



**DEARNE VALLEY LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP
HERITAGE AUDIT**

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Report Number 2013/27 December 2013



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is an audit of cultural heritage sites within the boundary of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership area. The assessment was commissioned by the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership.

Following the baseline survey, a gazetteer of the archaeological and built heritage resource in the area was produced. From this, key sites were identified with the potential for future cultural heritage opportunities/activities.

The aim of the survey was to determine the nature of the cultural heritage resource of key sites within the boundary of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership. This was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the selected sites and their immediate environs. Additional documentary and cartographic research was carried out in order to enhance the cultural heritage resource of each key site.

Rapid walkover surveys were conducted at each key site, noting their present condition, the extent and condition of any surviving above-ground remains, potential threats and the extent to which the sites are currently identified as cultural heritage assets.

The cultural heritage resource was also assessed on a period by period basis for various communities within the study area, in order to aid in the construction of a narrative for the historic development of the Dearne Valley.

Recommendations have been made for potential future community engagement or for the enhancement, understanding and appreciation of the sites and the wider heritage of the Dearne Valley.

A GIS has also been produced based upon the full gazetteer of 704 sites.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
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1 INTRODUCTION

This report is an audit of cultural heritage sites within the boundary of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership area. The assessment was commissioned by the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP).

Following the baseline survey, a gazetteer of the archaeological and built heritage resource in the area was produced. From this, key sites were identified with the potential for future cultural heritage opportunities/activities.

The document is divided into the following sections

- Main text and plates
- Figures
- Appendix 1 – Scheduled Ancient Monument descriptions
- Appendix 2 – Key site information
- Appendix 3 – Full gazetteer
- GIS files (appended on CDROM)

2 LOCATION

The Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit encompasses an area of South Yorkshire from Brierley, Grimethorpe and Cudworth at the north, Barnsley, Worsbrough and Hoyland at the west, Thurnscoe, Bolton Upon Dearne and Mexborough at the east and Wentworth, Brampton Bierlow, Swinton and Conisbrough at the south.

The key sites (Figure 15 and Appendix 2) are situated in Mexborough, Darfield, Grimethorpe, Wombwell, Great Houghton, Tankersley, Swinton, Worsbrough, Conisbrough, Hoyland, Barnsley, Bolton Upon Dearne and Elsecar.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

The aim of the survey was to determine the nature of the cultural heritage resource of key sites within the boundary of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership. This was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the selected sites and their immediate environs. Additional documentary and cartographic research was carried out in order to enhance the cultural heritage resource of each key site.

Rapid walkover surveys were conducted at each site, noting their present condition, the extent and condition of any surviving above-ground remains, potential threats and the extent to which the sites are currently identified as cultural heritage assets.

The cultural heritage resource was also assessed on a period by period basis for various communities within the study area, in order to aid in the construction of a narrative for the historic development of the Dearne Valley.

Recommendations have been made for potential future community engagement or for the enhancement, understanding and appreciation of the sites and the wider heritage of the Dearne Valley.

Scheduled Ancient Monument records for the all scheduled sites are contained within Appendix 1.

3.2 Sources

The key sites (Figure 15) were selected from the full gazetteer of archaeological and built heritage sites compiled by ArcHeritage for the DVLP. Information on recorded heritage assets within the heritage audit area was obtained from the regional authority. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record office (SMR);
- Doncaster Archives (DA);
- Sheffield Archives (SA);
- Barnsley Archives and Local Studies (BA);
- Rotherham Archives and Local Studies (RA);
- Doncaster Local Studies Library (DLSL);
- Sheffield Local Studies Library (SLSL);
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- English Heritage Archive (EHA; formerly the National Monuments Record);
- Heritage Gateway online;
- Portable Antiquities Service (PAS);
- ArcHeritage library.

4 COMMUNITY NARRATIVES

In order to aid in the construction of a narrative for the historic development of the Dearne Valley, the cultural heritage resource for selected communities within the heritage audit boundary was assessed on a period by period basis. Themes considered were settlement, historic land use, industry, transport and religion.

4.1 Darfield

Prehistoric activity in the Darfield area is indicated by a variety of Iron Age enclosures and field systems that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. During the Roman period, Darfield appears to have been the site of an extensive settlement that spanned both banks of the River Dearne and enclosures, field systems and coin hoards have been discovered throughout the area. Darfield's former Roman name is unknown.

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Dereueld' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Darfield derives its name from the Old English place-name elements 'deor' and 'feld' and means 'open land frequented by deer' (Smith 1961).

While the Domesday Survey did not record a church at Darfield, an 8th- to 9th-century cross shaft incorporated into the wall of All Saints Church suggests that the area had a church during the early medieval period. An 8th-century sculpture fragment from a possible grave slab also indicates settlement in the Darfield area during this period.

Much of Darfield was granted to the monks of Monk Bretton Priory in the later medieval period, before being confiscated by the Crown at the Dissolution in the 1530s. Two mills were

recorded in the area during this period. Elements of medieval buildings survive within the fabric of several later structures in the Darfield area, including timber-framed houses, farm buildings and high status dwellings. Darfield sat within a predominantly agricultural landscape throughout the post-medieval period and its commons were enclosed in 1805.

The North Midland Railway opened at Darfield in 1840 and large-scale industrial activity developed subsequently with the opening of the Low Valley Clay Works. Many Darfield men were employed at Lundhill Colliery, Wombwell, at the time of an explosion at the mine that killed 189 men and boys in 1857. The Lundhill Colliery Memorial is situated in the All Saints churchyard. Following the opening of Darfield Main Colliery in 1861, Darfield itself was dominated by the mining industry until the mine closed in 1989.

4.2 Wombwell

Prehistoric activity in the Wombwell area is indicated by Mesolithic and Neolithic findspots and the possible 'henge' in Wombwell Wood. Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and settlements are visible in several parts of the Wombwell area as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Place-name evidence indicates early medieval activity in the area. Recorded as 'Wanbella' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Wombwell may derive its name from the Old English element 'wamb', meaning a hollow, and means the well in the hollow (Smith 1961). Following the Norman Conquest, Wombwell was granted to Ilbert de Laci, the lord of Pontefract. St. Mary's Chapel was extant during the medieval period and remained standing in 1831, while Wombwell's 13th-century manorial mill remained in use in the 18th century.

Wombwell does not appear to have been a market town during the medieval or early post-medieval periods, although documentary evidence indicates that the village was a prosperous rural settlement from at least the 14th century. By 1686, Wombwell was the site of a major coaching inn on the route from Halifax to London, with 24 guest beds and stabling for 20 horses (Hey 1979).

The South Yorkshire Railway opened at Wombwell in 1851 and industrial development in the area commenced with the opening of Wombwell Main Colliery in 1855. Mitchell's Main Colliery followed in 1883 and coal-mining dominated the area until the closure of Wombwell Main in 1969.

4.3 Brampton

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the Brampton area is indicated by field systems, tracks, a lane and settlement sites that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the area to the east of Pontefract Road. Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Brantone' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Brampton derives its name from the Old English elements 'brom' and 'tun', and means 'farmstead in the broom' (Smith 1961).

The appellation 'bierlow', recorded in the area from at least 1307, derives from the Old Norse term 'byar-log', meaning 'the law of the village' and indicates that Brampton was an area where local laws had been established by mutual consent to deal with minor disputes within the village or township boundary (Smith 1961). Ironworking activity appears to have been

taking place at Brampton in the early medieval period, with a possible bloomery site being worked in the early 11th century.

Following the Norman Conquest, Brampton was granted to Ilbert de Laci, the lord of Pontefract and was held by Monk Bretton Priory from the 12th century. Mills were recorded in the area from the 12th century, while upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks indicate past agricultural land use. The village was recorded as 'Brampton juxta Wath' in the 1379 Poll Tax return.

Elements of medieval buildings survive within the fabric of several later structures, including timber-framed farm buildings and high status dwellings. During the early post-medieval period, the area came into the ownership of the Wentworth family at Wentworth Woodhouse. The Needle's Eye, an 18th-century folly constructed by Thomas Watson-Wentworth, remains extant.

Coal mining was undertaken in the Brampton area during the early post-medieval period and accelerated with the opening of Brampton/Rainborough Colliery in 1819 and Cortonwood Colliery in 1838. The latter mine closed in 1850 and is not to be confused with the Brampton Coal Company's Cortonwood Colliery, which opened in 1873. Concrete Cottages, eight rows of houses on a triangular site near the pit yard, were constructed in concrete in 1882. Cortonwood Colliery remained open into the 1980s, when plans for its accelerated closure led directly to the 1984-1985 Miners Strike. Cortonwood Colliery closed in 1986.

4.4 Wath Upon Dearne

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the Wath Upon Dearne area is indicated by a variety of field systems, tracks, a lane and settlements that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the area to the east of Wath Wood Road. A bank and ditch earthwork feature now within Golden Smith's Plantation may also date from this period.

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Wat' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Wath derives its name from the Old Norse 'vad', meaning a ford (Smith 1961). Settlement is likely to have developed in the area due to this crossing over the River Dearne. Early medieval deposits survive within the fabric of All Saints Church and a 'pre-Conquest' manor appears to have existed on the site of Thornhill Hall.

Following the Norman Conquest, Wath was granted to Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill. All Saints Church occupies the site of a Norman church, while Wath Hall stood within a moated site in the grounds of the present-day vicarage. Vicarages have occupied this site since the early 15th century. In 1312-1313, Edward II granted a royal charter for a market and a fair to be held at Wath and the base of the Market Cross remains extant. Part of the Town Cross also survives. Three mills were recorded at Wath during the medieval period.

Several early post-medieval buildings contain elements of earlier structures, including timber-framed farm buildings, ecclesiastical buildings and high status dwellings. A post-medieval dovecote also survives. Bell pits throughout the area indicate that coal was mined at Wath during the early post-medieval period, when the area came into the ownership of the Wentworth family of Wentworth Woodhouse.

The North Midland Railway opened in Wath in 1841. Two further railway stations were constructed during the 19th century and the Wath Concentration Yard, a large marshalling yard

from which coal was transported to various parts of the UK, was built in 1907. Wath was an important railway town for several decades, having three stations.

Deep coal mining commenced in the area from the 18th century and when the Dearne and Dove Canal was opened at Wath in 1804, it was used predominantly to transport coal. Wath Main Colliery was sunk in 1873, with Manvers Main Colliery following in the 1890s. The two mines were amalgamated in 1986 and closed in 1988.

4.5 Thurnscoe

Prehistoric activity in the Thurnscoe area is indicated by Iron Age enclosures, field systems, tracks and settlements that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the area to the south of the town. Thurnscoe is situated to the east of Ryknild Street Roman road and archaeological evidence also demonstrates Romano-British settlement in the area to the west of Derry Grove.

Early medieval activity at Thurnscoe is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Ternusc' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Thurnscoe derives its name from the Old Norse 'pyrne' and 'skogr' and means 'thorn wood' (Smith 1961). Early medieval deposits survive within the fabric of St. Helen's Church, which was rebuilt in the 15th century and again in the early 18th century.

Following the Norman Conquest, Thurnscoe was granted to Robert, Count of Mortain, the half-brother of William the Conqueror. A moated site with associated earthworks may have been occupied in the 11th century. Various lands in Thurnscoe were granted to Nostell Priory in the 12th century, while Roche Abbey held lands here by the 14th century. A farm in the area originated as an abbey grange, while monks from Roche quarried limestone at Thurnscoe.

Thurnscoe remained largely agricultural and the remains of extensive post-medieval field systems are visible on aerial photographs. While coalmining took place in the area from the late 18th century, its main impact occurred after the opening of Hickleton Main Colliery in 1894. By the early 20th century, Thurnscoe had expanded substantially through the construction of housing for miners and their families. Hickleton Main closed in 1988.

4.6 Goldthorpe

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the Goldthorpe area is indicated by an enclosure that is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of the Doncaster Road area, while early medieval activity is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Godetorp' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Goldthorpe derives its name from the Old English personal name 'Golda' and the Old Norse 'torp', meaning a small settlement (Smith 1961).

Following the Norman Conquest, Goldthorpe was granted to Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill. The area remained largely in agricultural use throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, and the area's commons were enclosed between 1761 and 1767. Two corn mills were worked at Goldthorpe in the 18th century.

Coal mining took place in the Goldthorpe area from the 17th century, with the opening of a colliery in 1678 (Smith 2002). This mine was developed further as Marsden's Goldthorpe Colliery in 1770. The site closed in 1783 but was re-opened as Goldthorpe Colliery in 1909. The mine closed in 1994.

4.7 Bolton Upon Dearne

Prehistoric activity in the Bolton Upon Dearne area is demonstrated by a Bronze Age palstave that was recovered from the bank of the River Dearne, to the east of the B6098. Cropmark evidence indicates settlement and agricultural activity in the area to the south of Lowfield Road during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Bodetone' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Bolton Upon Dearne derives its name from the Old English elements 'bodl' and 'tun', and means 'an enclosure with buildings' (Smith 1961, 83). The location and extent of the early medieval settlement is unknown, although St. Andrew's Church was founded during this period and elements of the early medieval church are retained in the current building.

Following the Norman Conquest, Bolton Upon Dearne was granted to Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill. Two mills were recorded at Bolton Upon Dearne in the late 11th century and the area remained in agricultural use in the early post-medieval period, when a further corn mill was constructed. Bolton Upon Dearne's commons were enclosed between 1761 and 1767.

New farms, such as Grange Farm, were established in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and many agricultural buildings and features survive from this period. Land around the village remained largely in agricultural use until the early 20th century, when the village began to expand with the construction of extensive areas of housing for miners who were employed at Goldthorpe Colliery to the north.

4.8 Harlington

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the Harlington area is indicated by field systems, tracks and settlements visible as cropmarks in the area to the south of Doncaster Road on aerial photographs. The village lies less than 1km to the south of Barnburgh, where archaeological evidence indicates extensive activity from the Neolithic period.

Place-name evidence indicates early medieval activity at Harlington, with the Old English elements 'ling' meaning pasture and 'tun' meaning a settlement. The area may have been granted to Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill, as part of the manor of Barnburgh following the Norman Conquest and Harlington Mill may occupy the site of a mill that was recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey. The village appears to have been a 'ribbon development' along a single street during the medieval period.

Harlington remained a rural village throughout the post-medieval period. New farmhouses were constructed during this period and many agricultural buildings of this date survive at sites such as Old Hall. Harlington's commons were enclosed with those of Barnburgh in 1819.

Barnburgh Main Colliery opened to the north-west of the village in 1911 but, unlike in other parts of the Dearne Valley, did not lead to extensive housing development in the area. The Dearne Valley Railway opened at Harlington in 1912.

4.9 Mexborough

The Roman Ridge, a substantial bank and ditch earthwork that commences in Sheffield, terminates at Mexborough. The Ridge is currently undated but is likely to have been constructed in the Iron Age, the early Romano-British period or the early medieval period. The

purpose of the Roman Ridge remains unclear and the reason for its termination at Mexborough is unknown.

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence, with Mexborough deriving its name from the Old English or Old Norse personal name 'Meac' or 'Mjuk' and the Old English 'burh', meaning a fortified settlement (Smith 1961). Mexborough appears to have been part of a system of fortified sites along the Dearne and Don valleys during the early medieval period (Hey 1979).

Mexborough's proximity to the river crossing over the Don at Strafforth Sands is likely to have influenced the development of the burh, although the site of the fortified area is unclear. Early medieval elements are preserved within the fabric of the Church of St. John the Baptist, while a late 11th-century stone cross survives in the Lady Chapel.

Mexborough was granted to Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill, following the Norman Conquest. A motte and bailey castle was constructed at Castle Hill, probably during the late 11th century, while the area was the location for meetings of the Strafforth Wapentake court in this period. The village was granted to Monk Bretton Priory during the medieval period and was confiscated by the Crown at the Dissolution in the 1530s.

Mexborough remained a small village until the late 18th century, when the Don Navigation made the area viable for new industries, including deep coal mining, glass manufacture and pottery production. Mexborough Pottery opened on a site adjacent to the canal in 1800. The South Yorkshire Railway opened at Mexborough in 1850 and a National School was built by public subscription in 1865.

During the 19th century, the village's industries included the Emerys Pottery, the Mexborough Rock Pottery, the Don Valley Pottery, the Phoenix Glass Works, the Bull Green Glass Works and the New Don Glass Works. Expansion to the west of the village in this period was so extensive that the area became known as 'New Mexborough'. Several coal mines were sunk in the Mexborough region during the 19th and early 20th centuries, including Denaby Main Colliery and Cadeby Colliery.

4.10 Swinton

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the Swinton area is indicated by a probable Iron Age beehive quernstone that was found to the east of Rockingham Road and a 1st- to 3rd-century AD Roman silver coin hoard that was found to the west of the town. The Roman Ridge runs to the west of Swinton and a substantial section of the earthwork remains in Long Plantation.

Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence, with Swinton deriving its name from the Old English 'swin' and 'tun', meaning 'swine farm' (Smith 1961, 115). Swinton was held by Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill, at the time of the 1086 Domesday survey. St. Mary Magdalene Chapel was constructed in the 12th century and remained extant until 1817.

Comparatively little is known about the history of Swinton during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Development occurred following the opening of the Don Navigation, which connected Swinton to Rotherham and Mexborough, in 1740 and the Dearne and Dove Canal in 1798. The Don Pottery opened on a site adjacent to the canal in 1803 and remained one of the town's major employers until 1893. The North Midland Railway opened in Swinton in 1840.

Other major sites from this period include the Swinton Iron & Steel Works, the Don Chemical Works, the Swinton Glass Works and the South Yorkshire Glass Works.

4.11 Conisbrough

Prehistoric activity in the Conisbrough area is indicated by finds of flints and an arrowhead to the north of the town, while a Roman coin hoard and finds of single coins denote Romano-British activity in the area. Archaeological evidence of early post-Roman activity has been identified at Wellgate, with 6th-century settlement indicated by a pond, a fenceline and tracks. A hoard of 6th-century Byzantine coins was discovered at Conisbrough in 1921.

Place-name evidence indicates high status activity in the area during the early medieval period. Conisbrough derives its name from the Old Norse 'konungr', meaning 'the king's stronghold' and the Old English 'burh', meaning a fortified settlement (Smith 1961, 126). The name was first recorded in 1002-1004, but the Old Norse element may have replaced the earlier Old English term 'cyning', which also means 'king' (Smith 1961).

Conisbrough was part of a system of fortified sites along the Dearne and Don valleys during the early medieval period and is likely to have been the centre of a large administrative unit prior to the Norman Conquest (Hey 1979). Early medieval deposits associated with the burh have been found in the vicinity of Conisbrough Castle and elements of an early medieval church, including an Anglo-Saxon cross fragment, are retained within the fabric of St. Peter's Church. A cist burial that was excavated at St. Peter's Church may also be early medieval in date.

Conisbrough was held by Harold Godwinson, king of England, in 1066 but was subsequently granted to William de Warenne, the son-in-law of William the Conqueror. Conisbrough Castle was constructed c.1180 by Hameline Plantagenet, the half-brother of Henry II. Numerous medieval remains survive at Conisbrough, from an extensive deer park to a 12th-century coped tomb chest. Two mills were recorded at Conisbrough in the 11th century and a ferry operated on the river, just below the castle, in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. Elements of several medieval and early post-medieval buildings survive within the fabric of later structures, including timber-framed farm buildings and high status dwellings.

A noted sickle works was operating on the river by 1600 but the wider Conisbrough area remained a largely agricultural area until the early 20th century. Expansion had occurred during the mid-19th century, although the village was not redeveloped extensively due to the creation of a planned new village at Denaby Main to house miners and their families. The South Yorkshire Railway and the Midland railway opened a joint station at Conisbrough in 1849 and the area also included the Ashfield Fire Clay Works, a brick, tile and pipe works, a pottery and the Denaby Powder Works, which produced explosives, during this period.

4.12 Hoyland

Prehistoric activity in the Hoyland area is indicated by an Iron Age settlement with associated field systems at Jump. This site was developed as an enclosed farmstead in the Romano-British period. Place-name evidence indicates early medieval activity. Recorded as 'Holand' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Hoyland derives its name from the Old English term 'hoh', meaning a spur of land (Smith 1961).

Following the Norman Conquest, Hoyland was granted to Roger de Busli, the lord of Tickhill. The area remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods and ridge and furrow earthworks remain extant in several areas. Elements of features from these periods survive within the fabric of later structures, including timber-framed farm buildings such as an aisled barn at Alderthwaite. Hoyland's commons were enclosed in 1794.

Industrial activity developed in the area with the opening of a series of coal mines at Platts Common. These were subsequently developed as Hoyland Silkstone Colliery in the second half of the 19th century. This mine closed in the 1950s, while the nearby Rockingham Colliery closed in 1979.

4.13 Worsbrough

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the Worsbrough area is indicated by field systems, tracks and settlements visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Early medieval activity in the area is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Wircesburg' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Worsbrough derives its name from an assumed Old English personal name, 'Wirc', and the Old English 'burh', meaning a fortified settlement (Smith 1961). The site of the fortified area is unclear.

Following the Norman Conquest, Worsbrough was granted to Ilbert de Laci, the lord of Pontefract. A mill that was recorded at Worsbrough in the 11th century appears to have remained active into the early post-medieval period, when it was rebuilt as Worsbrough Corn Mill. St. Mary's Church was founded in the 12th century and medieval elements survive within the present-day building.

Elements of several medieval and early post-medieval buildings survive also within the fabric of later secular structures, including timber-framed buildings at Elmhirst Farm. The vicarage and a school were built at Worsbrough in the 16th century. A range of early post-medieval high status buildings remain extant in the area, including Darley Cliffe Hall and Worsbrough Hall. The estate of the latter was emparked during the early post-medieval period.

Settlement appears to have been relatively dispersed around the Worsbrough district before becoming concentrated in the valley at Worsbrough Bridge following the opening of the Dearne and Dove Canal and the Worsbrough canal basin in 1804. While bell pits indicate that shallow coal and ironstone mining took place at Worsbrough during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, deep coal mining dominated the area from the mid-19th century. Among the collieries that were worked at Worsbrough were the Park Colliery, Martin's Main Colliery, Darley Main, Bell Ing Colliery and Barrow Colliery. The latter closed in 1986.

Other local industries included Wood Brothers Glass Works, Worsbrough Mill, the Dearne & Dove Steel Works, Worsbrough Furnace and the Dearne & Dove Saw Mills. The South Yorkshire Railway opened at Worsbrough in 1854. The canal basin closed in 1906.

4.14 Grimethorpe/Brierley

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity is indicated by enclosures and field systems that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the area around Hallsteads medieval fortified manor house, Grimethorpe, and on land to the south of Common Road, Brierley.

Early medieval activity is indicated by place-name evidence. Recorded as 'Breselai' in the 1086 Domesday survey, Brierley appears to mean a 'clearing among the briars' (Smith 1961, 268).

Grimethorpe derives its name from the Old Norse personal name 'Grym' and the Old Norse 'torp', meaning a small farm (Smith 1961).

The area was granted to Ilbert de Laci, the lord of Pontefract, following the Norman Conquest. Documentary evidence for Brierley is relatively plentiful for the later medieval period, when the manor was administered from a fortified manor house at Hallsteads. Earthworks at Ringstone Hill may also be medieval in date. These were re-used during the Civil War in 1645. A range of early post-medieval buildings remain extant in the area, with high status sites such as Grimethorpe Hall and Brierley Manor, agricultural sites such as Cliff Farm and Elms Farm, and several 18th-century domestic houses at Church Street.

Coal mining took place at Brierley from the 17th century. Documentary evidence indicates that in addition to bell pits, drift mines were worked in the area in 1638 (Watson and Harrison 1976). At Grimethorpe, deep coal mining commenced with the opening of Grimesthorpe Colliery in 1895. The development of the area's mining industry saw the population increase from 500 in 1881 to 1,684 in 1901.

While new estates were built at Grimethorpe to house the miners and their families, Brierley largely retained its rural character even after the opening of Brierley Colliery in 1910. A tram road or waggonway connected the Brierley and Grimethorpe mines. Ferry Moor Colliery opened in 1917. Coal was mined in the area through opencasting during the inter-war period, with the extraction sites then being landscaped in 1949. The Brierley Colliery spoilheap was subject to reclamation between 1959 and 1961.

4.15 Cudworth

Prehistoric activity in the Cudworth area is indicated by Mesolithic flints found to the east of Lund Avenue. Place-name evidence indicates early medieval activity. Recorded as 'Cudeuardia' in 1180-1190, Cudworth includes the Old English personal name 'Cuda' and the Old English term 'worth', meaning an enclosed settlement (Smith 1961).

A possible medieval moated site appears to have been situated on the site of Manor Farm, while a series of stone posts and pillars may be fence posts or boundary markers demarcating land owned by Monk Bretton Priory, to the south-west of Cudworth.

Cudworth stood on the main road from Barnsley to Pontefract during the medieval period and a packhorse route crossed the area during the early post-medieval period. Cudworth's commons were enclosed in 1809. Despite the upgrading of the Barnsley to Pontefract road as a turnpike in 1833 and the coming of the North Midland Railway in 1840, the area remained largely agricultural until the opening of the Milton Bleach Works in 1854.

5 KEY SITES

Key sites with the potential for future cultural heritage opportunities were identified in the area covered by the Heritage Audit. Using the gazetteer as a baseline, additional documentary and cartographic research was carried out in order to enhance the cultural heritage resource of the key sites. Rapid walkover surveys were conducted at each site, noting their present condition, the extent and condition of any surviving above-ground remains, access, potential threats and the extent to which the sites are currently identified as cultural heritage assets.

Some key sites have contain more than one site from the gazetteer (e.g. if they form a meaningful group). The key sites have thus been attributed a letter code, in addition to the unique site numbers that they include. A gazetteer list of the key sites is contained within Appendix 2.

5.1 Site A: Civil War Tower, Houndhill

NGR: SE 33667 04143 LB Grade II NHLFE no.1315080

Houndhill tower and an adjacent perimeter wall to the west of Houndhill Farm are Civil War fortifications constructed by the site's then-owner, Richard Elmhirst, to protect a small Royalist garrison that was stationed at Houndhill. Constructed from rubble sandstone, the cylindrical tower is accessed through a door that faces the house. Interior stone steps lead to a raised platform behind a coped parapet wall containing four openings.

It is not known if the stone for the wall and tower came from a disused sandstone quarry that had been shown within the grounds of the house on the 1854 OS map. A second cylindrical tower, to the south-east of Houndhill house, had been reduced in height prior to 1892, when that year's Ordnance Survey map labelled the structure as 'remains'.

Richard Elmhirst fortified Houndhill in 1642, following the outbreak of the Civil War. Despite these measures and the garrisoning of 40 soldiers at the site, Elmhirst is said to have 'immediately complied' when Parliamentary troops and cavalry under Sir Thomas Fairfax demanded his surrender in 1643 or 1644 (Elmhirst 1951; Wenham 1970). Fairfax attended personally in order to prevent his soldiers from killing Elmhirst after his surrender (Burke and Burke 1850).

Richard Elmhirst supported the Royalist cause throughout the Civil War but the construction of the towers and wall at Houndhill resulted in a subsequent fine of £566 for his 'Delinquency', having 'fortified his howse against the King and Parliament's fforces' (Clay 1893, 224). Elmhirst claimed that he was 'never in Armes against the parliament' and that the fortifications at Houndhill had been to designed to defend the house 'against the Plunderers on both parties' (Clay 1893, 225).

Houndhill itself contains a timber-framed wing that was built in 1566, but the bulk of the site was constructed in two substantial phases during the 17th century (Wilkinson 1872). Having passed out of the ownership of the Elmhirsts in the late 17th century, Houndhill eventually came into the ownership of F.W.T.V. Wentworth of Wentworth Castle. The Elmhirsts purchased Houndhill from the Wentworth estate in 1932.

The tower is clearly visible from Houndhill Lane, is in good condition and has a striking presence in the landscape (Plate 1). While ivy is present on part of the exterior, there are no signs of any damage or threats to the structure. The tower is close to the road, however, and is located just after a tight corner. Sections of the masonry have been re-pointed and the tower appears to be structurally sound. No signage is present.



Plate 1: Houndhill tower

5.2 Site B: Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Wood, Worsbrough

NGR: SE 3536 0320 SMR 05013

Post-medieval mining features are present in Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Wood, Worsbrough, including former tramway routes, bell pits, possible shaft mounds, tracks, banks a pond, a possible mine building and quarrying. Both areas formed part of the Worsbrough Hall estate during the post-medieval period and several of the earthwork features within the woods may be associated with landscaping works conducted when the area was emparked.

Given their irregular boundaries, both woods may be areas of ‘residual’ woodland that survived assarting – the clearing of woodland to create agricultural land - during the medieval period. Woolley Bank Wood derives its name from the Old English place-name *Wiluelai*, meaning a ‘forest glade frequented by wolves’ (Smith 1961, 286). The *Wiluelai* that was recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey is likely to have been the village of Woolley, to the north of Barnsley, rather than Woolley Bank Wood (Smith 1961).

Bell Bank Wood was recorded as ‘Beubanke’ in 1562 (Smith 1961). While it has been claimed that this name indicates the presence of bell pits in the wood by the mid-16th century (Fuelling A Revolution, n.d.), Beubanke is perhaps more likely to derive from the topographical term ‘bell’, meaning a round hill, and ‘bank’ meaning a high hill (Smith 1961).

Neither Bell Bank nor Woolley Bank Wood were shown on Thomas Jefferys’ 1771 map of Yorkshire and the area was represented only generally on Christopher Greenwood’s 1817 map of the county. Tree-felling for timber and charcoal manufacture occurred in the woods during the 17th and 18th centuries and it is possible that the majority of the area had been cleared of

trees by that date. Should that be the case, the majority of the features within the woods may have been created during this period. Given the size of the old oaks in both areas, subsequent tree-felling seems to have been minimal since at least the mid-19th century (Fuelling A Revolution, n.d.).

A c.1825 plan showing mineshafts and coal workings at Worsbrough and Worsbrough Bridge (SA SY/199/Z/1/1R) may show an unnamed shaft in the vicinity of Bell Bank Wood. While the precise location of this feature is unclear, it may be the feature marked as an 'old shaft' in the northern part of the wood on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. It is not known when this pit was sunk or closed and its association with the features within Bell Bank Wood is also unclear.

Woolley Bank and Bell Bank Wood are bisected by the present-day A61, which was re-routed along its current course under an Act of Parliament in 1840. By the time of the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map, Woolley Bank Wood comprised a narrow strip of woodland along the southern perimeter of the modern wood. The north-eastern part of the wood contained a linear feature that appears to have been the tram road and may be the waggonway that had been built around 1840 to serve Bell Ing Colliery, near Worsbrough Bridge. The area through which the tramway ran is now a cleared area within Worsbrough Country Park.

No further features were marked within the woods on the 1840 Worsbrough tithe map (BA, uncatalogued) or the 1841 OS map. While the Park Colliery Railway was shown to the east, this feature - a waggonway that ran to Worsbrough canal basin and was operated by Coopers Field and Faulds, a company who had mined coal and ironstone on the Wentworth Castle estate from the 1820s (SA SY/199/Z/1/5R) - is unlikely to have been associated with the features within Woolley Bank Wood.

The Park Colliery waggonway was one of several tramways that crossed the area to terminate at Worsbrough canal basin. Several of these lines ran over the Wentworth Castle estate, such as that constructed by John Field of the Low Moor Iron Company and Andrew Faulds of 'Manor House in Worsbrough' in 1822 (SA VWM 224/1). This route survived into the mid-19th century and was marked 'Railway to Silkstone Main Colliery' on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map.

An 1832 indenture between William Bennet Martin of Worsborough Hall and the ironmasters, John Field, Samuel and William Cooper, James Cochrane and Andrew Faulds proposed a further route that would cross both the Wentworth Castle and Worsbrough Hall estates to terminate at the canal basin (Anon. 1943), while Fields Coopers and Faulds transported ironstone and coal from mines to the south-west of Wentworth Castle via the Pilley Hills Tramway between the 1830s and 1850s.

The Bell Ings Colliery tramway was disused by the time of the 1854 OS map, when its former course was marked as a track along a substantial embankment. A sandstone quarry was shown immediately to the east of Woolley Bank Wood, while two pits and the Worsbrough Park Colliery tramway were shown to the south and east. Bell Bank Wood was named on the 1854 map and had acquired its current boundaries by that date.

No features or indications of coal or ironstone mining were shown in the wood's vicinity in 1854, although a path was shown running through the northern part of the wood. This track had been shown as a road on the 1841 Ordnance Survey map and, prior to the construction of

the A61, had connected with Doe Lane to the west. No features were shown within the woods on an 1859 plan showing coal ownership and development at Worsbrough Bridge (DA DX/BAX/Map 56), which suggests that coal was not being mined in either wood at that date.

The 1892 Ordnance Survey map showed two semi-circular embankments in the field on the southern edge of Woolley Bank Wood. These features, which may have been associated with the quarrying that had been shown in this area on the 1854 OS map, were not marked on the 1905 map. The remains of the Bell Ing Colliery tramway were marked as a track along the top of a substantial embankment in 1892.

No features were shown within Bell Bank Wood on the 1892 OS map, with the exception of a bridle road along the route that had been shown as a road in 1841 and a track in 1854. The 1905 map marked the 'old shaft' to the north of the Bell Bank Wood bridle road on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. Woolley Bank Wood had extended to the north-west by the time of the 1930 OS map. No features were marked within the wood at that date and the 'old shaft' was the sole feature marked within Bell Bank Wood in 1930. Woolley Bank Wood had extended to the north by 1961. A track that was marked within the wood at that date appeared to be a recent development. The disused shaft in Bell Bank Wood was not shown on the 1961 Ordnance Survey map.



Plate 2: Bell pit, Woolley Bank Wood

Despite dense vegetation overgrowth in many areas, various historic mining features are visible in the woods. Many earthworks are present throughout the area, including bell pits. Alarming, one of the bell pits has been fenced-off for safety reasons (Plate 2), suggesting that the mining features in this area are unsafe and subject to subsidence and possible collapse. Access is from the main road via a public footpath. No signage was seen on site.

5.3 Site C: Wood Brothers' Glass Works, Worsbrough

NGR: SE 3570 0360 SMR 03529/01

Founded as the Borough Flint Glass Works in 1828 by Usherwood, Barron, Cartwright and Perkes, the works stood on the north bank of the Dearne and Dove Canal at Worsbrough Basin. Opened in 1804, the canal basin was vital for the development of several local industries and is likely to have been the principal reason for the company's choice of site. In addition to the Borough Flint Glass Works, the basin featured a foundry, a gas works, a series of lime kilns, a saw mill and coke ovens, while a series of waggonways allowed coal and ironstone to be transported to the basin for shipment on the canal.

By 1834, Richard Perkes was the only remaining original partner at the Borough Flint Glass Works. Perkes entered into a new partnership with John and James Woods of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, who had learned their trade in the Stourbridge glass industry. Trading as Wood & Perkes, the company produced fine table glass, jugs, cruets, bottles and lampshades and specialised in flint glass cased with gold ruby glass, decorated with incised designs.

The Glass Works were represented only generally on the 1840 Worsbrough tithe map (BA, uncatalogued) and the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map, which showed a small number of buildings in simple block outlines on a site bounded by the present-day West Street at the north and the Dearne and Dove Canal at the south. The layout of the works at that date is unclear.

Wood & Perkes exhibited various products at the 1851 Great Exhibition in London, including glass taps, and a glass inkstand and wafer-box (Ellis 1851). The company were awarded a gold medal for their 'Ruby epergne with the stand forming a separate fruit and flower vase' (Ellis 1851, 698).

Following Perkes' death in 1854, William Baker Wood joined the partnership and the company were renamed 'Wood Brothers'. Despite this change, the name 'Borough Flint Glass Works' was retained for the premises themselves. The 1854 Ordnance Survey map showed the works' entrance at the north of a yard, flanked by two large blocks with a third range at the south. An open area to the east also appeared to form part of the works in 1854. None of the ranges were identified on the 1854 map and no plans showing the layout of the works in this period appear to have survived among the company's archives (SA SY/358/B).

In 1870, Alphonse Wood joined the partnership. Like William, Alphonse had worked at the famous glass works at Baccarat, France, and brought French techniques of gilding and etching to Worsbrough. The glass works had been constructed on leased land, however, and in 1871, the landowner refused to extend the company's lease. The Wood Brothers' company archives (SA SY/358/B) do not appear to contain any documentation relating to this event and the reasons for the dispute are unclear. In 1872, the company began to manufacture glassware at a new site at Hoyle Mill, Barnsley, with the Worsbrough works being used only to finish and decorate these products.

Wood Brothers closed their Worsbrough works in 1874, when the Hoyle Mill site had expanded sufficiently to take all of the company's workforce. The new site was also named the 'Borough Flint Glass Works', which suggests that the Worsbrough works may also have retained this name despite the change of company name from Wood & Perkes in 1854.

While disused for almost 20 years, the Worsbrough works buildings remained extant at the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. Several buildings appear to have been constructed in the western part of the site after the publication of the 1854 OS map, with a large rectangular range fronting onto West Street. While the individual buildings were not labelled, the 'Glass House Yard' was marked at that date.

The Worsbrough branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal closed in 1906 after repeated problems with subsidence due to local coal mining activity. The majority of the glass works had been demolished prior to that date and the 1906 OS map showed domestic houses on much of the site. A large rectangular block that fronted onto West Street may previously have been part of the works. The function of this building at the time of the 1906 OS map is unknown and it was not shown on the 1931 map.

The early 20th-century houses remained extant in 1965 but had been demolished by 1978. While the site of the glass works was subsequently landscaped and grassed-over, an adjacent road over the former railway line retains the name 'Glasshouse Crossing'.

A small area of grass parkland now occupies this site (Plate 3). No evidence of any structures or earthworks are visible and no signage is present. The site is bounded by a low wall running along West Street and is open along the whole length of the street. Access is from West Street.



Plate 3: Site of Wood Brothers' Glass Works, Worsbrough

5.4 Site D: Wombwell Wood, Wombwell

Possible henge monument: NGR: SE 3738 0294 SMR 02849/01 SAM no.1004796

Settlement, field systems and enclosures: NGR: SE 3730 0327 SMR 00745/01 SAM no.1004796

Enclosure and strip lynchet: NGR: SE 3850 0220 SMR 01236/01

Bell pits: NGR: SE 3880 0200 SMR 02853/01

Wombwell Wood, approximately 2.2km to the north-west of Wombwell, was not shown on a 1625 sketch map of 'Wombwell Lands' but was recorded as 'the common called Wombwell Wood' in 1765 (SA SY/671/Z; SA VWM/498). While shown with the majority of its present-day boundaries on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire, no features were marked within the wood at that date. Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire showed the present-day track, Sandy Lane, as a continuation of the road that led from Wood Head Lane at the south and Smithley Lane at the north-east. This route had degraded to a track by 1892. That year's Ordnance Survey map marked a 'Keeper's Cottage' at the west of the wood and an 'old quarry' at the east.

Substantial prehistoric activity in the Wombwell Wood area is demonstrated by an almost circular earthwork enclosure that may be a Neolithic or early Bronze Age henge monument (Plate 4). This interpretation cannot be substantiated on the basis of the current evidence as, unlike true henges, the earthwork appears to possess both an inner and an outer bank and ditch, yet lacks any evidence of entrances. The circular earthwork may therefore be a later prehistoric enclosure rather than a henge.

While archaeological findspots do indicate Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the immediate area, LiDAR data indicates that the 'henge' is situated in an area of extensive Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures, field systems and settlement sites (Forestry Commission 2012). These landscape features were identified and surveyed in the mid-20th century by L. M. Butcher of Sheffield City Council but, while LiDAR penetrates dense woodland to show landscape features devoid of vegetation, Butcher had to contend with dense undergrowth and these conditions are likely to have limited the full recording of the earthworks at that time.

Two main areas of interest were identified within Wombwell Wood. A series of enclosures with well-defined, irregular embankments were located to the south of a clear trackway that was bounded on each side by a bank and ditch. While some of the banks survived to heights of approximately 0.45 to 0.6m, Butcher could not identify the nature of the enclosed area. Butcher also identified an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and strip lynchet at the south-east edge of the wood. Plans of Butcher's surveys are held in the L. H. Butcher Collection at Sheffield Museum but could not be accessed in the timescale of this report.

Further evidence of field systems, enclosures and pit-type features were identified through a geophysical survey that was conducted on land adjacent to Wombwell Wood in 1999 (GSB 2000). Several further field boundaries and tracks are also visible on LiDAR coverage of the wood, along with post-medieval features such as quarrying (Plate 5) and bell pits associated with coal or ironstone extraction (Forestry Commission 2012).

The survey identified all of the features seen on the LiDAR plot of Wombwell Wood. The wood is rich in archaeology and the Romano British settlement features and the suspected henge are visible in the landscape. The vegetation in the wood was reasonably low at the time of survey (Plates 4 and 5) and the earthworks would be even more visible during the winter months.

The condition of the earthworks is generally good. The area to the east of the 'henge' and the site of the 19th-century keeper's cottage has been cleared of trees in recent years and is

occupied by grass and scrub. Several footpaths provide access into and through the woods. There is no signage on site.



Plate 4: Prehistoric earthworks, Wombwell Wood



Plate 5: Post-medieval activity, Wombwell Wood

5.5 Site E: Barnsley Main Colliery, Barnsley

NGR: SE 3650 0630 SMR 04422/01

Barnsley Main Colliery originated as Oaks Colliery, when a coal-winding shaft and a pumping shaft were sunk to the west of Oaks Lane, Stairfoot, in 1824 (Hill 2002). When two further shafts were sunk at Hoyle Mill, the original workings became known as the 'Stairfoot Side' and the new pit as the 'Hoyle Mill Side'. The latter included a cupola-capped shaft in which a sub-surface furnace ventilated the mine by drawing air through the workings.

Labelled simply as 'Colliery', several buildings were marked at the site on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map, although little detail was shown at that date. Features shown on the 1854 OS map included coke ovens adjacent to the canal at the Hoyle Mill Side, with a tram road or waggonway running south-east to the Stairfoot Side. Several buildings in the latter area were situated immediately to the north of the railway line.

Thirteen explosions occurred at the colliery over ten days in 1866, resulting in the deaths of 364 miners and the closure and infilling of the Old Oaks shafts. New shafts sunk at Ardsley in the following year opened as the 'New Oaks Colliery' in 1870 (Hill 2002). Seventy-two beehive coke ovens were constructed at this site, with a similar number built at the Old Oaks site.

The Stairfoot workings were taken over by the Barnsley Main Colliery Company in 1889, with the Hoyle Mill Side being renamed 'Rylands Main Colliery' after one of the new owners, Dan Rylands of the Hope Glass Works. Several new buildings were shown at the site on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map, although the mid-19th-century coke ovens were no longer marked and the tram road had been removed. The Stairfoot Side, labelled 'Old Oaks Colliery', included several pit railway lines, four air shafts, coke ovens, a slurry pond and two spoilheaps in 1892.

Rylands Main had been renamed 'Barnsley Main Colliery' by the time of the 1906 Ordnance Survey map. Substantial development had taken place at the site by that date, with the construction of several large buildings and numerous railway lines in the pit yard. The southern site continued to be marked as 'Old Oaks Colliery' in 1906, when it included additional coke ovens and railway sidings.

Following Dan Rylands' suicide in 1910, the Barnsley Main Co. acquired the whole of the colliery and both sites were marked 'Barnsley Main Colliery' on the 1931 Ordnance Survey map. An 'aerial cable' was shown running between the sites at that date. This feature, also known as an 'aerial ropeway', transported coal or coke in a series of tubs from various parts of the site for unloading in other areas. The aerial cable crossed a large colliery spoilheap that had been established to the south of Oaks Lane.

Substantial redevelopment had taken place at the southern site by 1931. The 19th-century coke ovens had been demolished and replaced by a larger complex to the north, which was served by several railway lines. The majority of the other tracks that had run within the pit yard had been dismantled by this date, while spoilheaps occupied the site of the former coke ovens.

With the amalgamation of several mine-owning partnerships in 1932, the new Barrow Barnsley Main Collieries Co. began to work the Barnsley Main seams from pits at Barrow and Monk Bretton. A 1942 plan of the mine (DA MQ/20/10) showed little redevelopment since the 1931 OS map but the site was nationalised in 1947 and a series of plans produced in that year

showed the site with features such as coke ovens, a water-cooling tower, a coal washer, railway sidings, a chimney, tanks and sludge beds (DA MQ/20/24; 26; 27).

The colliery's aerial ropeway had been dismantled by the time of the 1962 Ordnance Survey map, while the majority of the railway lines had been removed from the northern site and several buildings had been demolished. Many of the buildings and features that had been shown at the south site on the 1931 OS map and the 1942 and 1947 site plans had also been removed by the time of the 1962 map, including the coke ovens, cooling tower and sludge beds.

Barnsley Main closed in 1965, following an accelerated pit-closure programme. The coal seams remained accessible, however, and continued to be worked from Barrow Colliery. Several buildings survived at both the north and south pit tops on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map, although the intervening area was predominantly a spoilheap at that date.

A £25 million-pound refurbishment scheme saw the re-opening of Barnsley Main in the 1970s, with the construction of several new buildings at the pit top. The site's surviving headgear and two-storey, brick-built engine house date from this period. While the 1984 Ordnance Survey map marked the northern site as 'Barrow Colliery', the south site was named as a 'depot' at that date. The coal faces were between three and six miles from the shaft in this period. Barnsley Main Colliery finally closed in 1991.



Plate 6: Barnsley Main Colliery

The pit head is in good condition (Plate 6), but with some vandalism present. Ground-cover around the pithead structure is mown, well-kept grass. Some flytipping is an issue, with old sofas and fridges dumped outside the site. No obvious signage was observed. In a fenced-off

part of the Oaks Business Park car park, a Coal Authority metal ventilation tube occupies the site of the Barnsley Main no.4 Shaft.

5.6 Site F: Hoyland Lowe Stand, Barnsley

NGR: SE 3633 0098 SMR 03899/01 LB Grade II NHLFE no.1151093

Hoyland Lowe Stand is a mid-18th-century, two-storey, stone-built square tower with a taller, square stair-turret projection on its north-west face. The Stand has altered ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds, now blocked, to the first floor. Within the turret, small openings let light into the stairwell. A stone newel and the upper part of a stone spiral staircase remain extant in the interior.

Hoyland Lowe Stand was built for Thomas Watson Wentworth, the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. No plans or estate papers relating to the building of the Stand appear to have survived and the date of its construction is uncertain. While usually given as c.1720 or c.1750, A.K. Clayton asserted that, shortly before his death in 1750, Thomas Watson Wentworth wrote that 'I have built a tower at Hoyland Law' (cited in Clayton 1973). This suggests that the Stand was a relatively recent construction at that date and that c.1750 is the more likely date.

Modern suggestions that the Stand was constructed as a folly, lacking any practical function, are incorrect. William Fairbank's 1765 survey of private enclosures in the area described the site as 'The Lodge & Bowling Green on the Low' (SA VWM 508d). It is not clear if the Stand was opened only periodically, when the marquis entertained guests, or was occupied by one of the estate's head gamekeepers or huntsmen in this period.

Given the date of Fairbank's survey, the bowling green is likely to have been an original feature, contemporary with the Stand itself. While a formal bowling green was not shown in the Stand's vicinity on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire or a 1794 William Fairbank fieldbook sketch of Hoyland Lowe (SA FB 76 supp.), the 1893 Ordnance Survey map showed a large rectangular enclosure immediately to the east of the building. The 18th-century bowling green is likely to have been located in this area.

Hoyland Lowe Stand derives its name from the area in which it stood. Recorded as 'Hoyland Law Field' in 1732 (SA VWM/49), the plot contains the Middle English place-name element 'lawe', meaning 'mound' or 'hill'. The Stand itself occupies the highest point of the Wentworth estate and it has been suggested that the flat roof and the turret were used as 'observation posts' during hunts on the estate.

Eighteenth-century depictions of Hoyland Lowe Stand do not show the site in detail. The building was shown with its turret in a generalised form on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire, while William Fairbank's 1794 fieldbook sketch of the area (SA FB 76 supp.) showed the Stand in plan as a simple sketched outline, with no indication of any surrounding features. The site was marked 'Stand' on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map and 'Hoyland Stand' on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. At that date, several outbuildings were shown within the rectangular enclosure in which the Stand was situated. This suggests that the 18th-century bowling green was disused by 1893.

The site was used as a domestic dwelling during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and an undated photograph marked 'Law Stand, Hoyland' appears to date from this period (Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust). Showing the building's south and east elevations, the photograph indicated

that the flat roof of the main building was bounded by a parapet wall that had a central breach secured by metal railings. The turret had a chimney in its south face and was capped by a pyramid roof with a ball finial.



Plate 7: Undated photograph, Hoyland Lowe Stand

(© Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust)

A different photograph of Hoyland Lowe Stand was issued as a 'picture postcard' during the early 20th century. This showed the building's south and west elevations, with stone mullioned windows. Writing in 1905, the sender of the card wrote that 'this is the Stand where Oliver Cromwell shot down Old Tankersley Hall'. This local legend is likely to have stemmed from a confused memory of the Civil War battle at 'Tankersley Moor' in 1643 and the, unconnected, ruinous condition of Tankersley Old Hall.

A further photograph shows the Stand with a large bonfire in the field to the south-west. While undated, the clothing of the people in the photograph suggests that it was taken during the early 20th century (Plate 7). The west and south faces of the turret were shown clearly, with both containing small windows in their upper level. The Stand may not have been occupied at this date, as several children were shown standing on the flat roof. A large stone wall that was shown along the boundary of the enclosed area may have been the former perimeter wall of the 18th-century bowling green.

Hoyland Lowe Stand and the adjacent land were bought by the Dearne Valley Water Board in 1924. A covered reservoir had been constructed on the site of the bowling green by 1930. No archaeological finds are known to have been discovered in association with these works. During the late 20th century, Hoyland Lowe Stand fell into a state of disrepair, with much of the upper levels being reduced and features such as the lead-covered ball finial being removed.



Plate 8: Hoyland Lowe Stand

A public footpath from Hawshaw Lane runs immediately to the west of the Stand, although the site itself is fenced off and inaccessible to the public (Plate 8). The Stand is in a ruined state. Many features that are visible in historic photographs of the site do not survive, including the parapet wall and the roof of the turret. A small amount of vegetation is present on the turret but the remaining structure appears to be sound, with no obvious signs of decay. The 20th-century covered reservoir occupies the site of the 18th-century bowling green. No features associated with the green appear to survive. No signage is present on site.

5.7 Site G: Tankersley Old Hall, Tankersley

NGR: SK 3539 9875 SMR 02954/01 LB Grade II NHLFE no.1151073

Tankersley Old Hall is the last upstanding remnant of a large, three-storey, stone-built 16th-century hall (Plate 9). Constructed on the site of a medieval hunting lodge in the former Tankersley deer park, the hall was demolished in the 1720s and 1730s. The remains of the building fell into further ruin over the course of the 20th century. An archaeological survey conducted in 1984 indicated that masonry associated with the lower courses of the building survives just under the surface of the paddock to the east.

During the medieval period, Tankersley's manorial hall was the moated site to the north of St. Peter's Church, now occupied by Tankersley rectory (Hey 1975). While the earliest surviving documentary evidence for the deer park dates from 1527, the park is likely to have been created after Tankersley's manorial lords received a grant of free warren in 1304 (Hunter 1831, 300).

The east ground-floor wall of Tankersley Old Hall contains an *in situ* stone fireplace and chimney from the medieval hunting lodge, demonstrating that elements of the latter building were incorporated into the 16th-century hall.

Local legend attributes the construction of Tankersley Old Hall to George Talbot, the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. In that case, construction must have taken place between Talbot becoming earl in 1560 and his death in 1590. The Talbots appear to have controlled Tankersley throughout the second half of the 16th century, when the manorial lord was Edward Savile, 'the Simple' (Hunter 1831, 302).

Tankersley's moated medieval hall remained extant in 1558, when Edward Savile instructed his servant to 'entre into Tankersley Hall...and keep the same surely and safely, the dores...fortified, and in no wise suffer any to enter therein' (cited in Hunter 1831, 302). This indicates that Savile did not live at Tankersley and suggests that the medieval manor house may have decayed through disuse, with the deer park's hunting lodge being redeveloped as a replacement.

By 1635, Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse had acquired Tankersley, probably through his sister, Anne, who had married into the Savile family prior to 1614. Appointing his cousin, Rockley, as 'master of the game' within the deer park, Wentworth requested that 'he will now and then look into the house to see that it be kept from decay' (cited in Hunter 1831, 303).

Thomas Wentworth was made 1st Earl of Strafford in 1640 but was arrested under a bill of attainder and executed the following year. An oak tree to the south-west of Tankersley Old Hall was marked on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map as that 'in which it is said Lord Strafford was arrested'. This local legend is incorrect, as Strafford was taken into custody while at the House of Lords in London. Within deer parks, particularly large trees were often distinguished by names, such as the 'Talbot's yew' which also stood at Tankersley, and the legend may be simply a conflation of the earl's arrest and an oak tree to which his name had been appended.

William Wentworth, the 2nd Earl of Strafford, leased Tankersley Old Hall to Sir Richard Fanshawe in 1653 (Hunter 1831). The hall is said to have been in a state of disrepair by this date but Lady Anne Fanshawe wrote letters describing both the hall and the park as 'very pleasant and good' (cited in Hunter 1831, 303). The family left the area following the death of their daughter in 1654 and the history of the Old Hall during the remainder of the 17th century is unclear.

An undated engraving of Tankersley Park, thought to have been made c.1720, shows the hall as a large, three- or four-storey mansion of six bays with an additional half-bay at the east and at least two projecting towers-like end bays (reproduced in Hey 1975). Accessed from Black Lane to the east, the hall stood in a sub-rectangular, walled plot and had an access road along its north façade. An orchard immediately to the south of the hall may have been that established by the Fanshawes in 1653-54.

Due to the site's association with Sir Thomas Wentworth, Daniel Defoe visited Tankersley during a tour of Yorkshire in 1727. Defoe did not describe the condition of the Old Hall, which may have been in the process of being dismantled at that date. Changing aristocratic tastes had led to the Wentworth Estate being remodelled during the early 18th century and

Tankersley Old Hall had fallen into disuse. Apparently dismantled piecemeal in the 1720s and 1730s, building materials were re-used for new developments around the estate, including the farmhouse situated to the west of the hall. Tankersley Old Hall was finally dismantled c.1730.

‘Considerable remains of the old house’ were standing in 1831 but were ‘in a state of absolute ruin’ (Hunter 1831, 303). The extent of the remains at that date is unclear but the fabric of the building is likely to have been reduced further throughout the 19th century. This process remained ongoing and W. F. Northend’s 1937 sketch of the ruins shows that much of the masonry that survived at that date has since been lost due to erosion and decay.

A key scene from Ken Loach’s film, *Kes* (1969), was filmed at Tankersley Old Hall, with the principal character, Billy Casper, climbing the ruins to remove a kestrel chick from a nest. Barry Hines, the author of *Kes*, grew up in nearby Hoyland Common and may have written the scene specifically with Tankersley Old Hall in mind.



Plate 9: Tankersley Old Hall

At the present day, the ruins of the Old Hall comprise a sub-rectangular stone-built bay from the post-medieval building, with mullion-and-transom cross windows. The east wall of the ground floor was formerly part of the medieval hunting lodge and retains the medieval fireplace with its flat-pointed arch and moulding of rolls and hollows. A series of heavy corbels, also of medieval character, are present on the first floor while similar features are present on the wall’s external face. The site of a second chimney stack is likely to be marked by a projection at the north end of the wall.

