



WHITESTONE
solar farm

WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

Volume 6: Environmental Statement

6.20 Appendix 8.2: Cultural Heritage Baseline (Clean)

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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Whitestone Net Zero Ltd

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
<i>Cable Corridors</i>	Corridors within which the high voltage cables would be constructed.
<i>Environmental Statement (ES)</i>	The Environmental Statement which presents the environmental information relating to the Proposed Development. The ES has been prepared to present information for formal consultation in accordance with current EIA Regulation.
<i>Order Limits</i>	Total area comprising the Site and Cable Corridors
<i>The Proposed Development</i>	The proposed Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>The Site</i>	The land planned to be used for solar PV array and associated infrastructure, BESS substation, and landscaping and habitat enhancement. The Site is split into W1, W2, and W3.
<i>Whitestone 1 (W1)</i>	The northern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 2 (W2)</i>	The middle parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 3 (W3)</i>	The southern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AD	Anno Domini
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum

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Acronym	Meaning
<i>BCE</i>	Before Christian Era
<i>BGS</i>	British Geological Survey
<i>BP</i>	Before Present
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<i>ES</i>	Environmental Statement
<i>HAS</i>	Area of Heightened Archaeological Sensitivity
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Records
<i>NMP</i>	National Mapping Project
<i>OS</i>	Ordnance Survey
<i>SYRF</i>	South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework
<i>W1</i>	Whitestone 1
<i>W2</i>	Whitestone 2
<i>W3</i>	Whitestone 3

Units

Units	Meaning
<i>ha</i>	Hectare
<i>m</i>	Metres
<i>km</i>	Kilometre

8.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline

Document Scope

- 8.2.1 This document supports **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8.1]**. This document provides a detailed analysis of the heritage baseline, detailing the known heritage resource, as well as assessing the potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets within the Order Limits.
- 8.2.2 A 1km Study Area (**ES Volume 3, Figure 8.1: Study Areas [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**) is used to inform the heritage baseline against which potential Direct Effects and Indirect Effects (Physical) to known and currently unrecorded heritage assets will be assessed. This Study Area takes in the Site and the land within 1km of Site.
- 8.2.3 In relation to the Cable Corridors, this document reviews assets within the footprint of the Cable Corridors. The wider historic environment is considered as and when pertinent to the Proposed Development.
- 8.2.4 This document is used within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8.1]** of the Environmental Statement (ES) to inform impacts and Direct Effects/Indirect Effects (Physical) during the lifecycle of the Proposed Development. This document does not attempt to assess the magnitude of impact or significance of these effects in the context of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations.
- 8.2.5 This document should be read in conjunction with **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**, as well as **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8.1]**.

The Proposed Development

- 8.2.6 The Site takes in approximately 1,149 hectares (ha) of predominantly agricultural land (the 'Site') within South Yorkshire, to the east of Sheffield and Rotherham, respectively. The Site is split into three main areas, shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**:
- Whitestone 1 (W1), located south of Conisbrough (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 503963);
 - Whitestone 2 (W2), located between Aston in the west and Dinnington in the east (centred on NGR SK 476874); and
 - Whitestone 3 (W3), located south of Wales and Kiveton Park (centred on NGR SK 481807).
- 8.2.7 The Order limits as described in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Site and Surrounding Area [EN0110020/APP/6.3]** and shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Order Limits [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** would contain the following components:
- Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Infrastructure;
 - Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);

- Substations;
- Cable Corridors;
- Ancillary Works;
- Temporary Construction Compounds;
- Highway Works; and
- Landscaping and biodiversity mitigation / enhancement.

8.2.8 At present Cable Corridors for W1 include:

- CRA: connects the eastern parcel of W1 to the western parcels;
- CRB: connects to the south of W1, running west of the M18, to connect to the north of W2.

8.2.9 Cable Corridors for W2 include:

- CRC: connects to the northernmost part of W2, runs north of Morthen and crosses under the M1;
- CRD-1: connects to the eastern side of CRC under the M1, and runs south-east to north-west under Whiston to connect to CRE;
- CRD-2: connects to the southern edge of CRE and runs south under the M1 to connect to CRF;
- CRE: connects to W2 at W2 P2 (see description of Works Area 2 and 3), crosses the M1 and runs west to W2 P1 (see description of Works Area 2 and 3);
- CRF: connects the western area of W2 to the main body of W2 (west of the M1);
- CR-G1: a short corridor connecting the north-western areas of W2, north of Burnt Wood;
- CR-G2: a short corridor connecting the western areas of W2, adjacent to Burnt Wood.;
- CRH: a short corridor crossing to the north-east of Ulley, and connecting the northern parcels;
- CRI – 1: a short corridor connecting the western areas to the eastern areas of W2, crosses the southern section of where the M1 and M18 cross over;
- CRI – 2: a short corridor connecting the western areas to the eastern areas of W2, crosses under the M1, south of CRI – 1;
- CRJ: a short corridor crossing Todwick Road, connecting the two south-eastern parcels;
- CRK – 1; a short corridor connecting to the west of the north-eastern parcel of W2 and to CRJ and CRK – 2; and
- CRK – 2: a short corridor running adjacent to the north of Sheffield Road and east of Todwick Road, connecting to CRJ.

8.2.10 Cable Corridors for W3 include:

- CRL: connects to the northeast of W3, running between Kiveton Park and Kiveton Park Industrial Estate, to connect with the southeast of W2;

- CRM; connects the north and southern parcels of W3, passing to the west of Harthill and to the east of Woodall; and
- CRN; a short corridor passing under the M1, connecting the east and west parcels of W2.

Land Use, Geology and Topography

W1

- 8.2.11 W1 covers approximately 327ha of predominantly agricultural land, centred around NGR SK 503963. It is approximately 400m from the village of Clifton to the east and the M18 to the south east. The south west of W1 is parallel with the Doncaster-Rotherham border, with Firsby Reservoir to the south west and Hooton Roberts approximately 700m to the west. It is a broad open landscape set within a bowl (approximately 70m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) gently rising with small hills such as Beacon Hill (approximately 146m AOD) to the east. The landscape comprises predominately larger irregular arable fields, with a mix of hedgerows and lines of trees forming boundaries, which are occasionally gappy or non-existent. There are several properties situated in the hamlet of Firsby to the south west of W1, however the nearest residential properties are concentrated in Clifton, approximately 470m to the east, and Conisbrough immediately north of the A630 which borders the Site (Plate 2).
- 8.2.12 The bedrock geology of the region can be split into four broad formations¹ (Plate 1):
- Millstone Grit;
 - Coal measure and sandstone;
 - Magnesian Limestone; and
 - Sherwood Sandstone
- 8.2.13 The Millstone Grit formation is also largely covered by moorland of the Pennines, located some 18km west of the Site and at elevations above 200m AOD.
- 8.2.14 The Coal Measure and sandstone formation takes in a stretch of land from the lower Pennines, west of Sheffield, the major settlement sites of Sheffield, Rotherham and Barnsley and reaching as far east as Dinnington with elevations ranging between 200m and 30m AOD. The Site boundaries for W1, W2 and W3 predominantly fall within this area, noting sections are close to the border of the Magnesian Limestone ridge as described below.
- 8.2.15 The Magnesian Limestone Foundation bisects the Don Valley basin along a north-south line and starts east of Maltby and Mexborough. The Magnesian Limestone ridge is no wider than 6km and is largely between 60m and 100m AOD and is in effect a low plateau bisected by small gorges.
- 8.2.16 The Sherwood Sandstone Formation is located east of the Magnesian Limestone. The character of the landscape differs considerably across its northern and southern halves, between the Humberhead Levels and the upper and middle Idle Valley. The northern half consists of drained wetlands of the Humberhead Levels and the southern half consisting of broad, shallow valleys of the Idle River system. The northern half is at lower elevation below 30m AOD, whilst the southern half rises to c. 50m AOD.

- 8.2.17 In relation to W1, the bedrock geology of the Site is largely derived from the Pennine Upper Coal Measure Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. A small part of the western edge of the Site is located on the Ravenfield Rock-Sandstone Formation of yellowish-brown sandstone, with some red staining and iron-rich concretions. Superficial deposits are largely unrecorded within W1, with the exception of a localised glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel immediately south of Conisbrough, at the very northern limit of the Site.
- 8.2.18 Alluvium is confined to the River Don Gorge outside of the Site. Notable superficial deposits are recorded east of the A1 (M) well east of the Site, with till, river terrace gravels and peat all recorded east of Wadworth and New Rossington.
- 8.2.19 Cable Corridor CRB is located within the Coal Measure Formations, with the bedrock of this route derived from the Pennine Upper Coal Measure Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone and bands of the Ravenfield Rock-Sandstone.

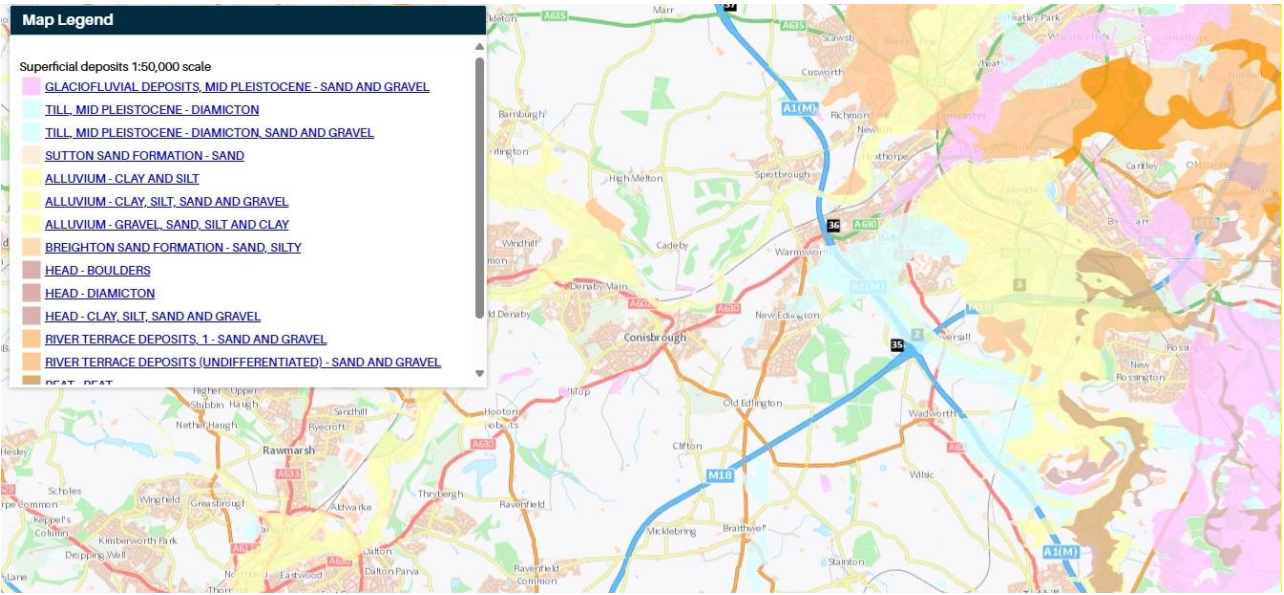


Plate 1. Extract from BGS Onshore GeoIndex around W1²

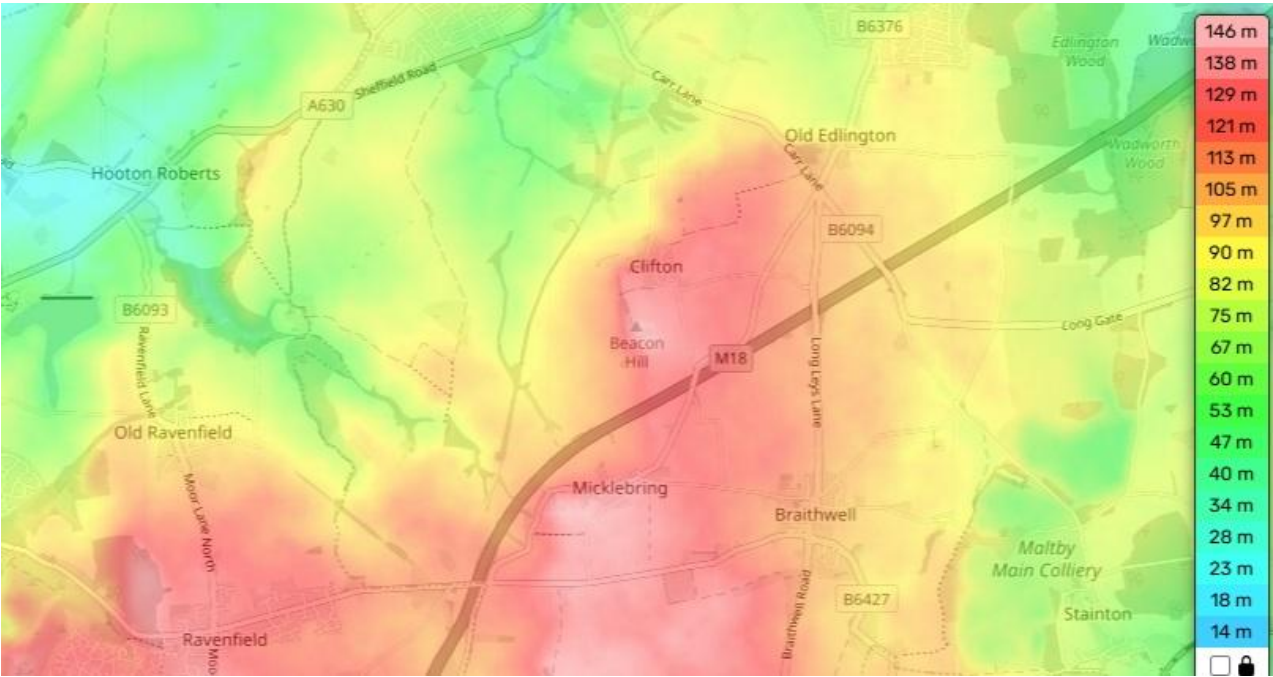


Plate 2. Topographic Map of W1³

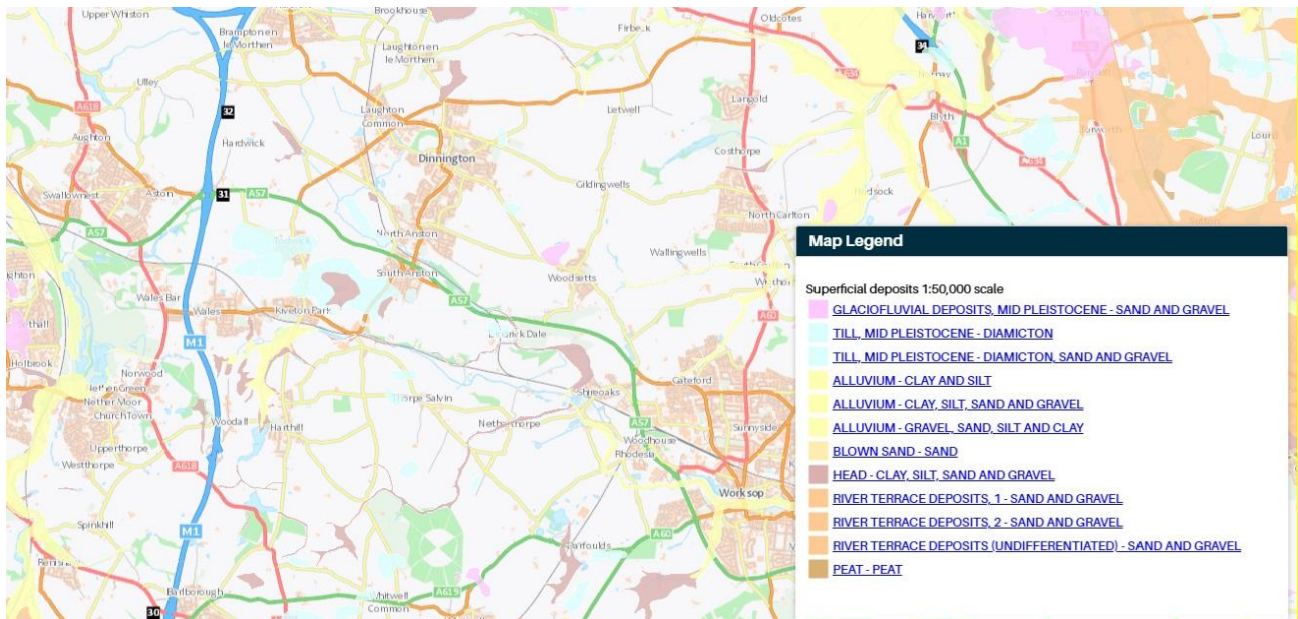


Plate 3. Extract from BGS Onshore GeoIndex Around W2 and W3⁴



Plate 4. Topographic Map of W2⁵

W2

8.2.20 W2 comprises approximately 650ha of predominantly agricultural land. W2 is bordered by Wickersly to the north, Thurcroft and Dinnington to the east, North Anston to the southeast, Aston and Aughton in the southwest, and Treeton and Brinsworth in the west. The M1 and M18 both run north to south through the centre of W2, and the junction between the M1 and the M18 is located to the north of the majority of W2, with the M1 then running west towards Brinsworth which is to the west of W2. W2 has a broad open landscape, with undulations in topography forming bowls and small shallow valleys (Plate 4).

- 8.2.21 In relation to W2, the bedrock geology of the Site is derived from the Coal Measure, with its western limit around Waverley formed on the Pennine Middle Coal Measure of mudstone, siltstone and Mudstone, with formations moving east derived from seams of Mexborough Rock, sandstone, Ackworth Rock sandstone, Dalton Rock, sandstone and the Pennine Upper Coal Measure of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits are limited to isolated areas of clay, silt, sand and gravel as well as till east of Hardwick, and west of South Aston, forming along the length of the Aston Brook (Plate 3).
- 8.2.22 The associated Cable Corridors for W2 are also located on land derived from the Coal Measure Group.

W3

- 8.2.23 W3 covers an area of approximately 172ha and is bisected in the south by the M1. W3 abuts Harthill Reservoir and Hard Lane to the east, the A618 and the Derbyshire County border to the south and west and is approximately 500m south of Kiveton Park and the village of Wales. The landscape is open and broad with expansive views from elevated areas, the topography consisting of small hills such as Stone Hill (144m AOD) in the east of the Site. Residential receptors are generally concentrated in the villages of Woodall, Harthill, Kiveton Park, Wales, and High Moor.
- 8.2.24 In relation to W3, the bedrock geology of the Site is derived from the Coal Measure, with of seams of Oaks Rock, sandstone and the Pennine Middle Coal Measure of siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits are limited to areas of clay, silt, sand and gravel south of the village of Wales and alluvium running north of the Harthill Reservoir towards Kiveton Waters.
- 8.2.25 Cable Corridor CRL is largely within the Cadeby Formation, with only its south-western terminus around Harthill within the Coal Measure Group. The remaining Cable Corridors are located on the Coal Measure.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

W1

- 8.2.26 The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Report⁶ identifies three types of Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC). The majority broad type of landscape characterisation within W1 is enclosure, which has been split further into three sections:
- Agglomerated fields in parcels 34, 35, 36 and 162;
 - Surveyed enclosure within parcels 35 and 162; and
 - Piecemeal enclosure within parcels 30 – 34 and 162.
- 8.2.27 The remaining HEC's include settlement, with Conisbrough Parks Farm located in parcel 35. Woodland is also recorded within the area with Pearson Holt and Micklebring Gorse classed as 'semi-natural woodland' present in parcels 35, 36 and 162. The earliest of these landscape characterisations dates from 1066, and comprise piecemeal enclosure within parcels 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 162.
- 8.2.28 Enclosures and woodland are also present within the wider 1km Study Area (**ES Volume 3, Figure 8.1: Study Areas [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**), along with 17 areas of settlement; six areas of ornamental parkland and recreation; four

institutional areas; one former area of mineral extraction; and one area each of industry and water.

- 8.2.29 Overall, the HEC within W1 indicates a rural landscape utilised for farming and agricultural practices. The wider Study Area has seen an expansion in industrial, commercial and institutional activities, along with expansive settlements.

W2

- 8.2.30 Within W2, the HEC is comprised of enclosure land, which can be split into a further three categories:

- Agglomerated fields, present within parcels 58 – 60; 85; 89 – 90; 101 – 102; 105 – 106; 110 – 115; 133, 141, 153, and 156 (**ES Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel References [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**);
- Surveyed enclosure is the second biggest type within W2 and is recorded within parcels 124 – 128.; and
- Strip fields within parcels 119 – 123.

- 8.2.31 Within the wider 1km Study Area, there are 23 areas of enclosure recorded, along with 9 areas of woodland. Other recorded HEC include 92 areas of settlement; 20 institutional areas; 12 areas of areas of ornamental parkland and recreation; nine industrial areas; seven areas of regenerated scrubland; eight communication areas; four motorway junctions; three mineral extractive areas and two reservoirs.

- 8.2.32 Overall, the HEC within W2 reflects that of W1, being a rural landscape utilised for farming and agricultural practices, with little other activity. Within the wider 1km Study Area however, the expansion of nearby villages and towns has been recorded with areas of settlement, institutions including schools and church along with new transport and communication areas indicating a growing expansion within the surrounding area.

W3

- 8.2.33 Within W3, the HEC has recorded the land within all parcels as enclosure, specifically agglomerated fields.

- 8.2.34 45 areas of enclosure and woodland are also recorded within the wider 1km Study Area, along with 24 areas of settlement; 10 areas of ornamental parkland and recreation; three area of institution; two areas of mineral extraction; four areas of water; three areas of industry; two areas of modern activity which comprises a motorway and a modern school; and one area of unenclosed land.

- 8.2.35 Overall, the HEC within W3 reflects that of W1 and W2, being a rural landscape utilised for farming and agricultural practices, with little other activity. However, the wider Study Area has seen an expansion in other activities, including industrial, commercial and institutional, along with expansive settlements.

Methodology of Baseline Data Collection

Current survey status

- 8.2.36 Phase I surveys, those completed before Application submission or prior to the start of or during examination are:

- Geophysical survey of W1, W2 and W3, results of which are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.6: Geophysical Survey [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**;
- Trial trenching of high impact zones within the Site comprising the substation and BESS components of the Proposed Development. Results of trial trenching completed to date are presented in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.9: Phase I Trial Trenching Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20.1]**; and
- Geophysical survey of the Cable Corridor, results of which are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.8: Cable Corridor Geophysical Survey [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.

- 8.2.37 Due to land access restrictions, some land parcels along the Cable Corridor were not able to be completed at the time of writing. In addition, some Phase I trench locations were not able to be completed at the time of writing, due to land access and weather/ground conditions. Completion of these Phase I investigations is ongoing and outputs will be provided prior to or during examination to ensure interested parties are able to comment on the information.
- 8.2.38 Based on the extensive survey work undertaken, it is considered that sufficient baseline has been recorded to base the assessment on and inform the design. In particular, this assessment has ensured that a reasonable worst-case scenario has been assessed through the use of public information, assumptions, and embedded mitigation (including requirements relating to avoidance measures, and requirements for pre-construction surveys which will inform post-consent activities). The Applicant's approach has sought to survey land where there are no access constraints. Where surveys have not been completed, this assessment has used assumptions, embedded. Nonetheless, the Applicant is, as part of its readiness to implement the project and validate its findings, completing the Phase I investigations with information submitted prior to the start of or during the examination to ensure interested parties are able to comment on that information. The Applicant is confident that the approach above meets the requirements of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 in providing information reasonably required to reach a reasoned conclusion based on a reasonable worst case scenario, is consistent with established precedent and practice of accepted DCO applications, and relevant case law (in particular, *R (Jones) v Mansfield District Council* [2003] EWCA Civ 1408 at [39], and *National Trusts' Application* [2013] NIQB 60 at [70]).

W1 – 3 Geophysical Survey

- 8.2.39 A detailed Gradiometer survey was commissioned across W1-3 within the Site. The survey work was undertaken by Headland Archaeology from October 2024 to May 2025, and August 2025. This survey covered all land parcels within Whitestone, excluding part of parcel 133 (**ES Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel References [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**).
- 8.2.40 The geophysical survey within these parcels identified a variety of features, all of which are expanded upon in 8.2.14. The final Geophysical Survey Report is included as an appendix within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.6: Whitestone Geophysical Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.

Data Sources

- 8.2.41 The following data sources have been used in the cultural heritage assessment:

- Historic England (National Heritage List) for information on World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields⁷;
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (MDR);
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Index⁸;
- National Library of Scotland Maps⁹ and LiDAR;
- Rotherham Archives and Local Studies Service;
- Clifton Park and Museum Archives and Local Studies;
- City of Doncaster Archives;
- Derbyshire Record Office;
- East Riding Archives;
- South Yorkshire Local Environment Characterisation Report;
- Local Heritage Lists;
- Readily accessible published sources and grey literature (e.g., results from previous studies);
- Relevant academic papers and thesis;
- Regional historic environment research frameworks;
- Unpublished site reports and surveys produced by the University of Sheffield and its students;
- Unpublished site reports and survey results held by Conisbrough Archaeology and Research Group (CRAG);
- Relevant published and grey literature historic environment reports; and
- Results of non-intrusive and intrusive surveys.

8.2.42 This heritage baseline has been produced in line with Industry Guidance as specified within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.

8.2.43 Based on the extensive survey work undertaken, it is considered that sufficient baseline has been recorded to base the assessment on and inform the design. In particular, this assessment has ensured that a reasonable worst-case scenario has been assessed through the use of public information, assumptions, and embedded mitigation (including requirements relating to avoidance measures, and requirements for pre-construction surveys which will inform post-consent activities). The Applicant's approach has sought to survey land where there are no access constraints. Where surveys have not been completed, this assessment has used assumptions, embedded. Nonetheless, the Applicant is, as part of its readiness to implement the Proposed Development and validate its findings, completing further investigations which will be submitted prior to the start of the examination to ensure interested parties are able to comment on that information. The Applicant is confident that the approach above meets the requirements of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 in providing information reasonably required to reach a reasoned conclusion based on a reasonable worst case scenario, is consistent with established precedent

and practice of accepted DCO applications, and relevant case law (in particular, R (Jones) v Mansfield District Council [2003] EWCA Civ 1408 at [39], and National Trusts' Application [2013] NIQB 60 at [70]).

Heritage Baseline

- 8.2.3 Information on specific assets within the 1km Study Area are provided in Technical Appendix 8.2A and 8.2B at the close of this document. Appendix 8.2A lists all designated assets within the 1km Study Area. Appendix 8.2B lists all non-designated assets within the Order Limits and the wider 1km Study Area.

List of Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

- 8.2.4 Within the 1km Study Area there are 125 designated heritage assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These include:
- One Registered Park and Garden (Barlborough Hall);
 - Four Scheduled Monuments;
 - 13 Conservation Areas; and
 - 107 Listed Buildings (Three Grade I, eight Grade II*, and 96 Grade II).
- 8.2.5 The three Grade I listed buildings all comprise Medieval churches, whilst the Grade II* comprise five medieval churches, a medieval barn, a medieval cottage, and a post-medieval church. The Registered Park and Garden comprises Barlborough Hall (RPG 1001365), a 16th century designed garden and landscape.
- 8.2.6 The four Scheduled Monuments include the potential Roman to Iron Age settlement site of Canklow Hill earthworks (SM1004818), a Romano-British villa site (SM1491751), Blue Man's Bower moated site, Whiston (SM1012201) and Manor House moated site (SM1012202).
- 8.2.7 These are shown in **Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**.

List of Non – designated Assets within 1km Study Area

- 8.2.8 Within the 1km Study Area there are 323 non-designated assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These range in date and include:
- 33 dating to the Early Prehistoric period;
 - 45 dating to the Later Prehistoric period;
 - 40 dating to the Roman period;
 - 88 dating to the Medieval period;
 - 78 dating to the Post-Medieval;
 - 15 dating to the Modern period.
- 8.2.9 The remaining 24 assets are of unknown date.
- 8.2.10 Non-designated assets have been compiled from the following sources:
- 224 recorded within the South Yorkshire HER;

- 22 recorded within the Derbyshire HER;
- 62 recorded within the National mapping Programme;
- 14 identified on historic mapping; and
- One identified from an unpublished excavation report.

