

HERITAGE

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Woolley Colliery Road
Darton
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Heritage Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting Ltd (BWB) was instructed by the Clients to undertake a Heritage Assessment on a site on Woolley Colliery Road, Darton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, ('the Site') in respect of a planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 The purpose of the assessment is to assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. It also considers any potential impacts on the potential archaeological resource, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).¹
- ### Site Location and Topography
- 1.3 The Site comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land encompassing two fields (**Figure 1**). It is bordered by Woolley Colliery Road to the west and south, by Bloomhouse Lane to the north and east. A business site and a private residence border the Site to the northwest, and there is a farmhouse complex to the east of the Site named Manor Farm. A public footpath crosses the Site from the west to the northeast.
- 1.4 The Site is located north of the centre of the village of Darton, in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, and is centred at NGR SE 31335 10418. Darton lies on the River Dearne, directly to the east of Kexbrough village and approximately five miles north of the town of Barnsley.

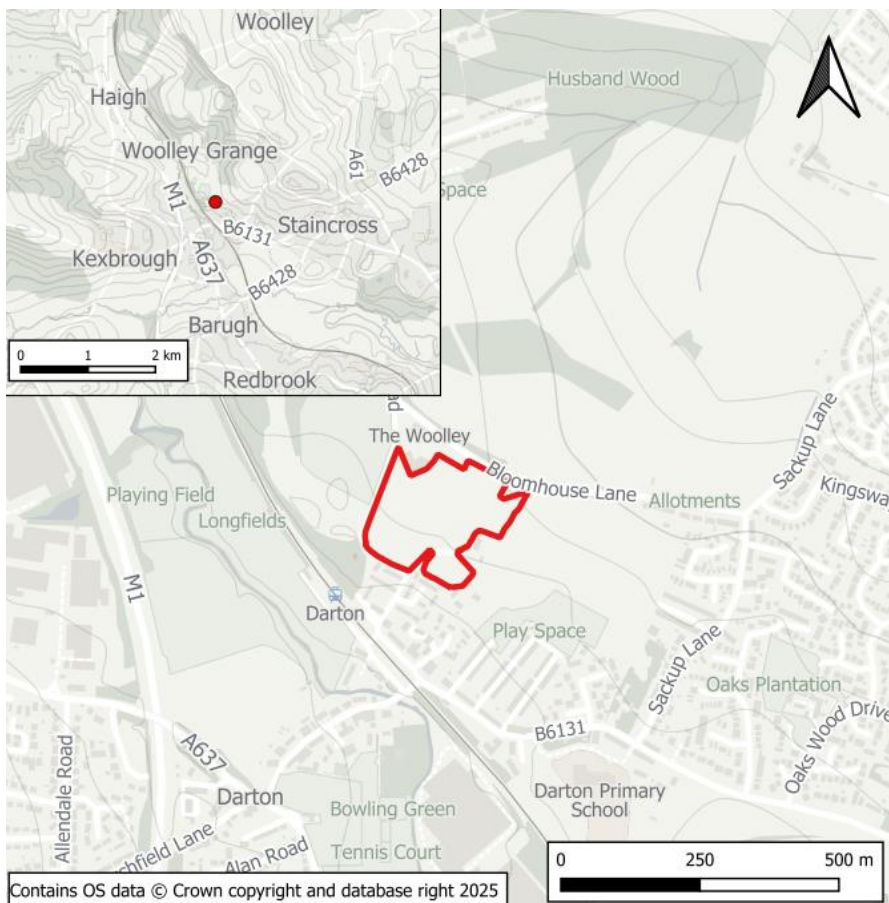


Figure 1 Site Location

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2012 (as amended 2024) *National Planning Policy Framework*, Chapter 16, paragraph 207.

Geology and Soils

- 1.5 According to the online British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping, the underlying bedrock geology across the Site comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, palustrine and shallow-marine in origin.
- 1.6 The overlying superficial deposits have not been mapped across the Site. To the south towards the River Dearne, the superficial deposits comprise alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel.²
- 1.7 The soils across the Site are slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils.³

² British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer* <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> (last accessed 22 December 2025).

³ LandIS, *Soilscapes*, <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (last accessed 22 December 2025).

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁴

- 2.1 Chapter 16 of the NPPF, 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment', sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.
- 2.2 The preservation and enhancement of heritage assets forms an important part of the NPPF and is one of the core planning principles that should be used to underpin plan-making and decision-taking. The core principle outlined in paragraph 202 states that heritage assets should be:
 - *'conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.'*
- 2.3 Chapter 16, paragraph 207, of the NPPF requires that the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) be consulted and any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site may influence heritage assets, an appropriate desk assessment should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making and, where appropriate, field evaluation will be undertaken to further inform planning decisions.
- 2.4 Paragraph 209 states, *'where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision'*.
- 2.5 Paragraph 210 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:
 - *'the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
 - *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.'*
- 2.6 Paragraph 212 states that *'great weight should be given to a designated heritage asset's conservation'*, irrespective of the level of harm to its significance. It also states that *'the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'*.
- 2.7 Chapter 16, paragraph 213, of the NPPF adds that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset *'should require clear and convincing justification'*.
- 2.8 Chapter 16, paragraphs 214 and 215 state that that any harm caused by the proposal to heritage assets *'should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.
- 2.9 Paragraph 216 states that *'the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'*

⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2012 (as amended 2024) National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 16.

Local Policy

- 2.10 The Site lies within the administrative boundary of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. The Barnsley Local Plan (adopted 2019)⁵ sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley and includes the following relevant policies:

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk. This will be achieved by:-

a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.

b. By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.

c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.

d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

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

This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal; For sites with significant archaeological

⁵ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, no date, *Barnsley Local Plan. Adopted January 2019*, <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17249/local-plan-adopted.pdf>, last accessed 23 December 2025

potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required.

Policy HE6 Archaeology

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

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

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.

- 2.11 The Local Plan has identified sites for proposed housing allocation across the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough. As part of the Local Plan allocation process, archaeological reviews of potential sites have been carried out to check how suitable they are for development. Wessex Archaeology carried out the reviews, in consultation with archaeological advisors South Yorkshire archaeology service, and the reviews have been incorporated into the Local Plan.
- 2.12 The proposed development Site encompasses two proposed housing allocations – HS25 (H83) in the east and HS11 (H20) in the west in the area closest to Manor Farm. The potential for archaeology remains in these areas is outlined below:

Site HS11 Land South of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton Indicative number of dwellings 214

The development will be expected to:

Provide a new roundabout and access from the B6131 Station Road adequate to accommodate the development of the entire site; Ensure that the internal road layout will allow access to housing allocation HS25 and provide a spine road through the site linking Station Road with Woolley Colliery Road that is capable of taking through traffic; and Retain, buffer and manage all the hedges plus retain and manage a significant proportion of the existing scrub as part of the greenspace provision.

Archaeological remains are known to be present on this site. The developable site area has been reduced to allow flexibility in the development to ensure the remains can be preserved in situ if necessary.

Site HS25 Land to the east of Woolley Colliery Road Indicative number of dwellings 118

The development will be expected to:

Ensure that the internal road layout will allow access to housing allocation HS11 and provide a spine road through the site linking Station Road with Woolley Colliery Road that is capable of taking through traffic; and Ensure appropriate access is provided to enable the development of site HS1.

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. INFORMATION SOURCES

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.⁶

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.2 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 within the study area.⁷

Archaeological Archives and Databases

- 3.3 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from a search of the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER).

Published and Unpublished Sources

- 3.4 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

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An assessment was undertaken to determine the risk of encountering archaeological remains within the site. It draws together information from the Historic Environment Record including reports on previous archaeological interventions within the study area. A selection of historical documents, Ordnance Survey maps, and aerial photographs are also assessed to facilitate this. The baseline archaeological background is based on a 1km study area of the Site.

- 4.2 The assessment methodology follows the guidance set out in Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment⁸. The impact assessment is undertaken with reference the *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*.⁹

⁶ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

⁷ Historic England, *The National Heritage List for England*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

⁸ English Heritage, 2008, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.