The internal face of the first-floor wall has been largely rebuilt in brick and contains two post-medieval fireplaces. These do not resemble the medieval fireplace on the ground floor. The outside wall retains its medieval façade. Lead drainpipes to remove water from the roof are embedded within the wall. There is evidence of an infilled cellar on the site.

Access to the site is by Black Lane, which is in use as a farm track. The farm is in private ownership and there is no access to the remains of the Old Hall, which is in ruins (Plate 9). The site has been fenced off with a temporary metal fence to block access to the structure. The remains appear to be fragile, with many areas of collapse and debris from falling masonry. Several substantial tumbles of masonry rubble are visible at the base of the structure. The structure appears to be dangerous and in need of consolidation.

Several surviving features are exposed to the elements, including doorways, windows and a fireplace. Uneven ground in the paddock between the lane and the hall may indicate the presence of sub-surface archaeological deposits in this area. No signage is present on site.

5.8 Site H: Thorncliffe to Elsecar Tramway

NGR: SK 3591 9865 SMR 04949

The Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway was constructed in 1834 to carry coal, ironstone and industrial castings to Elsecar canal basin from mines and iron works at Thorncliffe, Tankersley, Hoyland and Elsecar (Hewison and Franks 1939). Tramways typically comprised single tracks of parallel iron rails secured to stone sleeper blocks, along which materials were transported in horse-drawn, four-wheeled waggons.

Earl Fitzwilliam of Wentworth Woodhouse owned the Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway (Hewison and Franks 1939), along with much of the land along the route. The earl is also likely to have been responsible for the line's construction (Hewison and Franks 1939), with the owners of the various collieries and iron works paying tolls to use the route. In connecting Newton Chambers' Thorncliffe Iron Works with ironstone and coal mines in Tankersley Park, collieries at Hoyland and Elsecar, Milton Iron Works, Elsecar Iron Works and Elsecar Canal Basin, the tramway highlights the important role played by the Fitzwilliams in shaping the industrial development of the Dearne Valley.

A number of quarries were situated along the route of the tramway but it is not clear if the line's stone setts or sleepers were supplied from any of these. In 1939, surviving sleepers from the inclined plane that ran between Milton Iron Works and Elsecar canal basin were found to be 'exactly a yard from spike-hole to spike hole', which indicated that 'the rails were of yard lengths and more than likely fish-bellied of cast iron' (Hewison and Franks 1939, 513-514). Various types of tramway rails, sleepers and fastening systems were in use during this period and the precise arrangement employed on the tramway is unknown. The size of the waggons that were used on the route is also not known.

The full route of the Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway was marked on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map. The route entered the study area via an inclined plane in Tankersley Park. Inclined planes were used where the steepness of the terrain required the waggons to be moved along an incline via a rope-winding system. While the planes could be 'self-acting' systems that utilised gravity, those along the Thorncliffe tramway were powered by steam engines (Hewison and Franks 1939).

An 'old stone building that might have been the engine house' for the inclined plane survived at Tankersley in 1939 (Hewison and Franks 1939, 515) but has since been demolished. The M1 was constructed across this part of the route in the 1960s and the area has also been redeveloped as part of Tankersley Golf Course. No obvious evidence for the former inclined plane remains visible.

The inclined plane ran through an area of Tankersley Park that had been marked 'Ironstone Pits' on the 1841 OS map. An extensive series of bell pits continued to be shown throughout this part of the park on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map. Ironstone mining may have been taking place in the park as early as 1595, when oxen were used to transport coal and iron ore to a furnace at Tankersley (SA BFM/2/132). Ironstone and coal mining continued in the park during the 17th century and became more extensive from 1770 (Hewison and Franks 1939).

The tramway's terminus at Elsecar canal basin opened in 1798 and, prior to this, iron ore and coal is likely to have been transported through the area using packhorses and carts. The tramway's route is likely to have been determined by the need to provide major sites such as Thorncliffe Iron Works and Milton Iron Works with an easily-accessible route to the canal basin. While the tramway may have been constructed along trails or cart roads that had been established in the 30 years following the opening of the basin, there is currently no evidence to demonstrate this.

From the bottom of the Tankersley Park inclined plane, the tramway ran through several fields before crossing Black Lane, to the south of Tankersley Old Hall. Approximately 0.15km of the former route is marked today by a track along a field boundary to the west of the lane. This track continues through an area of mining spoil before being lost in the vicinity of the present-day Lidgett Grange. The 1840 OS map showed an inclined plane that carried a second waggonway, the Tankersley Park railway, into this area before the lines converged in the area now occupied by the Grange.

Many waggonways lines used double-flanged rails on sections that crossed public roads and these may have been used to carry the Thorncliffe and Elsecar tramway across the main Sheffield to Barnsley road, the present-day A6135, before the line ran through the yard of the present-day Lidgett Garage and into Skiers Spring Wood.

Part of the former route survive in this area as a rough track that runs through the wood to the site of Skiers Spring Colliery, where a single stone sleeper block survived in the pit yard in 1939 (Hewison and Franks 1939). Continuing north-east, the tramway crossed Stead Lane and Broadcarr Lane. A late 19th-century bridge that carried a railway over a stream in the latter area may have replaced an earlier tramway bridge at this location.

Several 'old shafts' were marked along this part of the route on the 1854 OS map and it is possible that short, privately-owned subsidiary waggonways connected these pits with the Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway. Parts of this section of the route were destroyed due to the construction of the Midland railway line in the late 19th century and housing developments in the second half of the 20th century. No obvious evidence for the course of the former tramway is visible within the remaining fields.

To the south of Milton Iron Works, a branch of the tramway ran into the works while the main line veered east to reach an inclined plane that was 'worked by stationary engines with ropes

or chains' (Hewison and Franks 1939, 514). 'Traces' of the tramway's stone sleepers remained visible along the course of the plane in 1939 (Hewison and Franks 1939). The inclined plane ran south-east towards Fitzwilliam Street (Plate 10), from where the tramway may have run in the gap between the present-day Crown Garage and the modern property at no.27.

From Fitzwilliam Street, branches of the tramway led to Elsecar Iron Works and the Elsecar canal basin. The latter opened in December 1798 as part of the Dearne and Dove Canal. The Elsecar branch of the canal was financed through a loan made by Earl Fitzwilliam, who sought to increase the sales of coal from his new colliery at Elsecar. The latter opened on the same day as the canal basin and was shipping 720 tons of coal per week through the canal basin by 1800 (Hadfield 1970). In addition to collieries, Elsecar canal basin also served large industrial sites such as Milton Iron Works and Elsecar Iron Works, the last of which was acquired by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1827.

By 1939, changes to the local road system and the partial infilling of the canal basin after its closure in 1928 had destroyed much of the tramway's original terminus. Subsequent changes have further reduced the number of surviving features associated with the route and its course between Fitzwilliam Street and the canal basin is unclear.

The Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway remained in use at the time of its depiction on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map but traffic along the route began to decline thereafter and the tramway's course between Tankersley Park and Milton Iron Works was disused by the time that the South Yorkshire Railway opened in 1866 (Hewison and Franks 1939). The rails are likely to have been dismantled and, given the absence of sleeper blocks along the majority of the route by 1939, the stone setts may also have been removed in this period.

At the eastern end of the route, the inclined plane that served Milton Iron Works, Elsecar Iron Works and the canal basin remained in use until 1885 (Hewison and Franks 1939). Following the opening of Lidgett Colliery in 1886, the route from Skiers Spring to the canal basin was relaid as a railway with standard gauge rails (Hewison and Franks 1939). This railway remained extant until Lidgett Colliery closed in 1912.

Parts of the former waggonway route are visible as a track in the fields to the east and west of Black Lane, Tankersley. No stone sleepers were observed along this part of the route and none appear to have been re-used in the adjacent field boundary. The most significant surviving feature along the route is the inclined plane that ran between Milton Iron Works and Fitzwilliam Street, Elsecar (Plate 10).

The stone sleepers that survived on this part of the tramway in the 1930s were not observed during the site visit. This earthwork feature is well preserved, with a small metal plaque explaining the origins and purpose of the waggonway. Unlike the majority of the tramway's former course, this part of the route is a public right of way and is accessed from a housing estate off the main street.



Plate 10: Inclined plane, Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway

5.9 Site I: Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether

NGR: SE 3930 0090 SMR 04397/01

Hemingfield Colliery was sunk in 1840 for Charles Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, the 5th Earl Fitzwilliam, of Wentworth Woodhouse. While surviving miners' pit checks indicate that the colliery was known formally as 'Elsecar Low Pit', the shaft from which the coal was wound became known locally as the 'Bicycle Wheel Pit' as it featured two pulley wheels mounted one above the other.

Situated between the Dearne and Dove Canal at the north-west and Wath Road at the south-east, Hemingfield Colliery contained a pump house, a winder house and an engine house, while a series of buildings along the canal bank formed Hemingfield Basin, where coal was loaded onto barges for transportation from the site.

Worked using the pillar and stall method, the colliery was ventilated by a cupola furnace shaft, in which a sub-surface furnace drew air through the mineworkings. A Cornish beam engine originally removed water from the pit through a 2.4m diameter pumping shaft. Due to the extent of the ground water, little coal appears to have been worked at the site for several years after its opening but the mine produced 1000 tons of coal per day by 1846.

The pumping shaft also functioned as an escape shaft, although an explosion at the site in 1852 resulted in the deaths of 10 miners. Witness testimony at the subsequent inquest revealed that 200 miners were employed at the pit. Details of the colliery were mentioned in passing, including a statement by a Mr. Morton, the colliery inspector, that despite the presence of a cupola shaft, 'the air does not pass over the furnace' and instead 'the pit is

ventilated by a fan of Mr. Biram's invention' (cited at www.rotherhamweb.co.uk). Benjamin Biram was one of Earl Fitzwilliam's mining engineers.

Marked but not named on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map, which showed little detail at the site, the pit was shown clearly on the 1892 OS map. The principal colliery building was set back from Wath Road and stood to the west of the pit yard. Served by two railway lines, the main block housed the pit shaft and was separated from a sub-rectangular building to the north-west by the Elsecar railway line. This building appears to have formed part of a loading wharf at Hemingfield Basin. The function of two large buildings shown at the north-east of the yard is unclear. Little change was shown at the site on the 1903 OS map, with the exception of an overhead conveyor that connected the buildings on either side of the railway line.

Hemingfield Colliery closed in 1920. Several buildings, the majority of the mine's railway lines and the features that extended to the canal bank had been removed by the time of the 1930 Ordnance Survey map, when the site was marked 'Hemingfield Pumping Station (Mine Drainage)'. Several smaller structures were shown on each side of the pit yard in 1930 but the majority of these had been removed by the time of the 1956 Ordnance Survey map.

Standing buildings at the site include two stone-built engine houses, one of which is currently in use as a private house. The latter building was truncated vertically in association with its conversion, although approximately 0.9m of the wing walls remain extant. While the winder house originally housed a vertical beam engine, the building has been converted at an unknown date for use with a horizontal engine. The site's concrete headgear retains the cage guides within the shaft, while the pumping engine house may be associated with the site's recent function as a pumping pit.

A terraced row of eight cottages directly opposite Hemingfield Colliery may have been constructed as miners' cottages by Earl Fitzwilliam. The houses were not shown on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map and so are likely to have been constructed after the map was surveyed. As Hemingfield Colliery employed a workforce of 200 by 1852, the houses may have been reserved for overseers or other supervisory staff.

The houses were shown on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map and were named as 'Pit Row' on the 1956 OS map. It is not clear if this was the original name for the houses or a local informal name that had become accepted by the mid-20th century.

The standing remains at the site are in private ownership and were inaccessible at the time of the site visit. The buildings are difficult to observe directly from Wath Road, as the site is surrounded by a 1.8m-high brick wall, but a limited view of various structures is available from an area of hardstanding to the north of the site. A stone-built block with a brick extension on its south-east face appears to have been reduced in height and has a late 20th-century flat roof. The concrete headgear is attached to this building's west face (Plate 11), while further stone-built colliery buildings survive to the west.

A 20th-century brick building faces onto Wath Road and appears to be derelict. Vegetation within the walled area adds to the visual seclusion of the structures within. From off-site observation only, the condition seems to be good. No signage is present.



Plate 11: Hemingfield Colliery

5.10 Site J: Cranford Hall/New Hall Farm, Darfield

NGR: SK 3948 0526 SMR 00342/01 SMR 01441/01 LB Grade II NHLFE no.1286945

Cranford Hall is a largely 19th- and 20th-century building that occupies the site of the medieval New Hall. Elements of the medieval buildings survive within the fabric of several later structures at the hall, notably the west range, the perimeter wall and its gatehouse, while a barn with a Tudor arched doorway and five king post trusses survives at the farm (Plate 12). Now under separate ownership, the farm retains an early 16th-century barn and may have originated as a 'home farm' for the New Hall estate in the early post-medieval period.

Documentary evidence indicates that New Hall manor was extant from at least the reign of King John (1199-1216). While the site of the 13th-century manorial hall is unclear, it is likely to have stood on the site of Cranford Hall or in its immediate vicinity (Birch and Ryder 1982). Heraldry on the gateway within the hall's perimeter wall suggests that the site's surviving medieval remains date from the first half of the 15th century (Emery 1996).

Constructed as a fortified 'courtyard house' by the Bosvile family following the acquisition of large estates in 1435 (Birch and Ryder 1982), the site formed an irregular quadrilateral, enclosed by a square moat and the stone perimeter wall (Emery 1996). Documentary references to the 'parke of Newhall' indicate that the Bosviles had a deer park in the immediate area (Hunter 1831, 113). It is not clear if the park was created in 1254, when Sir John Bosvile was granted free warren for all his lands in Yorkshire or after 1381, when Thomas Bosvile was granted free warren specifically for his lands in Darfield and Ardsley (Birch and Ryder 1982). The boundaries of the deer park are currently unknown.

New Hall's medieval west range appears to have been flanked by a 'modest non-projecting tower at the south-west corner and possibly a fellow in the north-west angle' (Emery 1996, 334). The towers appear to have pre-dated the west range, whose three bays 'fitted in between two pre-existing structures of almost identical width' (Birch and Ryder 1982, 96).

In 1570, it was reported that plots of land were being enclosed in New Hall Park, as there were 'no deare beyng left' in the park (cited in Hunter 1831, 113). It is not clear when hunting had ceased at New Hall or if the new plots formed the site's earliest enclosed fields. Dendrochronology indicates that the farm's cruck-framed barn (Plate 12) dates from the early 15th century. It is not clear if the barn was constructed as part of a planned New Hall Farm development or was built to replace agricultural buildings associated with the medieval manor house. The deer park does not appear to have been restocked after 1570 and an uncredited c.1760 sketch showing several 'Darfield hunting territories' did not mark any areas that were used for hunting in the New Hall area (DA DD/BW/F7/14).

Two structures were marked at New Hall on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire. It is not clear if Jefferys intended to depict particular structures, such as the hall and farm, or simply to indicate that a cluster of buildings was present at the site. Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire showed farm buildings opposite New Hall Lane which may have been the barn and the water mill.

New Hall was remodelled extensively in the first half of the 19th century (Birch and Ryder 1982). The 1851 census listed the occupants, the Machins, as freehold farmers and indicates that the hall and farm remained a single unit at that date (Birch and Ryder 1982). Both parts of the site were labelled collectively as 'New Hall' on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map, when the farm was separated from the hall by two large fishponds, possibly medieval in origin, at the north of the farmyard. The farmyard was accessed from New Hall Lane at the west and a track to the south-east, which may have been the principal routes into the site during the medieval period (Birch and Ryder 1982). Ranges of buildings stood on both sides of the farmyard by 1854.

From being listed as 'freehold farmers' at the time of the 1851 census, the Machins described themselves as 'land proprietors' in the 1871 census when a bailiff, housekeeper, cook, housemaid, domestic servant and farm labourer were employed at the site (Birch and Ryder 1982).

The hall building at the north-east of the courtyard had been partially rebuilt by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map and the course of the moat was labelled 'track of', indicating that it was dry by that date. Interior partitions within the various New Hall Farm buildings showed the south-west range with five spaces, while that at the east contained two. The functions of the buildings were not indicated on the 1892 map.

The present-day Cranford Hall, constructed at the north-east of the medieval courtyard, was first shown on the 1931 Ordnance Survey map. This development removed part of the north-east course of the moat, while the south-west section was also no longer shown. Two new buildings and an open-sided structure, possibly a barn, had been constructed at the east of the farmyard by 1931.

Both sites continued to be labelled 'New Hall' in 1931 but the 1961 Ordnance Survey map identified the northern part of the site as 'Cranford Hall and remains of New Hall', with the farm distinguished separately as 'New Hall Farm'. Several small buildings at the west of the farm were the only substantial developments in that part of the site on the 1961 map.

Several features from the medieval New Hall survive, including the lower sections of the perimeter wall 'from the entrance gate on the south side to the hall range opposite' (Emery 1996, 333). The gateway itself, however, has been 'reduced to a depressed four-centred arch with curtailed buttresses' and sections of the moat remain infilled (Emery 1996, 333). Excavated in 1980, the infilling was found to have occurred in the early 19th century (Emery 1996).

Further surviving medieval and early post-medieval structures include a chimney stack and a 3m-wide fireplace that bears a 'high semi-circular arch of possibly 16th-century date', indicating that this feature is an insertion into the medieval fabric (Emery 1996, 333-334). New Hall Farm retains a cruck-framed barn.



Plate 12: Barn, New Hall Farm

Access to the site is via a private driveway. The New Hall Farm buildings have been sympathetically restored and are in excellent condition. These include the cruck-framed barn (Plate 12) and a water mill. Several enclosures and field boundaries survive as cropmark sites in the surrounding fields. While these were not visible at the time of the survey, the owner has provided aerial photographs of the fields taken when the cropmarks were clearly visible.

Illegal metal detecting is a problem in this area and the owner has confronted several groups of detectorists on the land. Access to Cranford Hall was not possible, as the building is not

owned by the farm. In private ownership and currently up for sale, permission to visit was not given at the time of the survey.

5.11 Site K: Hallsteads, Grimethorpe

NGR: SE 4208 0934 SMR 00354/01-02 SAM no.1012457

Hallsteads is the site of a medieval hall or fortified manor house that stood on a natural flat-topped rise between two narrow valleys. A moat that occupied the north and south sides of the site was created through the diversion of water from a nearby stream into a dam across the confluence of the valleys to the west. To the east, the site was defended by a bank and ditch rather than a moat. Within the enclosed area, the hillside has been scarped to create a sub-circular area approximately 120m in width.

‘Hallsteads’ does not appear to have acquired its name until the late 18th or early 19th centuries and the site’s medieval name is unknown. The earliest surviving account of the site dates from 1284, when an inquest into the death of Geoffrey de Nevile, the manorial lord of Brierley, listed the hall with a garden and fishponds (Hunter 1831). It is not known whether de Nevile constructed Hallsteads or, as he had acquired the manor through marriage into the de Longvillers family, the latter had created the site (Watson and Harrison 1976; Hunter 1831).

To the east of the moat’s northern section, the remains of three or perhaps four linear fishponds have been identified. These may be the ponds that were recorded in 1284. Created by embanking the natural course of the stream, the fishponds occupy an area approximately 150m in length and are divided by the remains of stone-built dams (Watson and Harrison 1976). The stonework suggests that these features may have been inserted between de Nevile’s 13th-century ponds, as licence to use stone at Hallsteads was not granted until 1479. It is also possible that these features were later replacements for the ponds that were listed in 1294.

In 1479, Sir James Harryngton was granted a royal licence to ‘build walls, and towers with stone, lime and sand’ around his manor at ‘Brereley’ (Maxwell Lyte 1901, 151). This suggests that de Nevile’s earlier hall is likely to have been a wooden structure that was demolished and replaced by a stone-built fortified manor house in the late 15th century. The number of towers and the full extent of Harryngton’s 15th-century perimeter walls are unknown.

Due to his support for Richard III, James Harryngton was dispossessed following the accession of Henry Tudor in 1485 and Hallsteads appears to have fallen into disuse from that date (Watson and Harrison 1976). Harryngton’s estates were granted by the new king to the Stanley family of Hornby. This family did not live at Hallsteads and, following their sale of the manor in the 16th century, none of Brierley’s new lords appears to have occupied the hall.

The history of Hallsteads during the post-medieval period is unclear. During one of 1534-1543 tours of Yorkshire, John Leland described the estate as ‘Brearley Park, wherein is a fair manor place’ (cited in Hunter 1831, 405). Given that Hallsteads appears to have been disused since 1485, the site is unlikely to have been described as ‘fair’ after several decades of abandonment and Leland is likely to have been referring instead to ‘the Manour’. This house stood approximately 0.8km to the north of Hallsteads and appears to have been constructed when the Stanleys or their successors, the Saviles, created a ‘New park’ at Brierley in the post-medieval period (Hunter 1831, 405, 407).

While the Saviles expended ‘considerable sums’ on the repair of the ‘Manour’ in 1632 (Hunter 1831, 407), Hallsteads remained disused and building material was robbed from the site periodically, with stones being ‘with difficulty dug out, whenever they were wanted by the local tenantry’ (Hunter 1831, 407). In 1831, ‘there were lately those who remembered walls of four or five feet in height, and as much in thickness’ at the site, which suggests that upstanding features survived there until the late 18th or early 19th centuries (Hunter 1831, 407).

By 1831, however, ‘little or nothing of the masonry remained’, although the ‘site of the ancient mansion’ was still ‘perfectly evident’ at that date (Hunter 1831, 407). Hallsteads was not shown on Thomas Jefferys’ 1771 map of Yorkshire, Christopher Greenwood’s 1817 map of the county or the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map. Named as ‘Ye Hall Steads’ on the 1854 OS map, the site was shown with little detail until the 1892 map which marked the sub-circular banks and ditches and smaller sub-circular area within the enclosure. The northern part of the site’s former defences was lined by trees in 1892.

Following ploughing, the site of the hall building itself could still be seen within the field until the mid-20th century (Watson and Harrison 1976). The building appears to have been L-shaped, with the hall occupying the principal block and the south-east wing being interpreted as a possible chapel (Watson and Harrison 1976).

By the early 20th century, Hallsteads had acquired the local name ‘Willow Garth’ from the willows that had grown up in the deepest part of the moat (Watson and Harrison 1976). The course of the moat was marked by a line of lime trees during the mid-20th century and recent aerial photographs of the site suggest that the moat has degraded in recent years.



Plate 13: Site of Hallsteads, Grimethorpe

At the present day, scattered stone along the north arm of the moat appears to be derived from a former perimeter wall and the joints and part of a sill of a medieval carved stone arched window were found during ploughing in the immediate vicinity in 1979. Sherds of 14th- and 15th-century pottery have also been recovered from the area (Watson and Harrison 1976).

This site now forms the corner of an arable field and is subject to ploughing (Plate 13). A young crop was present in the field at the time of the site visit. The earthworks can be seen, but are somewhat damaged and eroded by modern agricultural activity. Mature trees and dense vegetation are present within the course of the former moat. Access is via a public footpath alongside the field. No signs are present to indicate the site's historic status.

5.12 Site L: West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common, Great Houghton

Enclosure: NGR: SE 4259 0879 SMR 02077/01

Earthworks: NGR: SE 4277 0861 SMR 05012

A ditched enclosure is situated in the north-west part of West Haigh Wood, approximately 0.7km to the south-east of the Hallsteads fortified manor house (Plate 14). The site comprises a large rectangular area, approximately 91.4m by 108m, with a smaller rectangular area at the south-east and ditches approximately 0.9m in depth and 1.8m in width (Watson and Harrison 1976). No documentary evidence relating to the site has been discovered to date and a late 20th-century woodland survey did not produce any dating evidence for the enclosure.

While it has been suggested that the site may date from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods, the West Haigh Wood enclosure superficially resembles the medieval site at Hallsteads, Grimethorpe, which was occupied by the manorial lords of Brierley between the 13th and 15th centuries (Watson and Harrison 1976). While Hallsteads was a fortified manor house, no traces of building material have been recovered from the West Haigh Wood site and the form and function of any feature that stood within the enclosed area is currently unknown.

West Haigh Wood is mentioned in charters dating from 1336, 1342, 1360 and 1545 (Smith 1961). The enclosure may therefore have been constructed prior to the area becoming wooded and so may pre-date the mid-14th century. Conversely, this area have been absorbed into the wood only after the site became disused. A series of banks at the west and south of the modern wood appear to be multi-phase, relict medieval or early post-medieval woodland boundaries (ASE 2006), indicating that the perimeters of West Haigh Wood did indeed change several times in these periods.

The enclosure does not appear to stand within the medieval manor of Brierley (Watson and Harrison 1976), which suggests that the site is unlikely to have been an earlier manorial dwelling that was subsequently replaced by Hallsteads in the 13th century. In that case, the enclosure may have been constructed by the manorial lords of Great Houghton, the known commons of which extended to the north-east side of the wood. There is no evidence to demonstrate this, however, and none of the known manorial dwellings within Great Houghton are situated in the vicinity of West Haigh Wood.

A range of further medieval and early post-medieval features have also been identified at West Haigh Wood and at Houghton Common, to the east. These include the wood's former boundary banks, which follow an old parish boundary, several unidentified platforms,

medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval terraced tracks, charcoal-burning platforms, quarrying, several possible saw pits and a series of abandoned ponds possibly associated with coal mining (ASE 2006).

While mining had occurred in the area from the first half of the 17th century (Hunter 1831), the ponds appear to relate to 19th-century mineworking activity. Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire showed trees only within a relatively narrow strip along the western side of the present-day wood and the site's industrial-period features are likely to have been created while the area was cleared of trees. The site of the undated enclosure lay within the wooded area in 1817.

No obvious features were shown in the area on the 1840 Great Houghton tithe map (DA P81/9/B17) or the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map, which named the site 'Western Wood'.

West Haigh Wood, a private wood with some access via footpaths, is reasonably clear of ground vegetation in places. The survey identified part of the suspected medieval enclosure (Plate 14), although this became difficult to see in tall bracken. Post-medieval earthworks and other features were also present and some modern excavation and informal camps have been created recently in the area of the earthworks. Condition is generally good, although recent excavations relating to temporary pit shelters may threaten some features.



Plate 14: Undated enclosure, West Haigh Wood

5.13 Site M: Cathill Road, Darfield

NGR: SE 423 035 SMR 02894/01

A square enclosure with rounded corners is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of land to the east of Cathill Road, Darfield. While the cropmark feature is undated, Roman

mortar or wall plaster and Roman tile have been recovered from the immediate vicinity. This suggests that the enclosure may be the site of a Romano-British building. Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of land to the south-west may indicate a field system associated with the Romano-British building at Cathill.

Settlement in the Darfield area is likely to have developed due to its proximity to a crossing over the River Don. Roman remains have been discovered on both sides of the Don, which suggests that extensive activity took place around Darfield during this period. Several coin hoards have been discovered to the north-west of Cathill while, closer to the site, bronze and silver Roman bracelets were recovered from land to the east of the A6195 and a Romano-British enclosure has been identified to the north of the A635.

Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire suggests that the site has been in agricultural use since at least the 18th century. No indication of past land-use was evident in the vicinity of the site on the 1884 Darfield tithe map and none of the field names listed in the apportionment suggested that they had been coined in relation to possible archaeological features (DA P81/9/B9).



Plate 15: Site of possible Romano-British building, Cathill Road, Darfield

The Cathill cropmark site was not visible in the landscape. The site was recently ploughed and under crop at the time of the site visit (Plate 15). Access to the site is from a farm track to the west of the field.

5.14 Site N: H17 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Bolton Upon Dearne

NGR: SE 4633 0238 SMR 04577/01 SAM no.1019872

Station H17 was a Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) battery designed to engage enemy bombers. Surviving features at the site include the standing, buried and earthwork

remains of four gun emplacements, a command post, a Nissen magazine and part of the station's service track. The site would also have included a radar platform, although its position is currently unknown.

Station H17 was designed to accommodate mixed-sex crews, which suggests that it was not built prior to summer 1941 when female staff began to perform support roles at anti-aircraft batteries. The earliest surviving record of the site dates from June 1942, when the station was described in an Anti-aircraft Command letter as 'unarmed'. H17 is unlikely to have been completed by June, as the gun emplacements and command post include features that were built to the Directorate of Fortifications and Works 55414 design, which was not issued until October 1942.

Documentary evidence demonstrates that Station H17 was staffed by 626 (m) HAA Battery and 646 Battery, between 1943 and 1944. During this period, female staff from the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) operated radar and communications systems, while male staff operated the guns. H17 does not appear to have been used in action, however, and the staff were transferred to coastal batteries in 1944.

Station H17 included elements from two different anti-aircraft battery designs: the twin entrances of the March 1938 design and the external ammunition recesses and shelters of the October 1942 model. It is not clear how many other anti-aircraft batteries incorporated elements of both designs. The gun emplacements are arranged in a semi-circle around the east side of the command post and are approximately 8m in diameter with 2m-high concrete and breeze block walls.

The surrounding walls form three compartments, with the central space providing access to a shelter at the rear. The remaining recesses were used for stacking ammunition and fuses. The gun holdfasts at H17 are octagonal concrete pads positioned in the centre of each of the emplacements.

The command post is semi-sunken and approximately E-shaped in plan. Elements of the post's metal fittings and pipe work remain extant, while various instrument mounting bases survive in an enclosed, unroofed area at the front of the building. Former features that would have been mounted in this area include an identification telescope, a height-finder and a device known as 'the predictor'. These relayed information to the plotting room, situated in the covered part of the command post, where the bearing, elevation and range of enemy aircraft were calculated and relayed to the guns.

The Nissen magazine, which held reserve ammunition, is situated approximately 100m north-east of the command post, along a narrow service track. Domestic sites were also a feature of sites such as H17 and huts, ablutions blocks, offices, stores and amenities were also situated to the north-east of the gun battery.

Only the command post of H17 was shown at the site on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map, suggesting that the remaining features had not been exposed by the erosion of their earthen bank defences by that date. The remainder of the site's surviving features were marked on the 1972 OS map.

Of the almost 1,000 heavy anti-aircraft sites in operation during the Second World War, less than 200 have surviving remains. H17 is one of only 60 such sites to retain sufficient features to enable an understanding of their original form and function.



Plate 16: Former command post, Station H17, Bolton Upon Dearne



Plate 17: Remains of Nissen magazine, H17

The site is overgrown with scrub, its low profile structures almost completely covered by the vegetation. Access is via a track that is currently blocked to prevent vehicular access. The battery platforms and associated structures still exhibit many original features, such as the metal mounts for the guns. The interior of the former command was flooded and inaccessible at the time of the site visit (Plate 16).

Vandalism has occurred but, due to the strength of the construction employed in building these structures, they remain in relatively good condition. In contrast, the Nissen magazine structure has suffered greatly from vandalism and is now in a poor condition, with many walls having collapsed or been pushed over (Plate 17). No signage is present at the site.

5.15 Site O: Don Pottery, Swinton

NGR: SK 4662 9938 SMR 03523/01

John Green of Newhall constructed the Don Pottery on Stork Close, 'a plot of almost waste and swampy ground' that he had purchased at Swinton, between Bridge Street and the New Mexborough Cut of the Don Navigation (Grabham 1916, 23). Green had been the manager of the Swinton Pottery prior to establishing the new works.

Early 20th-century assertions (Grabham 1916) that the Don Pottery opened as a small-scale manufactory 'about 1790' or that Green took over a smaller pottery that stood on or in the immediate vicinity of the site are incorrect. Documentary evidence shows that Green established his company in 1801 before leasing the Swinton site in 1802 (Griffin 2001). Edward Miller's 1804 account stated explicitly that 'what is called the Dun pottery' was constructed in 1803 (Miller 1804, 324).

Writing only a year after the opening of the pottery, Miller listed furnaces, ovens, kilns, manufactories, warehouses, counting houses and domestic properties at the site (Miller 1804). This refutes later claims that Green's original operation was conducted on such a small scale that single pieces were fired individually, as they were produced, at an enamel kiln attached to a nearby house (Grabham 1916, 23).

Marked 'Dunn Pottery', the site was represented only generally on Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire but was shown clearly on the 1819 Swinton Enclosure map (RA 63/B/2/219). The northernmost building was a narrow rectangular range that spanned the plot between 'Mexbro Road' at the south-west and the canal at the north-east. The principal pottery complex was bounded at the north by a works' yard which faced several rectangular buildings of different sizes. Two long, narrow ranges ran south-east, separated by an open yard. None of the individual pottery buildings were identified or differentiated on the 1819 map as the works were shown in block outline and the layout of the various elements within the site at that date is unclear.

While the Don Pottery remained successful for over two decades, with Don Pottery House being described in 1824 as a mansion with a coach house (Grabham 1916), Green became bankrupt in 1835 (Griffin 2001, 42). The site was eventually purchased by Samuel Barker of Mexborough Old Pottery in 1839 (Griffin 2001).

Barker worked both sites until 1844, when he concentrated his operations at the Don Pottery. As 'Samuel Barker and Son', the firm supplied a large export market to Constantinople and remained in business until 1881 (Grabham 1916; Griffin 2001). A sale notice in the

Staffordshire Advertiser for 30th April 1881 listed numerous features of the Don Pottery, including a flint mill, a glaze mill, five boilers, a Slip House, a Press House containing four Needham filter presses, eight kilns, printing and painting shops, a manager's house, three cottages, a coaching house, carpenter's shop, warehouses and workshops (Griffin 2001).

Such was the reputation of the Don Pottery that the site's new owners continued to trade as 'Samuel Barker and Son' (Grabham 1916). The 1882 sale agreement listed further features at the site, including a 25-horsepower beam engine, an engine house, an iron crane, two steam engines, a Seggar Mill, a Donkey Engine, a tramway that ran to the Pug Mill, a smith's shop, Glost and Biscuit Warehouses, five Glost kilns, three Biscuit kilns, two flint kilns and two wooden cranes on the packing wharf (Griffin 2001).

Following the 1882 sale, the Don Pottery supplied a large London and export market but the site closed following the decline of the pottery industry later that decade (Grabham 1916). The pottery's goods, materials, engravings and stock were sold at auction, with the models, blocks and cases being purchased as a single lot by Bowman Heald of the Kilnhurst Pottery (Grabham 1916).

Following its closure, the Don Pottery remained empty until 1897, when fixtures such as the engines, boilers, machinery and the flint milling plant were sold at auction (Grabham 1916). The works and the land were sold shortly thereafter. While the 'outer cases' of the two kilns closest to the canal were photographed in 1908, they had been converted into warehouses by that date (Grabham 1916). The site's remaining six kilns had been demolished by that date and shops and houses had been constructed on the much of the pottery site. By 1974, only a single kiln remained at the site.



Plate 18: Site of the Don Pottery, Swinton

The site is currently used as a yard and was inaccessible during the site visit (Plate 18). The remains of the Don Pottery kiln that survived into the late 20th century could not be seen. It is not clear if the kiln remains extant. A single surviving stone building exhibits some characteristics, such as extensive weathering and an irregular roof line, which suggest that it might have formed part of the original pottery complex. An area within the yard shows signs of the recent demolition of a brick structure.

5.16 Site P: Mexborough Old Hall, Mexborough

NGR: SK 4790 9970 SMR 00471/01

Mexborough Old Hall, a two-storey, stone-built manor house, was constructed in 1669 by Sir William Horne (DA DZ/MD 542; Glassby 1893). Situated to the west of the Church of St. John, the 17th-century building may have occupied the site of a medieval predecessor and may have incorporated elements of the earlier building.

Mexborough's medieval lords are likely to have constructed a manorial hall in the area following the abandonment of the motte and bailey site at Castle Hill. This had taken place by at least 1327, when the monks of Monk Bretton Priory leased the manor's 'capital messuage' to a series of tenants (Hunter 1828, 391). Documentary evidence suggests that the medieval hall remained extant in 1536, when the manor of Mexborough was managed by Edmund Davis or Dewis, a royal bailiff (Hunter 1828).

Cotton Horne, Steward of the Honour of Pontefract, purchased the manor prior to 1649 (Clay 2013; Horne 1907). Should the medieval hall have survived at that date, Horne is likely to have occupied the house until his death in 1656. When constructing Mexborough Old Hall in 1669, William Horne may have improved and extended the existing house rather than building an entirely new hall (Glassby 1893). Should that be the case, parts of the medieval building may have been included in the fabric of the 17th-century mansion.

A 1912 photograph of Mexborough Old Hall showed the building's south or south-east elevation with a central, two-storey porch, while a smaller, single-storey range abutted the west face (Plate 19). No structures with this plan were shown at the site on the 1839 Mexborough tithe map (DA P43/9/1) or any of the later Ordnance Survey maps until the 1958 OS map, which showed such a feature as part of a building marked 'Manor Farm'. This building may therefore have been Mexborough Old Hall.

The 1839 tithe map showed the 'Manor Farm' building situated centrally along the site's Church Street frontage and set back by several metres from the south side of the street. A gate provided access from Church Street into the east side of the plot, where a rectangular building abutted the west wall of the churchyard. A 17th-century stone window that survives along the churchyard wall in this area is likely to have been associated with this building (Plate 20).

Mexborough Old Hall was not named in the 1839 tithe apportionment, which recorded the site simply as a 'manor house'. Features listed at the site in 1839 were the house, a barn, stables, a cowhouse, the yard, sheds, a malt kiln, orchards and a croft (DA P43/9/1). A 1907 description of the hall suggests that the barn and stables may have been the large block on the west side of the yard (Fletcher Horne 1907).

Mexborough Old Hall was depicted only generally on Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire, was not marked on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map and was not depicted in detail on the 1854 OS map. In 1913, Leslie Harrop wrote that the site had fallen 'into the hands of a Speculative builder some 50 years since and has been divided into three small portions and let to weekly tenants of the labouring class' (DA DZ/MD 542). None of these interior divisions were marked on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map.

Mexborough Old Hall was described in detail by a descendant of the Horne family following a visit to the site in 1907. The hall then had 'the appearance of having been much larger than the remains, and is now divided into three tenements and bears the look of much rough usage' (Fletcher Horne 1907, 421). The stone-built house had been 'here and there repaired with brick', while poor quality repairs to the chimneys had 'destroyed their contour and shapeliness' (Fletcher Horne 1907, 421).

Internally, the hall had 'undergone many changes' by 1907 and while 'one or two rooms still contain some very beautiful oak-panelling, with several doors, all in excellent preservation' these were 'in incongruent proximity to rough and ready modern repairs' (Fletcher Horne 1907, 422). Access to the hall was 'best approached from the Doncaster road through an archway, in buildings which were probably once the barns and stables of the hall' (Fletcher Horne 1907, 421). These buildings bore a datestone of 1669, indicating that they were contemporary with the hall and were constructed by William Horne.



Plate 19: Mexborough Old Hall (1912)

(© Doncaster Archives)

Leslie Harrop photographed Mexborough Old Hall in 1912 (DA DZ/MD 542). A large, 200 year-old pear tree noted at the hall by J. Fletcher Horne in 1907 was visible in the 1912 photograph. The house was a two-storey, stone-built structure with a pitched roof (Plate 19). A door was

visible in the central porch, while the ground- and first-floor windows each had stone mullioned windows.

While the main roof was a pantile structure, the central porch contained older, smaller and less-well preserved flat stone tiles. As the single-storey range also had older flat stone roof tiles, the pantile roof may have been a replacement for Horne's 17th-century roof. Reflecting the observation of J. Fletcher Horne several years earlier, the first-floor west gable had been repaired with bricks. These appeared to be handmade, suggesting that the work had been carried out before the late 19th century, perhaps in association with the hall's acquisition by the 'Speculative builder', c.1860 (DA DZ/MD 542).

Harrop also took several interior photographs, including the oak-panelled walls and a large, wood-surround fireplace (DA DZ/MD 542). The panelling was subsequently removed from the building and stored in the church when the hall was demolished. Its whereabouts are currently unknown.

The probable hall building at the centre-north of the site was marked as 'Manor Farm' on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map. The building was shown with two interior sub-divisions at that date. It is not clear if these were the remnants of the three dwellings into which the hall had been divided in the second half of the 19th century. The outbuildings at the east of the site had been demolished by 1958 and replaced by a large works building.

Manor Farm had been demolished by the time of the 1967 Ordnance Survey map. The majority of its site was occupied at that date by a large rectangular building that fronted onto Church Street, while the southern part of the farm was occupied by part of the works' yard. No archaeological finds are known to have been reported in association with these works. Further buildings had been constructed to the west by 1967, although elements of the 19th-century barns and stables may have been incorporated into these structures.

The surviving wall of the manor house outbuilding (Plate 20) now forms part of the boundary between a scrap metal dealer's yard and the graveyard of the church. There are three surviving openings in the wall, two windows and a doorway. These openings are framed by heavily eroded moulded stone work. Parts of the wall have been repaired, patched with brick fragments and roughly mortared. No interpretation or signage is present on site. Access is though the main gate of the churchyard.



Plate 20: Blocked openings in wall of former Mexborough Old Hall outbuilding

5.17 Site Q: Castle Hill, Mexborough

NGR: SK 4846 9989 SMR 00122/01 SAM no.13210

Castle Hill is the site of a late 11th-century motte and bailey castle. The surviving earthworks comprise a circular bailey approximately 25m in diameter, with a peripheral outwork surrounded by banks rising approximately 2m above the present inner ground level and 5m above the outer ditch (EH 1995). Many of the original archaeological remains within the bailey and the outer ditch are likely to survive beneath the site's 20th-century paths, bandstand and concreted area (EH 1995).

Motte and bailey castles were introduced into Yorkshire only after the Norman Conquest of 1066 and Castle Hill is likely to have been built by one of the sub-tenants of Roger de Busli, the Norman lord of Tickhill, who controlled Mexborough in the late 11th century. Due to its size, the motte at Mexborough is likely to have been topped by only a small wooden tower. David Hey has stated that the tower was not rebuilt in stone (Hey 2002) but this is contradicted by

the English Heritage Scheduled Ancient Monument notification which states that ‘the stone visible in the top of the motte’ may be ‘part of the foundations of a stone tower’ (EH 1995).

It is not clear when Castle Hill became disused, although if Hey is correct and the site’s defences were not rebuilt in stone, this suggests that the site was abandoned prior to the second half of the 12th century when stonework began to replace timber defences at English castles (Thompson 1991). Castle Hill’s history during the later medieval period is unknown.

During the early 17th century, the Yorkshire antiquarian and historian, Roger Dodsworth, stated that there ‘hath once been a castle’ at Mexborough but did not sketch the remains as he had with those of a motte and bailey castle at Hickleton. This suggests that few, if any, standing features survived at the site by this period.

Castle Hill was not marked on Thomas Jefferys’ 1771 map of Yorkshire or Christopher Greenwood’s 1817 map of the county. The Sheffield historian, Joseph Hunter, provided an early account of the site, describing the remains as an elliptical area surrounded by a high mound of earth, with a conical tumulus and an outwork beyond the ditch (Hunter 1828).

Castle Hill was shown clearly on the 1839 Mexborough tithe map (DA P43/9/1). Despite its detail, this depiction showed the motte and the smaller outwork to the south-west as approximately the same size, while a semi-circular or ‘half-moon’ earthwork (Armitage 1897, 56) at the north-west was shown inaccurately as a U-shaped feature (Plate 21).

The latter feature, a ‘curious little lunette-shaped banked enclosure’, was subsequently interpreted by I. Chalkley Gould as ‘the remains of a protected entrance-way: a sort of barbican, moated, banked and palisaded, which projected to guard the entrance to the fortress’ (Chalkley Gould 1904, 38-39). This suggests that access into the castle would have been from the north-west during the medieval period.

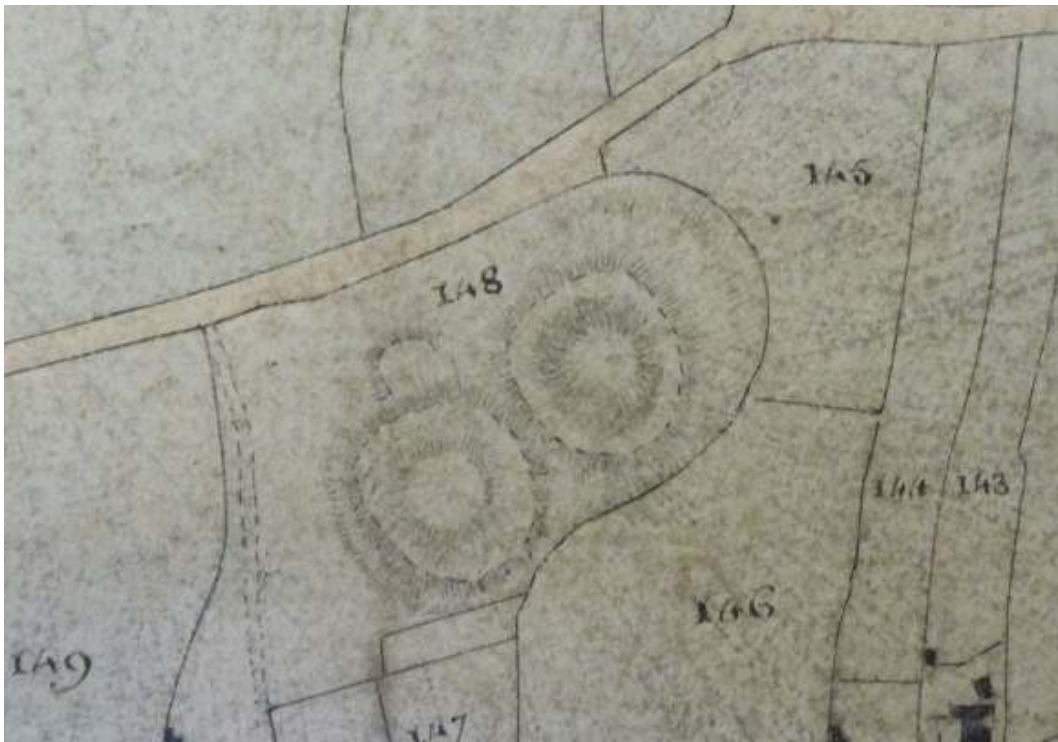


Plate 21: Castle Hill, Mexborough (1839)

(© Doncaster Archives)

The secondary, sub-circular ditched outwork that stood to the south-west of the motte is likely to have been located 'where additional defence was necessary' (Hamilton Thomson 1912, 51). No tracks were shown leading directly to the earthworks on the tithe map and the site's condition was described in the accompanying tithe apportionment as 'grass' (DA P43/9/1).

Little detail was shown at Castle Hill on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map and, while the respective sizes of the motte and the outwork were shown correctly on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map, no attempt was made to distinguish between the site's banks, mounds and ditches at that date. G.T. Clark's 1884 plan of Castle Hill showed the site in greater detail than previous depictions and indicated that the ditches of the motte and the outwork intersected.

The 'half-moon enclosure' to the north-west of the motte was shown abutting the main ditch on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. The northern extremity of the ditch had been truncated by this date, probably in association with the construction of a rectangular building and a series of sheds on the south side of Doncaster Road.

Ella Armitage stated that the Castle Hill motte was 'much worn down from its original height' by 1897, although the outwork retained its bank at that date and the bank 'on the counterscarp' also remained visible' (Armitage 1897, 56). When visiting Castle Hill in 1898, Sidney Addy was prevented by heavy fog from taking what would have been the earliest known photographs of the earthworks (Addy 1898).

Little change was shown at the site on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map and paths that led onto the motte and the outwork were the principal additions shown on I. Chalkley Gould's 1904 plan of the site (Chalkley Gould 1904). A 1908 plan by A. Hadrian Allcroft showed a continuous bank and ditch around the motte and the outwork, with the exception of a track that led onto the motte from the west (Hadrian Allcroft 1908).

Castle Hills was donated to the people of Mexborough as a recreation ground in 1908 and was shown as 'Castle Hills Park' on the 1930 Ordnance Survey map. Paths and areas of shrubbery had been established on the southern part of the earthworks by that date, along with a war memorial to the north-west.

Landscaping works associated with the creation of the park appear to have truncated the half-moon enclosure by 1930 and a bandstand had been built on the motte by 1958. The half-moon enclosure had been removed by the time of the 1967 Ordnance Survey map. While this is likely to have impacted on the site's medieval entrance, no archaeological finds are known to have been reported in association with these works.

The Castle Hill motte and outwork are clearly visible within a landscaped parkland environment (Plates 22 and 23). Access is through a single entranceway from the A6023/Doncaster Road. The park is open to the public and contains the castle earthworks, a dilapidated bandstand and two war memorials.

While mature trees are present throughout the site, the condition of the earthworks is generally good, with little erosion from footfall. There are no facilities on site and the only signage deals with the by-laws relating to the park and not to the heritage of the monument. No immediate threats to preservation were observed.



Plate 22: Castle Hill, Mexborough



Plate 23: Castle Hill Park

5.18 Site R: Glassby Arch, Fern Villa, Church Street, Mexborough

NGR: SK 48590 99822 LB Grade II NHLFE no.1151093

Constructed in 1860 by Robert Glassby, the Glassby Arch is a free-standing, semi-circular Romanesque arch resting on dressed stone abutments set beneath a triangular superstructure. When photographed in 1991, the stone showed signs of differential weathering, which suggested that the arch may have been constructed from more than one type of stone.

Several rows of decoration are present, including chevrons, crosses and beak-heads. A row of individual gargoyles are said to have been modelled from examples within a 12-mile radius of Mexborough parish church. Other decorative features include a centrally-placed skull with a carved knight's head below a decorated square panel, while the apex of the arch is surmounted by a 'Celtic cross'. The reverse side of the arch is less intensely decorated, but does include carved gargoyles beneath the extrados and further gargoyles are present on the outside of the stone abutments to either side of the arch.

Robert Glassby, a stone mason who was born in Mexborough in 1835, became known locally as the 'Sculptor to the Queen' through his work on the Albert Memorial and his association with Baron Marochetti and Sir Edgar Boehm. The arch was Glassby's first attempt at such a large work and was constructed in 1860 for John Reed, the owner of Rockingham Pottery (Glassby 1897). As Glassby's first patron, Reed had bought all of Robert's early works and financed his studies at art college (Glassby 1897).

Regarded as the most important of Robert Glassby's early works, the arch originally formed the entrance to the garden of Reed's home at Prospect House, Market Street (Glassby 1897). The Glassby Arch remained *in situ* until 1966, when Prospect House demolished due to the construction of the Mexborough by-pass. Dr. Carl Ruhen organised the removal of the arch and its subsequent reconstruction at Fern Villa.

Photographs that were taken of the arch in 1991 show that the masonry had been re-pointed by that date but the structure remained intact. (Caird 1991). The arch was put up for sale on eBay by Fern Villa's new owner in 2004 (SYT 2004). Following action by Doncaster MBC and the Mexborough and District Heritage Society, the arch was made the subject of a preservation order and the sale was withdrawn (SYT 2004).

Listed Building Consent in was granted in 2005 for the owner to dismantle the arch and re-erect it in a different part of the grounds once Fern Villa had been demolished and new housing constructed on the site (DMBC 2005). The Glassby Arch was dismantled but construction of the new houses was abandoned before completion and the whereabouts of the arch are currently unknown.



Plate 24: Site of Fern Villa, Church Street, Mexborough

The site is occupied by an unfinished new-build house with a date plaque of 2007 (Plate 24). The new house has remained unfinished for several years, lacks roof tiles in places and has large scrub growing all around the structure. The unfinished building is currently up for sale.

The site was inaccessible at the time of visiting but aerial Images of the rear of the property suggest that the arch has not been rebuilt and may well be missing from the site. The lack of progress on the house since 2007 suggests that the reconstruction of the Glassby Arch is currently only a remote possibility.

5.19 Site S: Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough

NGR: SK 5050 9900 SMR 03723/01

Providence Glass Works, Denaby Main, Conisbrough, were constructed by the Kilner Brothers Glass Company in 1863. Designed as a subsidiary of the company's principal Providence Bottle Works in West Yorkshire, the works manufactured 'Kilner jars', rubber-sealed, screw-topped jars for preserving fruit and vegetables that had been invented in 1844 by John Kilner. Conisbrough was chosen as the location for the new works due to the road, rail and water facilities in the area. Constructed on an 11-acre site with the River Don to the north and the South Yorkshire Doncaster and Goole Railway to the south, the works were accessed via a bridge known locally as 'Kilner Bridge'.

Managed by Caleb Kilner, John's grandson, and a cousin, Kilner Bateson, the works opened with 70 employees. A self-contained manufactory, with raw materials being processed and finished products being manufactured on site, the Providence Glass Works produced beer bottles, pharmaceutical containers and mineral water bottles with glass marble stoppers, in addition to the patented Kilner jars.

The 1871 census return indicates that Providence Glass Works had a workforce of 172 and subsequently became the main source of employment in the Conisbrough area. Renamed 'Kilner Brothers' in 1873, the company built 76 worker's houses in Conisbrough, with the various street-names all having company associations, such Thornhill Street which was named after the company's original works in Thornhill Lees, West Yorkshire.

Several detached buildings, a works' railway, a series of kilns and a crane were shown at the site on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map, while a spoil heap was shown at the east of the site. The majority of the buildings remained extant at the time of the 1903 OS map, although several further structures were marked at the site at that date, along with further kilns and cranes.

The Providence Glass Works had expanded substantially by 1930, with several new buildings having been constructed, including a substantial rectangular block with two works' chimneys that occupied the site of the 19th-century spoilheap. The works' railway had also expanded by that date, with new lines connecting many of the buildings within the complex.

Competitors increasingly copied the design of the Kilner jar and the company were forced into bankruptcy in 1937. The jar's patents and trademarks were subsequently sold to the United Glass Bottle Company. By the time of the 1958 Ordnance Survey map, the site of the Providence Glass Works had been cleared with the exception of a single block adjacent to the railway line. This structure had been removed by 1980.



Plate 25 : Site of Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough

Large spoilheaps and made ground occupy the site of the former works. The site has been bulldozed and levelled recently (Plate 25). Some demolition rubble was present but, given the clearance of the glass works buildings in the 1950s, the source of this material was unclear. No

evidence of any former structures or features such as the works' railways could be determined.

5.20 Site T: Old Mill, Conisbrough

NGR: SK 5160 9880 SMR 02050/01-02

Medieval carved stonework was recovered from beneath the waterwheel at Conisbrough Saw Mill, c.1870. Consisting of a keystone, a stone with bowtell molding and a section of moulding with ballflower motifs, the stonework appears to have been the remnants of an arch. Few details of the discovery have been preserved and it is not clear if the stones formed a complete arch or were partial remains. The current whereabouts of the stones are unknown.

The description of the material recovered at Old Mill suggests that the stone had been carved in the late 13th or early 14th centuries. 'Ballflowers' were a common decorative motif used by stone masons of that period and featured three or four flower petals, folded over to partially enclose a ball. Ballflowers were often used on the hollow mouldings of Decorated Gothic arches, while 'Bowtell' molding was used on the shafts of clustered piers - central columns with subsidiary columns attached - and were typically used to carry arches. This indicates the type of arch from which the Conisbrough stones are likely to have derived.

Conisbrough Saw Mill occupied the site of the Castle Mill or Old Mill, one of two mills that were recorded at Conisbrough in the 1086 Domesday survey. Given its proximity to Conisbrough Castle, the site may have been the seignorial mill during the medieval period. While such a building is likely to have been a substantial structure, it is not clear if it would have included features such as the decorated arch from which the carved stonework appears to have derived. It is also unlikely that carved stonework from a late 13th - or early 14th - century arch would be discarded deliberately beneath a waterwheel.