Previous Archaeological Investigations – HER Events/Key Arch Reports

- 8.2.11 There have been 77 previous archaeological investigations within the 1km Study Area. 7 of these are located within the Site (**ES Volume 3, Figures 8.3: Events within Order Limits [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**).
- 8.2.12 Out of these 77 Historic Environment Record (HER) events, six recorded archaeological remains, ranging from the Bronze Age to the Roman period. Further details are provided within **Table 8.2-1** below:

Table 8.2-1. Archaeological Investigations within the Site

Main Reference (EvUID)	Name	Year	Description	Associated Features	Parcel
ESY422	Preliminary Topographical Survey at Burnt Wood	1995	Archaeological finds included number of ditch and bank features, which may indicate a large enclosure typical of the Iron Age and early Romano-British period.	04846	82
ESY1098	Straight Mile Landfill Site	1995	Survey with a fluxgate gradiometer. Former ridge and furrow found.	N/A	133
ESY373	Walkover Survey of Land at Conisbrough Lodge Farm	1999	Medieval pottery and waste, including kiln furniture and production slag.	00459/01	162
ESY1796	Gradiometer Survey at Harthill with Woodall	2001	Results included several boundary features, ridge and furrow, and a number of circular	05833; 05834; 05835; 05836	177

Main Reference (EvUID)	Name	Year	Description	Associated Features	Parcel
			anomalies that could indicate round houses and a possible barrow cemetery.		
ESY544	Archaeological Watching Brief at Aughton Water Main Rehabilitation	2001	Potential Roman road to the south of Ulley.	N/A	105, 111, 112
ESY1414	Evaluations at Penny Hill Windfarm. Ulley	2008	Potential field boundaries attributed to either Roman or Post-Medieval activity.	N/A	102, 105, 106, 111, 112

Walkover Survey

- 8.2.13 A walkover survey was undertaken between the 18th – 20th June 2024. No additional assets were recorded during this survey.

Geophysical Survey

- 8.2.14 A detailed Gradiometer survey was commissioned across W1-3 within the Site. The survey work was undertaken by Headland Archaeology from October 2024 to May 2025, and August 2025.
- 8.2.15 The results of the survey as they relate to W1-3 are discussed below. The final Geophysical Survey Report is included as an appendix within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.6: Whitestone Geophysical Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]** and supplements this information.
- 8.2.16 Anomalies of probable or possible archaeological potential have been assigned numbers with the prefix G (G01-G20) and cross referenced to geophysical report feature numbers.
- 8.2.17 Where groups of anomalies are considered to contain the potential to be complex archaeological sites of likely regional or national significance, these have also been classed as areas of Heightened Archaeological Sensitivity (HAS1-HAS20).

W1

Settlement and enclosures

- 8.2.18 Within land parcel 34A, a convincing rectangular enclosure is recorded that aligns with National Mapping Project (NMP) crop mark data (HER 02005/01) and measures c. 97m by 80m (G07/HAS2, Headland: E2). Possible internal features may represent settlement activity.

8.2.19 In the far north of the same field a series of fragmentary anomalies may represent further small enclosures and a possible field system (G08). Both G07 and G08 are likely to date to the Late Prehistoric to Romano-British period.

8.2.20 The geophysical survey did not identify any potential archaeology associated with the Roman villa (SM1491751) in the fields surrounding the monument.

Uncertain anomalies

8.2.21 In the southeastern side of land parcel 162C, to the south west of Conisbrough Lodge (HM1), linear anomalies that make up three sides of a possible enclosure were recorded. A natural origin is also however equally possible.

8.2.22 Within field 35K, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies that may be associated with HER assets 03362/01 (ridge and furrow) and 03362/02 (Medieval and earlier earthworks) and cropmark data were recorded. These features may represent a mix of agriculture and mineral extraction remains but a natural origin is also possible.

8.2.23 Historic agricultural remains

8.2.24 A series of assumed post-medieval former field boundaries, field drains and plough scars were also recorded in the majority of land parcels.

8.2.25 These results can be seen on **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.2: Geophysical Results [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

W2

8.2.26 Settlement and enclosures

8.2.27 Within W2 a series of enclosures have been identified within land parcels 58, 59, 60, 82, 85, 89, 90, 105, 111, 112, 128, 141, 153 (**ES, Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel References [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**) (**ES Volume 3, Figure 8.2: Geophysical Results [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**).

8.2.28 Across land parcel 58 and 59 a series of small sub rectangular enclosures were recorded in association with linear anomalies likely to represent settlement and associated field systems (G01/HAS4, Headland: FS1 and E5-E8). The anomalies within land parcel 58 align with HER asset 02349/01 (Iron Age to Romano British enclosures).

8.2.29 Within land parcel 60 the northern edge of a potential enclosure and several linear anomalies were recorded at the southern edge of the field (G09).

8.2.30 Within land parcel 82D, a series of sub-rectangular enclosures were recorded, again associated with fragmentary anomalies likely representative of field systems and trackways (G10). These features are likely associated to the possible Iron Age to early Roman hilltop enclosure (HER 04846) and the nearby multi-period earthworks dating from the early Roman through to the post- medieval period (HER 05065).

8.2.31 Within land parcel 85 the southern section of a double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 103m wide with possible internal features and an associated possible field system was recorded (G02/HAS5).

8.2.32 Within land parcel 89 a complex series of circular anomalies with a possible associated trackway were recorded at the north-west edge of the field, the largest of which measures 30m in diameter. The series includes at least two curvilinear

enclosures with internal features possibly representative of settlement or funerary activity (G11).

- 8.2.33 Within land parcel 90, a pair of enclosure's were recorded adjacent to each other (G03/HAS14). The northern most of these enclosures is sub oval and measures approximately 40m by 50m with a series of curvilinear earthworks surrounding the internal ditch along its northern edge. To its immediate south lay a series of sub rectangular enclosures measuring approximately 40m by 45m.
- 8.2.34 Three enclosures and possibly associated field systems were recorded in land parcel 105 (G12). On the northern edge of the field a large well defined but irregularly shaped enclosure was identified with a possible square sided enclosure inside (Headland: E16). The outer enclosure ditch measures 76m by 70m. Two further square-sided enclosures were also recorded in the east (Headland: E17) and southwest (Headland: E18) of the same land parcel, though the eastern enclosure is now outside of the order limits.
- 8.2.35 In the northwest of field 111A, two possible trackways and an enclosure with possibly associated field systems were identified (G13, Headland: E19).
- 8.2.36 Two contiguous rectilinear enclosures were recorded in the centre of land parcel 112 (HAS6, Headland: E20) with a possible trackway to the northwest and linear anomalies indicating a field system to the southeast (G04).
- 8.2.37 Further small sub rectangular anomalies are recorded in association with linear anomalies within land parcel 113 (G14/HAS15) likely representing settlement and associated field systems.
- 8.2.38 A large well-defined complex of square-sided and circular enclosures associated with numerous linear anomalies likely to represent a field system was recorded in the north of land parcel 128. Results show that internal sub-divisions of a large enclosure are arranged around two central ring ditches (G05/HAS6, Headland: E21).
- 8.2.39 A series of well-defined ring ditches and a rectilinear likely field system arrangement was recorded in the southwest of land parcel 141 (HAS9) that matches a known crop mark (HER 06163). To its east in the same field, a further D-shaped enclosure (G06/HAS10) appears to be connected by a trackway. Numerous other linear anomalies and possible enclosures extend over the southern third of the land parcel indicative of an extended settlement area (G17).
- 8.2.40 **Early field systems and trackways**
- 8.2.41 Fragmentary linear anomalies, likely representative of early field systems and trackways were recorded across many of the land parcels within W2, with the greatest concentrations in land parcels containing enclosures. The densest and most complete concentrations of likely and possible field systems were identified within land parcels 58 and 59 (G01), 82 and 232A (G15), 85 (G02), 89, 90 and 165 (G16), 105 (G12), 111 (G13), 112 (G04), 113 (G14), 128 (G05), 141 (G06 and G17), and 153 (G18).
- 8.2.42 Multiple phases of early, possibly Later Prehistoric to Romano-British and possibly medieval field systems can be seen in several places. The two clearest examples are across the eastern and southeastern part of land parcel 111 (G13) and into 113 (G15), and within land parcel 58 and 59 (G01). In both instances, larger regular square-sided arrangements contrast with smaller more curvilinear systems, indicating at least two phases of notably different spatial

Roman Road

- 8.2.43 A possible Roman road alignment (HER 04916) is thought to cross land parcel 82 before continuing eastward through land parcels 86, 89, 90 and 93. This road is not apparent within the geophysics results.

Historic Agricultural Remains

- 8.2.44 A series of assumed Post-Medieval former field boundaries, field drains and plough scars were recorded within the majority of land parcels.

Miscellaneous and Uncertain Anomalies

- 8.2.45 Within land parcel 112 (HAS7) a concentration of enhanced magnetism was recorded within the south-eastern corner of the fields. No distinct features were identified but this area of heightened magnetism corresponds with a WWII battery site recorded on cropmark data.
- 8.2.46 These results can be seen on **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.2: Geophysical Results [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

W3

Settlement and Enclosures

- 8.2.47 Within W3 a series of enclosures were identified within land parcels 172, 177 and 191.
- 8.2.48 Within land parcel 172, a small rectangular enclosure was recorded within the northern half of the field, measuring 30m by 25m that appears to be connected to a possible rectilinear field system extending into land parcels 173 and 167 (G19).
- 8.2.49 In the east of land parcel 177 the western side of a series of what appears to be four square-sided enclosures were recorded (G20, Headland E28). The enclosures correspond to a Roman coin findspot (MSY11315) and a possible Iron Age to Romano-British settlement in the adjacent field out of the Site to the east (MSY13411).
- 8.2.50 Within land parcel 191, a small rectangular enclosure, similar to that recorded in 172, was located at the fields southern limit measuring approximately 20m by 23 m. A second possible enclosure and a curvilinear anomaly were recorded at the eastern limit of the field.
- 8.2.51 These anomalies are not securely dated but would seem likely to be associated with Late Prehistoric to Romano-British rural settlement and agriculture.

Early Field Systems and Trackways

A series of fragmentary linear anomalies, likely representative of field systems were recorded across land parcels 167, 172, 173, 177, 195, 196, and 191. The most complete sections of this field system were recorded within land parcels 167, 172, 173, 177 and 195.

Historic Agricultural Remains

- 8.2.52 A series of assumed post-medieval former field boundaries, field drains and plough scars are recorded within the majority of land parcels.

- 8.2.53 These results can be seen on **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.2: Geophysical Results [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

Cable Corridor

- 8.2.54 Geophysical surveys were conducted along the Cable Corridors, results of which are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.8: Cable Corridor Geophysical Survey [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.

Geophysics Summary

- 8.2.55 Unless stated specifically above, all geophysics anomalies identified are not recorded within the HER data. Indeed, the majority of new possible assets described above have not been previously identified.
- 8.2.56 Sections of this Late Prehistoric to Romano-British rural landscape survive well. However, preservation appears patchy in the geophysics data, with individual land parcels contain only fragmentary remains that are difficult to interpret without further archaeological site investigation. At present, it is assumed that the differential quality of the data is representative of differing preservation of sub surface remains, with the actions of the plough resulting in truncation of archaeology within certain fields.

Phase 1 Trial Trench Evaluation Results

- 8.2.57 Trial trenching of high impact zones within the Site comprising the substation and BESS components of the Proposed Development. For information, results of trial trenching completed to date are presented in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.9: Phase I Trial Trenching Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20.1]**.

National Mapping Project

- 8.2.58 A review of the National Mapping Project (NMP) data held by Historic England was undertaken to inform this baseline. NMP data is included within Appendix 8.2B of this document, identified through a NMP prefix.

LiDAR

- 8.2.59 A review of the LiDAR Digital Terrain Mapping Data (50cm – 1m) for England was carried out to inform this baseline. Any potential heritage assets identified through LiDAR are within Appendix 8.2B of this document, identifiable with the prefix LD.

Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment

- 8.2.60 Appendix 8.5 of the heritage baseline provides an assessment of the Geoarchaeological potential of the Proposed Development. The Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment demonstrates that Quaternary deposits are present, or likely to be present in localised settings across the scheme, but that the vast majority of the scheme not having any Quaternary deposits or geoarchaeological potential.

Designated and Non-Designated Assets within 1km Study Area and Order Limits

W1

List of Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

- 8.2.61 Within the 1km Study Area of W1, there are 12 designated heritage assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These include:
- One Scheduled Monument (SM1491751 Conisbrough Parks Romano British Villa);
 - Two Conservation Areas (Clifton and Ravenfield); and
 - 9 Listed Buildings (Two Grade II*, and 7 Grade II). One of the Grade II* Listed buildings is dated to the Medieval period, whilst the remaining eight are all Post-Medieval.
- 8.2.62 These Listed Buildings include:
- Two churches;
 - A rectory;
 - A manor house and associated buildings; and
 - Agricultural and farm buildings.

List of Non-designated Assets within 1km Study Area

- 8.2.63 Within the 1km Study Area of W1, there are 95 non-designated assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These range in date and include;
- Seven dating to the Early Prehistoric period;
 - 14 dating to the Later Prehistoric period;
 - 12 dating to the Roman period;
 - 25 dating to the Medieval period;
 - 25 dating to the Post-Medieval; and
 - Five dating to the Modern period.
- 8.2.64 The remaining seven assets have not been dated and are therefore of an unknown date.
- 8.2.65 These non-designated assets have been identified and recorded from the following sources:
- 58 recorded within the South Yorkshire HER;
 - 22 recorded within the National mapping Programme; and
 - 14 identified on historic mapping; and
 - One identified from an unpublished excavation report.
- 8.2.66 26 of these assets are located within the Site.

Cable Corridors

Cable Corridor CRA

8.2.67 There is one non-designated asset located within this Cable Corridor (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These are listed in **Table 8.2-2**:

Table 8.2-2. Heritage Assets within Cable Corridor CRA

HER Reference	Name	Period
HM14	LNER Railway Line Godwall to Braithwell	Modern

Cable Corridor CRB

8.2.68 There are four non-designated assets located within this Cable Corridor (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These are listed in **Table 8.2-3**:

Table 8.2-3. Heritage Assets within Cable Corridor CRB

HER Reference	Name	Period
00088/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Field System, Sandy Lane, Bramley	Iron Age to Roman
02349/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field System, Slacks Farm, Bramley	Iron Age to Roman
00088/02	Ridge and Furrow, off Sandy Lane, Bramley	Medieval
04444/01	Beehive Quern Find, Bramley	Roman

W2

List of Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

8.2.69 Within the 1km Study Area of W2, there are 90 designated heritage assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These include:

- Three Scheduled Monuments;
- Eight Conservation Areas; and
- 79 Listed Buildings (two Grade I, three Grade II* and 74 Grade II).

8.2.70 The three Scheduled Monuments comprise:

- Canklow Hill earthworks (SM1004818) an Iron Age to Roman site; and
- Blue Man's Bower Moated Site, Whiston (SM1012201) and Manor House moated site (SM1012202), two moated sites.

8.2.71 The Conservation Areas comprise the following:

- Ulley;
- Aston;

- Brampton en le Morthen;
- North Anston;
- South Anston;
- Treeton;
- Wickersley; and
- Whiston.

8.2.72 The Listed Buildings comprise the following:

- Seven Medieval buildings, four of which are churches, two are related to manorial estates and the other the remains of a cross;
- 71 Post-Medieval structures, including farmsteads and associated buildings, domestic dwellings, bridges, manor and estate buildings and mileposts; and
- One Modern building, being a telephone kiosk.

List of Non-designated Assets within 1km Study Area

8.2.73 Within the 1km Study Area of W2, there are 167 non-designated assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These range in date and include;

- 24 dating to the Early Prehistoric period;
- 27 dating to the Later Prehistoric period;
- 22 dating to the Roman period;
- 47 dating to the Medieval period;
- 28 dating to the Post-Medieval; and
- 10 dating to the Modern period.

8.2.74 The remaining 9 assets are of unknown date.

8.2.75 These non-designated assets have been identified and recorded from the following sources:

- 127 recorded within the South Yorkshire HER; and
- 40 recorded within the National Mapping Programme.

8.2.76 24 of these assets are located within the Site.

Cable Corridors

Cable Corridor CRC

8.2.77 There is one non-designated asset located within this Cable Corridor (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), which is listed below in **Table 8.2-4:**

Table 8.2-4. Heritage Assets within Cable Corridor CRC

HER Reference	Name	Period
02141/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Sub-rectangular Enclosure, Whiston	Iron Age

Cable Corridor CRD-1

8.2.78 There is one non-designated asset recorded within this Cable Corridor, with further details in **Table 8.2-5** and shown in **Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**.

Table 8.2-5: Non-designated Assets within Cable Corridor CRD-1

Reference	Description	Period
04918	Roman Road; Chesterfield to Templeborough	Romano-British

Cable Corridor CRD-2

8.2.79 There are two non-designated assets recorded within this Cable Corridor, with these detailed in **Table 8.2-6** and shown in **Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**.

Table 8.2-6: Non-designated Assets within Cable Corridor CRD-2

Reference	Description	Period
01053/01	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Whiston	Mesolithic
04916	Roman Road; Catcliffe to Oldcotes	Roman

Cable Corridor CRE

8.2.80 There is one non-designated asset recorded within this Cable Corridor (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), which is listed in **Table 8.2-7**:

Table 8.2-7. Heritage Assets within Cable Corridor CRE

HER Reference	Name	Period
00988/01	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Whiston	Prehistoric
05305	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Long Lane, Whiston	Mesolithic

Cable Corridor CRG-2

8.2.81 There is one non-designated asset recorded within this Cable Corridor (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), which is listed below in **Table 8.2-8**.

Table 8.2-8. Heritage Assets within Cable Corridor CRG-2

HER Reference	Name	Period
4846	Possible Iron Age or Early Romano-British Hilltop Enclosure in Burnt Wood, Treeton	Iron Age to Roman

Cable Corridor CRF

- 8.2.82 There are five non-designated assets recorded within this Cable Corridor, with these detailed in **Table 8.2-9** below and shown in **Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**.

Table 8.2-9: Non-designated Assets within Cable Corridor CRF

Reference	Description	Period
03742/01	Early Medieval Morthen Assembly or Moot, Morthen, Upper Whiston	Medieval
01006/01	Roman Pottery Find, Whiston	Roman
04918	Roman Road; Chesterfield to Templeborough	Roman
04916	Roman Road; Catcliffe to Oldcotes	Roman
02660/01	Unclassified Cropmark of Unknown Date, Ulley	Undated

Cable Corridors CRG – 1, CRH, CRI – 1, CRI – 2, CRJ, CRK – 1, and CRK – 2

- 8.2.83 There are no heritage assets within the boundary of these Cable Corridors.

W3**List of Designated Assets within 1km Study Area**

- 8.2.84 Within the 1km Study Area of W3, there are 22 designated heritage assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These include:
- One Registered Park and Garden;
 - Three Conservation Areas (Harthill; Wales; and Barlborough); and
 - 19 Listed Buildings (One Grade I, three Grade II* and 15 Grade II).
- 8.2.85 The Registered Park and Garden comprises Barlborough Hall, the estate of which was designed and laid out in the 16th century.
- 8.2.86 The Listed Buildings comprise the following:
- Five Medieval buildings, three of which are churches, one a domestic dwelling and the remaining one being the remains of a medieval cross;
 - 13 Post-Medieval structures, including an old rectory, an old schoolhouse, farmhouses, domestic dwellings, bridges, manor and estate buildings and mileposts; and
 - One Modern building, being a war memorial.

List of Non-designated Assets within 1km Study Area

- 8.2.87 Within the 1km Study Area of W3, there are 62 non-designated assets (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These range in date and include;
- Two dating to the Early Prehistoric period;
 - Four dating to the Later Prehistoric period;

- Six dating to the Roman period;
- 16 dating to the Medieval period; and
- 26 dating to the Post-Medieval.

8.2.88 The remaining eight assets are of an unknown date.

8.2.89 These non-designated assets have been identified and recorded from the following sources:

- 39 recorded within the South Yorkshire HER; and
- 23 recorded within the Derbyshire HER.

8.2.90 Five of these assets are located within the Site.

Cable Corridors

Cable Corridor CRL

8.2.91 There are three finds and features located within this Cable Corridor. (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). These are listed below in **Table 8.2-10**:

Table 8.2-10. Heritage Assets within Cable Corridor CRL

HER Reference	Name	Period
00741/01	Mesolithic Flint Artefacts from Snape Close, Anston	Mesolithic
05834	Iron Age to Romano-British field system, Manor Road, Harthill	Iron Age
02451/01	Chesterfield Canal and associated water management features	Post-Medieval

Cable Corridors CRM and CRN

8.2.92 There are no heritage assets within the boundary of these Cable Corridors.

Archaeological and Historical Background

8.2.93 This section provides a period-by-period overview for the region, followed by a description of assets by period as they fall within the 1km Study Areas for W1-3, and a discussion of the potential for further unrecorded assets to be present within W1-3.

Palaeolithic (c. 900,000 BCE – c. 8800 BCE)

8.2.94 A regional summary of the Prehistoric period is presented in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework (SYRF)¹⁰ and summarised below, along with other secondary sources, notably Timothy Cockrell's 2016 PhD on 'The Don Valley in Prehistory'¹¹.

8.2.95 Within Britain, human activity within the Palaeolithic period is recorded through a number of brief cycles of occupation.

- 8.2.96 The earliest evidence of human activity dates to c. 780,000 BP¹². In Norfolk, at the Happisburgh 3 site, which produced a small assemblage of lithic artefacts. A site with similar evidence has been dated to the same period in Pakefield, Norfolk, however these early dates for human activity are contentious. Beyond these outlying early dates, human activity is recorded between 400,000 – 300,000 BP and is characterised by assemblages of Acheulian and Clactonian handaxes found in the south midlands. Middle Palaeolithic assemblages are characterised by Levallois technology and discoidal working of cobbles, 300,000 – 180,000 BP and 50,000 – 40,000 BP.
- 8.2.97 Evidence for the Lower and Middle palaeolithic in South Yorkshire is poor, with pre- Late Upper Palaeolithic archaeology in the county severely eroded by the destructive effects of the Last Glacial Maximum. Finds from the Lower Palaeolithic are limited to individual hand axes recovered from Back Field at Cantley, Rossington (c. 16km north-east of W1) and two flints found within a gravel quarry at Lindholme (c. 19km north-east of W1). However, these Lower Palaeolithic finds were most probably redeposited by glacial action¹³.
- 8.2.98 In relation to Middle and Upper Palaeolithic finds, caves and rock shelters have the potential for new discoveries of anthropogenic material. These environments are found in the Magnesian and carboniferous limestone karsts at the south-west and eastern edges of South Yorkshire and from the neighbouring counties, most notably Staffordshire's Manifold Valley, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire's Creswell Crags, and Pleasely Vale Quarry, with the closest of these karsts Creswell Crags, some 6km south-east of W3. The material recovered from the various caves of the limestone gorge at Creswell include lithic and bone artefacts suggesting Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupation. Several of the caves also contain engravings and bas-reliefs dated to earlier than 12,800 BP.
- 8.2.99 Within South Yorkshire Late Upper Palaeolithic archaeology has been found at Anston Stones Gorge, c. 2km east of W2. A small trench in Dead Man's Cave yielded a small amount of Creswellian material¹⁴ and Pleistocene fauna including reindeer. Roche Gorge is another example of Late Upper Palaeolithic evidence, c. 5km north-east of W2, where lithics have been found. A large rock shelter in Lob Wells Wood, Rotherham is also present within the surrounding area, c. 4km south-east of W3. Finds are also recorded at Edlington Wood, Doncaster (some 3.4km north-east of W1), which may derive from a buried rock shelter.
- 8.2.100 In relation to faunal remains, rhinoceros, mammoth and aurochs have been found in the Don Gorge. These were found during the construction of water pipes in 1878 and a railway line in 1906; their exact location is unknown but is most likely to have been in the vicinity of Nearcliffe Wood near Conisbrough (some 2.5km north-east of W1).
- 8.2.101 A major topographic feature of the Upper Palaeolithic landscape was Lake Humber, which reached its maximum extent during the Late Glacial Maximum and extended to the Torne and Idle valleys south of Doncaster¹⁵. Its maximum extent persisted until c. 14,500 BP after which it began to drain. Its pattern of drainage is complex and often erosional but resulted in the deposition of sands and gravels over a wide area. Given the rehabilitation of Britain after 15,000 BP these sand and gravel deposits may contain Upper Palaeolithic material. As such, areas such as the Don palaeochannel are considered to retain potential for both artefacts and associated environmental evidence from this period. A review of the BGS Onshore GeoIndex is suggestive that the greatest potential for these deposits exists to the east of the A1 (M) well east of the Site, with till, river terrace gravels and peat all recorded east of Wadworth and New Rossington.

W1

8.2.102 There are two Palaeolithic assets recorded within 1km of W1, with no known assets within the Site. These assets consist of several notched blades and scrapers (HER 00826/03), dated to the Upper Palaeolithic period, which were discovered within a collection of several hundred flint implements, with various prehistoric dates. These were found located 900m west of the Site. A cave shelter, (HER 01241/01) located c. 372m west of the Site near Hooton Cliff has also been tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. Upon discovery, its entrance was blocked by water worn cobbles, which suggested a glacial or interglacial date for the fill.

There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material. A more detailed review of the Geoarchaeological potential has been undertaken and can be found within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.5: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.20.1]**.

W2

8.2.103 A single find dated to this period is located within 1km of W2, with no assets recorded within the Site. Two Magdalenian flints and one Levallosian flint were recovered from Hail Mary Hill Wood (05328) c. 613m south-west of W2.

8.2.104 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W2. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material.

W3

8.2.105 There is one heritage asset located within 1km of W3, with no assets recorded from this period within the Site. This comprises a potential Palaeolithic cave shelter (HER 02623/01), located 779m to the north-east indicating Palaeolithic activity within the area.

8.2.106 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material. A more detailed review of the Geoarchaeological potential has been undertaken and can be found within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.5: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.20.1]**.

Cable Corridors

8.2.107 There are no heritage assets dated to the Palaeolithic period within the boundary of the Cable Corridors.

The Palaeolithic Research Programme

8.2.108 The South Yorkshire Regional Research Framework (SYRF) has identified a series of opportunities for research in areas for which there is a gap in data and understanding. In relation to the Proposed Development, the following research areas may be added to through archaeological investigation undertaken to support the ES:

- Expand and refine the evidence base for Palaeolithic sites and finds outside of the known cave sites; and
- Further identification of the palaeoshores of Lake Humber, e.g. in the Don Valley, and investigation of their Lateglacial archaeological potential.

8.2.109 The Proposed Development may also help to answer the following research questions:

- Does the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic archaeology of the county's caves and open-air sites correlate, or do they sample distinct periods? How are the two related?;
- How may lithic technologies have changed from the Late and Final Palaeolithic to Mesolithic periods, and what might this signify in terms of raw material sources and human behaviour?; and
- How can we utilise fieldwalking and test-pitting programmes to prospect for Lateglacial open-air sites, and how can these be used to promote public engagement with Palaeolithic archaeology?

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BCE)

8.2.110 Across Britain, the Mesolithic period is characterised by rising temperatures, rising sea levels and the changes to fauna and flora, with the replacement of near glacial grasslands and tundra with, in lowland belts at least, the woodland of a temperate climate and the arrival of new animal species to exploit these new environments.

8.2.111 This changing landscape is most dramatically seen in the flooding of Doggerland, the land mass connecting Britain to mainland Europe and Britain becoming an island with a newly formed east coast. The rise in global sea level was not a smooth, steady process. Generally, rates were fastest during the initial period of rapid ice sheet melt, decaying to slower rates after c 8000 BCE, but the rise was interrupted by several jumps caused by meltwater pulses (MWP), sudden steps in sea level caused by the collapse of melting ice sheets in the northern and southern hemispheres. Sometime around 6200 BCE, the land bridge connecting Britain to the continent was severed. This changing landscape and the creation of a new coastline along the eastern edge of Britain has been mapped¹⁶ based on the available environmental, environmental, topographic and geophysical evidence and suggests that around 5000 BCE the coastline around north-east Lincolnshire extended into areas currently under the North Sea. By the Neolithic continued rising sea levels may have pushed the Lincolnshire coastline significantly inland of its current position.

8.2.112 Inland, the retreating glaciers and the draining of Lake Humber after 14,500 BCE led to the release of vast amounts of water into the lowlands between the Pennines and the east coast, resulting in new river valleys and water channels draining into the newly formed east coast.