⁹ IEMA/IHBC/ClifA *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (2021)

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

- 5.1 The assessment considers in detail the archaeological baseline within a 1km study area around the Site (see **Appendices 2 and 3**). **Appendix 1** presents the site plan as supplied by the client. Tabulated gazetteers summarising pertinent information for individual records are presented in **Appendix 2**. **Appendix 3** contains the figures. **Figure 2** contains the location of designated heritage assets and **Figure 3** depicts the location of non-designated heritage assets. **Appendix 4** contains historic maps of the area.
- 5.2 Where designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings, are mentioned in the text, the relevant Historic England list entry numbers are given. Non-designated heritage assets included on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) are followed by the relevant HER number.
- 5.3 Within the study area 24 designated assets, and six non-designated HER records are listed. These records date from the prehistoric to modern periods and include archaeological artefacts and features, buildings and structures.
- 5.4 The HER does not record any archaeological investigations within the study area.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 The study area does not lie within a World Heritage Site, similarly it does not contain a Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefield or designated Registered Park and Garden, as defined by Historic England.
- 5.6 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) records 24 designated assets within the study area.
- 5.7 The nearest designated asset to the Site, c. 250m to the southeast, is the Grade II Listed early 19th century Sunday School building on Church Street (**List Entry 1314719**). Further to the southeast are the Grade II Listed buildings of 17, 19 and 21 Church Street, which date to the 18th century and were formerly a vicarage (**List Entry 1281546**).
- 5.8 The Grade I Listed All Saints Church (**List Entry 1286515**) is located c. 450m to the southeast of the Site. The building dates to the early 16th century and was built on the site of an earlier 12th century church. There are 17 Grade II Listed grave slabs (**List Entries 1151753-8; 1192699; 1192649; 1192714; 1192729; 1286453; 1314716-8**) and a Grade II Listed cross base (**List Entry 1151795**) in the churchyard.
- 5.9 The remaining designated asset in the study area is the Principal Barn (**List Entry 1192786**) at The Oaks farm some distance to the east of the Site. The Barn is a former agricultural building of probable 17th century date with a later horse engine house.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.10 The following outlines the archaeological and historical background of the study area and is compiled from a review of the South Yorkshire HER as well as available secondary sources.

Prehistoric

- 5.11 There is some evidence in the wider area for prehistoric human occupation and activity. Prehistoric flint finds are recorded from nearby Cawthorne and at Dodworth. There is also a Neolithic arrowhead from the Barnsley area and an early Bronze Age scraper from Cawthorne. Archaeological excavations at Capitol Park at Dodworth have recorded an enclosure and associated features of probably later prehistoric date, and

enclosures are also suspected at Royston and Barnsley. Aerial photography has also identified a D shaped enclosure 1.5km to the south of the Site.¹⁰

- 5.12 A scatter of Mesolithic flint finds was found at Darton at an unspecified date (**MSY9385**). The HER records the findspot c. 1km to the northeast of the Site.

Roman

- 5.13 There is some evidence of Roman period activity in the wider area, although this is limited to casual findspots of coins. A Roman *dupondius* was recovered just north of the Windhill Lane, and Roman coins have been found at Barnsley. However, there are no assets of Roman date recorded within the study area.

Medieval

- 5.14 Although there are no early medieval assets in the area, it is likely Darton was a settlement of at least late Saxon date. Darton is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey as a settlement in the hundred of Staincross and the county of Yorkshire. It had a recorded population of five households in 1086, putting it in the smallest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday, and is listed under three owners in Domesday Book.¹¹ The township is listed as *Dertone*, *Dertun* or *Dertune* (a name which derives from the old English *Deor-tun*, meaning deer park or enclosure and suggesting an ancient park in the vicinity).¹²
- 5.15 The Domesday records that the manor of Darton was granted to Ilbert de Lacey with some land in the parish held by the King. John de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln is credited with the founding of the parish in AD 1150 and building the original church on the site of the present building. The original church appears to have been destroyed by fire in the 14th century and the new church (**MSY3989**) was started to be built in the late 15th century, perhaps by the Lord and parishioners. Records infer that it was finished in 1522. The National Heritage List records the building as 16th century and refers to the chancel as built in 1517 by Thomas de Tykyl, Prior of Monks Bretton who are credited with the rebuilding, or at least its completion.¹³
- 5.16 A medieval corn mill is recorded c.165m to the southwest of the Site (**MSY12296**). The mill was first recorded in 1260 with further references in 1767. It continued to be used throughout the post-medieval period, and by the late 19th century it had been converted into a saw mill until its disuse by 1914.
- 5.17 Probable medieval ridge and furrow is also recorded c. 600m to the southeast of the Site (**MSY12369**).

Post-medieval to Modern

- 5.18 Iron and coal quarrying was a significant industry from the medieval period. There are notes that outcropping of coal could be traced through depressions and spoil through Bloomhouse Green, and references in the court rolls of 1413 to the removal of coal from 'the Lord's wastes' in Darton without his consent.¹⁴ Coal was mined on an increasingly large scale through the 16th and 17th centuries and there is documentary reference to shallow pits at Darton.¹⁵
- 5.19 After the Darton Enclosure in 1823, large tracts of common land were given to larger estate owners such as the Wentworths who held the Manor of Darton. The Cawthorne branch of the Aire and Balder Navigation canal opened up the coal resources in the Dearne Valley, and particularly at Darton, from 1799 and Geoffrey Wentworth negotiated leases for his newly accessible coal in 1832. The arrival of the Barnsley Branch

¹⁰ Deegan, 2002

¹¹ opendomesday.org, *Dinnington*, <https://opendomesday.org/place/SE3109/darton/> (last accessed 22 December 2025)

¹² Dearley, 1920

¹³ ASWYAS 2002; ARCUS, 2009 after A. Mee, *The King's England*, 1969; and summarised from Bonner, 2017

¹⁴ Dearley, 1920

¹⁵ Hey, D, 1979

Railway in 1850, and the associated station further opened up wider markets. The Darton Main Colliery to the west of the station was sunk in 1913.¹⁶

- 5.20 Darton Hall was a fine house of 17th century appearance which was demolished 1966 (**MSY5292**). It was located on Darton Lane, c. 400m to the southeast of the Site. The Hall and estate were described by Dearnley, who stated there was an access in the rear wall to a field, he suggested to have been a park, which also contained numerous coal workings and heaps.¹⁷
- 5.21 Immediately to the east of the Site is the farmhouse complex known as Manor Farm. It was owned by the Wentworth family and is variously described as The Manor House and Manor Farm on maps. Although the Manor Farm/House is described as a post-medieval building, it is likely that it has medieval origins,¹⁸ particularly given its depiction on the Map of the Manor of Darton, Kelk, G, 1776.
- 5.22 Located on Barnsley Road at Darton is the surviving base of a 19th or early 20th century sewer ventilation pipe, also known as a 'stench pipe' (**MSY13555**).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.23 In 2017 an assessment was undertaken by Prospect Archaeology in 2017 which covered part of the eastern extent of the Site. It also covered an access route which ran through the Site in an east west direction to Wooley Colliery Road.
- 5.24 The assessment concluded that the proposed development will potentially affect views to and from the Grade I listed Church of All Saints in Darton. It also suggested there would be an impact medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval industrial, agricultural and domestic remains ranging from negligible to regional importance.
- 5.25 The report determined that the probable 17th century house, known as the Manor House/ Farm on the eastern edge of the Site potentially had medieval origins. LiDAR data and a site visit confirmed the presence of the ridge and furrow earthworks in the northeastern part of the Site and a holloway/ quarry in the southeastern part, as well as historic coal mining activity to the west.¹⁹
- 5.26 A geophysical survey was undertaken at the Site by Sumo Survey in 2017 although the southeastern extent was not surveyed due to the presence of dense vegetation. The results indicated to the presence of ridge and furrow in the northeastern extent of the Site. Several trends of uncertain origin were also apparent which were suggested to be natural variations in the geology or caused by former agricultural practices.²⁰

Cartographic Analysis and Historic Photography

- 5.27 The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1849 Edition (**Appendix 4, Figure 4**) depicts the Site over two fields, to the north of Darton village and to the east of the railway line and Darton Station. The Site is bounded by fields to the north, east and west, with a footpath running along the western boundary. There is an Old Quarry at the southwestern corner of the Site.
- 5.28 Bloomhouse Lane crosses the eastern extent of the Site, leading to Manor House at the southeastern boundary. Within the Site there is a large L shaped building with smaller buildings and a pond. There is a small building and a well immediately to the east of the Site. Bloomhouse Lane runs through the Manor House complex leading to an area of small buildings and gardens to the south. Part of this area is labelled as a 'Ruin'.