Medieval corn mills were typically modified or rebuilt in the early post-medieval period and it is possible that the stones had been re-used in the construction of a new or larger wheelpit at that time. Stone from demolished buildings was typically saved for resale during this period and one of the mill's owners may have purchased the pieces for use in refurbishment works at the site. Should that be the case, the source of the carved stones is unlikely to be traced.

A single building that was shown at the site on Christopher Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire is likely to have marked the mill's general location rather than denoted actual structures. By 1838, William Wilson had converted the mill into a saw mill and produced bed poles and bobbins at the site. The extent of any redevelopment that took place at the mill in this period is unknown.

Depicted only generally on the 1841 and 1854 Ordnance Survey maps, the site was shown clearly on the 1858 Conisbrough, Firsby, Woodlathes and Flanderwell tithe map (DA P7/9/B3). The mill was a large rectangular building with a smaller rectangular wing on its east face. To the south-west, the course of Kearsley Brook appears to have been canalised before it entered a large triangular dam or holding pond.

Water left the dam's north corner via a culvert adjacent to Low Road, while a tail goit on the east side of the mill indicates that a culverted head goit must have channelled water from the dam to the west face of the mill. This is supported by a sluice for controlling water supplies that was shown at the east corner of the dam on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. The

wheelpit from which the medieval carved stonework was recovered is likely to have been within the building and located along the alignment of the goit. Mill Piece was open, unwooded land at the time of the 1858 tithe map.

Conisbrough Saw Mill had been redeveloped by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map and these works may provide a context for the discovery of the medieval stonework, c.1870. A large, square extension was shown against the mill's west face on the 1892 map, while a smaller rectangular detached building had been constructed at the north, immediately to the south of the brook.

This watercourse had been modified and embanked since 1858, while an embankment was also shown to the east of the mill dam. These may have been constructed as flood defences. The previously open tail goit to the east of the mill was no longer shown in 1892 and its course is likely to have been culverted. A second dam or holding pond had been constructed to the south of the original dam, from which it was separated by a narrow strip of land.

Little change was shown at the site on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map, with the exception of a series of small yards and outbuildings to the south of the principal mill building. The block that had stood to the north of the principal mill building had been demolished by the time of the 1930 OS map, while a narrow structure had been built on the east bank of the dam by that date. The mill buildings continued to be shown on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map but had been demolished by the time of the 1962 OS map. The mill dams had been drained by that date.



Plate 26: Old Mill, Conisbrough

(© Conisbrough and Denaby Main Heritage Society)

An undated photograph showed the main mill building after it became disused (Plate 26). The building was a stone-built block of three-storeys plus attic space, with a single-storey lean-to structure on its north face and outbuildings to the east. A two-storey building abutted the

west face, while a long range ran south-west. The mill stood on a roughly-landscaped plot, with slopes and uneven ground to the south-east suggesting that some areas may have been levelled substantially. The waterwheels were not visible, which suggests that they were situated inside the buildings. In that case, the goit will have been a culverted feature.

Signposted as 'Mill Piece', the site is open to the public from Low Road and is well used by dog-walkers. There are no information boards detailing the historic background of the site or marking the former locations of the mill buildings. An open area of well-kept grass occupies part of the site of the mill's westernmost dam but the present-day watercourse does not match the outline of the old dam (Plate 27). Water from the dam enters a culvert via an arched stone structure adjacent to the road before the channel once again becomes open in the wooded area to the north.

Several footbridges cross the brook, while many of the paths that run through the site feature steps to facilitate access through the often steeply-sloping ground to the north-east. The mill buildings were located in the wooded area but the terrain is very uneven and their site is no longer obvious. Traces of stone canalisation are visible in the banks of the brook, while numerous old stone blocks of varying sizes litter the channel of the stream. Many of these are likely to have been deposited after the demolition of the mill.



Plate 27: Mill Piece, Conisbrough

6 POTENTIAL COMMUNITY HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES

The key sites may be seen as foci for a number of potential community projects. The list below should not be seen as indicative of access or permission having already been granted for any site, but simply forms the basis around which future projects could be developed. Some groups are very well established, and have already carried out work or are developing projects around these sites. Some elements would require funding to be sought, either by the community groups or in partnership/with guidance from the DVLP.

The community project proposals listed below are focussed upon archaeological/historic research. In addition, any of these sites may have the potential for other kinds of creative project, with a heritage element. These could include a wide range of activities, for example:

- developing schools' resource packs, keyed in to curriculum learning outcomes
- creative writing workshops
- audio trails
- storytelling events
- conservation/crafts skills training

There is also great potential to link a number of these sites either into themed research topics (such as collieries) or thematic or area-based trails within the DVLP area, including aspects such as the natural heritage.

The table below identifies the significance of each Key Site for the common heritage themes of industry, transport, religion, settlement, historic land use and defence. Each site has been assessed in terms of their particular relevance to these themes and the ways in which the site relates these themes to the wider area.

Each of the Key Sites has been assigned a significance level of Undetermined, Negligible, Low, Moderate, or High, based on their relationship to and ability to illustrate the particular theme.

In addition, there is a brief outline of those sites with an Undetermined, Low, Moderate or High significance to the common heritage themes.

| Site Code | Site Name | Industry | Transport | Religion | Settlement | Historic Land Use | Defense |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------------|---------|
| A | Civil War Tower, Houndhill | N | M | N | M | M | H |
| B | Bell Bank & Woolley Bank Wood, Worsbrough | M | L | N | N | H | N |
| C | Wood Bros Glass Works, Worsbrough | H | M | N | N | M | N |
| D | Wombwell Wood, Wombwell | L | L | U | H | H | N |
| E | Barnsley Main Colliery | H | H | N | N | M | N |
| F | Hoyland Lowe Stand | N | N | N | L | M | N |
| G | Tankersley Old Hall | N | N | N | H | H | N |
| H | Thornccliffe to Elsecar Tramway | H | H | N | N | H | N |
| I | Hemingfield Colliery | H | H | N | N | M | N |
| J | Cranford Hall/New Hall Farm | N | N | N | H | H | H |
| K | Hallsteads, Grimethorpe | N | N | N | H | H | H |
| L | West Haigh Wood & Houghton Common | M | N | N | H | H | M |
| M | Cathill Road, Darfield | N | N | N | H | M | N |
| N | H17 anti-aircraft battery | N | N | N | L | N | H |
| O | Don Pottery | H | H | N | M | H | N |
| P | Mexborough Old Hall | N | N | N | H | M | N |
| Q | Castle Hill, Mexborough | N | M | N | H | H | H |
| R | Glassby Arch | L | N | L | N | M | N |
| S | Providence Glass Works | H | H | N | M | M | N |
| T | Old Mill, Conisbrough | M | N | N | M | M | N |

U – Undetermined relevance or influence on or by the theme

N – Negligable or no relevance or influence on or by the theme

L – Low relevance or influence on or by the theme

M – Moderate relevance or influence on or by the theme

H – High relevance or influence on or by the theme

Highlighted themes are of low to high significance are discussed below for each site

6.1 Site A: Civil War Tower, Houndhill

The Civil War Tower at Houndhill has a Low significance for the theme of transport as its location may have been chosen to control access along Houndhill Lane. The monument formed part of the ongoing development of Houndhill, a hall and estate that were to remain in the ownership of a single local family for several centuries, which gives the site a Moderate significance for the themes of settlement and historic land use. The tower was constructed specifically to defend a private estate and, as the only known Civil War feature of this nature in the Dearne Valley, has a High significance for the theme of defence.

| Community group(s) | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • photogrammetry • building recording • examine ruins of second tower in grounds of house for comparison Onsite interpretation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information board on embankment on Houndhill Lane detailing background of site, including text of Elmhirst's pleas in court relating to fortifications |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to site itself is not confirmed. |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site appears to be in good condition and in private ownership • there are no immediate management concerns, but an annual inspection may be beneficial to monitor the condition of the fabric |

6.2 Site B: Bell Bank Wood & Woolley Bank Wood, Worsbrough

Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Woods contain evidence of charcoal manufacture, bell pits, coal mining and a colliery waggonway and so have a Moderate significance for the theme of industry. Due to the waggonway, the re-routing of the present-day A61 through the area and the presence of a road that degraded over time into a footpath, the woods have a Low significance for the theme of transport. The woods have a High significance for historic land use as they may contain former landscape features associated with Worsbrough Park and show evidence of having been largely cleared of trees with the land being worked extensively for coal and possibly ironstone mining for several decades before the woods regrew.

| Community group(s) | Worsbrough Local History Society |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • woodland earthwork survey • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is public access into the wood. Land ownership is not confirmed. • there may be dangerous bell pit remains in this wood – a risk assessment would need to be carried out prior to any site survey. |

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| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a structural survey is recommended prior to any archaeological surveys • dangerous pits/shafts may need to be fenced or made safe (although archaeological recording should take place before any alterations are made) • there is no immediate threat to earthworks, but in the long term, to avoid inadvertent damage to archaeological features an archaeological survey should be provided to the landowner, to feed into any existing woodland management plan, with recommendations for suitable methods of tree felling (if appropriate) and locations of archaeological sensitive areas etc |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

6.3 Site C: Wood Brothers' Glass Works, Worsbrough

Wood Brothers Glass Works have a High significance for the theme of industry as they appear to have been purpose-built and operated for over forty years. Further significance is added by the site's status as the original home of the longstanding Barnsley firm of Wood Brothers. The site is likely to have been chosen due to its location at Worsbrough canal basin, thus providing a Moderate significance for the theme of transport. Due to the site's change of use from industry to domestic housing and then to cleared land within Worsbrough Country Park, the Wood Brothers site also has a Moderate significance for the theme of historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Worsbrough Local History Society |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • geophysical survey • excavation (trial trenches) • great potential to form part of a much larger South Yorkshire glass research project (HLF –funded?) • glass making workshops • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic information board on the B6100 detailing background of site • include links to the Great Exhibition • make use of link with French glass makers; transfer of information and techniques • online catalogue of Wodd Bros products (historic photographs, 3D scans of museum artefacts, old catalogues) |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is nothing visible at this site and no management or conservation concerns at present |

6.4 Site D: Wombwell Wood, Wombwell

Wombwell Wood contains post-medieval quarries and bell pits and has a Low significance for the theme of industry. Prehistoric trackways through the wood also give the site a Low significance for transport. While it has been suggested that henges may have had a ritual role, this issue remains unresolved and the religious significance of the hengiform monument in the wood is undetermined. Wombwell Wood contains evidence of extensive Iron Age or Romano-

British settlement and agricultural activity and the site has a High significance for the themes of settlement and historic land use.

| Community group(s) | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> archive research, including Butcher surveys in Sheffield Museum Lidar interpretation and use community woodland survey of earthworks (e.g. like recent Greno Woods survey) community woodland survey of 'henge' to determine function/form possible excavation of trial trench(es) learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Onsite interpretation (after site investigations and research):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> heritage trail/leaflet |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access is not confirmed. the possible Neolithic henge and the Romano-British settlement are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, so it is unlikely that excavations will be permitted in these areas. SAM consent would be required for any intrusive works at these two sites and the group would need some support in applying for this. |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a structural survey and risk assessment may be needed prior to any archaeological surveys dangerous pits/shafts may need to be fenced or made safe (although archaeological recording should take place before any alterations are made) there is no immediate threat to earthworks, but in the long term, to avoid inadvertent damage to archaeological features an archaeological survey should be provided to the landowner, to feed into any existing woodland management plan, with recommendations for suitable methods of tree felling (if appropriate) and locations of archaeological sensitive areas etc |

6.5 Site E: Barnsley Main Colliery, Barnsley

Barnsley Main Colliery has a High significance for industry as it occupied two large sites, possessed a wide range of coal-mining features and its history illustrates the development and decline of the mining industry in the Barnsley area. The site also has a High significance for transport, as colliery waggonways and railways connected the various parts of the pit with each other and also with the main railway lines and the Dearne and Dove Canal. The development of the site from relatively small pits to a fully-developed, large-scale colliery, the eventual removal of the majority of the colliery buildings and the later partial change of use for different types of industry gives the site a Moderate significance for historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Dearne Valley Venture Ltd |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research, including Coal Authority • oral history collation and transcription • artefact cataloguing, collecting miners' pit checks from various periods <p>Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic information boards at both sites detailing the background of the pit (including historic photos, 1940s plans) • link to wider mining history project? • develop online resources (e.g. object gallery, oral history audio files and transcriptions, abandonment plans showing 19thC working, getting all existing photographs and information available online) – see Hemingfield Colliery below. • interactive online map, linking photographs, oral histories etc to base map (including earlier features such as beehive coke ovens) • museum display ('Experience Barnsley'?) |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is informal public access to parts of the site, but no right of way |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the structural integrity of the building and headstocks are not known, but appear to be sound • headstocks are now relatively rare and it is presumed that the intention is to retain the building and headstong into the future • occasional monitoring of the structures will be required • flytipping is a problem at the gates of the track into the site, impairing appreciation of the historic value of the site. Historic information panels and regular maintenance would greatly improve the environmenta and appreciation of the site |

6.6 Site F: Hoyland Lowe Stand, Barnsley

Hoyland Lowe Stand appears to have been used to house tenants of the Wentworth estate after it fell out of use as a lodge. The site can therefore be considered to have a Low significance for settlement. The Stand's function as a lodge with a bowling green for the use of the aristocracy, its change to a dwelling with a walled garden and its remains as a derelict feature adjacent to a covered reservoir, give the site a Moderate significance for historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | The Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • photogrammetry • building recording learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Onsite interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signage from Hawshaw Lane to indicate that the public footpath goes past the Stand • historic information panel detailing background of site, including historic photographs and excerpt from 1765 document stating that the Stand was a lodge with a bowling green |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to site itself is not confirmed |

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| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the building has been consolidated in recent years and appears in good condition clear public footpath of vegetation overgrowth ongoing monitoring of the structure would be beneficial |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

6.7 Site G: Tankersley Old Hall, Tankersley

Tankersley Old Hall has a High significance for the theme of settlement as it was chosen as the site of a substantial post-medieval manorial dwelling which replaced the area's medieval moated hall. The hall formed the focal point of an extensive deer park but declined after becoming absorbed into the Wentworth estate and was largely demolished, while the Park was exploited for coal and ironstone mining. The site therefore has a High significance for the theme of historic land use.

| Community group(s) | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> archive research building survey photogrammetry and 3D modelling geophysical survey of area around hall to determine extent of sub-surface remains of demolished hall community excavation, depending upon geophysical survey results learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record conservation skills (masonry etc) <p>Onsite interpretation (after site investigations and research):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpretation panel on Black Lane (including historic photographs, survey results, 1937 illustration etc) 3D model (online, or mobile devices) drawing upon known information, including c.1720 engraving make the most of link to filming scenes in Ken Loach's 'Kes' |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private land access is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the structure appears to be in a poor state of repair, and possibly very dangerous (the site has temporary fencing) a structural survey and programme of repair and consolidation, to include the perimeter wall, is urgently required (building recording should take place before this happens) repair works could form part of a skills training programme in conservation skills the site should be cleared of weeds, and maintained |

6.8 Site H: Thorncliffe to Elsecar Tramway

The Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway was constructed to convey coal and ironstone from a variety of mines and iron works, including important sites such as Thorncliffe Iron Works, the mines in Tankersley Park, Milton Iron Works and Elsecar Iron Works, to Elsecar canal basin. Its association with various industrial concerns, its utilisation of features such as inclined planes and the wharves at the canal basin, and its association with Earl Fitzwilliam of Wentworth Woodhouse illustrate several interrelationships between activities in the Dearne Valley during

this period. The tramway therefore has a High significance for themes of industry, transport and historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Tankersley Parish Council |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • comparison with other tramways in the local area • ground penetrating radar (GPR) could detect presence of sleeper stones below the ground surface (method tested successfully on Silkstone Wagonway) <p>Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretation boards on Black Lane, Tankersley, and the inclined plane at Elsecar detailing background of site, describing waggonways, images from historic maps of immediate area, etc. • interactive web-based map showing full extent of tramway, with features drawn from historic mapping/archive research |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partial public access to site |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the footpath requires regular maintenance • if sleeper stones are located, these need to be kept in situ (and covered if there is any threat of removal) |

6.9 Site I: Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether

Hemingfield Colliery has a High significance for the themes of industry and transport as it was one of many coal mines owned by the Earls Fitzwilliam and was served by both a railway line and the Dearne and Dove Canal, with the mine's development leading directly to the development of the canal's Hemingfield Basin. The site's transformation from a colliery to a mining pumping station and then to a private dwelling gives Hemingfield Colliery a Moderate significance for the theme of historical land use.

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Community group(s) | Dearne Valley Venture Ltd |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research, including Coal Authority • photogrammetry • building recording and survey of site and former canal basin • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Onsite interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic information board detailing background of site • link to wider mining history project? • develop online resources (e.g. object gallery, oral history audio files and transcriptions, getting all existing photographs and information available online) – see Barnsely Main Colliery above. |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private land • access is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a building/structural survey will determine the full condition of the structures • the headgear may require some consolidation/repair works • ongoing monitoring of the buildings and headgear will be beneficial |

6.10 Site J: Cranford Hall/New Hall Farm, Darfield

Cranford Hall and New Hall Farm have a High significance for settlement and historic land use, with medieval and post-medieval manorial halls, farm buildings and later domestic dwellings. Features such as a moat, stone curtain wall, former angle towers and a gatehouse also give the site a High significance for the theme of Defence.

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| Community group(s) | The Darfield Area Amenity Society Ltd |
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • aerial photography plotting and interpretation • geophysical survey of cropmark features in adjacent fields • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record Interpretation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of web-based resources |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to New Hall Farm is not confirmed, but the current owner is amenable to further works • Cranford Hall is under separate ownership and is currently up for sale and inaccessible |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site has been restored and is in good condition • there is a problem with illegal metal detecting in the land adjacent (although some finds are apparently being reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme) • a programme of engagement with local metal detectorists (and the police?) might improve the situation |

6.11 Site K: Hallsteads, Grimethorpe

Hallsteads has a High significance for settlement and historic land use, with successive wooden and stone medieval manorial halls, their associated gardens, fish ponds and dams, and the site's later function as part of an agricultural landscape. Features such as a moat and a former stone curtain wall also give the site a High significance for the theme of Defence.

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| Community group(s) | Brierley Village |
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • aerial photography plotting and interpretation • geophysical survey • auger survey to detect presence/absence of moat • fieldwalking • trial trench excavation, depending upon results of other techniques • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site is under the plough, thus plough damage will have occurred • it is unlikely the land will be brought out of agriculture, but it might be possible to agree with the landowner that deep ploughing is not carried out on the site |

6.12 Site L: West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common, Great Houghton

West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common contain evidence of post-medieval quarrying, mining and charcoal production and have a Moderate significance for the theme of industry. The undated enclosure within the wood gives the site a High significance for the theme of settlement, while the enclosure, medieval ridge and furrow, the development and exploitation of the woodland, and the post-medieval industrial activity give the site a High significance for the theme of historic land use. The enclosure is ditched and resembles that at Hallsteads (Site K). Should the West Haigh Wood site have also been a fortified manor house, it would have a High significance for the theme of defence; based on the current evidence, however, the site is considered to have a Moderate significance for this theme.

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| Community group(s) | Friends of West Haigh Wood |
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lidar interpretation and use • survey of enclosure to determine possible date • community excavation (trial trenches) • determine whether to apply for Scheduled Ancient Monument status if relevant • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record Onsite interpretation (after site investigations and research): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heritage trail/leaflet |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informal camps are damaging some of the archaeological features (and are creating 'features' that could be construed later as archaeological) • the results of archaeological survey should be incorporated into any woodland management plan, for the protection of archaeological features |



Plate 28: Temporary camp in West Haigh Wood

6.13 Site M: Cathill Road, Darfield

The Cathill Road site has produced Roman building material and therefore has a High significance for the theme of settlement. Substantial Romano-British activity is recorded within the surrounding area and this site may contribute substantially to our future understanding of Roman Darfield. The site's later function as part of an agricultural landscape also provides a Moderate significance for the theme of historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | The Darfield Area Amenity Society Ltd |
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fieldwalking to recover further Roman building material • geophysical survey • excavation if geophysics indicates structural remains • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private farmland • access is not confirmed and is a fairly long walk from nearest vehicular access |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site is under the plough, thus plough damage will have occurred • it is unlikely the land will be brought out of agriculture, but it might be possible to agree with the landowner that deep ploughing is not carried out on the site |

6.14 Site N: H17 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Bolton-upon-Dearne

Station H17 has a Low significance for the theme of settlement, as it was situated away from the core of Bolton Upon Dearne but possessed temporary huts and ablution blocks for the service personnel that were stationed at the site. The site was an anti-aircraft battery constructed during the Second World War, probably to combat bombing raids on Sheffield, and consequently has a High significance for the theme of defence.

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| Community group(s) | |
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • building recording • geophysical survey to identify possible surrounding features such as huts, radar platform, etc • aerial photography plotting and interpretation • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record Onsite interpretation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretation boards on Lowfield Road and within site detailing background of site, identifying each of surviving buildings, examples of similar sites, and drawing upon new research |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to site itself is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vegetation and scrub clearance are required • a full structural survey would be beneficial • remedial works are needed to drain water from command post/prevent reflooding • consolidate Nissen hut and other structures (if possible) • the site could be used as a basis for conservation skills training • regular monitoring of the site is required |

6.15 Site O: Don Pottery, Swinton

The Don Pottery has a High significance for the theme of industry as it was purpose-built, contained furnaces, ovens, kilns and warehouses and operated successfully for several decades. The site is located between the main road and the New Don Navigation, which illustrates the key association between industrial sites and transport links in this period and provides a High significance for the theme of transport. As the site contained houses for both workers and management, this illustrates the role of employers in the social housing and control of their workforce and gives the site a Moderate significance for the theme of settlement. The change of use from an open plot adjacent to a canal bank to a highly developed pottery production centre, its replacement by early 20th-century warehouses and shops and later by 20th-century light industrial use gives the site a High significance for the theme of historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Rotherham Archaeological Society |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • survey to determine extent of surviving structures • determine if last kiln demolished since 1970s • community excavation in works' yard to establish if foundations of pottery buildings survive (site access may be problematic) • archive research. Make links to other regional potteries/ownerships • ceramics workshops (making and/or identification) • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Offsite interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • website with distribution of potteries, and related information, including links with export destinations, e.g. London and Constantinople • work with museum curators to establish if any collections survive • laser scan museum objects for 3D online catalogue • 3D digital model of pottery kiln |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private land • access not confirmed and site works could be difficult/impossible |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if historic buildings exist on site, it would be beneficial to retain them, and monitor periodically |

6.16 Site P: Mexborough Old Hall, Mexborough

Mexborough Old Hall has a High significance for the theme of settlement as it was a manorial dwelling constructed as the key component of an extensive redevelopment programme in the immediate area. Associated features included agricultural buildings and almshouses. The hall may occupy the site of a medieval predecessor and is adjacent to the site of a medieval church, which emphasises its significance for the theme of settlement. The site's redevelopment from a seignorial residence to one that had been partitioned and let to a variety of tenants 'of the labouring classes' illustrates changes in settlement and social patterns, while these changes in use and the later replacement of the hall and its farm by warehouses and light industrial units also gives the site a High significance for historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Mexborough & District Heritage Society |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community excavations in current works' yard to detect presence of building foundations building recording of wall fragment archive research learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Onsite interpretation (after site investigations and research):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> panels (using historic mapping, excavation results, historic photographs) |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the wall fragment appears to be in good condition periodic monitoring would be beneficial |

6.17 Site Q: Castle Hill, Mexborough

Castle Hill has a Moderate significance for the theme of transport, as the site is likely to have controlled access over the River Don, perhaps including the crossing at Strafforth Sands, and the main road to Doncaster. While it is not clear if the Norman castle was constructed inside Mexborough's early medieval fortified burh, the castle will have dominated the immediate area and controlled settlement activity, including the prevention of development in its immediate vicinity, and so has a High significance for the theme of settlement. The castle's Norman lords are likely to have ensured the removal of the earlier fortified burh, which gives the site a High significance for the theme of historic land use both at its location and in its vicinity. The contrast between the castle's original purpose as a military site for the control of the area and the protection of Mexborough's manorial lords, and its later role as a public park, also gives it a High significance for the theme of historic land use. Castle Hill's former military function and the presence of features such as the motte, the ditches, the outwork and the tower give the site a High significance for the theme of defence.

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| Community group(s) | Mexborough & District Heritage Society |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> earthwork survey (comparison of different techniques, plane tabling, Total Station, GPS) geophysical survey (especially to clarify nature of foundations of tower) archive research learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Onsite interpretation (after site investigations and research):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> panels (using historic mapping, plus new survey results, and any historic photographs before the site became a park) audio download 3D digital model/augmented reality environment |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, so it is unlikely that excavations will be permitted. SAM consent would be required even for geophysical survey and the group would need some support in applying for this. |

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| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the site is within a generally well-maintained park the bandstand is in poor repair, and consolidating this would improve the overall landscape context of the site the results of archaeological/historic survey should be incorporated into a park management plan |
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6.18 Site R: Glassby Arch, Fern Villa, Church St, Mexborough

While commissioned privately as an ornamental garden feature, the production of the Glassby Arch was funded by John Reed of the Rockingham Pottery. This indicates the wider role of local industrialists within society and provides the Arch with a Low significance for the theme of industry. While not intended to have religious significance in itself, the monument included copies of various gargoyles that were found on churches within a 12-mile radius of Mexborough and so has a Low significance for the theme of religion. The Glassby Arch has a Moderate significance for the theme of historic land use as it was situated originally in the garden of John Reed's house before being moved to the garden of Fern Villa in advance of a road-building scheme and was later taken down in association with the Villa's demolition.

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| Community group(s) | Mexborough and District Heritage Society |
| Potential | Heritage skills training/projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> archive research locate dismantled arch, and record it Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if location of arch is determined, establish if this can be re-erected on a safe site with information board detailing Glassby and the history of the arch (plus historic photographs of arch when still in the grounds of Fern Villa) |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private land access to site itself is not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if the arch can be located and rebuilt this would need periodic monitoring for stability |

6.19 Site S: Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough

The Providence Glass Works have a High significance for the theme of industry, as they were purpose-built for the production of Kilner jars and every aspect of the production was undertaken on site. Access to road, rail and river is likely to have influenced the choice of site, which also gives the Providence Works a High significance for transport. The Kilner company constructed 76 workers' houses in Conisbrough and, as one of the largest employers in the town, may have increased settlement by bringing workers into the area. The site therefore has a Moderate significance for the theme of settlement. Through the development of an open plot for an extensive industrial site and its subsequent clearance, the site also has a Moderate significance for historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Conisbrough and Denaby Main Local History Society |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research, especially into Kilner company records/United Glass Bottle Co, if accessible • great potential to form part of a much larger South Yorkshire glass research project (HLF –funded?) • glass making workshops • oral history collection and transcription <p>Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • web-based resource (photos, oral histories, 3D digital objects) • discuss potential for exhibition (with Doncaster/Barnsley museums) |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access not confirmed |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site is no longer standing • the site should be flagged with the local planning authority, so that investigations are required as part of any planning application to develop the site |

6.20 Site T: Old Mill, Conisbrough

Conisbrough Old Mill has a Moderate significance for the theme of industry as it was a corn mill for several centuries prior to being converted for industrial use as a saw mill during the first half of the 19th century. The site is likely to have been one of two mills recorded in Conisbrough in the 1086 Domesday survey and should it have been the manorial mill for which tenants were obliged to pay for its use, the site can be considered to have Moderate significance for the theme of settlement. With its conversion from a corn mill to a saw mill, the construction of a new dam, a series of embankments and the culverting of the goits in the 19th-century, the demolition of the mill and the current use of Mill Piece as an informal public park, the site has a Moderate significance for the theme of historic land use.

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| Community group(s) | Conisbrough and Denaby Main Local History |
| Potential | <p>Heritage skills training/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive research • woodland survey to identify site of mill building • geophysical survey to identify culverted goits • learning how to develop a Project Design, and how to submit new information to the Sites & Monuments Record <p>Onsite interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretation boards on Low Road and within Mill Piece detailing background of site (using images from 1858 Conisbrough tithe map, 1892 OS, historic photographs, new research, survey results) |
| Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is public access to the site |
| Management & conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site and woodland paths are generally in good order • the culvert should be subject to periodic monitoring to maintain stonework, and ensure it does not become silted • the results of archaeological/historical survey should be incorporated into a park/woodland management plan |

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1819 Swinton enclosure map and award (RA 63/B/2/219)

c.1825 plan of Worsbrough and Worsbrough Bridge showing areas of coal worked and shafts (BA SY/199/Z/1/1R)

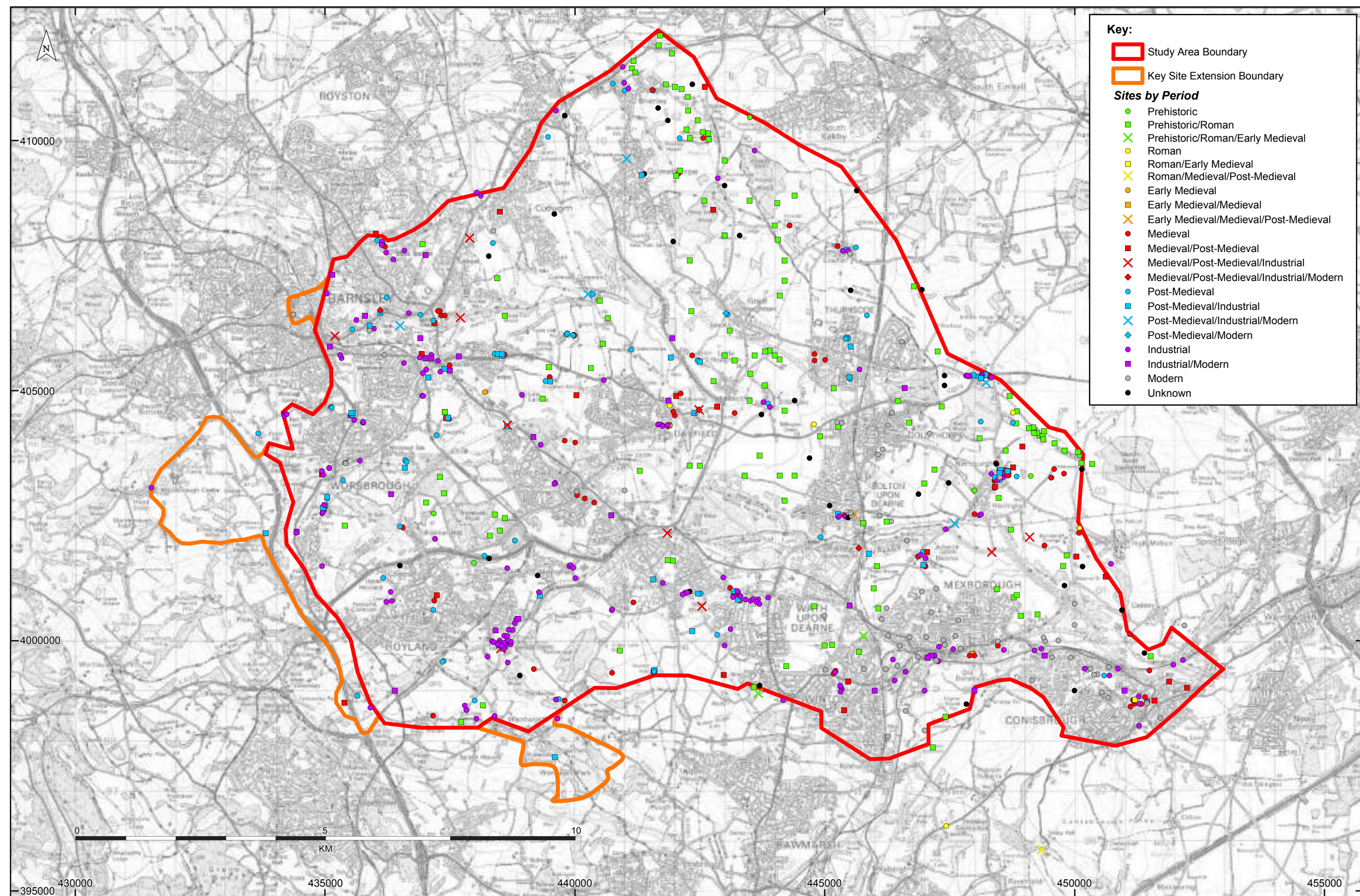
1839 Mexborough tithe map and apportionment (DA P43/9/1)

- 1839 Denaby tithe map and apportionments (DA P43/9/2)
- 1840 Mexborough township map (DA DX/BAX/Map 24)
- 1840 Great Houghton tithe map (DA P81/9/B17)
- 1840 Worsbrough tithe map (BA, uncatalogued)
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FIGURES



Basemap: OS 1:50,000 map data. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100022264

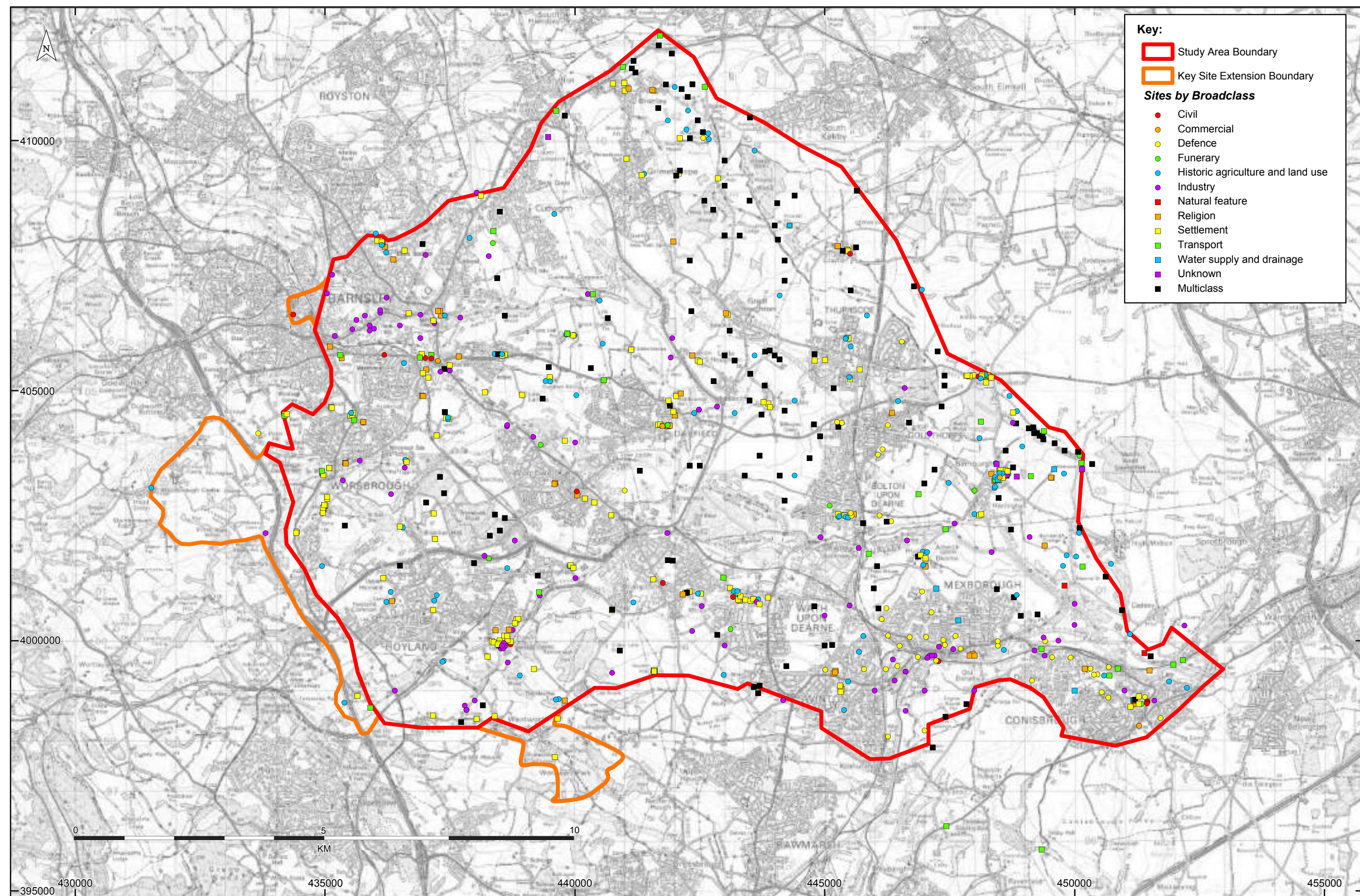
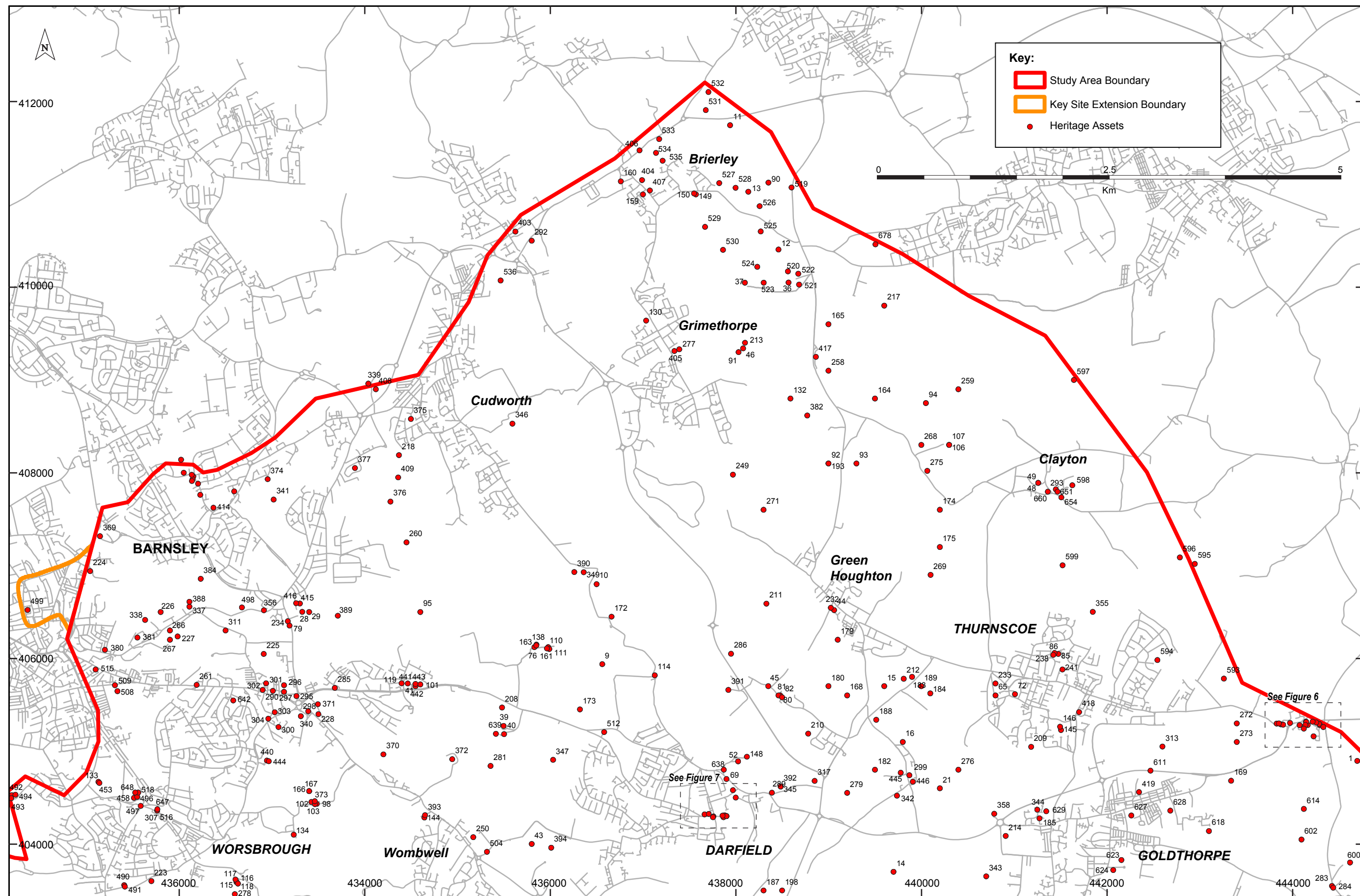
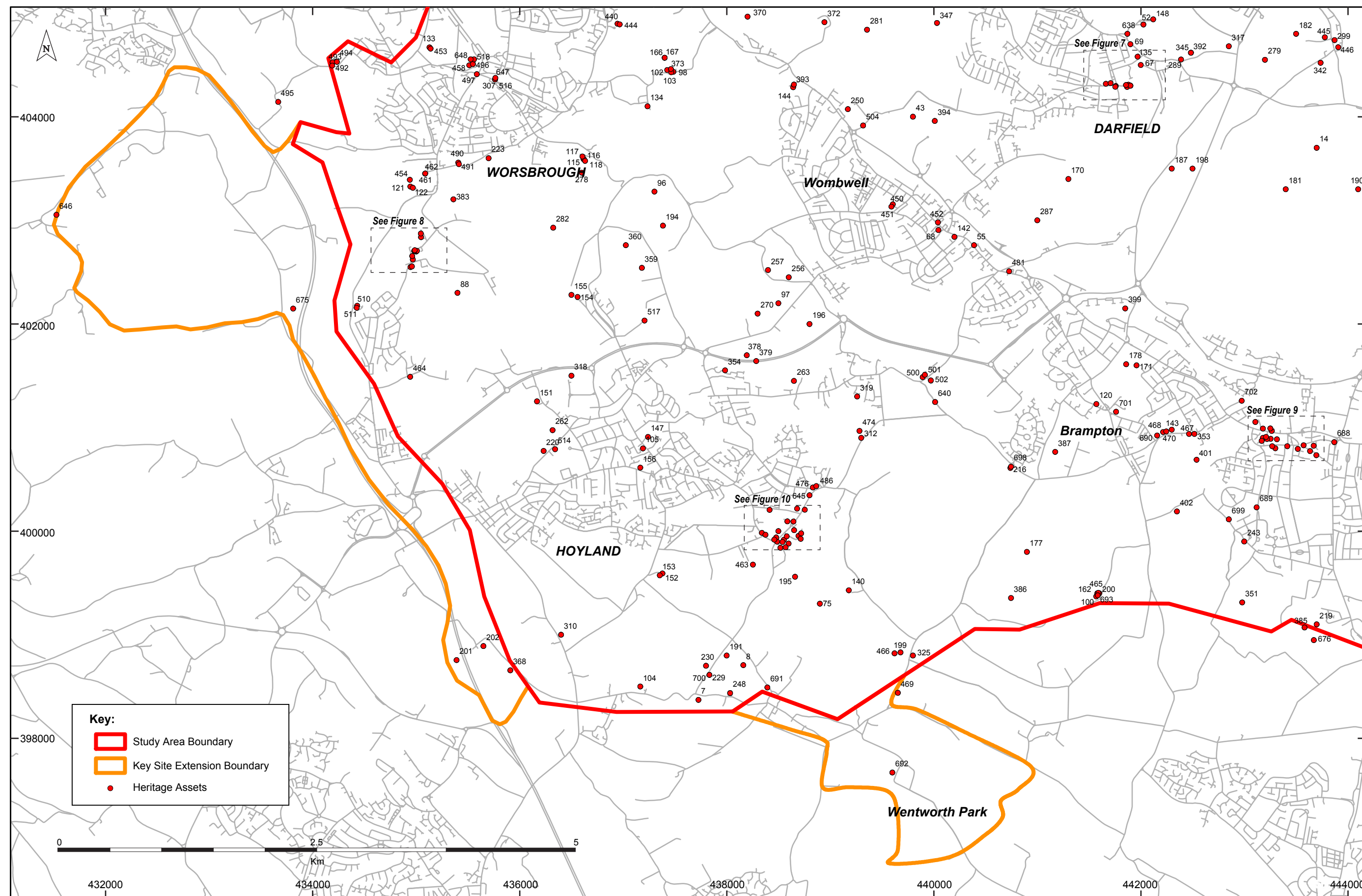


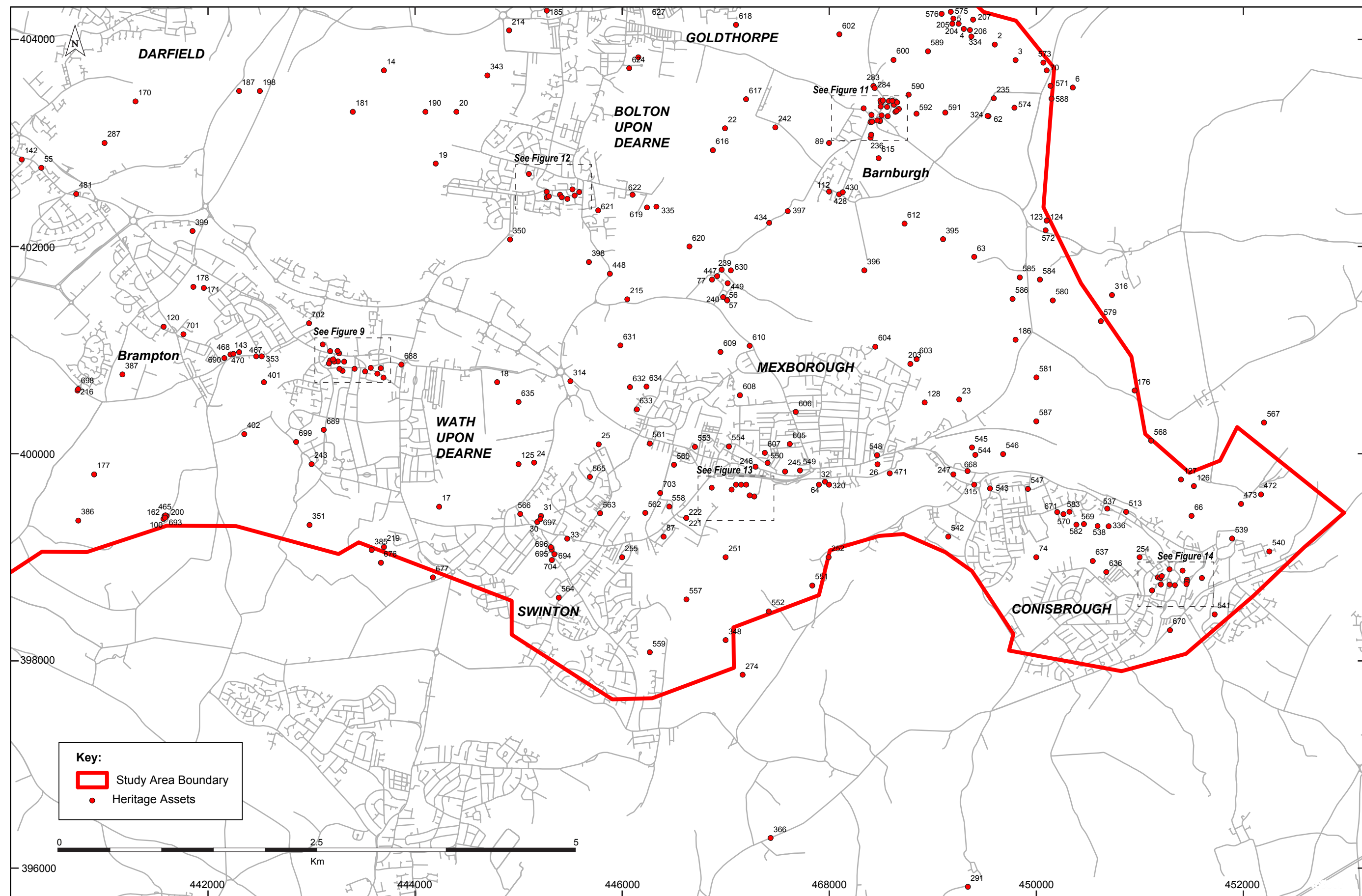
Figure 2: Distribution of sites by Broadclass



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Figure 6: Distribution of heritage assets: Hickleton

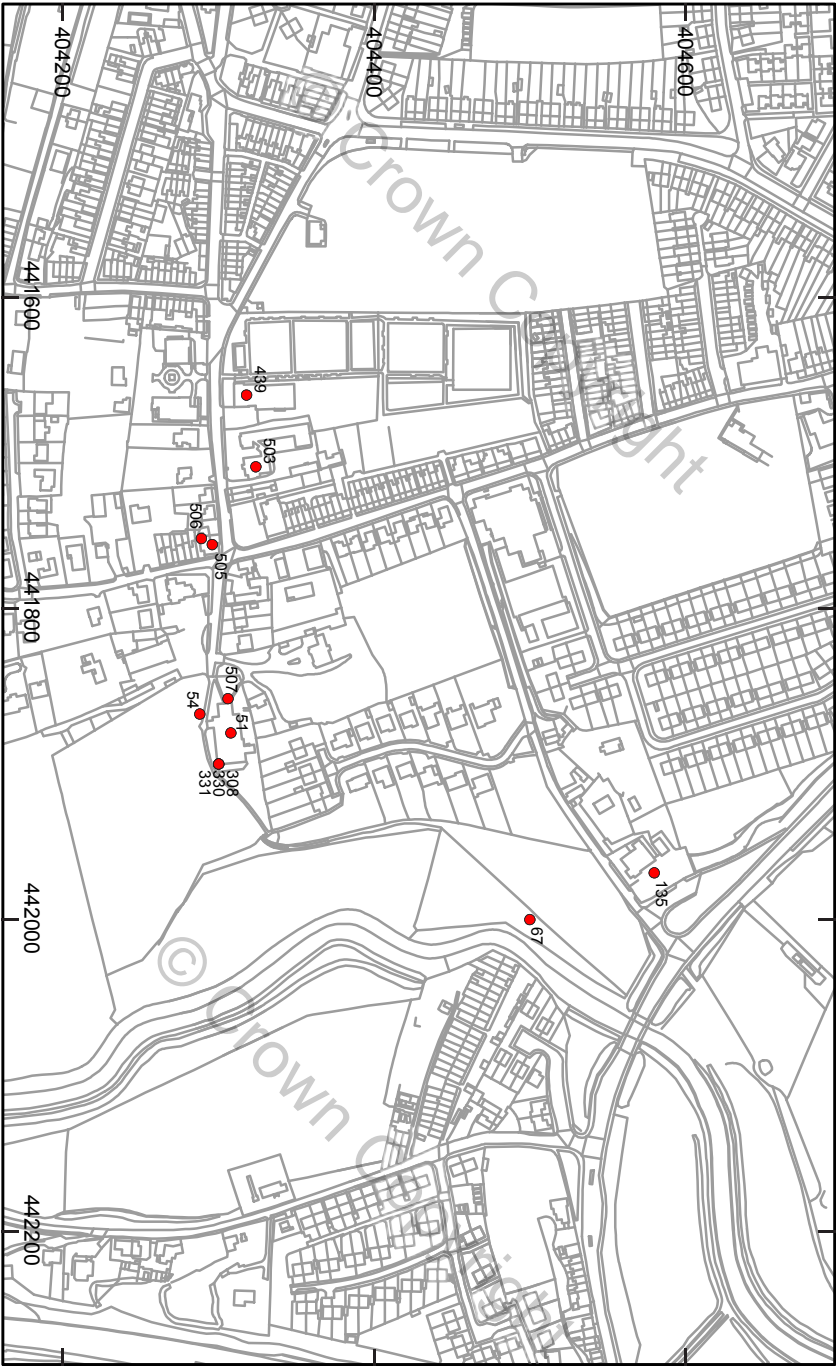


Figure 7: Distribution of heritage assets: Darfield



Figure 8: Distribution of heritage assets: Worsbrough

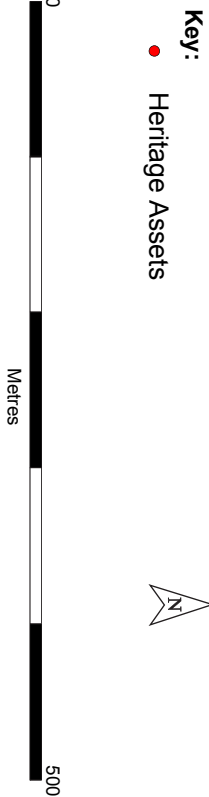




Figure 9: Distribution of heritage assets: Wath Upon Dearne

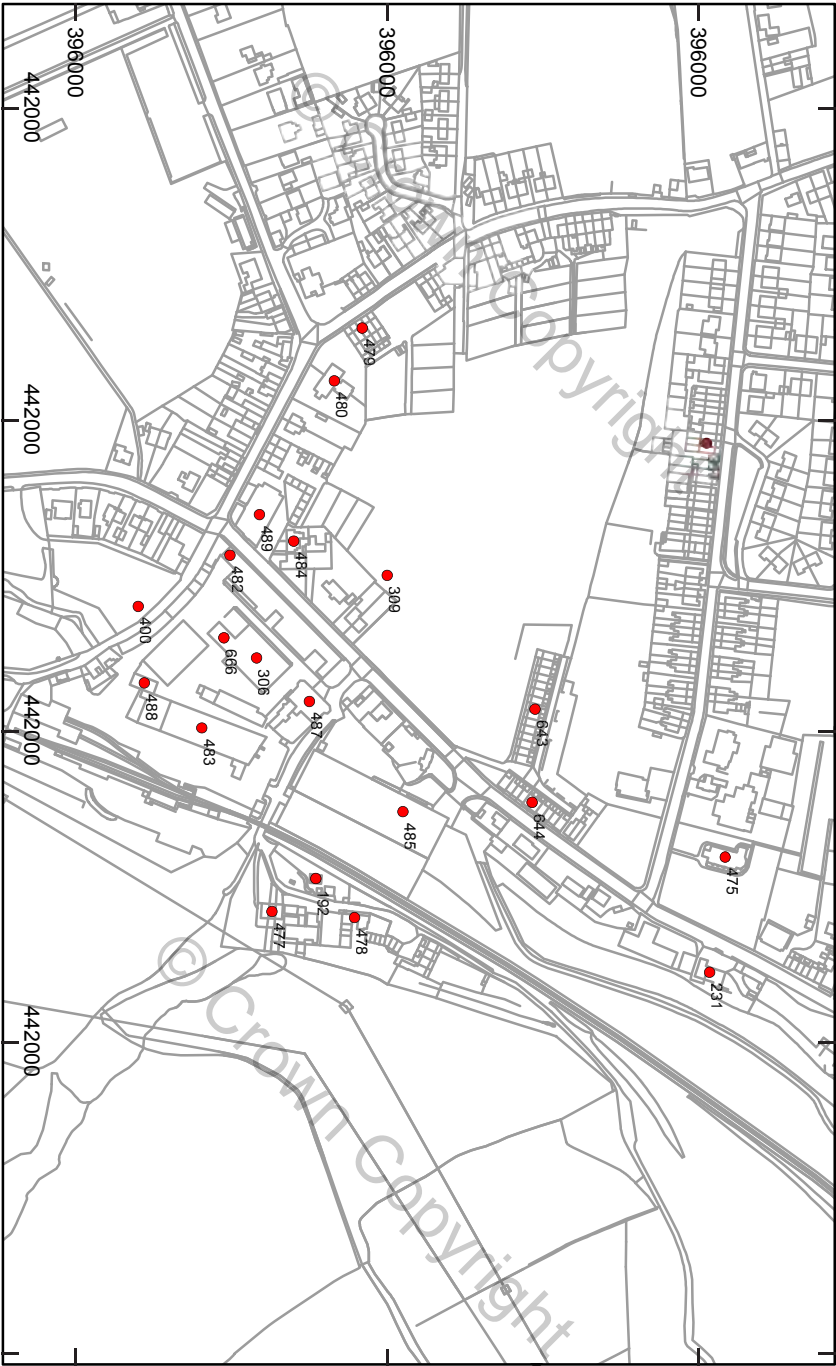


Figure 10: Distribution of heritage assets: Hoyland

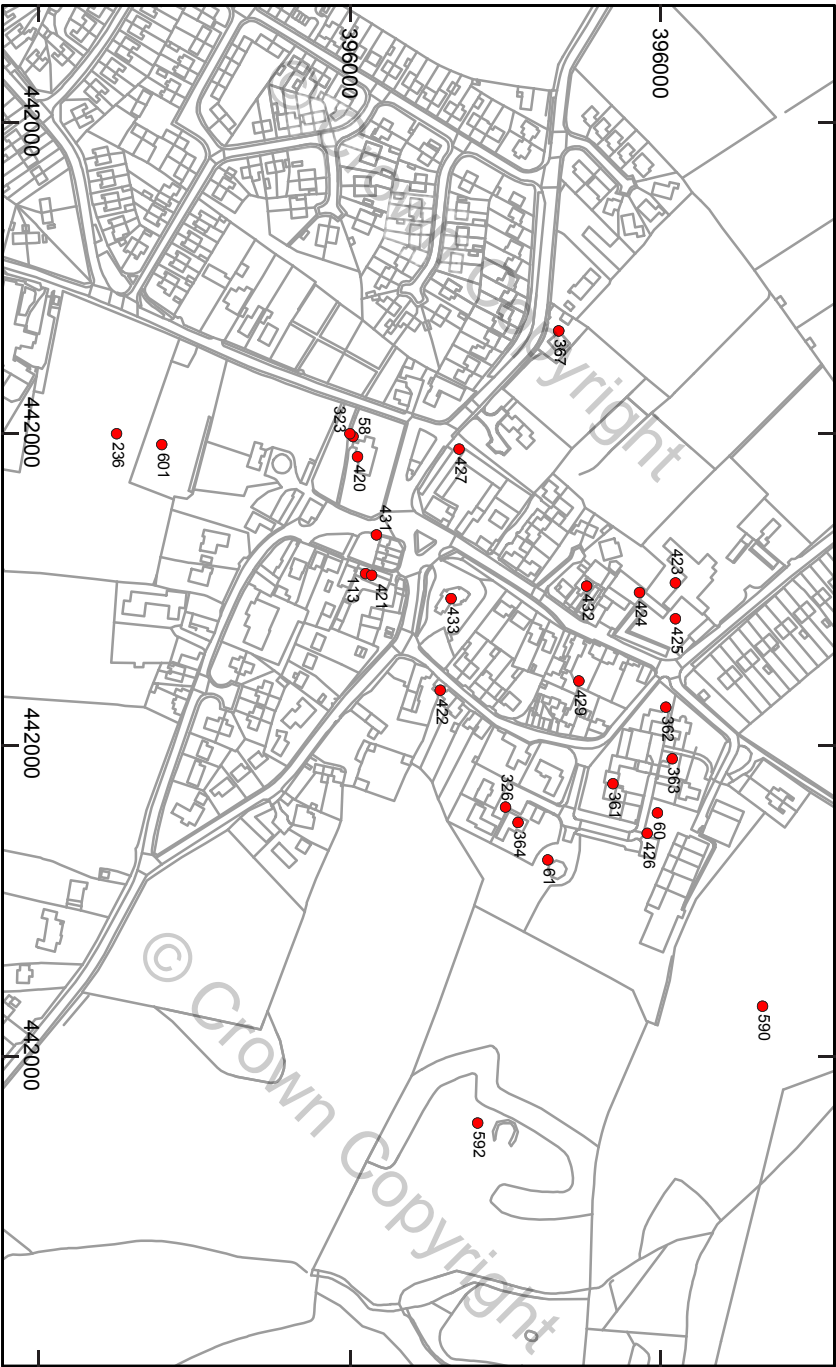
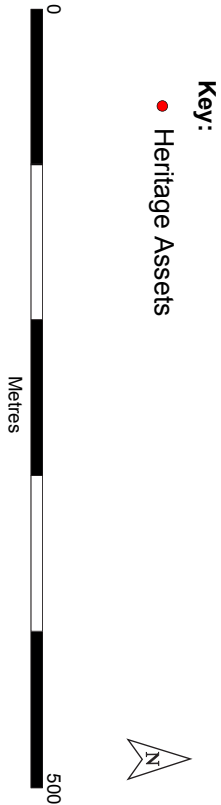