- 8.2.113 The creation of a new coastline and river valley habitats introduced new opportunities for the Mesolithic inhabitants of Britain. Marine and river habitats appear to have been a particular focus for exploitation for these communities. These rich ecosystems, calculated as being up to three times more productive than inland areas¹⁷, could have attracted a greater number of people.
- 8.2.114 Changes to climate, and habitat would have resulted in changing migration patterns for many of the species the Mesolithic hunter gatherers relied upon to feed themselves. Mesolithic communities would have relied on hunting and gathering subsistence methods and would likely have followed seasonal migration patterns to take advantage of the best available resources year-round.
- 8.2.115 Across Britain the Mesolithic record is characterised by cave and rock shelter sites, middens, and scatters of lithic material, with the distribution of Mesolithic Sites suggestive of settlement and exploitation in two main habitats, coastal environments and uplands zones.
- 8.2.116 Whilst many Mesolithic coastal sites south of Scotland, have been lost to rising sea levels, several sites do survive, including near-coastal sites with subsistence evidence of shellfish indicating a close coastline location, such as Culverwell in Dorset, and Blashenwell and Westward Ho! in Devon. Beyond the exploitation of shellfish these sites contain little evidence for the exploitation of other marine species. This could be suggestive that these coastal sites were attractive for other reasons, perhaps relating to more open conditions that were attractive for terrestrial resources such as edible plants, birds as well as large game. The lack of evidence for fish and sea mammal exploitation could also be a result of poor preservation at these sites. However, some sites like Star Carr (North Yorkshire) and Thatcham (West Berkshire), which have excellent on-site preservation and are on waterside locations, have yielded minimal evidence for fishing. Excavations at Howick, on the Northumberland coast, recovered a fragmentary bone assemblage inclusive of seal, boar, and dog, and a range of shell species. No midden however was recorded, and this rich source of evidence may have been lost to coastal erosion¹⁸.
- 8.2.117 Upland and inland sites suggest movement of goods and people from coastal zones. The occurrence of perforated marine mollusc shells in inland cave sites in the Wye valley and at Torbryan, as well as the occurrence of lithic raw materials of coastal origin on inland and upland sites such as Waun-Fignen-Felen¹⁹ and also upland sites in north Wales²⁰, has been interpreted in terms of seasonal movement up valleys from coast to uplands in summer.
- 8.2.118 Within and around South Yorkshire, well inland from the rich coastal zone the Mesolithic archaeological record is characterised by scatters of microliths ranging from findspots to large assemblages (SYRF). Sites are located on two main north-south geological bands:
- Millstone Grit geology of the Pennine Uplands; and
 - Magnesian Limestone deposits of the central/east portion of South Yorkshire
- 8.2.119 Work has been undertaken to examine the spatial distribution of some 12,000+ prehistoric sites within the Don Valley basin²¹ and has compared the known sites against the four main bedrock geology of the region:
- 8.2.120 The Millstone Grit formation is historically free of development over the last two centuries and has a high potential for Mesolithic and prehistoric remains to survive. As a result of this lack of development, archaeological information is largely derived from amateur investigation.

- 8.2.121 The Coal Measure and sandstone formation takes in a stretch of land from the lower Pennines, west of Sheffield. Rapid urban expansion resulting from the Industrial Revolution and the consolidation of agricultural land into fewer landowners led to much of the Coal Measure being built over prior to any organised programme of archaeological investigation. Additionally, the effects of open cast mining in the area have degraded much of the archaeology in this area. Due to amount of 19th century development and mining in the area archaeological investigation of the area has been limited, existing in pockets of amateur and professional projects to the south of the Coal Measure, with developer funded activity occurring mostly in the middle and lower reaches of the Dearne valley.
- 8.2.122 Despite the degree of 19th and 20th century disturbance across the Coal Measure, concentrations of Mesolithic material do exist. These are at Hooton Roberts some 0.75km north-west of W1, and Roebuck Hill within the Dearne Valley, some 10km north-west of W1, Canklow and the south Rotherham Area, some 2km north-west of W2, Unstone, Derbyshire, some 10km south-west of W3, and Chesterfield, some 11km south-west of W3,
- 8.2.123 The Magnesian Limestone Foundation splits the Don Valley basin along a north-south line running east of Maltby and Mexborough. This geological ridge contains the densest concentration of Mesolithic findspots. Whilst industrial activity has taken place across the ridge it is largely associated with the mining of limestone and is not on the same order of scale as the widespread coal mining within the Coal Measure to the west. The plateau is home to several estates which have preserved the landscape from major development.
- 8.2.124 Due to a predominantly agricultural land use rock cut features dating to the Late Prehistoric period onwards survive well. Surface collection from the 1960s onwards has resulted in large quantities of struck stone artefacts being recovered across the ridge, with the bulk of the archaeological investigation done by amateur archaeologists and academics.
- 8.2.125 In the northern half of the Magnesian Limestone, in the vicinity of the Don Gorge, finds are largely driven by Developer funded works, with more focused fieldwork and smaller assemblages. This northern half of the ridge features more cropmark data derived from aerial photography.
- 8.2.126 The Sherwood Sandstone Formation is located east of the Magnesian Limestone. The character of the landscape differs considerably across its northern and southern halves, between the Humberhead Levels and the upper and middle Idle Valley. The northern half consists of drained wetlands of the Humberhead Levels and the southern half consisting of broad, shallow valleys of the Idle River system.
- 8.2.127 The northern half of the group contains more numerous prehistoric remains, chiefly focused around raised plateaus home to modern settlements, such as Doncaster with Mesolithic material recovered from these locations. The Mesolithic is less well represented on the Humberhead Levels, where the superficial deposits across the levels post-date the earliest human activity, potentially masking the data relating to the earliest periods. Ploughing on the farmland has identified a background scatter of finds from the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Several other factors may be affecting the recovery of prehistoric material from this area. Widespread alluvial deposits may be masking Prehistoric finds. In addition, the cutting and draining of peats on the levels may also have impacted preservation, therefore underplaying the exploitation of this lowland zone on the prehistoric period. Fewer prehistoric finds still are present on the southern half of the Sherwood Sandstone formation although this is likely to be at least partially

influenced by the lack of work undertaken in the area and the difficulties of field walking in the wooded river valleys and gorges around the Idle River.

- 8.2.128 An overall review of the distribution of Mesolithic findspots finds the key concentrations within the Millstone Grit uplands and Magnesian Limestone plateau. Within the Coal Measure group, sites are predominantly located close to watercourses such as the River Rother and River Don. The distribution of known Mesolithic sites may not be representative of actual Mesolithic settlement and land use, with 19th and 20th century settlement and coal mining responsible for destroying evidence for wider landscape use. Cockrell argues that the 'significant assemblages from Chesterfield, Unstone, Canklow, Roebuck Hill and Hooton Roberts are more likely to be representative of what was once the scale of inhabitation on the Coal Measures Sandstones geological series than the remaining landscape, masked by urban and industrial activity.'

W1

- 8.2.129 There are four assets recorded within 1km of W1 (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), with no Mesolithic assets within the Site itself. These assets comprise assemblages of flint tools, discovered within the same area as the aforementioned Palaeolithic tools (00826/03). Mesolithic flints included arrowheads (00826/01), blades (00826/02), waste cores (00826/04) and borers (00826/05), and were found c. 900m to the west of W1.
- 8.2.130 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material.

W2

- 8.2.131 There are five assets recorded within the Site of W2 (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic or Scheduled Monument Sites [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), consisting of a flint arrowhead (04362/01), a flint assemblage of four cores, one microlith and 30 flakes, (5112), flint flakes (05107), and two more flint assemblages, both comprising a mix of cores, blades, scrapers and flakes (05305; 00988/01). These assets are located within land parcels 79, 82 and 110.
- 8.2.132 A further 12 assets are recorded within the wider 1km Study Area (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic or Scheduled Monument Sites [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**). Two of these assets are located c. 135m south from land parcel 111 (05106) and c. 694m north from parcel 85 (05322) and comprise flint flakes. The rest are concentrated around land parcels 82, and 232. Two flint cores have been found located c. 148m south-west (00995/01) from land parcel 232; the other, located c. 2m (00986/01) north-east from parcel 82, whilst the remaining 8 (00991/01; 01051/01; 05316; 04046/01; 00987/01; 00989/01; 05321; 01053/01) are all located to the north, north-east, east and west of land parcel 82.
- 8.2.133 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W2. The known assets from the period are concentrated around the western edge of W2, parcels in closest proximity to the River Rother. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material.

W3

- 8.2.134 There are no Mesolithic assets recorded within 1km of W3.
- 8.2.135 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.136 There is one Mesolithic asset within the Cable Corridors. This comprises a flint findspot (00741/01) within Cable Corridor CRL.
- 8.2.137 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within all Cable Corridors, with the exception of CRE and CRL where a medium potential is predicted. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage. Based on the geological information available to date, there is considered to be a low potential for deep lying Palaeolithic land surfaces or deposits containing anthropogenic material.

The Mesolithic Research Programme

- 8.2.138 The SYRF has identified a series of opportunities for research in areas for which there is a gap in data and understanding. In relation to the Proposed Development, the following research areas may be added to through archaeological investigation undertaken to support the ES:
- Landscape Use - how people moved around and adapted to environments, and how they in turn influenced their environment, and the social use of landscapes; and
 - Temporal and spatial change - contrasts between different areas and regions in terms of cultures and activities, how things changed through time (such as changing in hunting economies, or in how people exploited environments or with the transition to the Neolithic.
- 8.2.139 The Proposed Development may also help to answer the following research questions:
- What can existing distributions of collections and/or new surveys tell us about activities in the Mesolithic in different locations within the region?;
 - What evidence for Mesolithic structures (hearths or dwellings) exists in either existing collections or new surveys or excavations?; and
 - How can we refine our chronology for the Mesolithic?

Neolithic (4,000 - 2800 BCE)

- 8.2.140 The Neolithic period in Britain is broadly categorized as a period of relative climate stability with an associated shift from a transient hunter gatherer lifestyle to one of long-term settlement, agriculture and animal husbandry. This was due to a warmer and drier climate at the end of the Mesolithic and through to c. 3000 BCE (known as the Climatic Optimum), which enabled the Neolithic population to adopt permanent settlements and erect ritual and funerary monuments across Britain, made of earth, stone and wood.

- 8.2.141 As discussed above by 3000BCE, the sea level was within a metre or two of present levels. Paleoenvironmental evidence from this period indicates accelerated wetting, perhaps as a result of greater upland run off and sedimentation. Peats also began to form from the Late Neolithic period within the upland areas of the southern Pennines, as well as in the Humberhead Levels²².
- 8.2.142 The lowland landscape during this period was dominated by oak and elm woodland, with lime being an important component across the Magnesian Limestone plateau of the River Don basin. Wetland and river valleys were free from woodland, whilst clearance activity caused the uplands to be less wooded. In the southern Pennines, evidence from upland contexts suggests that clearance of small areas became common there in the Early Neolithic, if still temporary and of short duration.
- 8.2.143 Neolithic pottery analysis²³ suggests that Neolithic inhabitants had a largely pastoral lifestyle. Cattle grazing has been connected to gradually thinning forests²⁴, and Late Neolithic ditched enclosures²⁵ (Lloyd and Morris 2002) from Wombwell Wood in South Yorkshire have been recorded and supports the idea of greater landscape management during this period.
- 8.2.144 Finds from the Neolithic period are far more diverse compared to the earlier periods. These finds include large amounts of chipped stone along with whole artefacts like polished stone axe heads, mace heads, and battle axes. These include a Neolithic wooden platform and trackway at Hatfield Moor²⁶, c. 23km north-east of W1. Field systems and other agrarian enclosures believed to be from the Neolithic or Bronze Age have also been identified via cropmarks, located within the Dearne Valley at Wombwell (Lloyd and Morris 2002) and along the Magnesian Limestone ridge near Doncaster²⁷, c. 5km east of W1.
- 8.2.145 Overall, the distribution of Neolithic sites across the Don Valley²⁸ broadly mirrors the distribution of Mesolithic sites, with a predominance on the Millstone Grit uplands west of the Site and Magnesian Limestone ridge to the east. Within the Coal Formation band on which the Site is located, sites are usually located in proximity to watercourses such as the River Rother, River Don and their tributaries. Across the Sherwood Sandstone formations Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sites are more numerous on northern drained wetlands of the Humberhead Levels.
- 8.2.146 Whilst the distribution of Neolithic assets is largely similar to the Mesolithic the character of these assets differs significantly. Lithic finds are still common, with chipped stone being the most common findspot. However, other stone finds include polished stone axe heads, mace heads, battle axes, axe hammers.
- 8.2.147 Neolithic ritual and funerary monuments are perhaps the most visible surviving evidence from this period, with a number of monument types identified within the region:
- Long Barrows;
 - Henge Monuments; and
 - Petroglyphs.
- 8.2.148 Long Barrows recorded within the Don Valley basin²⁹, as recorded by Cockrell, are detailed below within **Table 8.2-11**.

Table 8.2-11. Distribution of Long Barrows within the Don Valley Basin

Name	Description	Approximate Location	Associated Geology
Whitwell, North Derbyshire	Trapezoidal cairn aligned south-east to north-west	4km south-east of W3	Magnesian Limestone
Dinnington, South Yorkshire	Long cairn	1.6km east of W2	Coal Measure/ Magnesian Limestone
Upper Whiston, South Yorkshire	Trapezoidal mound aligned east to west	Adjacent to W2	Coal Measure
Gringly-On-The-Hill, North Nottinghamshire	Sub rectangular mound aligned east to west	22km east of W2	Sherwood Sandstone
Wadworth, South Yorkshire	Oval cairn aligned north to south	6km east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Wadworth, South Yorkshire	Oval cairn aligned north to south	4km east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
King Hengist Rein, South Yorkshire	Long cairn with chambered forecourt aligned north to south	5km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Melton Warren South Yorkshire	Long mound aligned east to west	8km north-west of W1	Coal Measure
Hangman Stones Lane, South Yorkshire	Long cairn	5km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Kirk Sandall, South Yorkshire	Sub rectangular mound aligned east to west	6km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Campsall, South Yorkshire	Long mound	16km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Rossington, South Yorkshire	Long mound aligned north-east to south-west	12km east of W1	Sherwood Sandstone
Edlington, South Yorkshire	Long cairn with chamber aligned east to west	3km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Worksop, North Nottinghamshire	Trapezoidal mound aligned east to west	10.5km east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone
Perlethorpe, North Nottinghamshire	Long mound aligned north-east to south-west	18km south-east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone
Ault Hucknall, Derbyshire	Oval mound aligned north to south	12.5km south-west of W3	Coal Measure/ Magnesian Limestone

8.2.149 Seven known henge monuments, that is henges or hengiform enclosures recorded within the Don Valley basin, are detailed below in **Table 8.2-12**.

Table 8.2-12. Distribution of Henge Monuments within the Don Valley Basin

Name	Description	Approximate Location	Associated Geology
Wombwell, South Yorkshire	Upstanding earthwork with external bank and ditch. 80m in diameter	12km north-west of W1	Coal Measure
Cadeby, South Yorkshire	Upstanding earthwork with platform and bank. 55m in diameter	3.5km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Wadworth, South Yorkshire	Upstanding earthwork with external bank	4km east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Stone, South Yorkshire	Circular cropmark with four entrances. 53m in diameter	6km east of W2	Magnesian Limestone
Whitwell Moor, South Yorkshire	Upstanding earthwork with circular bank. 23m in diameter	21km northwest of W2	Millstone Grit
Worksop, North Nottinghamshire	Sub circular cropmark. 60m in diameter	10.5km east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone
Perlethorpe, North Nottinghamshire	Sub circular cropmark. 60m in diameter.	18km south-east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone

8.2.150 The introduction and use of pottery is an important characteristic of the Neolithic period. The distribution of pottery within the Don Valley basin follows the pattern of the distribution of Long Barrows. This is due to the pottery being mainly found within the Long Barrows themselves. The exception to this is pottery found within Long Cairn at Whitwell, North Derbyshire. The pottery assemblage elsewhere is categorised by small numbers of sherds or isolated finds, with Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery predominant.

8.2.151 The distribution of Neolithic finds across the region is suggestive of several broad patterns that inform potential for further Neolithic finds. The bulk of known Neolithic assets are on the upland Millstone Grit and Magnesian Limestone Plateau, west and east of the Development. On the Coal Measure formations, Neolithic finds, sites and monuments are predominantly located close to watercourses, such as the Rivers Don and Rother, whether adjacent to or on low hills overlooking watercourses, which would appear to have held a special

significance beyond just the practicalities of transport, food and drink. Whilst noting these areas of heightened potential within the Coal Measures area, it is worth remembering the issues over the loss of land to 19th and 20th century development and industrial activity and the bias this may have thrown into distribution patterns of the area, with many modern settlements and industrial sites located along the notable waterways within the Coal Measures area such as the Don Gorge.

W1

- 8.2.152 There is one asset recorded within 1km of W1 (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic Assets [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), consisting of three flint scrapers found c. 400m to the west of parcel 34 (02121/01). No assets are recorded within the Site.
- 8.2.153 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of stone tools or debitage.

W2

- 8.2.154 A single Neolithic asset is recorded within the Site of W2, a polished stone axe (00990/01) located within land parcel 82. Outside of the Site a further five assets are located within 1km. Assets consist of three polished stone axes (00996/01, 00997/01, 00998/01), two of which were found located c. 775m north (0998/01) and 422m north-east (00997/01) of land parcel 85, and the other found c. 333m west of land parcel 82 (00996/01). Worked flint has also been discovered (01895/01), located c. 845m of land parcel 60. A discovery of a small collection of arrow heads (01054/01) has also been recorded within the area, c. 26m north of land parcel 82. Whilst these have not been given a specific prehistoric date, their typology implies a late neolithic to early bronze age date.
- 8.2.155 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W2. The known assets from the period are concentrated around the western edge of W2, parcels in closest proximity to the River Rother. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of stone tools, flint tools or debitage.

W3

- 8.2.156 A single Neolithic asset is recorded within 1km of W3 (**Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic or Scheduled Monument Sites [EN0110020/APP/2.7]**), comprising two flint finds (04477/01), located 346m south-east of land parcel 177. No assets are recorded within the Site.
- 8.2.157 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of stone tools, flint tools or debitage.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.158 No Neolithic assets are recorded within any Cable Corridors.
- 8.2.159 There is considered to be a low potential for additional unknown assets from this period within all Cable Corridors. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of stone tools, flint tools or debitage.

Bronze Age (2800 – 700 BCE)

- 8.2.160 The Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age saw the end of the Climatic Optimum. Yet climatic evidence suggests temperate, warm and dry conditions persisted until at least the Middle Bronze Age³⁰. Peat deposits taken from Misterton Carr, south-east of Doncaster have recovered pollen flora and fauna from c. 2330 BCE suggesting that tree cover of birch and oak was still widespread in the Early Bronze Age. Pollen assemblages from c. 1800-1500 BCE from Hatfield Moor indicate the presence of denser woodland on higher ground. Charcoal layers within these samples are indicative of burning and clearance becoming more widespread and organised, with evidence of more open grassland associated with pastoral activity³¹.
- 8.2.161 Within these upland zones the most easily recognised Early Bronze Age ritual and funerary structures are found, such as barrows, cairns, ring -cairns, standing stones and stone circles along with structures associated with settlement like clearance cairns and house platforms.
- 8.2.162 In lowland zones, Bronze Age settlement and monumentality is recorded more frequently through aerial photography, crop marks and developer funded site investigation and excavation. Significant finds include a rock cut ditched enclosure from Tibshelf, north-east Derbyshire, dated to the Late Bronze Age. In the Lower Dearne Valley, ring ditches of former barrows have been recorded at Goldthorpe³² with small post-built structures and a pit containing Early Bronze Age pottery sherds excavated at Mexborough. Ring ditches of former barrows have been recorded to the south-east of Doncaster along with pits containing Middle Bronze Age pottery and Grooved Ware. A similar pit was excavated in earlier work nearby at Auckley³³. Two small sub-rectangular structures have also been recorded at Rossington. The post-built structure at Rossington is very similar in size and shape to building two from Lismore Fields near Buxton in Derbyshire.
- 8.2.163 Cropmark data is mostly confined to the Magnesian Limestone ridge and its abundance of undeveloped farmland.
- 8.2.164 Structures from the Coal Measure formations, within which the Development is chiefly located, are largely confined to funerary monuments. However, the spread of lithic material and other findspots suggests that the Coal Measures Sandstones areas were likely exploited to a similar level as the uplands. As with the distribution of Mesolithic and Neolithic finds, Bronze Age material recovered from the Coal Measure formation is associated with watercourses, specifically the Don Gorge, Rivers Don and Rother and their tributaries, with finds and structures often located on low hills above the alluvial river valleys.
- 8.2.165 In relation to specific site types, the archaeological assemblage within the Rover Don Basin is inclusive of:
- Lithic artefacts;
 - Metal artefacts;
 - Pottery;
 - Mortuary and funerary monuments;
 - Standing stones; and
 - Settlements, enclosures and field systems.
- 8.2.166 Some broad classes, like pit alignments and burnt mounds, are noticeable by their absence from the Bronze Age archaeological assemblage.

- 8.2.167 A modest assemblage of chipped stone finds is recorded within the Don Valley basin, with the majority of finds consisting of tools rather than debitage. The distribution of these finds within the Coal Measure, shows high concentrations around the River Don Gorge, around Hooton Roberts, 1km west of W1, and Cadeby, north of Conisbrough. Artefacts of elaborate character are associated with specific places rather than generic landscape features. These locations includes the entrances to the Don Gorge and the Doncaster area especially, but also the vicinity of the confluence of the Don with the Rother, and Blackburn Brook at Rotherham.
- 8.2.168 By the middle Bronze Age tradition of henge monument building becomes more modest in scale. Beaker and Food Vessel burials, cease in England by c. 1700 BCE, along with burials containing Maceheads. Finds of metal objects become more common than elaborate stone tools such as axe heads and maces. The distribution of artefacts by elevation shows that 37% of palstaves and 43% of spearheads were recovered 10m AOD or lower. Almost 40% of palstaves were recovered from wetlands or probable wetlands. Almost all of the wetland places fall on the Humberhead levels.
- 8.2.169 Bronze Age pottery is largely from funerary contexts, especially barrows. Of barrows, Cockrell identifies 71 round barrows and purported round barrows within the Don Valley basin, with 20 of these detected as cropmarks in aerial photography. The remainder are either uncharacterised or stand as visible earthworks. The location of known barrows is provided within **Table 8.2-13** below.

Table 8.2-13: Distribution of Barrows within the Don Valley Basin

Name	Approximate Location	Associated Geology
Howden Moor	25km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Bradfield	19km west of W2	Millstone Grit/Lower Coal Measure
Bradfield	19km west of W2	Millstone Grit/Lower Coal Measure
Doncaster	8.5km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Sutton Common	15km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
High Melton	4.5km north of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Barnburgh	5.5km north of W1	Upper Coal Measure
Sprotburgh	5.8km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Sutton Common	15km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Sutton Common	15km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Sutton Common	15km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Adwick-Le-Street	11.5km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Campsall	16km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Bentley	10km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Edenthorpe	14km north-east of W1	Sherwood Sandstone
Loversall Carr	8km east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Minsthorpe	14.5km north of W1	Upper Coal Measure/ Magnesian Limestone

Name	Approximate Location	Associated Geology
Marr	7.75km north of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Wath	17km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Lodge Moor	17km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Lodge Moor	17km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Lodge Moor	17km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Mansfield	15km south of W3	Magnesian Limestone/ Sherwood Sandstone
Moscar	23km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Rossington	11km east of W1	Sherwood Sandstone
Rossington	11km east of W1	Sherwood Sandstone
Kirk Smeaton	18km north of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Kirk Smeaton	18km north of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Adwick-Le-Street	11.5km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Sutton Common	15km north-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Goldthorpe	7.75km north-west of W1	Upper Coal Measure
Goldthorpe	7.75km north-west of W1	Upper Coal Measure
Rainsworth Water	22km south-east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone
Warsop	10km south-east of W3	Magnesian Limestone/ Sherwood Sandstone
Laxton	26km south-east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone
Laxton	26km south-east of W3	Sherwood Sandstone
Holbeck	40km north-west of W1	Lower Coal Measure
Worksop	9km south-east of W2	Magnesian Limestone/ Sherwood Sandstone
Blyth	12km east of W2	Sherwood Sandstone
Lound	18km east of W2	Sherwood Sandstone
Mattersey	18km east of W2	Sherwood Sandstone
Blyth	12km east of W2	Sherwood Sandstone
Scarcliffe	9km south of W3	Magnesian Limestone
Ashover	19km south-west of W3	Millstone Grit
Barlow	13.5km south-west of W3	Lower Coal Measure
Totley Moor	18km west of W3	Millstone Grit
Dronfield	13km west of W3	Lower Coal Measure
Hallam Moors	18km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Hallam Moors	18km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Ringinglowe	18km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Whirlow	17km west of W2	Millstone Grit/Lower Coal Measure

Name	Approximate Location	Associated Geology
Whiteley Wood	16km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Whiteley Wood	16km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Burbage Moor	21km south-west of W2	Millstone Grit
Waldershelf	24km west of W1	Millstone Grit/Lower Coal Measure
Braithwell	1.2km south-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Melton Warren	6.3km north-west of W3	Upper Coal Measure/ Magnesian Limestone
Hooton Pagnell	10km north-west of W1	Upper Coal Measure/ Magnesian Limestone
Tickhill	7.25km south-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Tickhill	7.25km south-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Tickhill	7.25km south-east of W1	Magnesian Limestone
Grave Park	13km north-west of W3	Lower Coal Measure
Whitwell Moor	24km west of W1	Millstone Grit/Lower Coal Measure
Totely Moor	18km west of W3	Millstone Grit
Blackha Hill	40km north-west of W2	Millstone Grit
Houndkirk Moor	18km south-west of W2	Millstone Grit
Bailey Hill	15km west of W2	Millstone Grit
Hallam Moors	18km west of W3	Millstone Grit
Hallam Moors	18km west of W3	Millstone Grit

- 8.2.170 The lack of development and absence of ploughing within the River Don Basin catchment (i.e. the upland Millstone Grit) has enabled the preservation of a larger number of barrows, compared to the those within the Magnesian Limestone ridge. Those within the Magnesian Limestone ridge are visible only as cropmarks or through geophysical survey due to the intensive agricultural activities occurring through this period. These are therefore likely to be underrepresented, with barrows in the Coal Measures and Sherwood Sandstone formations also under presented.
- 8.2.171 Of other Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments such as cists, cairns and standing stones, these are predominantly located on the Upland Millstone Grit west of the Development.
- 8.2.172 In relation to settlement sites, the locations of the small concentrations of chipped stone, and Bronze Age stone material indicates that the main focus for settlement during the Early Bronze continued to be along the Magnesian Limestone ridge. This is supported by the spatial distribution and concentrations of elaborate artefacts, with the majority at the margins of the Limestone or localised on higher ground such as the gravels in the Doncaster area.
- 8.2.173 The siting of a hengiform monument at Wombwell suggests a community in the Dearne valley, 3km or so north of W1, that was the rival in scale of those on the

Magnesian Limestone, and argues against the idea that the heavier soils of the Coal Measures Sandstones were unable to support more than the small-scale communities. This is supported by the existence of the former barrow cemeteries at Guilthwaite Hill, and especially by the probable barrows of Wath Wood, in the Dearne Valley itself. The settlement site at Mexborough, at the confluence of the Don with the Dearne, to the immediate west of Cadeby Cliff suggests a trend for settlement on localised higher ground. The landscape setting of the Wombwell sites and the Mexbrough settlement, close to 50m OD and both in very close proximity to alluvial flood plains suggests a continued preference for occupation and on low foothills overlooking river valleys.

