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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report represents a detailed record to establish the nature of, and assess the impacts to the Proposed Development Area (PDA). This report is to be submitted as part of a planning application to build up to 950 houses in three phases. CS Archaeology was commissioned to undertake this report by the Chevin Housing Association Ltd. The data gathering and report compilation were carried during April and May 2006.
- 1.2 The PDA consists of two open fields and an area of 1960s semi-detached housing, north-east of Thurnscoe and west of the railway line (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The cultural heritage resources of the PDA are non-statutory apart from the setting of a listed building and consist of:
- The setting of Low Grange farmhouse [6];
 - two railway lines [21 & 22];
 - two crop mark sites [17 & 18];
 - an ambiguous 'L' shaped feature [19];
 - building (Site of) [16].

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been commissioned by the Chevin Housing Association in order to support a forthcoming planning application to develop land north of Thurnscoe.
- 2.2 The proposed development area (PDA) and study area are centred on SE 459 061 and lie 0.6kms north of Thurnscoe, between Barnsley (10kms west) and Doncaster (12 kms east). The PDA lies in a non-civil parish within the Barnsley District.
- 2.3 The PDA comprises of 19.9 hectares (49.2 acres), of which *c.*5 hectares (*c.*12.4 acres) has been developed, in the 1960s, as the Reema housing estate. The study area as defined by SYAS (2006) is centred on the PDA and extends approximately 1km around its perimeter (Figure 1).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To establish the nature of the site's archaeological potential and to assess how this would be affected by the proposed development on the site, as outlined in the *Brief for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* written by South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS 4/2006).

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Sites of Cultural heritage significance

Some sites of cultural heritage enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are summarised below.

4.1.1 *Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These consist of rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument will require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

4.1.2 *Planning Guidance for Archaeology*

General Policy and advice for best practice in the management of archaeological remains under development plan and control systems, has been set out in the Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPPG, November 1990) relevant extracts of which are outlined below:

A6: Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite resource, and non-renewable resources in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and potential for an increased future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure, and tourism.

A13: If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From the archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option.

4.1.3 Listed Buildings

Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.

4.1.4 Planning Guidance for the Historic Environment

Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (1994) provides general policy advice for the best practice in the management of Listed Buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens under development plan and control systems. This Guidance Note is intended to encompass all previous legislation concerning Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields.

4.1.5 Hedgerows

Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined at that date as being of historical or ecological importance, may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal.

4.1.6 Unitary Plan Policies

Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan, adopted December 2000:

Policy BE2: Listed Buildings

The Council will have special regard to the desirability of securing the retention, repair, maintenance and continued use of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Development which would adversely affect the special architectural interest and historic character of listed buildings will not be permitted. Other buildings considered by the council to be of special architectural or historic interest will be put forward to the department of national heritage for listing.

B) Although the retention of the original use of a listed building will normally be preferred the Council will work with the owner to find an acceptable new use which will allow the building to be retained.

C) The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the settings of listed buildings by appropriate control over the design of new development in their vicinity, control over the use of adjacent land, and where appropriate, by the preservation of trees and landscape features.

Policy BE3: Archaeological Sites

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed developments there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.

Other unscheduled archaeological significance, the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be submitted as part of a planning application.

Policy BE4: Archaeological Sites

Where the authority decides that the physical preservation of the archaeological remains in-situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should proceed, the authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Survey

5.1.1 This has placed the site within its study area and within its historic context, through a selection of historic maps, together with information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Plans and maps of the sites;
- Trade and Business Directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums;
- Relevant archaeological archives held by museums;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) for 1km study area;
- Listed Building/Conservation records;
- Aerial photographs, including those held by the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) for 500m around the site.

5.1.3 *The information was obtained from the following sources:*

- English Heritage;
- SYSMR for archaeological sites, interventions and aerial photographs within the PDA and Study area;
- Barnsley Borough Council Conservation Officer;
- Barnsley Local Studies Library;
- National Monument Record Centre (NMRC - English Heritages' Public Archive Service), Swindon for Aerial photographs (Verticals and Military obliques);
- Published and unpublished documentary sources;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data base (May 2006).