Figure 11: Distribution of heritage assets: Barnburgh



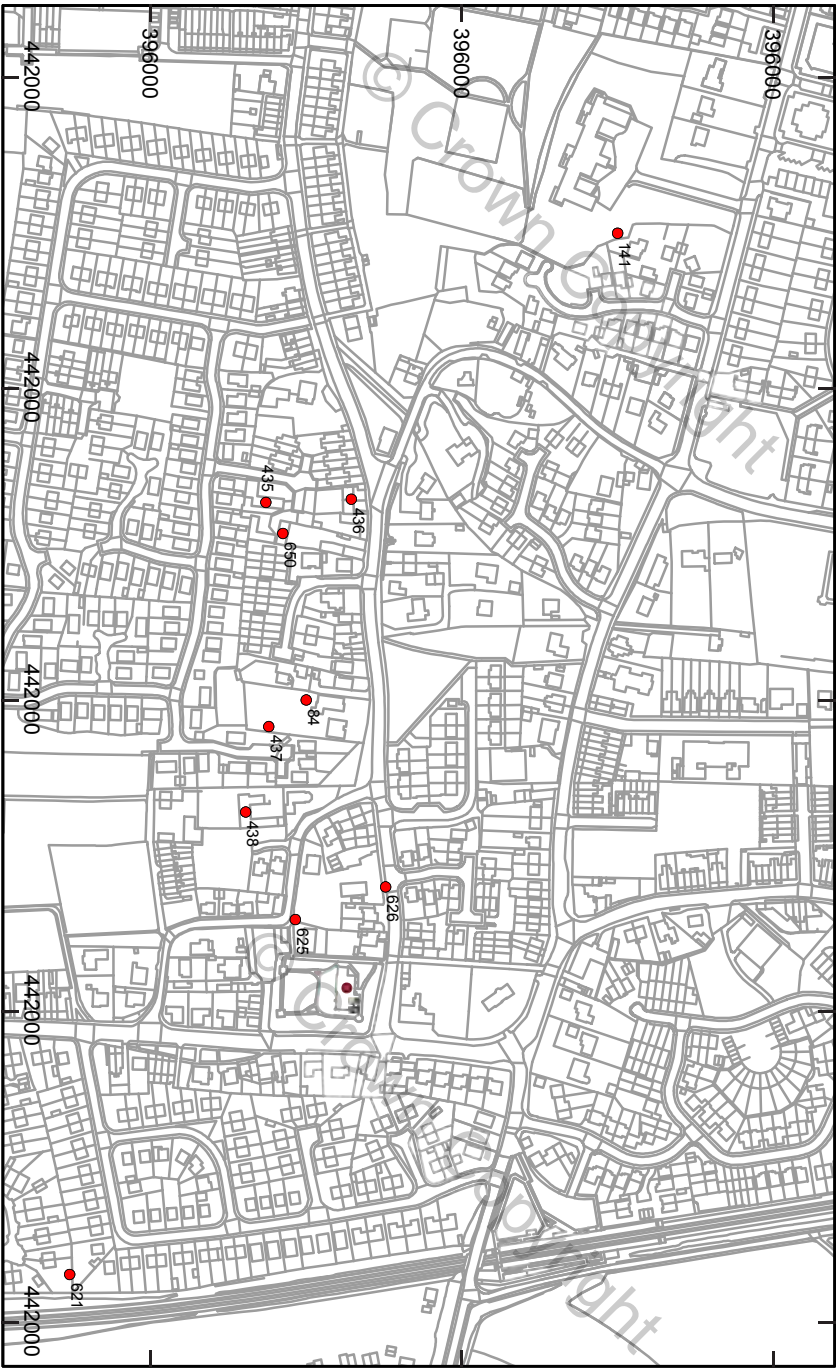


Figure 12: Distribution of heritage assets: Bolton Upon Dearne

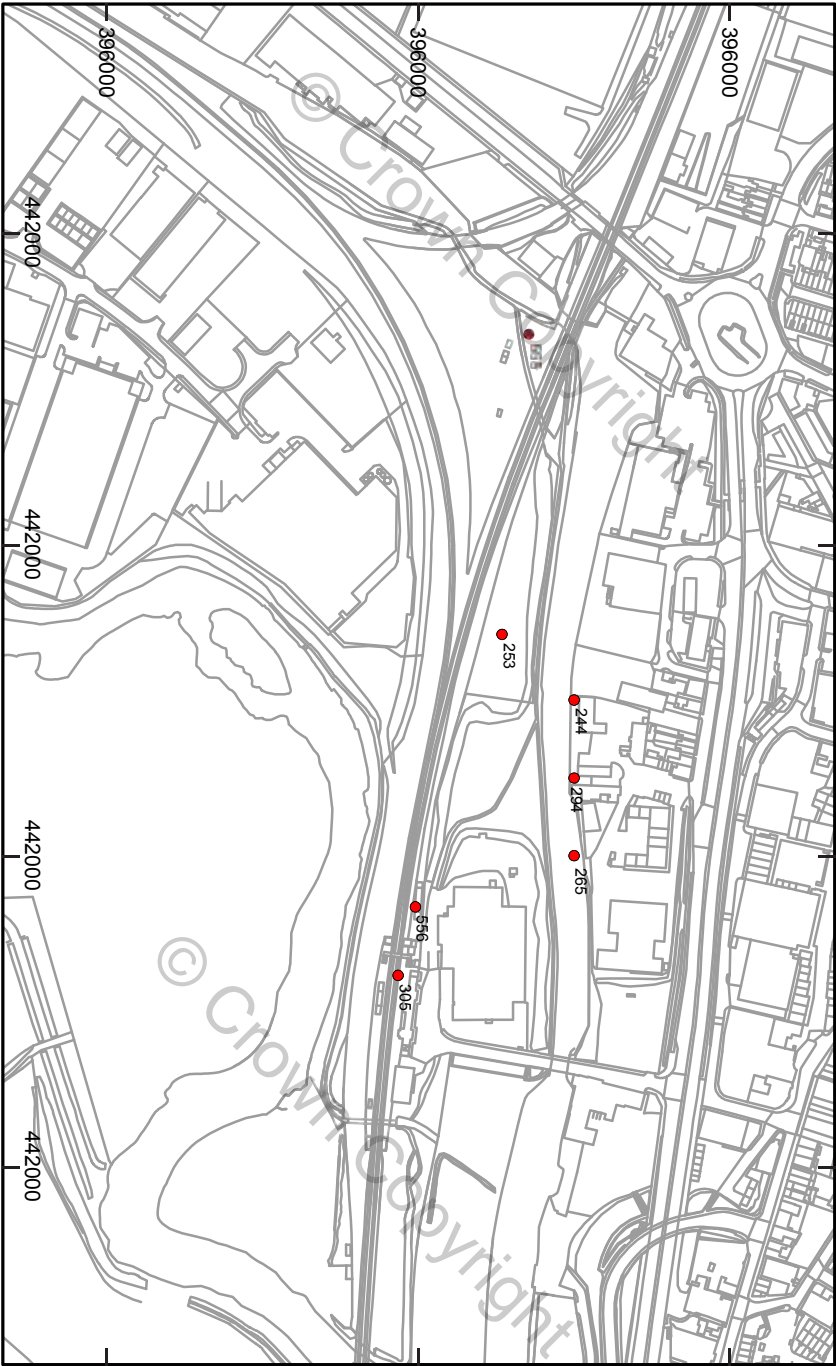


Figure 13: Distribution of heritage assets: Mexborough

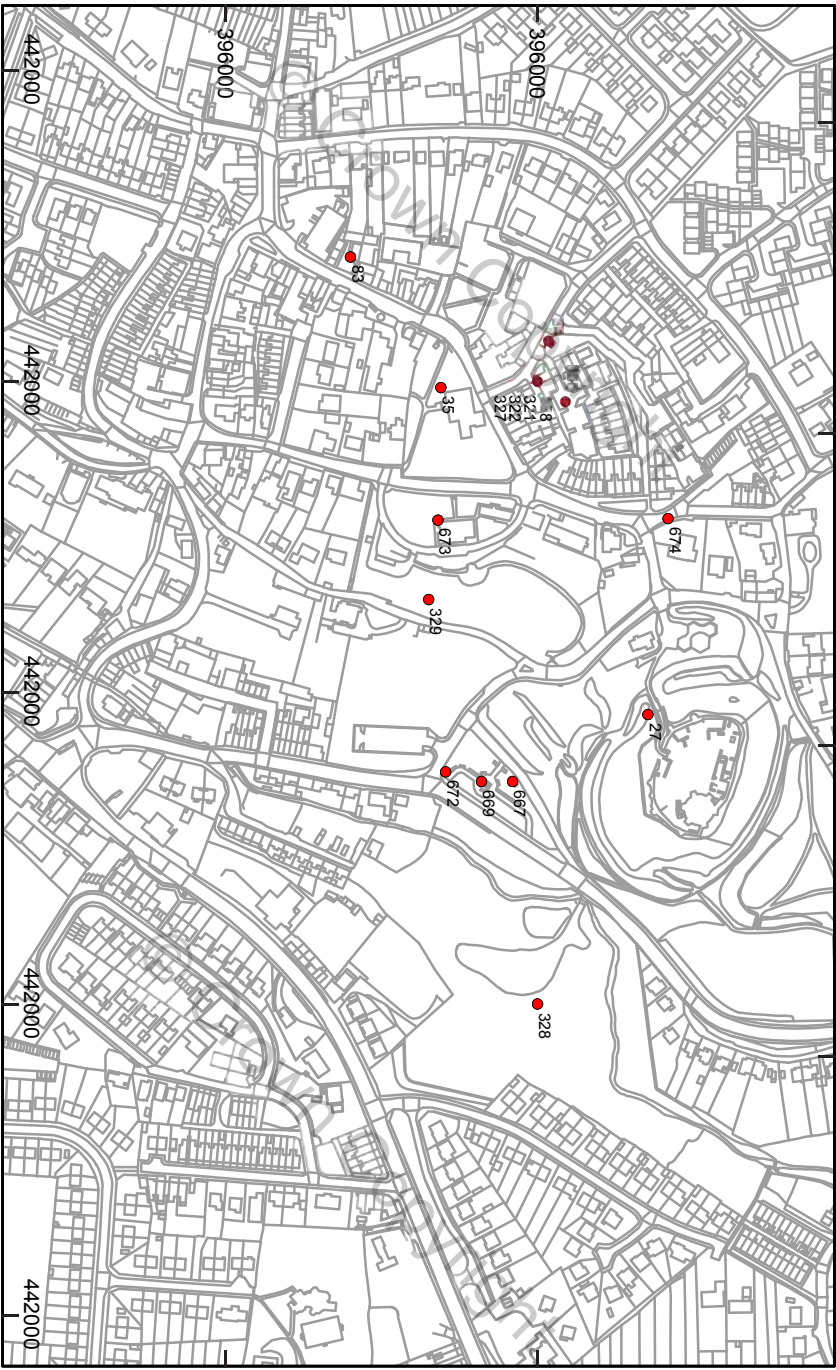
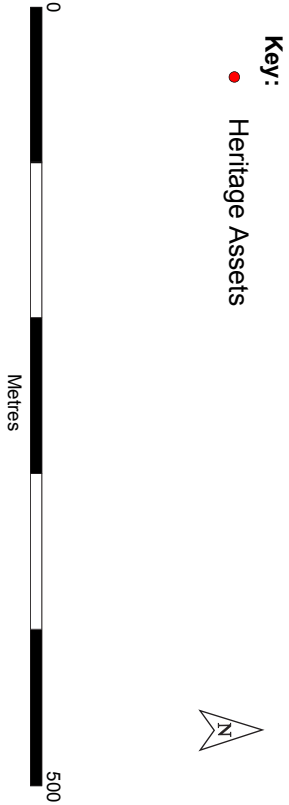
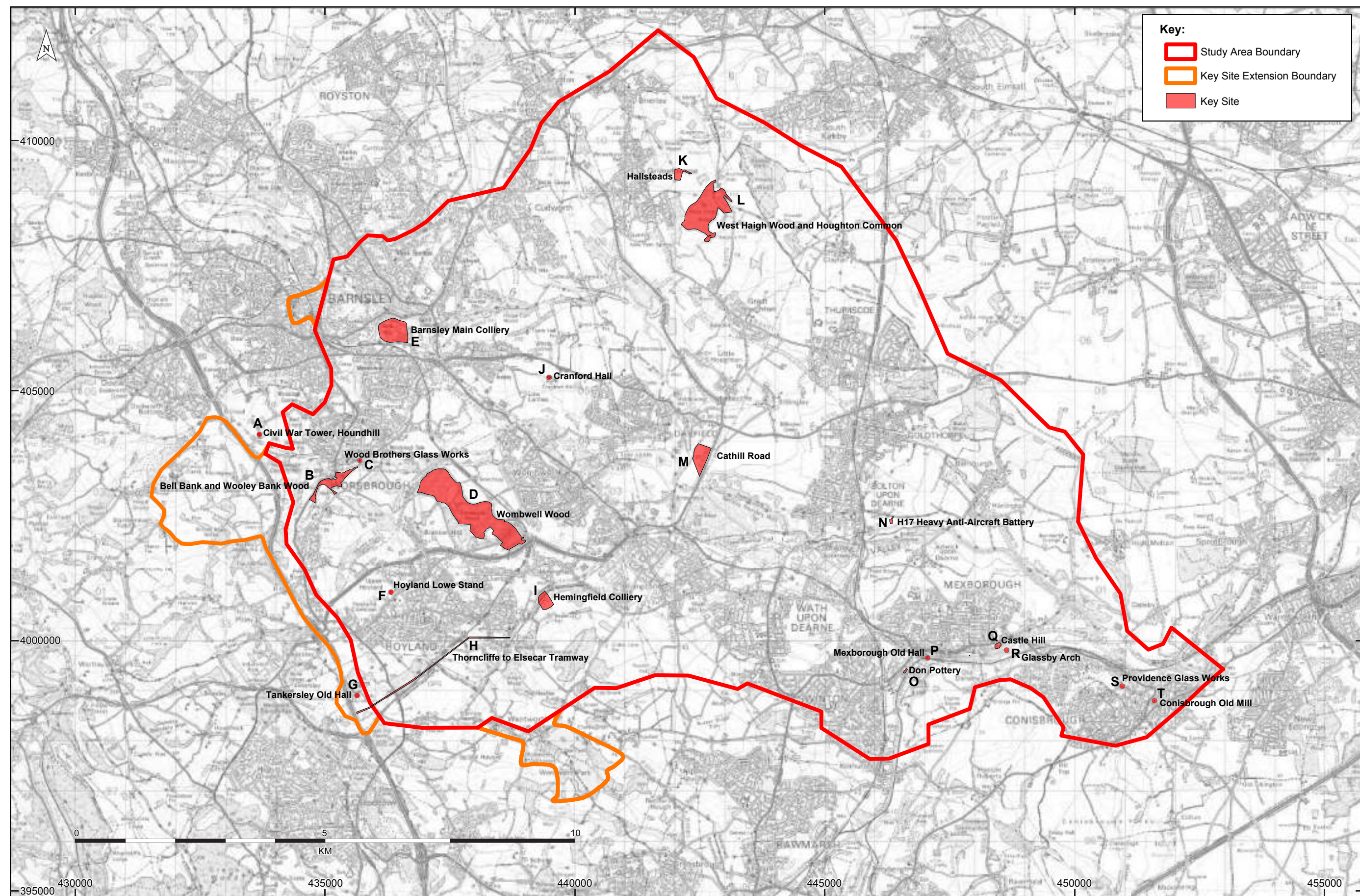


Figure 14: Distribution of heritage assets: Conisbrough





APPENDIX 1 – SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT INFORMATION

Site 25

Name: Roman Ridge: section 150yds (140m) long W of Bow Brown Wood

List entry Number: 1004812

Date first scheduled: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Details:

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Site 26

Name: Castle Hills motte and bailey castle, Mexborough

List entry Number: 1013650

Date first scheduled: 02-Dec-1938

Date of most recent amendment: 12-Dec-1995

Reasons for Designation:

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte and bailey castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape.

Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

The motte and bailey castle at Castle Hills, Mexborough, with its substantial earthworks, is a good surviving example of this type of monument. Although to some extent disturbed by landscaping, many of the original archaeological remains within the bailey and in the outer ditch will survive beneath the modern paths, bandstand and concreted area.

Details:

The monument consists of a circular bailey, c.25m in diameter, with a peripheral motte, c.8m high and c.5m across at the top. The bailey is surrounded by substantial banks rising c.2m above the present inner ground level and c.5m above the outer ditch. Entrance to the bailey is via a defensive approach on the north west side that survives as an earthwork between the bailey rampart and the motte. A similar but smaller feature can be seen on the south side.

Situated on the north bank of the River Don, the site commands the ancient ford at Strafforth Sands. In the 11th century it was a manor of Roger de Busli, lord of Tickhill. Writing in the 17th century, Dodsworth mentions "Mexborough, where hath once been a castle", suggesting the stone visible in the top of the motte is part of the foundations of a stone tower. Excluded from

the scheduling are the modern paths, bandstand and concreted area, flagpole base, retaining walls and growing shrubs and trees, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Site 27

Name: Conisbrough Castle

List entry Number: 1010828

Date first scheduled: 28-Apr-1920

Date of most recent amendment: 03-Sep-1992

Reasons for Designation:

Tower keep castles are medieval fortifications introduced to Britain by the Normans. They comprise the tower keep itself, a variation of which was the hall keep, and often a walled enclosure surrounding or attached to the tower in which interior structures, for domestic and garrison use, were located. A surrounding rampart and ditch was also common, as were defensive features such as mural and gate-towers. Tower keep castles were the fortified residences of a lord or the king and were sited for both offensive and defensive military operations. Often they were administrative centres, dominating a town or rural area, and generally occupying strategic positions. Many developed into enclosure castles though their defensive function largely ceased with the advent of artillery.

There are 104 tower keep castles recorded nationally, of which less than half have been partially excavated, and they are found in all regions, particularly along the Welsh Marches. As such, and as a relatively rare class of monument of which the hall-keep type is the rarest, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Tower keep castles were built throughout the Middle Ages from immediately after the Conquest to the mid- fifteenth century with a peak in the mid-twelfth century.

Conisbrough Castle is an important and well-documented example of a tower keep castle which, as well as being one of a very small number nationally to have escaped being slighted during the Civil War, has largely intact archaeological deposits both inside the bailey and in the surrounding rampart and ditch. In addition, since the demolition of Peel Hill Castle, Thorne, sometime after the sixteenth century, this polygonal form of keep, with external buttresses, is now unique.

Details:

Conisbrough Castle is a tower keep castle whose main component is a 28m high cylindrical tower with six solid wedge-shaped buttresses. The tower consists of several floors, access presently being gained via a modern outer staircase leading to the entrance floor c.5m off the ground. This staircase has replaced an original timber structure whose stone footings can be seen below. A well shaft drops from the entrance floor down into the basement floor below. An interior staircase leads to the upper floors, the positions of which are marked by garderobes and, on the second floor, a thirteenth or fourteenth century fireplace flanked by triple shafts with carved capitals.

Surrounding the tower to the north, west and south is a curtain wall enclosing a grassed-over bailey containing well-shafts, a blocked sally-port and the wall-footings of ancillary buildings. A modern ramp on the west side overlies the original walled approach to the bailey which leads from a ruined gate- tower. Surrounding the whole is a ditch c.10m deep and c.20m wide and a steeply scarped rampart.

The castle is situated on a natural slope and is one of several that, in the Middle Ages, commanded the Don Valley. The site was part of the honour of Conisbrough given to Earl Warenne by his father-in-law William the Conqueror. The castle was built during the twelfth century and remained in the hands of the de Warennes until the reign of Edward III when it passed to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and to his descendants. Elizabeth I granted the castle and its demesne to her cousin, Lord Hunsden, since when it has passed through several owners. It has been in State care since 1950.

As well as being scheduled, the tower is a Grade I Listed Building. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These are the concrete surface of the ramp leading to up to the bailey from the gate-tower, all metal railings, the ticket office, the paved area, stand-pipe, grit-bin and waste bins near the ticket office, the modern stairway and railings into the tower and the concrete posts supporting it, all English Heritage fittings such as lights, notices and safety grilles, the viewing platforms within the tower, and the flight of steps crossing the rampart to the north-east of the site.

Also excluded is the visitors' centre on its concrete raft, though the ground beneath this and all other exclusions is included. Also included are the modern dressed sandstone "kerbs" used within the bailey to show the layout of certain features, as moving these will affect the bailey deposits. The custodian's lodge, garage, driveway, garden, the car park, gate and a brick-built drain beside the gate, all lie inside the Guardianship Area but outside the area of the scheduling, as does a wicket gate in the south-west perimeter

Site 28

Name: Monk Bretton Priory Cluniac and Benedictine monastery: monastic precinct and two fishponds

List entry Number: 1010057

Date first scheduled: 09-Oct-1981

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Jun-1992

Reasons for Designation:

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings.

Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages.

The Cluniac order had its origins in the monastic reformations which swept across continental Europe in the tenth century. The reformations which occurred were partly a response to the impact of Viking raids and attacks on established monastic sites in the preceding century but were also a reaction against the corruption and excesses which were increasingly noted amongst earlier establishments. The Cluniacs were amongst the most successful of the new reformed orders that developed. The founding house of Cluny in south-east France was established in AD 910. Here the community obeyed a stringent set of rules which, amongst other things, involved celibacy, communal living and abstention from eating meat. The ideals of the Cluniac reformers passed on to England in the tenth century. Influential Cluniac houses had been established in England by 1077.

Once established, Cluniac houses were notable for the strong links they maintained both with the founding house of Cluny in France and also with other houses of their order. Most Cluniac houses in England were established near major towns and they particularly sought locations in valley bottoms within the protection of a nearby castle. Cluniac monasteries are notable for highly

decorated, elaborate buildings. Cluniac houses are relatively rare, with some forty-four houses known in England, and all examples exhibiting good survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Monk Bretton is important for its well-preserved upstanding remains which, together with extensive documentary and archaeological evidence, demonstrate a continual programme of building and alteration which lasted from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. The diversity of the features found at the priory provides an important insight into Cluniac and Benedictine monasticism and the effects of the Dissolution. Additional remains will survive in situ in the unexcavated areas of the precinct and will include organic material in the waterlogged deposits of the fishponds.

Details:

Monk Bretton Priory is situated in what is now a residential area on the outskirts of Barnsley. The monument consists of a single constraint area containing the standing remains and part of the precinct of the Cluniac priory of St. Mary Magdalene, which was later transferred to the Benedictine Order and includes two monastic fishponds. The visible remains at Monk Bretton Priory are of the church and domestic ranges arranged round a central cloister and occupying the south and west parts of the precinct. Northwards, these are divided from the main gatehouse and a separate administrative building by the outer court while, to the south, a second court served the prior's lodging and the guesthouse. The church, which formed the north cloister range, was built in the second half of the twelfth century and followed in its design the austerity of the Cistercian churches of the time.

By the end of the twelfth century, however, the presbytery had been extended and a series of alterations were subsequently carried out including, in the mid-fourteenth century, the reconstruction of the west front and the north aisle wall of the nave. Apart from the south transept, only the lower walls of the church remain standing but several areas of paved floor survive in the nave, aisles and transepts. The two storey administrative building, though altered in the seventeenth century, is of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date, while the main gatehouse, as it appears today, is early fifteenth century though it incorporates the remains of an earlier building. Within the gatehouse is a gate hall with a porter's lodge and a room which has been interpreted as an almonry, where the almoner would have distributed alms to the needy.

On the first floor are two chambers interpreted as the living quarters of lay officers of the priory. A second gatehouse was built in the seventeenth century when the priory was occupied by the Armyne family. The remains of this can still be seen to the south spanning Abbey Lane. South of the church, and conforming to the traditional layout, are the cloister ranges of the priory. The temporary buildings, erected after the priory's foundation, were replaced in stone throughout the thirteenth century and were altered at various times during the later Middle Ages. From north to south, the east cloister range consisted on the ground floor of the chapter house, inner parlour and an early warming house. A passage ran between the parlour and warming house, linking the infirmary with the cloister garth.

On the first floor was the monks' dorter or dormitory. Immediately south of the warming house was a separate building built in the mid thirteenth century and overlying the main drain. The first floor of this building formed the reredorter or latrine and to the south of this lay the fourteenth century guesthouse. East of the east range are the remains of the infirmary, with the cemetery lying between these and the church. The south cloister range was occupied by a later warming house and the frater or refectory. On the north side was the lavatory, a long trough supplied with water from a series of taps where the monks washed at mealtimes. South of the west end of the frater are the thirteenth century remains of the kitchen, scullery and kitchen yard, and also part of an ancillary building which is believed to have been a bakehouse.

The west cloister range comprised an outer parlour and a vaulted undercroft used for cellage and storage, and largely continued in this use even after being remodelled in the mid-fourteenth century. On the first floor were the prior's apartments which, after the Dissolution in the sixteenth century, were altered to become accommodation for the Talbot family. At this time, two new buildings were built to the west and, in the seventeenth century, the Armyne gatehouse

was built between them. The gatehouse is the only part of the post-Dissolution wing to have survived the drastic alterations caused by this wing's continued use as a farmhouse down to the twentieth century. Also west of the prior's lodgings was a thirteenth century pigeon cote which collapsed in the late nineteenth century.

The north and east parts of the precinct were occupied by the meadows and gardens of the priory and have only partially survived the urbanisation of the area. During the Middle Ages, the precinct was enclosed partly by a stone wall and partly by an oak fence. In the south-east corner were two fishponds, the remains of which, measuring c.20m by 50m, can still be seen. In the outer areas of the precinct would have been a wide variety of ancillary buildings which would have included, amongst other examples, barns and stables. The remains of these will survive as buried archaeological features in the open areas of the precinct. In addition, approximately 200m to the south-west of the precinct is the priory mill, a Grade II Listed Building formerly linked to the priory by a drain that ran south-west to north-east to flush the kitchen and reredorter. The line of this drain, where it turned south again out of the reredorter, can be seen within the precinct. However, the section lying outside the precinct is not included in the scheduling as its precise alignment and state of preservation are unknown at this time.

The priory mill is also excluded being adequately protected by current Listed Buildings legislation. The priory was founded as a Cluniac house by Adam Fitzwane in c.1154. After a number of disputes concerning the appointment of its priors, it severed its ties with its mother houses, La Charite sur Loire and St.John's in Pontefract, to become, in 1281, an independent Benedictine Priory under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. After its suppression in 1538, the prior's house was adapted as a dwelling and subsequently passed through a number of owners until the ruins of the priory were purchased by John Horne.

Horne arranged for partial excavations of the site to be carried out between 1923 and 1926 under the direction of Dr.J.W.Walker. The ruins have been in State care since 1932 and are also Grade I Listed. Excluded from the scheduling are the custodian's lodge and garden, all English Heritage fixtures and fittings, the surface of Abbey Lane, the surfaces of the paths and carpark, all modern fencing and walling and the ticket office and toilet. The ground beneath these features is, however, included.

Site 38

Name: Monk Bretton standing cross

List entry Number: 1013765

Date first scheduled: 01-May-1995

Reasons for Designation:

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions.

After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity. Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire.

Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

Though missing its original cross shaft and head, the base of the Monk Bretton cross is a well preserved and visually impressive example of a stepped calvary with an intact medieval socle. Its importance is increased by its survival in its original location.

Details:

The monument includes the remains of a medieval standing cross and comprises the calvary or stepped base of the cross, the medieval socle or socket stone, the modern socket stone and the 19th century shaft which has been converted to a lamp post. This shaft has replaced the medieval cross head and shaft which are now missing. The modern socket stone is made of concrete and was possibly inserted when the electric light fittings were added earlier this century. The calvary comprises four octagonal sandstone steps with a base diameter of approximately 3m and a total height of 1m. The original medieval socle measures approximately 70cm square and 40cm high and is chamfered round its upper half. The modern concrete socle is broadly similar in appearance though slightly taller than the original while the shaft, at c.1.75m tall, is thought to be somewhat shorter than the original shaft would have been. The current shaft is a tapering column with a cuboid pedestal and capital whose corners merge with the shaft via small pyramid stops. The lamp standard is fixed to the capital by riveted plates and appears no longer to be functioning.

The cross is Listed Grade II and is believed to be a medieval market cross. The modern road surface surrounding the cross is excluded from the scheduling though the ground underneath is included.

Sites 46, 91, 213

Name: Hallsteads moated site, Grimethorpe

List entry Number: 1012457

Date first scheduled: 19-Jun-1991

Reasons for Designation:

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence.

The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Hallsteads is an important and unusual example of its class and possesses a particularly fine set of associated fishponds. In addition, although being damaged by ploughing, building and wall foundations survive on the island and organic material will be preserved in the waterlogged areas of the moat.

Details:

Hallsteads is an unusual site consisting of a flat-topped rise between two narrow valleys. A dam built to the west of the rise, across the confluence of the valleys, has created a moat to north and south while a bank and ditch encloses the site to the east. Within the enclosure, c.120m across, the hillside has been scarped to provide a roughly circular inner enclosure. In the past this carried a stone wall, the remains of which have been located during ploughing and stone from which litters the northern arm of the moat. Writing in 1831, Hunter states "there were lately those who remembered walls of four or five feet in height, and as much in thickness" indicating that a substantial stone-built building once inhabited the summit. In addition, running eastward off the north arm of the moat for c.150m is a line of three or four linear fishponds, divided by dams and created by embanking the natural stream line. All modern features within the constraint area, including hedging, fencing and a disconnected telegraph pole, are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.

Also included in the Scheduled area are: an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure visible as a crop mark site (Medieval + Iron Age/ Roman?). Hallstead's moat showing clearly. Also a D-shaped enclosure found by air photography by D. Riley in 1977 to the east at SE 423 093.

Site 47

Name: Medieval standing cross and early 20th century memorial cross

List entry Number: 1012155

Date first scheduled: 27-Feb-1995

Reasons for Designation:

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions.

After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity. Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist.

The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

Though missing its original shaft, socle and cross head, the stepped calvary of the Hickleton cross is a reasonably well preserved and visually impressive example which is still in its original location and therefore preserves not only its medieval foundations but also the medieval land surface underneath. When constructed, it would have played an important role in religious festivals and other aspects of village life. Its importance is increased by its relationship to a second cross whose remains are located at the opposite end of the village. The modern components are of additional interest both in art-historical terms and because they can be directly related to a specific historical event, the death of Edward VII.

Details:

The monument includes the remains of a medieval standing cross and the early 20th century socket stone, shaft and cross head which now surmount it. The later features have replaced original medieval components which are now missing, possibly as a result of post-medieval iconoclasm.

The medieval remains comprise a stepped base or calvary and a foundation platform which is visible in places beneath the calvary. Both are octagonal and have a maximum diameter of approximately 3.5m. The calvary rises to a height of roughly 1.6m and consists of five steps constructed of dressed magnesian limestone blocks. Although some of the material appears to be original, some elements are more modern and indicate that the calvary has been restored whereas the foundation platform, which is constructed of small limestone 'bricks', appears to be entirely medieval.

The modern components include a double socket stone or socle decorated with bas-relief Gothic inscriptions. Both socles are octagonal and, together, measure approximately 0.8m high and 1m in diameter. The inscriptions are divided between panels formed by the dressed faces of the stones. In each case, the north and south faces are blank. On the west side, the inscription on the smaller top socle reads 'May 6th 1910'. On the east side it reads 'Erected by Charles Lindley, Viscount Halifax: his (?) and friends'. On the bottom socle, the inscription on the west side reads 'To Edward VII: King of England: in memory of the past' while that on the east side reads 'Grant him O Lord eternal rest and let light perpetual shine upon him'.

Surmounting the socle is an octagonal shaft which has a diameter of roughly 20cm and rises to a height of about 3m inclusive of the moulded and decorated cross head. The cross head bears the Lindley crest on the east side and a figural carving of the Madonna and Child on the west side. The cross stands on a flat-topped circular mound which has a total diameter of approximately 7.5m and is included in the scheduling.

The cross is Listed Grade II.

Site 54

Name: Cross in the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Darfield

List entry Number: 1012929

Date first scheduled: 18-Oct-1995

Reasons for Designation:

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation.

Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire.

Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

Though in somewhat poor repair and missing its original shaft and cross head, the cross in All Saints' churchyard is a good example of a simple churchyard cross which appears to be in its original location. Its proximity to the parish church suggests that it played an important role in religious festivals during the Middle Ages though it may alternatively have had a sepulchral function.

Details:

The monument is located in All Saints' churchyard c.10m south of the church porch. The remains include the socle or socket stone of a medieval standing cross and the shaft of a later sundial which has replaced the medieval cross shaft and cross head which are now missing. The socle is an octagonal sandstone block with triangular stops on alternate faces making the bottom half square. It has a diameter of c.75cm and is c.40cm high. The corners of the stops are chamfered. The socket hole measures c.25cm square and indicates that the original shaft had a bevelled square cross-section. The current shaft is an octagonal gritstone column measuring c.1.5m high.

In the top are the pegholes for the missing sundial and gnomon. The surface of the modern path passing through the area of the scheduling on the east side is excluded from the scheduling though the ground underneath is included. The cross is Listed Grade II.

Site 61

Name: Dovecote at Barnburgh Hall

List entry Number: 1004800

Date first scheduled: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Details:

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Site 62

Name: Site of St Helen's Chapel

List entry Number: 1004799

Date first scheduled: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Details:

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Sites 96 and 194

Name: Romano-British settlements in Wombwell Wood; Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age henge monument in Wombwell Wood

List entry Number: 1004796

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Summary of Monument: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Site 192

Name: Elsecar Colliery Newcomen engine

List entry Number: 1004790

Date first scheduled: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Details:

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Site 335

Name: Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite 330m south east of Lowfield Farm

List entry Number: 1019872

Date first scheduled: 09-May-2001

Reasons for Designation:

Although of comparatively recent date, 20th century military sites are increasingly seen as historic survivals representing a defining episode in the history of warfare and of the century in general; as such they merit careful record and, in some cases, preservation. One of the more significant developments in the evolution of warfare during this period was the emergence of strategic bombing in World War II, and this significance was reflected by the resources invested in defence, both in terms of personnel and the sites on which they served. During the war, the number of people in Anti-aircraft Command reached a peak of 274,900 men, additional to the women soldiers of the ATS who served on gunsites from summer 1941, and the Home Guard who manned many sites later in the war.

A national survey of England's Anti-aircraft provision, based on archive sources, has produced a detailed record of how many sites there were, where they were and what they looked like. It is also now known from a survey of aerial photographs how many of these survive. Anti-aircraft gunsites divide into three main types: those for heavy guns (HAA), light guns (LAA) and batteries for firing primitive unguided rockets (so called ZAA sites). In addition to gunsites, decoy targets were employed to deceive enemy bombers, while fighter command played a complementary and significant role. Following the end of World War II, 192 HAA sites were selected for post-war use as the Nucleus Force, which was finally closed in 1955.

The HAA sites contained big guns with the function of engaging high flying strategic bombers, hence their location around the south and east coasts, and close to large cities and industrial and military targets. Of all the gunsites, these were the most substantially built. There were three main types: those for static guns (mostly 4.5 and 3.7 inch); those for 3.7 inch mobile guns; and sites accommodating 5.25 inch weapons. These were all distinct in fabric, though they could all occupy the same position at different dates, or simultaneously by accretion.

As well as the four or eight gun emplacements, with their holdfast mountings for the guns, components will generally include operational buildings such as a command post, radar structures including the radar platform, on-site magazines for storing reserve ammunition, gun stores and generating huts, usually one of the standard Nissen hut designs. Domestic sites were also a feature of HAA gunsites, with huts, ablutions blocks, offices, stores and amenities drawn from a common pool of approved structures. Sites were often also provided with structures for their close defence; pillboxes are the most common survivals, though earthwork emplacements were also present.

The layout of HAA gunsites was distinctive, but changed over time, for example to accommodate the introduction of radar from December 1940, women soldiers from summer 1941, and eight gun layouts from late 1942. Nearly 1,000 gunsites were built during World War II, and less than 200 of these have some remains surviving. However, at only around 60 sites are these remains thought sufficient to provide an understanding of their original form and function. This includes 30 of the 192 examples which continued in use until 1955. Surviving examples are therefore sufficiently rare to suggest that all 60 well preserved examples are of national importance.

The heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite 330m south east of Lowfield Farm is a well- preserved example of an early to mid-World War II gunsite. It retains the functional core of the station, the command post, gun emplacements, gun holdfasts, Nissen magazine and the service track.

Details:

The monument includes the standing, buried and earthwork remains of a World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft (HAA) gunsite known as Station H17. The site includes four gun emplacements, a command post, a Nissen magazine and part of the service track. The site is situated to the east of Bolton Upon Dearne and 200m north of the River Dearne. It is unclear exactly when Station H17 was established but it is known to have been unarmed in June 1942 when the site is mentioned in an Anti-aircraft Command letter. Guns were often moved from one site to another during the war and the fact that a site was unarmed at any particular time does not necessarily mean it had been totally abandoned.

A book of signatures from Her Majesty's Forces Rest and Recreation Room at Bolton Upon Dearne camp records that between 1943 and 1944, the site was staffed by mixed sex batteries known as 626 (m) HAA Bty and 646 Bty. Women were employed from the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) to operate radar, communications systems and other support roles whilst men continued to operate the guns. The site was probably connected with the defence of Sheffield which lies approximately 16km to the south west. The Anti-aircraft (AA) guns were used not only for destroying enemy aircraft but, more importantly, for preventing accurate bombing and for preventing enemy aircraft reaching their objectives, particularly at night. The effect of AA gunfire was, generally speaking, to keep all enemy aircraft at a high altitude and to deter them from flying on the straight and even course necessary for accurate bombing.

Another important function of AA guns was to indicate the position of enemy aircraft to their own fighters. Often, when an enemy plane was out of range, the guns would fire one or two rounds to burst as near as possible, simply to draw the fighters attention to the enemy. The monument survives as a series of standing, buried and earthwork remains.

The HAA gun emplacements and command post are constructed out of concrete and breeze block and broadly follow standard designs. The gun emplacements are arranged in a semi-circle around the east side of the command post and incorporate characteristics of both the March 1938 pattern which was octagonal in plan and had twin axial entrances, and the Directorate of Fortifications and Works (DFW) 55414 design, which was issued by the DFW on 10th October 1942. This had a single entrance and external ammunition recesses and shelters. Both types were designed for 3.7in guns although some of the earlier examples were designed for 4.5in guns.

At Bolton Upon Dearne the emplacements incorporate the twin entrances of the earlier model and the external ammunition recesses and shelters of the later model. They measure approximately 8m in diameter with 2m high concrete and breeze block walls. The surrounding walls form three roofed compartments of which the central one leads to a shelter at the rear. On one side the shelter was typically used as a relaxed duty shelter for the gun crew, the other for gun maintenance. The other recesses were used for stacking ammunition and fuses of different, preset lengths.

The twin axial entrances align directly with the command post. The gun holdfasts are octagonal concrete pads positioned in the centre of each gun emplacement. They are set level with the ground surface with a standard ring of holding down bolts for fixing the gun mounting. Although not all the holding down bolts survive, their position is evident on the ground in most cases. The command post is roughly E-shaped in plan, semi-sunken and is constructed of breeze block and concrete with some metal fittings and pipe work surviving. The bases of various instrument

mountings survive in an area at the front of the building which is enclosed although open to the sky. In operation these mountings would have housed an identification telescope, the predictor (a mechanical computer), and height finder. These fed information to the plotting room, a long room in the covered part of the command post where the bearing, elevation and range were calculated and relayed to the guns.

Other rooms in the command post acted as offices, stores and communication rooms. The building faces to the east so that the Gun Position Officer (GPO), who was in charge of the command post, could control the firing of the guns, watch the effects of the fire and take responsibility for the identification of enemy aeroplanes. The Nissen magazine has brick built ends, a curved, corrugated, metal roof, ventilating facilities, and a double iron door at its southern end. The magazine was provided for storage of reserve ammunition, beyond the ready for use supply kept in the recesses within the gun emplacements. The magazine is situated approximately 100m north east of the Command Post along a narrow service track.

From the summer of 1941, many HAA Regiments used women to operate equipment. Station H17 was designed to accommodate mixed sex batteries and had a large domestic camp to the north of the protected area. An aerial photograph taken in 1979 shows one or two surviving buildings but the structures have now been removed and the area developed into a housing estate. This area is not therefore included in the scheduling. All the buildings and structures are surrounded by earth and turf embankments. These would not only have reinforced the structures but would also help to camouflage the site from air attack. The HAA battery complex would, originally, have included a radar platform but the exact position of this is unknown. All modern fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these is included.

Site 675

Name: Rockley blast furnace

List entry Number: 1004820

Date first scheduled: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Details:

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Site 676

Name: Roman Ridge: section 400yds (370m) long in Wath Wood

List entry Number: 1004811

Date first scheduled: Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation: Not currently available for this entry.

History: Not currently available for this entry.

Details:

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Site 677

Name: Swinton Pottery (The Rockingham Works), 310m and 120m north west of Keeper's Cottage

List entry Number: 1020067

Date first scheduled: 10-Jan-2000

Date of most recent amendment: 09-May-2001

Reasons for Designation:

Wheel thrown pottery has been made in Britain since at least the Roman period. Potteries were usually located in close proximity to raw material sources, primarily good quality clay, but also fuel for firing the kilns and water. Products were varied but were dominated by a wide variety of domestic items. During the Roman and medieval periods the industry was largely rural and regionally based. It was only in the 17th century that the industry began to concentrate in fewer areas, particularly in the north Midlands (which had good clay and wood sources), as new patterns of distribution and marketing began to take effect.

The later post-medieval pottery industry underwent major changes during the 18th century, stimulated generally by the needs of a growing market and particularly the new fashion for tea and coffee drinking which demanded high quality table wares. Technical experimentation and entrepreneurial flare provided the driving force for an unprecedented increase in both the volume and quality of production, accompanied by a growth in mechanisation and organisational sophistication. The later post-medieval pottery industry owes much of its character and development to four main influences; the introduction of tin-glazed earthenware ('delftware') in the later 16th/early 17th century; the development of German-inspired salt-glazed stoneware in the later 17th century, and in the 18th century, the perfection of affordable quality earthenware in Staffordshire and the discovery of the secret of porcelain manufacture. Potteries included a range of buildings in which raw materials were stored, processed, turned into pots, fired, decorated and glazed, and then packed for transportation to market. A good controlled water supply was essential for many of the processes of manufacture.

Swinton is significant as a survival of a fully integrated pottery works incorporating the remains of evidence for the exploitation, storage and processing of raw materials for pottery production, the production of the pottery itself, and for the packing and transportation of materials and finished products. It is also one of the few places in the country representing the development from coarse earthenwares for the local market, to fine pottery and porcelain for export. In fact its origins in the mid-18th century were as part of a concern which produced bricks and tiles, so it spans an even wider range of clay products, making it almost certainly unique.

The standing, buried and earthwork remains, sherds from the site, intact wares, invoices, maps and other documentary sources combine to provide an unusually complete picture of the pottery and its wares. Rockingham porcelain was renowned and, taken as a whole, Swinton Pottery will greatly enhance our understanding of the pottery industry, and the social and economic position the works held in the wider, post-medieval, industrial landscape.

Details:

The monument lies on the western edge of Swinton town and occupies land to the north and south of Blackamoor Road, in two areas of protection. It includes standing, buried and earthwork remains of a post-medieval pottery complex which was originally known as Swinton Pottery and later as The Rockingham Works.

Swinton Pottery was a small concern using locally available clay and coal to make brick, tile and coarse domestic earthenware pottery. The first recorded owner is Joseph Flint, who in the 1740s paid rent to the first Marquis of Rockingham for digging clay and renting a brickworks, tileyard and pot house. The works steadily expanded under subsequent owners, including William Malpass whose activities in the region included coal mining, lime burning and glass making as well as pottery production. A map of around 1776 shows his landholdings extending to the east and west of the pottery which, together with the Earl's lands and Swinton Common, took in a range of resources such as clay, coal, the farm and farmlands, woods, streams and willow garths.

In 1785 a major change took place when the then partners Bingley Wood and Co went into partnership with the large and important Leeds Pottery. The two concerns were run as one, trading as Greens, Bingley and Co but this partnership was dissolved in 1806 and the pottery was taken over by the Brameld family. The Brameld family extended the range of earthenwares and added buildings to the complex, including workers' cottages and a flint mill (in which calcined flint was ground before being added to the clay to add strength and body to it). Experiments in porcelain production began about 1820 but this together with unsuccessful foreign trading and other factors led to bankruptcy in 1825. The pottery was rescued by the landlord, Earl Fitzwilliam, and was renamed The Rockingham Works in 1826. The pottery then began the manufacture of fine and elaborately decorated porcelain. Porcelains made at the Rockingham works became internationally renowned, particularly the dessert service made for William IV, which is still displayed on state occasions. The works finally closed in 1842.

The monument survives as a series of standing, buried and earthwork remains. Features surviving above ground from the later pottery works include: one bottle kiln (used for firing or glazing) which is a Listed Building Grade II*, a gatehouse (originally one of a pair), Strawberry Cottage (originally part of the printshop range of work buildings). A series of ponds, which provided the large quantities of water required by the pottery, survive surrounded and contained by clay and earthen embankments. T

The second gatehouse and the flintmill were demolished early in the 20th century and Flintmill Farm, which was situated approximately 200m to the south west of Strawberry Cottage, was demolished in the late 1970s. On the site of the farm sections of walling two or three courses high survive above the ground surface. Earthworks indicate the sites of other buildings and features within the complex and serve to show the level of survival beneath the ground surface.

The site of the early 18th century pottery works is uncertain but is thought to lie in the general area later occupied by the pottery. Early 19th century engravings and 18th and 19th century maps show the layout and development of the later pottery buildings. From these it is clear that Strawberry Cottage was originally part of a range of workshops and warehouses which were arranged around a courtyard. The attached and associated buildings extended to the north, east and west, with Strawberry Cottage forming part of the southern range.

The surviving kiln now sits in relative isolation, approximately 55m north west of Strawberry Cottage, but a map of 1849 indicates that both buildings were integral parts of the courtyard. Earthworks to the west and north west of Strawberry Cottage indicate that remains of the interlinking buildings do survive beneath the ground surface. Parts of the original cobbled yard and building foundations have been revealed during building work in the vicinity of Strawberry Cottage and are believed to survive in other areas of the complex. Part of the original pottery boundary wall, built to provide security and deter theft, also survives to the east of the access drive to Strawberry Cottage. The small section of the revetted wall is illustrated in its entirety on an engraving dated 1827.

Flintmill Farm is first mentioned in 1806 but is thought to have been part of the concern from the late 18th century. It served as a working farm, providing stabling for draught horses and including willow garths and plantations of crate wood. These latter provided materials to make willow baskets and wooden casks into which wares were placed, packed in straw ready for transportation.

To the north of the surviving gatehouse are areas of former open quarrying for coals and clays associated with the Swinton Pottery Coal Seam, which out-cropped here in a seam about 1 foot thick along a roughly east-west line just north of the pottery works. Clays in the area were suitable for brick, tile and pottery; there is reference in the records to red, yellow and white clays, fireclay and a fine pipeclay.

The quarrying on the north side of the pottery site is represented by an elongated former pit stretching from the gatehouse north to Warren Vale Road, with steep terraces extending to the east, along the south side of Warren Vale Road, where it is largely occupied by late 20th century houses and gardens. That part of the former pit and terrace surviving as an open grassed area forming part of the local authority's Pottery Ponds amenity area is included in the scheduling. The

former pit, partly infilled at the northern end, carries the main northern access road into the pottery via the gatehouse, and incorporates the site of a limekiln shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map. The limekiln was probably used either for production of mortar for use on the pottery buildings, or for manufacturing Plaster of Paris for pottery moulds; raw limestone or gypsum would have been shipped into the area for burning here near the fuel supply.

To the south of this quarry, and to the west of the large pond and the late 18th-19th century pottery buildings, is a shallow valley stretching towards Flintmill Farm, containing a series of marshy depressions and ponds. These hollows and ponds, some or all of which probably originated as clayspits, have been adapted to provide a water supply for the pottery and farm. From the north, in the area below the limekiln quarry and west of the large pond, is a series of three shallow silted pits or ponds - now mostly reedbeds but with standing water in places - separated by low banks or level areas of higher ground. The northernmost one has a clearly defined rectangular north west corner cut into the slope.

A drain cut from these leads to a rectangular excavated 'reservoir' pond, still water-filled, with clearly defined sides and a banked dam across its lower, southern, end, beyond which are two further silted ponds. To the north east of the rectangular pond is a roughly circular platform, about 20m across, standing above the marshy ground. These water management features and other prominent earthworks to the south, towards Flintmill Farm, indicate the survival of structural remains beneath the ground surface. The valley area is also thought to be the site of the willow garths mentioned in early 19th century documents, which supplied osiers to make baskets for transporting finished goods.

It seems clear that the larger embanked ponds to the east were added later to supply the later larger pottery works. They lie on the clays near the exposed coal seam, in an area which would have been occupied by quarrying activity in the early days and, like the other ponds, may have originated as clayspits.

Along the boundary down the east side of the northern section of the valley, from the west side of the gatehouse to the west side of the Waterloo Kiln, is an embanked track, with drystone revetting visible in places on its west side, and a series of mature trees representing the remnants of an avenue. Known locally as The Old Coach Road (recorded by Dr A Cox), this formed part of the road shown on the Enclosure Award Plan of 1816 as running from Fox Lands Hill beside Warren Vale Road in the north, southwards between the pottery works and the farm (later Flintmill Farm) to Blackamoor Road. Its line is perpetuated by garden and field boundaries.

The Enclosure Plan shows that the road was allocated to Earl Fitzwilliam and, presumably, as such, it could be readily incorporated by him into the pottery site. The earl was closely involved with the development of the works, including financing new building around the time of Enclosure. At Enclosure he seems to have consolidated his holdings here to include all the land in and around the pottery site. The road appears to have fallen out of use, or was deliberately diverted, due to the pottery interests here, and was incorporated into the site.

In the field to the east of Strawberry Cottage, earthworks survive up to 1m in height, although the majority are approximately 0.5m high. A platform to the south of the easternmost pottery pond, and a second abutting the eastern field boundary, show the positions of more structures and can be correlated with pottery buildings shown on late 18th and early 19th century maps. Further east, in the garden of 13 Woodman Drive, buried structural remains are indicated by crop marks, earthworks incorporated into the flower beds, and artefacts recovered from the garden.

To the east of the pottery site, on the other side of Blackamoor Road, in the angle formed by that road, Warren Vale Road to the east, and a footpath to the south, is a triangular quarry or pit, occupied now by Three Corner Plantation. Geological and historical information indicates the area was a claypit, probably dug in the 18th/early 19th century, in association with the pottery, and was subsequently used by the pottery as a store of raw materials, including calcined flint (which is represented by extensive dumps of calcined flint flakes ready for grinding in the flint mill), and dumps of pottery waste (eg on the roadside nearest to the pottery along Blackamoor Road), which include fragments of broken pottery, saggars, moulds, ashes, pieces of gypsum, coal, sandstone etc., probably dumped in readiness for disposal for road building or landfill.