- 8.2.174 The Late Bronze Age saw some climatic deterioration and the introduction of colder, wetter weather, resulting in the expansion of peat formations and a decline in crop productivity. By the end of the Late Bronze Age the Humberhead Levels had taken on the character that was to remain largely unaltered until the Medieval period.
- 8.2.175 At a landscape level, the Late Bronze Age can be viewed as having more in common with the Early Iron Age than with the Earlier Bronze Age: It is during this period that the first evidence for large scale land division and enclosure can be detected. Other similarities include a paucity of pottery and metal artefacts in the Study Area, perhaps indicative of harsher, less productive times and a constraint on resources.
- 8.2.176 Within the Don Valley basin, material culture from this period is limited, and largely informed by the distribution of metal items. This assemblage itself is much reduced from the Middle Bronze Age. The evidence that is available from the end of the Bronze Age does not diverge greatly from the preceding centuries in terms of distribution. The final centuries of the Bronze Age did however, see a new form of monument, Late Bronze Age ringworks. Similar in form to henge monuments, they are circular enclosures defined by ditches. Henge monuments typically have between one to four entrances, whilst Ringworks are often characterised by segmented ditches that resemble henges with multiple entrances. Ringworks frequently have arrangements of post holes within them forming circular features, or more narrow circular ditches, sometimes interpreted as defining timber buildings. Within the Don Valley basin it is difficult to differentiate Earlier hengi form monuments from Ringworks based on morphology alone. When considering the hengi form monuments as a group, they are spatially sited across the Don Valley basin, with most overlooking the lower Idle Valley and the Humberhead Levels, where the greatest quantities of Late Bronze Age and undifferentiated Bronze Age metalwork is found and this may be informative as to their date.
- 8.2.177 Two thirds of likely ringworks are located on the Magnesian Limestone plateaux or on the slopes leading eastwards into the Idle valley or the Humberhead Levels. This evidence, alongside the distribution of Late Bronze Age looped and socketed axe heads and spearheads, suggests a continued importance in the Late Bronze Age for the Magnesian Limestone and nearby wetlands.

W1

- 8.2.178 A single Bronze Age asset is recorded within the Site of W1, comprising of a collection of banks and/or hollow ways (03362/02), located within land parcel 35. These have been dated to the Later Bronze Age, with the potential they were used into the Medieval period as well. There are a further five heritage assets within 1km of W1. These finds comprise a number of tools including two nail thumb scrapers, located 19m south-west from parcel 34 (00831/01), and

(00929/01) located 353m east of land parcel 36.; an arrowhead (00833/01), located 859m south-west of land parcel 162; and Bronze Age pottery (03292/01), located 287m west of land parcel 31. A potential ironstone mining site has also been recorded, located 460m north-east of land parcel 35 (00933/01). This site included around 50 circular pits, measuring between 12 – 20 feet in diameter, along with flint flakes.

- 8.2.179 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional Bronze Age assets within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form flint or pottery, with the potential for sub surface remains related to settlement, agriculture and mineral extraction. This potential is greatest at the western and northern limits of W1, in closest proximity to nearby watercourses.

W2

- 8.2.180 Two assets from the Bronze Age are recorded within 1km of W2. This includes an assemblage of eleven flints (05625), located c. 157m west of land parcel 111, and a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery (01002/01), located c. 351m east of land parcel 82 and 158m south of parcel 165.

- 8.2.181 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional unknown assets from this period within W2. The known assets from the period are concentrated around the western edge of W2, parcels in closest proximity to the River Rother. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form of flint tools or debitage, with the potential for sub surface remains related to settlement, agriculture and associated funerary deposits.

W3

- 8.2.182 A single Bronze Age asset is recorded within 1km of the W3, a probable Bronze Age barrow cemetery (05833), located 555m to the east of land parcel 177. No assets are recorded within the Site.
- 8.2.183 There is considered to be a low potential for additional Bronze Age assets within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of surface finds in the form flint or pottery, with the potential for sub surface remains related to settlement, agriculture and associated funerary deposits.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.184 There are no heritage assets dated to the Bronze Age period within the boundary of the Cable Corridors.

The Neolithic and Bronze Age Research programme

- 8.2.185 The SYRF has identified a series of opportunities for research in areas for which there is a gap in data and understanding. In relation to the Proposed Development, the following research areas may be added to through archaeological investigation undertaken to support the ES:
- The Scale and character of settlement and use of the landscape across the region, and most notably on the Coal Measure, for which little largescale developer funded archaeological investigation has been undertaken; and

- The status and significance of the region's prehistoric communities in relation to those in neighbouring regions.

8.2.186 The Proposed Development may help to answer the following key research questions:

- What was the pattern of land use on the Coal Measures Sandstones in the Neolithic and Bronze Age and how did that change over time?

Iron Age (800 BCE – 42 AD)

8.2.187 A regional summary of the Iron Age period is presented in the SYRF and summarised below, along with supplementary secondary sources.

8.2.188 The available evidence points to increased levels of peat formation in upland and lowland mires and within river valleys, with peat formation driven by a general climatic downturn between 1000 and 800 BCE, increased clearance, rising sea levels and a higher inland water table. The climatic knock-on effects for human settlement and economy during the Iron Age are not clear. On the Magnesian Limestone of West Yorkshire the available evidence points to extensive open grasslands suitable for ploughing and arable crop (Long and Tipping 2001)³⁴.

8.2.189 In the lowlands north-west of Doncaster, excavations at Thorne Moors has produced evidence of grassy environments between 870 -540 BCE with no evidence for human abandonment of this more peaty and low-lying landscape on the Humberhead Levels. Evidence for pastoralism and arable agriculture persists even during the climatic downturn (Smith 2002).

8.2.190 The nationwide picture of the Early Iron Age, at a very broad level, is defined by differing settlement types in the uplands and lowlands. At higher elevations, in the uplands on hills in lowland areas there is a preference for enclosed hilltop enclosures and forts, some of which appear to have Bronze Age foundations. However, hillforts are in general, an Iron structure, with many dating to the Middle Iron Age onwards before abandonment in the Late Iron Age and a focus more to smaller scale compounds or farmsteads (Hazelgrove et al 2001). The close of the Iron Age sees some re used during the Roman invasion of 43AD. There is no fixed consensus for the use and purpose of these hilltop forts, and the reality is likely one of differing settlement patterns, function and meaning for this general site type. Whilst a defensive function is usual, this is not universal, nor is there consistent evidence for high status elite settlement or use of these sites as specialist craft or trading centres.

8.2.191 The picture in the lowlands is one of unenclosed settlement of roundhouses and ancillary structures, sometimes defined by palisades but not large enclosed areas. There is both regional and temporal variation and this picture is not consistent. In West Yorkshire, the site at South Elmsall contains palisaded enclosures whilst at Balby Carr near Doncaster, some 7km north-east of W1, we see early phases of open settlement dated to the 3rd Century BCE.

8.2.192 Within South Yorkshire and across the Don Valley basin the Iron Age is characterised by several settlement types and associated structures.

8.2.193 Enclosed sites, hill forts or marsh forts: The region contains several enclosures on slight rises within otherwise low-lying areas that were, presumably, at least seasonally waterlogged. The site of Sutton Common is located in a lowland area on the Humberhead Levels. The site records a pair of enclosures. Both enclosures were excavated in the 1930s, with Enclosure A containing a drystone

revetment wall on its westerns and timber palisade, with 34 'huts' on the ramparts and interior. The huts had gullies and some had stone flagged floors and internal post settings. Organic remains in the form of plank lined pits and a possible wooden wheel were also recorded. Subsequent excavation in the 1980s radiocarbon dated preserved wood to 550-200 BCE. Within Enclosure B excavations of a hut in the 1990s recovered a single sherd of Late Prehistoric pottery, saddle querns and dozens of four post structures, but no round houses. Wooden gateways with Enclosure A and a wooden causeway connecting both enclosures was identified. Subsequent Geophysical Survey of Enclosure B and interpreted as being largely empty. The evidence across multiple investigations is suggestive that Enclosure A was occupied over at least two phases and possibly more, with Enclosure B perhaps used for a purpose other than human occupation, noting that Enclosure B and the blank geophysics results are not definitive as evidence for a lack of occupation.

- 8.2.194 Other lowland enclosures are recorded at Croft Road, Finningley (17km east of W1), Moorhouse Farm, Tickhill (9.6km south-east of W1), Loundfield Farm, Babworth (19km east of W3), Forest House Farm, Flint Hill, and Willow Holt in Nottinghamshire (23km south-east of W3). The excavations at Finningley identified a large curvilinear ditch measuring 180m in length, with a possible entrance and an outer series of curvilinear gullies and palisade slots. Internal features have produced dating evidence from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age with internal enclosures, pits and watering holes also producing dates to the Late Iron Age and Romano British period, again indicative of several phases of occupation and reuse.
- 8.2.195 This group of features have been labelled as 'marsh forts' although it is not clear that they were defensive or even contemporary. Their re-use may be evidence of continued occupation or simply a result of their position on areas of raised dry land within a largely sodden lowland environment.
- 8.2.196 Hill forts: Two key sites are also located within the Don Valley basin; the site of a univallate fort at Wincobank records a 1.1ha enclosed area with four possible entrances, with 2nd Century Roman greyware recorded from the upper ditch fills. The site at Carl Wark records a sub rectangular enclosure measuring 1.8ha, located on moorland overlooking the Burbage valley. The site is not well dated.
- 8.2.197 Settlements within South Yorkshire and the Don Valley basin typically contain buildings interpreted as round houses or later rectangular villas or stone buildings, with structures often associated with four-post structures.
- 8.2.198 Roundhouses within the region typically date to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period, surviving only as curvilinear drip gullies or collections of postholes. Plough action has usually removed all internal deposits and floor layers. These features in isolation, without an enclosure ditch, do not typically show up on cropmarks or within geophysical survey.
- 8.2.199 A well-preserved roundhouse in the region is preserved under alluvium, at Balby Carr and Topham Farm, Sykehouse. At Balby Carr the remains of ten roundhouses were recorded dating between the Middle and Late Iron Age. Less well-preserved round houses are recorded at Barnburgh Hall, Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, Redhouse Farm, Adwick-Le-Street, Roebuck Hill, Jump with stone footings identified at Gosling, Long Heath, Whiteley near Wharncliffe and Canklow Wood.
- 8.2.200 Some of these locations suggest multiple phases of roundhouse and re use of the site, indicative of long-term settlement or abandonment and then re-use of a

favourable spot for settlement. Where more than roundhouse is contemporaneous, it is possible that different buildings were occupied by men and women, or occupation was split along other social divisions or these structures may have been the focus for specific activities.

- 8.2.201 Earthworks and enclosures: The Don Valley basin is home to several Iron Age enclosure types and, given the issues around chronology and dating, it is perhaps not helpful to try and group these together by period or to assert an evolution from one form to another. Just on the Magnesian Limestone ridge there are records of multipole enclosure types inclusive of 'D'-Shaped enclosures, rectilinear enclosures, enclosures with trackways, enclosures with broad ditches, those with external compounds, those within corners of field systems and enclosures with multiple circuits of ditches.
- 8.2.202 Most enclosures on the Magnesian Limestone ridge are rectangular or sub rectangular in plan with internal divisions made up of gullies or lines of postholes, suggesting different zones for activities or controlled views or access for certain groups of society. Limited environmental evidence suggests that hedgerows may have been located atop the enclosure banks at Balby Carr, with two planks, also recovered from Balby Carr perhaps suggestive that a palisade was in place at some point.
- 8.2.203 Three basic field system types have been proposed in South Yorkshire:
- Brickwork fields;
 - Nucleated fields; and
 - Irregular fields.
- 8.2.204 Brickwork fields are typically located on the Sherwood Sandstone east and south-east of the Proposed Development, and are defined by regular co-axial appearance. The large size of Brickwork field systems has been interpreted as reflecting a pastoral use rather than for agriculture. Nucleated and Irregular fields are more common on the Magnesian Limestone and Coal Measure formations.
- 8.2.205 Trackways: Double ditched trackways, recognised through cropmarks, are recorded in South Yorkshire. On the Coal Measure and Magnesian Limestone ridge they are typically sinuous, making use of local topography. On the Sherwood Sandstone they are typically straighter. Some trackways are four to five kilometres long, so represented significant features in the landscape and considerable investment of labour. They are typically 15-20m wide with visible holloways implying extended use and regular footfall.
- 8.2.206 Linear earthworks: The major linear earthwork of the region is the Roman Ridge, consisting of two lines of earthworks totalling 27km in length, extending from around Wincobank hillfort and extending north-east towards Swinton Common, Mexbrough. Roman pottery has been recovered in the upper fills of the ditches but there is no clear date to its construction, with an Iron Age origin likely. The function of the earthwork is unclear but some form of landscape marker or boundary seems more practical than a defensive function. Smaller sections of linear earthwork are recorded at Edlington Wood, Thrybergh Park, and Ravenfield. None of these earthworks are well dated.
- 8.2.207 Funerary monuments are one monument type that has provided good evidence for social status on other periods. However, the Iron Age across Britain, and in the Don Valley basin has a sparsity of formally interred human remains. Within the Don Valley basin, a crouched human burial was recovered from a pit at Barnsdale Bar East. Cremated bone from the period is limited to human bone and pyre

material recovered from a single posthole at Sutton Common. Disarticulated remains from the period have been recovered from Sutton Common, and Rossington Bridge. The material from Sutton Common comprises skull fragments recovered from a ditch terminus beside the enclosure entrance, with the finds from Rossington consisting of cranial and pelvic fragments sealed below peat and associated with Romano British pottery and kiln waste. These finds suggest either the long-term use of a place of significance or a Roman date for the human remains.

8.2.208 The finds assemblage for the region is characterised by the recovery of:

- Metal artefacts;
- Metalworking;
- Coinage;
- Pottery;
- Quernstone and Millstones; and
- Carved stone.

8.2.209 In relation to metal artefacts, most of the metal objects of the region date to the Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British period. Most items were made by chance finds or metal detecting. The distribution of Iron Age metal work is biased towards the Magnesian Limestone and Sherwood Sandstone formations. However, this bias can be, at least partly attributed to the greater percentage of ploughed fields of these areas compared to the greater use of the Coal measure and Millstone Grit which is used for pasture. The finding of Iron Age coins in the region is rare and no large hoards have been recovered.

8.2.210 Evidence for metal working during the Iron Age is also not common in the region. Some evidence has been recorded through excavation at Gunhills, Armthorpe, Carr Lodge Farm near Balby Carr, Loversall Carr near Doncaster, Engine Lane, Shafton and Parrots Corner, Rossington. Evidence includes kilns, hearth linings, hammer scale, charcoal, crucible fragments, tuyeres, slag and burnt stone, and all dated to the Late Iron Age.

8.2.211 Much of the Iron Age pottery from South Yorkshire is coarse, poorly fired and fragile. Organic and shell temper inclusions often leach out leaving voids. Many sherds thus do not last long in the acidic soils of the region.

8.2.212 In relation to querstones, outcrops suitable for the manufacture of these items are located on the Millstone Grit uplands as well as outcrops along the Rivelin Valley, Coal Measure sandstone, and further afield, from around Wakefield and the Normanton-Hopetown area. Late Iron Age querstones are made from these sources. Earlier Iron Age examples appear to have been made from sandstone drift deposits.

8.2.213 Other artefact types are rarer and include glass, amber, jet and shale, worked bone, worked wood, and leather.

W1

8.2.214 One Iron Age asset is recorded within W1, representing likely settlement and associated field systems. This asset records a likely settlement enclosure, with ditches; located at the top of land parcel 34 (0205/01).

- 8.2.215 The provisional results from the Geophysical Survey of W1 have identified a series of enclosures within land parcels 34 and 35. These anomalies are not securely dated, but would seem likely to be associated with Late Prehistoric to Romano-British rural settlement and agriculture. Early field systems and trackways: A series of fragmentary linear anomalies, likely representative of field boundaries and field divisions are recorded within land parcel 34.
- 8.2.216 Five further enclosures are also located within 1km of W1. Three of these enclosures are located to the south of land parcel 31 and south-west of land parcel 162, consisting of a sub-rectangular enclosure, located c. 616m south-west of land parcel 31 (02007/01); a rectilinear enclosure (1076290), located 492m south of land parcel 31 and a rectangular enclosure (1076289), located c. 294m west of parcel 162. Two further enclosures are also present c. 961m south-west of land parcel 162 (05752), and c. 162m west of parcel 31 (06114). All of these enclosures have been dated to the Late Iron-Age, with further potential for continued use into the Romano British period. The national mapping project has also identified a potential trackway (1437727), located 102m north-east from parcel 34, and a potential iron age boundary (1432926), located 972m south-west from parcel 162.
- 8.2.217 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Iron Age assets within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways. This potential is greatest at the western and northern limits of W1, in closest proximity to nearby watercourses.

W2

- 8.2.218 Four assets dated to the Iron Age are recorded within W2, consisting of three enclosures, (1076374, 06163, 1433052) in land parcels 105, 141, and 60 and an enclosure and field system (02349/01) in land parcel 58.
- 8.2.219 Geophysics results to date have identified a series of enclosures have been identified within land parcels 58, 59, 60, 82, 85, 89, 90, 105, 111, 112, 128, 141, 153. These anomalies are not securely dated, but would seem likely to be associated with Late Prehistoric to Romano-British rural settlement and agriculture.
- 8.2.220 A series of fragmentary linear anomalies, likely representative of fragmentary enclosure remains, field boundaries and field divisions are recorded across many of the land parcels within W2, with the greatest concentrations in land parcels containing enclosures. The most dense and complete concentrations of linear anomalies are recorded within land parcels 58 and 59, 82, 85, 89, 90, 105, 112, 128, 141, and 153. Of the land parcels surveyed, 102, 106, 119, 110, 124, 122 – 127, 132, and 133 contain no or only very limited remnants of this field system (**ES, Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel References [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**).
- 8.2.221 Within 1km of W2 there are a further 22 assets dating to the Iron Age. One of these encompasses the Scheduled Monument of Canklow Hill (SM1004818), located c. 261m north of parcel 79. This is believed to have been an Iron Age settlement, which included field boundaries, lynchets and cultivation terraces. Another potential settlement site in the form of a roundhouse has also been identified via aerial imagery (1076372), located c. 370m north of land parcel 105. There are 11 enclosures recorded.
- 8.2.222 Three of these are located c. 933m to the north-east of land parcel 58 (00090/01); c. 142m west of land parcel 60 (06108); and 400m (02340/01) west of land parcel

141. Five are distributed towards the north-western edge of W2 (04846; 1076369; 02139/01; 03240/01; and 03354/01), with the remaining three located c. 704m west of parcel 60 (1433054); c. 77m north of parcel 85 (02140/01); and c. 794m north of parcel 85 (02141/01). Beyond the known enclosures, a 'ditch' (1076375), is located c. 98m south-east of land parcel 85 and may also form part of an enclosure.

- 8.2.223 An undated crop mark (02661/01) is also present within this area and located c. 126m north from land parcel 165 and may date to this period. A trackway (1076363) has been identified c. 123m south-west of parcel 85, with a second trackway (1438193) identified c. 653m south of land parcel 60. Four field systems are also recorded. Two of these are associated with enclosures 06108 and 02340/01.
- 8.2.224 Two further field systems are located immediately south from land parcel 232 (05065), and 15m east of land parcel 58 (00088/01). Just to the north of this field system, and c. 419m east of land parcel 58, is a ditch (05717), believed to be an extension of this field system. Two further field systems are also recorded, located 326m north-east (00089/01) and 734m east (00091/01) of parcel 58.
- 8.2.225 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Iron Age assets within W2. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways.

W3

- 8.2.226 A single Iron Age asset is recorded within W3, comprises a late Iron Age ditch and several possible pits (05836), located within land parcel 177.
- 8.2.227 Geophysics results to date have identified a series of enclosures within land parcels 172 and 191. These anomalies are not securely dated, but would seem likely to be associated with Late Prehistoric to Romano-British rural settlement and agriculture. A series of fragmentary linear anomalies, likely representative of fragmentary enclosure remains, field boundaries and field divisions are recorded across land parcels 167, 172, 173, 177, 195, 196, and 191. The most complete sections of this field system are recorded within land parcels 167, 172, 173, 177 and 195. Of the land parcels surveyed, 197 and 200 contain no or only very limited remnants of this field system.
- 8.2.228 A further two Iron Age assets are recorded within 1km of W3, a possible late settlement site (05835) and a field system (05834). The settlement site (05835) is located immediately to the east of land parcel 177. The site was identified by the presence of boundary ditches, which included a curvilinear enclosure with internal features consistent with settlement. The field system (05834) was located c. 457m to the east of land parcel 177 and included ditch and embankment boundary features.
- 8.2.229 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Iron Age assets within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.230 Five Iron Age to Romano-British assets are recorded within Cable Corridors. A potential Iron Age to Romano-British hilltop enclosure (04846) is present within

Cable Corridor CRG-2. Iron Age to Romano-British field systems and enclosures (00088/01, 02349/01, 02141/01) are recorded across CRB and CRE. Within Cable Corridor CRL an Iron Age field system is recorded (05834).

- 8.2.231 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional unknown assets from this period within all Cable Corridors, with the exception of CRB, CRE, CRF and CRL, where a high potential is predicted. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways.

Romano British (42AD – 410)

- 8.2.232 A regional summary of the Romano British period is presented in the SYRF and summarised below, along with other secondary sources.
- 8.2.233 A temporary northern frontier was established by the Roman military around 55 AD, some thirteen years after the initial invasion of southern Britain. This frontier likely ran through Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire and Derbyshire was eventually superseded as the Roman military advanced further north during the northern campaigns c. 70-71 AD. During this early Roman occupation of the region, there is little evidence of interaction between the occupying forces and the native population, a people labelled as the 'Brigantes', with the domain of this tribe, as described by the Romans, extending from Corbridge in the north to as far south as the Don Gorge, by Roman literary sources such as Tacitus.
- 8.2.234 After the initial invasion, came occupation as many of the Legionary forces and auxiliaries moved north as part of the campaigns of 70-71 AD to put down the 'Brigantes' who had become more hostile to the Roman state after initial contact. The campaigns of the early 70s led to the formation of the northern frontier, firstly around Hadrian's Wall in Northumberland and Cumbria (from 122 AD) and then, more northerly still, the Antonine Wall (from 142 AD) extending west from the Firth of Forth.
- 8.2.235 Whilst social change and upheaval would have been dramatic during the middle and third quarter of the 1st century AD, the archaeological record for the region demonstrates continuation from Late Iron Age settlement patterns, economy and material culture. The early years of Roman conquest and occupation are militaristic, with the army building defences and infrastructure, staying locally long enough to establish authority and then moving further north. The military was itself quite insular, with its own bureaucracy, economy, trade networks and supply lines, which did not necessarily involve the local population, beyond the initial shock of livestock theft, loss of crop and land.
- 8.2.236 Not until the 2nd century, do we see a significant 'Romanisation' of the native population, with new buildings, towns and a noticeable change in material culture. The beginning of the 3rd century saw the start of growing disorder in the wider Empire, with trouble flaring along the Rhine, the Danube and the Persian frontiers. During this period Roman soldiers stationed in Britain were redeployed to counter these threats, until the army in Britain was reduced to half its original strength. In the 230's to 250's AD 'barbarian' raids in Gaul and northern Italy disrupted the trade between provinces. Coastal piracy appeared off the coast of Britain, and expensive forts, the so called 'Saxon Shore' forts, had to be built. In line with these changes, the British economy changed and adapted, with supply being much more locally driven. Continental imports of foods and pottery almost completely disappeared from Britain, but in its place over the course of the 3rd century a local, British industry grew up to replace it and a mass market economy

began to appear, creating small surpluses fed by demand from a much wider group of people.

- 8.2.237 Between the years of 290 and 360 AD, Britain enjoyed a period of relative prosperity. However, the period from the 330s AD was characterised by growing upheaval and a breakdown of Roman rule in the western empire. From the 330s Irish raiders attacked Britain, with Emperor Constans forced to lead an expedition to Britannia in 343 AD. Defences were strengthened, and this had to include forts on the English east and South coasts and the north-west coast of Gaul, the Saxon shore, to defend against sea-borne Germanic and Frankish raiders. In 367 AD attacks by Picts, Scots and Saxons, overwhelmed the defences at Hadrian's Wall and the coast. In 383 AD Magnus Maximus led the bulk of Roman troops in Britain to the continent in a failed attempt to secure power in Rome. Roman military authority returned in c. 390 AD but the Roman occupation of Britain would end in 410 AD with the removal of all military and civil personnel.
- 8.2.238 Roman military sites: The closest Legionary fortress of the mid first century campaign was the Lindum Colonia, at Lincoln, which was established in the late 50s AD. The northern Legionary fortress at York was subsequently established c. 71 AD. Beyond the Legionary fortresses, a network of smaller Vexillation fortresses and marching camps, which were temporarily occupied, were established in the region during the 40s and 50s AD. Fortresses were established at Edingley, close to Newark, Newton-on-Trent, Lincolnshire, Bawtry, South Yorkshire and Rossington Bridge, near Doncaster (Todd 1997). Auxiliary forts were created at Chesterfield, Templeborough, Doncaster and Burghwallis, north of Doncaster from the mid-50s AD. Additional forts are located at Long Sandal, north-east of Doncaster and Bole Hill, near Sheffield. The fort at Templeborough records several phases of occupation, with the first phase being in the mid to late 1st century until the mid-2nd century with a possible rebuild in the mid-late 2nd century.
- 8.2.239 The early phase was likely earth and timber ramparts, with later stone facing. The fort at Doncaster was likely established c. 70-71 AD with phases of rebuilding in the late 80s AD and again in the mid-2nd century. The early defences were likely a ditch and rampart, with stone added later. Excavations within the fort suggest a smaller fort was constructed within the same footprint, which may have been occupied until the late 3rd or early 4th century, with the new fort having stone ramparts up to 6m high. The fort at Rossington Bridge was investigated ahead of construction of a park and ride, with geophysics and trial trenching suggesting the site had been a Late Iron age settlement and field system prior to its re use as a fort. The settlement and fort have produced Late Iron Age and first century Roman pottery as well as 2nd and 3rd century material.
- 8.2.240 The fort at Burghwallis is consists of at least two phases of occupation, and records two double ditches enclosing the fort and a smaller, likely later fort within its footprint. The site has not been excavated so exact dating cannot be determined. The fort at Long Sandal records a double or triple ditched enclosure, located on the south bank of the River Don., possibly built to protect a supply route. No detailed excavation is recorded to accurately date the site. The fort at Bole Hill, records a double ditched enclosure, investigated through geophysical survey and trial trenching. The fort was probably of late 1st century to early 2nd century date, potentially located close to a roman road leading to the fort at Brough-on-Noe in Derbyshire and Templeborough.
- 8.2.241 Roman transport routes: The major roads of the region are recorded between Lincoln and Doncaster, Doncaster to Burghwallis, Castelford and Tadcaster,

Brough-on-Noe to Templeborough, Templeborough to Castelford or Thorpe Auldin and Templeborough to Doncaster. Within the existing Iron Age landscape, these roads can be seen to cut across established field systems and enclosures, disrupting local land holdings and tenure, whilst at the same time providing a new and useful transport link for both the Roman military and native populations.

- 8.2.242 In relation to the Proposed Development, the most notable of these roads are the routes connecting Lincoln and Doncaster and route between Templeborough to Doncaster. The Lincoln to Doncaster road is recorded after leaving the fort at Bawtry the alignment of the road follows the A638 Great North Road and passing within 500m of the vexillation fort at Rossington Bridge. It crosses the River Torne, to the east of Rossington Bridge before entering Doncaster via one of several routes, either via Doncaster racecourse under the modern A638, across Doncaster Carr and a presumed bridge across the River Don.
- 8.2.243 Adjacent to the main road is the Cantley Spur, running to the north-north-west along the line of Warning Tongue Land in Doncaster, past Armthorpe and towards the fort at Long Sandall. Another associated road is runs from the south-east corner of Rossington Bridge fort heading to Blyth and may form a later phase of the Lincoln to Doncaster road or a spur from the Lincoln to Templeborough road. The Templeborough to Doncaster road is proposed to run from the fort, extending through Rotherham along the route of the A6178 before passing through Thrybergh, Hooton Roberts and Conisbrough via the southern bank of the Don Gorge before entering Doncaster from the south-west. It is worth noting that there is no compelling archaeological evidence for this road.
- 8.2.244 Beyond these major roads a network of smaller roads are proposed, inclusive of roads between Templeborough and Littelborough-on-Trent to the south-east, via Catcliffe, Oldcoates and Bawtry, roads between Fosse Way to Chesterfield and possibly further north along an unknown route. A possible route for this road passes close to Woodhouse, Orgreave and Catcliffe before heading across Brinsworth Common to Templeborough. An alternate route sees this road running from Chesterfield to Eckington and identifiable on LiDAR north of the River Rother. North of Eckington the route is unclear but may have extended to Ulley before continuing to Templeborough. The route and even existence for many of these roads is highly conjectural. Roman bridges have been recorded at across the Don north of Templeborough, the River Torne at Rossington Bridge with possible evidence for crossings over the Rover Don at Wheatley, Sprotborough. Supplies brought to the forts at Long Sandal and Templeborough are possible, with Templeborough supplied via Bawtry, which was a port in the Medieval period.
- 8.2.245 Rural settlement: The distribution and character of Late Iron settlement and associated field systems is documented above. Available evidence indicates a continuation of use into the Romano-British period for many of these settlements and landscape areas. The roundhouse continued to be constructed and used well into the Romano-British period. Roman-period timber framed buildings are seen within rural enclosures from the late 2nd century. These structures are recorded at Holme Hall Quarry, close to Braithwell, 3km south-west of W3, Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, St. Wilfred's Road, Cantley, High Street Shafton, Rossington Grange, and Warning Tongue Lane, Bessacarr. Villas and stone built buildings are rare in South Yorkshire and are a feature of the late Roman period, dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Where present, these structures are close to Doncaster and the main Roman road. A villa site is located at Stancil, north of Tickhill, with further possible villas at Oldcoates and Conisbrough Parks. Surface scatters suggest high status buildings at Loversall and Brodsworth, with a further stone-built building recorded at Braithwell, Whirlow Hall Farm, Sheffield, Hazel Lane Quarry,

Hampole. The location of many of these villa or stone buildings is in proximity to either forts or Roman roads, usually located within a couple of kilometres and they may represent either local landowners making money servicing the Roman military or houses of retired military officials. During the Romano-British period, there are no records of developed nucleated settlement or the establishment of towns. The nearest local example of anything resembling nucleated settlement is the Vicus attached to the fort at Doncaster.