5.1.4 English Heritage

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website and a search for Scheduled Monuments, Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields was carried out. No such statutory sites were located within the PDA or Study area. A further check of listed buildings using English Heritage's website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.) revealed a total of eight separate listings in the study area, three of which have been demolished since they were listed in 1985 [7-9].

5.1.5 *South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR)*

An assessment was undertaken of the information held by the SYSMR, which represents the primary repository of known archaeological sites and find spots in the area. The SYSMR is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this study, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the PDA and Study area, was examined in May 2006. This revealed 12 sites of both local and regional significance. This information forms the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1) of the known cultural heritage sites within the Study area and the PDA. The locations of the sites contained in the gazetteer are shown on Figure 1 with a summary Table 1 (below).

5.1.6 *English Heritage and Barnsley MBC Conservation Officer*

Details of eight Grade II listed buildings were obtained from English Heritage through their website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>). These eight sites were confirmed through consultation with Barnsley Borough Council Conservation Officer, and a minor impact to the setting of Site 1 - Low Grange farmhouse was highlighted.

5.1.7 *Barnsley Local Studies Library*

Examination of historic maps revealed a further three sites [13, 14 & 26] which were depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS map of 1854 & 1890 (Figures 4 & 5).

5.1.8 *Published and Documentary Sources*

This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence, referred to in the bibliography. CS Archaeology has also consulted sources available on the Internet, such as the Government's Magic website, as part of this assessment.

5.1.9 *Geotechnical Information*

No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. A geotechnical company has been appointed and will in the short term be carrying out a desk-based survey. It has been high-lighted in management discussions that an archaeological watching brief of all geotechnical intrusive works should take place in accordance with SYAS Brief (4/2006).

5.1.10 *National Monument Record Centre (English Heritage), Swindon*

Examination of 128 photographs based on a 500m radius of the PDA were examined on 16th May 2006. Three sites were revealed by the photographic survey within the PDA [17, 18 & 19], one of which [17] extends into the study area.

5.2 **Site Gazetteer**

5.2.1 All of the sites within the PDA and Study area have been collated into a site gazetteer (Appendix 1), which has been summarized into Table (below). The site gazetteer provides a more detailed description of the all the sites, together with a full National Grid Reference (NGR) and the source of the information. All 27 sites within the PDA and study area are depicted in Figure 1.

5.2.2 There are **no scheduled monuments** within the PDA or Study area, but there are eight statutory protected sites in the form of Grade II Listed buildings which are represented in Table 1.

Table 1 Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the PDA and study area. For full details see Appendix 1.

Site No.	SYSMR Nos.	Site Description	Period	Status
1	03545	Earthwork	Unknown	non-statutory

2	00487	Hall and moat (Site of)	Medieval/ Post-medieval	non- statutory
3	00751	St. Helen's Church, Thurnscoe	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
4	03032	Billingley Enclosure (excavated)	Romano-British	Non- statutory
5	-	Find spot - strap fitting	Early Medieval	Non- statutory
6	01186	Low Grange Farm house,	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
7	01187	Low Grange Barn (Site of)	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
8	03563/1	Low Grange Stable (Site of)	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
9	03563/2	Low Grange dovecote (Site of)	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
10	02222/0	Thurnscoe Hall,	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
11	02222/02	Thurnscoe Hall, Stable	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
12	02222/03	Thurnscoe Hall, Dovecote	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
13	-	Sandstone Quarry	Post Medieval	Non- statutory
14	-	Sandstone Quarry	Post Medieval	Non- statutory
15	-	Hall Farmhouse, Shepperd Lane	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building
16	-	Building (Site of)	Modern	Non- statutory
17	-	Cropmark Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Non- statutory
18	-	Cropmark Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?/ Post Medieval	Non- statutory
19	-	Cropmark	Post Medieval/Modern	Non- statutory
20	-	Find spot Axe – Greenstone	Prehistoric - Neolithic	Non- statutory
21		Railway and Bridge	Post Medieval	Non- statutory

22		Railway and possible bridge abutments	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
23	-	Flint scraper with retouched edge	Prehistoric	Non-statutory
24	-	Findspot: Greenstone axe	Prehistoric	Non-statutory
25	-	Find spot: Flint scraper	Prehistoric	Non-statutory
26	-	High Grange Farmstead (Site of)	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Non-statutory
27	04399	Hickleton Main Colliery Office	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-statutory

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

6.2 Geology

- 6.2.1 The underlying geology of the PDA and Study area consists of shales of Carboniferous mudstone interbedded with sandstone which are characteristic of the Bardsley (713a) association (SSEW 1983).