¹⁶ Bonner, 2017

¹⁷ Dearnley, 1920 summarised from Bonner, 2017

¹⁸ Bonner, 2017

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Sumo Survey, 2017

- 5.29 By the time the OS of 1894 was published (**Appendix 4, Figure 5**), the Old Quarry at the southwestern corner of the Site is no longer shown. Manor House is depicted as a large courtyard-style building straddling Bloomhouse Lane, incorporating some of the smaller buildings shown on the earlier 1849 map. The pond is no longer depicted. The area to the south of the Site has seen some development including a Methodist Chapel and School.
- 5.30 There is little change within the Site on the OS of 1904 (**Appendix 4, Figure 6**). A Cistern is shown to the north of the large Manor House building. In addition to this there is a building named Mill House immediately to the southeast of the Site.
- 5.31 On the OS of 1938 (**Appendix 4, Figure 7**), Manor House is now named Manor Farm and the Cistern is labelled as a Tank. There are no other changes within the Site. The area to the south is more developed with terraced housing and buildings along Railway Lane, and there is a Miners' Welfare Institute immediately to the northwest of the Site.
- 5.32 The Site remains unchanged on the OS of 1948 (**Appendix 4, Figure 8**). Comparison with an aerial photograph taken in 1999 demonstrates that the site saw minimal change in the mid to late 20th century. Substantive changes are shown in the wider area including the remediation and landscaping associated with the development of Wooley Colliery and its associated landscape. Similarly, the area immediately to the northeast corner of the Site is now shown to comprise a light industrial unit and a modern house beyond. To the east of this beyond the historic core of Darton, vast changes have occurred with the mass expansion of housing estates that now make modern Darton, Mapplewell and Staincross.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Considering all the information available from the HER and the previous archaeological investigations, the Site has low potential for prehistoric, Roman, and early medieval remains.
- 6.2 There is a moderate potential for medieval remains and a high potential for post medieval remains in the eastern area of the Site in the vicinity of Manor Farm, which may have medieval origins.
- 6.3 Map regression has shown the Site to comprise agricultural land adjacent to Manor House/ Farm since at least the late 18th century. Ridge and furrow earthworks can be seen on LiDAR images within the northeast extent of the Site, and previous assessment found a potential holloway/ quarry in the southeast corner which remains visible. There is also the suggestion of ridge and furrow in the western part area of the Site. A geophysical survey undertaken within the Site confirmed the ridge and furrow in its northeastern extent but did not identify any archaeological anomalies, although the southeastern extent of the Site was not surveyed due to overgrown vegetation.
- 6.4 Other than the Site of the former Manor and a possible holloway/ quarry there are no heritage assets recorded within the Site that would suggest pre-medieval activity.
- 6.5 It is recommend that trial trenching is undertaken as a condition of the application to further determine the potential for medieval archaeology.

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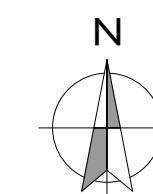
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Research Frameworks Network, *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework*, <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/>, viewed December 2025

Sumo Survey, 2017, *Land at Bloomhouse Lane, Darton, Barnsley. Geophysical Survey Report*, Sumo Services Ltd Report Ref. 11383, unpublished client report

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Site Plan

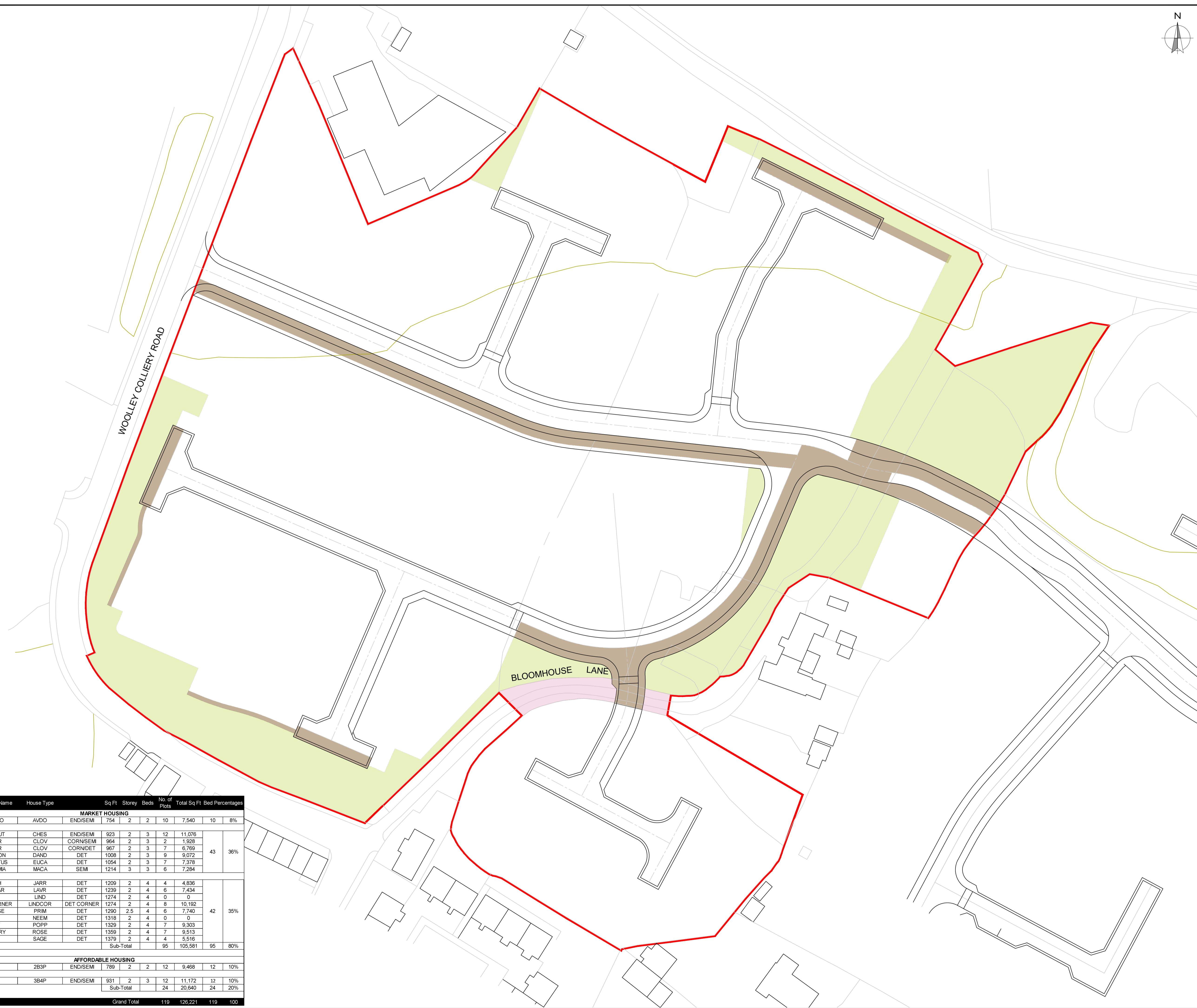


Notes:

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AREAS:

	GROSS SITE AREA - 4.158 HECTARES / 10.276 ACRES
	POS / IGS AREA - 0.636 HECTARES / 1.573 ACRES
	DEAD ROAD FRONTAGE - 0.229 HECTARES / 0.568 ACRES
	OTHER AREA - 0.025 HECTARES / 0.061 ACRES
NETT DEVELOPABLE AREA - 3.287 HECTARES / 8.074 ACRES	



REV:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:
STATUS:			

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 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield
 S11 8HW
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SITE:	Woolley Colliery Road Darton, Barnsley		
TITLE:	NETT AREA PLAN Option - Wike		
SCALE AT A1:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:500	18.08.2025	DL	
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:	
WIKE - 001	WIKE - 001		

House Type Name	House Type	Sq Ft	Storey	Beds	No. of Plots	Total Sq Ft	Bed Percentages		
MARKET HOUSING									
AVOCADO	AVDO	END/SEMI	754	2	2	10	7,540		
CHESTNUT	CHES	END/SEMI	923	2	3	12	11,076		
CLOVER	CLOV	CORN/SEMI	964	2	3	2	1,928		
CLOVER	CLOV	CORN/DET	967	2	3	7	6,769		
DANDELION	DAND	DET	1008	2	3	9	9,072		
EUCALYPTUS	EUCA	DET	1054	2	3	7	7,378		
MACADAMA	MACA	SEMI	1214	3	3	6	7,284		
JARRAH	JARR	DET	1209	2	4	4	4,836		
LAVENDAR	LAVR	DET	1239	2	4	6	7,434		
LINDEN	LIND	DET	1274	2	4	0	0		
LINDEN CORNER	LINDCOR	DET CORNER	1274	2	4	8	10,192		
PRIMROSE	PRIM	DET	1290	2.5	4	6	7,740		
NEEM	NEEM	DET	1318	2	4	0	0		
POPPY	POPP	DET	1329	2	4	7	9,303		
ROSEMARY	ROSE	DET	1359	2	4	7	9,513		
SAGE	SAGE	DET	1379	2	4	4	5,516		
					Sub-Total	95	105,581	95	80%
AFFORDABLE HOUSING									
2B3P	2B3P	END/SEMI	789	2	2	12	9,468	12	10%
3B4P	3B4P	END/SEMI	931	2	3	12	11,172	12	10%
					Sub-Total	24	20,640	24	20%
Grand Total					119	126,221	119	100	

APPENDIX 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Archaeological Events

APPENDIX 1

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and archaeological events recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER), and those identified as part of this assessment, are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) and the relevant List Entry or HER reference numbers.