- 8.2.246 **Funerary and burial:** Cremation burials around Doncaster are recorded at Corporation Paddock, and Glasgow Paddock, Doncaster, close to the forts at Templeborough and Doncaster. Large groups of cremation burials are recorded at Hallgate and Waterdale. Inhumations are also recorded at Hallgate. Outside of Doncaster cremation burials are recorded at Barnsley Road, Scawsby, Cantley, Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street, and West Moor Park, Armthorpe. Inhumations are recorded at Newton, Adwick-le-Street. The small volume of remains from outside of Doncaster, suggests an underrepresentation of burials as a proportion of the total population, a continuation of the trend identified in the Late Iron Age. In relation to death and burial, the conquest brought changes to local burial practice, with the presence of cremation and inhumation burials into the archaeological record. The degree to which native populations adopted these practices is unclear. Cremation burial is typical of the early Roman period, with a gradual shift to inhumation and inhumation being the dominant burial rite by the Late Roman period.
- 8.2.247 **Material Culture:** In relation to the material culture of the period, there is an increase in the archaeological assemblage from the paucity of known Late Iron Age material. Late Iron Age pottery types continue to be used into the Romano-British period. Beyond this, a Romano-British pottery industry is recorded in the region. The earliest ceramics were likely made in military workshops, producing mid to late 1st century vessels as recorded at Templeborough. The widespread adoption of Romano-British pottery styles is not recorded until c. 120-130 AD. The Doncaster area sees a number of pottery production sites from the 2nd century onwards. Production sites are known at Rossington Bridge, Cantley and Blaxton. At Rossington Grange Farm one of the recorded enclosures contained three pottery kilns. There is also evidence for kilns at Edenthorpe. Many of these sites, were used throughout the 2nd, 3rd and 4th centuries, producing grey wares, black burnished wares and Parisian Wares. Outside of the Doncaster area and military sites the local assemblages are made up of cooking pots and storage jars with a small number of bowls recorded. Table wares are rare, with a continuation of the Late Iron Age tradition of wooden cups, plates etc continued.
- 8.2.248 The evidence for metal working is more common during the Roman period than the preceding Late Iron Age. Metal working is common on military sites but production outside of this context is less certain. Iron smelting tap slag and smithing slag has been recovered from Rossington Grange Farm with slags also recovered from Holme Hall Quarry, Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, Cantley, and Ashfields, Stainforth. Lead and pewter working is recorded at Whirlow Hall Farm. Metal artefacts from the period include iron nails, brooches, coins, vessels, hipposandals, and military equipment, knives, daggers and items for personal grooming. Roman coinage, whilst more common than the Late Iron Age, is still not abundant, with most finds recovered from around Doncaster and Templeborough. Sites that have produced coins include Redhouse Farm, Adwick-Le-Street, Holme Hall Quarry, Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, and Rossington Grange Farm. The paucity of coins from rural contexts may suggest that the region wasn't fully incorporated into the monetary economy of the south and the wider Empire.

- 8.2.249 Finds of exotic material such as glass, Intaglios, amber, jet and shale are rare and limited to military or high value sites.

W1

- 8.2.250 Two Romano-British assets are recorded within W1, comprising a Roman drain (02566/01), located in parcel 36; and an area of potential Roman ironstone working (HR1) which was located in parcels 36 and 35.
- 8.2.251 Within 1km of W1 further Romano-British assets are recorded. This includes a Scheduled Monument comprising of a Roman villa (SM1491751), located c. 26m south-east of parcel 35. It is highly likely that the aforementioned Roman drain (02566/01) located within parcel 36 and this Scheduled Monument are connected. Provisional results from the Geophysical Survey (commenced before the scheduling of this monument) have identified an area of disturbance around the recorded villa site, reflecting the disturbed ground from its previous excavation. Across W1, a series of anomalies consistent with settlement enclosures, animal enclosures and associated field systems. These are detailed above in the summary of Iron Age assets, with these anomalies' likely to represent ongoing settlement site at these locations from the Late Iron Age into the Romano-British period.
- 8.2.252 The presence of a Roman road (04914) immediately adjacent to the north of W1 indicates a potential for the villa to have taken advantage of traders and those journeying between Chesterfield and Templeborough. Further evidence for Roman settlement and activity includes Roman pottery (03293/01), found 203m of land parcel 34; and a Roman enclosure (02137/01), identified via cropmarks, located c. 461m south-west of land parcel 162. Evidence for industrial activity is recorded by potential Roman ironstone working (00911/01), 487m west of land parcel 36, near Clifton. Roman coins have been recovered in proximity to W1, with five coin findspots recorded; two of these findspots are located to the west and north-west of land parcel 34 (00827/01; 04466/01), c. 393m west and c. 981m to the north-west. Three Roman coins were recovered c. 406m north of land parcel 36 (01198/01). Coin hoards have been located c. 739m north-east of land parcel 34 (01084/01), and 794m from land parcel 36 (00912/01). Further findspots include a Roman brooch (02565/01), located c. 312m south of land parcel 36.
- 8.2.253 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Romano-British assets within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways. Surface finds of metal buckles and brooches from clothing, coins, utilitarian tools and pottery are also possible.

W2

- 8.2.254 Six assets dated to this period have been recorded within W2. Three of these assets are located in land parcel 82 and comprise a horse harness with a mortarium rim (00993/01); and three roman coins (04256/01). Two further pottery finds were discovered in land parcels 90 (01004/01) and 112 (01005/01). A Roman road (04916) running east to west, connecting Catcliffe to Oldcotes, is recorded passing through land parcels 82, 89, and 90 (**ES, Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel References [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**), along with another Roman road (04918), which runs north to south connecting Chesterfield to Templeborough and is recorded running pass parcel 165 at its western edge.

- 8.2.255 In relation to the geophysical survey, HER data provides a possible alignment and path for a roman road (04916) that crosses through land parcel 82 before continuing eastward through land parcels 89, and 90. This road is not apparent within the geophysics results. Across W2, a series of anomalies consistent with settlement enclosures, animal enclosures and associated field systems. These are detailed above in the summary of Iron Age assets, with these anomalies' likely to represent ongoing settlement site at these locations from the Late Iron Age into the Romano-British period.
- 8.2.256 Within 1km of W2 a further 16 assets are recorded. Eight of these record coin finds, with two located c. 79m (00905/01) and c. 401m (04442/01) west and north of land parcel 59; two located c. 349m (03276/01) and c. 756m (03761/01) east of land parcel 153; one located c. 241m (01000/01) east of land parcel 111; one located c. 97m (03552/01) south of land parcel 165; one located c. 817m south-west of land parcel 156 (01094/01) and one located 663m north-east of parcel 79 (03253/01). A coin hoard of 1,600 coins, placed within an urn (00999/01) has also been recorded and being discovered, located 161m south of parcel 165.
- 8.2.257 Five records of pottery have also been recorded within the Study Area. These include samien ware (01006/01), found c. 257m west of land parcel 89 and Derbyshire ware (04235/01), c. 619m south-west of land parcel 82; and unspecified roman pottery, found c. 989m south-east from land parcel 156 (01044/01); c. 528m south of land parcel 110 (01007/01); and c. 211m north-east of land parcel 82 (01055/01). A Roman brooch has also been found, a Roman fibula brooch (02104/01), located c. 210m north-west of land parcel 59. A Roman road (01052/01), running north – south close to Ulley, c. 150m south of land parcel 111 is also recorded.
- 8.2.258 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Romano-British assets within W2. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways. Subsurface remains associated with the purported Roman road may also be identified. Surface finds of metal buckles and brooches from clothing, coins, utilitarian tools and pottery are also possible.

W3

- 8.2.259 A single Romano-British asset is recorded within W3, a Roman coin (04481/01), found through metal detecting of land parcel 177.
- 8.2.260 Provisional results from the Geophysical Survey have identified a series of anomalies consistent with settlement enclosures, animal enclosures and associated field systems. These are detailed above in the summary of Iron Age assets, with these anomalies' likely to represent ongoing settlement site at these locations from the Late Iron Age into the Romano-British period.
- 8.2.261 Within 1km of W3, further Romano-British assets are recorded. Three coin findspots are recorded; two of these are located to the north-west of land parcel 188, c. 28m (MDR6309) and c. 917m (MDR6310), whilst the third coin findspot is c. 820m (04321/01) north of land parcel 167. Roman pottery (04483/01) has also recovered c. 588m north of land parcel 177, and a Roman road (MDR6185), connecting Templeborough to Broxtowe has also been recorded, located c. 90522m to the south-east of land parcel 200.
- 8.2.262 Just outwith the 1km Study Area but of note, a potential Roman settlement site (00742/01), with kiln, is recorded 1.4km to the north-east of land parcel 177. Analysis of the pottery found concluded that the settlement site was most likely a

small vicus attached to a temporary military site, dated to between 80 – 130 AD. The settlement was most likely connected to the Roman road (MDR6185).

- 8.2.263 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Romano-British assets within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems and trackways. Surface finds of metal buckles and brooches from clothing, coins, utilitarian tools and pottery are also possible.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.264 Romano-British assets are recorded within Cable Corridors. Within CRB a beehive quern was recovered (04444/01). Two Roman roads are also present within the cable corridors. One from Chesterfield to Templeborough (04918) is present within both CRD-1 and CRF Cable Corridors, whilst the other, going from Catcliffe to Oldcotes (04916), crosses CRF. Roman pottery (01006/01) is also recorded as having been found in CRF.
- 8.2.265 Of note to this period are the Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures and field systems recorded within Cable Corridors and detailed within the Iron Age section above.
- 8.2.266 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional unknown assets from this period within all Cable Corridors, with the exception of CRB, CRC, CRE, CRF and CRL, where a high potential is predicted. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to settlement and associated animal enclosures, field systems, trackways and roads. Surface finds of metal buckles and brooches from clothing, coins, utilitarian tools and pottery are also possible.

The Iron Age and Romano-British Research programme

- 8.2.267 The SYRF has identified a series of opportunities for research in areas for which there is a gap in data and understanding. In relation to the Proposed Development, the following research areas may be added to through archaeological investigation undertaken to support the ES:
- Continuity and Change – to what degree did Late Iron Age settlement and land use continue into the Romano-British period?; and
 - What changes to the local rural economy can be detected throughout this period?
- 8.2.268 The Proposed Development has the potential to contribution to a series of research questions for this period:
- How can we investigate relationships between Roman and Iron Age fields systems?;
 - Do the known routes of the Roman roads in South Yorkshire really belong to the conquest period and at what date were they confirmed by the construction of metalled surfaces?;
 - How can we investigate the hypothesis that ditched field systems went out of use in the 3rd century?;
 - How are patterns in the data for Roman crop production related to environmental conditions in South Yorkshire?;

- Were livestock kept primarily for milk and traction, or for meat? Did this vary between communities?; and
- What was the balance between rearing of the three main meat-yielding species: cattle, sheep/goats and pig? Did this change over time?

Medieval (410AD – 1540)

8.2.269 A regional summary of the Medieval period is presented in the SYRF and summarised below, along with other secondary sources.

Early Medieval (410 AD – 1066)

- 8.2.270 The late 4th century was a period of turbulence and upheaval across Europe, with the western Roman Empire becoming increasingly brittle, struggling to contain the growing number of rebellions and attacks from occupied peoples and 'barbarians' along its western frontiers, culminating in the sacking of Rome in 455AD. Roman troops were removed from Britain by 410 AD, following the collapse of supply lines from the continent and the lack of any imported coin to pay the troops, leading to revolt, and desertion of Britain under the command of Constantine III. The abandonment of Britain by the army left the sea defences (the Saxon shore) unmanned.
- 8.2.271 The period following the abandonment of Britain by Rome is one characterised by the complete breakdown of a single authority and rule of law in areas previously colonised by Rome and formerly part of the empire. In the absence of Roman military and state bureaucracy, the early 5th century witnessed the emergence of numerous small fiefdoms carving out borders and resources, with frequent conflicts between neighbouring territories as well as raids from native Britons, outside the borders of the Roman frontier and the island of Ireland. The 5th century also saw the arrival of Germanic people from mainland Europe, likely from numerous regions, but traditionally simplified to peoples defined as the Angles (Northern Germany/Denmark), Saxons (Frankish) and Jutes (Denmark).
- 8.2.272 From the 5th century the Anglo Saxon elite founded kingdoms across much of modern day England, establishing their own kingdoms, of which there were many, but by the late 8th century are typically condensed into seven main kingdoms, Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex, with the south-west, west and much of modern Scotland occupied and ruled by native Britons. Into this dynamic of competing kingdoms and ethnic mix we can the Norse communities that first raided from the late 8th century and began to settle claim territory and settle in the first half of the 9th century.
- 8.2.273 The period between the 7th and mid-9th centuries can broadly be categorized as one of competition for power and wealth between the major Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of the period, with occasional conflict and competition from native Britons, the Kingdom of Strathclyde, the Picts and Irish raiders.
- 8.2.274 The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were swept aside by the Great Heathen army, made up of Norse invaders, who occupied much of Northumberland, Mercia and East Anglia, looted and plundered from 865 AD. The Norse incursion was only finally halted by the West Saxons of Wessex under King Alfred from around 878AD.
- 8.2.275 The first official unifying of much of modern-day England into a single Anglo Saxon kingdom isn't until 927AD, with Wessex defeating Northumbria and securing the submission of the last independent Kingdom. In 937AD Aethelstan

defeated a coalition of Norse, Scots, and Irish, at the battle of Brunanburh (Northumberland) and established Wessex as the dominant force in England (Stenton 1971).

- 8.2.276 Between the period of 871 AD and 959 AD there is a period of stable dynastic succession, starting with Alfred the Great and ending with King Eadwig. This stability begins to unravel in the last decades of the 10th century.
- 8.2.277 In the early 11th century, a resurgent Denmark invaded under Sweyn Forkbeard, who briefly took the throne before the eventual succession of Cnut in 1016 AD. Following Cnuts death in 1035 AD the English monarchy returns to the West Saxon household under Edward the Confessor, who dies in 1065 AD. The Early Medieval period draws to an end with the Norman Conquest of 1066AD and the establishment of a new Norman aristocracy across England and latterly Wales.
- 8.2.278 This Anglo-Saxon period is marked by cultural and religious change, with new peoples bringing their own norms, social, conventions, material culture, laws and religious beliefs. Christianity, established under the Romans in Britain, was largely lost in the 5th century, except to the western native Britons, with the religion slowly readopted in Britain, through a gradual conversion of the various Saxon kingdoms, in a piecemeal and haphazard manner between the 6th and 8th centuries and the Norse across the 9th and 10th centuries.
- 8.2.279 From the late 9th century, as the Kingdom of Wessex expanded northward, the Wessex administrative system of the Shire, with its land divisions into hundreds, its appointed Ealdorman, Shire Reave, Thegns and Churls spread across England.
- 8.2.280 Literary sources for the Post-Roman period are dominated by three main texts, two produced by Christian monks across the 6th to 8th centuries and the third produced under the Kings of Wessex during the late 10th century. Gildas, who was likely educated under the Celtic Christian tradition, wrote 'De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae' in or around the early 6th century and this document provides an account of Britain following the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Saxons. Bede, who was educated in Northumbria under what was then a largely Roman Christian tradition, wrote the 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People' c. 731 AD, and covers much of the same ground as Gildas³⁵. Both sources, it should be noted, are not written in the spirit of objective historical accuracy, and both are influenced by Christian teaching, dogma and a bias against pagan peoples and religions. The 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' is a collection of annals and histories recording the history of the Anglo-Saxons, with material drawn from Kentish, South Saxon, Mercian and, particularly, West Saxon sources³⁶.
- 8.2.281 Literary sources record the emergence of the fiefdom of Elmet in the early Post-Roman period, with the territory extending west from the Humber and south into the region of eastern South Yorkshire, surviving as an independent territory until the early 7th century³⁷, before being annexed by the Northumbrians in 617AD. The region following this date is characterised by shifting controlling kingdoms with this part of South Yorkshire falling under the control of Northumbrians, Mercians and Britons.
- 8.2.282 Archaeological evidence of the immediate Post-Roman period, between the 5th and 7th century, for the region is scarce. The evidence that is recorded, suggests a lack of continuity with Roman settlement and field systems, with settlement sites guided by practicalities, in areas that lent themselves to settlement, rather than by continuation of tradition. Across the Magnesian Limestone ridge settlement

evidence for the period, where dating evidence is available, suggests that boundaries did not respect Late Iron Age and Romano British settlement and field systems.

- 8.2.283 The exceptions to this locally, are the continued use of the Romano-British settlement around Doncaster, and the fortification of the area as burh (a fortified settlement) in the 6th to 7th centuries.
- 8.2.284 Elements of continuation are limited to the wider region, with evidence from West Yorkshire suggesting Romano-British field systems and burial sites extended into the Early Medieval period. Roman roads also appear to have a continued use in the Early Medieval period, often used as parish boundaries. Around Bolton Upon Dearne, a Romano-British farmstead site, characteristic of those on the Magnesian Limestone ridge in South Yorkshire suggests continued occupation or reuse, with dating evidence between the 4th and early 7th centuries.
- 8.2.285 Early Medieval settlement: Within the region, much of the settlement evidence dates from the middle and late Saxon periods.
- 8.2.286 Burhs are a uniquely Anglo-Saxon site type, comprising a settlement fortified often by a 'burhdyke,' or bank and ditch, typically dating to the 9th century onwards. These defensive sites were initially established in Wessex and constructed further north as the influence and range of the Wessex Kings and administration expanded north between the reigns of Alfred in the late 9th century and Aethelstan in the early 10th. These sites, initially started as a defensive response to Norse Raids in Wessex and the southern Anglo Saxon kingdoms. However, given the number of competing factions and political powers in the Anglo-Saxon world it does not seem unrealistic to suggest that the construction of these defensive sites may be general response to regional threats rather than solely relating to Norse aggression. The South Yorkshire HER records a burgh at Doncaster, as detailed above. However, place name evidence, (Sprotbrough, Barnburgh, Worsbrough, Masbrough and Greasbrough) suggests there may have indicate a string of such forts along the Rivers Don and Dearne, and specially around Barnsley. Conisbrough may be one such site with Anglo-Saxon origins, with Early Medieval archaeology identified in the town. Many later Motte and Bailey castles were built on the site of Anglo-Saxon burghs and this may be the case at Mexborough. Several significant later castle sites in South Yorkshire (including Sheffield Castle, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Beighton, Bradfield, Hickleton, Kimberworth, Langthwaite, Skellow, Tickhill, Thorne, Cantley, and Hampole) may contain evidence of a Saxon burh.
- 8.2.287 Evidence for settlement at Doncaster before the 9th century is limited to the reuse of the Roman vicus described above and creation of a burh. Outside of Doncaster, there is evidence for a Saxon manorial estate at and around Conisbrough, with 6th century fish ponds (possible) recorded which may have supplied an early manorial estate. Laughton-en la Morthen was a local administrative centre and may have included Aston, Brampton and Dinnington. The settlement has evidence for high status Saxon occupation dating to the 9th century inclusive of a kiln and pottery. Similarities in pottery styles suggest links with developing towns at Torksey and Lincoln, This estate at Conisbrough was owned by the last Anglo Saxon king of England, Harold Godwinson, who briefly reigned between the death of Edward the Confessor in 1065AD and the Norman Invasion of 1066 AD.
- 8.2.288 The area around Hallamshire contains several settlements with Early Medieval foundations, inclusive of Bradfield, Ecclesall, Ecclesfield, Dore and Sheffield. This area was located on the border between Northumbria and Mercia and is locally

significant as the exact border location is known and defined by the River Sheaf and the Meersbrook on the south side of modern Sheffield.

- 8.2.289 The HER suggests several other probable Early Medieval settlements at; Old Ardsley, Silkstone, Brampton and Thornhill Hall, Wath upon Dearne.
- 8.2.290 Domesday records the largest settlements of the area as being Hexthorpe (Doncaster), Dadsley (Tickhill) Laughton en le Morthen, Conisbrough, Hallam (Sheffield), and Hooton Pagnell.
- 8.2.291 In relation to the Vikings, there is little evidence for widescale Vikings incursions throughout the region, despite the area falling within the sphere of the Danelaw from the second half of the 9th century. No locations in the region are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle relating to the 9th century Viking raids, and there is no record of Viking raids on the existing significant settlements. Place name evidence; Maltby, Denaby, Thorpe Hesley, Grimethorpe, Goldthorpe, Edenthorpe, Armthorpe, Osgathorpe, Jordanthorpe, Hakenthorpe, and Owlthorpe, does indicate Viking presence in the region. It is notable that place name evidence suggests that Viking populations are excluded from Anglo – Saxon burhs. Archaeological evidence that can be clearly linked to the Vikings is rare in the region, with a single burial the notable exception, with the inhumation of a woman at Adwick-le-Street.
- 8.2.292 In relation to earthworks dating to this period, archaeological evidence would suggest that Roman ridge earthwork, may date to this period. The earthwork runs for some 27km between Wincobank and Mexbrough between 500m and 1 mile north-west of the River Don, and survives as a bank and ditch. Other, smaller, more secure earthworks are recorded at Wentworth, with an earthwork which the parish boundary respects, Bar Dyke in Bradfield, and Dunsville near Thorne.
- 8.2.293 Archaeological evidence for Early Medieval settlement is hampered by the period being largely aceramic prior to the mid to late 9th century. A limited number of sites have produced pottery dating from the 9th to 11th centuries, with pottery types reflective of types associated with Torksey and Lincolnshire. These sites include; Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Sprotborough Gardens, Station Road, Arksey, Church Street, Bawtry, Doncaster and Conisbrough Castle
- 8.2.294 Ecclesiastical Sites: There are two recorded monastic centres in the region. The first being at Ecclesfield in Sheffield, and the second being located around Edlington Wood, where a range of Early Medieval metalwork has been interpreted as evidence for the industrial centre of a monastic site potentially linked to the manorial estate at Conisborough detailed above.
- 8.2.295 Evidence for Early Medieval churches comes from the remains of church fabric and architectural elements in later buildings³⁸. Anglo Saxon churches in the region, going from north to south include those at Laughton en le Morthen, Consibrough, Bolton on Dearne, Penistone, Brodsworth, Hooton Pagnell and Burghwallis. Norman churches with Saxon fabric or sculpture include buildings at Todwick, Throapham, Sheffield, Rotherham, Maltby, Thrybergh, Bradfield, Ecclesfield, Rawmarsh, Consibrough, Mexborough, Wath on Dearne, High Melton, Sprotbrough, High Melton, Finningley, Penistone, Darfield, Bolton on Dearne, Barnburgh, Marr, Kirk Sandall, Cawthorne, High Hoyland, Skelbrooke, Owston and Campsall.
- 8.2.296 The HER records nine cross shafts for South Yorkshire, although none of these are located at sites with purported Early Medieval churches, but are associated with likely sites of Early Medieval settlement.

8.2.297 The evidence for cemetery sites in the region is poor, with the chief evidence derived from excavations at Adwick-le-Street where 37 burials dating to the 7th and 8th centuries were recovered. Of note, the Viking burial described above was in close proximity but separate from this group. The cemetery was located on a slope overlooking the Old Ea Beck, a very small tributary of the River Don, and the morphology of the cemetery, with burials interred in a linear row, suggestive of the dead being placed against some form of physical or cultural boundary. Less well dated and smaller burial sites are located at; Tickhill, Dinnington, Braithwell, Conisbrough Church, Mexborough, Doncaster and Thorne.

Late Medieval period (1066AD – 1540)

8.2.298 The final decades of the Anglo-Saxon period saw the erosion of links to the Scandinavian world, following the death of Cnut 1035 AD and the establishment of greater links to the Frankish world following the anointing of Edward The Confessor. Edward's mother had been Emma of Normandy, wife of the Anglo-Saxon Aing Aethelred the Unready, who had been deposed by Cnut. Following Cnut's seizure of the crown Edward had been sent to Normandy by his mother for safe keeping, before she herself went on to marry Cnut and have children with the Danish King. Marriage ties through Emma had previously linked the English and Frankish worlds, but Frankish culture was firmly embedded into the Saxon world with Edward coming to the throne and bringing with him Norman and Frankish nobles and advisors.

8.2.299 Familial links with the Dukes of Normandy, and purported oaths of succession, gave William 'the Bastard' (subsequently to be renamed William the Conqueror) a claim to the English throne following the death of Edward in 1065AD. Supported by the Pope, William led a Norman invasion of England and rapidly defeated the Anglos Saxons, briefly led by Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo Saxon king of England. Following the invasion of 1066AD and defeat of Harold Godwinson's army, William began a rapid and far-reaching programme of societal, cultural and religious reordering of England and sections of Wales. England ceased to be an independent nation and was now lands owned by the Normans, to be exploited for its wealth and resources. Within a few decades of his victory, the Anglo-Saxon nobility had been replaced by Norman Barons, many of whom owned lands on both sides of the channel. The long-established Anglo-Saxon hierarchy of a King, his Ealdermen and Reeves in the shires as well as its Thegns and Churls was swept away. In parallel land ownership rights were changed from an Anglo-Saxon system within which an individual's right to land ownership were fundamental, to one of Feudalism where an individual's right to own land was lost and replaced with the obligation to work land gifted to them through the King and Barons, in return to protection and military service. The well-established and efficient Anglos Saxon administrative system, refined over years to tax the country through the Danegeld, was now co-opted by the new Norman rulers to produce Domesday and assess the wealth of England.

8.2.300 The arrival of a new Norman ruling class heralded changes to the church and religious ordering of England. England had under the Saxons, been largely independent of Rome. The rule of the Normans brought the Christianity in England firmly into the fold of Rome and encouraged the arrival of a host of new religious orders and the founding of new monasteries with continental influences. The Normans also fundamentally changed the relationship between Church and State, which during the Anglo-Saxon period had been heavily intertwined, with the Anglos Saxon monarchy appointing Bishops and churchmen. Under the Normans, the church was increasingly independent with the Pope and church men

appointing its own people to positions of authority. Large pre-conquest churches were replaced by parish churches, each one connected to its own parish, and an increase in the establishment of churches and monastic societies occurred. This was partly from new Norman lords inviting new monastic orders over from the continent to establish themselves in England.