Accounts of Surveyors of the Highways dating from 1780, indicate that waste from Swinton Pottery was not generally tipped on or near the site as was customary elsewhere. Instead it was sold for the repair of the local roads. This would explain the relatively few waster sherds (fragments of pottery from wares that have distorted during the firing process) recovered during the small scale excavations and limited fieldwork which have been carried out on and around the site. However, the sherds that have been recovered have been instrumental in the understanding of the wares produced at Swinton.

Between 1745 and 1806 wares did not generally bear makers' marks and were therefore difficult to assign to a particular pottery, but by comparing intact wares with sherds recovered from the site, a typology is emerging. During most of the pottery's existence the proprietors supplied wares to their landlords at nearby Wentworth House. Many of the invoices detailing these wares have survived and provide a unique opportunity in the study of ceramics to relate sherds, invoices and intact wares.

Strawberry Cottage, its associated garage and stables, the gatehouse and garden sheds, all modern fences, track surfaces and hardstandings are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Site 678

Name: Prehistoric enclosed settlement known as South Kirkby Camp

List entry Number: 1018818

Date first scheduled: 24-May-1951

Date of most recent amendment: 19-Mar-1999

Reasons for Designation:

The Pennine uplands of northern England contain a wide variety of prehistoric remains, including cairns, enclosures, carved rocks, settlements and field systems. These are evidence of the widespread exploitation of these uplands throughout later prehistory. During the last millennium BC a variety of different types of enclosed settlements developed. These include hillforts, which have substantial earthworks and are usually located on hilltops. Other types of enclosed settlement of this period are less obviously defensive, as they have less substantial earthworks and are usually in less prominent positions.

In the Pennines a number of late prehistoric enclosed settlements survive as upstanding monuments. Where upstanding earthworks survive, the settlements are between 0.4ha and 10ha in area, and are usually located on ridges or hillside terraces. The enclosing earthworks are usually slight, most consisting of a ditch with an internal bank, or with an internal and external bank, but examples with an internal ditch and with no ditch are known. They are sub-circular, sub-rectangular, or oval in shape.

Few of these enclosed settlements have been subject to systematic excavation, but they are thought to date from between the Late Bronze Age to the Romano-British period (c.1000 BC-AD 400). Examples which have been excavated have presented evidence of settlement. Some appear to have developed from earlier palisaded enclosures. Unexcavated examples occasionally have levelled areas which may have contained buildings, but a proportion may have functioned primarily as stock enclosures. Enclosed settlements are a distinctive feature of the late prehistory of the Pennine uplands, and are important in illustrating the variety of enclosed settlement types which developed in many areas of Britain at this time. Examples where a substantial proportion of the enclosed settlement survives are considered to be nationally important.

The late prehistoric enclosed settlement known as South Kirkby Camp survives well and contributes to the body of knowledge relating to late prehistoric settlement and land use in northern England.

Details:

The monument includes a prehistoric enclosed settlement at the east end of a low ridge 200m NNW of Kirkby Common Farm. The enclosure is defined by a bank and ditch. This survives best on the south west and east sides, where the bank is 10m wide and up to 1m high. The ditch is between 7m and 10m wide and up to 1.5m deep. On the south west side the ditch has been partly obscured by ploughing. Elsewhere the bank and ditch are less well-preserved. On the north and north west sides they are visible as a pronounced lynchet, partly obscured at its western end by the upcast bank from a modern ditch.

On the south east side the line of the ditch and bank is marked by a slight lynchet. An annexe defined by a bank formerly existed south of the settlement, and is not included in the scheduling as there is no evidence that it survives. Excavations across the bank and ditch in 1949 produced pottery reported as Iron Age. Geophysical survey in 1997 revealed evidence of possible internal features, but failed to show the southern annexe.

APPENDIX 2 – KEY SITES

SMR: Sites and Monuments Record

NHLFE: National Heritage List For England

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

LB: Listed Building

EHBID: English Heritage Building Identification Number

RPG: Registered Park and Garden

AP: Aerial photograph

Umpleby: Umpleby, T. 2000. *Water Mills and Furnaces on the Yorkshire Dearne and its Tributaries*. Wakefield Historical Publications: Wakefield.

HER: Heritage Environment Record

| Significance Level |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Level 1 Archaeological and historical features of special (i.e. national/regional) importance. |
| Level 1b Level 1 monuments that appear to have been badly damaged. |
| Level 2 Archaeological and historical features of lesser (i.e. local) importance. |
| Level 2b Level 2 monuments that appear to have been badly damaged |
| Level 3 Former archaeological and historical features of importance for which there is confidence that no coherent archaeological remains (including buried features) are recoverable. |

Note: Some key sites contain more than one site from the gazetteer (e.g. if they form a meaningful group). The Key Sites have thus been attributed a letter code, in addition to the unique identifying numbers that they include.

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|
| A | 495 | Houdhill Tower and roadside wall | Tower and roadside wall to west of Houndhill Farmhouse. Civil war fortification to protect Royalist garrison at Houndhill. Rubble sandstone boundary wall with circular stone tower, built c.1640-44 for Richard Elmhirst. Interior of tower: narrow stone steps to raised platform behind parapet. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 33667 04143 | NHLFE no.1315080 |
| B | 383 | Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Wood Archaeological Features | Post-medieval mining features, Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Wood. The irregular shape of the wood suggests 'residual woodland that survived assarting'. Features include: trackways and tramways thought to be associated with mineworking; two bell pits; possible shaft mounds; banks; a pond; a trackway; a well; a possible mine building and shaft mound; a tramway and tramway embankment. There is also evidence of quarrying. The wood was part of Worsbrough Park and some earthwork features may be associated with the landscaping of the parkland. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3536 0320 (centred) | SMR 05013 |
| C | 223 | Wood Brothers' Glass Works | Worsbrough Glass Works. Founded on banks of Dearne and Dove Canal, c.1830 works. Became Wood Bros Glasshouse. 1851 exhibition gold medal for Epergne (main product was heavy lead-crystal 'flint' glass). Ground lease expired in 1871; landlord refused to renew. New glass house built at Hoyle Mill (PIN 03532) in 1872. Glassmaking ceased in 1873; grinding continued to mid-1874. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3570 0360 | SMR 03529/01 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| D | 96 | Romano-British Settlement in Wombwell Wood, Barnsley | Romano-British settlement in Wombwell Wood, Barnsley. Traces of a Romano-British settlement of 'native field'-type, buried in thick undergrowth surveyed by L. M. Butcher (see also PINs 1236 + 2849). Two areas of main interest. A series of enclosures with well-defined embankments in typical irregular pattern. On the northern side there is a clear trackway, bounded on each side by a bank and ditch. Some banks, of 1.5 to 2ft in height, were located, but it was difficult to tell what they were surrounding. The site has, in the past, been damaged by quarrying. In December 1999, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was conducted on land adjacent to Wombwell Wood. The results indicated the presence of linear anomalies, which are possibly part of a field system or enclosures, and a number of weaker anomalies and pit-type features. These are likely to be an extension of the Iron Age/Romano-British features rather than relate to the probably earlier earthwork remains within the wood (see PIN 2849). References: Plans in the L. H. Butcher Collection (Sheffield Museum) | Archaeological site | SAM no.1004796 | Level 1 | SE 3730 0327 | SMR 01235/01 |
| D | 97 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Strip Lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and strip lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley. Banks and enclosures at the south east edge of the wood. Similar to the main group at SE 373 033 (PIN 1235). References: Plans in the Butcher collection (at Sheffield Museum). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3850 0220 | SMR 01236/01 |
| D | 194 | Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Henge Monument in Wombwell Wood | Probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age henge monument in Wombwell Wood. Almost circular earthwork enclosure with inner and outer bank with ditch. No sign of entrances. In December 1999, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was conducted on land adjacent to Wombwell Wood. The results indicated the presence of linear anomalies, which are possibly part of a field system or enclosures, and a number of weaker anomalies and pit-type features; these may relate to the Iron Age/Romano-British remains within the wood (PIN 1235) rather than this probably earlier earthwork. | Archaeological site | SAM no.1004796 | Level 1 | SE 3738 0294 | SMR 02849/01 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| D | 196 | Post-medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in Wombwell Wood | Post-medieval to Industrial-period bell pits in Wombwell Wood. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3880 0200 | SMR 02853/01 |
| E | 311 | Barnsley Main Colliery | Barnsley Main Colliery. Coal mine. Closed in 1991. Brick building with gabled roof and steel headgear dates from the 1980 resinking but built in traditional style. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 3650 0630 | SMR 04422/01 |
| F | 262 | Hoyland Lowe Stand Post-medieval Folly, Barnsley | Hoyland Lowe Stand Folly, Barnsley. Off the north-west side of Hawshaw Lane. A tower, built c.1750 for the 1 st Marquis of Rockingham. It has been suggested the tower was used as a look-out for hunting. Square two-storey tower with taller, square stair-turret projection on north-west side. Altered ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds to first floor (now blocked). Turret has similar surrounds to small openings lighting stair. Interior: stone newel and upper part of spiral stair remain. Brick inner arches to tower openings. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 36318 00975 | SMR 03899/01; NHLFE no.1151093 |
| G | 202 | Tankersley Old Hall, Black Lane | Tankersley Old Hall, Black Lane. Ruined mansion. Late 16 th -century, incorporating part of earlier structure. Dismantled. Believed to have been built for the 6 th Earl of Shrewsbury. Belonged to the Savile family until taken over by Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford in the early 17 th century. Already in state of disrepair when leased to the Fanshawe family in 1653. Finally dismantled c.1730. A key scene from Ken Loach's film, <i>Kes</i> (1969), was filmed at Tankersley Old Hall. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1b | SK 35651 98891 | NHLFE no.1151073 |
| H | 368 | Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and inclined plane | Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tramway/railway and inclined plane. Route traced from the 1854 OS 6" to 1 mile map. In the 1830s, there were three lines of some length including this one at Thorncliffe-Elsecar, one at Silkstone, one at Worsbrough and many shorter ones. Most linked collieries to a canal or river navigation. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 3591 9865 (centred) | SMR 04949 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| I | 312 | Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether | Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether. Sunk in 1842-43 for Earl Fitzwilliam. Stone engine house with a gabled roof, flat-roofed stone building now a house. Small concrete headgears for recent use as pumping pit. Row of eight cottages across the lane. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3930 0090 | SMR 04397/01 |
| J | 39 | Site of a medieval Manor House, Cranford Hall (formerly New Hall), Darfield | New Hall Farm, Darfield. Medieval square-moated courtyard site. A 14th-century source states that the manor of 'New-hall' was extant during the reign of John (1199-1216). Parts of the medieval house remained extant in the first half of the 19th century and some elements may be incorporated into the existing buildings. The lower courses of the medieval perimeter wall with a gateway bearing the arms of Cresacre and Bosvile survive, along with 15 th century timber-framed cruck barn. The medieval hall lay opposite the gate. Its site is now covered by the 18 th -century house, except at the western end, where part of the outer wall, a fireplace and chimney stack survive. It is possible that this range was once flanked to the north and south by angle towers. These, together with the moat and the perimeter wall, would have rendered the site defensible. The heraldry on the gateway suggests a construction date in the first half of the 15th century. The first floor of the medieval west range was formerly timber-framed but was rebuilt in brick in the 17th or 18th centuries. The building was remodelled in the 19 th century and has recently been converted into a dwelling and renamed 'Cranford Hall'. Except for the south and west sides, the moat was infilled in the first half of the 19 th century. Architectural survey and trial trenching conducted by J. Birch of Sheffield University, S.R. Jones and staff of SYCAS. A detailed appraisal of the archaeological importance and historic interest of two proposed development areas at New Hall Farm was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between March 2004 and January 2005. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 39498 05272 | SMR 00342/01; NHLFE no.1286945 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| J | 40 | New Hall Farm, near Ardsley | Barn and cowhouse, New Hall Farm. Probably built in the early 19 th century. Altered Coursed, squared sandstone, partly two-storey, with five bays (internal). Tudor-arched doorway to left of centre now with boarded door. Several blocked slit vents. Interior: deeply splayed reveals to slit vents. Imposing roof structure with five broad-spanning king-post trusses. Each truss with massive tie-beam and jowled- head king post. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39503 05184 | SMR 01441/01; NHLFE no.1151174 |
| J | 639 | Barn, New Hall Farm, Near Ardsley. | Barn, New Hall Farm, Near Ardsley. An early 17 th -century cruck-framed building – a rare example in an region dominated by timber-framed structures of post and truss construction. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39415 05188 | NHLFE no.1286945 |
| K | 46 | Hallsteads Hall and Moated Site, Grimethorpe, Brierley | Hallsteads, hall and moated site, Grimethorpe. Site of hall is a natural hillock with an enclosing moat (which utilises natural features). Recent aerial photos of site indicate degeneration in quality of survival of moat. Hallsteads is an unusual site consisting of a flat-topped rise between two narrow valleys. A dam built to the west of the rise, across the confluence of the valleys, has created a moat to north and south while a bank and ditch encloses the site to the east. Within the enclosure, approximately 120m across, the hillside has been scarped to provide a roughly circular inner enclosure. In the past this carried a stone wall, the remains of which have been located during ploughing and stone from which litters the northern arm of the moat. In 1831, 'there were lately those who remembered walls of four or five feet in height, and as much in thickness', indicating that a substantial stone-built building once inhabited the summit. Running eastward off the north arm of the moat for approximately 150m is a line of three or four linear fishponds, divided by dams and created by embanking the natural stream line. See also Site 212. | Historic building | SAM no.1012457 | Level 1b | SE 4208 0934 | SMR 00354/01-02 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| L | 132 | Possible medieval enclosure, Great Houghton | Possible medieval enclosure, Great Houghton. In West Haigh Wood is another medieval enclosure similar to that at Hallsteads, Grimethorpe. It lies only half a mile from Hallsteads stands outside land known to be owned by the Harryntons. No documentary evidence has been found to explain its presence. It covers about one acre and is enclosed by trenches or ditches which are about three feet deep and six feet across. Its general shape is one large rectangle, one hundred yards by one hundred and twenty yards with a smaller rectangle to the south-east side. Woodland survey located and recorded the earthwork enclosures. They could not be dated from surface remains, and could be of Iron Age, Romano-British or medieval date. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4259 0879 | SMR 02077/01 |
| L | 382 | West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common Medieval to Post-Medieval Features | Earthworks, West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common. A range of medieval to post-medieval features identified during a woodland survey. The wood is likely to be ancient in origin and was part of the common land of the township of Great Houghton. The wood is located on the edge of the parish boundary and undated banks were identified running along this boundary. A number of pits of uncertain use were located; some of these were thought to have been used as saw pits in the post-medieval period. There are also a number of unidentified platforms. Other features include medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval trackways, an avenue of trees, charcoal-burning platforms, quarrying, and ponds possibly associated with local collieries. Possible Iron Age/Romano British enclosures were also found (see PIN 02077/01). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4277 0861 (centred) | SMR 05012 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| M | 198 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Darfield | Square enclosure with rounded corners, Cathill Road, Darfield. Visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Undated but Roman wall plaster or mortar, Roman tile and Roman-period animal bone have been recovered from the immediate vicinity. Possible site of a Romano-British building. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 423 035 | SMR 02894/01; PAS4C61357D0 01649; PAS4C613AC90 0102C; PAS4C613CE900 1191 |
| N | 335 | 'H17' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Bolton-upon-Dearne | 'H17' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Bolton-upon-Dearne. The site of a gun emplacement, a command post and Nissen magazine used in the defence of Sheffield during the Second World War. The monument consists of the standing, buried and earthwork remains of the gun site and includes four gun emplacements and part of the service track. It is unclear when the site was established, but it is recorded as 'unarmed' in June 1942. Between 1943 and 1944, mixed-sex batteries staffed the site, with women operating the radar and communication systems while men operated the guns. The buildings still standing on the site are well preserved. | Historic building | SAM no.1019872 | Level 1 | SE 4633 0238 | SMR 04577/01 |
| O | 221 | Standing Remains of Don Valley Pottery, Swinton | Standing remains of Don Valley Pottery, Swinton. The last surviving pottery kiln of originally eight kilns of the second largest pottery in Yorkshire. Operated until the 1890s, it originally extended from the canal to the road. Built c.1801 and employed over 600 workers at its peak. In 1824 Don Pottery House was described as a mansion, with coach house. 1839 worked jointly with Mexborough Old Pottery (PIN 03618). In 1974 a single kiln remained. | Historic building | | Level 1 | SK 4662 9938 | SMR 03523/01 |
| P | 64 | Mexborough Old Hall, Mexborough | Post-medieval hall, possibly on site of medieval manor house. Fragment of east wall survives alongside churchyard, with one surviving stone-mullioned window. Said to date from the 16 th to the 17 th centuries. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4790 9970 | SMR 00471/01 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| Q | 26 | Motte and Bailey Castle, Castle Hill, Mexborough | Motte and Bailey Castle, Castle Hill, Mexborough. Circular bailey c.25m in diameter with a peripheral motte, surrounded by substantial banks rising c.2m above the present inner ground level and c.5m above the outer ditch. Entrance is via a small half-moon annexe, a defensive approach or barbican on the north west side, that survives as an earthwork. The monument would have commanded the area of the ancient ford over the River Don at Strafford Sands. Stone visible in the top of the motte is likely to be part of the foundations of a stone tower. The motte and bailey, with its substantial earthworks, is a good surviving example of this type of monument. There is no longer a second or outer bailey but a field to the west shows traces of a considerable amount of ditching, and some ramparting, which may indicate the existence of a protected court on that side. Although to some extent disturbed by landscaping, many of the original archaeological remains within the bailey and in the outer ditch will survive beneath the modern paths, bandstand and concreted area. | Archaeological site | SAM. no.1013650 | Level 1b | SK 48466 99898 | SMR 00122/01 |
| R | 471 | Glassby Arch, Fern Villa, Church Street, Mexborough, South Yorkshire | Arch sited in the former garden of Fern Villa, Church Street, Mexborough. Stone arch constructed c.1859 by Robert Glassby, stone mason and later sculptor. Free-standing Romanesque style semi-circular arch beneath triangular superstructure resting on dressed stone abutments. Engaged piers with worn stone carved capitals supporting arch with several rows of decoration including chevrons, crosses and beak-heads, and most distinctively a row of individual gargoyles supposedly copied from local churches and including a skull at the centre. Above the top row of decoration is a carved knight's head below a decorated square panel. The apex of the arch is surmounted by a Celtic cross. Built for local businessman, John Reed, in whose garden in Market Street it stood originally. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 48585 99811 | NHLFE no.1392929 |

| Key Site UID | Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| S | 254 | Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough | Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough. Built by the Kilner Brothers in 1844 to manufacture bottles and jars. Functioned as an addition to the main factory at Thornhill Lees and Castleford, West Yorkshire. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 5050 9900 (centred) | SMR 03723/01 |
| T | 328 | Medieval Carved Stonework, Old Mill, Conisbrough | Medieval carved stonework, Old Mill, Conisbrough. Stone with bowtell moulding, possible keystone of arch with head and a section of moulding with ballflower motifs. Stones were found below the wheel of Old Mill (now destroyed), c.1870. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 5160 9880 | SMR 02050/01-02 |

APPENDIX 3 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

SMR: Sites and Monuments Record

NHLFE: National Heritage List For England

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

LB: Listed Building

EHBD: English Heritage Building Identification Number

RPG: Registered Park and Garden

AP: Aerial photograph

Umpleby: Umpleby, T. 2000. *Water Mills and Furnaces on the Yorkshire Dearne and its Tributaries*. Wakefield Historical Publications: Wakefield.

HER: Heritage Environment Record

| Significance Level |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Level 1 Archaeological and historical features of special (i.e. national/regional) importance. |
| Level 1b Level 1 monuments that appear to have been badly damaged. |
| Level 2 Archaeological and historical features of lesser (i.e. local) importance. |
| Level 2b Level 2 monuments that appear to have been badly damaged |
| Level 3 Former archaeological and historical features of importance for which there is confidence that no coherent archaeological remains (including buried features) are recoverable. |

Note: for completeness, Key Sites (see Appendix 2) are also contained within this gazetteer.

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British field boundaries, Hickleton. Faint traces of possible field boundaries visible on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley 1971 and 1972 flights. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1972 flights. 45/19-22 (29.07.72). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4869 0489 | SMR 00002/01 |
| 2 | Roman Rectilinear Enclosures, Barnburgh Cliff, Hickleton | Roman rectilinear enclosures, Barnburgh Cliff, Hickleton. Complex of rectilinear enclosures on Barnburgh Cliff edge. No.1 - 496.039 – c.250' x 200'. No.2 - 498.038 – c.180' x 150'. No.3 - 493.041 – c.350 x 450'. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1971 flights. 31/28-33 (31.07.1971) 32/13-18 (13.07.1971). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4960 0395 | SMR 00005/01 |
| 3 | Iron Age or Romano-British Rectilinear Enclosure, Barnburgh Cliff, Hickleton | No.2 in a complex of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and pit alignments on Barnburgh Cliff edge. c.180 x 150ft. For others, see components 01 - 03 and associated finds 04 - 06. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4980 0380 | SMR 00005/02 |
| 4 | Iron Age or Romano-British, Stables Wood, Barnburgh Cliff | No.3 in complex of rectilinear enclosures on Barnburgh Cliff edge. c.350 x 450ft. See components 04 - 06 for associated finds. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4930 0410 | SMR 00005/03 |
| 5 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries, Sheep Walks, Hickleton | Area of possible field boundaries to north of Barnburgh Edge shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection 1971 flights. 31/28-33 (31.07.1971), 32/13-18 (31.07.1971). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4920 0420 | SMR 00006/01 |
| 6 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures, Trackway and Pit Alignment, High Melton | Masses of frost cracks but possibly some rectangular enclosures among them. Also possibility of a pit alignment. Early Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure, pit alignment and trackway. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1975 flights. 752/18 (05.07.1975). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 5035 0353 (centred) | SMR 00024/01 |
| 7 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Wentworth | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, Wentworth. Nothing much to see on photos, perhaps two sides of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 895/20,22 (11.07.1976) | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SK 3772 9837 (centred) | SMR 00069/01 |
| 8 | Possible Iron Age or Roman-British Rectangular Enclosure, Wentworth | Possible Iron Age or Roman-British rectangular enclosure, Wentworth. Regular, single ditched, hexagonal enclosure possibly of Iron Age or Romano-British date. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 985/21 (11.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SK 3816 9870 (centred) | SMR 00070/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 9 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries or Sub-rectangular Enclosures, Darfield | Iron Age or Romano-British field boundaries or sub-rectangular enclosures, Darfield. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4056 0593 (centred) | SMR 00074/01 |
| 10 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries, Darfield | Iron Age or Romano-British field boundaries, Darfield. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 985/25 (11.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4050 0680 | SMR 00075/01 |
| 11 | Possible Iron Age or Roman Enclosure, Brierley | Possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure, Brierley. An undated irregular enclosure shows up as a crop mark on an aerial photograph of fields south of the dismantled railway, Brierley. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 985/27 (11.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4191 1172 (centred) | SMR 00076/01 |
| 12 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Linear Cropmark, south west of Brierley Gap | An undated enclosure and trackway shown as a crop mark on aerial photographs. The rectangular enclosure and a linear lane alongside it lie south of the dismantled railway near Brierley Gap. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 985/26 (11.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4246 1040 (centred) | SMR 00077/01 |
| 13 | Possible Iron Age or Roman Enclosure, Billingley Green, Brierley | An undated circular enclosure shown as a crop mark on aerial photograph of Billingley Green, Darfield. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 985/28 (11.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4218 1101 (centred) | SMR 00078/01 |
| 14 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, south west of Billingley Green, Darfield | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, south west of Billingley Green, Darfield. An undated cropmark shown on an aerial photograph of fields south west of Billingley Green, Darfield. Small semi-circle of ditch showing only. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/24, 23 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4370 0370 | SMR 00079/01 |
| 15 | Iron Age to Romano-British Period Field System, Great Houghton | Iron Age to Romano-British field system, Great Houghton. Cropmarks show on aerial photographs taken over land south of the dismantled railway at Great Houghton. The patterns may represent an early field system. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 985/14, 13 (11.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4360 0570 | SMR 00080/01 |
| 16 | Iron Age or Romano-British Irregular and Regular Enclosures and Field Boundary, Billingley | Iron Age or Romano-British irregular and regular enclosures and field boundary, Billingley. Irregular five-sided enclosure with attached two field boundaries. Another enclosure to north. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1977 flights. 1093/27, /18, /17. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4380 0510 | SMR 00081/01/02/03 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 17 | Large Iron Age or Romano-British Irregular Enclosure and Trackway, Wath upon Dearne | Large Iron Age or Romano-British irregular enclosure and trackway, Wath upon Dearne. Large irregular enclosure, overlain by a smaller one. Track running down side of the larger. Romano-British coarse pottery found through field walking. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/26, 27, 28, 29 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SK 4423 9948 (centred) | SMR 00082/01 |
| 18 | Iron Age or Romano-British Trackway and Possible Semi-Circular Enclosure, Wath upon Dearne | Iron Age or Romano-British trackway and possible semi-circular enclosure, Wath upon Dearne. Lane or track with possible adjoining semi-circular enclosure. Another irregular semi-circular enclosure to east. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/32, 25 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4479 0069 | SMR 00083/01 |
| 19 | Iron Age or Romano-British Sub-rectangular Enclosure, Goldthorpe | Iron Age or Romano-British double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure, Goldthorpe. Links up with field system to north (at SE 444 033). Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/33,21-22,19 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4420 0280 | SMR 00084/01 |
| 20 | Extensive Iron Age or Romano-British Field Boundaries, Goldthorpe | Extensive Iron Age or Romano-British field boundaries, Goldthorpe. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/34, 35, 36, 36+, 20 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4440 0330 | SMR 00085/01 |
| 21 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Billingley | Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark, Billingley. Complex of cropmarks - some perhaps the result of frost cracking. 1976. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/14 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4420 0460 | SMR 00086/01 |
| 22 | ?Iron Age or Romano-British Trackway and Possible Field Boundary, Goldthorpe | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British wide trackway or road and a possible field boundary, Goldthorpe. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/17,18 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4699 0314 (centred) | SMR 00087/01 |
| 23 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System and Enclosures, Mexborough | Iron Age or Romano-British field system and enclosure, Mexborough. Wide tracking (possibly recent). The section of trackway running through this site is a continuation of PIN 02988/01 SH 30/06/2009. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/9-11 (10.07.1976). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4925 0052 (centred) | SMR 00094/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 24 | Large Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Wath upon Dearne | Two overlapping Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures, Wath upon Dearne. A single ditched large rectangular enclosure and a smaller rectangular enclosure immediately to the east, it is uncertain which of the two is earlier/later. Derrick Riley Air Photograph Collection - 1976 flights. 978/30,31 (10.07.1976). These enclosures may relate to or be the same as earthworks associated with site number 128. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 4515 9991 (centred) | SMR 00095/01 |
| 25 | Roman Ridge (west) Bow Broom, Swinton, Wath upon Dearne | Roman Ridge (west) Bow Broom, Swinton, Wath upon Dearne. Linear earthwork, 140m long west of Bow Broom Wood. See PIN 99 for details. | Archaeological site | SAM no.1004812 | Level 1 | SE 4577 0009 | SMR 00112/01 |
| 26 | Motte and Bailey Castle, Castle Hill, Mexborough | Motte and Bailey Castle, Castle Hill, Mexborough. Circular bailey c.25m in diameter with a peripheral motte, surrounded by substantial banks rising c.2m above the present inner ground level and c.5m above the outer ditch. Entrance is via a small half-moon annexe, a defensive approach or barbican on the north west side, that survives as an earthwork. The monument would have commanded the area of the ancient ford over the River Don at Strafford Sands. Stone visible in the top of the motte is likely to be part of the foundations of a stone tower. The motte and bailey, with its substantial earthworks, is a good surviving example of this type of monument. There is no longer a second or outer bailey but a field to the west shows traces of a considerable amount of ditching, and some ramparting, which may indicate the existence of a protected court on that side. Although to some extent disturbed by landscaping, many of the original archaeological remains within the bailey and in the outer ditch will survive beneath the modern paths, bandstand and concreted area. | Archaeological site | SAM. no.1013650 | Level 1b | SK 48466 99898 | SMR 00122/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 27 | Conisbrough Castle | Conisbrough Castle. A medieval castle with a shell keep surrounded by an enclosure wall overlooking the narrow valley and the River Don. Conisbrough was held from 1163 to 1202 by Hamelin Plantagenet, a half-brother of Henry II. The impressive 90ft high keep was a larger and better version of a similar keep that he had erected upon his estate in Normandy. The castle fell into disuse in the fifteenth century and was already beyond repair by the reign of Henry VIII. Large quantity of animal bone recovered from YEB cable trench across area between Barbican gate and south-east corner of keep. A watching brief on fence construction at the castle in 2005 revealed evidence of the construction cut for the curtain wall and evidence for the presence of a demolished tower. | Archaeological site; Historic building | SAM no.1010828; LB Grade II | Level 1 | SK 51414 98871 | SMR 00123/01 |
| 28 | Monk Bretton Priory, medieval Cluniac Priory, Barnsley | A Cluniac priory at Monk Bretton was founded 1153-55. It became Benedictine in c.1279 and was dissolved in 1539. There are extensive remains dating from the 12 th to the 15 th centuries. There is a dry fishpond at SE 374056. A confirmation of 1200 records a fishpond at Roneston, that was a gift by Adam, son of Peter. Of the main cloistral buildings, only the west and south ranges stand high, but the footings of the remainder of the buildings are exposed. Thirteen cross slabs lie in the ruins, and a fourteenth is now lost. Most are incised on local sandstone. Geophysical survey shows the potential for further structures on the site. | Archaeological site; Historic building | SAM no.1010057; LB Grade I | Level 1 | SE 37327 06501 | SMR 00129/01 |
| 29 | Monk Bretton Priory Fish Pond | Monk Bretton Priory fish pond. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3740 0650 | SMR 00129/02 |
| 30 | Swinton Town Cross, Wath upon Dearne | Cross base, socket stone and shaft fragment. Originally the Town cross of Wath upon Dearne and stood near site of St Mary Magdalene Chapel. Moved to present position in 1961 from Vicarage Field. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SK 4518 9934 | SMR 00183/01; NHLFE no.1286645 |
| 31 | St Mary Magdalene Chapel, Wath upon Dearne | St Mary Magdalene Chapel, Wath upon Dearne. Pulled down in 1817, site occupied by new church hall. 12 th - century arch and south door re-erected north of east end of present church. Arches removed 1949, some stonework preserved in present church. Badly weathered jambs remain in churchyard. | Archaeological site; Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SK 4540 9923 | SMR 00184/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 32 | St John the Baptist Church, Mexborough | St John the Baptist Church, Mexborough. Transept contains Anglo-Saxon cross shaft. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 2b | SK 47960 99730 | SMR 00185/01; NHLFE no.1151642 |
| 33 | Swinton Old Hall, Wath upon Dearne | Swinton Old Hall, Wath upon Dearne. Old Hall incorporated 16 th -century or earlier structure. Demolished 1963 and site redeveloped. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 4547 9918 | SMR 00187/01 |
| 34 | Medieval Town Well, Conisbrough | Medieval town well, Conisbrough. Small stone building covers well, date uncertain but probably medieval. Still a functioning spring. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51174 98807 | SMR 00200/01; NHLFE no.1314842 |
| 35 | Church of St Peter, Conisbrough | Church of St Peter, Conisbrough. A medieval church at Conisbrough with Anglo-Saxon origins. 'The nave of St Peter's church Conisbrough is undoubtedly ancient, and Mr Gerald Davies has argued persuasively that it bears a close resemblance to the 8 th - century church further north at Ledsham, and thus to Benedict Biscop's church at Monkwearmouth.' Saxon remains in nave walls, according to Pevsner. Medieval alterations contain Anglo-Saxon cross fragment and important 12 th -century tombstone. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1 | SK 51204 98738 | SMR 00201/01; NHLFE no.1192787 |
| 36 | Ringstone Hill medieval earthworks, Brierley | Ringstone Hill medieval earthworks, Brierley. Hunter says that the hill is an 'eminence partly natural and partly artificial.' Ringstone Hill was a place of meeting in the Civil War and an account of 1645 refers to a guard there. Aerial photographs of the site do not show earthworks. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4257 1005 | SMR 00290/01 |
| 37 | Brierley Manor | Brierley Manor. Dating to the post-medieval period but incorporates a medieval buttress and spiral stair on its north side. In 1617 Brierley Manor passed from Lord Talbot to the Savile family who administered considerable South Yorkshire estates from here. Watson and Harrison (1975) note that large sums were spent on this building in 1632 and the fabric of the rear wing may be of this date. The stair turret is tentatively dated to the 15th century by Ryder. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 42098 10047 | SMR 00291/01; NHLFE no.1191141 |
| 38 | Medieval Standing Cross, Monk Bretton | Medieval standing cross, Monk Bretton. Modern shaft on restored socket stone and steps. | Historic building | SAM no.1013765; LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 36204 07882 | SMR 00341/01; NHLFE no.1151147 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 39 | Site of a medieval Manor House, Cranford Hall (formerly New Hall), Darfield | New Hall Farm, Darfield. Medieval square-moated courtyard site. A 14th-century source states that the manor of 'New-hall' was extant during the reign of John (1199-1216). Parts of the medieval house remained extant in the first half of the 19th century and some elements may be incorporated into the existing buildings. The lower courses of the medieval perimeter wall with a gateway bearing the arms of Cresacre and Bosvile survive, along with 15 th century timber-framed cruck barn. The medieval hall lay opposite the gate. Its site is now covered by the 18 th -century house, except at the western end, where part of the outer wall, a fireplace and chimney stack survive. It is possible that this range was once flanked to the north and south by angle towers. These, together with the moat and the perimeter wall, would have rendered the site defensible. The heraldry on the gateway suggests a construction date in the first half of the 15th century. The first floor of the medieval west range was formerly timber-framed but was rebuilt in brick in the 17th or 18th centuries. The building was remodelled in the 19 th century and has recently been converted into a dwelling and renamed 'Cranford Hall'. Except for the south and west sides, the moat was infilled in the first half of the 19 th century. Architectural survey and trial trenching conducted by J. Birch of Sheffield University, S.R. Jones and staff of SYCAS. A detailed appraisal of the archaeological importance and historic interest of two proposed development areas at New Hall Farm was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between March 2004 and January 2005. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 39498 05272 | SMR 00342/01; NHLFE no.1286945 |
| 40 | New Hall Farm, near Ardsley | Barn and cowhouse, New Hall Farm. Probably built in the early 19 th century. Altered Coursed, squared sandstone, partly two-storey, with five bays (internal). Tudor-arched doorway to left of centre now with boarded door. Several blocked slit vents. Interior: deeply splayed reveals to slit vents. Imposing roof structure with five broad-spanning king-post trusses. Each truss with massive tie-beam and jowled- head king post. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39503 05184 | SMR 01441/01; NHLFE no.1151174 |
| 41 | Post-medieval Manor House, Ardsley | Post-medieval manor house, Ardsley. Early 16th-century and later. East bay is timber-framed and was probably encased in stone in the early 17 th century when the Mawhood family became lords of the manor. Probably the site of the medieval manor of the Scot family. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3855 0571 | SMR 00343/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 42 | St. Mary's church, Worsborough | St. Mary's Church, Worsborough. Norman and later, with considerable 19 th -century restoration. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 2 | SE 34968 02622 | SMR 00348/01; NHLFE no.1315083 |
| 43 | Medieval Hall and Moat Site at Netherwood Hall, Wombwell | Netherwood Hall, Wombwell. Medieval hall and moated site. Track of moat now marshy ground and cannot be accurately defined. Hall (now miners' social club) externally appears mid-18 th -century. | Historic building | | Level 2b - 3 | SE 3980 0400 | SMR 00351/01-02 |
| 44 | The Hall, Great Houghton | The Hall, Great Houghton. An early post-medieval hall, built between 1578 and 1588 and used as a public house from 1831 to c.1960. Demolished in 1960. Built by Francis Rodes. Adjoining the hall is the chapel, erected in 1650 by Sir Edward Rodes for the use of his family and servants. It contains fine oak pews and a contemporary pulpit. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4306 0652 | SMR 00352/01 |
| 45 | Medieval Cross (base only), Little Houghton | Medieval cross (base only), Little Houghton. Remains of wayside cross, socket stone and part of the shaft. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 4235 0570 | SMR 00353/01 |
| 46 | Hallsteads Hall and Moated Site, Grimethorpe, Brierley | Hallsteads, hall and moated site, Grimethorpe. Site of hall is a natural hillock with an enclosing moat (which utilises natural features). Recent aerial photos of site indicate degeneration in quality of survival of moat. Hallsteads is an unusual site consisting of a flat-topped rise between two narrow valleys. A dam built to the west of the rise, across the confluence of the valleys, has created a moat to north and south while a bank and ditch encloses the site to the east. Within the enclosure, approximately 120m across, the hillside has been scarped to provide a roughly circular inner enclosure. In the past this carried a stone wall, the remains of which have been located during ploughing and stone from which litters the northern arm of the moat. In 1831, 'there were lately those who remembered walls of four or five feet in height, and as much in thickness', indicating that a substantial stone-built building once inhabited the summit. Running eastward off the north arm of the moat for approximately 150m is a line of three or four linear fishponds, divided by dams and created by embanking the natural stream line. See also Site 212. | Historic building | SAM no.1012457 | Level 1b | SE 4208 0934 | SMR 00354/01-02 |
| 47 | Hickleton Cross (base only) | Hickleton Cross (base only). Typical medieval socket stone with modern steps and shaft, and an early 20 th -century memorial cross. | Historic building | SAM no. 1012155; LB | Level 1b | SE 48295 05283 | SMR 00356/01; |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| | | | | Grade II | | | NHLFE no.1151656 |
| 48 | Glebe Cottage, Clayton with Frickley | Glebe Cottage, Clayton with Frickley. Timber-framed cottage. Medieval. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4526 0789 | SMR 00365/01 |
| 49 | Medieval Chapel, Clayton with Frickley | Medieval Chapel, Clayton with Frickley. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4526 0789 | SMR 00365/02 |
| 50 | St Wilfred's Church, Hickleton | St. Wilfred's Church, Hickleton. Essentially perpendicular but with Norman chancel arch. First church was a single cell structure dating to the 11 th century. The church was expanded several times into the 13 th century, but contracted in the 14 th . There was little evidence of burials within the church until the mid-15 th century. Between 1872 and 1880 the church was restored and further additions made. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 2 | SE 48287 05294 | SMR 00366/01; NHLFE no.1314784 |
| 51 | All Saints Church, Darfield | Church of All Saints, Church Street, Darfield. Church. Eleventh- and 12 th -century west tower with 15 th -century upper stages. Rest largely 14 th - and 15 th -century. Nineteenth-century restoration by Pritchett and Son of York. Norman work in irregular sandstone rubble, later work ashlar, lead roofs. Interior: nave arcade has square plinths, octagonal columns and moulded capitals to double-chamfered arches. Narrowed tower arch now reinforced by concrete sub-arch. Part of a Saxon cross is built into the south wall of the tower. North aisle: two 14 th -century recesses. South aisle has an 18 th -century painted ceiling with panels decorated with unicorn motif (now in poor condition). Two alabaster effigies on a chest tomb decorated with shields in circles and quatrefoils: knight with head on uncrested helm, lady to his left with head on tasselled cushion flanked by angels. Thought to be Sir John Bosvile and his wife Anne c.1400-1410. Font: perpendicular, octagonal with heavy Jacobean oak cover. In the north chapel: a low memorial surrounded by shields to Katherin Godfrey d.1658. Above vestry door a plaster over-mantle recently salvaged from Low Farm, Edderthorpe depicts the Savile owls and the Garter of Arms of Queen Elizabeth but said to date from c.1630. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1 | SE 41880 04308 | SMR 00369/01; NHLFE no.1012929; NHLFE no.1315015 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 52 | Middlewood Hall, Darfield | Middlewood Hall, Doncaster Road, Darfield. Recorded in the medieval period. Present house dates from the 18th century but includes earlier work, such as 17th-century windows. Grade II Historic building. NHLFE no.1151164. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 42026 04890 | SMR 00370/01; NHLFE no.1151164 |
| 53 | All Saints Church, Wath upon Dearne | All Saints Church, Wath upon Dearne. Medieval (13 th -century) with some later work. Considerable remains of Norman work survive, including the north nave arcade which pierces an earlier wall that may be pre-Conquest. Later medieval styles are well represented as well. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1b | SE 4325 0089 | SMR 00371/01; NHLFE no.1132786 |
| 54 | Darfield Churchyard Cross (base) | Darfield Churchyard Cross (base) in churchyard of All Saints Church, Darfield. Socket stone of a medieval churchyard cross with later shaft formerly used as a sundial. | Historic building | SAM no.1012929 | Level 1 | SE 4187 0429 | SMR 00372/01 |
| 55 | Wombwell Old Hall | Medieval home of Wombwell family. Large medieval manor house. In 1831, it had been developed into a number of dwellings. No standing remains. 19-10-77: locally said to be some remnants. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4039 0276 | SMR 00373/01 |
| 56 | St John's Church, Adwick upon Dearne | St John's Church, Adwick upon Dearne. Small Norman church, some 12 th - and 13 th -century work. Church. Vestry added and chancel arch replaced in 1910 by A. C. Martin of London. Pebble-dashed rubble sandstone. Tall 12 th -century round-arched doorway within appears altered. Two 13 th -century lancets. Interior: double-chamfered chancel arch of 1910 replaced former Norman arch. Royal coat of arms above blocked north door. Nineteenth-century pulpit made from older pews with arms. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 47013 01488 | SMR 00374/01; NHLFE no.1151670 |
| 57 | Medieval Socketed Stone, Adwick upon Dearne | Base of cross, to south of porch at Church of St. John, Adwick Upon Dearne. Medieval, sandstone cross base. Square block with moulded top edge and socket-for shaft (now missing). | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 47016 01480 | SMR 00375/01; NHLFE no.1151671 |
| 58 | St Peter's Church, Barnburgh | St Peter's Church, Barnburgh. Norman and later. A number of cross slab grave covers are incorporated into the fabric of the church. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 2b | SE 48402 03202 | SMR 00376/01; NHLFE no.1151675 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 59 | St Andrew's Church, Bolton upon Dearne, Goldthorpe | St Andrew's Church, Bolton upon Dearne, Goldthorpe. An early medieval church with later additions and alterations. The corner-stones are massive slabs laid in the long-and-short fashion that was common in 11 th -century Mercia, but rare in the north. The Anglo-Saxon work is particularly evident on the outside of the south wall. The church features one early 12 th -century headstone built into the exterior of the north wall of the 19 th -century vestry. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1 | SE 45585 02526 | SMR 00378/01; NHLFE no.1191492 |
| 60 | Barnburgh Hall (Site of) | Barnburgh Hall (Site of). 16 th - to 17 th -century hall, with later additions. The latest hall on the site, demolished by the NCB in the early 1970s, appears to have been predominantly 18 th - to 19 th -century in date, although observers of the building (including Pevsner) described it as a much altered Elizabethan building. A photographic survey conducted by the RCHME in 1979 suggests that much did indeed remain of the original 16 th - or 17 th -century hall, encased with later additions. In 2000, timbers from the dovecote and stables at Barnburgh Hall were analysed dendrochronologically. The timbers used in the stables were felled in AD 1733 and AD 1734. It is expected that the timbers would have been used green and therefore these dates are likely to also indicate the construction date. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b -3 | SE 4864 0339 | SMR 00379/01 |
| 61 | Barnburgh Hall Dovecote | Barnburgh Hall dovecote. Octagonal dovecote. Entry is gained via a Tudor arched doorway. The interior is lined with 1,600 stone nest-boxes. The central post is said to be a re-used wall plate from the now demolished Barnburgh Hall. The building has been described as being reminiscent of a monastic kitchen and an exceptional structure of the region. In 2000, the only surviving timber in the dovecote was analysed dendrochronologically. The timber had been felled in the later 15th or early 16 th century. It is expected that the timbers would have been used green and therefore these dates are likely to also indicate the construction date. | Historic building | SAM no.1004800; LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 48674 03327 | SMR 00380/01; NHLFE no.1314757 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 62 | St Helen's Chapel, Barnburgh | St Helen's Chapel, Barnburgh. Site excavated in 1948, under direction of Mr. N. Smedley of Doncaster Museum and Professor C.E. Whiting, vicar of Hickleton. Chapel - 46' 6" x 23". Walls still exposed in 1960. Subsequent survey undertaken by Colin Merrony of the University of Sheffield. | Archaeological site | SAM no.1004799 | Level 1b | SE 4953 0325 | SMR 00381/01 |
| 63 | Barnburgh Grange | Barnburgh Grange. Medieval grange of Nostell Priory. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4940 0190 | SMR 1004799 |
| 64 | Mexborough Old Hall, Mexborough | Post-medieval hall, possibly on site of medieval manor house. Fragment of east wall survives alongside churchyard, with one surviving stone-mullioned window. Said to date from the 16 th to the 17 th centuries. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4790 9970 | SMR 00471/01 |
| 65 | Medieval Hall and Moat, Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe | Medieval hall and moat, Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe. Hall extant in mid-11 th century. Moat (partly revetted in stone) traceable, although built over. Some excavation by D. Ashurst near the church. Pottery and kiln waste in moat suggest late medieval industrial use. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4480 0560 | SMR 00487/01; SMR 00487/02 |
| 66 | Medieval Hermitage Chapel, Sprotbrough | Medieval hermitage chapel, Sprotbrough. Chantry or free chapel - probably the ruin marked as 'Armsey Chapel' on 1724 map nearly opposite Conisbrough Castle. Taken down in the early 19 th century. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 5150 9940 | SMR 00494/01 |
| 67 | Darfield Bridge Medieval Chapel | Darfield Bridge Medieval chapel. Sixteenth-century reference to final desecration. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4200 0450 | SMR 00498/01 |
| 68 | St Mary's Chapel, Wombwell | St Mary's Chapel, Wombwell. Medieval chapel. Remained standing in 1821. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 3 | SE 4005 0291 | SMR 00499/01; NHLFE no.1191688 |
| 69 | ?Roman Enclosure, Darfield | Possible Roman enclosure, Darfield. 'There are faint traces of earthworks in the low grounds between Darfield and Middlewood, which from the regularity of their formation, may be supposed to be Roman; a supposition which is strengthened by the reported discovery towards the close of the 17 th century of an urn containing Roman coins some of which were gold.' The coin hoard is presumably that recorded as PIN 595 (DJS 17-7-12). | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4190 0470 | SMR 00598/01 |
| 70 | Putative Bronze Age Barrow, Barnburgh Cliff, | Putative Bronze Age barrows, Barnburgh Cliff, High Melton. Probably two barrows west of Melton Wood. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 5010 0370 | SMR 00664/01 |

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| | High Melton | | | | | | |
| 71 | Wath Hall medieval House and Moat, Wath upon Dearne | Wath Hall medieval house and moat, Wath upon Dearne. Stood in front of the present vicarage and was moated by a diversion of the Grewalebrook around it. Later became the Rectory. Geophysical survey seems to show good evidence of the moat and possible structures on the island. Archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of a medieval moat. Structures within the moated area have also been found, confirming the interpretation of the earlier geophysical survey. Dating evidence for these structures is limited and it is unclear whether they date from the late 11 th century medieval manor or the later medieval vicarage of c.1410, or both. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4310 0105 (centred) | SMR 00745/01 |
| 72 | St. Helen's Church, Goldthorpe | St. Helen's Church, Thurnscoe. Medieval church, rebuilt in 1729. Original 14 th -century east window now in base of tower. Fifteenth-century inscribed slab and various incised slabs 'in building'. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45009 05614 | SMR 00751/01; NHLFE no.1151168 |
| 73 | Worsborough 'Lock up' medieval prison chamber | Worsborough 'Lock up'. Medieval prison chamber. Stone-built, barrel-vaulted chamber 15' x 10' x 6' with 3' square Tudor-style window in north wall/ Revealed by demolition of 18 th -century cottages (had been in use as a cellar). Traditional site of early 'lock-up'. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 3500 0270 | SMR 00781/01 |
| 74 | 'Ancient' Culvert, Mexborough and Conisbrough Road | 'Ancient' culvert, Mexborough and Conisbrough Road. Report of an 'ancient culvert', lined with stones, found during the building of a power station on the Mexborough-Conisbrough Road, between the road and the River Don. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 50 99 | SMR 01017/01 |
| 75 | Parish Boundary Earthwork, Wentworth | Parish boundary earthwork, Wentworth. Stump Cross (1128) may be a boundary marker. Boundary bank with a ditch in places. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 3935 9905 | SMR 01127/01 |
| 76 | Tyers Hall 17 th -century Barn, Darfield | Tyers Hall, Doncaster Road, Darfield. Seventeenth-century barn. 'Small stone-built barn with slate roof. Some old windows, one with chamfered ogee arched head.' (visited PFR 27.6.1977). No features visible to show a pre late 17 th -century date. 'Chamfered ogee arched head' is a result of weathering of a 17 th - to 18 th -century segmental arch. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39830 06121 | SMR 01141/01; NHLFE no.1191389 |

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| 77 | Possible medieval Earthworks, Adwick upon Dearne | Medieval earthwork, Springwell Farm, Barnburgh. In field north of church. Traces of building platforms associated with a former moated site shown in this field on the tithe map. Ridge and furrow remains visible in the field to the east. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4705 0151 (centred) | SMR 01145/01 |
| 78 | Thornhill Hall, Pre-conquest Manor and hollow way, Wath upon Dearne | Thornhill Hall and pre-Conquest manor, Wath upon Dearne. On site of important pre-Conquest and early medieval manor. Present house looks 18 th -century but earlier remains incorporated. Possible traces of newel stair in the cellar. Remains of medieval timber-framed barn (P.I. 1499) also survive. An excavation in 1978 found evidence of 15 th -century ovens. There were also stone structures that pre-dated this kitchen block. A hollow way and mounds can also be seen within the field west end of the village. | Archaeological site; Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4690 0170 | SMR 01146/01; SMR 01146/02 |
| 79 | The Priory Mill, Monk Bretton | The Priory Mill, Monk Bretton. Possibly 13 th -century in origin, heavily remodelled or rebuilt in 1635 by Sir William Armyne. Further alterations in the 19 th century. Squared, deeply-coursed stone. Two storeys. The elevation to the road has a wide entrance with deep, square lintel on imposts. The rear elevation has a round-arched opening to left and a wide square-headed opening to right, both for water courses at ground-floor level. Near the centre is the remains of a possible external chimney breast. Interior: Small chamber to each end containing a wheel pit. In the central chamber are mountings for the machinery. The mill was powered by water brought by a goit from the River Dearne. A large stone drain led from the leat to Monk Bretton Priory, where it flushed the kitchen and reredorter and then returned to the leat. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 37190 06352 | SMR 01168/01; NHLFE no.1151178; NHLFE no.1151153 |
| 80 | Colliery Farm Barn, Little Houghton | Colliery Farm Barn, Little Houghton. Timber-framed barn, formerly belonging to Beech House Farm (1173). Three bay, common rafter roof with collars every half bay, walls replaced by stone. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4248 0560 | SMR 01172/01 |
| 81 | Beech House, Little Houghton | Beech House, Little Houghton. Re-used carved tie beam at farmhouse. '1602'. Tie beam re-used at east end of house (late 17 th -century?), carved with arms of Tyndall, foliage and '1602', partly obscured. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4246 0560 | SMR 01173/01 |