Table 1: Gazetteer of Designated Assets

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1151753	Carr Graveslab Approximately 30 Metres West of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31057 09901	Grade II	Graveslab. c.1653. A thick, sandstone slab with rounded top. Plain. Inscribed: "Nicholas Carr Junior buried ye first of March 1653
1151754	Swift Graveslab approximately 20 metres west of south porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31066 09901	Grade II	Graveslab. c.1746. Sandstone slab with moulded surround and winged skulls at top corners well-cut inscription to: Mary wife of James Swift of Kexbrough d. 1746 aged 62 years. Also, James Swift d. 1767 aged 82 years. Other family inscriptions up to 1835.
1151755	Greaves Graveslab Approximately 20 Metres West of South Porch of Church of All Sanits	SE 31066 09906	Grade II	Graveslab. c.1723. Sandstone slab with decorative sawtooth surround, relief decoration at head, relief flowers at base and relief foliage to sides.
1151756	Brown Graveslab Approximately 15 Metres South West of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31074 09897	Grade II	Graveslab. c.1689, Sandstone slab with relief edge decoration of flowers and incised decoration at head. Well-cut lettering dedicated to: John Brown of Kexbrough d. 16th June 1687 in his 66th year. C19 additions at bottom of stone. A good and well-preserved example.
1151757	Pair of Raised Graveslabs (Denton) Approximately 4 Metres South West of Tower of Church of All Saints	SE 31087 09910	Grade II	Pair of raised graveslabs. Late C17. Sandstone slabs, side by side, with simple incised line surround and stylised winged heads in the top corners. The left slab to: John Denton Senr. of Broadroyd Head, yeoman and Anna his wife, She died 1688, he died 1704. Also Joanna wife of John Denton, tenant of Birthwaite, Sent. d. 1711. The right slab to: Sarah wife of John Denton jun. of Broadroyd Read, Gent. d. 1693. Also Nathan son of above d. 1695. plus other members of family from early C18 to 1755.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1151758	Clarke Graveslab Approximately 20 Metres South of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31092 09887	Grade II	Graveslab. c.1758. Sandstone slab with moulded edge and arched decoration at head with stylised winged angels. To: George Clarke of Higham d. January 30th 1758 aged 61 years. Also Elizabeth wife of James Lang and daughter of George and Mary Clarke d. February 25th 1795 aged 27 years. Also, the above Mark Clarke d. 22nd December 1803 aged 57 years. Also, the above George Clarke d. December 11th, 1813, aged 74 years. Also, another daughter, Martha d. 1827.
1151759	Hobson Graveslab Approximately 12 Metres South of Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31093 09893	Grade II	Graveslab. Mid C18. Sandstone slab with rounded decoration at top and moulding at bottom. well-lettered inscription to; Richard Hobson of Kexbrough wheelwright d. 21st March 1737 aged 49 years, Also Mathew Ball of Kexbrough d. 1855.
1151760	Two graveslabs (Dury and unnamed) approximately 10 metres south of south porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31094 09895	Grade II	Two graveslabs. c1723 and medieval. Sandstone slabs. The left slab is plain with simple decoration at top and with a line dividing the two inscriptions. To: Anthony Dury of Schires Moor d. 21st May 1723 aged 56 years. Also, Margaret wife of James Craven d. May 23rd, 1737, aged 83 years. Also, James Craven of Schires Moor d. November 8th, 1763. The right slab is medieval and plain apart from an incised fleury cross with stepped base.
1151761	Three Grave Slabs (Cudworth, Cudworth, Hirst) Approximately 20 Metres South of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31097 09888	Grade II	The left slab is plain with simple arched decoration and winged angel, in relief, in centre. To: Mary wife of Joshua Cudworth of Bargh d. 17th August 1717, A poem follows. Also John son of Joshua and Mary Cudworth d. 1733. Also Deborah wife of John d, 1760. The middle slab has moulded edges and arched decoration at top. To: Timothy Cudworth of Kexbrough blacksmith son of John Cudworth of Barugh d. 1741 Also "Near this stone . . . John Armstrong Gent. of the Parish of St Johns Westminster, Quarter Master of the 3rd Regiment of foot guards" d. 1779 aged 41 years. The right stone has moulded sides and is divided by a line into two halves each with rounded decoration at top. To: Mathew, son of Mathew and Hannah Hirst of Kexbrough d. 1753 aged Ta months. Also Mathew Hirst of Kexbrough d. 1765. Plus others of the family up to 1804.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1151762	Raised Graveslab (Beaumont) Approximately 3 Metres East of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31104 09903	Grade II	Raised graveslab. c1652. Fine, orange-coloured stone slab with moulded sides and arched decoration at head showing, in relief, a bull and also, at each corner, a skull and crossbones. To: John Beaumont of Darton, Gent. d. February 1652 and likewise Sarah, John, Joseph and Dorothy children of Will Beaumont of Darton, Gent. The stone is broken across the middle.
1151763	Mabson Graveslab and Footstone Approximately 5 Metres South East of South Aisle of Church of All Saints	SE 31108 09904	Grade II	Graveslab and footstone. c1723 and c1727. Sandstone. The slab has line decoration at sides and simple decoration at top. To: George Mabson of. Darton, yeoman d. 1723 also his daughter Dorothy d. 1720. The footstone has simple line decoration to sides and is of oval shape. Inscribed: JA 1727.
1151795	Cross Base and Shaft Approximately 20 Metres South of South Aisle of Church of All Saints	SE 31104 09893	Grade II	Cross base and shaft. Possibly medieval. Gritstone. Square base, square shaft with stop-chamfered sides. The top of the shaft is marked and possibly supported a sundial. The top of the shaft is inscribed on all 4 sides as follows: east - TW north - WC south - RW west - 1674
1192649	Gibson Graveslab Approximately 30 Metres West of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31057 09898	Grade II	Graveslab, c.1729. A flat sandstone slab with a simple moulded surround to: James Gibson of Kexbrough d. 1729 in his 38th year. Also Susannah his wife d. 1733 aged 42 years. Other inscriptions of 1845 and 1853.
1192699	Traviss Graveslab Approximately 15 Metres South of Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31100 09892	Grade II	Raised graveslab. Mid C18. Sandstone slab with moulded edge and arched decoration at top. To: John Traviss of Bargh d. 14th January 1741 aged 81 years. Also Rebbecca wife of Richard Traviss d. 1763 aged 74 years. Also Richard Traviss of Bargh d. 1st May 1764 aged 72 years. Also John Traviss d. 1771 aged 45 years. Also Hannah wife of John Traviss d. 1822 aged 85 year.
1192714	Milns Graveslab Approximately 5 Metres South of Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31100 09900	Grade II	Graveslab. Early to mid c18. Plain sandstone slab with simple line decoration to edge, arched at top. To: Richard Milns of Bargh d. 9+h April 1719 (a space has been left for his age). Also, David Milns of Bargh, Yeoman, d. 26th March 1733 in his 31st year. "At the south side of this stone. " Elizabeth wife of Richard Milns 27th January 1727. Also William son of George and Mary Hobson of Machan Bank d. 1732. Also David Milns of Higham d. 1825.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1192729	Webster Graveslab Approximately 10 Metres South East South Aisle of Church of All Saints	SE 31104 09899	Grade II	Graveslab. c.1717. Sandstone slab with relief arched decoration at top. To: Ann wife of Thomas Webster of Bloomhous green d. July 7th, 1717, aged 42 years and 5 children d. 1698, 1700, 1704, 1707 and 1711. Also, Robert son of Robert Dixon d. 1767. A poem follows.
1192786	Principal Barn at the Oaks Approximately 20 Metres North East of Farmhouse	SE 32020 10075	Grade II	Barn. Probably late C17 with attached C19 horse-engine house. Coursed rubble with quoins. Stone slate roof except rear of barn which has Welsh slate roof. Five internal bays with 2-bay outshut to front left and horse- engine house to rear left. Full-height square-headed cart entry to centre bay. Front of outshut is rendered. Lower addition to left not of special interest. Rear: The single-storey added engine house projecting to right is of single bay with a 4-sided apsidal end supported on monolithic piers. Part-blocked opposing cart entry. Interior: 4 principal-rafter trusses with small queen-struts. One arcade post braced to tie-beam. Some re-used timber.
1281546	17, 19 and 21, Church Street	SE 31041 09959	Grade II	3 houses, formerly a vicarage. 1716, late C18 with early and late C19 alterations and additions. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and stone slate roofs, with ashlar coped gables with kneelers. A single pair of ridge and 3 pairs of octagonal gable stacks plus a single octagonal gable stack and a wall stack. T plan plus additions. Ashlar plinth, quoins. Main south front has a pair of doorways with massive finish lintels, to the right a former 3 light mullion window and to the left two 3 light mullion windows. Above two 2 light mullion windows, to the left a 3 light and to the right a former 3 light mullion windows. All these windows have Tudor hood moulds. West gable wall has a canted bay window and above a single 2 light mullion window. An early C19 addition to the left has a single 2 light mullion and above 2 similar windows all with Tudor hood moulds. The east front has a flush ashlar doorway with C20 door and a 3 light flush mullion window with above a tall glazing bar staircase light and a 3 light flush mullion window. The north wall has a blocked doorway, a C20 casement and a C20 door, with above 2 flush 2 light mullion windows.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1286453	Three Hemingway graveslabs approximately 2 metres south of east end of south chapel of Church of All Saints	SE 31120 09902	Grade II	Three graveslabs. C.1759, c.1755 and c.1777. Sandstone slabs with moulded edges and rounded decoration at top. The left slab has relief ornamentation at top corners. The middle and right slabs have winged angels. Finely cut lettering. The left slab engraved at the right side only is to: Sarah, wife of Joseph Hemingway, d. 1759. Also, Joseph Hemingway d. 1786. The middle slab is to: Joseph Hemingway of Haigh, yeoman d, 1753 aged 73 years. Also, Elizabeth his daughter d. 1713 aged 5 years. Also, Nicholas his son d. 1726 aged 3 years. Plus, other members of the family up to 1810. The right slab to: John Hemingway of Haigh d. 1777 aged 84 years. Also, Jane his wife d, 1789 aged 69 years. Also, an inscription of 1833.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1286515	Church of All Saints	SE 31110 09915	Grade I	Church. C16, the chancel is dated 1517 and was built by Thomas de Tykyl, Prior of Monk Bretton Priory. Gritstone ashlar. Welsh slate nave roof, lead aisle roofs. West tower, 4-bay clerestoried nave with lean-to aisles, south porch, 2-bay chancel with north and south 2-bay chapels, the latter slightly shorter. Perpendicular style. Tall, 2-stage tower of smoother ashlar with diagonal buttresses. Moulded west doorway, 3-light west window. Tall, transomed, 2-light bell chamber openings. Crenellated parapet (pinnacles were removed in 1967). The rest of the church is also crenellated. 3-light south aisle and south chapel windows with arched heads. Large 5-light transomed east window. 3-light north-aisle windows with depressed-arched lights and square heads. Similar 2-light clerestory windows whose hoodmoulds have figure-head stops in lighter coloured stone. Interior: Original door within south porch. 4-bay nave arcades on octagonal piers with sunk-quadrant moulding to the arches. Similar tall, tower arch. Chancel arch on corbels with nail-head decoration (possibly earlier). Rood stair in north wall. 2-bay chancel arcades with double-chamfered arches and octagonal piers. Original Perpendicular roofs to nave and chancel. The chancel wall-plate is inscribed in good raised lettering: "Ad Laudem Dei et Omnium Sanetorium istum Cancellum de Novo construxit, Thomas Tykyl Prior Monasterii Monk Brittaniae, et hujus ecclesiae patronus; et eundem complete finivit Anno Domini Hillessino quingentessimo decimo, septimo." Oak parclose screens to north chapel and part of south chapel. A north chapel window contains glass of early Clb date (Pevsner) showing St Mary Magdelene holding the alabaster ointment box. In the north (Beaumont) chapel is a pedimented marble tablet of 1731 with a seated cherub at its base. In the south chapel is a marble monument to John Silvester of Birthwaite, d. 1722, tripartite in form with a central standing figure and a seated female figure to each side, one with 2 children. A cartouche of 1689 is on the south wall. The floor of this chapel is paved with medieval grave slabs carved with crosses. soak communion rail of c1700 (Pevsner) with a bow front forming a gateway.
1314716	Pollard Graveslab Approximately 30 Metres West of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31057 09903	Grade II	Graveslab. c1716. Sandstone slab with decorative surround and scroll at bottom. Relief carving of an hour-glass in each top corner and rounded relief decoration of vines. To: Grace, wife of George Pollard, for 35 years, d. December 18th, 1716, in her 70th year. Daughter of Richard Smethurst Minister at Darton.