- 8.2.301 Records from the Domesday Book show a number of villages and towns owned by abbeys, bishops and archbishops after the Conquest. The Bishop Odo of Bayeux for example, comes fourth in the Book of Domesday for people owning the most land. The Archbishop of York is eighth. These new orders gained popularity and peaked between the 12th century to the 14th century. By the 13th century, urban friaries were being established in towns to help the poor and emerging merchant classes. Two were established in Doncaster; the Greyfriars (Franciscans) and the White Friars (Carmelites) but these were dissolved during the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536 AD. Further key religious sites pertaining of the Late Medieval period include Roche Abbey, in Maltby; St Mary Magdalene, in Doncaster; Beachief Abbey, in Sheffield; and Monk Bretton Priory, in Barnsley. The dominance of the Papal Church is unchallenged until the Reformation of the 16th century.
- 8.2.302 William and his immediate successors, William Rufus and Henry I, continued the exploitation of England as part of cross channel Norman Kingdom. This state of affairs continued into the 13th centuries and the Plantagenet dynasty (1145 – 1485 AD), with the Angevin Kings of Anjou not treating England as the primary interest and home until the loss of their continental lands by King John (ruling between 1199 and 1216 AD).
- 8.2.303 Motte and bailey castles are a notable example of early Norman monument building, and comprised a wooden or stone keep located on a raised piece of ground (the motte), and surrounded by a walled courtyard (the bailey) which was in turn surrounded by a protective ditch and palisade. They were built at strategic locations like river crossings, roads and key settlements. These were built as medieval fortifications, and used for defensive purposes, as well as administrative centres. There are thirteen motte and bailey castles recorded within the South Yorkshire HER, evidence of which can be found in Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Mexborough, Skellow, and Kimberworth. Conisbrough, Tickhill and Sheffield also all originated as moat and bailey castles and developed into important administrative centres. Whilst the majority of other mote and bailey castles fell out of use during the 13th century, these three continued to be used and developed into stone castles during the 12th century.
- 8.2.304 In relation to Conisbrough, settlement dates to the Anglo-Saxon period. In 1086 AD Domesday recorded that the estate included 28 townships, stretching east to the Lincolnshire border and south to Harthill, and so covering most of the south-east corner of the West Riding. Before the Norman Conquest the estates were in the hands of King Harold. After the Norman Conquest, the honour of Conisbrough was given to William de Warenne, who took his name from his ancestral estates in the valley of the Varenne in Normandy, south of Dieppe. The main Warenne estates were centred on Conisbrough in Yorkshire, Castle Acre in Norfolk and Lewes in Sussex, the family's principal English seat. The motte was replaced with a stone keep on the second half of the 12th century. The castle and estate fell out of the hands of the Warene family in the 14th century when the 8th Earl died and the Warennes' lands reverted the Crown and were settled by Edward III on his fourth son, Edmund Langley (AD1341–1402), later Duke of York, who had been the 8th Earl of Warenne's godson. The castle seems to have been abandoned some time in the late 15th century.

- 8.2.305 New manorial estates were established as well as new monuments and administrative centres. These estates were lent out to William I's supporters, taking on titles and ownership of large tracts of land within South Yorkshire. These nobles include; Count Robert of Mortain, William de Warenne and Roger of Bully. Manorial estates, consisted of a manor house and associated estate land. The land within the estate was worked on by the lower classes of serfs, peasants, and free labourers. The estates included core elements to keep them self-sufficient. These would have included fishponds, orchards, dovecotes, mills, gardens, malting houses, barns, kilns, yards, breweries and stock houses. They usually also included the aforementioned moated sites. Wealthier individuals and families may also have created formally bounded landscapes, like deer parks, used for hunting. The Manor of Conisbrough is one such example of this within South Yorkshire
- 8.2.306 Other monument building included moated sites, of which 6,000 are known in England. The peak of the construction of these sites occurred between 1250 AD – 1350, and comprised wide ditches, sometimes partially filled with water, which enclosed one or more islands on dry ground, on which a religious or domestic building would sit. These were not defensive, but rather served as aristocratic, or 'seigneurial' residences, with the moat acting as a status symbol. Examples of these within South Yorkshire can be found in Whiston, Todwick, Braithwell and Slade Hooton.
- 8.2.307 Rural settlement: The majority of settlements are believed to have been established in the Early Medieval period, with a continuance of occupation into the Norman period. The etymology of place names recorded in the Domesday Book have allowed academics to research place name origins, and in doing so determine the originating date of some villages. Settlement during this time was largely concentrated in nucleated settlements of villages or towns, the economy of which was supported by agricultural work. However, there was some scattered pattern of settlement in more remote and upland areas. The success of agricultural work resulted in a growth of these settlements, with some turning into towns and centres of trade during the 12th – 13th century, with key industries being leatherworking, potting and cloth. The largest settlements at the time of the Domesday Book are recorded as being Doncaster, Tickhill, Laughton en le Morthen, Conisbrough, Sheffield and Hooton Pagnell, with the two most important towns in South Yorkshire believed to be Doncaster and Tickhill. By the late 13th and early 14th century, however, town growth had peaked, and the aforementioned key industries had relocated back to the countryside. The majority of the population remained in rural villages, and were served by the large regional administrative centres and towns. The population saw a decrease throughout the country in the mid-14th century as a result of the Black Death, which is believed to have killed between a third to a half of the population at the time. This resulted in a decrease in both the rural villages and towns, as well as a decrease in labourers, and further contributed to the Peasants Revolt of 1381 AD. This decrease in population and the size of towns and villages continued to occur into the early 16th century.
- 8.2.308 Agricultural practices from this period were also affected by the Norman Conquest. The enclosed ditched field systems of the Roman and Saxon period were abandoned, and instead replaced with ridge and furrow practices, and open irregular field systems. As more land became available after the mid-14th century Black Death and Peasants Revolt, larger farm estates became the norm. Sheep farming became a more populous activity and was seen as a more reliable source of income.

- 8.2.309 Deserted Medieval Villages and Shrunken Medieval Villages are also present within the region, the majority of which are located to the north of the River Don, and are located on or close to the magnesian limestone. There are a total of 43 sites within the South Yorkshire region, three of which have been excavated and investigated further. It is believed these sites were mostly abandoned or shrunk after the peak of the 13th century. The cause of the abandonment and shrinkage is not yet fully established, but the Black Death most likely was a contributing factor.
- 8.2.310 Industry: Industrial sites include stone, coal and iron extraction and have been mostly uncovered connected to a manorial or monastic holding. Limestone was one material present within the region which was coveted and was used for prestigious buildings within South Yorkshire and beyond. Documentary sources have recorded a number of stone quarries to the north of Doncaster, one of which was located in Marr. Records suggest that limestone from this quarry was used in buildings further afield than South Yorkshire, and included Westminster Hall, and King's College chapel. Millstone quarries have also been discovered on Burbage Moors, on the western boundary of South Yorkshire.
- 8.2.311 Iron and coal were also being extracted from the region during the medieval period, and is believed to have been widespread due to the geological formation of the coal measures of the region. Records are sparse, but exist, and suggest the industry as operating throughout the 13th century to the 15th century. The extraction method was most likely done via bell pits, with potential extraction sites including Cortworth, Masbrough, Silkstone, Nether Haugh, Sheffield Park, Rotherham, Grenoside and Greasborough. Evidence for lead smelting is also present within the region, with the earliest site dating to the 13th century. Three lead smelting sites are recorded within the HER; Howden Clough; Abbeydale; and Ughill.
- 8.2.312 Work undertaken by Conisbrough Archaeology and Research Group at Firsby Hall Farm, immediately south of W1, south of a brook and connected to a likely Medieval road, has identified a regionally important pottery production site. Site investigation work around the farm and adjoining fields have identified large quantities of 12th to 14th century pottery and kiln lining. Test pits have failed to locate the position of the kilns but deep spreads of kiln material east of the farm suggest the kilns must have been close to the present farm. The spread of pottery sherds into adjoining fields is extensive and extends into the W1.

W1

- 8.2.313 There are eight Medieval assets recorded within the Site of W1. The Deer Park (02958/01) associated with Conisbrough Castle and the wider estate is located within the centre of W1. The boundaries of the Medieval Deer Park are not well understood, with Post-Medieval field boundary changes removing any above ground evidence of its former curtilage. Excavations by Wessex Archaeology to the south of Conisbrough, close to Sheffield Road, identified a section of the Deer Parks outer ditch, which was of considerable width and depth. This ditch aligns with an earthwork labelled as the 'Park Balk' before joining onto 'Park Lane'. The ongoing route of the ditch is uncertain. Also uncertain is the defining characteristic of the Deer Park perimeter, with a lack of clarity around the presence of a wooded curtilage or the use of fencing.
- 8.2.314 The standing remains of what could have potentially been a hunting lodge (HM1) are present just outside land parcel 162. These remains are present on a later tithe map and are labelled as 'Conisbrough Lodge' further enforcing its connection

to the Deer Park and Conisbrough castle. The same tithe maps show a 'Parks Farm' (HM11), located 1km north-east from Conisbrough, just outside the Site. Boundary features of the deer park including a double ditch (05606) have been identified just outside the Site, located 187m north of the Site. Two further NMP assets show medieval ridge and furrow located within land parcels 32 (1435956) and 35 (1437757).

- 8.2.315 Three assets associated with Medieval pottery production are recorded within land parcel 31 (00459/01; 02571/01) and parcel 33 (02069/01). These assets represent large pottery waste dumps. Pottery scatters are also recorded further north, within land parcel 162 (02071/01). This material is related to the Firsby Pottery production site described above. A potential Medieval road (04364/01) is also present passing through parcel 31, leading to Conisbrough; its route follows the modern boundary between Doncaster and Rotherham.
- 8.2.316 Results from the geophysical survey have failed to identify the boundary ditch of the Medieval Deer Park. All land parcels do contain evidence of former field boundaries, and trends associated with agricultural working of the land. These anomalies are likely to relate to both Medieval and Post-Medieval agriculture.
- 8.2.317 Further Medieval assets are recorded within 1km of W1. More evidence for the pottery kiln production site is recorded, with two more pottery waste sites located near Firsby Farm. The first of these is located 28m south of land parcel 31 (04470/01), and another located c. 79m, south of land parcel 33 (04581/01). Two more are recorded within the same area, located c.16m south-west (04580/01) and c.23m east of parcel 33 (02070/01). A Medieval beacon, located at Clifton (00199/01), c. 389m north-west of land parcel 36. This beacon is believed to have been part of Conisbrough Parks estate as well, however it would have been used for signalling and defensive purposes.
- 8.2.318 Nearby rural settlement from the period is located at Hooton Roberts, under the ownership of the Roger of Bully in 1086 AD, but later under the control of the Hooton Family. Their manor house (02146/01) was located c. 900m north-west of W1. Around Hooton Roberts a bank (1435947) and terraced ground (1435839), is located to the south-west of the village and c. 385m north-west of land parcel 30. Lynchets (1435838) are also present to the north-east of the village, c. 692m north-east from parcel 30. The settlements of Clifton and Ravenfield are in close proximity to W1.
- 8.2.319 Evidence of the agricultural activity is recorded through earthworks at the north-east end of the village of Clifton, inclusive of ridge and furrows (1437754), and lynchets (1437732), c. 571m north-east of land parcel 35. Further lynchets (1437709) are also present within the fields to the west of the village of Clifton, c. 102m east of land parcel 36. Two further areas of ridge and furrow are present to the south-west of Whitestone 1; one is halfway between the villages of Hooton Roberts and Ravenfield (1435958), located c. 689 from land parcel 31, and the other on the outskirts of the village of Ravenfield (1433144), c.458m south-west of land parcel 162.
- 8.2.320 In relation to religious life, the 12th century Church of St John the Baptist is located c. 985m north-west of land parcel 34, in the village of Hooton Roberts.
- 8.2.321 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Medieval assets within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow. The former boundary ditch of the Medieval Deer Park may also survive. In relation to

industry, surface pottery scatters associated with the Firsby Pottery production site will be present within adjoining fields north of Firsby Hall Farm.

W2

- 8.2.322 There are six Medieval assets recorded within the Site of W2. W2 is located within a Medieval agricultural landscape and ridge and furrow is evident within the Site (1438221, 1438224, 1438229, 1438239, 1438243) distributed fairly evenly within W2. The word “*morthen*” is of Scandinavian origin meaning a moorland district with a common assembly, giving a clue to the Early Medieval landscape and political structures in the area. Deer parks were present within the area during the medieval period, with land parcel 111 recorded as once having been part of Aston deer park (05811).
- 8.2.323 Provisional results from the geophysical survey contain evidence of former field boundaries, and trends associated with agricultural working of the land. These anomalies are likely to relate to both Medieval and Post-Medieval agriculture.
- 8.2.324 Additional Medieval assets are recorded within 1km of W2. Assets associated with manorial estates are recorded through a fishpond (00284/01), a late medieval hall house (01164/01), the site of the medieval grange of Roche (02150/01), and three moated sites (00197/01 SM1012201; SM1012202). Todwick Manor and Moat (SM1012202) consists of an island measuring 100m on three sides and 50m along the north side surrounded by a moat. The moat widens on the northeast corner where it is thought to have contained a fishpond. A medieval manorial complex sat on the island before it was overlain with a post-medieval house. Blue Man’s Bower (SM1012201) has similar characteristics, with a smaller island measuring c. 12m x 15m, with a 5m wide moat. The features that form SM1012202 and SM1012201 were symbols of power and authority of the noble elite that would have resided within the manorial complex, as would any of the above stated manorial features. The manor house of Whiston (LB 1286401) and its associated barn (LB1132687) is also present within the 1km Study Area.
- 8.2.325 An early medieval moot (03742/01), is also located within the 1km Study Area, c. 59m north of parcel 89. This is believed to be where the district assembly of Morthen, one of the three ridings of Yorkshire, was held. The word “*morthen*” is of Scandinavian origin meaning a moorland district with a common assembly, giving a clue to the Early Medieval landscape and political structures in the area.
- 8.2.326 Evidence of the agricultural economy is recorded through barns (01420/01, 01577/01, 01421/01) and farmhouses (01572/01, 01583/01). As well as buildings, physical remnants of arable production are visible in the Study Area, inclusive of an agricultural area (04191/01), a gully (05716), ridge and furrow (05626, 1438226, 04543/01, 03888/01, 00088/02), lynchet (1438175), and two earthen banks (1438184, 1433058). Further, the remains of a twelfth century mere fishery (02978/01) have been identified, perhaps established to supplement the fasting day diets of the surrounding population.
- 8.2.327 Other medieval features include the remains of a wayside cross (LB1314649), the site of a medieval chapel (04678), a slabbed trackway (01578/01), the remains of Haworth Hall (03963/01) and six timber framed buildings (01495/01, LB1132691, LB1132688, 01575/01, 01595/01, 01514/01). A quarry (1438258) has been identified through aerial imagery.
- 8.2.328 In relation to religious life, there are four listed Medieval churches located within the Study Area, inclusive of the churches of St Helen (LB1132728) in Treeton; St

James (LB1192792) in South Anston; St Mary Magdalene (LB 1192880) in Whiston; and St Peter and Paul (LB1151903) in Todwick.

- 8.2.329 Findspots consist of a medieval key (04441/01), a coin and cannon ball find (03247/01), a fourteenth century silver coin (04489/01), an anglo-saxon coin hoard (00190/01), five pottery finds (00285/01, 01122/01, 05659, 01121/01, 05624,), a fifteenth century buckle (00482/01), and a thirteenth century long cross penny (00484/01). Lime kilns (05454) have also been discovered within the 1km Study Area, near Bramley.
- 8.2.330 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Medieval assets within W2. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow. Surface finds may also be recovered, with coins and personal ornaments, as well as utilitarian agricultural and domestic equipment likely to be present.

W3

- 8.2.331 A single Medieval asset is located within the Site of W3, comprising a water powered corn mill called 'Hard Mill' (05842) (HAS11). The corn mill was in the north-eastern section of land parcel 177.
- 8.2.332 Provisional results from the geophysical survey contain evidence of former field boundaries, and trends associated with agricultural working of the land. These anomalies are likely to relate to both Medieval and Post-Medieval agriculture.
- 8.2.333 Further assets are recorded within 1km of W3. By the 11th century, the landscape was populated with established settlements, the closest of which to W3 were Barlborough, Clowne, Killamarsh, Wales and Harthill.
- 8.2.334 Barlborough's manorial history is a complex one, with the underlordship being split between Matthew de Hathersage, who held the manor of Hathersage, and Adam de Cridling, who held the manor of Barlborough in 1244. By the 13th century, Barlborough had an established Deer Park (MDR14233), (located c. 360m from the Proposed Development) which was originally named 'Adam's Chamber', after Adam de Gridling of Whitwell, who held the Manor of Barlborough. By the end of the Medieval period, Crindling's share of the manor had been sold to the Constable family. Longford Deer Park (MDR14234), located c.369m south-west from parcel 191, was named after Nicholas Longford, who held the manor of Hathersage after the de Hathersage family.
- 8.2.335 Harthill was an established settlement by the Late Medieval period; with the domesday book recording its manor being held by William of Warenne, with the estate listed as holding 11 villagers and 13 freemen. A 10th century brooch (04484/01) was found within the village's western fields, located c. 258m south of land parcel 173, indicating the areas establishment as a settlement and thoroughfare. By the 13th century, a church had been established within the village and comprised the Church of All Hallows (LB 1132709), along with a tithe barn (00763/02), and a rectory, which is rebuilt in the later post-medieval period (LB1132669), located c. 457m south-east of land parcel 177.
- 8.2.336 Two medieval buildings have survived within the village of Harthill. These are 70 Union Street (02128/01), a timber framed cottage with later alterations located c. 611m south-east from parcel 177, and 1 Chapel Yard, (02205/01) located c 427m south-east from parcel 177. 6 Union Street (05963), c. 225m south of parcel 177 is another building present within the village with evidence of medieval origins but has been largely altered since. All three of these buildings are located on the west

side of the main road of Union Street. Further evidence of Medieval activity occurring within the village includes pottery sherds (06043), found c. 425m south-east of land parcel 177, dating from the 14th century through to the Early Post-Medieval period, and Medieval currency, consisting of a French jetton Dauphine (03245/01), found c. 489m south-east of land parcel 177. Evidence for agricultural activity within the village is sparse, but a Late Medieval farmhouse (LB1132671) is recorded to the west of Harthill, c. 216m north-west of land parcel 195.

- 8.2.337 Domesday records the manor of Wales as being held by Count Robert of Mortain and Roger the Bully, and is listed as holding 83 villagers, 23 freemen, 23 smallholders and 2 men at arms. By the 12th century, a church had been established, the Church of St John the Baptist (LB1286360), still present within the village and located c. 717m north of land parcel 167. A chantry chapel (00268/01) has also been recorded within the area, located 1.9m north-east of the Church of St John the Baptist (LB1286360) and c. 658m north of land parcel 177. This chapel was founded for religious education during the reign of Edward III, but was destroyed in 1538 AD. Assets associated with the Medieval village of Wales include a medieval boundary ditch (05882) located c. 902m north of land parcel 167, within Old Coach Road, which most likely marked the edge of the medieval village.
- 8.2.338 The remains of two Medieval buildings; a barn (01496/01) and a timber frame building (01502/01), whose use has not yet been identified. Further settlement features found in the area include evidence of house platforms, ridge and furrow, ditches and a field system (03715/01). These three assets are all located between c. 740 – 760m north of land parcel 167.
- 8.2.339 Slightly to the north of these features, and c. 790m north of land parcel 167, evidence of early industrial activity in the form of a potential bloomery site has been uncovered, indicated by large amounts of slag within a ditch, pottery fragments and coal (04210/01).
- 8.2.340 In relation to religious life, the Church of St Giles (LB1057656), located 950m to the north-west of land parcel 188, was established in Killamarsh, a village whose manor was under the control of Hascoit Musard in the 11th century. By the 12th century, the Church of St Giles had been established. The remains of a standing cross (LB1109641) in its churchyard have survived to the present day.
- 8.2.341 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Medieval assets within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow. Surface finds may also be recovered, with coins and personal ornaments, as well as utilitarian agricultural and domestic equipment likely to be present.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.342 Two Medieval assets are recorded within the Cable Corridors; ridge and furrow (00088/02) within CRB, and an early medieval northern assembly meeting point (03742/01) in CRF.
- 8.2.343 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional unknown assets from this period within all Cable Corridors, with the exception of CRB, where a high potential is predicted. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural remains and industry. Surface finds of metal buckles and brooches from clothing, coins, utilitarian tools and pottery are also possible.

The Medieval Research programme

8.2.344 The SYRF has identified a series of opportunities for research in areas for which there is a gap in data and understanding. In relation to the Proposed Development, the following research areas may be added to through archaeological investigation undertaken to support the ES:

- Gaining a clearer understanding of the Medieval countryside, its settlements, people and economy;
- Exploring the geographic distribution of manor sites and the supporting low status settlements and field systems;
- Exploring the relationship between high status manors and the wider population; and
- Exploring the role of industry outside of settlement or elite sites;

8.2.345 The Proposed Development also has the potential to answer specific local research questions pertaining to the Firsby Medieval Pottery Works and the Deer Park associated with Conisbrough Castle.

- What is the spatial distribution of pottery waste surrounding the suspected location of the kilns?
- Can the kilns of the pottery site be located?
- Can the extents and location of the Deer Park at Conisbrough be identified?

Post Medieval (1540AD – 1900AD)

8.2.346 A regional summary of the Post Medieval period is presented in the SYRF and summarised below, along with other secondary sources.

8.2.347 The Post Medieval period in England begins with the Dissolution of the Monasteries, triggered by Henry VIII's decision to split from the Catholic Church. This split caused changes within land ownership, religious practices and social order, the impacts of which were felt across the whole country. The previous feudalistic social system was replaced by a more complex, class-based system and the new technological advances replaced agricultural work with more complex industrial work as the main source of income for the majority of the population.

8.2.348 Following Henry VIII's split from the Catholic Church, many monasteries and priories were disbanded, their buildings destroyed, and their occupants evicted to uncertain futures. The remains of these abbeys and priories and their assets were seized by the Crown, with some being redistributed among Henry VII's supporters and others being sold to the nobility and gentry. Many of these buildings were left in ruin. The remains of some of these abbeys and priories have survived in South Yorkshire through to the present day; these include Roche Abbey, Beauchief Abbey and Monk Bretton. In place of the Catholic Church, the Church of England, led by Henry VIII as its head, became the official state religion of England. Due to this, parish churches were changed to practice Protestantism, with changes to both material and spiritual practice occurring. These changes included the removal of screens inside the Church, communion tables replaced with alters, longer Sunday services and English prayer books, instead of Latin. Other denominations also arose out of this split, with the biggest groups being the Quakers and Puritans during this time. The impacts of this religious change in the

country would continue to impact the population, as subsequent monarchies also influenced religious practices and customs during their reign.

- 8.2.349 Open field systems continued to be used within the agricultural fields of the countryside, a system which had survived from the medieval period. However, between the 16th to late seventeenth century, evidence for piecemeal enclosure emerges. Research within the region, specifically the Dearne Valley, revealed differences between the common fields in upstream settlements and those in downstream settlements. Out of 14 settlements, five had no evidence for common field being used later than 700, whereas Mexborough still had over 70% of its area as common field at the time. Settlements above Brampton were also found to have smaller common field areas, whereas settlements below Brampton had larger areas of common land and remained in common use longer than those above Brampton.
- 8.2.350 These differences are believed to have resulted from lands suitability for arable agriculture, impacted by the topography. Further landscape change came in the 18th century by the passing of the Enclosure Acts into law; unlike previous enclosure, these acts formalised enclosure and involved large-scale and legally sanctioned land distribution. Parliamentary enclosure was also a large-scale, rapid one-time change, whereas in some cases, piecemeal enclosure may have been a drawn-out process. Agricultural improvements in drainage and farming practice increased land yields during this period.
- 8.2.351 Before the 17th century, the dominant industry in the region was agricultural; however, other industries, like ironstone extraction and coal were emerging. South Yorkshire had large outcrops of ironstone in areas like Barnsley and Barnsley. Mining saw a rapid expansion during the first half of the 17th century. The relationship between ironstone workings and coal mining has been established, with most mines never being more than two miles away from a furnace. The success of iron stone extraction led to local industries being established, like nail making in Sheffield, and wire drawing in Barnsley by the early 18th century. These industries were seasonal, undertaken alongside agricultural work within the countryside. Nail making was a particularly important industry in Ecclesfield and Greenside and remained so into the 19th century. Most of these nails were most likely made in small workshops connected to domestic properties, along with the wire making. However, whilst the nail industry survived into the 19th century, the wire drawing industry had declined by the end of the 18th century.
- 8.2.352 Before the 19th century, these industries were supported by a network of carrier routes linking Sheffield to rural towns. The most important trade routes at this time were the roads and networks connecting towns and villages to a port at Bawtry, with inland navigation being the main route of transporting goods. By the early 19th century, this transport route was disrupted with the introduction of the canals into the region. In 1802 AD, the Stainforth and Keadby Canal was constructed, and connected to the River Don Navigation. In 1819 AD, this route was expended by the construction of the Sheffield and Tinsley Canal by the Cutlers Company, which connected the route into the centre of Sheffield. This canal route enabled a more efficient way of transporting goods. Further expansion then occurred in 1840 AD when the Dearne and Dove Canal near Barnsley was bought by the Don Navigation and became a part of the route.
- 8.2.353 By 1838 AD, the canal companies were facing competition from railways. The Sheffield and Rotherham Railway was the first rail line to open in South Yorkshire, and connected collieries at Greensborough to Sheffield. By 1840 AD, another railway line had been built, the North Midland Railway, and connected Derby to

Leeds via Rotherham. Other railways followed and included; The Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester railway, opened in 1845 AD; and the Great Northern Railway opened in 1849 AD. The combination of both canal and railway connectivity to the region contributed to the regions rapid growth in both industry and population as it entered the industrial revolution. Faster and efficient transporting of goods and fuel from the countryside led to quicker production, leading to quicker and larger scale mass production of materials; this led to cheaper goods. Larger scale mass production meant more labour needed to work new machines, thus contributing a larger migration of people from the countryside into bigger towns and cities for work.

- 8.2.354 New techniques further strengthened the areas reputation for metal work; the crucible model for making steel was invented in 1740 AD by a South Yorkshireman of the name Benjamin Huntsman. This technique was a key development in the production of steel and led to the area becoming renowned for being a steel production centre. By 1820 AD, large scale steel works were being built near the canal, and the invention and use of the Bessemer Converter in 1845 AD by steel companies in the region solidified the areas position within the world economy.
- 8.2.355 The transfer of monastic lands from ecclesiastical powers to nobility led to sweeping changes within the landscape of the region, as well as the wider country. As well as agricultural changes for the lower classes, the upper classes also impacted the landscape of England during the post-medieval period. Industrialisation led to an increase in wealth and available building materials for the upper classes, who started to build and expand large houses within rural landscapes. Some of these houses were either replacements of medieval manors and stately homes, whilst some were new. By the 18th century, large gardens were an intrinsic part of these homes, and usually incorporated 'landscape gardens' or 'pleasure gardens'. These 'gardens' were usually the surrounding rural countryside, which had been altered to emphasise the owners house, and their lands. These alterations involved cutting down and adding vegetation, redirecting watercourses, and removing and adding ponds. Wentworth House is one such house which underwent 'landscape design' and changed its surrounding rural countryside to look more pleasing to those viewing it from the house. These changes included re-shaping the 'lumpy' ground into 'smooth swells' and the addition of extra trees. The use of land in this way was also a clear indicator of status – those with land were most likely to hail from families with older noble lineage, than the emerging middle class and gentry who had were from 'newer' money and thus another way to differentiate the upper classes from the gentry and middle classes.
- 8.2.356 Deer parks were also impacted by this change of use in landscape; some deer parks remained, but their use as hunting grounds changed to fit in with the newly formed landscape gardens, whilst others were enclosed, split and used for agricultural work which was more profitable to the landowner. Deer Parks in South Yorkshire included Barlborough, Longford and Sheffield Park. Documentary evidence shows that Sheffield Park was still used as a deer park in 1637 AD, with 1000 deer living within it, yet agriculture work and enclosure had already encroached upon it as 971 out of 2,462 acres had been let to tenants. It was during this period that the Deer Park associated with the Conisbrough Estate, within W1 was split and adapted to agriculture.
- 8.2.357 By the early 1900s the region of South Yorkshire had undergone a rapid transformation; its economy moved from majority agricultural, to one fuelled by large scale production and industry. New transport connections allowed for large

migrations from the country to the towns and cities, further fuelling the rapid industrial expansion. The class system of the 16th century became even more complex with the rise of the gentry and middle class, a class who had made their wealth through the new industrial developments.

W1

8.2.358 There are 16 assets dated to the Post-Medieval period within W1, relating to industrial and agricultural exploitation of the land. Agricultural work continued across W1. Tithe mapping from the 1840s and Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from the 1850s details an agricultural landscape, with scattered farmsteads and villages.