6.3 Topography

- 6.3.1 The PDA extends between the 42.5 and 52.5m contour lines and 'straddles' a culverted water course which forms the head water of Carr Dyke, a tributary of the River Dearne.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Thurnscoe is a parish town in the lower division of Shafton and Tickhill within the Liberty of Tickhill, 8 miles from Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley (Figure 1).

7.1.2 The local history of the Study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to locate archaeological sites that may be affected by the ground-works associated with the PDA, and to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds from the Study area. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment could represent only a fraction of the PDA's true archaeological resource.

7.1.3 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the area of Thurnscoe and in particular the study area and PDA. The location of sites taken from the above sources is indicated on Figure 1 using a unique reference number. This reference number is indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA.

7.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)

7.2.1 Well drained low-lying river terraces and alluvial valleys would have offered optimum conditions for settlement in the prehistoric period. The earliest remains from this period are of the Palaeolithic period, typically struck flints and animal bone. There are no sites or find spots entered onto the SYAS database for this period in South Yorkshire. During the Mesolithic period (12000-4000 BC) the size of worked flint was greatly reduced and composite microlithic stone tools were developed. A number of such find spots have been discovered within the Barnsley region but none within the PDA or wider Study area.

7.2.2 During the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC) lifestyles became more sedentary based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy. This economy was based on exploiting a mixture of resources from wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. Artefactually the sedentary lifestyle was associated with larger flint tools, pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes and the start of a period of rapid technological development. The Prehistoric period is

represented within the study area by [23-25], a find-spot cluster of flint and stone tools, 240 metres north-east of the PDA, and a single findspot wasted hammer stone [20]. These find spots are thought to date to the Neolithic period (4000 – 2000 BC) and are suggestive of tree management and food procurement within the study area.

7.3 Later Prehistoric to Romano-British periods (2000 BC – 410 AD)

- 7.3.1 The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories. During the Iron Age tribal societies formed and the people of the Thurnscoe area were part of the Brigantes, and lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches. No later Prehistoric activity has been confirmed within the study area. Some large defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations. Later Prehistoric defended settlements within the wider region of South Yorkshire have been discovered at South Kirby, which is situated on a hillside and Sutton Common which utilized marshy ground in its defensible position.
- 7.3.2 Eleven cropmark sites in the form of small sub-rectangular and D-shaped enclosures (NAA 2001, 2) were recorded within four kilometers of Thurnscoe, and were thought to be Romano-British in date. Enclosed settlements from this period are characterised by ditches around settlements, field systems and trackways suggesting intensive use of the landscape by the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods. On the coal measures the cropmarks are generally of small rectilinear or sub-rectangular enclosures with traces of the remains of large rectangular field systems and associated trackways (Riley 1977, 24). These sites have so far been detected by aerial photographs over Magnesian Limestone rather than on the shales and mudstones of the Upper Coal Measures.
- 7.3.3 Within the study area the cropmark site at Billingly Drive [4] was subsequently excavated during the late 1990s and found to contain four phases of settlement activity dating from the mid-2nd century to the mid-4th century AD. Environmental data from excavated sites suggests a mixed farming economy in predominantly open landscape with small surviving areas of wild/coppiced woodland and heath (Buckland 1986). The Roman Road, *Riknild Street*, is believed to have passed close to the western edge of Codrington (NAA 2001, 3). Within the study area there is a potential for the continuation of known cropmarks.

- 7.3.4 As stated above, South Yorkshire was, at the time of the Roman invasion of 43 AD, part of Brigantian territory. In 54 AD, the Romans established advanced forts at Derby, Templeborough and Castleford in order to support Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend her military occupation further north. A fort was established at Doncaster in c. 70 AD, and associated civil settlements, *vici* developed around the forts at Doncaster and Templeborough (Hey 1979, 11-13).