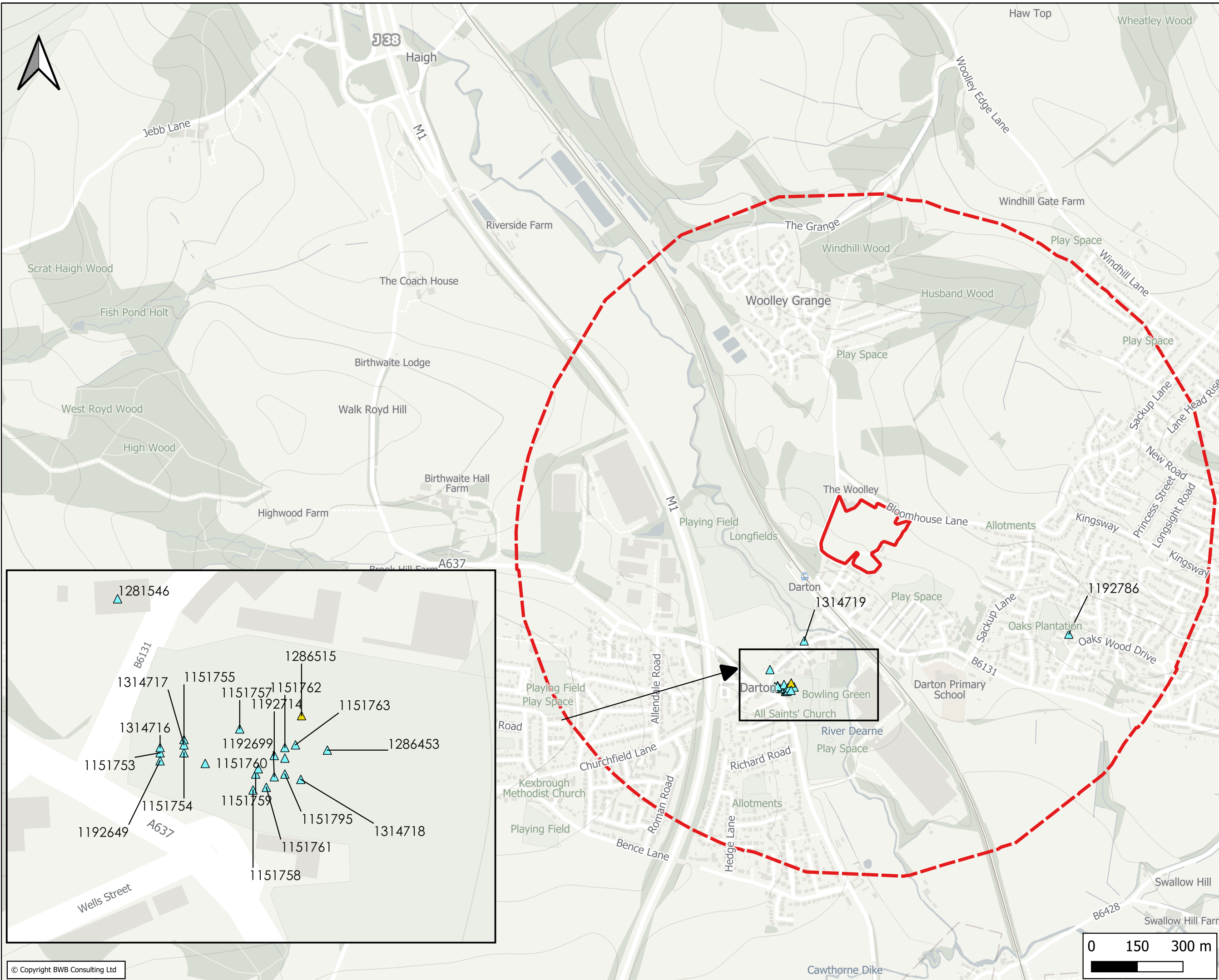
REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
1314717	Footstone Approximately 20 Metres West of South Porch of Church of All Saints	SE 31066 09904	Grade II	Footstone. c1697. Small, sandstone oval-shaped standing stone. Inscribed: "JH Dec 15th 1789 AHD 1697 HHO 1700".
1314718	Audin graveslab approximately 20 metres south of south aisle of church of All Saints	SE 31110 09891	Grade II	Graveslab. c1716. Sandstone slab with mouldings to sides and winged masks at top corners. To. George Audin of Dayhous d. March 10th, 1716, aged 73 years. Also, Sarah his wife and other members of the family up to 1780.
1314719	Sunday School, Church Street	SE 31153 10053	Grade II	Sunday School. Dated 1818 with later addition at rear. Coursed squared stone, dressed on front elevation. Welsh slate roof. Single storey. 5-bay symmetrical front. The central doorway is obscured within an added wooden porch. Large windows with projecting sills and stone lintels with raised keystones. Lateral stack on right side. Hipped roof. Continuous lean-to addition at rear not of special interest.