8.2.359 Some fields appear to have been used for early engineering works, with old ventilation and access shafts present within land parcels 33 (04368/01) and 35 (HM9). These were part of a tunnel used for supplying water for the Thrybergh Reservoir, located 158m west of land parcel 162. These shafts and tunnel were put in up to a depth of 70 feet and were built between 1872 AD – 1880 by the Doncaster Corporation (Plate 5).



Plate 5. Airshafts Depicted on the 1901 OS Map³⁹

8.2.360 Later maps show two other shafts, labelled as 'Old Shafts' in land parcels 35 (HM8) and 162 (HM10), along with six other shafts labelled as 'air shafts' (HM2 – HM7) present in land parcels 34 and 162. Other industrial activity within the Site includes a brickyard (04367/01, Plate 6), located within land parcel 162, and extractive pits (03362/03), located within land parcel 35. The tithe map of 1848 AD shows that part of land parcel 162 was labelled 'Coal Pit Close', which could indicate mining activity within W1.



Plate 5. Comparison of Brick Field Across 1848 Tithe Map, 1850 OS Map and 1901 OS Map⁴⁰

- 8.2.361 Provisional results from the geophysical survey contain evidence of former field boundaries, and trends associated with agricultural working of the land. These anomalies are likely to relate to both Medieval and Post-Medieval agriculture.
- 8.2.362 Further Post-Medieval assets are located within 1km of W1. In relation to industry, Bell pits (04795) are present c. 151m to the north of land parcel 35. A ruddle mine (03957/01) is also present, near Braithwell and Micklebring and located c. 889m south-east from land parcel 162. During this period, Micklebring was the centre of the ruddle industry in the region, due to it being the only place in north-east England with deposits of rudole (a red ochre). The industry attracted Irish migrants, who were employed in the industry.
- 8.2.363 Cottages for these labourers were built nearby the mines, with one example being located within the same field as the mine itself (03957/02), and located c. 818m south-east of land parcel 162. A water powered mill (6011) is also recorded within the Study Area, located near Conisbrough, c. 816m north-east of parcel 35; built in the later 18th century, the mill was a part of a factory, which was later converted to a brewery. An industrial period dam (02786/01) is also present, c. 2m west from parcel 31, which has survived through to the present day as an earthbank located an angle at the current stream bed. Agricultural activity is recorded with the nearby farmstead of Firsby Hall Farm (04369/01) an example of a post-medieval farmstead, retaining standing buildings and structures, two of which are Grade II listed; a barn (LB1192930) and the garden walls (LB1151535). This farmstead is located c. 120m south of land parcel 33.
- 8.2.364 Post-medieval assets are located around the village of Ravenfield, including the Church of St James (LB1151867), built to replace a previous medieval chapel within Ravenfield. Ravenfield Lane, on which the farmstead and manorial estate was located, is believed to be a medieval road, which linked the area to the wider countryside.
- 8.2.365 Historic mapping shows the development of manorial settlements into the 19th century. At Hooton Roberts First Edition OS maps show the village had grown from three households since its record in the Domesday book to a substantial village with a school and a church, which is now known as the Church of St John (LB1286668). A Manor House is also labelled on the map (LB1132816), along with a rectory (LB1314592), both of which have survived to the present day. Whilst not labelled, the associate coach house to the Manor is also depicted on early OS maps. The continued importance of agriculture to the village is also demonstrated in this mapping, which depicts farmland surrounding the village. The late 1800's Tithe map also shows a small collection of buildings labelled as

'Homestead buildings', recorded as being c. 25m outside the site boundary near parcel 34 (HM13).

- 8.2.366 This pattern repeats itself again within Micklebring and Clifton. First Edition OS maps of Micklebring depict a small village with farm buildings, and Manor House (LB1151523) surrounded by ridge and furrow (1432940; 1432942; 1432943) to the north, south and west of the village and immediately south of land parcel 162. At Clifton a Manor House is depicted, surrounded by agricultural fields. However, the only surviving building of this manor is a brick dovecote (03582/01), located 610m north-east of land parcel 36.
- 8.2.367 Evidence of ridge and furrow (1437759) is recorded c. 159m north-east of land parcel 34, some of which have survived, whilst some have been developed upon. Further ridge and furrow (1433129) is also present 494m south of land parcel 162.
- 8.2.368 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Post-Medieval assets within W1. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow. In relation to industry, subsurface remains of industry and extraction may be present.

W2

- 8.2.369 There are two assets dated to the Post-Medieval period within W2, both of which are ridge and furrow, located within parcels 153 (1437983) and 128 (1437945) (**ES, Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel References [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**).
- 8.2.370 Provisional results from the geophysical survey contain evidence of former field boundaries, and trends associated with agricultural working of the land. These anomalies are likely to relate to both Medieval and Post-Medieval agriculture.
- 8.2.371 Within 1km of W2 further assets dated to the Post-Medieval period are recorded.
- 8.2.372 There are several assets relating to the agricultural economy, with eleven examples of ridge and furrow (1432945, 1432948, 1432949, 1433121, 1433124, 1433137, 1433139, 1437980, 1437987, 1438232); five farms, (LB1314644, LB1193190, 01504/01, 01446/01; 03965/01) and two listed granaries (LB1314680; LB1192927).
- 8.2.373 An old Chapel, known as the Warren (LB1151890), is present within the wider 1km Study Area, located in Wickersley, c. 962m from the Proposed Development. A listed headstone (LB1286397) is also present within the 1km Study Area and connected to the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB1192880).
- 8.2.374 Industry is represented through an early post-medieval ore roasting furnace (04192/01) recorded alongside slag, cinder, and pottery from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, suggesting continued occupation from the Medieval to the Post-Medieval period. Three mills are also present within the Study Area (03883/01, 05984, 05985).
- 8.2.375 In relation to settlement, one spa (03696/01), three residential buildings (01573/01, LB1151849, LB1132682), one Methodist church, which has survived and is also listed (LB1286535), an 18th century Inn (03966/01), cottages (02057/01), five dovecots (04615, 04616, LB1151921, LB1132682 04620), a school (LB1314598), village stocks (LB1314629), and a town well (05961) are recorded. North Anston Town Wells (05961) is a natural spring where the people of Anston drew their water from since perhaps the medieval establishment of the

town until 1910 AD. Further assets comprise a mix of farmsteads and their associated buildings, domestic dwellings, and structures related to transport.

8.2.376 Further settlement is shown through the presence and survival of a number of large houses on the edge of Rotherham, including the listed buildings of Warren House (LB1151889), and Wickersley Old Hall (LB1286128).

8.2.377 A landscaped garden belonging to the Aston Hall is located within the Study Area (05789) and was redesigned in the 1760's by Capability Brown; at the time, the park was owned by the Earl of Holderness, but by the later 1770's this title went extinct.

8.2.378 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Post-Medieval assets within W2. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow. In relation to industry, subsurface remains of industrial processes such as roasting of ore and extraction may be present.

W3

8.2.379 There are two assets recorded within W3 related to this period, Chaworth Mill (05838) and Broad Bridge Dyke, part of the Chesterfield Canal (02451/01), both within land parcel 177 (HAS11). The land within W3 appears was primarily used for agriculture throughout this period.

8.2.380 Provisional results from the geophysical survey contain evidence of former field boundaries, and trends associated with agricultural working of the land. These anomalies are likely to relate to both Medieval and Post-Medieval agriculture.

8.2.381 Within 1km of W3, further Post-Medieval assets are recorded, with many of these relating to industry. The Chesterfield Canal is recorded running south-west to the north-east (MDR9884; MDR6152), c. 840m west of parcel 188. Associated structures, like bridges and mills were also built and have survived through to the present day. These include the Chesterfield Canal Norwood Bridge (LB1132708), located c.909m west of land parcel 167, and Saw Mill (04228/01), located c. 638m north-west of land parcel 167.

8.2.382 Mining activity is recorded through bellpits located c. 984m south of land parcel 200 (MDR6170). One of the earliest collieries within the area includes Newland colliery (MDR9880), located c. 583m west of land parcel 189. Kiveton Colliery (04405/01) is located c. 426m north of land parcel 177. Established in 1864 AD by 14 men, the company sunk their first shaft in 1866, and reached their first coal seam by late 1867. By 1875, the colliery had its own offices (LB1286364), and bath houses. The success of this colliery led to an expansion of the nearby village of Wales, caused by the arrival of miners looking for new work, and in turn their families. Norwood colliery is located c. 746m to the south-west of land parcel 189 (MDR9045), established by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company.

8.2.383 The first shaft at the colliery was sunk between 1865 and 1866; by 1867 it had reached the coal seam, and by 1869 it was producing 400 tons of coal a day. Other collieries established within the 1km Study Area include Highmoor Colliery (MDR9881), located 420m south-west from parcel 188, and Dale Colliery (MDR9882), located 487m west of land parcel 188. Both collieries are depicted and labelled on the 1882 6 – inch OS maps; Highmoor Colliery (MDR9881) is depicted with several buildings, a brick yard, 'coal pits', and shafts whilst Dale Colliery (MDR9882) is depicted with several buildings and two shafts.

- 8.2.384 As well as coal mining, iron puddling (converting pig iron to wrought iron) was another industry being practiced within the area. An iron puddling site (05636) has been identified, located c. 764m north-west of land parcel 167. The site contains remains of a kiln, and iron slag.
- 8.2.385 Improved transport infrastructure is also represented in the Study Area, with the introduction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway in 1847 AD and its associated infrastructure, such as new roads and bridges (LB1151915). Tramroads were also built and utilised by local collieries, with three recorded in the Study Area, located c. 481m to the west of land parcel 188 (MDR6312; MDR9883; MDR9887).
- 8.2.386 Many settlements expanded during this period, due to increased wealth and a growing population, drawn to the area by jobs created by industrialisation. Nearby villages, like Harthill expanded during the Post-Medieval period. This growth is recorded in Harthill by the construction of new barns, one of which has survived (LB1281513) located c.758m east of land parcel 195. New farmhouses were also still being built into the 18th century, Danby House (LB1132670) being one such example, located c.763m east of land parcel 195, along with Glebe Farmhouse (LB1314637), located 868m north-east of land parcel 195. A new school, known as Harthill Schoolhouse (LB1132668) was also built within the village in the early 18th century, c. 828m north-east from land parcel 195. New domestic buildings were also being built, evidenced by the surviving standing remains of 44 Union Street (LB1314639), c. 738m north-east of land parcel 195.
- 8.2.387 Further post-medieval remains within the village include the base of a Post-Medieval cross (LB1314638), located c. 775m north-east of land parcel 195. Post-Medieval findspots include the remains of a Post-Medieval bottle (04490/01) in the form of a seal, found c. 950m east of land parcel 195. An assemblage of Post-Medieval pottery (04486/01) is recorded, slightly further afield under what was once believed to be an old coaching inn on Woodall Lane, located c. 153m north-west of land parcel 195. Killamarsh also saw an expansion, which included a new infant and nursery school being built (MDR12523) and a schoolmasters house (MDR12527), located 977m from parcel 188. Other structures built included new communication infrastructure, like post boxes (MDR11115).
- 8.2.388 Within the village of Wales the remains of a Post-Medieval cartshed and granary (LB1314671) are recorded, located c. 208m north of land parcel 195, along with; Step Cottage, a 16th century house with later alterations (LB1151907), located c. 690m north of land parcel 167; and Hathaway's Cottages, a timber framed two bay house dated to the 17th century (02131/01), located c. 981m north of parcel 167. Post-Medieval houses within Wales includes Wales Hall (02132/01), a hall house believed to have been used by the Hewitt family who held the Duke of Leeds title, located c. c. 690m north of land parcel 167. A formal garden (04209/01) is also recorded within the village, located c. 791m north of land parcel 167.
- 8.2.389 In relation to country houses and their policies, the mid-18th century saw the gardens and designed landscape laid out, some of which have survived in their original form to the present day (RPG1001365). The Registered Park and Gardens are located c. 98m south of land parcel 200. The estate included the main house of Barlborough Hall (LB1108972), and associated structures, like Kennel Cottage (MDR14673) and North Lodge (MDR14674).
- 8.2.390 There is considered to be a high potential for additional Post-Medieval assets within W3. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and

furrow. In relation to industry, subsurface remains of relating to the mills within land parcel 177 (HAS11)and extraction may be present.

Cable Corridors

8.2.391 There is one Post-Medieval asset recorded within the Cable Corridors. The asset is associated with the Chesterfield Canal (02451/01), located within CRL. This asset, by its nature is localised to the canal. Away from the canal, within the remainder of the Cable Corridor there is considered to be a medium potential for further unrecorded remains dated to this period. If present, such assets would likely take the form of sub surface remains related to agricultural activity, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow. In relation to industry, subsurface remains of industrial processes such as roasting of ore and extraction may be present. In relation to transportation, trackways and roadways may be present.

The Post-Medieval Research Programme

8.2.392 The SYRF has identified a series of opportunities for research in areas for which there is a gap in data and understanding. In relation to the Proposed Development, the following research areas may be added to through archaeological investigation undertaken to support the ES:

- Can we identify shrinking, removal or relocation of rural settlements in the Post-Medieval period, as well as identifying the causes?;
- How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the rural poor?;
- What was the relationship between post-medieval towns and their surrounding rural areas, particularly in relation to the supply of provisions?;
- What is the legibility of early roads and packhorse routes?;
- How can we better understand the relationship between the extractive industries and production sites in this period?; and
- How can we better understand the post-Medieval mining landscape of South Yorkshire and the relationship between different components of that landscape?

Modern (1900AD – Present Day)

8.2.393 A regional summary of the Modern period is summarized below from secondary sources.

8.2.394 The modern period coincides with the end of Queen Victoria's reign and the onset of the 20th century. The first half of this century is defined by ongoing industrialisation, the expansion of settlements and associated infrastructure and conflicts of the First and Second World Wars.

8.2.395 In relation to the First World War (1914 AD – 1918), the combat was the most demographically devastating war the country had seen since records began, with 6% of the adult male population dying over the course of the war, causing long-lasting social and political shifts in the country. At the outbreak of war thousands of men from South Yorkshire volunteered for service in response to the Secretary of State for War's call to arms and the number of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry battalions trebled. A militarisation of the landscape occurred from the start of the First World War as the first true Home Front was established.

- 8.2.396 Indeed, Naval and submarine warfare meant that Britain could no longer rely on imported food and more land, including parkland, was put to the plough to grow more. Tractors also became commonplace due to the use of horses in the war effort abroad. Further, industrial production dramatically increased to equip the new armies, air force, and navy, as factories were extended and new ones created. In South Yorkshire two National Shell Factories were built in Barnsley in 1916 AD and 1917, though were comparatively small in size employing 150 men and 450 women in 1918. As nearly 25% of the adult male population served in the war, many of the manual jobs traditionally filled by men were filled by women to meet production demands.
- 8.2.397 After the First World War much of the militarised landscape reverted back to their pre-war purposes or were converted to commercial production as soldiers returned to civilian life. The expansion of parliamentary franchise to all men, regardless of class, and some women meant that the political landscape changed dramatically. There was a national push to create a country “*fit for heroes*” and in the inter-war years social welfare provisions in housing, health, and education improved. In Sheffield 28,000 council homes were built between the wars, many by the Labour council newly elected in 1926. Slums were cleared by the council in the 1930s and 44% of homes were replaced by new suburban council homes by 1938, the highest rate in the country.
- 8.2.398 The larger settlements grew in size as they expanded into the countryside around towns and cities, joining with smaller settlements. As well as housing, development included the establishment of industry such as quarries and factories, primarily those involved in the production of steel. New factories and industrial estates were mainly established on the rail lines to connect with existing industry and rail infrastructure was expanded to accommodate. By the second half of the 1930s, these new factories included “shadow” factories intended to produce armaments in anticipation of the outbreak of war. Indeed, a shadow Royal Ordnance Factory was established near Maltby and manufactured weaponry such as rifles and submachine guns.
- 8.2.399 During the Second World War, the steel industry in South Yorkshire contributed heavily to the war effort, supplying materials for munitions, planes, tanks, and Bailey bridges. The importance of the South Yorkshire industrial centres meant that they were a focus for attack by the German Luftwaffe. Given the areas importance in Steel production WWII defences are commonplace in the region. RAF Doncaster, based outside the Doncaster racecourse, was one of the squadrons that took part in the Battle of Britain. There were also many ground defences from air attack in the countryside around major towns and cities, including decoy armaments facilities and Starfish sites that simulated burning cities at night. Sheffield Starfish site was one of the first to be ordered. The landscape was once again militarised in the face of total war.
- 8.2.400 Post-war development in South Yorkshire was focused towards improving the standard of living of much of the urban population, both through rebuilding parts of the towns that were destroyed in the Second World War and by building new houses and infrastructure. Housing estates and satellite towns expanded the urban limits into the countryside, and high-rises began to dot the skyline from the 1960s onwards. Global economic shifts and technological development from the 1970s meant that it became cheaper to import raw materials, processed materials, and complete products than to produce them in the UK. Much of the heavy and extractive industries in South Yorkshire closed, and remaining factories and mines operated with new methods and technologies that required fewer

employees. Indeed, by the mid-1990s manufacturing represented 20% of employment in Sheffield compared to 40% in the early 1970s.

- 8.2.401 In relation to transport, new roads and motorways were developed in the region, constructed to accommodate a growing population. Minor roads, between expanding 19th century settlements, were improved to 'A' roads' and motorways were built to connect towns and cities. In the region, The M1 and M18 were constructed between the late 1950s and 1970s.

W1

- 8.2.402 There are no Modern assets within W1. Within 1km of W1, five Modern assets are recorded.
- 8.2.403 Whilst a review of OS mapping demonstrates that the Site continued to be used primarily for agriculture, a new railway line (HM14) was constructed between 1901 AD and 1928 and is labelled as the 'L.N.E.R Gowdall & Braithwell' on contemporary OS maps. The railway line passed north to south between land parcels 35 and 36, just outwith the Proposed Development. New cottages are also depicted, located on the 1928 OS map c. 207m north of land parcel 35; and are associated with the aforementioned Conisbrough Parks Farm (HM12).
- 8.2.404 WWII assets are also recorded. An anti-aircraft battery (04711) is recorded north-west of land parcel 34; c. 133m from the Site. An anti-aircraft operations room (04686) is recorded, located 295m west of land parcel 34. Military activity is also recorded around Ravenfield; with a military training camp (1435829) in the grounds of Ravenfield Ponds, c. 989m south-west of land parcel 31. By the later end of World War Two, the grounds became a Prisoner of War Camp.
- 8.2.405 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional Modern assets within W1. If present, such assets would likely be recognisable as new field boundary ditches or access tracks, with sub surface remains related to agricultural activity. Below ground remains would typically be visible as infilled former field boundaries and the digging of rubbish or extraction pits, resulting in the truncation and infilling of earlier agricultural and archaeological remains. 20th century surface finds may also be recovered, with a medium potential for finds associated with military activity, given the proximity of nearby military assets.

W2

- 8.2.406 A single Modern asset is recorded within W2, an anti-aircraft battery (04712) within land parcel 112. A review of OS mapping demonstrates that the Site continued to be used primarily for agriculture.
- 8.2.407 Within the 1km Study Area additional Modern assets are recorded. In relation to military assets, six assets are recorded, including one military camp (1433031), two air raid shelters (1438177, 1438179), two bombing decoys (04665, 04724), and a second anti-aircraft battery (04691). In relation to industry, a slag heap (1437940), a spoil heap (1437890), and a decontamination building (1413890) are recorded. A Modern Listed Building is also present within 1km, and comprise a Listed K6 Telephone Kiosk (LB1241455), and is located c. 126m north-east from land parcel 119.
- 8.2.408 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional Modern assets within W2. If present, such assets would likely be recognisable as new field boundary ditches or access tracks, with sub surface remains related to agricultural activity. Below ground remains would typically be visible as infilled former field boundaries

and the digging of rubbish or extraction pits, resulting in the truncation and infilling of earlier agricultural and archaeological remains. 20th century surface finds may also be recovered, with a medium potential for finds associated with military activity, given the proximity of nearby military assets.

W3

- 8.2.409 There are no Modern assets within W1. A review of OS mapping demonstrates that the Site continued to be used primarily for agriculture.
- 8.2.410 Within 1km of W3 there is one Modern asset recorded; a 1920's First World War memorial (LB 1193129), located c. 938m to the north-west of land parcel 167 within the village of Woodall.
- 8.2.411 A number of Post-Medieval assets continue use into the Modern period. The collieries of Kiveton (04405/01) and Norwood (MDR9045) continued to be used into the 20th century; the coal was hand mined until 1929 AD, after which all the mining was mechanised. Kiveton Colliery (04405/01) closed in 1994, and, whilst its offices have survived and remain standing (LB1286364), the rest of the site to the south was relandscaped into a community woodland. The date of closure for Norwood colliery (MDR9045) is unknown; however records show that in 1993, one of its buildings was still standing, and its shaft was being used as an automated pumping station for Kiveton Colliery.
- 8.2.412 OS mapping shows the expansion of villages like Killamarsh and Wales, most likely driven by the continued use of Kiveton Colliery.
- 8.2.413 The Barlborough Estate remained in the hands of the Rode's family, until 1935 AD, when it was sold. It was again sold in 1938 to the Jesuits, who at the time ran the Mount St Mary's college in Spinkhill. Barlborough Hall was then converted to Barlborough Hall School in 1939, an independent Catholic school connected to the aforementioned Mount St Mary's college. Whilst subsequent sales during the 20th century split the estate into several different private ownerships, the majority of the estate has stayed with the Hall itself, and Barlborough Hall continued to be an independent Catholic school until mid 2025. In 1984, the estate was listed as a Registered Park and Garden, with little development or change since.
- 8.2.414 There is considered to be a medium potential for additional Modern assets within W3. If present, such assets would likely be recognisable as new field boundary ditches or access tracks, with sub surface remains related to agricultural activity. Below ground remains would typically be visible as infilled former field boundaries and the digging of rubbish or extraction pits, resulting in the truncation and infilling of earlier agricultural and archaeological remains.

Cable Corridors

- 8.2.415 There are no Modern assets recorded within the Cable Corridors. There is considered to be a medium potential for unrecorded Modern assets to survive within the Cable Corridor. If present, such assets would likely be recognisable as new field boundary ditches or access tracks, with sub surface remains related to agricultural activity. Below ground remains would typically be visible as infilled former field boundaries and the digging of rubbish or extraction pits, resulting in the truncation and infilling of earlier agricultural and archaeological remains.

W1

8.2.416 Within Whitestone 1, there are two undated assets. These comprise a large rectangular enclosure cropmark, identified via aerial imagery as a cropmark (04365/01) located in parcel 34, and a ditch (1435779) located in parcel 31. Six further assets are present within the wider 1km Study Area, and include a flint findspot (04463/01), located c. 265m south-west from parcel 162; a crop mark indicative of buried ditches (03363/01), located c. 177m north of parcel 34; a capped well (06130), located c. 811m to the north-east of parcel 34; and a pit (1433104) located c. 952m south-west from parcel 162. A cave is also present, (06131), located 808m north-east from parcel 34.

W2

8.2.417 There are no assets of unknown date within Whitestone 2. There are, however, nine assets of unknown date in the 1km Study Area. Finds include an axe (04265/01), and flint flake finds (00986/02). Further assets include two enclosures (01003/01, 1437898), two ditches (1433041, 1437894), an undated cropmark (02660/01) and a bank (1433034). The final undated feature present within Whitestone 2 comprises an inhumation, which was found with an arrow in its ribs (01894/01), located 845m south-east from parcel 60. No further information has been provided for this asset.

W3

- 8.2.418 There are no undated finds present within Whitestone 3. However, there are 8 undated assets within the wider 1km Study Area. Four of these comprise findspots inclusive of a pottery assemblage (04478/01), located c. 340m south-east from parcel 174; a lead spindle whorl (04482/01), located c. 756m east from parcel 177; a cannon ball (04487/01), located 308m north-west of parcel 195; and a Scottish silver coin (04491/01), located c. 345m south-east from parcel 177. These have all been found and recorded within the Harthill and Woodall area.
- 8.2.419 Further north, within the village of Wales, two undated earthworks have been recorded; one is a mound (03713/01), located c. 725m north of parcel 167 and the other is a bank (03714/01), located c. 726m north from parcel 167. The remaining two undated assets comprise three cropmark enclosures. One is believed to comprise two sides of a round square enclosures, located c. 183m south from parcel 200, and runs west (MDR6173), whilst the other record includes two rectangular enclosures (MDR6178), located c. 404m south from parcel 200.