7.4 The Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066)

- 7.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. To the north of the study area was the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria. By c620 AD, King Edwin of Northumbria had established a royal residence in the Doncaster area (Hunter 1828, viii).
- 7.4.2 The Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood in South Yorkshire despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of thriving agricultural communities. The place name of Thurnscoe appears to date from this period from the old English, influenced by Old Norse/Danish (Hey 2003:38). The place name derives from the Norse words *pyrnir* (*thorn*) and *skógr* (wood) 'Thorn wood' (Smith 1961, 91).
- 7.4.3 Towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period (early 11th century) Thurnscoe was held as part of the Hooton Estate by Lord Edwin (Hey 2003:64).

7.5 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

- 7.5.1 Thurnscoe was recorded as *Ternusc* in the Domesday Book of 1086 and is described:

In Ternusc Ligulf had one manor, without a hall, of seven bovates for geld. In the same vill is the soke of nine bovates for geld belonging to Sceptone, and in Dictenebi (Deightonby Fields) two carucates five acres and a half, and in Claitone (Clayton) one carucate, and Stotflade (Stotfold) on carucate, the soke likewise belonging to Sceptone. Four ploughs may be thee. Now Richard has

there three sokemen and one border with two ploughs, and six acres in meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breath. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half a legua in breadth. In the time of King Edward it was worth sixty shillings, now thirty shillings. Land of Count of Mortain. (Metcalf 1986).

- 7.5.2 The field name 'Deightonby Fields' can still be identified from the Tithe map (Figure 3) and is partly situated within the PDA. The name *Dictenebi* means 'farmstead belonging to' or 'at a place called *Dictūn*'.
- 7.5.3 After the Norman Conquest the manor of Thurnscoe was 'reallocated' to Count Mortain, William the Conqueror's half brother, ending the Anglo-Saxon period of political control. After Count Mortain joined Bishop Odo in the unsuccessful rebellion of 1088, Robert's estates were confiscated and handed to a number of other lords. Thurnscoe went to Richard de Sourdeval who was sheriff of Yorkshire between 1088 and 1093. Ownership of Thurnscoe then passed to his son Jordan and eventually to the Lutterall family (Hey 2003, 64).
- 7.5.4 During the Medieval period, land in the parish of Thurnscoe was owned by Roche Abbey a Cistercian order situated between Maltby and Blyth. The abbey was founded by William de Buili and Richard Fitz Turgis in 1147 and was populated by monks from the mother abbey at Newminster in Northumberland. It is believed that Low Grange [6] may have medieval origins. In the 19th century the antiquarian Joseph Hunter notes that lands at Thurnscoe were owned by the monks of Roche Abbey and Nostell priory. However by the time of the dissolution the holdings had been reduced to a single manor, owned by the Abbott of Roche Abbey (Hunter 1828). The manor, known as Thurnscoe Grange, appears to have stood on the site of the later Low Grange [6] (Ryder nd). Cumberpatch (2003, 8) notes the presence of a medieval grave cover (unreferenced) which may indicate the presence of a medieval chapel in the vicinity potentially within the PDA.
- 7.5.5 Chapels for the use of the lay brothers were a standard feature of monastic granges and were used for daily devotions so needed to be close at hand. Granges maintained by Roche Abbey were amongst the most important (Hey 2003, 97). Monastic ownership can be traced on the 19th century Tithe map (Figure 3).
- 7.5.6 Further medieval sites within the study area include the moated site [2] to the south-west edge of the study area and St Helens' Church [3].
- 7.5.7 Derivations of the name occurred in 1380 as *Thornescough*. By 1786 the settlement was referred to as *Thurnscoe*.