Table 2: Gazetteer of Non-designated Assets

REF (HER)	NAME	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MSY3989	All Saints Church, Darton	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Church. C16, the chancel is dated 1517 and was built by Thomas de Tykyl, Prior of Monk Bretton Priory. Gritstone ashlar. Welsh slate nave roof, lead aisle roofs. West tower, 4-bay clerestoried nave with lean-to aisles, south porch, 2-bay chancel with north and south 2-bay chapels, the latter slightly shorter. Perpendicular style. Tall, 2-stage tower of smoother ashlar with diagonal buttresses. Moulded west doorway, 3-light west window. Tall, transomed, 2-light bell chamber openings. Crenellated parapet (pinnacles were removed in 1967). The rest of the church is also crenellated. 3-light south aisle and south chapel windows with arched heads. Large 5-light transomed east window. 3-light north-aisle windows with depressed-arched lights and square heads. Similar 2-light clerestory windows whose hoodmoulds have figure-head stops in lighter coloured stone. Interior: Original door within south porch. 4-bay nave arcades on octagonal piers with sunk-quadrant moulding to the arches. Similar tall, tower arch. Chancel arch on corbels with nail-head decoration (possibly earlier). Rood stair in north wall. 2-bay chancel arcades with double-chamfered arches and octagonal piers. Original Perpendicular roofs to nave and chancel. The chancel wall-plate is inscribed in good raised lettering: "Ad Laudem Dei et Omnium Sanetorium istum Cancellum de Novo construxit, Thomas Tykyl Prior Monasterii Monk Brittaniae, et hujus ecclesiae patronus; et eundem complete finivit Anno Domini Hillessino quingentesimo decimo, septimo." Oak parclose screens to north chapel and part of south chapel. A north chapel window contains glass of early C16 date (Pevsner) showing St Mary Magdelene holding the alabaster ointment box. In the north (Beaumont) chapel is a pedimented marble tablet of 1731 with a seated cherub at its base. In the south chapel is a marble monument to John Silvester of Birthwaite, d. 1722, tripartite in form with a central standing figure and a seated female figure to each side, one with 2 children. A cartouche of 1689 is on the south wall. The floor of this chapel is paved with medieval grave slabs carved with crosses. soak communion rail of c1700 (Pevsner) with a bow front forming a gateway.
MSY5292	Site of Darton Hall, Darton	C17, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1719 AD	Darton Hall - fine house of 17th century appearance and demolished 1966. One window now at Cartledge Hall (Derbyshire).
MSY9385	Scatter of Mesolithic Flints found at Darton	Mesolithic - 10000 BC? to 4001 BC	'Me. type' flints have been found 'protruding from the turf lip of a quarry' by E. E. Rayner at an unspecified date. They are now in his private collection which consists of untrimmed flakes, flint fragments and nodules found at varying times and places. He is unable to identify the finds from this particular site.

REF (HER)	NAME	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MSY12296	Darton Mill, Barnsley	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD	Corn mill first recorded in 1260. The next record dates to 1767; the mill continued to be used during the post-medieval period. The site was converted to a saw mill in the late nineteenth century and was out of use by 1914.
MSY13555	19th/20th century Stench Pipe, on Barnsley Road, Darton	Industrial to Modern - 1866 AD? to 1933 AD?	Surviving base of a 19th or early 20th century sewer ventilation pipe, also known as a 'stench pipe' on Barnsley Road, Darton; maker's stamp of 'Adams Ltd York' can be found running vertically along the north facing side of the pipe base. Has (as of 2021) two faded painted bands of Second World War era blackout paint, to make the pipe more visible during the low light periods of blackout.
MSY12369	Site of probable Medieval Ridge and Furrow, south of Darton	Medieval	Site of probable Medieval Ridge and Furrow, south of Darton

APPENDIX 3: 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.

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- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 1km Study Area
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building

Rev	Date	Details of issue/ revision	Drw	Rev
P02	19.12.2025	FINAL ISSUE	AC	PM
P01	17.11.2025	DRAFT ISSUE	GB	JM

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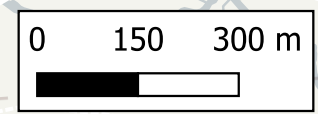
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Woolley Colliery Road, Darton

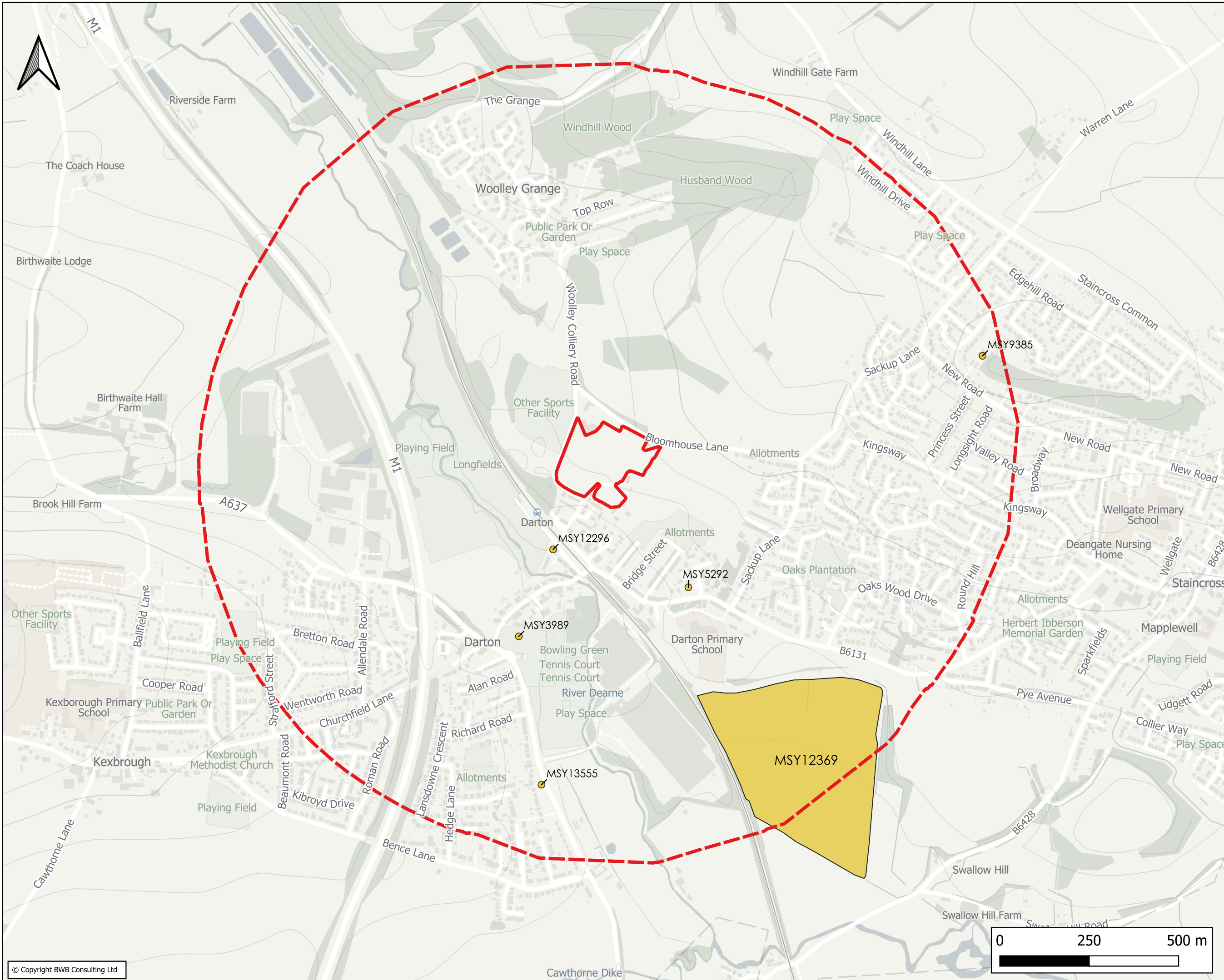
Drawing Title
FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Drawn:	ANNA CHMIELOWSKA	Reviewed:	JIM MACQUEEN
BWB Ref:	256216.00	Date:	19/12/2025
Scale:	A3	NTS	

Drawing Status
FINAL

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number Status Rev
256216.00-BWB-ZX-XX-RP-LH-006 S2 P02





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.