Cable Corridors

8.2.420 There is a single undated asset located within CRF. This asset is an unclassified cropmark (02660/01).

Appendix 8.2A: Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

Name	Designation Reference	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Registered Parks and Gardens	1001365	Barlborough Hall	N/A	Post-Medieval	447950	378205
Scheduled Monument	1491751	Conisbrough Parks Romano-British Villa	N/A	Roman	451390	396569
Scheduled Monument	1004818	Canklow Hill earthworks	N/A	Iron -Age to Roman	443395	390697
Scheduled Monument	1012201	Blue Man's Bower moated site, Whiston	N/A	Medieval	443849	389597
Scheduled Monument	1012202	Manor House moated site	N/A	Medieval	449824	384244
Conservation Area	N/A	Clifton	N/A	Modern	451956	396392
Conservation Area	N/A	Ulley	N/A	Modern	446466	387546
Conservation Area	N/A	Aston	N/A	Modern	447949	391583
Conservation Area	N/A	Barlborough	N/A	Modern	449351	380919
Conservation Area	N/A	Brampton en le Morthen	N/A	Modern	448574	388207
Conservation Area	N/A	Harthill	N/A	Modern	449396	380613
Conservation Area	N/A	North Anston	N/A	Modern	451823	384412
Conservation Area	N/A	Ravenfield	N/A	Modern	448544	395110

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Conservation Area	N/A	South Anston	N/A	Modern	451707	383736
Conservation Area	N/A	Treeton	N/A	Modern	443118	387762
Conservation Area	N/A	Wales	N/A	Modern	447744	382935
Conservation Area	N/A	Wickersley	N/A	Modern	448009	391426
Conservation Area	N/A	Whiston	N/A	Modern	444910	390024
Listed Building	113270 9	Church Of All Hallows	I	Medieval	449368	380962
Listed Building	113272 8	Church Of St Helen	I	Medieval	443251	387710
Listed Building	119279 2	Church Of St James	I	Medieval	451964	383705
Listed Building	105765 6	Church Of St Giles	II*	Medieval	446120	380966
Listed Building	113267 1	4, Walseker Lane	II*	Medieval	448287	380763
Listed Building	113268 7	Whiston Hall Barn	II*	Medieval	444734	390053
Listed Building	115190 3	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	II*	Medieval	449746	384126
Listed Building	119288 0	Church Of St Mary Magdalene	II*	Medieval	445105	390025
Listed Building	128636 0	Church Of St John The Baptist	II*	Medieval	447757	382683
Listed Building	128666 8	Church Of St John The Baptist	II*	Medieval	448403	397066

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	115186 7	Church Of St James	II*	Post-Medieval	448587	395452
Listed Building	110964 1	Medieval Cross 10 Metres South Of St Giles Church	II	Medieval	446123	380952
Listed Building	128640 1	Whiston Hall	II	Medieval	444742	390103
Listed Building	131464 9	Remains Of Cross South East Of Junction Of Morthen Hall Lane And York Lane	II	Medieval	447670	389371
Listed Building	113266 8	Harthill Schoolhouse	II	Post-Medieval	449405	380946
Listed Building	113266 9	The Old Rectory	II	Post-Medieval	449381	380912
Listed Building	113267 0	Danby House	II	Post-Medieval	449360	380750
Listed Building	113268 2	7, Hillside	II	Post-Medieval	451908	384509
Listed Building	113268 3	Anston Bridge	II	Post-Medieval	451564	384339
Listed Building	113268 4	The Gate House	II	Post-Medieval	451984	384621
Listed Building	113268 8	Grange Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	447518	389373
Listed Building	113269 0	Farmbuilding Immediately To North Of Guilthwaite Hall Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	444958	388728

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	113269 1	The Poplars	II	Post-Medieval	445805	388968
Listed Building	113270 8	Chesterfield Canal Norwood Bridge	II	Post-Medieval	446886	381933
Listed Building	113272 7	25, Bole Hill	II	Post-Medieval	443539	388369
Listed Building	113272 9	24, Station Road	II	Post-Medieval	443136	387799
Listed Building	113277 3	Barn Approximately 35 Metres To The South East Of Church Of St John	II	Post-Medieval	448425	397015
Listed Building	113281 6	The Earl Of Strafford	II	Post-Medieval	448358	397044
Listed Building	115152 3	Manor House	II	Post-Medieval	451639	394798
Listed Building	115153 5	Garden Wall With Pedestrian Entrance Archway Fronting Onto Bridle Path On East Side Of Firsby Hall Farm	II	Post-Medieval	449409	396019
Listed Building	115184 1	Newhall Grange (House)	II	Post-Medieval	450228	391075
Listed Building	115184 3	Sawn Moor Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	449757	388509
Listed Building	115184 4	Barn And Attached Cartshed/Granary Immediately To North West Of Sawn Moor Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	449781	388522
Listed Building	115184 8	23, Main Street	II	Post-Medieval	446491	387562

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	115184 9	Ulley Hall	II	Post- Medieval	446562	387445
Listed Building	115187 2	Barn Approximately 30 Metres To South West Of Manor Farmhouse	II	Post- Medieval	448534	388140
Listed Building	115187 3	Old Hall Cottages	II	Post- Medieval	448564	388350
Listed Building	115187 4	Granary And Dovecote With Attached Barn Approximately 30 Metres To East Of Holme Farmhouse	II	Post- Medieval	448610	388294
Listed Building	115188 3	Milepost Opposite Junction With Lodge Lane	II	Post- Medieval	446158	385414
Listed Building	115188 4	Conduit House Farmhouse	II	Post- Medieval	448292	385463
Listed Building	115188 6	South Farm House	II	Post- Medieval	446661	385406
Listed Building	115190 4	Former Cottages To Rear Of Number 32	II	Post- Medieval	449522	384736
Listed Building	115190 5	Outbuilding Approximately 30 Metres To North West Of Todwick Old Hall	II	Post- Medieval	449520	384871
Listed Building	115190 6	Milepost Approximately 35 Metres To East Of Entrance To Todwick Grange	II	Post- Medieval	449046	385286
Listed Building	115190 7	Step Cottage	II	Post- Medieval	447704	382652
Listed Building	115190 8	Bath-House At Kiveton Park Colliery	II	Post- Medieval	449128	382735

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	115191 5	Railway Bridge At Kiveton Bridge Station	II	Post- Medieval	448843	382957
Listed Building	115192 1	Dovecote Approximately 40 Metres To South West Of Vessey Close Farmhouse	II	Post- Medieval	448140	386384
Listed Building	115192 2	Aughton Hall	II	Post- Medieval	445465	386704
Listed Building	119264 5	Outbuilding Approximately 15 Metres To West Of South Farm House	II	Post- Medieval	446650	385418
Listed Building	119277 9	16, Main Street	II	Post- Medieval	452108	384461
Listed Building	119278 4	Lodge Farmhouse	II	Post- Medieval	451710	384522
Listed Building	119280 5	Laurel Bank	II	Post- Medieval	451720	383835
Listed Building	119281 8	Mulberry Farmhouse Including Attached Outbuilding	II	Post- Medieval	451982	384561
Listed Building	119284 8	Farmbuilding At Spa House Farm Approximately 35 Metres To North Of Farmhouse	II	Post- Medieval	444091	388402
Listed Building	119285 8	Village Stocks Approximately 10 Metres To South To South Of Church Of St Helen	II	Post- Medieval	443243	387685
Listed Building	119292 7	Stable And Granary Immediately To South Of Whiston Hall	II	Post- Medieval	444728	390082
Listed Building	119293 0	Barn Fronting Onto Bridle Path On East Side Of Firsby Hall Farmyard	II	Post- Medieval	449397	396043

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	119293 3	Lawns Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	447588	389281
Listed Building	119295 2	Hardwick Grange Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448534	386318
Listed Building	119295 6	44 And 46, Kiveton Lane	II	Post-Medieval	449527	384594
Listed Building	119301 6	Oak Cottage	II	Post-Medieval	447829	389426
Listed Building	119303 5	Milepost Immediately To North Of Entrance To Guilthwaite Grange	II	Post-Medieval	445036	388996
Listed Building	119314 5	Manor Farmhouse, Manor Farm Cottages And Attached Meeting House	II	Post-Medieval	448561	388178
Listed Building	119317 7	Brampton Grange	II	Post-Medieval	448578	388458
Listed Building	119319 0	Holme Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448589	388264
Listed Building	119320 0	Thackeray Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448588	388292
Listed Building	119344 9	Ulley Grange	II	Post-Medieval	446615	387574
Listed Building	128151 3	Walker's Butchers/Threshing Barn	II	Post-Medieval	449396	380612
Listed Building	128612 5	Wickersley Hall	II	Post-Medieval	448020	391341

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	128613 1	Dovecote And Attached Outbuilding To South West Of Ulley Hall	II	Post-Medieval	446568	387397
Listed Building	128632 4	The Heights Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	445794	389096
Listed Building	128635 1	Todwick Old Hall	II	Post-Medieval	449515	384851
Listed Building	128636 4	Kiveton Park Colliery Offices	II	Post-Medieval	449044	382732
Listed Building	128639 7	Headstone To Rebekah Cutt Approximately 11 Metres To West Of Tower Of Church Of St Mary Magdalene*	II	Post-Medieval	445076	390012
Listed Building	128653 5	Chapel House	II	Post-Medieval	445469	386615
Listed Building	128667 7	The Coach House Approximately 20 Metres To South Of The Earl Of Strafford	II	Post-Medieval	448350	396999
Listed Building	131459 2	Hooton Roberts Rectory	II	Post-Medieval	448370	397098
Listed Building	131459 8	Newman School	II	Post-Medieval	444466	390395
Listed Building	131462 3	Milepost In Front Of No 229	II	Post-Medieval	444308	390323
Listed Building	131462 7	Farmbuilding At Spa House Farm Approximately 12 Metres To South West Of Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	444080	388340
Listed Building	131462 8	The Georgian House	II	Post-Medieval	443233	387746

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	131462 9	Village Stocks Approximately 15 Metres To West Of Tower Of Church Of St Mary Magdalene	II	Post-Medieval	445072	390012
Listed Building	131463 6	Hardwick Hall Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448696	386476
Listed Building	131463 7	Glebe Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	449417	380984
Listed Building	131463 8	Tiered Stone Steps Opposite Number 44	II	Post-Medieval	449370	380867
Listed Building	131463 9	44, Union Street	II	Post-Medieval	449344	380863
Listed Building	131464 3	High House	II	Post-Medieval	452098	384468
Listed Building	131464 4	South Anston Manor House	II	Post-Medieval	451883	383619
Listed Building	131464 5	18, The Green	II	Post-Medieval	451960	384609
Listed Building	131465 0	The Mews	II	Post-Medieval	447856	389439
Listed Building	131465 1	Milepost Approximately 125 Metres South-West Of Junction With Moorgate Road	II	Post-Medieval	444270	390124
Listed Building	131465 5	Green Arbour Farm Cottage	II	Post-Medieval	449688	388292
Listed Building	131466 9	Hand-Pump Immediately To North Of Number 44	II	Post-Medieval	449533	384600

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Design ation Refere nce	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	131467 1	Cartshed And Granary Attached To Barn House	II	Post-Medieval	447713	382959
Listed Building	131467 2	The Parish Council Reading Room	II	Post-Medieval	446540	385547
Listed Building	131467 8	U Shaped Range Of Farmbuildings To South West Of Newhall Grange Including 'The Mews'	II	Post-Medieval	450178	391033
Listed Building	131467 9	Garden Wall With Gateway At Ulley Hall	II	Post-Medieval	446589	387413
Listed Building	131468 0	Barn Adjoining West End Of Moat Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448668	390430
Listed Building	131469 0	Barn Approximately 20 Metres To South Of Town End Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448600	388155
Listed Building	131469 1	Farm View Cottages	II	Post-Medieval	448569	388238
Listed Building	136610 8	Town End Farmhouse	II	Post-Medieval	448602	388191
Listed Building	119312 9	War Memorial At Junction Of Church Street And Wales Road	II	Modern	447773	382908
Listed Building	124145 5	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II	Modern	448575	388252
Listed Building	115188 9	Warren House	II	Post-Medieval	448831	392421
Listed Building	115189 0	The Warren	II	Post-Medieval	448795	392406

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Name	Designation Reference	Name	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing
Listed Building	1286128	Wickersley Old Hall	II	Post-Medieval	447995	391566

Appendix 8.2B: Non – Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	05107	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Turnshaw Lane, Ulley	Within RLB	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	05112	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Spa House, Treeton	Within RLB	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	04362/01	Prehistoric Flint Arrowhead, found near Spa Hill, Treeton	Within RLB	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	05305	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Long Lane, Whiston	Within RLB	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00988/01	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Whiston	Within RLB	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00990/01	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe Find, Treeton	Within RLB	Neolithic
South Yorkshire HER	03362/02	Medieval or earlier earthworks, Conisborough Parks	Within RLB	Bronze Age - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02349/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field System, Slacks Farm, Bramley	Within RLB	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	06163	Enclosure of probable late prehistoric or Romano-British date, Todwick	Within RLB	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	02005/01	Large Iron Age or Romano-British Rectangular Enclosure and Ditches, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1076374	Enclosure	Within RLB	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1433052	Rectilinear Enclosure	Within RLB	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	06114	Enclosure and ditch of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date, Hooton Roberts	Within RLB	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	05836	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British ditch, Hard Lane, Harthill	Within RLB	Iron - Age to Roman

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	04481/01	Roman Coin Find, Harthill with Woodall	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	02566/01	Roman Drain near Clifton Villa, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04916	Roman Road; Catcliffe to Oldcotes	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04918	Roman Road; Chesterfield to Templeborough	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04256/01	Roman Coins found at Spa Hill, Treeton	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	00993/01	Roman Pottery and Bronze Horse Harness Find, Treeton	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01004/01	Roman Pottery Find, Whiston	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01005/01	Roman Pottery Find, Whiston	Within RLB	Roman
Historic Report	HR1	Roman Ironstone Workings, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04364/01	Medieval to Post - Medieval Period Road, Conisbrough	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02571/01	Medieval Period Pottery Scatter and Possible Kiln near Firsby, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00459/01	Firsby Medieval Pottery Industry, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02958/01	Conisbrough Deer Park	Within RLB	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02071/01	Medieval Pottery found north of Micklebring Gorse, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02069/01	Medieval Pottery Scatter near Firsby (I), Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05811	Aston medieval deer park, Aston	Within RLB	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05842	Site of Hard Mill, Harthill	Within RLB	Medieval
NMP	1435956	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
NMP	1438221	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1438224	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1438229	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1438239	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1438243	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1437757	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02786/01	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Dam, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04368/01	Industrial Period Ventilation and Access Shafts, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03362/03	Post medieval extractive pits, Conisborough Parks	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04367/01	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Brickyard, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM2	Air shafts	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM3	Air shafts	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM4	Air shafts	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM5	Air shafts	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM6	Air shafts	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM7	Air shafts	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM8	Old shaft	Within RLB	Post - Medieval

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
Historic Mapping	HM9	Old shaft	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02451/01	Chesterfield Canal and associated water management features	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05838	Site of a mill on Broad Bridge Dike, Harthill	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
NMP	1437983	Ridge and Furrow	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM10	Old Shaft	Within RLB	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04712	'H25 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Ulley	Within RLB	Modern
Historic Mapping	HM14	LNER Railway Line Godwall to Braithwell	Within RLB	Modern
South Yorkshire HER	04365/01	Large Rectangular Cropmark Enclosure of Unknown Date, Conisbrough Parks	Within RLB	Unknown
NMP	1435779	Ditch	Within RLB	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	01241/01	?Prehistoric Cave Site at Hooton Cliff, Hooton Roberts	1km	Palaeolithic
South Yorkshire HER	05328	?Palaeolithic Flint Finds, Hail Mary Hill Wood	1km	Palaeolithic
South Yorkshire HER	02623/01	Red Hill Cave Possible Palaeolithic Site, near Kiveton Park	1km	Palaeolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00826/03	Prehistoric Scrapers from the Hooton Roberts area	1km	Upper Paleolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00991/01	Mesolithic Flint and Chert Finds, Hail Mary Hill Wood, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00995/01	Flint Core Finds of Possible Mesolithic Date, Treeton	1km	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	01051/01	Mesolithic Flint Core Finds, Treeton	1km	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	05316	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Canklow Wood	1km	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	05106	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Spring Wood, Ulley	1km	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	01053/01	Mesolithic Flint Finds, Whiston	1km	Mesolithic

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	00826/01	Prehistoric Arrowheads from the Hooton Roberts Area	1km	Mesolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00826/02	Prehistoric Blades from the Hooton Roberts area	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00826/04	Prehistoric waste cores from the Hooton Roberts area	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	04046/01	Prehistoric Flint Scatter, Bolehill, Treeton	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00986/01	Prehistoric Flint Core, found near Ulley Brook, Treeton	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00987/01	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Whiston	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00989/01	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Whiston	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	05321	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Guilthwaite Hill, Whiston	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	05322	Prehistoric Flint Finds, Royds Moor Hill, Whiston	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00826/05	Prehistoric Borers from the Hooton Roberts area	1km	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	02121/01	Prehistoric flint tools found near Firsby	1km	Neolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00996/01	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe, Treeton	1km	Neolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00997/01	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe, found west of Morthen Village, Whiston	1km	Neolithic
South Yorkshire HER	00998/01	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe, found at Royds Moor Farm, Whiston	1km	Neolithic
South Yorkshire HER	01895/01	?Neolithic Worked Flint Finds, Wadworth	1km	Neolithic

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	01054/01	Prehistoric Arrowhead Finds, Whiston	1km	Neolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	04477/01	Prehistoric Flint found west of Harthill	1km	Neolithic to Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	05833	Probable Bronze Age barrow cemetery, Manor Road, Harthill	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00831/01	Bronze Age Thumb Nail Scraper, found near Firsby Hall Farm, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	03292/01	Bronze Age finds discovered under Hooton Cliff	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00833/01	Bronze Age arrowhead Find, east of James Church Ravenfield	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	05625	Prehistoric flints recovered during fieldwalking, Ulley	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	01002/01	Possible ?Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery, north-west of Guilthwaite Hill, Whiston	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00929/01	?Bronze Age Thumb Nail Scraper Find, Beacon Hill, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Bronze Age
South Yorkshire HER	00933/01	Unclassified Pits and Flint Flake Finds on Clifton Common, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Bronze Age to Post-Medieval
NMP	1076289	Enclosure/ Rectangular Enclosure	1km	Iron Age
NMP	1432926	Field Boundary	1km	Iron Age
NMP	1076290	Rectilinear Enclosure	1km	Iron Age
NMP	1437727	Trackway	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	00090/01	Possible Iron Age or Roman-British Enclosure, near Newhall Grange, Thurgroft	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	00091/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Field System at Newhall Grange, Laughton	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	00089/01	Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries, Hellaby	1km	Iron Age

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	00088/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Field System, Sandy Lane, Bramley	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	02141/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Sub-rectangular Enclosure, Whiston	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	05065	Multi period earthworks within Treeton Wood, Rotherham	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	04846	?Possible Iron Age or Early Romano-British Hilltop Enclosure in Burnt Wood, Treeton	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	06108	Enclosure and field boundaries of probable Iron Age and/or Romano-British date, Wickersley	1km	Iron Age
South Yorkshire HER	02007/01	Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure at Ravenfield Park	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	05752	Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures and field boundaries, Braithwell Common	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1076363	Trackway	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1076369	Rectilinear Enclosure	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1076372	Round House (Domestic)	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1076375	Ditch	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1433054	Rectilinear Enclosure	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
NMP	1438193	Trackway	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	02139/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Sub-rectangular Enclosure, Upper Whiston	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	02140/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Sub-rectangular Enclosures, Upper Whiston	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	02340/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Circular Enclosure and Possible Field System at Brampton Common, Bramley	1km	Iron - Age to Roman

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	02661/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark, Whiston	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03240/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Upper Whiston	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03354/01	Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Upper Whiston	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	05835	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British settlement site, Hard Lane, Harthill	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	05834	Iron Age to Romano-British field system, Manor Road, Harthill	1km	Iron - Age to Roman
South Yorkshire HER	05717	Undated ditch, Bawtry Road, Bramley	1km	Iron Age to Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00999/01	Roman Coin Hoard, Guilthwaite Common, Whiston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	02137/01	Possible Romano-British Enclosure, east of Firsby Reservoir, Hooton Roberts	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	00827/01	Roman Coin found at Hooton Cliff	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04466/01	Roman Coin Find, Hooton Roberts	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	02565/01	Roman Brooch Find northwest of Clifton, Conisbrough Park	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01084/01	Roman Coin Hoard, found in the garden of 44 Daylands Avenue, Conisbrough	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01198/01	Three Roman Coins found near Clifton Reservoir, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	00911/01	?Roman Ironstone Workings at Clifton, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	00912/01	Roman Coin Hoard and Associated Urns, Clifton, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Roman

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	02104/01	Roman Brooch Find, Wickersley	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	00905/01	Roman Coin Find, Flash Lane, Bramley	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03276/01	Roman Coin Find, Anston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03761/01	Roman Coin Find, Dinnington St John's	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04442/01	Roman Coin Find, Bramley	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01052/01	Roman Road, Ulley	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01000/01	Roman Coin Finds, Ulley	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01007/01	Romano-British Pottery Finds, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01044/01	Romano-British Pottery Finds, Anston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01094/01	Roman Coin Finds, Todwick	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04235/01	Roman Pottery Find, Hail Mary Hill	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01006/01	?Roman Pottery Find, Whiston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03552/01	Roman Bronze Coin Hoard (also known as the Ulley Coin Hoard), Whiston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	01055/01	Roman Pottery Finds, Whiston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04914	Roman Road; Brough to Doncaster via Templeborough	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03253/01	Roman Coin Find, Whiston	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03293/01	Roman and Medieval Pottery found east of Hooton Cliff	1km	Roman to Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04321/01	Roman Coin Find, Wales	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	04483/01	Roman Pottery Finds, Wales	1km	Roman
Derbyshire HER	MDR6185	Alleged route of Roman Road, Clowne	1km	Roman
Derbyshire HER	MDR6309	Roman coin, Killamarsh Pond, Killamarsh	1km	Roman

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
Derbyshire HER	MDR6310	Norwood, Roman Coins	1km	Roman
South Yorkshire HER	03742/01	Early Medieval Morthen Assembly or Moot, Morthen, Upper Whiston	1km	Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM1	Conisbrough Lodge	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04470/01	Late Medieval Pottery and Slag Finds, Firsby, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00199/01	Clifton Beacon, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02146/01	Medieval Manor House at Hooton Roberts	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04581/01	Medieval Pottery and Burnt Clay Fragments, Firsby Hall Farm, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05606	Medieval deer park boundary features, Conisbrough	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02070/01	Medieval Pottery Scatter near Firsby (II), Conisbrough Parks	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04580/01	Medieval Period Pottery Scatter, Firsby, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Medieval
NMP	1437754	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Medieval
NMP	1435838	Lynchets	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03888/01	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Anston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00088/02	Ridge and Furrow, off Sandy Lane, Bramley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01514/01	Medieval Timber Framed House, 35 Kiveton Lane, Todwick	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05454	Medieval to Post-Medieval Lime Kilns, Sandy Lane, Bramley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04441/01	Medieval Key Find, Wickersley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03247/01	Medieval Coin and Cannon Ball Finds, Todwick	1km	Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	04489/01	Medieval Silver Coin Find, Todwick	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00284/01	Townwells Medieval Moat and Fish Pond, North Anston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01164/01	Old Hall Medieval Hall, Thurstoft	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01420/01	Medieval Cruck barn (ruin), Treeton	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01495/01	The Old Slaughterhouse, Timber framed building, Treeton	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01572/01	Hall Farm Medieval House, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01575/01	Remnants of a Medieval Timber Framed Building, Vale Farm, Whiston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04543/01	Straight Mile Ridge and Furrow, Thurstoft	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05626	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, Ulley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01121/01	Medieval Pottery Finds, Whiston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01577/01	Medieval Barn, Hardwick Hall Farm, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01595/01	Site of Medieval Timber Framed Structure, 8 Hillside, North Anston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02150/01	Todwick Grange	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03963/01	Haworth Hall, Brinsworth	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00285/01	Medieval Pottery Find, Anston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01122/01	Medieval Pottery Finds, Whiston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01421/01	Medieval Barn, Thurstoft	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00482/01	Medieval Buckle Find, Tickhill	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00484/01	Medieval Long Cross Penny Find, Tickhill	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02978/01	Medieval Mere Fishery, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	05659	Medieval pottery, residual within later features, Todwick	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04191/01	Medieval Agricultural Area near Todwick	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05716	Medieval gully, Bawtry Road, Bramley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01578/01	Monk's Path Medieval Trackway, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Medieval
NMP	1438175	Lynchet	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05624	Medieval to post-medieval finds collected during fieldwalking, Ulley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00190/01	Late Anglo-Saxon coin hoard, Whiston	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04678	Site of a Medieval Chapel of Ease, Bramley	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05963	6 Union St, Harthill. 18th century dwelling with reused timbers.	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03245/01	Medieval Jetton Find, Harthill, Rotherham	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01496/01	Medieval Barn at Church Street, Wales	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04484/01	Early Medieval Bronze Brooch Find, Harthill	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00763/02	Medieval Tithe Barn, Harthill	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02128/01	Medieval House, 70 Union Street, Harthill	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02205/01	Possibly Late Medieval House, 1 Chapel Yard, Harthill	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03715/01	Medieval to post-medieval settlement features, Wales	1km	Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM11	Conisbrough Park Farm	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05882	Probable medieval boundary ditch, Wales	1km	Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR14233	Barlborough Medieval Deer Park, Barlborough	1km	Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR14234	Longford Medieval Deer Park, Barlborough	1km	Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
NMP	1438226	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01502/01	Medieval Timber Framed Building at Church Street, Wales	1km	Medieval
NMP	1435947	Bank (Earthwork)	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1435958	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1433144	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1437709	Lynchet	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1437732	Lynchet	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00197/01	Possible Medieval Moated Site at Moat Farm, Wickersley	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01583/01	Late medieval / post-medieval farmhouse	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1438184	Bank (Earthwork)	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1438258	Quarry	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1433058	Bank (Earthwork)	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
NMP	1435839	Terraced Ground	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	00268/01	Chantry Chapel, Wales	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	04210/01	Site of a Medieval to Post-Medieval Iron Bloomery, Wales	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	06043	Medieval to post-medieval pottery, Union Road, Harthill	1km	Medieval to Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03582/01	Brick Dovecote Clifton, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1432940	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1437759	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1433129	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1432942	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1432943	Ridge And Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03957/01	Ruddle Mine near Micklebring, Braithwell	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04369/01	Firsby Hall Farm, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03536/05	Ravenfield Hall Gateway	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03957/02	Ruddle Mine Workers Cottages, Braithwell	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04795	Post-Medieval Bell Pits, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Post - Medieval
Historic Mapping	HM13	Homestead Buildings	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05789	Aston Park, Aston Hall	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03883/01	Whiston Mill, Rotherham	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01446/01	Site of Holly House Farm, Ecclesfield	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05984	Anston Mill, 19th century steam-powered corn mill	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05985	Anston Windmill, 18th century corn mill	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03696/01	Guilthwaite Spa, Treeton	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	01504/01	Post-Medieval Timber Framed Buildings, Whiston	1km	Post - Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	01573/01	Possible 17th Century Stone House, Morthen, Whiston	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02057/01	Orchard and Poplar Cottages, Aston cum Aughton	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03966/01	Rising Deer Inn, Thurcroft	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04192/01	Site of a Post-Medieval Ore Roasting Hearth, Todwick	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05961	North Anston Town Wells	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04620	Newhall Grange Dovecote, Laughton	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04615	Post-Medieval Dovecote at Treeton Spa	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04616	Post-Medieval Dovecote at Old Flatts, Treeton	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	03965/01	Hatfield Farmhouse, Thurcroft	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1432945	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1432948	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1432949	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1433121	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1433124	Narrow Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1433137	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1433139	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1437945	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1437980	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1437987	Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
NMP	1438232	Narrow Ridge and Furrow	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04486/01	White Horse Farm Post-Medieval Pottery Assemblage, Woodall	1km	Post - Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	04490/01	Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Bottle Seal, Harthill	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02131/01	Hathaway's Cottage, Wales.	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	02132/01	Wales Hall	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04209/01	Site of a Post-Medieval Formal Garden, Wales	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04405/01	Kiveton Park Colliery, Wales	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	05636	Evidence for post-medieval iron production, Wales	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	04228/01	Saw Mill, Norwood Locks, Wales	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR6170	Nitticarhill Road, Bellpits	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR11115	Letter Box, Church Lane, Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9883	Tramroad, High Moor, Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR6312	Tramroad (route of), east of Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9887	Tramroad (route of), east of Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9045	Norwood Colliery (Comberwood Shaft), Barlborough	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9880	Newland Colliery (site of), Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9881	Highmoor Colliery (site of), Hut Lane, Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9882	Dale Colliery (remains of), Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR9884	Chesterfield Canal side cut (Curr Hole), off Church Lane, Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR6177	Cropmark bellpits, Spinkhill Road, Barlborough	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR12523	Killamarsh Infant and Nursery School, Sheffield Road, Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
Derbyshire HER	MDR12527	Schoolmaster's house, Sheffield Road, Killamarsh	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR6152	Chesterfield Canal, Chesterfield, Brimington, Eckington, Killamarsh and Staveley	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR14673	Kennel Cottage, Barlborough	1km	Post - Medieval
Derbyshire HER	MDR14674	North Lodge, Barlborough	1km	Post - Medieval
South Yorkshire HER	06011	Site of water powered mill, Sheffield Road, Conisbrough	1km	Post-Medieval - Modern
Historic Mapping	HM12	Parks Farm Cottages	1km	Modern
South Yorkshire HER	04686	Conisbrough Anti-Aircraft Operations Room and Sub-Regional Seat of Government Control Room	1km	Modern
South Yorkshire HER	04711	'H24' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Hill Top, Conisbrough	1km	Modern
NMP	1435829	Military Training Site	1km	Modern
South Yorkshire HER	04665	C10(f) and SF3 (f) Ulley WWII Bombing Decoy and Permanent Starfish	1km	Modern
South Yorkshire HER	04724	C10(b) Kiveton WWII Bombing Decoy	1km	Modern
South Yorkshire HER	04691	'H6' 'Freeton' (Treeton) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery	1km	Modern
NMP	1437890	Spoil Heap	1km	Modern
NMP	1437940	Slag Heap	1km	Modern
NMP	1438177	Air Raid Shelter	1km	Modern
NMP	1438179	Air Raid Shelter	1km	Modern
NMP	1413890	Decontamination Building	1km	Modern
NMP	1433031	Military Camp	1km	Modern

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
South Yorkshire HER	06131	Cave at Holywell Quarry, Sheffield Road, Conisbrough	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	04463/01	Flint Scraper Find, Ravenfield	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	03363/01	Cropmark of Unknown Date, south of the A630, Conisbrough Parks	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	06130	Holy well, Sheffield Road, Conisbrough	1km	Unknown
NMP	1435824	Bank (Earthwork) and Ditch	1km	Unknown
NMP	1433104	Pit	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	01894/01	Arrowhead found Embedded in a Skeleton, Wadworth	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	04265/01	Axe Find of Unknown Date, Whiston	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	00986/02	Flint Flake Finds of Unknown Date, Treeton	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	01003/01	Irregular Enclosure of Unknown Date, Whiston	1km	Unknown
NMP	1433034	Bank (Earthwork)	1km	Unknown
NMP	1433041	Ditch	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	02660/01	Unclassified Cropmark of Unknown Date, Ulley	1km	Unknown
NMP	1437894	Ditch	1km	Unknown
NMP	1437898	Enclsoure	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	03713/01	Undated Earthwork Mound, Church Street, Wales	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	04478/01	Pottery Finds, Harthill	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	04482/01	Lead Spindle Whorl Find, Harthill	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	04487/01	Cannon Ball found in fields north west of Woodall	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	04491/01	Scottish Silver Coin of Unknown Date, Harthill	1km	Unknown
South Yorkshire HER	03714/01	Undated Earthwork Bank, Wales	1km	Unknown

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Data Source	Reference	Name	Buffer	Period
Derbyshire HER	MDR6173	Cropmark enclosure, Pebley, Barlborough	1km	Unknown
Derbyshire HER	MDR6178	Rectangular enclosures, Barlborough	1km	Unknown

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