7.6 Post Medieval Period (1530 – 1900 AD)

7.6.1 After the dissolution of the monasteries land/settlement ownerships were shattered. Thurnscoe's monastic Grange was owned by, Lady Jane Constable, the widow of Sir John Constable of Kinlton, Notts. Upon her death in 1571-2, it passed to her daughters and eventually the Field family. Thomas Shirecliffe bought Low Grange in 1639 and went on to build Thurnscoe Hall [10-12]. In 1712 the last male heir of the Shirecliffe family, Nicolas, died and the estate passed to his sisters, Elizabeth Langely who took Low and High Grange farms and Catherine Jessapp who took Thurnscoe Hall. In 1728 Bryan Benson bought the Langely family's land, and the following year the farm and much other land was enclosed under the Thurnscoe enclosure act of 1729 (Cumberpatch 2003, 9).

7.6.2 During the nineteenth century, new farming techniques gave rise to the so called "High Farming". This attracted major investment in the intensification of mixed farming through enclosure of small fields, construction of larger 'model farms', drainage and the introduction of fertilizers. This led to increased production instead of reliance on imported produce to meet the needs of an increasing population. In 1856 the population of Thurnscoe stood at eighty people, by 1892 it had risen to 217 a rise directly connected with the sinking of the Hickleton Main Colliery [27] which transformed the once rural village. By 1901 there were 2366 inhabitants which led to a major programme of house building to form east and west Thurnscoe.

7.7 Map regression analysis of the PDA (Figures 3-9)

7.7.1 The earliest available map of the PDA is the 1842 Tithe map (Figure 3), which not only provides land ownership details but through the apportionments (Table 2) accounts for the tenants, acreage, land use and rents. In 1842 these show the PDA belonged to Roche Abbey and the Rev T.W. Simpson under three tenants (occupiers).

Table 2: Apportionments from the Tithe map of 1842 (Figure 3)

Landowner: Simpson, Rev. T. W		Occupied by : William Peckett	
Plot No.	Description	Quantities Acres/Roods/Perches	Tithe £/s/d
226	Outgang or Croft	1/2/18	0/7/0
227	Kiln Close (Arable)	15/1/0	4/7/7
228	Wrangles (Arable)	4/1/5	1/5/7

230	Sheep Close (Arable)	10/2/34	3/6/6
231	Little Deightonby (Arable)	5/3/5	1/7/10
264	Far Deightonby (Arable)	9/0/33	2/10/9
265	Short Flatt (Arable)	14/1/14	1/14/8
270	Smithy Syke Planta (Wood)	1/3/5	0/4/0
Landowner: Simpson, Rev. T. W		Occupied by : John Bashforth	
229	Low Sheep Close (Arable)	8/1/34	2/10/7
233	Windmill Hill Close (Arable)	10/1/25	3/4/7
Landowner: Simpson, Rev. T. W		Occupied by : R Ownsworth	
271	Low Grange Close	9/0/21	1/7/10

- 7.7.2 These apportionments (Table 2: Figure 3) consist of a variety of historical field names, and are denoted in the following text by numbers in brackets. *Outgang* (226) refers to trackway along which stock was taken to summer pastures, *Croft* (226) is smallholding, land of superior quality, kept constantly manured and under crop. *Kiln Close* (271) refers to a possible pottery or lime kiln location situated in enclosed land or a farmyard. The origin of the name *Wrangles* (228) is uncertain, but may refer to legal wrangles. The name *Flatt* (265) is unclear but may simply refer to a flat piece of land. *Smithy Syke Planta* (270) probably refers to a forge in a wood near a stream. *Windmill Hill Close* (233) could refer to the site of a windmill or, as is more likely, enclosed land belonging to a windmill, which flags up a potential for a windmill within the PDA. *Low Sheep Close* (229) livestock field/enclosure. *Deightonby Fields* (231, 264) referred to as *Dictenbi* in the Domesday Survey means 'farmstead belonging to', or 'at a place called *Dictūn*.'
- 7.7.3 The field layout across the PDA in 1842 (Figure 3) shows three general alignments. The first is to the north west of the stream (Carr Dyke) and follows a northeast to southwest orientation, inline with possible Medieval/Post-Medieval strip fields to the northeast of Low Grange [6]. The second orientation lies in the fields to the southeast of the Carr Dyke (Figure 3: 226, 227 & 233) that form part of similar strip fields, aligned with Lidget Lane (Hickleton Road), and are again probably medieval in origin. The third orientation lies in the PDA's central and eastern fields, which are more rectangular in plan and probably represent eighteenth century enclosures of common land (Figure 3: 230, 231 & 265). Enclosures of land through acts of parliament in Thurnscoe took place in 1761 (Dearne Local History Group 1991). There is one piece of historical woodland and this occurs at the north of the PDA (Figure 3: 270) as a triangular enclosure on the right bank of Carr Dyke. However aerial photographic sources (Figure 10-11) have shown that plot 270 (Table 2: Figure 3) consisted of ridge and furrows crop marks [17] and represent the southern end of strip fields that extended from the PDA into the study

