mile Miles.
11	Milestone Built Into Wall And Adjacent To Netherfield Congregational Chapel	SE 24248 03924		Grade II 1286895	Medium	Milestone. Early to mid-18th century. Square-headed pillar, front face inscribed with partly-obiterated: "(LO)NDON/177 MILES/HUDERSFIELD/(1)2/PENISTONE/," Situated on what was formerly the Penistone to Marsden turnpike road in Holmfirth.
12	Penistone Bridge Over River Don	SE 24360 03665		Grade II 1151030	Medium	Road bridge rebuilt in 1866 and widened in 1915. Tooled squared stone, ashlar coping structure. A plaque on the parapet records the date of widening.
13	8 And 10, Thurlstone Road	SE 24322 03652		Grade II 1314675	Medium	Pair of cottages. Mid to late 18th -century. Coursed, squared rubble walls and a stone slate roof.
14	Coal Drops Immediately West Of Bridge Under Penistone Woodhead Railway	SE 24443 03399	MSY13156 (15)	Grade II 1314713	Medium	Coal drops. Mid-19th-century date. Rock-faced stone, ashlar imposts cornice and blocking course. Six segmental-arched openings with raised keystones with later boarded doors to 5th. Wooden supporting beams for shutes extant across each opening.
15	Nether Mill House, Barnsley Road	SE 24526 03876		Grade II 1151027	Medium	Farmhouse. Dated 1636, with late 18th -century and late 20th-century additions. Rendered walls with a stone slate roof.
16	Nether Mill Cottage, Barnsley Road Nether Mill Farmhouse, Barnsley Road	SE 24541 03905		Grade II 1151028	Medium	Two houses. Early 18th-century with 19th-century alterations and additions. Thinly-coursed rubble walls, rendered at rear and a stone slate roof.
17	Barn Approximately 10 Metres East Of Nether Mill House, Barnsley Road	SE 24553 03890		Grade II 1315071	Medium	Barn with a cruck frame probably 16th century, encased in 17th century.
18	Milestone, Barnsley Road	SE 24772 03989		Grade II 1281545	Medium	Milestone 18th century, monolithic pillar with rounded top and flat faces, the front inscribed in serified lettering BARNLEY/7/Miles; MANCHESTER/29/Miles.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
19	Water Hall	SE 24642 03743	MSY5332 (20)	Grade II 1151029	Medium	Former Hall, now two dwellings. Dating from the 17 th century with late 19 th -century alterations and 20 th -century restoration. Deeply-coursed, square stoned, thinly-coursed rubble to rear, right side rendered. Stone slate roof.
20	River Bridge Approximately 80 Metres East Of Number 1 Water Hall, Barnsley Road	SE 24712 03732	MSY3986 (19)	Grade II 1315073	Medium	Bridge over River Don. Later 19 th century. Coursed squared stone, slightly rock-faced. Single-span deep segmental arch. Stone parapets with rock-faced copings.
21	Midland Bank And Bank Chambers, St Mary's Street	SE 24605 03341		Grade II 1286793	Medium	Bank, shop and offices. Late 19 th century. Coursed squared rubble with ashlar dressings with a Westmorland slate roof.
22	Milestone Built Into North Wall Of Churchyard	SE 24714 03337		Grade II 1151032	Medium	Milestone. 18 th -century Monolithic pillar with rounded top and flat faces, the front inscribed in serified lettering SHEFFIELD/13/MILES and with later bench mark at top.
23	8, Market Street	SE 24566 03312		Grade II 1151831	Medium	Shop. Early to mid-18 th -century. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof.
24	1 And 3, Market Street	SE 24595 03314		Grade II 1314710	Medium	Former Cloth Hall, now shops. 1768 by John Platt of Rotherham. Centre part infilled probably during the 19 th -century
25	5 And 7, Market Street	SE 24588 03298		Grade II 1286806	Medium	House with shops. Mid-18 th century. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof, concrete tiles to No 7.
26	Church Of St John, Grave Slabs, Cross Fragments And Lampstand	SE 24651 03316	MSY3984	Grade I (Church) 1314709 Grade II (Graves slabs) 1151830 1191960 (Cross) 1191942 - MSY3985 1191933- MSY3979 MSY3984	Medium	Church of St John consists of a masonry in the nave, possibly has a pre-Conquest origin. The Arcades are 13 th century with the, chancel dating to around 1300. The aisles, clerestorey and tower a slightly later form the 14 th century or 15 th century. The interior has 6-bay arcades on alternate round and octagonal piers. The nave roof is arched-braced to figure-head corbels and with elaborate bosses (c. 1375). The font is octagonal and bowl-shaped on square pedestal. Two Grave slabs are also listed: Grave slab. 1-755. Stone. Raised graveslab-with well-cut inscription to Robert Martin, son of Thomas Martin of Moor Hall, paper maker, died 1755. Also Mary, wife of Thomas, died 1759. Incised scroll decoration around edge if stone.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
				(Lampstand) 1151829		The second grave slab. c1703, Ornamental stone slab, Well-cut inscription reads, "Here was interred.....Jane, wife of John Greaves of Penistone and daughter to John Priest of Snoddenhill...also.....John Greaves, died 1719". An elaborate centre panel with date and initials J.G. and enriched heart-shaped scroll in centre, all in relief. The border of the stone is carved, in relief, with scrolls and vines. Two cross fragments are also recorded within the area of the churchyard. Cross base. Date uncertain, but possibly late medieval. Made of Millstone grit. The large cross base has corner spurs and square socket. Possibly held the market cross. A second cross base and shaft. Probably late medieval. Is made of Millstone grit, with a square cross base with chamfered corners. Lamp standard. Probably mid-19th century. Cast iron. Moulded octagonal ashlar base. Moulded, fluted standard on 4 crouching legs.
27	K6 Telephone Kiosk In Front Of Church, Shrewsbury Road	SE 24629 03292		Grade II 1314674	Medium	Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated George VI crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
28	104 And 106, High Street	SE2452902 884		Grade II 1191801	Medium	Pair of cottages. Early 19th century. Coursed, squared stone. Stone slate roofs.

BWB