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| 82 | Post-medieval to Industrial-period Farmhouse, Little Houghton | Post-medieval to Industrial-period farmhouse, Little Houghton. Farmhouse ('raised upper cruck' roof) Colliery Farm, Little Houghton, Barnsley. Possibly 18 th -century. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4250 0558 | SMR 01174/01 |
| 83 | Medieval Timber-Framed House, Church Street Conisbrough | Medieval timber-framed house, Church Street Conisbrough. Timber-Framed House (G.S. Coe & Son, Shoe Repairers), Church Street, Conisbrough - Remains of one truss at north end of the building. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SK 5112 9868 | SMR 01175/01 |
| 84 | Medieval Timber-Framed Building (demolished), High Street, Bolton upon Dearne | Medieval timber-framed building (demolished), High Street, Bolton upon Dearne. House and barn pulled down c.1976. Incorporated frames structure, one post survives. Photos of demolition held by Miss S. A. Grammar, 52 Sandygate, Wath on Dearne. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b - 3 | SE 4540 0250 | SMR 01181/01 |
| 85 | Low Grange Farmhouse, Goldthorpe | Low Grange Farmhouse, Thurnscoe. Rectangular brick block with diaper work with 17 th -century additions. Formerly a grange of Roche Abbey. Sixteenth-century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45477 06047 | SMR 01186/01; NHLFE no.1287066 |
| 86 | Low Grange Barn, Thurnscoe | Low Grange Barn, Thurnscoe. Nine-bay barn, brick walls, four-bay aisle on south. Probably 17 th -century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45436 06058 | SMR 01187/01; EHBID no.333658 |
| 87 | Industrial Period Pottery at Swinton Bridge | Industrial-period pottery, Swinton Bridge. A pottery kiln is known to have existed here. According to Lawrence (1974), 'George Hampshire and Thomas Newton are listed in 1837-9 as earthenware manufacturers of Swinton Bridge, which is ½ miles east of Swinton village.' | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4640 9920 | SMR 01210/01 |
| 88 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Barnsley | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, Barnsley. Large sub-rectangular single-ditched enclosure, c.2 - 1/2 acres, visible as a cropmark. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3540 0230 | SMR 01211/01 |
| 89 | Bronze Age Burial Mound, Barnburgh | Bronze Age burial mound, Barnburgh. Hunter says that 'until the inclosure' there were three small tumuli 'on the common'. Now destroyed. Close to the village of Barnbrough. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4800 0300 | SMR 01214/01 |
| 90 | Enclosure of Unknown Date, east of Brierley | Enclosure of unknown date, east of Brierley. A round enclosure shows as a crop mark on aerial photographs of fields on Brierley Common. References: DR photos 984/41, 993/35, 36, AP index. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4240 1110 | SMR 01225/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 91 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure near Brierley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure near Brierley. Crop mark site (Medieval + Iron Age/ Roman?). Hallstead's moat showing clearly. Also a D-shaped enclosure to the east at SE 423 093. References: DR photos 982/10,11 and AP Index. | Archaeological site | SAM no.1012457 | Level 1 | SE 4203 0930 | SMR 01226/01 |
| 92 | Possible Iron Age or Roman Enclosures, near Great Houghton | Possible Iron Age or Roman enclosures, near Great Houghton. Cropmark enclosures shown on aerial photographs: a circle inside a very large circular enclosure. Another circular enclosure to the east at SE 433 081. References: Photos 982/17, AP index. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4300 0810 | SMR 01227/01 |
| 93 | Unidentified Cropmark at Hargate Hill, Great Houghton | Unidentified cropmark at Hargate Hill, Great Houghton. An irregular feature that may be an enclosure, shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4330 0810 | SMR 01227/02 |
| 94 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure east of Howell Wood, Clayton with Frickley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure east of Howell Wood, Clayton with Frickley. Cropmarks consisting of a group of irregularly-shaped enclosures (may be natural) and apparent field boundary 'junction' near Howell Wood. References: DR photos 982/18 +19, 984/39, 983/37 + 38, A.P. Index. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4405 0875 | SMR 01228/01 |
| 95 | Cropmark showing enclosure of probable Iron Age / Romano-British date | Cropmark showing faint, rectangular enclosure of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date. References: DR photo 984/45, AP index. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3860 0650 | SMR 01229/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 96 | Romano-British Settlement in Wombwell Wood, Barnsley | Romano-British settlement in Wombwell Wood, Barnsley. Traces of a Romano-British settlement of 'native field'-type, buried in thick undergrowth surveyed by L. M. Butcher (see also PINs 1236 + 2849). Two areas of main interest. A series of enclosures with well-defined embankments in typical irregular pattern. On the northern side there is a clear trackway, bounded on each side by a bank and ditch. Some banks, of 1.5 to 2ft in height, were located, but it was difficult to tell what they were surrounding. The site has, in the past, been damaged by quarrying. In December 1999, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was conducted on land adjacent to Wombwell Wood. The results indicated the presence of linear anomalies, which are possibly part of a field system or enclosures, and a number of weaker anomalies and pit-type features. These are likely to be an extension of the Iron Age/Romano-British features rather than relate to the probably earlier earthwork remains within the wood (see PIN 2849). References: Plans in the L. H. Butcher Collection (Sheffield Museum) | Archaeological site | SAM no.1004796 | Level 1 | SE 3730 0327 | SMR 01235/01 |
| 97 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Strip Lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and strip lynchet Wombwell Wood, Barnsley. Banks and enclosures at the south east edge of the wood. Similar to the main group at SE 373 033 (PIN 1235). References: Plans in the Butcher collection (at Sheffield Museum). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3850 0220 | SMR 01236/01 |
| 98 | Swaithe Hall Farm, cruck barn | Cruck barn, Swaithe Hall Farm. Possible medieval four-bay cruck farm. Original wooden walls have been replaced with sandstone and an adjoining cart shed added to one end of the building. The timbers proved not to be datable by dendrochronology. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 37484 04433 | SMR 01431/01; NHLFE no.1151077 |
| 99 | Medieval Cruck Cottage (demolished c.1955), Wath upon Dearne | Medieval cruck cottage (demolished c.1955), Wath upon Dearne. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4318 0090 (point) | SMR 01440/01 |
| 100 | Medieval Barn at Hoover Hall, Brampton Bierlow | Medieval barn at Hoover Hall, Brampton Bierlow. Former timber framed barn, now stone-clad, visited PFR 14.2.1977. Owned by Wentworth Estates. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SK 4157 9937 | SMR 01461/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 101 | Ardsley Manor Farm | Ardsley Manor Farm. Two long ranges of farm buildings and barns on north and east sites. Buildings converted to house in 1980s. Yard east of Ardsley Manor House (PIN 343) contain timber posts of timber-framed ranges of similar dimensions. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3860 0572 | SMR 01474/01-02 |
| 102 | Swaithe Hall | Swaithe Hall, Swathe Hall Farmhouse and Rosebower Cottage, Cork Lane, Swaithe. The hall is partly timber-framed. Three samples were taken from Swaithe Hall for dendrochronological analysis and were identified as being felled in the 16 th century. The first phase of the building appears to be constructed from timbers felled after AD 1522, with a later inserted wing including at least one timber felled in AD 1597/8. Gables dormer on south side hall dated '1618'. Extensive 19 th -century additions to west. Swathe Hall Farmhouse and Rosebower Cottage each have 17 th -century panelling in the front ground-floor rooms. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 37425 04452 | SMR 01475/01; NHLFE no. 1151076 |
| 103 | Swaithe Hall stable block | Swaithe Hall stable block. Stable block to west side of entrance to hall, dated 1671. Original roof structure with three principal - rafter trusses. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 37464 04429 | SMR 01475/02; NHLFE no.1192045 |
| 104 | Harley Hall, Wentworth | Harley Hall, Wentworth. 'H'-plan timber- framed house, now subdivided. Sixteenth-century home of Hauslin family. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 3720 9850 | SMR 01482/01; NHLFE no.1286361 |
| 105 | Site of a medieval timber-framed farm building, Hoyland Nether | Site of a medieval timber-framed farm building, Hoyland Nether. Demolished in 1966. Old farm building demolished August 1966 near site of community centre in South Andrews Crescent, Hoyland. One corner upright and tie beam survived. The exact location is not known. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3719 0079 | SMR 01484/01 |
| 106 | Howell House, near Clayton | Howell House, near Clayton. Farmhouse containing remains of medieval timber-framed building. May be the medieval Sherborrow Grange. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4430 0830 | SMR 01486/01 |
| 107 | Medieval Barn at Howell House, near Clayton | Medieval barn (site of) at Howell House, near Clayton. Large barn containing timber-framing, demolished c.1964. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4430 0830 | SMR 01487/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 108 | Medieval timber-framed Barn, Thornhill Hall, Wath upon Dearne | Medieval timber-framed barn, Thornhill Hall, Wath upon Dearne. Incorporating at least three posts of a timber-framed predecessor, with other (re-used) timbers in adjacent farm buildings. All derelict and in poor condition (14.6.1977). | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 4321 0091 | SMR 01499/01 |
| 109 | Market Cross (base only), Wath upon Dearne | Market Cross (base only), Wath upon Dearne. Medieval base remains, side of Church Street. Possibly 1313, date of the grant of the market. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4330 0080 | SMR 01501/01 |
| 110 | Medieval timber-framed barn, Tyers Hill, Darfield | Medieval timber-framed barn, Tyers Hill, Darfield. Five-bay timber framed barn on north side of the farmyard. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39978 06120 | SMR 01508/01; NHLFE no.1151165 |
| 111 | Possible medieval Barn, Tyers Hill, Darfield | Possible medieval barn, Tyers Hill, Darfield. Timber-framed building on east side of farmyard. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3999 0610 | SMR 01509/01 |
| 112 | Possible medieval Barn, Harlington Inn, Barnburgh | Possible medieval barn, Harlington Inn, Barnburgh. Remains of timber-framing in barn south of Inn. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4800 0253 | SMR 01533/01 |
| 113 | Medieval building, Green Farm, Barnburgh | Medieval building, Green Farm, Barnburgh. Earlier building at south end of 17 th -century house. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4849 0321 | SMR 01536/01 |
| 114 | Medieval Farmhouse, Low Farm, Darfield | Medieval Farmhouse, Low Farm, Darfield. Large stone-built farmhouse, 16 th to 17 th century and later. In one upstairs room is a fine fireplace and plaster coat of arms - Royal Arms of Elizabeth I. Derelict and in very poor condition (April 1978). In September 2003, a programme of building recording was undertaken at Low Farm. The results suggest that the extent of any medieval and early post-medieval occupation was always small. This ruined farmhouse is the earliest structure on the site and was demolished to ground level c.1980. The ruins may represent the remains of a two-cell linear plan house possibly built in 1633 (as evidenced by ex situ date stone). | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4112 0581 (centred) | SMR 01548/01 |
| 115 | Timber Framed Barn, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough | Timber-framed barn, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough. The earliest surviving building at Lewden Farm is a fragment of a timber-framed house of late 16 th -century date. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36617 03590 | SMR 01565/01; NHLFE no.1281544 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 116 | Farmhouse, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough | Farmhouse, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough. Farmhouse, now two dwellings. Early 17 th and early 18 th centuries, restored 1925. Features include 17 th -century mullioned windows with dripstones hoodmoulds interior: stone staircase in outshut, now encased some oak panelling at head of stair. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 3662 0359 | SMR 01565/02; NHLFE no.1315082 |
| 117 | Seventeenth-century Agricultural Building, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough | Seventeenth-century agricultural building, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough. On north side of farm complex. Stone built agricultural building, possibly incorporating limited accommodation for farm labour. West gable rebuilt. Original mullion windows with chamfer moulding. Partitioned off end bay on first floor, may have served as lodging for labourers. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36607 03617 | SMR 01565/03; NHLFE no.1203763 |
| 118 | Seventeenth-century Hall, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough | Seventeenth-century hall, Lewden Farm Complex, Worsborough. Early 17 th -century house of hall and crosswing plan on south side of farm complex. Converted to barn in mid-18 th century. Roof also appears to be early 17 th -century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36633 03574 | SMR 01565/04; NHLFE no.1203762 |
| 119 | Timber-framed Barn, Doncaster Road, Ardsley | Timber-framed barn, Doncaster Road, Ardsley. One truss remains. Much altered and renovated. Thought to have originally been part of farm for a second manor house since the lords of the manor were the Bamforths, who divided Ardsley between three members of the family. The deeds of 1629 show that it was a substantial farm with a large barn that survives, known as Top Fold. There was previously a stone staircase inside, which possibly led to the granary. There appears to have been a dovecote in the roof. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 38398 05731 | SMR 01566/01; NHLFE no.1251092 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 120 | Brampton Hall (2/2a Manor Road) Timber Framed building | Brampton Hall, 2/2a Manor Road, Brampton Bierlow. Two ranges of a timber-framed building incorporated into an 18 th -century house. Manor house now public house. Timber-framed core of two builds: c.1500 and c.1550. Encased and altered in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Renovated extensively c.1982. Internal timber-framing, coursed sandstone rubble. Cruciform plan in present form incorporating two-bay single-aisled hall block in rear wing and single bay of earlier cross-wing to front right. In c.1500 cross-wing: vertical and diagonal wall studs, 2 king-post roof trusses with struts parallel to principals, curved braces to ridge. In rear wing: 3 c.1550 king-post trusses, double purlins. Distinct series of carpenters marks to each phase of framing. The hall block is particularly unusual in that it has always been two-storey with a two-storey aisle. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 4157 0123 | SMR 01571/01; NHLFE no.1132813 |
| 121 | Worsbrough Bridge Corn Mill | Worsbrough Bridge Corn Mill. Constructed c.1625 on site of mill recorded in Domesday. Steam mill added 1843, worked until 1922. Water mill operated to 1960s. Restored to working order and opened as a museum in 1976. Seventeenth-century part contains an early 19 th -century cast-iron overshot wheel driving three pairs of stones. Original king-post trusses with trencled purlins. Nineteenth-century part originally steam-powered, now contains a rare Hornsby oil engine of 1911 (2). Other buildings on the site include the mill house, a wash house, a dairy, a stable and hayloft, outhouses and stock sheds. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 34944 03327 | SMR 01730/01; NHLFE no.1151044 |
| 122 | The Mill Cottage, Worsbrough Bridge | The Mill Cottage, Worsbrough Bridge. Miller's house, now museum offices. Probably mid-18 th -century with 19 th -century alterations and additions. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34968 03315 | SMR 01730/02; NHLFE no.1192294 |
| 123 | Possible Neolithic Long Barrow, Melton Warren, High Melton | Possible Neolithic long barrow, Melton Warren, High Melton. 'Possible long barrow cut by probable Romano-British enclosures within wood west of village.' | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 5010 0225 | SMR 01864/01 |
| 124 | ?Romano-British Enclosure, The Temple, High Melton | Possible Romano-British enclosure, The Temple, High Melton. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 5010 0225 | SMR 01864/02 |

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| 125 | ?Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Earthwork, Wath upon Dearne | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified earthwork, Wath upon Dearne. Report by Mr. Alan Peace, an experienced field-walker, found a bank and ditch lying within Golden Smiths Plantation. The feature ends abruptly at the end of the wood. Possibly the same site as or associated with site number 24. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 4500 9990 | SMR 01900/01 |
| 126 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Conisbrough | Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark, Conisbrough. Circular cropmark photographed by Doncaster Museum. Doubtful significance - may only be old quarrying. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b - 3 | SK 5152 9968 | SMR 01902/01 |
| 127 | Cadeby 'Henge', Conisbrough | Cadeby 'Henge', Conisbrough. Once thought to be a possible henge site, Cadeby Henge is now thought to be a natural or recent anthropogenic feature. Site location from air photography in July 1975. Cropmark showed a circle-ditch broken in two places. The following were found on the surface of a ploughed field within the scooped enclosure: one microlith, two antler tips, one piece of antler and two fragments of knife handle (made with a metal saw), all of which are with Mr. A. Peace of Mexborough. Additionally, one awl was found and is located in Doncaster Museum. 1977/78: the site is not a henge. A resistivity survey conducted by the University of Sheffield demonstrated that the circular feature produced a high-resistance reading. This indicates that it is not a ditch (ditches produce low-resistance readings). The site also lacked evidence for classic henge signifiers such as post holes, entranceways, etc. A programme of coring across the feature confirmed that no ditch was present and that the area of the field containing the feature is composed of thin ploughsoil covering bedrock. LM 17-8-10. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 5139 9975 (centred) | SMR 01968/01 |
| 128 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System, Enclosures and Trackways, Mexborough | Iron Age or Romano-British field system, two sub-rectangular enclosures, trackways, Mexborough. Cropmark site (coal measure). Immediately to the west of Windmill in Mexborough and north of a disused coal working. The largest of the enclosures is 80m by 70m, with two or three smaller enclosures appended to them or within them. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4892 0049 | SMR 02001/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 129 | Farmhouse, Manor Farm, Monk Bretton | Manor Farm, Monk Bretton. Seventeenth-century stone farmhouse, little altered. Eighteenth-century farmbuilding, some re-used timber-framed material. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36153 07959 | SMR 02051/01-02; NHLFE no.1315010 |
| 130 | Grimethorpe Hall, Brierley | Grimethorpe Hall, Grimethorpe, Brierley. Built c.1670 for Robert Seaton. Altered in the 18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries. English-bond red brick with ashlar sandstone dressings, rear elevation has herringbone-punched coursed, squared sandstone. Welsh slate roofs. Square twin-roofed plan with central staircase, gabled at rear but roofs masked by a linking parapet to entrance front. Two storeys with half-basement to rear, attic, five-bay entrance front. Rubble-stone plinth wall beneath chamfered band, stone quoins. Interior: three Doric columns to right of entrance hall now painted but apparently stone. Several chamfered quoined doorways some with old cross-boarded doors with decorative iron hinges. A doorway in rear right basement is set beneath a wooden broken-pedimented head. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 41033 09639 | SMR 02065/01; NHLFE no.1151202 |
| 131 | Church Lane Farmhouse, Wath upon Dearne | Church Lane Farmhouse, Wath upon Dearne. Stone-built farmhouse of late 17 th - or early 18 th - century date. Contains an intact firehood against east gable wall. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4327 0082 | SMR 02066/01 |
| 132 | Possible medieval enclosure, Great Houghton | Possible medieval enclosure, Great Houghton. In West Haigh Wood is another medieval enclosure similar to that at Hallsteads, Grimethorpe. It lies only half a mile from Hall Steads stands outside land known to be owned by the Harryntons. No documentary evidence has been found to explain its presence. It covers about one acre and is enclosed by trenches or ditches which are about three feet deep and six feet across. Its general shape is one large rectangle, one hundred yards by one hundred and twenty yards with a smaller rectangle to the south-east side. Woodland survey located and recorded the earthwork enclosures. They could not be dated from surface remains, and could be of Iron Age, Romano-British or medieval date. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4259 0879 | SMR 02077/01 |

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| 133 | Cruck-framed house, Elmhirst | Medieval cruck-framed house, Mount Vernon Road, Elmhirst. Stone house of late 17 th - or early 18 th -century appearance. Alterations in 1981 exposed earlier framing including one complete cruck truss. Ancestral home of the Elmhirst family. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 3513 0467 | SMR 02133/01; NHLFE no.1151043 |
| 134 | Swaithe House, Worsbrough Dale | Swaithe House, Mitchell Street, Worsbrough Dale. Main block of 1720-1730, rear wing 17 th -century (doorhead W-I (?) 1680). Derelict and unsafe by 1981, due to mining subsidence. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 2b - 3 | SE 37235 04101 | SMR 02145/01; NHLFE no.1286701 |
| 135 | Site of a medieval house (now The Bridge Inn), Darfield | Site of a medieval timber-framed house at the Bridge Inn, Darfield. Demolished c.1968. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4197 0458 | SMR 02156/01 |
| 136 | Worsbrough Hall | Worsbrough Hall, Worsbrough (including no.s 4 and 5). Large house now three dwellings. Seventeenth-century, of two builds, partially refenestrated. Ashlar sandstone. U-shaped plan having gabled front wings, two short wings to rear of central block. Two storeys, with attics. Two-storey porch has Tudor-arched doorway. Flanking bays have 4-light mullioned windows. Rear gable of left wing has early leaded lights in corniced cross-window. Occupied in early 17 th century by Thomas Edmunds, secretary to Thomas Wentworth, the 1st Earl of Strafford of Wentworth Woodhouse. In 1775, John Platt did work on the drawing room of the house. Remained in the family until 1831. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 35047 02838 | SMR 02168/01; NHLFE no.1192532 |
| 137 | Worsbrough Hall Flats. | Worsbrough Hall Flats. Four flats in one end range. Mostly early 19 th -century. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Irregular U-shaped three-storey range enclosing garden on west, freestanding southern wing, double wing on north. Mostly in 17 th -century vernacular-revival style. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35046 02872 | NHLFE no.1315044 |
| 138 | Tyers Hall, Darfield | Tyers Hall, Doncaster Road, Darfield. Seventeenth-century and later house, with subterranean passage from cellar. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39852 06147 | SMR 02169/01; NHLFE no.1191389 |
| 139 | Site of the Ridings, post-medieval house, Westgate, Monk Bretton | Site of the Ridings, post-medieval house, Westgate, Monk Bretton. Seventeenth-century stone house, demolished 1971. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3605 0800 | SMR 02171/01 |

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| 140 | Medieval timber-framed house, Linthwaite, Brampton Bierlow | Medieval timber-framed House, Linthwaite, Brampton Bierlow. Two-bay timber framed house (post exposed at north corner externally). Clad in stone in 17 th century, later alterations. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SK 3918 9943 | SMR 02174/01 |
| 141 | Burial at Bolton Hall, Bolton upon Dearne, Goldthorpe | Burials at Bolton Hall, Bolton upon Dearne, Goldthorpe. Many human bones dug up in excavating the foundation. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4510 0270 | SMR 02193/01 |
| 142 | Timber-framed medieval building, Wombwell | Timber-framed Medieval building, Wombwell. Early 20 th -century house has re-used timber-framing in the gable; a tie beam, king post and 'A' studding from earlier building probably on or near site. Present location: The Old Homestead. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4020 0284 | SMR 02206/01 |
| 143 | Old Hall Farm timber framed building (demolished c.1980), West Melton, Wath upon Dearne | Old Hall Farm, timber-framed building (site of), West Melton, Wath upon Dearne. Demolished c.1980 although some ruins and many timbers still on site in February 1983. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4230 0098 | SMR 02209/01 |
| 144 | Aldham Mill post-medieval to Industrial Period Corn Mill, Wombwell | Aldham Mill, Wombwell. Water mill, now outbuilding. Eighteenth-century, of different builds, and 19 th -century. Inside, a reset stone lintel dated 1598. in state of disrepair at time of inspection for listing. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 38643 04285 | SMR 02220/01; NHLFE no.1275979 |
| 145 | Thurnscoe Hall, Goldthorpe | Thurnscoe Hall, Goldthorpe. Said to be built between 1670-1701 for Thomas Shirecliffe. Interior - mostly altered. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45505 05228 | SMR 02222/01; NHLFE no. 1287037 |
| 146 | Thurnscoe Stable and Dovecote, Goldthorpe | Thurnscoe stable and Dovecote. Stable block at Thurnscoe Hall, now disused. Attached to dovecote (2222 03). | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45496 05264 | SMR 02222/02-03; NHLFE no.1315021 |
| 147 | Bark House medieval or post-medieval timber-framed barn, Hoyland Nether | Bark House, medieval or post-medieval timber-framed barn, Hoyland Nether. A three bay barn on the north of the 18 th - or 19 th -century farmhouse. Post and truss construction. Corner post, tie beam and principal rafters in the end of the barn roof are probably 17 th -century. The building appears to be timber-framed re-clad in masonry. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3724 0091 | SMR 02225/01 |

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| 148 | Medieval Window Tracery, Darfield | Medieval window tracery fragments found lying on south side of lane. Fit together to form approximately 1/2 head of 14 th - or 15 th -century, three-light window with panel tracery. Perhaps from north wall, north chancel aisle of Darfield Parish Church. (PIN 369). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4212 0494 | SMR 02239/01 |
| 149 | Elms Farm House, Brierley | Elms Farm House, Brierley. A post-medieval farmhouse which may have Medieval origins. House with 18 th - to 19 th - century block between two 17 th - century cross wings. The presence of a central block of later date than the wings may indicate that the building had an earlier core, possibly medieval in date. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4157 1100 | SMR 02240/01 |
| 150 | Carved stone pieces from Elms Farm, Brierley | Carved stone pieces from Elms Farm, Brierley. Pieces include fragments and large sections of capitals, bases, columns, mouldings, arch springings, heads of window arches, and mullions. Almost certainly brought (possibly in 19 th century) from Monk Bretton Priory where very similar pieces exist. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4155 1101 | SMR 02241/01 |
| 151 | Upper Hoyland Hall | Upper Hoyland Hall. Home of the Townend family in the 17 th and 18 th centuries. Much altered. Date stone of 1636 on the south gable. In 1991 a historic building survey was conducted by the RCHME. The earliest phase of the building was a late 16 th - century timber-framed house, probably of hall and cross-wing plan, though nothing survives of the hall range. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3616 0125 | SMR 02243/01 |
| 152 | Medieval Aisled Barn, Alderthwaite, Hoyland Nether | Aisled barn, Alderthwaite, Hoyland Nether. Barn to north-east of Alderthwaite Farmhouse, Broad Carr Road, Barnsley. Aisled barn, probably built in the late 15 th - or early 16 th -century. Encased in the late 17 th or early 18 th centuries. Timber-framed, thinly-coursed sandstone walling, single-storey, 2½ bays with single aisle. Two rows of slit vents. Some post and truss framing. Formerly timber-framed throughout. The roof was originally collar rafter form. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SK 37379 99592 | SMR 02244/01; NHLFE no.1151085 |
| 153 | Cowhouse with hayloft, Alderthwaite Farm, Barnsley. | Cowhouse with hayloft, Alderthwaite Farm, Barnsley. Early 18 th - century, thinly-coursed sandstone, three bays (internal). | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 37353 99574 | NHLFE no.1151086 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 154 | Timber framed barn, Middle Blacker, Blacker Hill | Timber framed barn, Middle Blacker, Blacker Hill. Three-bay timber-framed barn, roof has been C.R. with side purlins and trusses with broad struts in order for purlins to survive. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3656 0226 | SMR 02246/01 |
| 155 | Timber framed house, Middle Blacker, Blacker Hill | Timber-framed house, Middle Blacker, Blacker Hill. Stone house of large ashlar, mullioned windows. Remains of rear outshut. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3650 0228 | SMR 02247/01 |
| 156 | Woodhouse Farm, Hoyland Nether | Woodhouse Farm, Hoyland Nether. A 16 th - to 17 th -century stone farmhouse. Two phases, both with mullioned windows. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 37162 00613 | SMR 02248/01; NHLFE no.1191488 |
| 157 | Pre-Norman burial, Conisborough Church | Pre-Norman burial, Conisborough Church. Miller (1804, 262) says that 'When the Norman tomb was moved, digging down revealed a north-south burial and directly under this what was clearly an east-west cist burial with charcoal. Roman or Dark Age followed by Saxon, or both Anglo-Saxon? The tomb is the 'tomb chest' and the location of these finds was the church yard at Conisbrough.' It is possible that the east-west burial is a late Anglo-Saxon charcoal burial. However, this may be a later medieval charcoal burial. The north-south burial could be any date prior to the 8 th century. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 5120 9880 | SMR 02269/01; SMR 02269/02 |
| 158 | Duplicate record (See 02269/01) | Post-medieval house, 23 Church Street, Brierley. Three storey house, blocked mullioned windows in the attic. Rear outshoot barn attached to the east end. | Historic building | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4111 1097 | SMR 02269/02 |
| 159 | Post-medieval House, 42 Church Street, Brierley | Post-medieval house, 42 Church Street, Brierley. Seventeenth-century house parallel to street on the west side. Some original windows. | Historic building | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4100 1100 | SMR 02292/01 |
| 160 | Cliff Farm, Brierley | Cliff Farm, Brierley. Seventeenth century stone house with several blocked doorways and windows. | Historic building | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4076 1114 | SMR 02293/01 |
| 161 | Post-medieval House at Tyers Hill, Darfield | Tyers Hill Farmhouse, Darfield. Seventeenth-century stone house. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 - 2 | SE 39964 06107 | SMR 02296/01; NHLFE no.1287082 |
| 162 | Hoober Hall | Hoober Hall, Brampton Bierlow. Stone house, two storeys and attics, contemporary half-length rear outshut with many original features. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4158 9940 | SMR 02307/01; NHLFE no.1132811 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 163 | Post-medieval Tunnel, Tyers Hall Farm, Darfield | Post-medieval tunnel, Tyers Hall Farm, Darfield. No further information. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3985 0614 | SMR 02320/01 |
| 164 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, near Brierley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and field boundaries, near Brierley. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4350 0880 | SMR 02328/01 |
| 165 | Iron age or Romano-British Enclosure and/or Field Boundaries, near Brierley | Iron age or Romano-British enclosure and/or field Boundaries, near Brierley. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Sub-square enclosure, north-west/south-east-aligned trackway and field boundaries. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4300 0960 | SMR 02329/01 |
| 166 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Barnsley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, Barnsley. Cropmark enclosure and lane. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3740 0457 | SMR 02330/01 |
| 167 | Cropmark showing possible road / track | Cropmark visible on aerial photograph, showing possible Iron Age or Romano-British road or track. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3740 0457 | SMR 02330/02 |
| 168 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and field system, Little Houghton Golf Course | Iron Age or Romano-British rectangular enclosure and field system, Little Houghton Golf Course. Aerial photograph rectification and analysis, as well as geophysical evidence, points to the presence of possible field systems and enclosures. However, no exploratory work in the form of trial trenching, etc., has been carried out to affirm this. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4320 0560 | SMR 02331/01 |
| 169 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and field boundaries, near Harry Ottley Plantation, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and field boundaries, near Harry Ottley Plantation, Hickleton. Cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, approximately 200m east of Goldthorpe, immediately north of, and truncated by, Doncaster Road. Apparent sub-rectangular enclosure some 50m long and 50m wide. Apparently now under the site of a road junction. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4704 0469 | SMR 02339/01 |
| 170 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System and Enclosure, Wombwell | Iron Age or Romano-British field system and enclosure, Wombwell. Cropmark of a sub- rectangular enclosure and fields. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4130 0340 | SMR 02342/01-02 |
| 171 | Possible Iron Age / Romano-British Enclosure, Lane and Field Boundary, Wath upon Dearne | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, lane and field boundary, Wath upon Dearne. Cropmark feature. Ditches were identified in section during a watching brief. No dating evidence was found. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4196 0160 | SMR 02344/01-03 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 172 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System and Enclosure, Darfield | Iron Age or Romano-British field system and enclosure, Darfield. Cropmark sites. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4066 0645 | SMR 02345/01-02 |
| 173 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System and Enclosure, Darfield | Iron Age or Romano-British field system and rectangular enclosure, Darfield. Visible as cropmarks. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4032 0545 | SMR 02346/01-02 |
| 174 | Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure and Field System, Great Houghton | Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure and field system, Great Houghton. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4420 0760 | SMR 02347/01 |
| 175 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field System, Great Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field System, Great Houghton. Cropmark sites. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4420 0720 | SMR 02348/01 |
| 176 | Possible Rectangular Enclosure, confluence of the River Don with Dean, Cadeby | Possible rectangular enclosure, confluence of the Rivers Don and Dearne. Occupies south-west slope above the River Don at the confluence with the Dean. Rectangular area of lighter soil with semi-circles on one short side. It appears in the field after ploughing and has been observed over several winters (1981). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 5095 0061 | SMR 02394/01 |
| 177 | ?Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark Feature, Brampton Bierlow | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified cropmark feature, Brampton Bierlow. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 4090 9980 | SMR 02490/01 |
| 178 | ?Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Feature, Wath upon Dearne | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified feature, Wath upon Dearne. Shown as a cropmark on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4185 0161 | SMR 02498/01 |
| 179 | ?Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Great Houghton | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark, Great Houghton. Possible field system shown as cropmarks on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4310 0620 | SMR 02499/01 |
| 180 | Iron Age or Romano-British Linear Cropmarks, Billingley | Iron Age or Romano-British linear cropmarks, Billingley. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4300 0570 | SMR 02500/01 |
| 181 | Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark, Goldthorpe | Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified cropmark, Goldthorpe. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4340 0330 | SMR 02501/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 182 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Billingley | Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark, Billingley. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4350 0480 | SMR 02502/01 |
| 183 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Great Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Great Houghton. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4390 0580 | SMR 02503/01 |
| 184 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Great Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Great Houghton. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4409 0562 (centred) | SMR 02504/01 |
| 185 | Field boundary cropmarks, Goldthorpe | Iron Age or Romano-British field boundary cropmarks, Goldthorpe. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4530 0430 | SMR 02505/01 |
| 186 | River Dearne Palaeochannel Channel (showing old course of the river), High Melton | River Dearne palaeochannel, High Melton. Old course of the River Dearne, visible as a well-defined palaeochannel shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4967 0114 (centred) | SMR 02507/01 |
| 187 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Darfield | Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark, Darfield. Shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4230 0350 | SMR 02542/01 |
| 188 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Billingley | Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark, Billingley. Linear feature crossing field, with possible second linear running towards it at a diagonal angle. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4351 0533 (centred) | SMR 02685/01 |
| 189 | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Goldthorpe | Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Goldthorpe. Cropmark site consisting of two enclosures associated by a system of trackways and boundaries. Probable late Prehistoric date. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4400 0570 | SMR 02686/01 |
| 190 | Iron Age or Romano-British Unclassified Cropmark, Goldthorpe | Iron Age or Romano-British unclassified cropmark, Goldthorpe. Probable field boundaries. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4410 0330 | SMR 02687/01 |
| 191 | Post-medieval Bell Pits, Wentworth | Post-medieval bell pits, Wentworth. Extensive area of coal or ironstone extraction sites. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 3800 9880 | SMR 02703/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 192 | Elsecar Colliery Newcomen-type Engine, Hoyland Nether | Elsecar Colliery Newcomen-type engine, Hoyland Nether. A Newcomen-type atmospheric beam engine used to pump water from Elsecar Colliery. The only engine of its type still to be <i>in situ</i> . Built in 1787 and last used in 1930. Preserved by the National Coal Board. Numerous modifications have been made to the engine, including replacement of the original timber beam with one of cast-iron and the chains to the pump rods with parallel motion. Scheduled Ancient Monument no.1004790. | Historic building | SAM no.1004790 | Level 1 | SK 3869 9995 | SMR 02807/01 |
| 193 | Iron Age or Romano-British Circular Enclosure, Great Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British circular enclosure, Great Houghton. Situated to the east of a larger enclosure (PIN 01227), shown on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4300 0810 | SMR 02815/01 |
| 194 | Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Henge Monument in Wombwell Wood | Probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age henge monument in Wombwell Wood. Almost circular earthwork enclosure with inner and outer bank with ditch. No sign of entrances. In December 1999, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was conducted on land adjacent to Wombwell Wood. The results indicated the presence of linear anomalies, which are possibly part of a field system or enclosures, and a number of weaker anomalies and pit-type features; these may relate to the Iron Age/Romano-British remains within the wood (PIN 1235) rather than this probably earlier earthwork. | Archaeological site | SAM no.1004796 | Level 1 | SE 3738 0294 | SMR 02849/01 |
| 195 | Elsecar Footrill, Hoyland Nether | Elsecar footrill, Wentworth Road, Hoyland Nether. A footrill, or airshaft, thought to belong to the earlier phases of Elsecar Colliery, about 1790. Winds round to the bottom of a shaft of the mid-1790s and is itself probably of that date. It provides access to the coal faces. The site is potentially of national importance for early coal mining and is recommended for scheduling. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 3866 9956 | SMR 02851/01; NHLFE no.1315026 |
| 196 | Post-medieval to Industrial Period Bell Pits in Wombwell Wood | Post-medieval to Industrial-period bell pits in Wombwell Wood. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3880 0200 | SMR 02853/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 197 | Hickleton Hall and associated features. | Historic parks and gardens and several listed buildings and associated with Hickleton Hall. These include the country house (built in 1745-48 by James Paine for Godfrey Wentworth, enlarged c.1775 and altered 1857-60), gardens (mainly dating to the 19th century), dovecot (probably 17th-century), stables (18th century), brewhouse (18th century) and miscellaneous landscape features (18th to 20th centuries). | Historic park/gardens; Historic building | RPG; LB Grade II*; LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 48228 05161 | SMR 02882/01; SMR 02882/02; SMR 03572/0; RPG no.GD2155; NHLFE no.1001151; NHLFE no.1151660; NHLFE no.1151659; NHLFE no.1151658; NHLFE no.1314786; NHLFE no.1286781; NHLFE no.1192014; NHLFE no.1192065; NHLFE no.1151657; NHLFE no.1314787 |
| 198 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Darfield | Square enclosure with rounded corners, Cathill Road, Darfield. Visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Undated but Roman wall plaster or mortar, Roman tile and Roman-period animal bone have been recovered from the immediate vicinity. Possible site of a Romano-British building. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 423 035 | SMR 02894/01; PAS4C61357D 001649; PAS4C613AC9 00102C; PAS4C613CE9 001191 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 199 | Needle's Eye Folly, Brampton Bierlow | Needle's Eye Folly, Coaley Lane, Brampton Bierlow. Mid- to late 18 th -century folly made from ashlar for the Wentworth estate c.1730. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SK 3968 9883 | SMR 02920/01; NHLFE no.1314588 |
| 200 | Hoober Hall Farmhouse, Brampton Bierlow | Hoober Hall Farmhouse, Brampton Bierlow. Three-storeys, constructed from coursed sandstone rubble. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4160 9940 | SMR 02923/01; NHLFE no.1132811 |
| 201 | Tankersley Deer Park | Tankersley Deer Park. A medieval deer park belonging to Tankersley Manor. The exact extent of the park is not known, although traces of the park wall are shown on historic maps. Free warren granted to Hugh de Elland in the charter rolls of 32 Edward I [1303-1304]. The documentary evidence for Tankersley is meagre. Improved in 18 th century but allowed to decay and was demolished. Park was then used partly for agriculture and for iron and coal mining. It is now a golf course. Some of the boundaries of the park can be still be followed and some of the old names can be picked out on the map. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 3539 9875 (centred) | SMR 02954/01 |
| 202 | Tankersley Old Hall, Black Lane | Tankersley Old Hall, Black Lane. Ruined mansion. Late 16 th -century, incorporating part of earlier structure. Dismantled Believed to have been built for the 6 th Earl of Shrewsbury. Belonged to the Savile family until taken over by Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford in the early 17 th century. Already in state of disrepair when leased to the Fanshawe family in 1653. Finally dismantled c.1730. A key scene from Ken Loach's film, <i>Kes</i> (1969), was filmed at Tankersley Old Hall. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1b | SK 35651 98891 | NHLFE no.1151073 |
| 203 | Iron Age or Romano-British Lane, Mexborough | Iron Age or Romano-British lane, Mexborough. Ditched lane continues for almost 1km running south-east to roughly west following contours. The easternmost length show as a very strong cropmark with possible deepening. Although not seen on aerial photographs, it must have a junction with PIN 02001/03. Mexborough and District Heritage Society report finds of Roman pottery tile and possible piece of cremation urn from the field off Pasture Lane. This may indicate settlement or a pottery-production site. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4896 0068 (centred) | SMR 02988/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 204 | Iron Age or Romano-British Rectilinear Enclosure, Sheep Walks, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British rectilinear enclosure, Sheep Walks, Hickleton. Two long sides on edge of Barnburgh Cliff, attached to PIN 0299/02. One definite boundary running off from north-west corner and possibly from north-east corner. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4925 0415 | SMR 02990/01 |
| 205 | Iron Age or Romano-British, Barnburgh Cliff, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, Barnburgh Cliff, Hickleton. Enclosure with angled northern ditch attached to PIN 0290/01 and against Barnburgh Cliff. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4919 0415 | SMR 02990/02 |
| 206 | Large Iron Age or Romano-British cropmarks, near Stables Wood, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British cropmark complex near Stables Wood, Hickleton. They include enclosures, pits, field boundaries and a possible trackway. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4936 0409 | SMR 02991/01 |
| 207 | Iron Age or Romano-British Trackway, Sheep Walks, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British trackway, Sheep Walks, Hickleton. Ditched trackway running north from Barnburgh Cliff. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4934 0411 (centred) | SMR 02991/02 |
| 208 | Probable Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Darfield | Probable Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Darfield. D-shaped enclosure found by Derrick Riley using aerial photographs in 1977. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3948 0547 | SMR 03028/01 |
| 209 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures and Field System, Thurnscoe | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures and field system, Thurnscoe. Sub-rectangular enclosures found by aerial photography by D. Riley in 1977. A geophysical survey undertaken in February 1999 recorded two enclosures and a ditch system, which was initially believed to be a third enclosure. Archaeological evaluation in 1999 revealed Romano-British settlement and a homestead. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4518 0504 (centred) | SMR 03032/01 |
| 210 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Little Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and field boundaries, Little Houghton. Small D-shaped enclosure and field boundaries found by D. Riley on aerial photographs in 1977. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4278 0519 | SMR 03033/01-02 |
| 211 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Lane, Little Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and lane, Little Houghton. Sub-rectangular enclosure and lane found by air photography by D. Riley in 1977. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4233 0659 | SMR 03034/01-02 |
| 212 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Rectangular Enclosure, | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British rectangular enclosure, Great Houghton. A rectangular crop mark south of the railway. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4381 0578 | SMR 03035/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| | Great Houghton | | | | | | |
| 213 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, near Brierley | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, near Brierley. D-shaped enclosure found by air photography by D. Riley in 1977. Associated with Hall Steads moated site. | Archaeological site | SAM no.1012457 | Level 1 | SE 4210 0940 | SMR 03036/01 |
| 214 | ?Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Drove Road, Goldthorpe | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and drove road, Goldthorpe. Two small enclosures shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection 1977 flights. These cropmark feature continued to the north of Barnsley Road (PIN 04823). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4490 0408 (centred) | SMR 03038/01 |
| 215 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Boundaries, Adwick upon Dearne | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and boundaries, Adwick upon Dearne. Large rectilinear enclosure with slightly renuded ends bisected by Sticking Lane. An odd cropmark is attached at the south side and there may be some internal divisions. Shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4605 0149 | SMR 03380/01-02 |
| 216 | Rainborough Lodges and Gates, Brampton Bierlow | Rainborough Lodges and gates, Brampton Bierlow. Pair of lodges with attached gate piers and gate, forming one dwelling. Built 1798-1804. Set on the line of a former avenue to Wentworth Park North Lodge. Attributed to John Carr (by Wragg (1975) and constructed for William Wentworth Fitzwilliam the 4th Earl Fitzwilliam. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 2 | SE 4074 0061 | SMR 03441/01; NHLFE no.1314591 |
| 217 | Late 18 th - or 19 th -century Icehouse, Howell Wood Country Park, Clayton with Frickley | Late 18 th - or 19 th -century icehouse, Howell Wood Country Park, Clayton with Frickley. Late 18 th - or 19 th -century, used for storing ice through the summer. Comprising a circular chamber with a domed roof and a sunken base with an approach passage. The earth has been heaped up over the structure to give additional insulation. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4360 0980 | SMR 03450/01 |
| 218 | Cudworth Railway Station | Cudworth Railway Station. Disused. Outline application (B/90/1058) for conversion into three dwellings, June 1990. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 3837 0819 | SMR 03471/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 219 | Unclassified Earthwork Bank, Wath upon Dearne | Unclassified earthwork bank, Wath upon Dearne. Photograph by P.F. Ryder with 'earthwork in Wath Wood, not the Roman Rig' written on the back. Appears to be shown on the 1966 OS map. Not thought to be of any antiquity. Within the wood, at the highest part of the hill, is an old quarry, to which a cart-track leads from the south-east corner of the wood. This track runs along a narrow bank, which in its present form, was doubtless raised to carry a track but its shape and situation suggest that its foundation may have been the remains of the rampart of another hill-fort. This isolated hill between two rivers is a likely site for a hill-fort intermediate in the series between Brierley Common and Scholes. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 4370 9910 | SMR 03472/01 |
| 220 | Dovecote, Cricket Farm, Monk Bretton, Barnsley. | Dovecote, Cricket Farm, Monk Bretton, Barnsley. Mid- to late 18 th - century. Squared, coursed rubble. Three storeys, one bay. Interior: brick-lined and retains nesting holes in the brickwork and in the underdrawn ceiling, the latter with wooden perches. Lower building has two open trusses with extended tie-beams. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36231 07774 | NHLFE no.1191467 |
| 221 | Standing Remains of Don Valley Pottery, Swinton | Standing remains of Don Valley Pottery, Swinton. The last surviving pottery kiln of originally eight kilns of the second largest pottery in Yorkshire. Operated until the 1890s, it originally extended from the canal to the road. Built c.1801 and employed over 600 workers at its peak. In 1824 Don Pottery House was described as a mansion, with coach house. 1839 worked jointly with Mexborough Old Pottery (PIN 03618). In 1974 a single kiln remained. | Historic building | | Level 1 | SK 4662 9938 | SMR 03523/01 |
| 222 | Non-Standing Remains of Don Valley Pottery, Swinton | Non-standing remains of Don Valley Pottery, Swinton. Mr Chamberlain had newspaper articles and photographs of bottle-necked kiln (c.40ft high) that had survived until he demolished it in the mid-1970s. Situated to the north of PIN 3523/01 with building between them. Also showed me what appeared to be blocked stoke holes in gable of adjacent building (SK4664 9942) and other building remains adjoining building (SK4662 9943) which may have been part of the pottery complex. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 4662 9938 | SMR 03523/02 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 223 | Wood Brothers' Glass Works | Worsborough Glass Works. Founded on banks of Dearne and Dove Canal, c.1830 works. Became Wood Bros Glasshouse. 1851 exhibition gold medal for Epergne (main product was heavy lead-crystal 'flint' glass). Ground lease expired in 1871; landlord refused to renew. New glass house built at Hoyle Mill (PIN 03532) in 1872. Glassmaking ceased in 1873; grinding continued to mid-1874. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3570 0360 | SMR 03529/01 |
| 224 | Old Mill Glass Works, Barnsley | Old Mill Glass Works, Barnsley. Built in 1861, enlarged by Redfearn Bros in 1862 to four furnaces with thirty working holes. Concentration on bottles and jars. Demolished 1946. In 1990, the sole visible reminder was part of the wharf, with large tie-up rings preserved behind modern store. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3504 0694 (centred) | SMR 03530/01 |
| 225 | Hope Glass Works, Barnsley | Hope Glass Works, Barnsley. Established in 1867 by Ben Rylands, formerly of Swinton glasshouse, on the north side of Stairfoot Canal Bridge. In the late 19 th century, his son, Dan Ryland, patented many innovations including the glass marble-stoppered aerated-water bottle, which dominated the world market. Works closed in 1927 following labour problems related to introduction of automatic bottle-making machines. In 1929 the site was purchased by Beatson Clark who built new glasshouse. Latter remained in production in 1990 but closed in 2006. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3691 0604 | SMR 03531/01 |
| 226 | Hoyle Mill Glass Works, Barnsley | Hoyle Mill Glass Works, Barnsley. Built in 1872 on the north-east outskirts of Barnsley, alongside Barnsley Canal and with railway sidings. 1920s: 'eight pot, 60ft conical chimney of the Stourbridge type'. Still in production in the mid-20 th -century. Works now closed and site cleared leaving no surviving traces. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3580 0650 | SMR 03532/01 |
| 227 | Oaks Glass Works also known as Hope Glass Works, Barnsley | Oaks Glass Works also known as Hope Glass Works, Barnsley. Built in 1872, modified in 1875: modified. Thought to be the original site for the Hope Glass Works and is situated on the north side of Stairfoot Canal Bridge. It was pulled down about 1910. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3598 0623 | SMR 03533/01 |
| 228 | Manor Flint Glass Works, Barnsley | Manor Flint Glass Works, Barnsley. Built in 1895, closed in 1938. The site was owned by Tomlinson's and was still standing at time of a 1951 aerial photograph. Now demolished. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3750 0540 | SMR 03534/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 229 | The Round House (Post-medieval Tower Mill), Wentworth | The Round House, Wentworth. Post-medieval tower mill, now two dwellings. Built for the Wentworth estate in 1793, converted in 1835. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 2 | SK 3783 9861 | SMR 03538/01; NHLFE no.1314606 |
| 230 | Bone Mill, Wentworth | Bone Mill, Wentworth. Built by Matthew Turton in 1829, near the Corn Mill (PIN 3538) for grinding bones into bone meal for use in agriculture. The Wentworth Mill worked until 1891 when it was abandoned. The remains are one or two large foundation stones with projecting rods to which machinery was anchored. These are in the fields behind the barns and stables. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 3780 9870 | SMR 03539/01 |
| 231 | Elsecar Corn Mill, Hoyland Nether | Elsecar Corn Mill, Hoyland Nether. Built in 1841-42 by Earl Fitzwilliam, beside a branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal at Elsecar approximately one mile from Wentworth Mill (PIN 3539). | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38755 00207 | SMR 03540/01; NHLFE no.1151095 |
| 232 | Rodes Family Chapel (now St Michael and All Angels Church), Great Houghton | Rodes Family Chapel (now St. Michael and All Saints Church), Great Houghton. A Presbyterian chapel with 20 th -century additions. Reputedly built in 1650 for the use of family and servants by Sir Edward Rodes of Great Houghton Hall (PIN 00352). Became a Chapel of Ease to Darfield church in the 19 th century. It contains fine oak pews and a contemporary pulpit. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 2 | SE 43024 06545 | SMR 03542/01; NHLFE no.1151170 |
| 233 | Medieval Unclassified Earthworks, Thurnscoe Playing Field, Goldthorpe | Medieval unclassified earthworks, Thurnscoe Playing Field, Goldthorpe. There is no set pattern to the earthworks but they cover virtually the whole field. Situated to the north of Thurnscoe moated site (PIN 00487). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4480 0573 | SMR 03545/01 |
| 234 | Site of post-medieval Almshouses, Barnsley | Site of post-medieval almshouses, Barnsley. Demolished c.1947. The OS 25 inch 1st edition map has an associated date of AD 1654. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3717 0640 | SMR 03546/01 |
| 235 | Medieval Well North of St Helen's Church, Barnburgh | Medieval well, north of St Helen's Church (PIN 00381), Barnburgh. Produced some medieval sherds. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4959 0343 | SMR 03548/01 |
| 236 | Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Barnburgh | Medieval ridge and furrow, Barnburgh. Very well-preserved ridge and furrow now used as a paddock. Would suggest the field is ripe for village infill. Runs up to pond. A bank and a round pond do not appear to be later than the earthworks and a medieval date is suggested for both features. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4840 0305 | SMR 03549/01-02 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 237 | Post-medieval Dovecote at Farm near Wath-upon-Dearne | Post-medieval dovecote over cowhouse, 5 Brook Farm Mews, West Street, Wath-upon-Dearne. Early 18 th -century, heightened in the late 18 th or early 19 th centuries. Converted into a dwelling in the mid-1980s. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4318 0099 | SMR 03555/01; NHLFE no.1132791 |
| 238 | Post-medieval Dovecote and Stable, Goldthorpe | Post-medieval dovecote and stable, Goldthorpe. Dovecote and wall with lean-to stable of 17 th -century origin probably altered in 18 th century. Included for group value. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45422 06038 | SMR 03563/01-02; NHLFE no.1398663 |
| 239 | Post-medieval Dovecote, Adwick upon Dearne | Post-medieval Dovecote, north-west of Adsetts Cottage, Manor Lane, Adwick Upon Dearne. Early 18 th -century. Many nesting holes now blocked. Renewed roof construction. Attached outbuildings of later date not of special interest. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 46963 01776 | SMR 03571/01; NHLFE no.1151674 |
| 240 | Post-medieval to Industrial Period Dovecote, Adwick upon Dearne | Post-medieval to Industrial-period dovecote, Spring Well Farm, Adwick upon Dearne. Included among a range of early 19 th -century farm buildings, has stone-slabbed eaves and an asbestos roof. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4697 0151 | SMR 03574/01 |
| 241 | Post-medieval to Industrial Period Dovecote, Clayton with Frickley | Post-medieval to Industrial-period dovecote, Clayton with Frickley. Included among outbuildings of Chapelfield Farm. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4552 0588 | SMR 03581/01 |
| 242 | Dovecote at Dovecote Farm, Barnburgh | Dovecote at Dovecote Farm, Barnburgh. Identified from OS 1:10560 map (marked 'Dovecote Farm'). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4748 0315 | SMR 03591/01 |
| 243 | Newhill Pottery Works | Newhill Pottery Works. In 1809, Joseph Twigg, potter of Newhill, bought Wells House in Newhill, converting half of it into a pottery. He bought adjoining land in 1816. A letter to the <i>Rotherham Advertiser</i> in 1923 states that the pottery closed in 1873. The pottery works are now under housing at Newhill Road, Newhill. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 4300 9990 | SMR 03615/01 |
| 244 | Mexborough Pottery Works | Mexborough Pottery Works. Built in 1800 on land adjoining canal at the south and the Mexborough to Swinton road on the north. Worked jointly with Don pottery (PIN 3523) in the 1830s. Closed 1844-48 and converted into an iron foundry. Superficial excavations produced sherds typical of very many local mid-19 th -century potteries. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 4710 9970 | SMR 03618/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 245 | Mexborough Rock Pottery Works | Mexborough Rock Pottery Works. North of the Swinton to Doncaster road, bounded on the north by a rock face. First documentary reference in 1839. Occupants listed elsewhere as earthenware manufacturers in Mexborough in 1828. Closed in 1883. Site occupied by a garage and a chapel by 1974. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 4757 9982 | SMR 03619/01 |
| 246 | Emerys Pottery Works, Mexborough | Emerys Pottery Works, Mexborough. Built before 1838 on land owned by the lord of the manor, between Mexborough Rock Pottery and Don Pottery. One kiln and one workshop in 1841. Last listed as a pottery in 1886 but closure date unknown. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 4728 9987 | SMR 03620/01 |
| 247 | Denaby Pottery Works | Denaby Pottery Works, north of Denaby Main Sewage Works. Built in 1864 to make fire bricks, converted to a pottery in 1868 but closed and re-opened subsequently as a bone and glue works. Excavation in advance of the A6023 road diversion works at Denaby Main. This identified the remains of the mid-19 th -century pottery, of which the location, form and range of products were largely unknown. Three buildings/work areas, four kilns and a sizeable assemblage of pottery and kiln furniture. Evidence for the site's later conversion into a bone works was also recovered in the form of structural and faunal remains. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 49200 99800 | SMR 03621/01 |
| 248 | Wentworth Almshouses, Wentworth Hospital | Wentworth Almshouses, Wentworth Hospital. School-room with attached school-house, now two dwellings; unoccupied almshouses to rear. Built in the early and mid-18 th century for the Wentworth estate. Central passageway through rear range has coped gable bearing oval stone panel carved with Wentworth insignia, inscription 'WENTWORTH HOSPITAL' and date which appears to read '1765'. Interior of almshouses retain some 18 th -century doors with original ironwork. Various additions to rear of almshouses not of special interest. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 3804 9844 | SMR 03665/01; NHLFE no.1132792 |
| 249 | Ladywell Holy Well, Brierley | Ladywell Holy Well, Brierley. Exists as a wet area in a hollow below a birch tree close to a track in Lady Wood. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4197 0798 | SMR 03683/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 250 | Dearne and Dove Glass Works, Wombwell | Dearne and Dove Glass Works, Wombwell. In 1871, the Dearne and Dove Glass Works at Wombwell was leased by Rylands (owner of Hope Glass Works, Stairfoot - PIN 3531). The works closed in 1927, following the suicide of Rylands. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3917 0407 (centred) | SMR 03719/01 |
| 251 | Bull Green Glass Works, Mexborough | Bull Green Glass Works, Mexborough. Bottle works owned by Barron Hartley, then John Lowe. Possibly two separate works: 1879-83 and 1881-93. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4749 9900 (centred) | SMR 03720/01 |
| 252 | Flint / Don / Phoenix Glass Works, Mexborough | Flint/Don/Phoenix Glass Works, Mexborough. Flint Glass Works: a seven-pot furnace by the Don Navigation Canal mortgaged in 1842 by Ben Micklethwaite. Later owned by George Bache, who went bankrupt in 1849, and then by Joseph Barron and his sons. In 1850, it was known as the Don Works. About 1876, Joseph Barron's son Thomas returned to the 'Old' Don Works and renamed it Phoenix, a name under which the Barron family traded until selling out in 1989. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SK 47 99 (centred) | SMR 03721/01 |
| 253 | New Don Glass Works, Mexborough | New Don Glass Works, Mexborough. Built in 1857 by the son of Joseph Barron of the Don Works, Mexborough. Site excavated in 2011 and subsequently built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SK 46 99 (centred) | SMR 03722/01 |
| 254 | Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough | Providence Glass Works, Conisbrough. Built by the Kilner Brothers in 1844 to manufacture bottles and jars. Functioned as an addition to the main factory at Thornhill Lees and Castleford, West Yorkshire. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 5050 9900 (centred) | SMR 03723/01 |
| 255 | Swinton Glasshouse Glass Works | Swinton Glasshouse Glass Works. Built in 1852 by former partners in the Mexborough Flint Glass Works (PIN 3721). Two 'Glass Works' shown on the 1967 OS map. Closed in 1988. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4600 9900 | SMR 03724/01 |
| 256 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Wombwell | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, Wombwell. Faint traces of an enclosure visible in a cultivated field adjacent to Wombwell Wood. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3860 0245 | SMR 03806/01 |
| 257 | Enclosure of Unknown Date, Wombwell | Undated enclosure, Wombwell. Faint traces of second enclosure visible on two aerial photographs to the west of PIN 3806/01. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3840 0252 | SMR 03806/02 |
| 258 | Enclosure near Burntwood Hall, Great Houghton | Enclosure near Burntwood Hall, Great Houghton. Ditched lane running approximately north-east/south-west. Visible on two aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4300 0910 | SMR 03807/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 259 | Undated Curvilinear Enclosure, Clayton with Frickley | Undated curvilinear enclosure, Clayton with Frickley. Part of a possible curvilinear enclosure visible on an aerial photograph. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4440 0890 | SMR 03808/01 |
| 260 | Enclosure and Fields, Barnsley | Enclosure and fields, Barnsley. Rectilinear enclosure that forms part of a large cropmark complex site of fields and a lane. A hollow way is also visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork. Likely to date from late prehistoric to the Roman period. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3845 0725 | SMR 03809/01; SMR 03809/02 |
| 261 | Oaks Colliery Disaster Memorial, Barnsley | Oaks Colliery Disaster Memorial, Doncaster Road, Barnsley. Opposite Kendray Hospital on the north side of Doncaster Road (A635), one mile from the town centre. Built in 1913. Tall ashlar inscription in memory of those who died 13 th December 1866, whilst trying to rescue survivors of an underground explosion at Oaks Colliery. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 36189 05715 | SMR 03898/01; NHLFE no.1151149 |
| 262 | Hoyland Lowe Stand Post-medieval Folly, Barnsley | Hoyland Lowe Stand Folly, Barnsley. Off the north-west side of Hawshaw Lane. A tower, built c.1750 for the 1 st Marquis of Rockingham. It has been suggested the tower was used as a look-out for hunting. Square two-storey tower with taller, square stair-turret projection on north-west side. Altered ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds to first floor (now blocked). Turret has similar surrounds to small openings lighting stair. Interior: stone newel and upper part of spiral stair remain. Brick inner arches to tower openings. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 36318 00975 | SMR 03899/01; NHLFE no.1151093 |
| 263 | Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell | Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell. Off Cemetery Road. Probably built in the early 19 th century. Originally used to shelter straw beehives (skeps) but unusual, as boles face north not south. Perhaps the largest collection of boles in England. In poor state of repair when last examined (1976). | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 3865 0145 | SMR 03940/01 |
| 264 | The Forge, Early 19 th -century Smithy, Hickleton | The Forge, Lady Mary View, Hickleton. Smithy, probably dating from the early 19 th century. Interior is open to roof with forge against light gable and full complement of workshop fittings, including some early 19 th -century wall cupboards. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 47876 05290 | SMR 03992/01; NHLFE no.1151663 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 265 | Don Glass Works, Mexborough | Don Glass Works, Mexborough. In 1842, Ben Micklewaite mortgaged his Mexborough Flint Glass Works, a seven-pot furnace by the Don Canal, and in 1849 the works were taken over by Joseph Baron (manager of Worsborough) and his sons, Ben Rylands, John and James Tillotson, and Joseph Williamson. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4720 9970 | SMR 03993/01; NHLFE no.1151663 |
| 266 | Dobson and Nalls Bottle Works, Barnsley | Dobson and Nalls Bottle Works, Barnsley. On 6 th January 1893, the <i>Mexborough and Swinton Times</i> reported these works as those of the only local firm not to join the national lock-out during the bottle-makers' strike. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3590 0630 | SMR 03996/01 |
| 267 | Potters Ballotini Glass Works, Barnsley | Potters Ballotini Glass Works, Barnsley. Set up in the 1960s to produce reflective glass beads for road signs. Originally using cullet from the adjacent Wood Bros, Hoyle Mill Works (PIN 3532). | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3590 0620 | SMR 03997/01 |
| 268 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System, West of Howell House, Clayton | Iron Age or Romano-British field system, west of Howell House, Clayton. Double-ditched linear features, with other possible field boundaries. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4400 0830 | SMR 04023/01 |
| 269 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Field System, Great Houghton | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system, Great Houghton. Unidentified cropmark features. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4410 0690 | SMR 04024/01 |
| 270 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, nr Wombwell Wood | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, adjacent to Wombwell Wood. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3830 0210 | SMR 04025/01 |
| 271 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Great Houghton | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and field boundaries, Great Houghton. Corner of enclosure only; rest has been quarried away. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4230 0760 | SMR 04026/01 |
| 272 | Cropmarks of unknown date, Hickleton | Cropmarks of unknown date, Hickleton, including a curvilinear enclosure of Iron Age/Romano-British date and field boundaries that may not be associated with the enclosure. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4740 0530 | SMR 04030/01 |
| 273 | Cropmark complex, nr Field Plantation, Hickleton | Cropmark complex forming two clear groups near Field Plantation, Hickleton. The northern set consist of three parallel enclosures and field boundaries and a trackway, whilst the southern set are a number of field boundaries on a different alignment to the northern set. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4740 0510 | SMR 04032/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 274 | Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundary, Hooton Roberts | Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and field boundary, Hooton Roberts. Shown on the English Heritage aerial photograph transcript. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SK 4716 9786 (centred) | SMR 04033/01 |
| 275 | Field System and Possible Enclosures, Hickleton | Field system and possible enclosures, Hickleton. Undated. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4406 0802 | SMR 04034/01 |
| 276 | Possible Field System, Billingley | Possible field system, Billingley. Unidentified features. Undated. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4440 0480 | SMR 04035/01 |
| 277 | Ridge and Furrow at Bridge Farm, Grimethorpe | Ridge and furrow, Bridge Farm, Grimethorpe. Other unidentified earthworks to the west, nearest to the farmhouse. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4139 0933 | SMR 04037/01 |
| 278 | Lewden Mill Cornmill, Worsborough, Barnsley | Lewden Mill Corn mill, Worsborough, Barnsley. On the River Dove, three miles south-east of Barnsley. Recorded as a water corn mill called Lewden Mill in 1690. Probably soon afterwards converted to a paper mill. In 1872, the Rhodes paper-making family were said to have been making paper in Worsborough for two hundred years. The 1792 Fairbank map shows a paper mill. Paper-making may have ceased after George Rhodes' death in 1868. Lewden Mill shown on 1906 OS map but not the 1931 OS. The clean water supply to the mill from the River Dove is likely to have been lost when the Blacker Brook became contaminated by Barrow Colliery. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3660 0346 | SMR 04094/01 |
| 279 | Linear Feature, nr King's Stocks, Billingley | Linear feature, near King's Stocks, Billingley. Magnetometer survey revealed anomalies caused by ridge and furrow, orientated in two directions. North-south furrows in north-west corner and the remainder covered by east-west furrows. It was possible to suggest the position of at least one medieval land division. The relationship of linear anomalies in the south field with the ridge and furrow is difficult to determine. The orientation of the anomalies suggests they may pre-date the enclosure of the land. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4320 0455 | SMR 04105/01-02 |
| 280 | Late medieval/early post-medieval Barrel Vault, Barnsley | Late medieval or early post-medieval barrel vault, Barnsley. Found in 1970 when the 18 th -century cottage above it was being demolished. Mullioned window and iron glazing bars. Now beneath a lawned garden adjacent to an inn car park. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3500 0270 | SMR 04139/01 |
| 281 | Probable Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure, Wombwell | Probable Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, Wombwell. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3935 0484 | SMR 04151/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 282 | Gunpowder Works, Barnsley | Gunpowder Works, Barnsley. Gunpowder mill working from 1849 until its closure in 1911. It now lies under the spoil heaps of Barrow Colliery. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3632 0292 | SMR 04178/01 |
| 283 | Medieval Pinfold, Barnburgh | Medieval pinfold, Barnburgh. Restored in 1983 by community industry for Barnburgh Parish Council. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4842 0354 (centred) | SMR 04231/01 |
| 284 | Unclassified Earthworks, Barnburgh | Unclassified earthworks, Barnburgh. Visible in pasture field to the north and west of Pinfold (PIN 04231). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4844 0353 | SMR 04232/01 |
| 285 | Ardsley Methodist Church, Barnsley | Ardsley Methodist Church, Barnsley. Ornate two-storey church built in 1868. M-shaped, latticed, arch-headed windows. Extended in 1909. To be converted to a studio. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 3767 0568 | SMR 04279/01 |
| 286 | Houghton Main Colliery, Little Houghton | Houghton Main Colliery, Little Houghton. Sunk around 1870, with two shafts. A third shaft was completed in 1940. Seven buildings date from the early years of the colliery: a wagon repair shop, two weighbridge houses, a small workshop/office, part of the power house, engine house and colliery offices. Later 20 th -century buildings include: steam winding houses, a gas testing centre, head-gear, pit-head baths, canteen, froth flotation plant, koepe winder tower, a fan drift and fan house. Believed to be demolished by 1994. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4195 0605 | SMR 04345/01 |
| 287 | Wombwell Landing Ground | Wombwell Landing Ground. Situated between Wombwell and Broomhill, probably just east of Park Hill Brickworks. Small site was used as a night landing ground by 'A' Flight of 33 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, March to October 1916. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4100 0300 | SMR 04351/01 |
| 288 | Old Parish medieval to Industrial-period Prison Lock-Up, Adwick upon Dearne | Old Parish prison lock-up, Adwick upon Dearne. Built in the early 19 th century. Small, two storey building in rugged style. Interior: two cells with ashlar walls pierced by small light holes. Stone toilet to each cell. Constable's room on first floor has fireplace. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 4318 0092 | SMR 04360/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 289 | Holly House, Darfield | Holly House, Darfield. Extensive outbuildings used as a livery stable. Site dates back to at least 1681 and, before the re-directing of the River Dearne, stood at a point where the river and road met. The house was extended between 1720 and 1740, when the main Saltersbrook to Doncaster Road became a turnpike. The structure of the house is a typical early Georgian Palladian style. Footings for a possible 16 th -century outbuilding discovered in 1995-96. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 4238 0455 | SMR 04361/01 |
| 290 | Site of Original Ardsley Board School, Wombwell | Site of original Ardsley Board School, Wombwell. Situated in School Street, Stairfoot. Built in 1886. Demolished in the 1970s. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3701 0565 | SMR 04255/01 |
| 291 | Medieval to post-medieval, Conisbrough | Medieval to post-medieval road, Conisbrough. Turned left at Hill Top along what is now the old road. The track now known as Firsby Lane forms a continuation of the old road. Possibly an ancient road from Conisbrough to Firsby and the pottery there, linking with Arbour Lane in Ravenfield parish and continuing south. Could also be a remnant of Ryknield Street, Roman road. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 4972 9704 (centred) | SMR 04364/01 |
| 292 | Enclosure east of Shafton Two Gates | Enclosure east of Shafton Two Gates. A sub-oval enclosure with an internal division is visible as a crop mark in fields. The enclosure is subdivided by a straight boundary across its short axis. May be other subdivisions. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3980 1050 | SMR 04371/01 |
| 293 | Post-medieval to Industrial Period Chapel, Clayton with Frickley | Post-medieval to Industrial-period chapel, Clayton with Frickley. No date stone, but presumed to have been built in the early 19 th century. Now derelict and overgrown | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 4545 0782 | SMR 04323/01 |
| 294 | Pottery Kiln, Mexborough | Pottery kiln, Mexborough. Bonded brick and stone structure showing signs of having been subjected to great heat. Tentatively identified as either the drying room or a square-plan kiln for biscuit-firing of pottery. Finds included biscuit-fired and finished 19 th -century pottery. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 4715 9970 | SMR 03618/02 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 295 | The Black Bull Inn, Wombwell | The Black Bull Inn, Wombwell. Supposedly constructed where two turnpike roads crossed. First landlord recorded in 1781 but date stone on lintel says that it was built in 1773 by Timothy & Tabitha Hepworth as part of the tan yard they ran on the site. The main tan yard buildings were demolished in the 1880s & the main house (converted into cottages) was pulled down when the Midland Railway was built in 1899. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3726 0559 | SMR 04261/01 |
| 296 | Stairfoot Bridge | Stairfoot Bridge. Former bridge over the South Yorkshire Dearne and Dove Canal. The canal was begun in 1792 and finished in 1804. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3713 0571 | SMR 04260/01 |
| 297 | Ardsley Working Mens' Club | Ardsley Working Men's Club, Doncaster Road, Stairfoot. Financed mainly by the Micklethwaite family, and opened in 1902. A deed states that the buildings were being built in 1891. Built on the site of a cottage belonging to Sheepcote House. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3713 0564 | SMR 04259/01 |
| 298 | Cross Keys Hotel, Wombwell Lane | Cross Keys Hotel, Wombwell Lane. The earliest known mention of the Cross Keys is in a deed of 1699. Surviving plans and inventories date back to 1700. Used as a mortuary and hospital in 1870, when a passenger train was in collision with a runaway goods train at Stairfoot Station. Demolished in the late 1990s or early 21 st century. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3739 0543 | SMR 04262/01 |
| 299 | Early 19 th -century Manor House with 16 th - and 17 th -century Additions, Billingley | Early 19 th -century manor house, Billingley. 16 th - or early 17 th - century rear wing is partly timber-framed. Post-and-truss timber-framing is visible in the upper rooms, with wall posts and some original stud infill. The original roof structure is visible on the left. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 43872 04740 | SMR 04276/01; NHLFE no.1151201 |
| 300 | The Almshouses, Field Lane, Stairfoot | The Almshouses, Field Lane, Stairfoot. Five almshouses between Grange Lane and the Dearne and Dove canal were demolished when the South Yorkshire Railway was constructed. The proceeds of the sale of these was put in chancery and forgotten until 1901. When a scheme to erect Ardsley - Victoria almshouses was unearthed, £200 had been put aside to build them, and they were erected on Field Lane. The later Almshouses are still standing. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3707 0526 | SMR 04263/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 301 | Shepcote House, Stairfoot | Shepcote House, Roseberry Street, Stairfoot. Supposedly built around 1800 by the Ryland family but more likely that the existing house was built by John Micklethwait. His initials and a date of 1828 are over the doorway and Indentures of Lease & Release dated 5th and 6th April 1824 name him. The Shepcote from which the house gets its name is likely to date back as far as the medieval period. A deed of 1544 mentions the Shepcote and a little house on the Common used by the monks of Monk Bretton Priory. Initially a farmstead but used later to process tripe and cow heels. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3693 0573 | SMR 04257/01 |
| 302 | The Gatehouse, Birkhouse Estate, Stairfoot | The Gatehouse, Birkhouse estate, Stairfoot. Built as one of the gatehouses to the Birkhouse estate after 1763, when Ardsley Common was enclosed. Its original function was obliterated by the construction of the L.M.S.R. Chapelton branch railway. Birkhouse was owned by the Micklethwaite family of Ardsley House. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3690 0566 | SMR 04254/01 |
| 303 | Ebenezer Wesleyan Reform Church, Stairfoot | Ebenezer Wesleyan Reform Church, Hunningly Lane, Stairfoot. Foundation stone laid on 9 th July 1869. The original chapel, in nearby Field Lane, is now a row of cottages known as Zion Terrace. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3703 0542 | SMR 04253/01 |
| 304 | Stairfoot Weavers' Cottages | Stairfoot Weavers' Cottages. Thought to have been shown on an 1780 map, but the deeds state that the cottages were built in 1817. Converted to weavers' cottages in c.1839. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3696 0535 | SMR 04252/01 |
| 305 | National School, Mexborough | National School, Bank Street, Mexborough. Built by public subscription in 1865 at a time when children under ten were not allowed to be employed for labour, and for children aged ten to fourteen, whose time was divided between school and work. The building itself remains intact, though it has been converted slightly for use as a workshop. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SK 47277 99587 | SMR 04395/01 |
| 306 | Mexborough Railway Station | Mexborough Station and Station House. Built in 1871 for the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (later the Great Central Railway). Thinly-coursed dressed sandstone with ashlar dressings. Elongated single- storey range incorporating parcel office, ticket office and waiting rooms and with two-storey house at east end. On right of bay window is a wall monument to Great Central Railwaymen of Mexborough lost in the First World War. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38553 99916 | SMR 04396/01; NHLFE no.1314843 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 307 | Swaithe Main Colliery Memorial | Swaithe Main Colliery Memorial. Commemorates the deaths of 143 miners were killed in an explosion in 1875. A Gothic stone monument in three stages with cross, carvings of mine tub and miners' tools. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 3576 0436 | SMR 04430/01; NHLFE no.1315056 |
| 308 | Landhill Colliery Memorial, Darfield | Lundhill Colliery Memorial, Darfield. Commemorates the deaths of 189 miners killed in an explosion in 1857. A tall obelisk was raised on an ashlar plinth. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 4190 0430 | SMR 04429/01; NHLFE no.1293398 |
| 309 | Late 18 th -century Workers' Cottages, Hoyland Nether | Late 18 th -century workers' cottages, Hoyland Nether. Built by Earl Fitzwilliam from 1795, along and off Wath Road. Old Row 1795, Station Row 1800, Reform Row 1837, Cobcar Terrace c.1860. Also a three storey miners' lodging house, built on Fitzwilliam Road in 1853 (now flats). | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3850 0000 | SMR 04428/01 |
| 310 | Lidgett Colliery, Hoyland Nether | Lidgett Colliery, Hoyland Nether. Coal mine. Sunk in 1879, closed in 1911. Brick engine house now a garage. Spoil tip beyond. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SK 3640 9900 | SMR 04417/01 |
| 311 | Barnsley Main Colliery | Barnsley Main Colliery. Coal mine. Closed in 1991. Brick building with gabled roof and steel headgear dates from the 1980 resinking but built in traditional style. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 3650 0630 | SMR 04422/01 |
| 312 | Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether | Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether. Sunk in 1842-43 for Earl Fitzwilliam. Stone engine house with a gabled roof, flat-roofed stone building now a house. Small concrete headgears for recent use as pumping pit. Row of eight cottages across the lane. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3930 0090 | SMR 04397/01 |
| 313 | Hickleton Main Colliery | Hickleton Main Colliery. Sunk in 1895, closed in 1988. Site clearance has left mid-20 th -century concrete headgear, with integral winding house to enclose shaft head for ventilation seal. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4660 0505 | SMR 04399/01 |
| 314 | Manvers Main Colliery | Manvers Main Colliery. Sunk in 1868. Largest mine and coking plant complex in South Yorkshire. Closed in 1988. Site cleared completely except baths on Golden Smithies Lane, built in 1937 by Kemp. Water tower has projecting semi-circular window of glass blocks reminiscent of 1930s Odeon cinemas. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4550 0070 | SMR 04400/01 |
| 315 | Denaby Main Colliery | Denaby Main Colliery. Opened in 1868, closed in 1968. Baths are the only surviving building. Part used by British Coal archives. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4940 9970 | SMR 04408/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 316 | High Melton Hall Park | High Melton Hall Park. Originally 40ha in area, with an elevation of 45-90m and a SW aspect. Landscaped in the 'natural style' to accompany the new hall in the mid-18 th century. Accompanied by pleasure grounds to the north-west, which extended into Melton Warren Wood and included a temple folly. A group of trees called 'Nelson's Clump' was planted to celebrate the Battle of Trafalgar. | Historic landscape | | Level 1 | SE 5073 0153 (centred) | SMR 04439/01 |
| 317 | Fitzwilliam Road Bellpits, Billingley | Fitzwilliam Road bellpits, Billingley. Three linear features, ridge and furrow, and several 'coal pits'. Linear features probably associated with mining. The coal pits were shown to post-date the ridge and furrow, but no further dating evidence found. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4285 0468 | SMR 04531/01 |
| 318 | Ridge and Furrow of Unknown Date, Hoyland Nether | Undated earthworks, on land off the Dearne Towns Link Road, Hoyland Nether. Numerous linear anomalies: ridge and furrow running north-south, former field boundaries running east-east. Also shown were isolated anomalies believed to be discrete heat-affected areas such as hearths or kilns. Subsequent evaluation trenches ditches possibly relating to an early enclosure. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3650 0150 | SMR 04532/01 |
| 319 | Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield | Ridge and furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield. Revealed by a magnetometry survey. Concentrated in the eastern part of a survey area but not visible to the west due to areas of high resistance in the coal measures. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3926 0130 | SMR 04533/01 |
| 320 | Early medieval Cross, Mexborough | Medieval cross, Lady Chapel, Mexborough Church, Mexborough. Dated to the later 11 th century. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 4800 9970 | SMR 00186/01 |
| 321 | Anglo-Saxon Period Cross Fragment, Conisbrough | Anglo-Saxon period cross fragment, Conisbrough. Found in the south chapel. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 5120 9880 | SMR 00202/01 |
| 322 | Norman 12 th -century Coped Tomb Chest, Conisbrough | Twelfth-century coped tomb chest, Conisbrough. Described by Pevsner as 'most remarkable'. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 5120 9880 | SMR 00203/01 |
| 323 | Pre-Norman Cross Shaft, Barnburgh | Pre-Norman cross shaft, Barnburgh. Found in church yard, now in north aisle. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4840 0320 | SMR 00377/01 |
| 324 | Medieval Wayside Cross (base only), Barnburgh | Medieval wayside cross base, Barnburgh. Not <i>in situ</i> . | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4953 0326 | SMR 00382/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 325 | Medieval Stump Cross, Wentworth | Medieval stump cross, Wentworth. Possible former boundary marker. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 3980 9880 | SMR 01128/01 |
| 326 | Possible medieval Column Base, Barnburgh | Column Base, Barnburgh. In paddock in the grounds of Barnburgh Hall, 'several years ago'. Owner: Mr. Buxton, 8 Hall Street, Barnburgh. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4864 0330 | SMR 01177/01 |
| 327 | Relief at Conisbrough Church | Relief at Conisbrough Church. A figure wearing a long flowing robe, sitting upon a bench or sedile within a niche, under a round-headed arch. Resembles Romano-British monuments, but several features link it to 12 th -century sculpture in Yorkshire and to examples at sites further afield with Cluniac connections. A Romanesque context for the relief is suggested as more likely. Built into the east wall of the porch of Conisborough Castle (internally). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 5120 9880 | SMR 02008/01 |
| 328 | Medieval Carved Stonework, Old Mill, Conisbrough | Medieval carved stonework, Old Mill, Conisbrough. Stone with bowtell moulding, possible keystone of arch with head and a section of moulding with ballflower motifs. Stones were found below the wheel of Old Mill (now destroyed), c.1870. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 5160 9880 | SMR 02050/01-02 |
| 329 | Medieval Grave Cover, Castle Walk, Conisbrough | Medieval grave cover, Castle Walk, Conisbrough. Upper part of a small 12 th -century slab in wall on west side of Castle Walk, south east of 'The Priory'. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 5134 9873 | SMR 02068/01 |
| 330 | Early Medieval Sculptural Fragment, Darfield | Early medieval sculptural fragment, Darfield. Possible 8 th -century fragment built into an internal south wall of a tower. Possibly part of a grave slab. Presently located in All Saints Church, Darfield. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4190 0430 | SMR 03452/01 |
| 331 | Early Medieval Cross Fragment, Darfield | Early medieval cross Fragment, Darfield. Eighth- or 9 th -century cross shaft fragment built into the internal face of a south wall in a Chapel at All Saints Church, Darfield. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4190 0430 | SMR 03453/01 |
| 332 | Medieval Gateway, Hickleton | Lych gate, Church of St. Wifred. Late medieval gateway, Hickleton. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48258 05310 | SMR 00366/02; NHLFE no.1191941 |
| 333 | Iron Age or Romano-British Field System, Hickleton | Iron Age or Romano-British field system, Hickleton. Aerial photos available - Film Number 1049/12. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4875 0454 | SMR 02547/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 334 | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Square Enclosure, Trackway and Field System, Hickleton | Possible Iron Age or Romano-British square enclosure, with trackway and field System, Hickleton. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 4937 0402 | SMR 04566/01 |
| 335 | 'H17' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Bolton-upon-Dearne | 'H17' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Bolton-upon-Dearne. The site of a gun emplacement, a command post and Nissen magazine used in the defence of Sheffield during the Second World War. The monument consists of the standing, buried and earthwork remains of the gun site and includes four gun emplacements and part of the service track. It is unclear when the site was established, but it is recorded as 'unarmed' in June 1942. Between 1943 and 1944, mixed-sex batteries staffed the site, with women operating the radar and communication systems while men operated the guns. The buildings still standing on the site are well preserved. | Historic building | SAM no.1019872 | Level 1 | SE 4633 0238 | SMR 04577/01 |
| 336 | North Cliff Quarry Stoneway | North Cliff Quarry stoneway. Double track of L-shaped limestone blocks with flanges outside wheels, worked as cable incline from quarry to lime kilns. The latter have gone, as has much of track. Post-1850, closed by 1901. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 5070 9930 | SMR 04584/01 |
| 337 | Hoyle Mill Bleach Works | Hoyle Mill Bleach Works. Built on the site of a former corn mill belonging to Monk Bretton Priory. The firm Jacques and Cooper was employing sixteen workers at Hoyle Mill in 1648. None of the buildings of this works have survived. A bleachworks was established here by 1820, probably by Samuel Coward, who was certainly operating at Hoyle Mill from 1820 to 1826, when he moved to a new and larger works at Swithen. The reservoir, seen on the 1854 map, had been infilled by 1904. The outfall of the Sough Dike into the Dearne makes it easy to locate the exact site of the of the former works. Landscaping in this area, to create part of the 'Dearne Valley Park', may well have obliterated other evidence of the old works. A Manganese mill was established in late 19 th century by W.T. Hodgeson. This would have provided manganese dioxide for producing chlorine for bleaching. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3611 0655 (centred) | SMR 04592 |