area. Access through the PDA was provided by a trackway that accessed High Grange [21] from Lidget Lane.

- 7.7.4 By 1854 (Figure 4) little had changed within the PDA, apart from the depiction of a footpath across the southern fields bisecting the High Grange track, now referred to as the 'Bridle Road'. The triangular enclosure of woodland is still extant and field boundaries are now depicted containing regularly spaced trees.
- 7.7.5 Major reorganisation of the PDA had occurred by 1890 (Figure 5) with the construction of the Swinton and Nottingham Joint Line of the Midland and North Eastern Railway [21 & 22], which still borders the eastern margin of the PDA. NB The extension of the PDA across these sites is to facilitate access between east and west Thurnscoe via a new bridge. The 'Bridal Road' depicted on the 1854 map is no longer extant and an alternative route to High Grange [26] has been created across the central section of the PDA, via Low Grange [6]. The historical woodland/scrubland has been extended south to the 'new trackway' (Figure 5). A new field boundary, bisecting the PDA on a south-west to north-east alignment, has been constructed, effectively dividing the PDA into quadrants.
- 7.7.6 After the major reorganisation of the PDA's landscape during and after the railways construction, the developments within the PDA are limited until 1906 (Figure 7), when the Wath Branch Line [22] is depicted, having been constructed some time between 1892 and 1906.
- 7.7.7 By 1930 the extended and historical woodland has become known as 'Whin Wood' (Figure 8). The name probably refers to gorse, perhaps in reference to its scrubland development, depicted on the late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps (Figures 5-7). A small rectangular building is marked to the west of the woods [16]. To the south of the PDA, housing (Thornley Crescent) borders part of the PDA's southern boundary (Figure 8). Through to 1948 (Figure 9), the PDA remains unchanged. During the late 1960s the Reema estate was constructed in the southwest quadrant of the PDA.

7.8 Site Visit

- 7.8.1 This was carried out on Monday 24th April. All the PDA had a rape crop up to 1m high and as a result close examination of the topography was inhibited. Unsurprisingly therefore, no archaeological or historical sites were revealed, although it was noted that apart from the peripheral boundaries of the PDA no other historical walls or hedges survive and even the course of the Carr Dyke has been culverted. The Cropmarks

detected in the aerial photographic survey were not evident as earthworks, although ground levels were obscured by the crop. The use of modern agricultural techniques across the heavy soils will have further reduced the PDA's archaeological potential.

7.9 Aerial Photographic Survey

- 7.9.1 Following consultation with English Heritage (NMRC) an aerial photographic survey was undertaken looking at the PDA extending 500m into the study area (Figure 10). Suitable photographs were obtained from the NMRC and were rectified using GIS software (MapInfo) projected onto an Ordnance Survey base map (1:10000). High Rectification accuracy was maintained throughout the survey.
- 7.9.2 The aerial photographic survey revealed an extensive field system to the northern half of the study area [17] and [18]. Site [18] was particularly interesting in that the crop mark furrows were accompanied by an adjacent headland to the south-west. These sites appear to date from the Post Medieval period though may have medieval origins. Eighteenth century boundaries confirmed by examination of the 1842 fields (Figure 3) have also been depicted bisecting the furrows to the north of the PDA (Figure 10).