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- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 1km Study Area
 - HER Monument (Point)
 - HER Monument (Polygon)

Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision	Draw	Rev
P02	19.12.2025	FINAL ISSUE	AC	PM
P01	17.11.2025	DRAFT ISSUE	GB	PM

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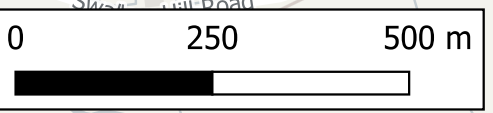
Project Title
Woolley Colliery Road, Darton

Drawing Title
FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

Drawn:	Anna Chmielowska	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	256216	Date:	19.12.2025
Scale:	A3	NTS	

Drawing Status
FINAL

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number Status Rev
256216.00-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-000 **S2** **P02**



APPENDIX 4: Map Regression



Figure 4 1849 Ordnance Survey Map

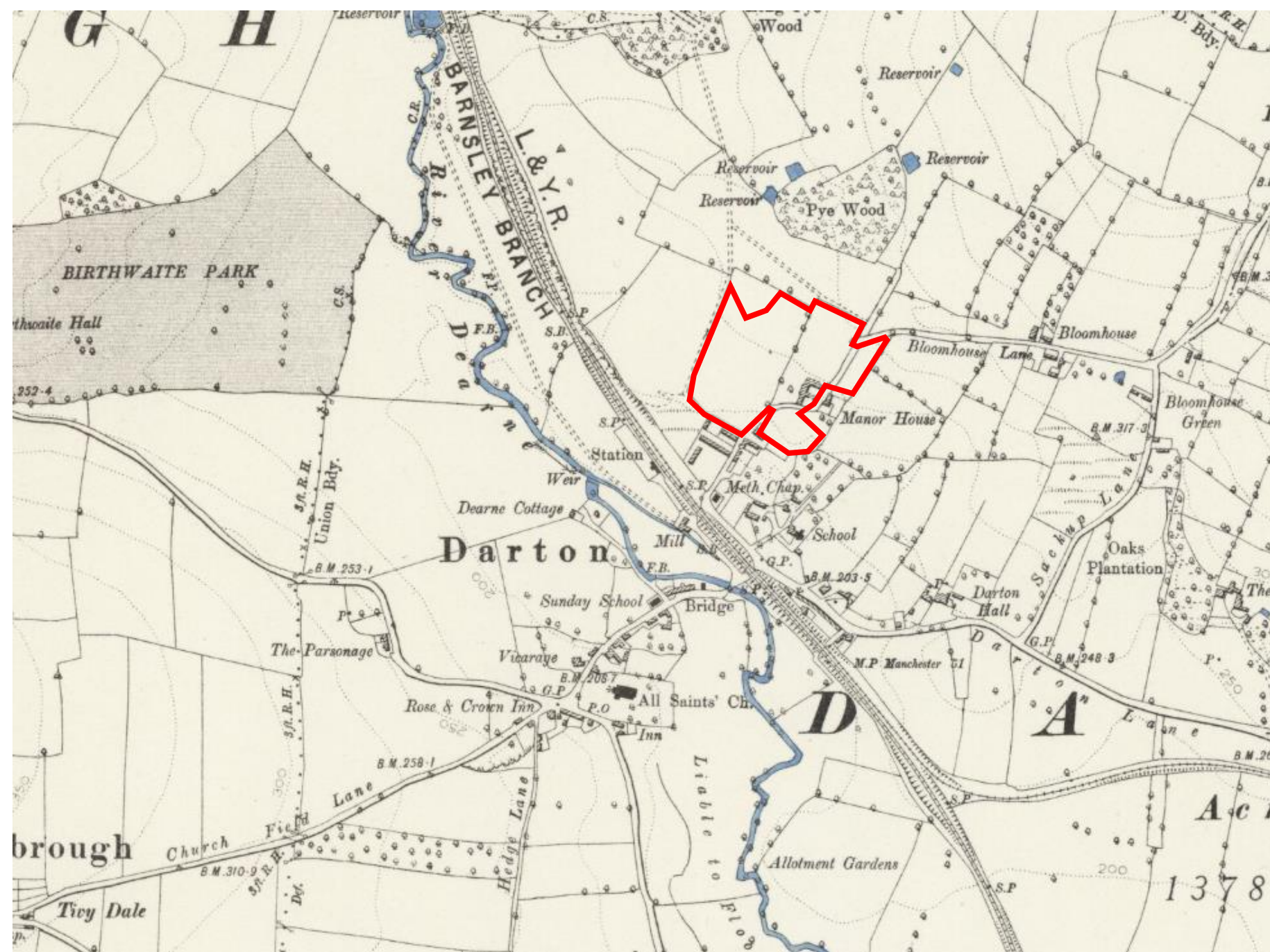


Figure 5 1894 Ordnance Survey Map

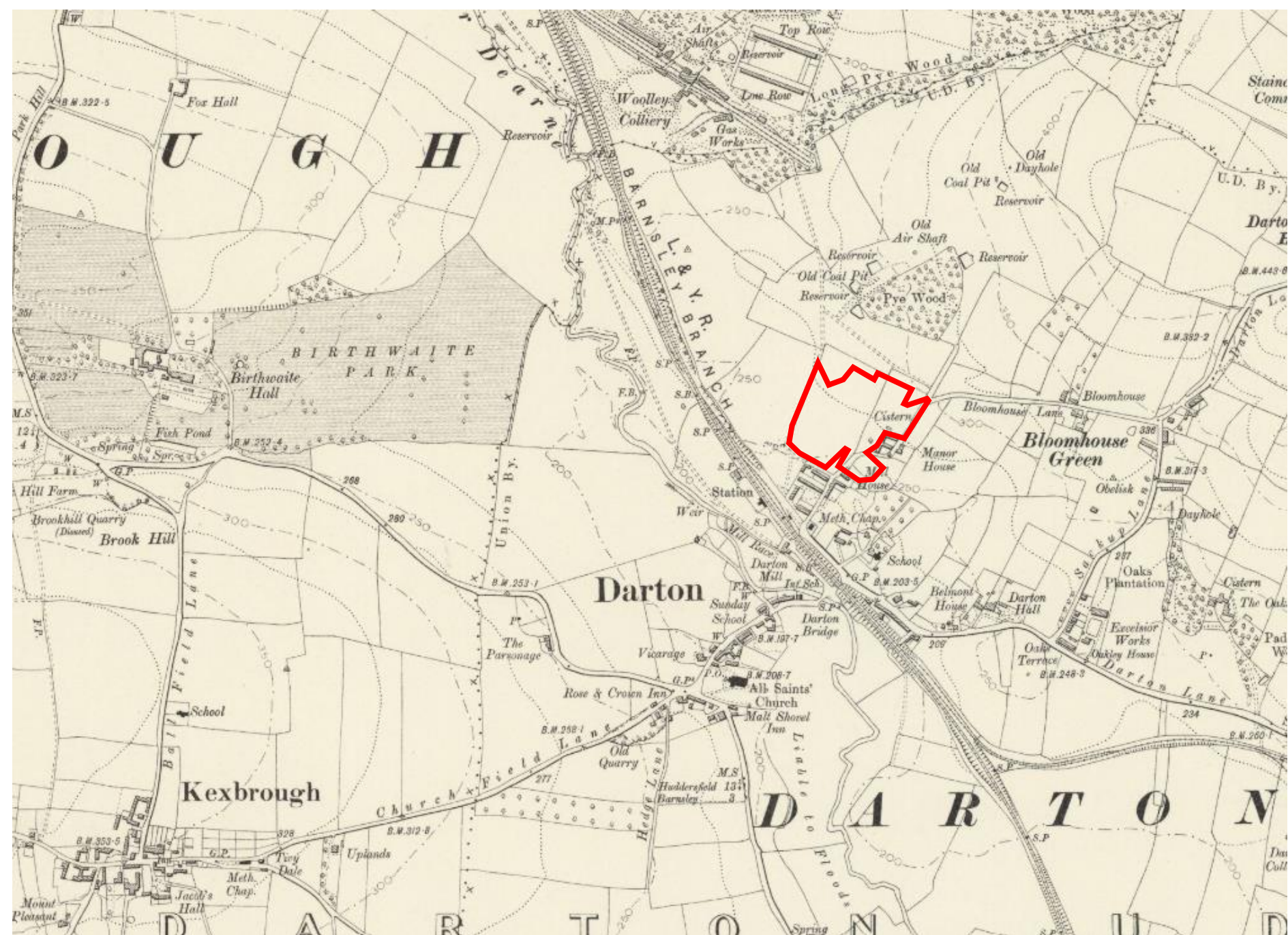


Figure 6 1904 Ordnance Survey Map

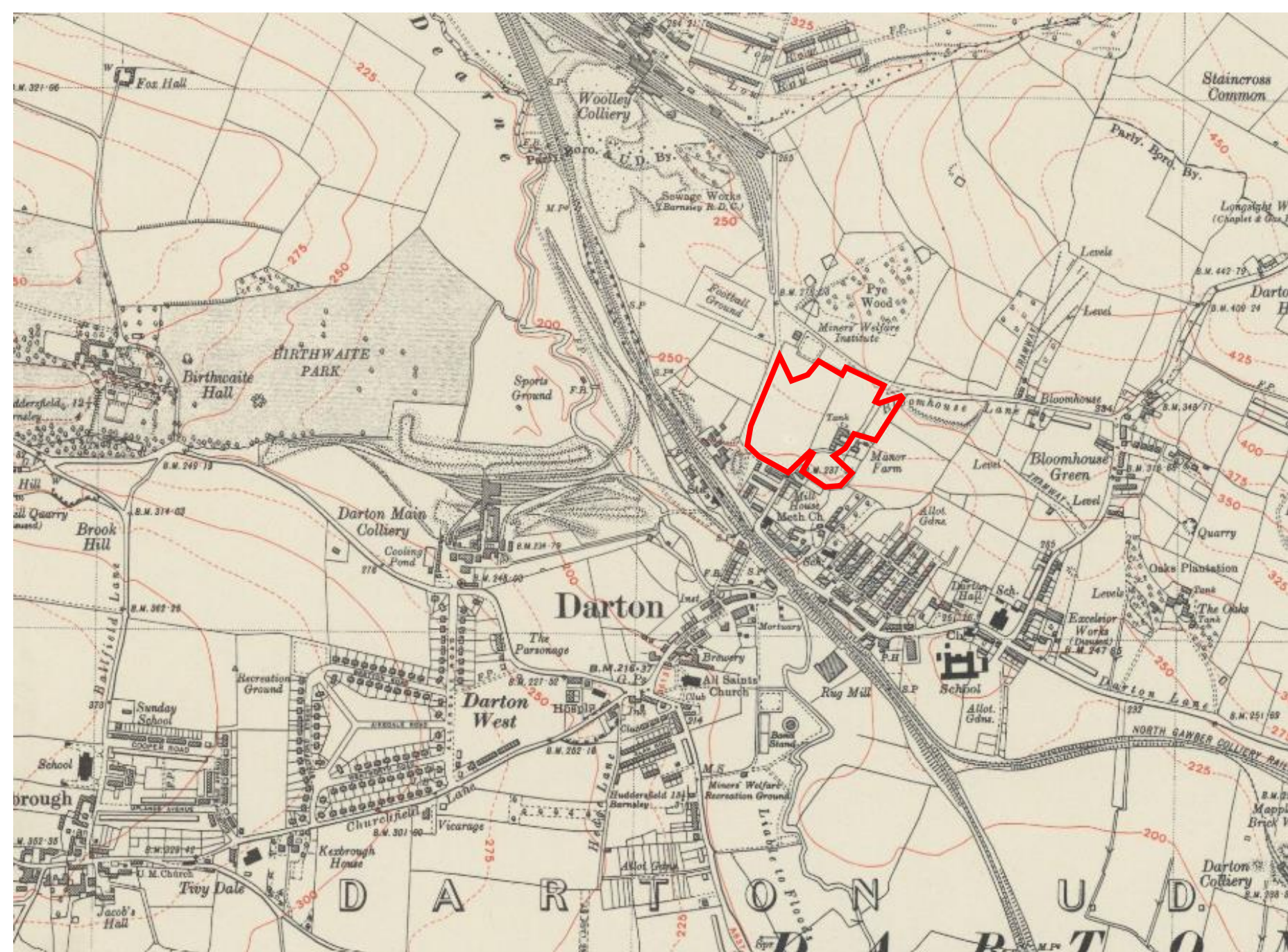


Figure 7 1938 Ordnance Survey Map

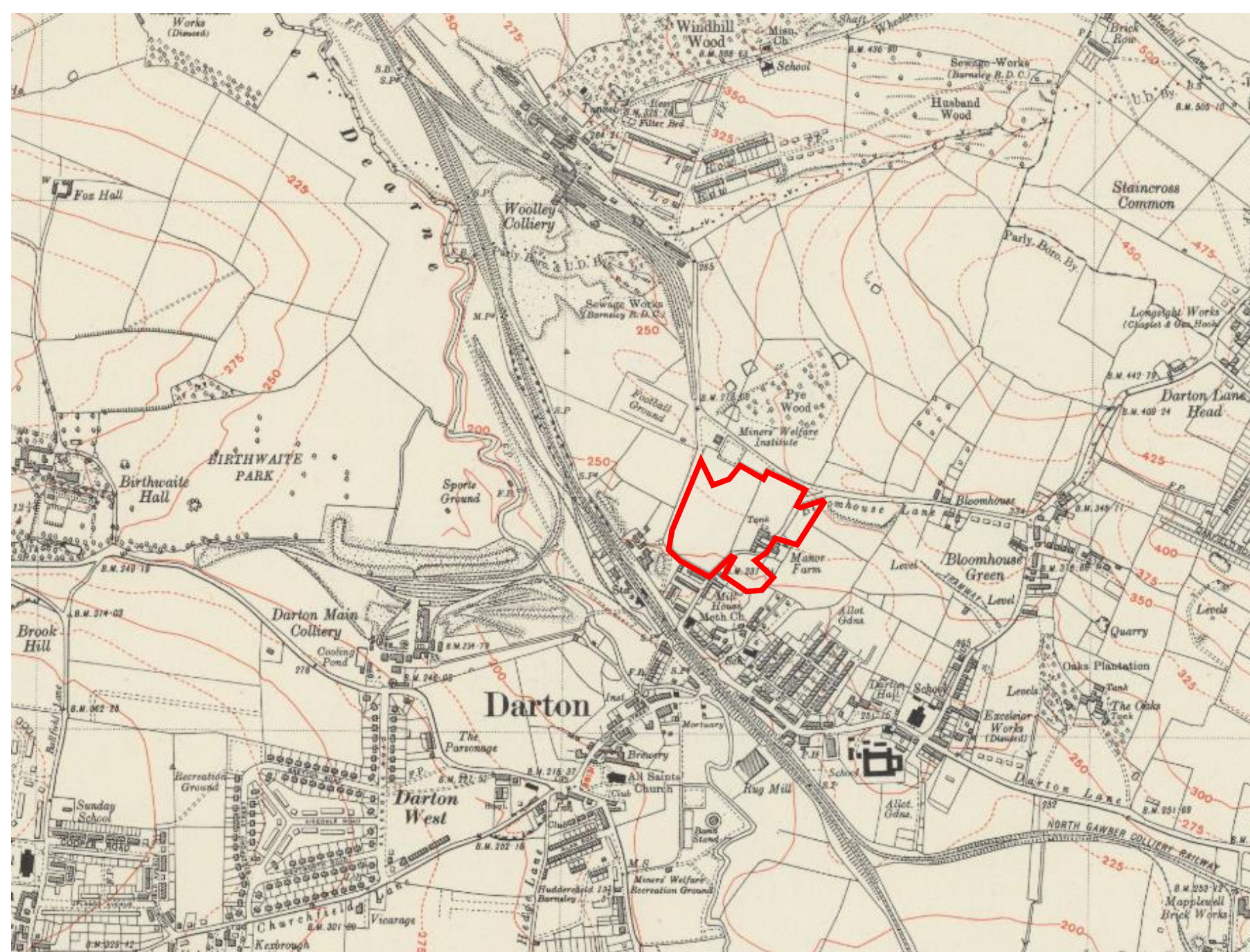


Figure 8 1948 Ordnance Survey Map