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| 338 | Beevor Hall Bleach Works | Beevor Hall Bleach Works, Barnsley. Bleaching was in progress here in the mid-18 th century. William Jackson bought Beevor Hall and, with James Lister, carried out the bleaching of linen as well as cotton and cotton yarns and pieces for over twenty-five. The Sough Dyke, as well as springs, supplied water. The line of the former canal bed past the site can be seen under the bridge on the A628 and the location of the former canal basin at the works can be discerned. No part of the bleachworks itself seems to have survived unless one of the smaller buildings became part of the Barnsley Brewery. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3563 0641 (centred) | SMR 04591 |
| 339 | Midland Bleach Works at Cudworth | Midland Bleach Works, Cudworth. Henry Jackson, already operating the bleachworks at Beevor, purchased the site at Lower Cudworth in 1842, where the sooty atmosphere of Barnsley would no longer create problems for the crofting process. The opening of the bleachworks was celebrated in 1855. Some of the smaller buildings still stand. The fine chimney stack, bearing the date 1854, has been listed. A gabled house appears to date from the 19 th century. Stone revetments can be seen on the north side of the upper reservoir. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3804 0896 (centred) | SMR 04593 |
| 340 | Stairfoot Bleach and Dye Works | Stairfoot Bleach and Dye Works. Bleachery and Dye House dating, 1854 6" OS map and mentioned in trade directories up to 1877. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3731 0537 (centred) | SMR 04596 |
| 341 | Newbridge Bleachworks | Newbridge Bleachworks, Littleworth, Monk Bretton. Mentioned in a directory of 1822. Situated close to the Barnsley Canal. Some of the works buildings appear to have survived to at least 1904. The site disappeared beneath the spoil from Monk Bretton Colliery. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3701 0771 | SMR 04597 |
| 342 | Undated Linear Cropmarks, south of Billingley | Undated linear cropmarks, south of Billingley. Shown on an aerial photograph. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4373 0452 (centred) | SMR 04633 |
| 343 | Undated Cropmarks west of Highgate, Goldthorpe | Undated cropmarks south-west of Highgate, Goldthorpe. May represent enclosures, field boundaries and trackways or drove roads. Shown as faint marks on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4469 0365 (centred) | SMR 04634 |

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| 344 | Goldthorpe Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post | Goldthorpe Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (site of), between the A635 & Barnsley Road. Underground monitoring post, operating between May 1961 and October 1968. Demolished. The site was cleared when the Goldthorpe bypass was built and it is lost under recent housing development. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4525 0436 | SMR 04644 |
| 345 | Darfield Mills | Darfield Mills. In 1200, the confirmation of the priory of Monk Bretton included mention of the mill at 'milnehous'. Two mills recorded at Darfield in 1349, this one being approximately 350m east of Darfield Bridge, close to the ancient route between Chester and Doncaster. The second mill was probably closer to the Dearne-Dove confluence. The mills continue to be recorded between the 15 th and 17 th centuries and are shown on Thomas Jefferys' survey of 1767-70. Elements of mill buildings built c.1820 are likely to still be standing. Prior to 1842, water was diverted from the Dearne by a weir built at about SE 4248 0488 along a head race to a large pond. In 1842, a new river channel was cut along the east side of the new railway embankment. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4248 0461 | SMR 04670 |
| 346 | Boundary Markers of Unknown Date at Ferry Moor, Barnsley | Undated boundary markers, Ferry Moor, Barnsley. A series of stone posts and pillars near Cudworth. Possibly associated with the boundary of Monk Bretton Priory. Some of the stones have holes to hold fence bars. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3959 0852 (centred) | SMR 04679 |
| 347 | Medieval to Post-Medieval Period Boundary Fence Posts, near Low Laithes Farm, Wombwell | Medieval to post-medieval boundary fence posts, near Low Laithes Farm, Wombwell. A series of stone fence posts and pillars thought to be associated with the boundary of Monk Bretton Priory. There is no evidence to demonstrate this association and there are other high-status properties in the area which may have marked their boundaries in such a fashion, such as New Hall/Cranford Hall. | Historic building | | Level 2b | SE 4003 0490 (centred) | SMR 04680 |
| 348 | 'H22' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Denaby | 'H22' Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Denaby. Situated at Denaby Common but exact location unknown. Recorded as 'unarmed' on 22 nd June 1942. No later references. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 4700 9820 | SMR 04709 |
| 349 | Packhorse Bridge, Cudworth | Packhorse Bridge, Cudworth. Post-medieval. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4036 0692 | SMR 04731 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 350 | Post-medieval Corn Mill, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Goldthorpe | Post-medieval corn mill, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Goldthorpe. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4491 0206 | SMR 04732 |
| 351 | Ridge and Furrow surrounding Abdy | Ridge and Furrow surrounding Abdy. No further details. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 4298 9931 (centred) | SMR 04740 |
| 352 | Monk Bretton Miners' Welfare Ground, incorporating earlier Ridge and Furrow | Monk Bretton Miners' Welfare Ground, incorporating ridge and furrow. Park purchased in 1925 by the Miners' Welfare scheme, contains the remains of upstanding medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow. The park once housed a pavilion, bandstand, sand pit and paddling pool. The 1855 OS map shows that the paddling pool pre-dates the creation of the park. The pond appears to be artificial but its function is not known. Land conveyed in perpetuity to the Corporation of Barnsley in 1927 as 'a public park or recreation ground pleasure ground'. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3602 0814 (centred) | SMR 04749 |
| 353 | Post-medieval timber-framed building, Melton High Street, West Melton | Post-medieval timber-framed building, 133 Melton High Street, West Melton. May date from before 1700, with a rebuilt front dating from before 1840s. The front is substantially complete. The rear of the building contains older fabric, including timber framing, and may pre-date 1700. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 4251 0093 | SMR 04753; NHLFE no.1392950 |
| 354 | Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways, Roebuck Hill, Jump | Prehistoric enclosure and ditched trackways, Roebuck Hill, Jump. A square-ditched enclosure surrounded by a double ditched feature and ditched trackways probably of prehistoric (Iron Age?) date. During archaeological evaluation in 2006 an enclosure surrounded by a double ditched feature probably of prehistoric date was located. To the south of this feature were a number of pits with one containing burnt clay. This may relate to prehistoric industrial activity. Although it is likely that the features relate to prehistoric occupation, no structures were revealed during the excavations. Excavation in 2006 confirmed the presence of a small prehistoric farmstead, originating as an unenclosed roundhouse that was replaced in the late Iron Age by an enclosed farmstead, possibly including a rectangular dwelling. The settlement was then levelled and replaced by boundaries representing fields or droveways. It is unclear exactly when the settlement was abandoned, but this was during the period of Roman contact. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 37985 01551 (centred) | SMR 04809 |

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| 355 | Post-Medieval Field System, Thurnscoe | Post-medieval field system, Thurnscoe. Extensive field system, which may have medieval origins, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 45848 06501 (centred) | SMR 04810 |
| 356 | Post-Medieval Bell Pit, near Cundy Cross | Post-medieval bell pit, near Cundy Cross. Marked 'Stone Pit' on the 1892 OS map. Located at the eastern end of Cliffe Woods, c.5 x 4.5m. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 36913 06519 | SMR 04813 |
| 357 | The Wesleyan Reform Church (Demolished), Church Street, Barnsley | The Wesleyan Reform Church (site of), Church Street, Barnsley. Demolished c.2005 to make way for a new housing development. The building was recorded by photographic survey prior to demolition by ARCUS in 2005. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3841 0020 (centred) | SMR 04821 |
| 358 | Romano British Enclosures, Trackways and Field System, Goldthorpe | Romano-British enclosures, trackways and field system, Goldthorpe. Trial trenches excavated in July and August 1992 revealed two features running perpendicular to the line of the A635 road and a complex of cropmarks in the western part of the study area. A geophysical survey of the areas supported the aerial photograph evidence and a number of ?Romano-British enclosures, trackways and field boundaries were located. These feature continue to the south of Barnsley road as PIN 03038/01. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 44786 04326 (centred) | SMR 04823 |
| 359 | Possible Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Enclosures, near Wombwell Wood | Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age enclosures, near Wombwell Wood. Two enclosures identified by geophysical survey in November 2001. An archaeological evaluation in 2002 confirmed the presence of the two sub-circular ditched enclosures. Pottery was not recovered, although a Neolithic flint blade and a piece of slag was found in the eastern enclosure ditch. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 37180 02542 (centred) | SMR 04825 |
| 360 | Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Wombwell | Romano-British enclosure and field boundaries, Wombwell. A geophysical survey by ASWYAS in January 2001 revealed a number of anomalies, particularly in the northern area of the site where a possible Romano-British 'ladder settlement' along with a number of pit/hearth features. A trial trench evaluation on c.27ha of land near Wombwell confirmed evidence of Romano-British enclosures in the northern part of the site. Few artefacts were recovered, although occupation clearly spanned at least the period of the 1 st to the 3 rd /4 th centuries AD. A probable late Neolithic pit and a possible Iron Age pit suggest earlier occupation here. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 37025 02760 (centred) | SMR 04826 |

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| 361 | Romano-British enclosure at Barnburgh Hall | Romano-British enclosure at Barnburgh Hall. Evaluation in 1991 recorded sections of Romano-British ditches containing large quantities of cultural material, implying the presence of a contemporary settlement within the immediate vicinity. In 1999 a linear ditch with a V-shaped profile produced five sherds of Romano-British pottery. In 2001, excavation revealed the presence of an enclosure with internal divisions along with pits and post holes containing Romano-British pottery. Although there was some evidence that occupation may have commenced in the 1 st century AD (or even in the late Iron Age), the vast majority of the pottery recovered dates to the 2 nd century. Sub-divisions of the enclosure probably represent demarcation of different activity areas relating to occupation and farming. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 48625 03369 (centred) | SMR 04840 |
| 362 | Earlier Medieval ?Timber Framed Building, Barnburgh Hall | Medieval timber-framed building, Barnburgh Hall. Represented by a number of postholes. Evaluation in 1991 revealed traces of loose wall footings in association with 12th- or 13th-century pottery sherds. The footings may well be foundations for a timber-framed building that was a precursor to 13th-/14 th -century and later buildings identified nearby. Excavation in 1999 confirmed this, including a number of ditches, pits and a possible well. Pottery of the 12th to 13th centuries was found with the stone footings of the possible building. The size of the structure (16m by 4m) fits within the size range of known aisled halls but, as no evidence for external walls (beyond the post holes) was identified, the excavators suggest the building may have been an ancillary structure, e.g. a barn, to a hall sited elsewhere. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 48576 03403 (centred) | SMR 04841 |
| 363 | Medieval Building Complex (demolished), Barnburgh Hall | Medieval building complex (demolished), Barnburgh Hall. A 13th- to 14 th -century building complex demolished in the late medieval or early post-medieval periods. On an apparent north-west/south-east alignment, this phase of construction was probably demolished immediately prior to the construction of the latest Barnburgh Hall (00379/01) - now also demolished. It would appear that the building complex formed part of the medieval manorial complex at Barnburgh, either as a separate ancillary structure or as an element of the main hall. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 48609 03407 (centred) | SMR 04842 |

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| 364 | Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Limekiln, Barnburgh Hall | Late medieval or early post-medieval lime kiln, Barnburgh Hall. Lime kiln, 4.40m in length, including a sub-circular 'oven', firebox and rake-out area. An archaeomagnetic analysis of the stone slabs forming the floor and burnt natural ground beneath the stones of the firebox provided a date range of AD 1590 to AD 1625 for the final firing. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 48650 03308 | SMR 04843 |
| 365 | Site of Roman and Post-Roman Activity, Wellgate, Conisbrough | Site of Roman and post-Roman activity, Wellgate, Conisbrough. A complex of probably later 6 th -century features containing possibly residual Roman pottery. Features included a possible pond containing preserved wooden structures including a fence, a line of stakes, a wooden box structure and a wattle track. A hearth may have been associated with this activity, as it was sealed by medieval deposits, including fragments of ceramic building material, slag and animal bone. Organic remains including animal bone, leather and shell were found along with metal working slag and occasional fire cracked pebbles. The complete form and function of the features was not determined, although they were clearly related to water management. There was also Post-Medieval period activity recorded at the site. Oak timbers removed from the fence, box and possible track were analysed through dendrochronology. The results indicate that the timbers represent a series of felling events that probably occurred in the second half of the 6 th century AD. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 51213 98818 (centred) | SMR 04844 |
| 366 | Roman Road; Brough to Doncaster via Templeborough | Roman road; Brough to Doncaster via Templeborough. Suggested route of a Roman road entering South Yorkshire in the south-west from the fort at Brough, Derbyshire, travelling north-east towards the Roman fort at Templeborough and then towards Doncaster. This road corresponds to Margary road numbers 710b and 710c. The stretch of road from the west of Sheffield to Templeborough (710b) is dubious and more likely relates to a medieval/post-medieval packhorse route or similar. Traces of Roman roads have been investigated between the forts at Templeborough and Broxtowe, while another stretch was apparently sectioned at Balby by Doncaster Museum in 1978. Sections of a Roman road near Templeborough were identified to the south of the course marked in Margary. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 4743 9629 (centred) | SMR 04914 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 367 | Site of Methodist Chapel, Barnburgh | Methodist Chapel (site of), Barnburgh. Depicted on 1854 OS map as a Wesleyan Chapel, on later maps depicted as Primitive Methodist Chapel. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48334 03334 (centred) | SMR 04936 |
| 368 | Route of Thornccliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and inclined plane | Route of Thornccliffe to Elsecar tramway/railway and inclined plane. Route traced from the 1854 OS 6" to 1 mile map. In the 1830s, there were three lines of some length including this one at Thornccliffe-Elsecar, one at Silkstone, one at Worsbrough and many shorter ones. Most linked collieries to a canal or river navigation. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 3591 9865 (centred) | SMR 04949 |
| 369 | Old Mill Gas Works | Old Mill Gas Works. Built by the Barnsley Gas Light Company in 1867. Continued production until early 1960s. Demolished by 1973, except for Gasholder no.3. The site was then used as a depot. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3514 0731 | SMR 04986 |
| 370 | Old Ardsley, possible site of Saxon settlement | Possible site of Saxon settlement, Old Ardsley. Suggestion appears to derive solely from place-name evidence. Two fields are marked as 'Old Ardsley' on the tithe map and the footpath was known as Old Ardsley Lane. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3820 0496 (centred) | SMR 04996 |
| 371 | Old Hall Medieval Moated Site, Ardsley | Old Hall medieval moated Site, Ardsley. Site of medieval moated hall belonging to the Bosville family until they moved to New Hall in Darfield. Site destroyed by car showroom and school car park in mid-20 th century. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3749 0550 | SMR 04997 |
| 372 | Low Laithes Model Farm | Low Laithes model farm. The current farm developed from an 18 th - or 19 th -century model farm set around a courtyard. The buildings include barns, a dairy, cart shed, farmhouse and dovecote. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3894 0491 | SMR 04998 |
| 373 | Swaithe Hall Farm Dovecote | Dovecote, Swaithe Hall Farm. Dovecote in the second-storey. A date stone shows 1835, but the bricks in the lower level may date to the 17 th century. | Historic building | | Level 2 | SE 3746 0446 | SMR 05000 |
| 374 | Oaklands Avenue, Monk Bretton, Cropmark Enclosure | Cropmark Enclosure, Oaklands Avenue, Monk Bretton. Rectangular feature identified from aerial photography. Possibly late prehistoric or Romano-British date. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 3695 0793 (centred) | SMR 05001 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 375 | Possible Medieval Enclosure, Manor Farm | Possible medieval enclosure, Manor Farm. Visible on 2001 aerial photograph. Possibly late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The form of the cropmark may indicate a moated site associated with the nearby manor house or perhaps Manor Farm. Site may have been destroyed by later housing development. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3849 0857 (centred) | SMR 05002 |
| 376 | Undated Coal Pits, Lundwood | Undated coal pits, Lundwood. Possible coal pits identified from aerial photography. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3827 0768 (centred) | SMR 05003 |
| 377 | Lundwood Ridge and Furrow | Ridge and Furrow cropmarks, Lundwood. Identified from aerial photography. Site now built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 3789 0805 (centred) | SMR 05004 |
| 378 | Site of Lime Kilns, Roebuck Hill | Lime Kilns (site of), Roebuck Hill. Lime kilns found during a watching brief on the new road. One of the kilns contained 17 th -century pottery. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3819 0169 (centred) | SMR 05008 |
| 379 | Undated Cremation, Roebuck Hill | Undated cremation, Roebuck Hill. Single undated cremation, possibly originally within a fabric bag that has degraded. A watching brief also indicated another possible cremation nearby. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3828 0164 | SMR 05009 |
| 380 | Oakwell Corn Mill | Oakwell Corn Mill. Site of medieval and industrial-period corn mill. Precise location uncertain. Possibly one of the five water mills named in the 1608-10 bill of sale for former monastic property in the area. The Sough Dyke on which the mill was based has since been culverted. In 1858, a local historian stated that twenty years earlier workmen had found the remains of an ancient mill opposite Oak Well Toll Bar. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3520 0609 | SMR 05010 |
| 381 | Beevor Hole Mill or Beevor Hall Mill | Beevor Hole Mill or Beevor Hall Mill. Post-medieval water mill site used for corn grinding, producing blacking and then as a linen mill. Probably one of the five former monastic-owned mills in Barnsley that were sold in 1608-10. There was a large linen weaving workshop at Beevor Hole, c.1760, but the only evidence the looms were water-powered dates from 1839. In the late 18 th century, W.T. Hodgeson, an iron founder at Hugset, produced coal (blacking) dust for coating iron moulds at Beevor Hole Mill. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3555 0622 | SMR 05011 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 382 | West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common Medieval to Post-Medieval Features | Earthworks, West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common. A range of medieval to post-medieval features identified during a woodland survey. The wood is likely to be ancient in origin and was part of the common land of the township of Great Houghton. The wood is located on the edge of the parish boundary and undated banks were identified running along this boundary. A number of pits of uncertain use were located; some of these were thought to have been used as saw pits in the post-medieval period. There are also a number of unidentified platforms. Other features include medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval trackways, an avenue of trees, charcoal-burning platforms, quarrying, and ponds possibly associated with local collieries. Possible Iron Age/Romano British enclosures were also found (see PIN 02077/01). | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 4277 0861 (centred) | SMR 05012 |
| 383 | Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Wood Archaeological Features | Post-medieval mining features, Bell Bank and Woolley Bank Wood. The irregular shape of the wood suggests 'residual woodland that survived assarting'. Features include: trackways and tramways thought to be associated with mineworking; two bell pits; possible shaft mounds; banks; a pond; a trackway; a well; a possible mine building and shaft mound; a tramway and tramway embankment. There is also evidence of quarrying. The wood was part of Worsbrough Park and some earthwork features may be associated with the landscaping of the parkland. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3536 0320 (centred) | SMR 05013 |
| 384 | Cliffe Wood Post-Medieval Features | Earthworks, Cliffe Wood. The wood is situated near the township boundaries of Ardsley and Monk Bretton and is indicative of ancient woodland. The features seem to be post-medieval in date and include charcoal burning platforms, quarrying, trackways, a railway cutting and the route of the Aire and Calder Navigation. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 3623 0685 (centred) | SMR 05014 |
| 385 | Wath Wood, Rotherham | Wath Wood, Rotherham. Woodland survey identified a range of archaeological features including possible Iron Age/Romano-British terracing that could be associated with cultivation activity; a possible medieval woodland boundary; bell pits; trackways; a quarry; bank; ditched enclosure; and a hollow way. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SK 4358 9907 (centred) | SMR 05062 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 386 | Early Medieval Iron Working Site, Brampton | Medieval iron working site, Brampton. A spread of iron working waste was identified during a watching brief. Radiocarbon dating from associated charcoal gives a date of around AD 1000. The waste materials included slag typical of bloomery furnaces and hammerscale that was identified as smithing slag. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SK 4074 9935 | SMR 05066 |
| 387 | Ridge and Furrow Earthworks, Brampton | Ridge and furrow earthworks, Brampton. Well-preserved upstanding ridge and furrow, noted during a watching brief in this area. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 4117 0076 | SMR 05067 |
| 388 | Ardsley Hoyle Mill. | Ardsley Hoyle Mill. Possibly one of the 'mills of Derna', given to Monk Bretton Priory in the mid-12 th century. Possibly the 'Holme Mill' recorded in 1539, 1608-09 and 1632-33 and the 'Hole Mill' recorded in 1638. Recorded as 'Holme Mill' from 1641. Corn mill rebuilt between 1813 and 1817. Manganese and chemical works on site subsequently. Converted to a 'bleaching and calendaring works' by 1841. Demolished in 1866, with house and stables converted into cottages. These survived until 1958. Mill site excavated in 1985, identifying wheelpit and entrance to goit. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3611 0661 | Umpleby (142-143) |
| 389 | Ardsley Fulling Mill. | Ardsley Fulling Mill. Possibly the fulling mill constructed on the River Dearne by William de Ardesley, Prior of Monk Bretton Priory, in 1340 or that that built by the Prior in 1342. Two fulling mills were recorded at Ardsley in 1608-10. Two plots named 'Walkmill Close' were shown to the south of the Dearne on a 1738 map, with a track leading to the former Priory. The closes continued to be shown on an 1834 map. No evidence is visible for water-management features in this area. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b – 3 | SE 3771 0646 | Umpleby (149) |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 390 | Darfield/Cudworth Storrs Mill. | Darfield/Cudworth Storrs Mill. First recorded in 1585 and listed as two mills 'called Stories or Storries Mills' in 1661. Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map showed a water mill with short head and tail goits. The site was surveyed and valued in 1770. Substantial flood damage occurred in 1776. Named as 'Storr Mill' on a 1792 map. Continued to be shown on the 1904 OS map. Large stones, possibly from a weir, remain in the riverbank, while ditches and depression mark the sites of the goits and pond. A low stone wall marks the site of the mill building, while three arches over a ditch mark the goit. One of the arches is inscribed 'LP', perhaps indicating Leonard or Lionel Pilkington, who worked the mill in the 18 th century. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4026 0693 | Umpleby (151-152) |
| 391 | Little Houghton Mill. | Little Houghton Mill. First recorded in 1578. Shown on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map showed the mill near the east bank of the Dearne, with a head goit approximately 300m in length and a tail goit of approximately 400m. By 1793, these had been shortened to approximately 50m and 70m, respectively. The mill became unusable in 1890, following subsidence caused by the Houghton Main Colliery Company and had become a farm by 1904. Excavations in 1978 revealed a head got with a stone and oak-beam base and indications of a former sluice gate; stone features suggesting a wheelhouse; a stone-lined wheelpit; and a cast-iron waterwheel with two surviving wooden bucket boards. Five millstones remained in the former mill building, along with a stone lintel inscribed 'JA 1795'. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4192 0566 | Umpleby (154-155) |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 392 | Darfield/Millhouses Mills. | Darfield/Millhouses Mills. Probably one of a number of corn mills recorded in Darfield Millhouses during the early 13 th century. One of these was granted to Monk Bretton Priory at its foundation in 1200. Further mills recorded in 1369 and 1407. Two mills were recorded at 'Milnehouse Park' in 1658. Mill shown on maps of 1771, 1881 and 1828, with weir, goits and pond also shown on an 1842 map. Named as 'Mill House' in 1841. Site continued to be shown in 1944 but milling appears to have stopped before 1936. A 1973-73 photograph shows the waterwheel <i>in situ</i> in the wheelpit, but the wheel was buried by 1986. Excavation in 1994 revealed part of the head goit, a curved wall, the end of a culvert, the wheelpit and the remains of the wheel. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4248 0461 | Umpleby (157-158) |
| 393 | Wombwell Aldham Mill. | Wombwell Aldham Mill. Corn mill, possibly the seignorial mill recorded as 'Staynwaht' (Stainwath) in the second half of the 13 th century. Situated in a croft next to 'Aldam field' in 1519. Inscribed stone lintel marked '1588' suggests some rebuilding at that date. Shown on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map, named as 'Aldham Mill' on 1793 and 1828 maps and 'Oldham Mill' on an 1839 map. The head goit was approximately 1km long at the latter date. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 3865 0431 | Umpleby (187-188) |
| 394 | Wombwell Netherwood Hall Mill. | Wombwell Netherwood Hall Mill. Possibly the corn mill recorded as 'Wodehall Mill' during the medieval period. The mill was 'unlawfully turned' during a siege of Wood Hall manor, a large estate containing a moated site. Named as 'Wood Hall Mill' in 1637 and shown to the south-east of Nether Wood Hall on the 1771 Jefferys' map. The head and tail goits were both approximately 100m in length at that date. In 1838, one of the goits had included a by-pass sluice. The head goit was shown feeding a triangular pond to the north on the 1890 OS map. Named as 'Netherwood Hall Mill' on the 1901 OS map, the site was destroyed by fire, c.1904. A 1924 photograph of the site showed a large wooden frame, a stone wall and a culvert arch. Most of the site was redeveloped during landscaping for the Netherwood Country Park. No visible remains of the mill or goits but large stones in the riverbank may mark the site of an outfall. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4001 0396 | Umpleby (191-192) |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 395 | Bolton Upon Dearne Upper Mill. | Bolton Upon Dearne Upper Mill. Corn mill, possibly on site of that recorded at 'Bodeltone' in the 1086 Domesday survey. Two mills were recorded at Bolton Upon Dearne in the 13 th century, while 'Bolton Mill' was recorded in 1658. 'Upper Mill' and its dam or pond were shown on a 1769 map, while the site was shown with an S-shaped tail goit on the 1771 Jefferys' map. Two water-powered corn mills at Bolton Upon Dearne were sold in 1828 and the site included a drying kiln, house and stables when sold in 1854. The 1901 OS map showed the site with a sluice and two weirs. Upper Mill remained extant in 1937 but the buildings appear to have been used as the 'Dearne Mills' warehouses by 1956. The line of the former head goit is marked by a deep V-shaped ditch. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4491 0207 | Umpleby (199-200) |
| 396 | Harlington Mill, Mill lane, Harlington. | Harlington Mill, Mill lane, Harlington. Corn mill, possibly on the site of that recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey. Conveyed to the canons of Nostell Priory between 1121 and 1127. The mill pond was repaired in the late 13 th century. Recorded in 1717 and shown with its goits on the 1771 Jefferys map. Named as 'Harlington Mill' in 1793 and shown with a 'very long tail race' on a map of that date. The site remained a water-powered corn mill in 1893 but the head goit was marked as 'old' and the tail goit was silted-up by the time of the 1901 OS map. The former weir is situated beneath flood banks constructed in 1972, while part of the line of the former head goit is marked by a shallow wet ditch. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4834 0177 | Umpleby (218-219) |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 397 | Barnburgh Mill. | Barnburgh Mill. Corn mill first recorded in 1627. Shown on a series of field sketches produced by the Sheffield surveyor, William Fairbank, in 1770 but incorrectly labelled 'Harlington Mill'. Named as 'Barnburgh Mill' on a 1793 map and as 'White's Mill' on an 1813 map, with the former name being used thereafter. The site remained a water-powered corn mill in 1908, but ceased to operate shortly after being sold to Manvers Main Collieries in 1914. The former weir is situated beneath flood defences, while the line of the head goit is marked by a wide ditch partially culverted beneath a colliery spoilheap. The tail goit is represented by a V-shaped ditch, while a mound of 'moss-covered building stones' may be demolition rubble from the mill. Cropmarks of the mill pond, goit and a possible trackway are visible in the field to the east of the site from a 1976 aerial photograph. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4760 0234 | Umpleby (215-216) |
| 398 | Bolton Upon Dearne Lower Mill. | Bolton Upon Dearne Lower Mill. Corn mill, possibly on the site of one of the two mills that were recorded at 'Bodeltone' in the 1086 Domesday survey. Two mills remained extant at Bolton Upon Dearne during the 13 th century. Named as 'Low Mill' in 1769, the site was shown on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map with a head goit running from the new course of the Dearne and a tail goit following the river's former course. Marked 'Flint Mill' on a 1793 map, the site was named as 'Lower Mill' in 1822. The mill was steam-powered by 1897 and the head goit, weir and a sluice were marked on the 1901 OS map. The mill remained active in 1928 but appears to have closed by 1936. The site was covered subsequently by a colliery spoil heap. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4568 0185 | Umpleby (203-204); AP - MAL/76076 0065 09-Dec-1976 |
| 399 | Brampton Bierlow Mill. | Brampton Bierlow Mill. Corn mill, possibly the 'mill of Wath' that was conveyed to the monks of Bolton-in-Craven in the early 13 th century. A water-powered mill and its dam or pond were recorded in 1509 and the 'Milnedam in the field of Brampton' was recorded in 1564. Land named 'Mildam Noking' was marked on a 1774 map but the mill itself was not shown at that date. This plot is likely to be the 'Mill Dam Nooking Close' that was listed in 1816. The site was occupied by a sewage works at the time of the 1928 OS map and there is no visible evidence of the mill or its watercourses. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4185 0215 | Umpleby (197-198) |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 400 | Elsecar Mill. | Elsecar Mill. Corn mill, possibly that recorded as 'Scoulemilne' in 1331 and the water mill in the manor of Skyres Hall and Nether Skyres in 1543. The site is likely to have been the 'milne house at Elsacre' that was recorded in 1677. Named as 'Elsacre Mill' in 1678. The mill became disused before 1757, when a sketch of the site by the Sheffield surveyor, William Fairbank, marked the 'ruins of an old corn mill', with an 'Old Dam' and an 'old horse mill' to the north. The latter is likely to have been used when water-levels were too low to drive the water mill. There | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 3852 9984 | Umpleby (195); NHLFE no.1151095 |
| 401 | Wath Upon Dearne Newhill Lower Mill. | Wath Upon Dearne Newhill Lower Mill. Corn mill, possibly one of the three said to have been working in the parish of Wath Upon Dearne, c.1200-1500. The site was not included among the properties of Newhall Grange at the Dissolution in 1536 and may have been disused prior to that date. No buildings or watercourses are shown at the site on the 1771 Thomas Jefferys map, although a 'Great Monk Dam' and a 'Lower Monk Dam' were marked at Newhall on a 1774 William Fairbank sketch. In 1778, John Payne of Newhall Grange recorded that 'this mill has been long destroyed'. | Archaeological site | | Level 3 | SE 4254 0069 or SE 4285 0082 | Umpleby (209-210) |
| 402 | Wath Upon Dearne Newhill Upper Mill. | Wath Upon Dearne Newhill Upper Mill. Corn mill, constructed c.1776. Jefferys' 1771 map, surveyed between 1767 and 1770, shows a building and the course of Mill Lane but does not mark a mill at the site. A stone found during the site's demolition appears to have been inscribed '1776'. Named as 'Adelphi Mill' in 1802 and marked as water-powered on maps of 1818 and 1828. The mill had been enlarged substantially by 1850, when it was named as 'Newhill Mill'. A tail goit was not shown at that date and may have been culverted beneath the mill yard. A steam-powered beam engine was installed in 1872 but became disused in 1876 due to damage from mining subsidence. No visible evidence of a weir. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 4235 0019 | Umpleby (207-208) |
| 403 | Shafton milepost, Brierley Road, Brierley. | Shafton milepost, Brierley Road, Brierley. Mid- to late 19 th century. Cast-iron front on stone post. Triangular front with rounded top. Raised letters read: 'Barnsley & Pontefract Road Shafton Barnsley Pontefract 5 9 miles'. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39624 10598 | NHLFE no.1151129 |