8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 8.1 No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the PDA. The PDA is not located in a Conservation Area, and there are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the PDA boundary (Figure 1).
- 8.2 As detailed above, the earliest evidence for occupation within the study area (1km radius of PDA boundary) comes from three Neolithic sites. These sites highlight a potential for further Neolithic sites in the PDA. There is a gap in the archaeological record of the study area between the Neolithic and Romano-British periods, although the potential for chance finds or previously unknown archaeological deposits and unknown settlements within the PDA cannot be discounted.
- 8.3 The medieval potential of the PDA is supported by its location close to a probable medieval grange and the supposed site of a medieval chapel. The present field pattern can be traced back through historic maps and aerial photographic work certainly to the early eightieth century if not before. The archaeological potential for outlying buildings from the period is low, due to the practice of clustering agricultural buildings within the village or grange. There is a potential for sites such as the chapel associated with the Low Grange, and also chance finds such as pottery and metalwork.
- 8.4 Further Post-Medieval sites have been revealed by the aerial photographic survey in the form of field systems featuring ridge and furrow. These occur as extensive field systems in the study area with relict sections surviving in the PDA (c. 1979). It is possible that these Medieval/Post Medieval field systems may have obscured previous archaeological activity across the study area. It should at this stage be highlighted that archaeological deposits could survive beneath the ridge lines, providing subsequent ploughing has not removed these potential deposits.
- 8.5 These sites ended their periods of use in the Post medieval period but may have originated during the Medieval period. There is also a potential for further Post-Medieval sites derived from place-name evidence. A Windmill site in the south-east of the PDA is a possibility although the potential of finding a kiln site has been greatly reduced following construction of the Reema estate.

9 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS

9.1 Historical impacts to the PDA.

- 9.1.1 These consist of the railway to a small eastern section of the PDA and construction of the Reema estate to the southwest quadrant of the PDA. The remaining PDA area is almost certainly undeveloped and coal mining in the area is unlikely to have detrimentally affected the archaeological remains.

9.2 Potential Impacts from the proposed development.

- 9.2.1 The PDA involves the construction of up to 950 houses with associated infrastructure and landscaping.
- 9.2.2 It is likely that the PDA will require significant stripping of the topsoil and terracing of the undulating terrain. Housing and infra-structure ducts and foundations will impact on upon any potential archaeological deposits below topsoil level across the majority of the site.
- 9.2.3 Direct impacts will occur to:
- the setting of a statutory listed building - Low Grange [6];
 - the ridge and furrow crop mark site [17] and [18];
 - the 'L' shaped crop mark [19];
 - Railway (Site of) [22];
 - the site of a building [16];
 - the railway bridge [21] (Plate 1) by its replacement with a new link road to East and West Thurnscoe.
- 9.2.4 Potential impacts to sites without a definite location are the Medieval chapel noted by Cumberpatch (Section 7.5.4) a Kiln site and the Post Medieval Windmill site, suggested by the 19th century field name (Section 7.7.2 above).
- 9.2.5 To ensure that archaeological safeguards are in place prior to the development of the site, the following section proposes an appropriate mitigation strategy, in line with section 3.3 of the SYAS' Brief.

10 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 10.1 In order to properly assess the PDA prior to development taking place, CS Archaeology proposes a programme of archaeological assessment.
- 10.2 The results of the geotechnical watching brief should be assessed and incorporated into a programme of archaeological site assessment. This programme should be initiated by a field walking and metal detecting survey in order to inform the mitigation strategy.
- 10.3 The severe impact to the railway bridge [21] should be mitigated by way of an archaeological photographic survey.
- 10.4 These initial programme of assessment will help to target archaeological evaluation which will probably take the form of targeted evaluation trenches that will provide detailed information as the nature and extent of the archaeological resource.

11 REFERENCES

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11.2 Cartographic References

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- 1892 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map, Sheet 275, 8 & 12
- 1906 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" map, Sheet 275, 8 & 12
- 1930 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" map, Sheet 275, 8 & 12
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11.3 Internet Sources

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11.4 Aerial Photographs held at the NMRC

Sortie Number	Library Number	Frame	Date
OS/87138	10770	05	09/09/1987
OS/87138	10770	06	09/09/1987
MAL/68064	5263	71	19/09/1968
MAL/79029	7584	164	27/7/1979