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| 404 | Brierley Hall, Church Street, Brierley | Brierley Hall, Church Street, Brierley. Mid-19 th -century house, now local council offices. Modillioned cornice now obscured by wood guttering. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 40990 11154 | NHLFE no.1191201 |
| 405 | Bridge Farmhouse, Brierley Road. | Bridge Farmhouse, Brierley Road. Farmhouse. Early 19 th -century, with earlier core. Remains of double-chamfered mullion windows to outshut at rear. Interior: earlier core evidenced by timber wallpost visible in first-floor room. Building presently unoccupied and in an unfortunate state of disrepair. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 41338 09311 | NHLFE no.1293449 |
| 406 | Milepost, Barnsley Road. | Milepost, Barnsley Road. Early 19 th -century. Maker: Grove Foundry, Gomersall. Cast iron, fixed on sandstone pillar. Angled sides and sloping top-plate beneath round-headed panel. Makers name-plaque on sloping top-plate. Sited on a part of the Barnsley to Pontefract turnpike opened in 1835. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 40962 11473 | NHLFE no.1314993 |
| 407 | Church of St. Paul, Church Street, Brierley. | Church of St. Paul, Church Street, Brierley. Built in 1869 by John Wade. Patron, George Savile-Foljambe. Gothic Revival style. Gabled porch. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 41074 11041 | NHLFE no.1314994 |
| 408 | Freestanding chimney, Bleachcroft Farm, Barnsley Road, Cudworth. | Freestanding chimney, Bleachcroft Farm, Barnsley Road, Cudworth. Built in 1854 as part of the Midland Bleach Works. Dressed and ashlar sandstone. Square pedestal with moulded plinth and cornice surmounted by tall octagonal chimney with datestone on west side and entablature. Most impressive remnant of the bleach works built here by Barnsley Manufacturer Henry Jackson. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 38121 08899 | NHLFE no.1314994 |
| 409 | Raised grave slab, midway between Parish Rooms and east end of south chapel of Church of All Saints, Cudworth. | Raised grave slab, midway between Parish Rooms and east end of south chapel of Church of All Saints, Cudworth. Moulded edge and relief enrichment at top. To Timothy Cudworth of Cawthorne d. 22nd April 1770 aged 85 years. A poem follows. A good well-preserved grave slab. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 28519 07949 | NHLFE no.1286969 |
| 410 | Farmbuildings to the south of Manor Farmhouse, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. | Farmbuildings to the south of Manor Farmhouse, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. Two-storey, late 18 th -century stable block. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36145 07930 | NHLFE no.1151148 |
| 411 | Farmbuildings to the north of Manor Farmhouse, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. | Farmbuildings to the north of Manor Farmhouse, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. Late 18 th -century barn and attached buildings. Situated around a courtyard at the rear of the farmhouse. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36136 07979 | NHLFE no.1287051 |

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| 412 | Manor Farmhouse Cartshed, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. | Manor Farmhouse Cart shed. A late 18 th -century cart shed with three intact bays formed by square stone pillars on padstones. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36137 07911 | NHLFE no.1287061 |
| 413 | Osbourne House, Burton Road, Monk Bretton. | Osbourne House, Burton Road, Monk Bretton. Large house. Built c.1820 for a colliery owner. Two-storeys, five-bay symmetrical facade. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36593 07798 | NHLFE no.1191460 |
| 414 | Church of St. Paul, Church. | Church of St. Paul, Church. Built in 1878 by Luigi and H. Solaini of Liverpool. Tooled stone. Square west tower. Arch-braced wagon roof to nave. Grey-marble, octagonal font in baptistry. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36369 07622 | NHLFE no.1315009 |
| 415 | Administration building, Monk Bretton Priory | Administration building, Monk Bretton Priory. Late 13 th - or early 14 th -century. Squared, coursed rubble. Rectangular plan. Two storeys. Interior: four bays, divided by three octagonal monolithic stone piers with good moulded bases and capitals. These support a single longitudinal beam which is braced to the gable ends. A second tier of wooden piers support the valley of the roofs. Fireplace in front wall, ground floor, but no chimney. This building is traditionally known as the guest house but, because of the lack of fireplaces and garderobes, this is thought unlikely and that it was used for the administration of the priory's estates, the upper floor perhaps being used as a manorial courtroom. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1 | SE 37301 06592 | NHLFE no.1151179 |
| 416 | Gatehouse, Monk Bretton Priory, Barnsley. | Gatehouse, Monk Bretton Priory, Barnsley. Early and late 15 th century. Almonry to east is late 16 th -century, incorporating walling of possibly an earlier gatehouse. The plan consists of a main north-south thoroughfare with almonry to east, porter's lodge to west and square spiral-stair tower to south-west. Two storeys. On the north side is the central round-arched main entrance with hoodmould and figurehead stops, and above this is a canopied niche. Fireplace on west wall of porter's lodge and to each floor of south wall of almonry. The west wall of the almonry is gone. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1 | SE 37261 06594 | NHLFE no.1315023 |
| 417 | Burntwood Hall, Great Haughton. | Burntwood Hall, Great Haughton. Large two-storey house now offices. Late 18 th - or early 19 th -century, with later additions. Ashlar sandstone, stone slate roof. Irregular plan, symmetrical entrance front. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 42863 09248 | NHLFE no.1191579 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 418 | Hall Farmhouse, Thurnscoe. | Hall Farmhouse, Thurnscoe. Brick-built late 18 th - or early 19 th -century farm. Two storeys, with attic. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45701 05421 | NHLFE no.1315022 |
| 419 | Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene, Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe | Church of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene, Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe. Built 1914-1916 by A.Y. Nutt. Reinforced concrete with exposed aggregate, pantile roof. Five-bay nave with aisles embracing square tower at south-west corner, 2-bay apsidal chancel with south chapel and gabled projections to north. Simplified Italianate style. An early experiment in ferro-concrete construction now showing some of its faults. The tower forms a notable landmark. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 46348 04559 | NHLFE no.1151169 |
| 420 | Medieval stone coffin, Church of St. Peter, Barnburgh. | Medieval stone coffin against south wall of chancel of Church of St. Peter, Barnburgh. Tapered limestone block, approximately 2m long and 0.4m deep. Neatly hollowed for head and body of corpse. Now displayed lying on its side. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48415 03205 | NHLFE no.1151676 |
| 421 | Green Farmhouse, Church View, Barnburgh. | Green Farmhouse, Church View, Barnburgh. Late 17 th century. Irregularly-coursed rubble sandstone, three storeys. Interior: back-to-back fireplaces in main range have chamfered ashlar surrounds. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48491 03214 | NHLFE no.1151677 |
| 422 | Smithy Cottage, 6 Hall Street and The Cottage, 4 Hall Street, Barnburgh. | Smithy Cottage, 6 Hall Street and The Cottage, 4 Hall Street, Barnburgh. Row of three mid-18 th -century cottages now two dwellings. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, stone slate eaves course. Two storeys. Smithy Cottage formerly housed the village smithy and has blocked opening to a shoeing bay. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48565 03258 | NHLFE no.1151678 |
| 423 | Hickleton House Manor Farm, Hickleton Road, Barnburgh. | Hickleton House Manor Farm, Hickleton Road, Barnburgh. Mid-17 th -century with early 19 th -century addition. Coursed rubble sandstone, two storeys. Nineteenth-century wing is of more deeply-coursed stone and has casement in square-faced surround to front gable end stacks. Interior: largely altered but retaining ashlar fireplaces on ground and 1st floors. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48496 03409 | NHLFE no.1151679 |
| 424 | Outbuilding to south of Hickleton House, Hickleton Road. | Outbuilding to south of Hickleton House, Hickleton Road. Mid-17 th -century house now used as an outbuilding. Rubble sandstone, two storeys. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48502 03386 | NHLFE no.1151680 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 425 | Outbuilding to the north-east of Hickleton House | Outbuilding to the north-east of Hickleton House., Hickleton Road Barn and outbuilding now partly used as stables. Built in the 17 th century, with 18 th -century addition. Irregularly-coursed rubble sandstone. Barn: 2 storeys. Large quoins. Central wagon entrance with segmental arch having chamfered ashlar voussoirs. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48519 03409 | NHLFE no.1191482 |
| 426 | Barnburgh Hall outhouse, Hall Street, Barnburgh. | Barnburgh Hall outhouse, Hall Street, Barnburgh. Outbuildings to Barnburgh Hall (demolished c.1970). Probably built in the 17 th century and altered in the 19 th . Single, elongated, two-storey range. Interior: early roof trusses with two notched-lap jointed collars to each set of principals. Disused, overgrown and with roof in poor condition at time of resurvey. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 48657 03391 | NHLFE no.1191465 |
| 427 | Barn and cowhouse with hayloft, north-west of Plane Tree Farmhouse | Barn and cowhouse with hayloft, north-west of Plane Tree Farmhouse, High Street, Barnburgh. Built in the 17 th century. Altered. Limestone rubble, L-shaped plan. Tall, single-storey, nine-bay barn forms one limb. Opposed cart entries with quoined dressings and segmental arches of later date. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48410 03270 | NHLFE no.1191517 |
| 428 | Bank End Farmhouse, 43 Doncaster Road, Barnburgh. | Bank End Farmhouse, 43 Doncaster Road, Barnburgh. Built in the 17 th century, heightened probably in the 18 th . Regularly-coursed rubble sandstone, two storeys. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48097 02505 | NHLFE no.1293361 |
| 429 | Garden Wall And Gate piers to side of Barnburgh Hall, Barnburgh Hall Gardens, Barnburgh, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | Garden wall and gate piers, Barnburgh Hall, Hall Street, Barnburgh. Probably late 18 th -century, with later repairs. Rubble limestone, brick inner skin, ashlar copings and gate piers. Tall boundary wall enclosing polygonal site of Barnburgh Hall (demolished) and its gardens. North wall has quoined doorway with triangular head and panel over with sea creatures carved in relief. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48559 03347 | NHLFE no.1293364 |
| 430 | Old Hall, Church Lane, Harlington, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN5 7HZ | Old Hall, Church Lane, Harlington, Barnburgh. Seventeenth-century farmhouse, altered and extended in the 18 th century. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone now partly rendered. L-shaped plan with two-storey, three-window entrance front having roadside wing to rear left. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48131 02525 | NHLFE no.1314755 |

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| 431 | Village Pump (listed To Rear On Number 1 Church View), Church View, Doncaster Road, Barnburgh, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | Barnburgh village water pump. Manual water pump to rear of no.1 Church View, Barnburgh. Mid-19 th -century, cast iron. Cylindrical base with round-headed opening at front and rear; shaft in the form of a fluted Doric column with bucket platform, cranked handle to right and spout projecting from capital. Fluted cap with ball finial. A well-preserved example in a conspicuous village setting. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48465 03217 | NHLFE no.1314756 |
| 432 | Land And Buildings Adjacent 4 Melton View (listed as Two Barns Opposite No 3 High Street), High Street, Barnburgh, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | Barns, opposite no.3 High Street, Barnburgh. Pair of attached barns now stables. Probably 17 th -century, linked by a 20 th -century building. Irregularly- coursed rubble, L-shaped plan with barn end-on to road and open-sided building at other end. Roadside barn: two storeys, three bays. Other range: two storeys, three bays. Interior: principal-rafter trusses to both ranges. Forms stables within grounds of The Fold, Wadsworth Close. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48498 03352 | NHLFE no.1314758 |
| 433 | Coach & Horses, High Street, Barnburgh, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN5 7EP, | Coach and Horses public house, The Green, High Street, Barnburgh. Built in 1937 by Wilburn & Atkinson of Doncaster, for brewers Whitworth, Son & Nephew of Wath upon Dearne. Vernacular Revival. Purpose-built replacement for an older establishment of the same name on the opposite side of High Street. Layout is substantially intact and conforms to the original architects' plans dated 1936. Exterior unaltered, retaining original doors and multi-pane casement windows, while many original internal fixtures and fittings survive. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48506 03265 | NHLFE no.1393748 |
| 434 | Adwick Bridge, Harlington Road, Harlington. | Adwick Bridge, Harlington Road, Harlington. Built c.1800. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. two segmental arches springing from central and side piers which break forward. Angled cutwaters to midstream pier. Angled wing walls have matching end piers. Continuous band rises to centre of bridge as do parapet copings. Spans the River Dearne. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 47421 02228 | NHLFE no.1151673 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 435 | Barn & Cartshed S of Grange Farmhouse | Barn and cartshed to south of no.67 (Grange Farmhouse), High Street, Bolton Upon Dearne. Mid-18 th -century threshing barn with late 19 th -century alterations. Coursed stone with ashlar dressings. West front has large off-centre double threshing doors and a row of breathers some partly blocked. Single hay loft opening. Attached to south-west, a single storey C19 cart shed with open front to north with two iron columns. East front has off-centre segment arched doorway with rusticated surround. Interior has original timber roof with passing purlins. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45273 02474 | NHLFE no.1109948 |
| 436 | Grange Farmhouse, 67 High St, Bolton upon Dearne | Grange Farmhouse and attached farmbuilding, 67 High Street, Bolton Upon Dearne. Early 18 th -century, with late 18 th -century enlargement and 20 th -century alterations. Dressed stone, largely rendered. L-plan. Garden facade has three storeys. Cowshed to east, with hay loft above. North street front has gabled wall with single openings to each floor, to left single storey range raised c.1800. Interior has lime ash floor, chamfered spine beams and original roof trusses. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45271 02529 | NHLFE no.1109942 |
| 437 | Animal Shelter, hayloft and stables, Grange Farmhouse, Bolton upon Dearne | Animal shelter with hay loft and attached stables to south-east of no.67 (Grange Farmhouse), High Street, Bolton Upon Dearne. Early 19 th -century, with alterations. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Large threshing doorway now obscured by single-storey range with corrugated asbestos roof and alternating stable doors and windows. Interior has late 19 th -century timber roof trusses. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45417 02476 | NHLFE no.1109943 |
| 438 | Barn to south of Cross Daggers public house, Church Street, Bolton Upon Dearne | Barn to south of Cross Daggers public house, Church Street, Bolton Upon Dearne. Now a joinery works. Coursed sandstone rubble. Single-storey. five bays, central cart entrance. Rear cart entrance walled-up internally. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45472 02461 | NHLFE no.1315020 |
| 439 | Former Council Offices, Church Street, Darfield | Darfield Council Offices, Church Street, Darfield. Late 18 th -century house, now offices. Deeply-coursed, squared sandstone. Three-storey, five-bay symmetrical facade with short two-storey wing to rear right and lower two-storey wing to rear left. Plinth, projecting quoins. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 41663 04318 | NHLFE no.1191225 |

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| 440 | Ardsley Western Cemetery Chapel, Hunningley Lane | Ardsley Church of England cemetery chapel, Hunningley Lane, Ardsley. One of two cemetery chapels. Built in 1870 by John Moxon. Pitch-faced stone with ashlar dressings. The steeply-pitched roof is surmounted by a square, slender wooden lantern with cusped sides and a tall tiled sprocketed spire. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36946 04898 | NHLFE no.1151156 |
| 441 | No.726 Doncaster Road and attached former barn, Ardsley. | No.726 Doncaster Road and attached former barn, Ardsley. Late 18 th -century house, early 19 th -century former cottage, with 16 th - or 17 th -century former barn. Timberwork of latter encased probably in the 19 th century. Interior of barn: wall plates intact, three king-post trusses, one with posts part-encased in the walls. The two outer trusses retain diagonal studding. Outer trusses have stud housings to the underside of the tie-beam. The central truss has housings for posts and braces on underside of tie-beam. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38465 05730 | NHLFE no.1191549 |
| 442 | Ardsley Manor House & Cottage, Doncaster Road | Ardsley Manor House and Ardsley Manor Cottage, Doncaster Road, Ardsley. Former manor house, now two residences. Probably built in the 17th century but much altered, mainly in the 19 th . Squared, coursed rubble, deeply-coursed to right return. Two storeys. Interior not inspected at time of resurvey, but east end is said to have a panelled room with carved overmantel. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38548 05701 | NHLFE no.1151150 |
| 443 | Ardsley Manor House: Cartshed, Doncaster Road | Cartshed to north of manor house, Doncaster Road, Ardsley. Built in the late 18 th century. Altered. Coursed rubble, nine bays. In the centre, six square stone piers with padstones form the open-fronted cartshed. The left gable wall has two symmetrically-placed doorways with Tudor-arched heads, and a doorway in the gable apex. The doorways may be reset or part of an earlier building. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38547 05725 | NHLFE no.1287021 |
| 444 | Ardsley Eastern Cemetery Chapel, Hunningley Lane | Non-conformist cemetery chapel, Hunningley Lane, Stairfoot. One of two cemetery chapels built in 1870 by John Moxon. Pitch-faced stone with ashlar dressings. Three-bay nave, small single-bay chancel and gabled porch on ritual north side. The steeply-pitched roof is surmounted by a square, slender, wooden lantern with cusped sides and a tall, tiled sprocketed spire. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36966 04891 | NHLFE no.1286983 |

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| 445 | Poplar Farmhouse, Chapel Lane | Poplar farmhouse, Chapel Lane, Billingley. Farmhouse. Built in the mid 18 th century. Deeply-coursed, squared sandstone, two storeys. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 43779 04767 | NHLFE no.1151200 |
| 446 | Billingley Hall, Back Lane | Billingley Hall, Black Lane, Billingley. House. Late 18 th -century house with 19 th -century extension to rear. Sandstone ashlar front,. Three-storey, three-bay block with two-storey full-width extension to rear. Wallstone plinth at sill level. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 43908 04671 | NHLFE no.1293499 |
| 447 | 3 And 4, Tithe Barn Court (listed As Tithe Barn Cottage Crow Tree Lane), Adwick Upon Dearne, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, S64 0NT | Tithe Barn Cottage, Crow Tree lane, Adwick Upon Dearne. Late 18 th -century farmhouse. Deeply-coursed dressed sandstone, two storeys, continuous outshut with addition to rear right. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 46919 01713 | NHLFE no.1151672 |
| 448 | Bolton Mill Bridge, Hound Hill Lane, Adwick Upon Dearne, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | Bolton Mill bridge, Hound Hill Lane, Adwick Upon Dearne. Eighteenth-century bridge, widened in 1800. Herringbone-tooled ashlar sandstone. Single span. Rusticated segmental arch with projecting keystone. Flanking piers in the form of cutwaters with angled tops. Splayed abutment walls terminate in projecting square piers. All linked by cambered band inscribed above the arch 'Widthend by the Wapontake/1800'. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45882 01736 | NHLFE no.1191564 |
| 449 | Poplar Farm, Manor Lane, Adwick Upon Dearne, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, S64 0NN | Poplar Farmhouse, Manor Lane, Adwick Upon Dearne. Early 19 th -century, deeply-coursed dressed sandstone, three storeys. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 47020 01645 | NHLFE no.1314754 |
| 450 | North Chapel, Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Wombwell | Northernmost chapel, Wombwell cemetery. Mortuary chapel now a store. Built c.1868 by Thomas Dobb of Rotherham. Thinly-coursed sandstone with some contrasting dressings. Single-cell with corner spire. High Victorian style: polychromatic relieving arches, carved and contrasting bands. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39605 03155 | NHLFE no.1151173 |
| 451 | South Chapel, Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Wombwell | Southernmost chapel, Wombwell cemetery. Mortuary chapel. Built c.1868 by Thomas Dobb of Rotherham. Thinly- coursed sandstone with some contrasting dressings. Single-cell with corner spire. High Victorian style; polychromatic relieving arches, carved and contrasting bands. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39592 03132 | NHLFE no.1286977 |

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| 452 | War Memorial, on Town Hall, Station Road, Wombwell | Boer War memorial plaque attached to north-west side of former Town Hall at junction with High Street, Station Road, Wombwell. Erected c.1902, built by G. Steele, sculptor of Wombwell. Well-carved sandstone surround; panel probably of granite. Corbels carved with lion's heads and Yorkshire roses flank the inscription 'DUTY NOBLY DONE'. Above, an inscribed panel in moulded architrave flanked by half-detached soldiers in battle dress set before draped flags. Inscription: dedication to, and names of, the people of Wombwell who served in the Boer War 1899-1902. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 40041 02980 | NHLFE no.1151176 |
| 453 | Elmhurst Farmhouse and Cottage, Mt Vernon Rd, Barnsley | Elmhurst Farmhouse and cottage, Mount Vernon Road, Worsbrough. Farmhouse now two dwellings. Probably late 17 th -century, with earlier core. Much altered. Coursed rubble sandstone. Elongated two-storey range. Rear: arched doorway on left possibly of early date. Interior: cruck truss exposed in partition wall between the two dwellings has wall spurs set below tie beam which is morticed for infill, collar beneath cruck ends clasping remains of diagonally-set ridge now much lower than present roofline. The truss and long-house form of the building suggest a late medieval date for the original structure. Ancestral home of the Elmhurst family. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2b | SE 35140 04658 | NHLFE no.1051043 |
| 454 | Bridge North of Worsbrough Mill Museum | Bridge to north of Worsbrough Mill Museum, Park Road. Dated 1809. Rock-faced sandstone abutments, otherwise deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Single-span, splayed wing walls. Parapets have domed copings linked by iron cramps. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34940 03392 | NHLFE no.1051045 |
| 455 | Worsbrough Vicarage, Worsbrough Village | Worsbrough Vicarage, Worsbrough. Dated 1696, later additions and alterations. Pebble-dashed sandstone, two storeys with attics. Rear wing retains mullioned-window openings on three floors, all having dripstones; shaped kneelers and gable copings. Interior: old iron-studded door in left return of main range has lion's head knocker. Collared, principal-rafter trusses visible in attics. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35008 02705 | NHLFE no.1151052 |
| 456 | No 7 Worsbrough Village | No.7 Worsbrough Village. Late 18 th -century cottage. Altered. Sandstone rubble, two storeys. Central quoined doorway with deep lintel now forms window. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34983 02706 | NHLFE no.1151053 |

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| 457 | Cowhouse & hayloft adjacent to Home Farmhouse, Worsbrough | Cowhouse with hayloft, Home Farmhouse, Worsbrough. Late 18 th -century farmhouse. Thinly-coursed sandstone, two storeys, five bays. Quoined wagon entrance on left has keyed basket arch allowing entrance to farmyard. Bonded door surround on right with deep lintel now forms window, inserted casement on its right. Roof set lower than adjoining house and in poor condition at time of resurvey. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34946 02549 | NHLFE no.1151054 |
| 458 | Sundial to west of Darley Cliffe Hall, Worsbrough dale. | Sundial to west of Darley Cliffe Hall, Worsbrough dale. Mid-18 th -century octagonal, sandstone sundial. Vase-shaped pedestal with bead moulding round the neck. Cyma-moulding beneath brass dial with decorative profile-cut gnomon. Dial, now kept elsewhere, is - inscribed 'I. Metcalfe / 1756 / Henry Wood'. Metcalfe's name is inscribed on several stone sundials still to be seen around the Marquis of Rockingham's estate at Wentworth Woodhouse. Darley Cliffe Hall was formerly occupied by the agent to that estate. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35513 04497 | NHLFE no.1192235 |
| 459 | No 12 & The Old School, Worsbrough Village | No.12 and The Old School, Worsbrough. House and attached school now church rooms. Late 16 th - to 17 th -century, with later additions. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Irregular plan: two-storey, two-cell house with four-bay wing to rear. Interior: ground-floor room on left has ashlar fireplace, similar first-floor fireplace backing onto it is now exposed on stairs. Ground-floor room on right has scratch-moulded bressumer beam. Parts of the school may date back to 1560 when court rolls record that 'William Elmehyrste and William Broddesworth' were allowed to build a grammar school on waste ground near the church. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 34962 02655 | NHLFE no.1192519 |
| 460 | No 5 Worsbrough Village | No.5 Worsbrough Village. Cottage built c.1800. Deeply-coursed sandstone, three storeys, single bay. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34987 02711 | NHLFE no.1192537 |
| 461 | Home Farmhouse, Worsbrough. | Home Farmhouse, Worsbrough. Mid- to late 18 th -century, with 20 th -century extension to full width of rear. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Two storeys, five bays. Projecting ashlar quoins. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35087 03451 | NHLFE no.1286553 |

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| 462 | 1-4 Foundry Yard, Worsbrough Bridge | No.s 1-4 Foundry Yard, Worsbrough. Early 19 th -century foundry workers' cottages. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Three storeys, four bays. Paired doorways between outer bays have ashlar surrounds with monolithic jambs and deep lintel. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35088 03452 | NHLFE no.1286803 |
| 463 | Park House, Neville Avenue, Kendray. | Park House, Neville Avenue, Kendray. Large detached house built c.1780 for Thomas Taylor, with mid-19 th -century additions. Ashlar. Three storeys, symmetrical five-bay facade. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38254 99677 | NHLFE no.1315013 |
| 464 | Barn opp. Herons Way, Hay Green Lane, Birdwell | Barn opposite Herons Way/Hay Green Lane junction, Birdwell. Mid-18 th -century barn. Thinly-coursed sandstone, single-storey, five bays. Central cart entry on side opposite road has quoined jambs and wood lintel, boarded doors. Interior: old principal-rafter trusses. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34943 01490 | NHLFE no.1315079 |
| 465 | Hoober hall, Hoober hall Lane, Brampton Bierlow. | Hoober hall, Hoober hall Lane, Brampton Bierlow. Farmhouse, dated 1691 on door lintel. Coursed sandstone rubble. Three storeys, three-room plan with partial outshut to rear left. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 41590 99405 | NHLFE no.1132811 |
| 466 | Needles Eye, Coaley Lane, Brampton Bierlow. | Needles Eye, Coaley Lane, Brampton Bierlow. Mid- to late 18 th -century folly. Attributed to John Carr but clearly shown on an engraving of c.1730. For the Wentworth estate. Ashlar sandstone. Tall, square pyramid pierced, on the axis of a former avenue to Wentworth Park North Lodge, by a narrow, ogee carriage arch. At apex a square plinth to an elaborate vase entwined with foliage. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SK 39622 98821 | NHLFE no. |

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| 467 | Barn to the north of no.s 143 and 145 Melton High Street, West Melton. | Barn to the north of no.s 143 and 145 Melton High Street, West Melton. Hewn oak-framed roof structure of 17 th -century or earlier date, covered with much later Welsh slates. Coursed, squared sandstone walling with quoined corners. Five bays. Offset to the east of the central bay is a door for livestock (cattle or horses). This is unusual in form and has composite jambs supporting a segmental arch with skew-backs and a keystone, all rebated for an outward opening door. The roof structure is effectively entirely of hewn oak that is traditionally jointed and pegged. It has a series of A-frame trusses supporting a clasped, diamond set ridge beam and trenched, staggered purlins supporting common rafters that are also hewn oak. Some of the timbers retain empty housings suggestive that the roof structure was part of an earlier timber framed building. May have already passed out of agricultural use by the time of the 1855 OS map. Used as a joiners shop in the 20 th century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 42466 00939 | NHLFE no.1392951 |
| 468 | Beech House, 214 High Street, West Melton. | Beech House, 214 High Street, West Melton. Late 18 th -century house with early 19 th -century alterations. House. Late 18 th - or early 19 th -century alterations. L-shaped plan of a two-storey, three-bay house with an additional wide single bay of two-and-a-half bays on its west and a two-storey rear north range on the east side. The main house has a central entrance and stair hall, and a rear north range on the east side contains the kitchen and cellars, with an additional bay built on the north end. Interior: the entrance and stair hall has a staircase rising from the rear of the hall with the doorway to the cellar steps facing the entrance door. The room has panelling up to dado level and a moulded cornice with a shallow archway. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 42216 00957 | NHLFE no.1407195 |
| 469 | Glass House, Green House, Coaley Lane, Wentworth. | Glass House, Green House, Coaley Lane, Wentworth. Early 19 th -century farmhouse now two dwellings. Red brick in Flemish bond, sandstone rubble roadside gable,. Two storeys. Sundial inscribed 'Vive memor quam fis aevi brevit' and 'Delineavit Johan Metcalfe 1766'. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 39654 98439 | NHLFE no.1132752 |

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| 470 | Highfield Farm, High Street, Melton. | Highfield Farm, High Street, Melton. Agricultural complex: farmhouse, stable, hayloft and granary range, threshing barn and cowhouse, cart shed and pigeon loft. Constructed c.1750-1773-4, and c.1800-1855. Four buildings built for the second Marquis of Rockingham, one built later for the Fitzwilliam family. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 42246 00963 | NHLFE no.1395955 |
| 471 | Fern Villa, Church Street, Mexborough, South Yorkshire | Arch sited in the garden of Fern Villa, Church Street, Mexborough. Stone arch constructed c.1859 by Robert Glassby, stone mason and later sculptor. Free-standing Romanesque style semi-circular arch beneath triangular superstructure resting on dressed stone abutments. Engaged piers with worn stone carved capitals supporting arch with several rows of decoration including chevrons, crosses and beak-heads, and most distinctively a row of individual gargoyles supposedly copied from local churches and including a skull at the centre. Above the top row of decoration is a carved knight's head below a decorated square panel. The apex of the arch is surmounted by a Celtic cross. Built for local businessman, John Reed, in whose garden in Market Street it stood originally. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 48585 99811 | NHLFE no.1392929 |
| 472 | Conisbrough Railway Tunnel, East Portal, Cadeby, Garden Lane, Cadeby, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | Conisbrough Tunnel, East Portal, Cadeby. Railway tunnel constructed in 1849 for the South Yorkshire, Doncaster and Goole Railway Company. Gritstone voussoirs, rock-faced sandstone walling. Quoined buttresses flank a horseshoe arch with rustication below impost band and roll-moulded hoodmould. Linked by a 200m brick-lined tunnel to west portal. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 52171 99607 | NHLFE no.1192678 |
| 473 | Conisbrough Railway Tunnel, West Portal, Garden Lane, Cadeby, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | Conisbrough Tunnel, West Portal, Cadeby. Railway tunnel constructed in 1849 for the South Yorkshire, Doncaster and Goole Railway Company. Gritstone voussoirs, rock-faced sandstone walling. Quoined buttresses flank a horseshoe arch with rustication below impost band and roll-moulded hoodmould. Linked by a 200m brick-lined tunnel to east portal. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51978 99516 | NHLFE no. |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 474 | Elsecar Canal Basin, Culvert & Canal Lining | Canal basin, with associated culvert and canal lining, Elsecar. Constructed c.1798 for the Dearne and Dove Canal Company. Tooled coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and large, round-edged coping stones; some brick to culvert; later iron railings around basin survive only in part. Rectangular basin parallel to the canal, with arms in which barges could wait and cuts in which barges could stand while being loaded. Paired overflow channels set below the coping and rectangular sluices (gates and winding gear removed). The overflow channels and sluices emptied into the culvert which runs along this side of the basin. The culvert is stone-lined and segmental-arched and bottomed; at its south-west end (the entrance) is a small segmental archway. The basin was formerly linked to the canal by a narrow channel spanned by a tow path bridge. The channel has been infilled and the bridge removed, but there remain the curved corners of the channel surmounted by monolithic coping stones, and a short stretch of stone lining along the adjacent canal bank. The Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal, on which the basin is situated, was the first part of the Dearne and Dove Canal to be opened. The basin was empty and silted up as of September 1987. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 39283 00968 | NHLFE no.1151022 |
| 475 | Holy Trinity Church, Elsecar | Church of the Holy Trinity, Church Street, Elsecar. Constructed between 1841-43, with vestry added in 1871. Coursed, dressed and ashlar sandstone. Early English Gothic Revival style. Octagonal Gothic Revival font. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38681 00217 | NHLFE no.1151087 |
| 476 | 1-90 Cobcar Lane | No.s 1-9 Cobcar Lane, Elsecar. Planned terrace. Mid-19 th -century planned terrace for the Fitzwilliam estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, two storeys. Substantial late addition to the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38833 00421 | NHLFE no.1151088 |
| 477 | 1-3 Distillery Side, Elsecar | No.s 1-3 Distillery Side, Elsecar. Cottages, formerly National School. Built in 1836 for the Fitzwilliam estate. Altered. Coursed, squared sandstone, two storeys with partial basement. Used as the National School until the construction of the nearby railway line caused difficulty of access and a new school was built next to the Church of the Holy Trinity. The cottages gained their name from a tar distillery which existed close by from 1814-18. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38716 99926 | NHLFE no.1151089 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 478 | 4-8 Distillery Side, Elsecar | No.s 4-8 Distillery Side, Elsecar. Early 19 th -century row of cottages. Altered. Coursed, squared sandstone, two storeys. Rear: blocked central basket-archway. The cottages gained their name from a tar distillery which existed close by from 1814-1818. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38720 99979 | NHLFE no.1151090 |
| 479 | 56-64 (evens) Fitzwilliam Street, Elsecar | No.s 56-64 Fitzwilliam Street (and attached front gardens), Elsecar. Mid-19 th -century terrace built for the Fitzwilliam estate. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone, two storeys. Contemporary enclosure walls to front have triangular copings and sweep down to right between simple gate posts. Substantial late addition to the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38341 99984 | NHLFE no.1151091 |
| 480 | Fitzwilliam Lodge, Fitzwilliam Street, Elsecar | Fitzwilliam Lodge, Fitzwilliam Street, Elsecar. Miners' lodging house now fourteen dwellings. Built in 1853 for the Fitzwilliam estate, restored in 1982. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Three storeys with basement. Two-storey wing to rear centre has lower link block. Central doorway with two fielded-panel doors and fanlight with radial glazing bars in ashlar surround. Eaves cornice, glazed oculus in tympanum. Interior: cantilevered stone staircase with iron balustrade. Admirably restored by a housing association following a long period of dereliction. Most impressive element of the housing provided for the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SK 38375 99966 | NHLFE no. |
| 481 | No.s 1-15 Wath Road, Elsecar. | No.s 1-15 Wath Road, Elsecar. Terraced row and attached front garden walls. Built in the early 19 th century, altered in the 20 th . Coursed rubble sandstone, two storeys, one bay to each cottage. Rear: original window openings with tooled lintels. Attached front enclosure walls have heavy domed copings. Early cottage housing of the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 40728 02508 | NHLFE no.1151094 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 482 | Roadside Buildings, ex-NCB workshops, Wath Rd/Forge Lane | No.s 2 and 4 Forge Lane, Elsecar. Workshops and managers' houses now partly offices and canteen. Mid- and late 19 th -century, with extensive 20 th -century additions. Built for the Fitzwilliam estate. Coursed, dressed sand stone, single-storey elongated L-shaped range. Terminating in a pair of two-storey houses. Two-storey, five-bay blacksmith and joiners workshop range beyond. Curtain wall forms link to No.s 2 and 4. Forge Lane: No 2 on left has panelled door and fanlight beneath round arch, flanking sashes with projecting sills and plain lintels, 3 similar sashes over. Forge Lane range has low ground floor openings with cast iron columns and beams now mostly infilled. Important remnant of the Elsecar Ironworks, originally operated by William Darwin and Co from 1795 until leased by Earl Fitzwilliam to George and William Dawes from c.1850-1884. Later formed railway repair workshop prior to its use by the NCB. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38487 99899 | 04418/01; NHLFE no.1151096 |
| 483 | Large Workshop, 50m SE Office, Wath Road, Elsecar | Workshop to south-east of office building at NCB workshops, Wath Lane, Elsecar. Built in 1897 for the Fitzwilliam estate. Coursed sandstone end walls, cast-iron framed side walls infilled with brickwork. Single-storey, twelve bays. East side: bays divided by cylindrical pillars supporting shallow basket arches with vertical struts in the spandrels. Rooflights linked by balustraded walkway. West side has similar iron framing. Right gable has large entrance flanked by wallstone buttresses. Used as a wagonshop until 1950. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38598 99881 | NHLFE no.1151097 |
| 484 | 9 & 10 Market Place, Elsecar | No.s 9-10 Market Place, Elsecar. Pair of mid-18 th -century cottages, altered in the 20 th century. Rubble sandstone, two storeys. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38478 99940 | NHLFE no.1191255 |
| 485 | Station Row, no.s 60-78 Wath Road, Elsecar. | Station Row, no.s 60-78 Wath Road, Elsecar. Early 19 th -century terrace built for the Fitzwilliam estate. Rubble sandstone.. Symmetrically-planned group, three-storey end and central parts break forward, otherwise two storeys. Design possibly from plans of workers' housing drawn up by John Carr for the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38652 0010 | NHLFE no.1191290 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 486 | 162 - 180 (evens) Wath Rd (Cobcar Terrace) Elsecar | Cobcar Terrace, no.s 162-180 Wath Road, Elsecar. Mid-19 th -century planned terrace built for the Fitzwilliam estate, with 20 th -century additions to rear. Coursed, dressed sandstone, two storeys. Symmetrical front elevation with paired central doors having fanlights with radial glazing bars and linked, peaked hoods. Substantial late addition to the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38865 00434 | NHLFE no.1191318 |
| 487 | Office, ex NCB Workshops, Wath Road, Elsecar | Office building, NCB workshops, Wath Road, Elsecar. Office building incorporating gatehouse and private station and with attached gates and gatepiers. Early to mid-19 th -century gatehouse within structure of 1870. Built for the Fitzwilliam estate. Deeply-coursed, horizontally-tooled sandstone. Irregular two-storey range. Interior: fine staircase with balustrade partly infilled by fretted panels. Long axis of building pierced by corridor to allow passage of trains, no platform fittings. Occasionally used as a private station by the Fitzwilliam family of Wentworth Woodhouse. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38581 99950 | NHLFE no.1191337 |
| 488 | Small Workshop, 100m S Office, Wath Road, Elsecar | Small workshop, to south of office building, NCB workshops, Wath Road, Elsecar. Built in the mid-19 th century for the Fitzwilliam estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, two storeys, five bays. Interior: open to the roof. Used as a plating shop until 1950. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38569 99844 | NHLFE no. |
| 489 | Milton Hall, Fitzwilliam Street/Wath Road, Elsecar | Milton Hall, Wath Road, Elsecar. Market Hall, later assembly room, now disused. Built in 1870 for the Fitzwilliam estate, later additions to rear. Rock-faced sandstone, single storey. Five bays fronting Wath Road, nine bays fronting Fitzwilliam Street. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38461 99918 | NHLFE no.1293411 |
| 490 | Church of Our Lady & St James, West St, Worsbrough | Church of Our Lady and St. James, West Street, Worsbrough. Built in 1902 by T.H. and F. Healey of Bradford. Thinly-coursed sandstone, three-bay nave with south porch. Interior: simple Gothic Revival style with marble font and wall paintings above chancel arch. Originally dedicated to St. James, now in Roman Catholic use. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35407 03557 | NHLFE no.1151051 |
| 491 | Lych Gate, Church of Our Lady & St James, West St | Lych Gate, Church of Our Lady and St. James. Probably 1902 by T. . and F. Healey of Bradford. Ashlar sandstone. Free-standing archway with double iron gates, in Gothic Revival style. Panel inscribed: 'Believers in the word and not hearers only', shield above with insignia | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35414 03542 | NHLFE no.1192497 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| | | of St. James. | | | | | |
| 492 | Ouslethwaite Hall, Genn Lane, Worsbrough | Ouslethwaite Hall, Genn Lane, Barnsley. Large late 18 th -century house with early 19 th -century additions. Now eleven flats. Built for the Elmhirst estate. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Three storeys, five bays; with two-storey single-bay wing set back on right extending as rear wing. Interior: contemporary staircase with fielded-panel dado, some contemporary doors and fireplaces. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34194 04525 | NHLFE no.1151036 |
| 493 | Roadside wall in front of Ouslethwaite Hall, Genn Lane, Barnsley | Section of roadside wall with steps immediately to the front of Ouslethwaite Hall, Genn Lane, Barnsley. Garden retaining wall with steps to central gateway. Built in the late 18 th or early 19 th centuries. Coursed, dressed sandstone, ashlar pillars. Central gate piers approached by steps on two sides of stone platform; retaining walls formed by convex panels of stonework divided by ashlar pillars. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34190 04494 | NHLFE no.1151037 |
| 494 | L-shaped Farmbuildings East of Ouslethwaite Hall, Genn Lane, Barnsley | L-shaped range of farmbuildings, east of Ouslethwaite Hall, Genn Lane, Barnsley. Includes Ouslethwaite Cottage, stable-block and dovecote. and cottage. Built in the late 18 th or early 19 th centuries. Deeply-coursed dressed sandstone. Mostly of two storeys, dovecote in four-storey tower. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34235 04531 | NHLFE no.1315078 |
| 495 | Houdhill Tower and roadside wall | Tower and roadside wall to west of Houndhill Farmhouse. Civil war fortification to protect Royalist garrison at Houndhill. Rubble sandstone boundary wall with circular stone tower, built c.1640-44 for Richard Elmhirst. Interior of tower: narrow stone steps to raised platform behind parapet. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 33667 04143 | NHLFE no.1315080 |

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| 496 | Darley Cliff Hall, Kingwell Road, Worsbrough | Darley Cliffe Hall, Kingwell Road, Worsbrough. Includes attached front garden wall, Tudor House and Dower Cottage (formerly listed as Darley Cliff Farmhouse). Late 17 th -century, refenestrated in the 18 th century. Seventeenth-century house forming service wing. Coursed, squared and ashlar sandstone. Double-pile plan, two storeys with basement and attic, five bay. Gabled side-wing on left is two storeys with attic and three bays. Horse-mounting steps and platform on left return of garden wall. Fireplace in rear-right room with crinoidal limestone facing set in wooden surround with carved panel of dog on bridge. Raised wall panelling, some panels hinged for windows of right return. Similar panelling in rear-left roomy ceiling panel with border of exotic fruit. Owned by the Castleford family. Outstanding building of the region. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 35548 04509 | NHLFE no.1151042 |
| 497 | Milepost at Kingwell Road/Park Road junction, Worsbrough. | Milepost at Kingwell Road/Park Road junction, Worsbrough. Mid-19 th -century, cast iron, freestanding milepost. Angled sides and swept top panel. Raised lettering reads on left side: BARNSLEY/2/ MILES on right side : SHEFFIELD/12/MILES on top panel: LONDON/175. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35586 04411 | NHLFE no.1192299 |
| 498 | No.s 8-10 Regent Street, Barnsley. | No.s 8-10 Regent Street, Barnsley. Built in 1895. Ashlar. Free classical style. Three storeys, six bays to Regent Street, five bays to Eastgate. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34476 06549 | NHLFE no.1191920 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 499 | Town Hall & Attached Railings, Church Street | Town Hall, Church Street, Barnsley. Including attached railings. Constructed in 1933 by Briggs and Thornely of Liverpool. Portland stone, brick infill panels at rear. Classical style. Three storeys plus basement to front due to sloping ground. Twenty-one bays by ten bays with two internal courtyards. A giant, Corinthian-style in antis loggia with clasping pilasters to each side on first and second floors of the central five bays. Below the niche on the facade side is a relief of the Barnsley County Borough coat of arms with its supporters: a miner and a glass-blower. Interior: entrance hall with good central staircase with decorative cast-iron balustrade and bronze handrail and newels. Dentilled plaster friezes, decorated with anthemion. Glazed dome over stairwell. Attached railings: square, Portland stone panelled piers, dwarf wall and heavy cast-iron railings are attached at front and continue around the building. The Town Hall was opened by H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales on 14th December 1933. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34367 06522 | NHLFE no.1151143 |
| 500 | Barn, Lundhill Farm, Beech House Road, Wombwell | Barn, cowhouse and hayloft to west of Lundhill Farmhouse, Beech House Road, Barnsley. Built in the late 18 th century. Coursed, squared sandstone, L-shaped plan, mostly two storeys. Barn: two large cart entrances with quoined surrounds and depressed 3-centred arches with projecting keystones. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39893 01486 | NHLFE no.1151171 |
| 501 | Farm Building, Lundhill Farm, Beech House Rd, Wombwell | Farmbuilding to the west of Lundhill Farmhouse, Beech House Road, Barnsley. Cartshed and dovecote now partly used as pigsty. Built in the mid-18 th century. Coursed, squared sandstone, three storeys, three bays. Three three-centred archways with projecting keystones. All now part-blocked, central archway with door, outer archways with windows. Interior said to have been lined with wood nesting boxes. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39915 01509 | NHLFE no.1286996 |
| 502 | Cartshed, Beech House Farm, B H Road, Wombwell | Cartshed, Lundhill Farmhouse, Beech House Road, Barnsley. Early 19 th -century. Coursed, squared and dressed sandstone, two storeys, five bays with lean-to. Asymmetrical arcade of five basket-arched openings. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39973 01454 | NHLFE no.1287001 |

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| 503 | Thornhill House, Church Street, Darfield | Thornhill House, Church Street, Barnsley. House. Late 18 th -century, with 19 th -century additions. Deeply-coursed, squared sandstone, three-storey, three-bay symmetrical façade. Large 19 th -century block attached to full width of rear. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 41709 04324 | NHLFE no.1151203 |
| 504 | Grave of Ebenezer Elliot, Church of All Saints, Barnsley | Grave of Ebenezer Elliot, Church of All Saints, Church Street, Barnsley. Raised gravestone, sandstone, iron-railed enclosure. Ashlar plinth to large slab with angled top face. Enclosure has spear-headed railings and rounded corner finials. Slab inscribed in bold letters 'EBENEZER ELLIOT / DIED DECEMBER 1 1849 / AGED 68 YEARS FANNY GARTSIDE / HIS WIFE / DIED DECEMBER 4 1856 / AGED 75 YEARS'. Elliot is remembered as the 'Corn Law Rhymer' as a result of his literary works including The Corn Law Rhymes of 1831, which formed part of his political campaign to repeal the corn laws. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 39318 03916 | NHLFE no.1151163 |
| 505 | Bradberry Balk Bridge, Bradberry Balk Lane, Wombwell | Bradberry Balk Bridge, Bradberry Balk Lane, Barnsley. Built c.1800. Coursed, squared sandstone, tooled-ashlar voussoirs. Single span. Rusticated elliptical arch. Some copings missing and some replaced by concrete. Crosses the Dearne and Dove Canal. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 41759 04296 | NHLFE no.1151172 |
| 506 | 2 Vicar Road, Darfield | No.2 Vicar Road, Barnsley. House and former shop. Plaque on right gable dated 1812, later additions to rear. Stuccoed sandstone, two storeys. Circular date-plaque beneath gable apex. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 41755 04289 | NHLFE no.1151167 |
| 507 | Gravestone of Robert Millthorp, Church of All Saints, Barnsley | Gravestone of Robert Millthorp, Church of All Saints, Church Street, Barnsley. Square-headed sandstone slab simply decorated with carved foliage and a central roundel and inscribed 'HERE LYETH/THE MORTAL REMAINS/of Robert Millthorp who died Sept-/13th 1826 aged 19 Years. He lost his Life/by inadvertently throwing this Stone/upon himself whilst in the service of/Ja- Raywood of Ardsley who erected/it to his memory.' Two rhymed verses complete this most unusual monument. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 41858 04306 | NHLFE no.1151162 |
| 508 | Barnsley Cemetery, Former Chapels, Linking Arcade | Linking arcade to former Barnsley Cemetery chapels, Cemetery Road, Barnsley. Built in 1860-61 by Perkins and Backhouse of Leeds. Chapels demolished in 1983. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings. Central pointed arched gateway. A low Gothic arcade to each side. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35335 05646 | NHLFE no.1151141 |

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| 509 | Barnsley Cemetery Lodges, Wall & Railings, | Two lodges, gateway linking wall and railings, Barnsley Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Barnsley. Built in 1860-1 by Perkins and Backhouse of Leeds. Rock-faced stone, with ashlar dressings. Lodge to left, single-storey. Lodge to right two-storey. Gothic style. Low wall plinth, ashlar coping and simple iron railings. In apex is a cinquefoil and a ribbon with date AD 1861. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35307 05711 | NHLFE no.1293376 |
| 510 | Balk Farmhouse, Sheffield Road, Birdwell | Balk Farmhouse, Sheffield Road, Barnsley. Built c.1800, later additions. Roughcast sandstone, two storeys, three bays. Interior: cantilevered stone staircase, now with 20 th -century balustrade. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 34432 02176 | NHLFE no.1151049 |
| 511 | Barn Southeast of Balk Farmhouse, Sheffield Rd, Birdwell | Barn, Balk Farmhouse, Sheffield Road, Barnsley. Barn, now warehouse. Built c.1800. Coursed, squared rubble sandstone, two storeys, three bays (externally). Interior: pattern-book king-post trusses to each end. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 34427 02156 | NHLFE no.1192453 |
| 512 | Milepost, east of Barnsley Road/Salterbrook Road junction. | Milepost, east of Barnsley Road/Salterbrook Road junction. Nineteenth-century, round-headed sandstone post. Incised lettering reads 'BARNSELEY/4 MILES/DONCASTER/11 MILES'. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 40581 05207 | NHLFE no.1287062 |
| 513 | Milepost, opposite Doncaster Road/Little Houghton Lane junction, Barnsley. | Milepost, opposite Doncaster Road/Little Houghton Lane junction, Barnsley. Late 18 th -century, sandstone milepost. Small square pillar with domed top. Direction-indicating fingers above damaged inscriptions which appear to read on north side 'DON/10 M', on east side 'PON/ -- M/Houghton'. Text illegible on west side. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SK 50868 99438 | NHLFE no.1315019 |
| 514 | Church of St Peter, Hawshaw Lane, Hoyland Common | Church of St. Peter, Hawshaw Lane, Barnsley. Built in 1830 by Watson, Pritchett and Watson. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone. Gothic Revival style; offset buttresses, hoodmoulds, embattled parapets. Interior: cantilevered stone stair into bellchamber. Oak reredos commemorates men lost in the First World War. Built on the site of a chapel erected in 1734-40 for the Townend family. Structure now heavily braced against subsidence. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36342 00791 | NHLFE no.1315062 |
| 515 | Church of St Peter, Brinckman Street, Barnsley | Church of St Peter, including attached wall and gateway to south-west, Brinckman Street, Barnsley. Constructed between 1893 and 1910 by Temple Moore. Brick with ashlar dressings. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 35100 05880 | NHLFE no.1314984 |

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| 516 | Colliery explosion monument, Bank End Road, Barnsley | Colliery explosion monument, to south of Church of St. Thomas and St. James, Bank End Road, Barnsley. Erected c.1875. Ashlar sandstone, cast-iron railings. Square enclosure with railings rising to north; four-step plinth to square-sectioned monument. Enclosure: square corner posts, railing bars infilled with floral panels with masks, fleur-de-lys finials. Monument: chamfered base, die with panel on south side inscribed 'ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION TO THE MEMORY OF THE 143 MEN AND BOYS WHO WERE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN SWAITHE MAIN COLLIERY ON DECEMBER 6th 1875 'IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH'. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 35763 04361 | NHLFE no.1315056 |
| 517 | Wood Head Hall Farmhouse, Wood Walk, Wombwell | Wood Head Hall Farmhouse, Wood Walk, Barnsley. Late 18 th -century farmhouse. Finely-jointed sandstone ashlar, stone slate roof, renewed brick stacks. Two storeys and attic, five bays, symmetrical facade. Original panelled door in architrave with plinth blocks, plain frieze and consoles to pediment. Doorway set within a round-headed shallow recess. Interior: contemporary fireplaces, panelled doors and shutters. A particularly well preserved house of the period. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 1 | SE 37206 02033 | NHLFE no.1286926 |
| 518 | Barn at Darley Cliff Upper Sheffield Rd Worsbrough | Barncroft, Upper Sheffield Road, Darley Cliff, Barnsley. Early to mid-18 th century farmhouse, converted in the 20 th century. Coursed, dressed sandstone, two storeys, three bays. Three ground-floor doorways with chamfered quoins and lintels, with glazing bars in original window openings. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35559 04554 | NHLFE no.1286598 |
| 519 | Hemsworth Gate Trackways | Braided trackways visible as cropmarks on a 1957 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 42601 11074 | AP-RAF/F22/543/9 0116 19-Jun-1957 |
| 520 | Ringstone Hill Circular Enclosure Cropmark | Circular enclosure visible as a cropmark from a 1979 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 42563 10170 | AP-MAL/79028 0136 27-Jul-1979 |
| 521 | Ringstone Hill Field boundaries cropmarks (I) | Field boundaries visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 42682 10028 | AP-MAL/79028 0136 27-Jul-1979 |

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| 522 | Ringstone Hill Field boundaries cropmarks (II) | Field boundaries visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 42674 10145 | AP-MAL/79028 0136 27-Jul-1979 |
| 523 | Ringstone Hill Rectangular Enclosures Cropmarks | 2x rectangular RB/Prehistoric enclosures visible as cropmarks on a 1979 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 42301 10048 | AP-MAL/79028 0136 27-Jul-1979 |
| 524 | Ringstone Hill Field boundaries cropmarks (III) | Field boundaries visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 42232 10219 | AP-MAL/79028 0136 27-Jul-1979 |
| 525 | Field boundaries cropmarks north of Carr Plantation | Field boundaries visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 42269 10600 | AP-MAL/79028 0136 27-Jul-1979 |
| 526 | Rectangular enclosure cropmark north of Common Road, near Brierley | Rectangular enclosure, aligned E-W with possible opposing entrances on north and south sides, visible as a cropmark on a 1978 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 42257 10873 | AP-MAL/78029 0106 12-Sep-1978 |
| 527 | Oval Enclosure cropmark east of Brierley | Oval enclosure, possible entrance on east side, visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 41823 11121 | AP-MAL/79028 0124 27-Jul-1979 |
| 528 | Field boundaries cropmark east of Brierley | Two parallel field boundaries, aligned SW-NE, visible as a cropmark on a 1996 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 41999 11070 | AP-WY 284/3 03-Aug-1996 |
| 529 | Enclosure cropmark north of Spa Well, Brierley | Sub-rectangular enclosure ditch, visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 41669 10649 | AP-MAL/79028 0138 27-Jul-1979 |
| 530 | Possible ditch cropmark north of Spa Well, Brierley | poss. ditch, visible as a cropmark on a 1991 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 41863 10402 | AP-SE4110/1 DNR 2430/30 05-Aug-1991 |
| 531 | Enclosure cropmark north-west of Brierley Tunnel | Sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned N-S, visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 41676 11907 | AP-MAL/79028 |

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| | | | | | | | 0056 27-Jul-1979 |
| 532 | Trackway cropmark north-west of Brierley Tunnel | Trackway with parallel sided ditches, aligned SW-NE, visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 41705 12102 | AP-WY 283/14 03-Aug-1996 |
| 533 | Curvilinear enclosure cropmark north of Brierley | Curvilinear enclosure, visible as a cropmark on a 1996AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 41173 11595 | AP-WY 284/7 03-Aug-1996 |
| 534 | Circular enclosure cropmark north of Brierley | Circular enclosure & linear field boundary, visible as a cropmark on a 1996 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 41140 11446 | AP-WY 284/7 03-Aug-1996 |
| 535 | Rectangular enclosure/field boundary cropmark north of Brierley | Rectangular enclosure/field boundary ditch, visible as a cropmark on a 1996 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 41211 11362 | AP-WY 284/7 03-Aug-1996 |
| 536 | Clay extraction pits cropmarks east of Upper Cudworth | Nineteen clay extraction pits, aligned roughly N-S, visible as a cropmark on a 1957 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 39465 10072 | AP-RAF/543/9 (F22) 0120 19-Jun-1957 |
| 537 | WW2 air raid shelters, Buckingham Road, Conisbrough | Four WW2 air raid shelters. Visible standing buildings on a 1947 air photo, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50687 99470 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 2011 5376 16-Apr-1947 |
| 538 | Terraced ground on North Cliff Hill, Conisbrough | Terraced ground visible as an earthwork on a 1967 AP, believed to be post-medieval in date | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50592 99301 | AP-MAL/67023 0024 31-Mar-1967 |
| 539 | Lynchets north of Windgate Hill, Conisbrough | Two medieval/post-medieval lynchets visible as an earthwork on a 1948 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 51892 99182 | AP-RAF/541/170 4233 21-Sep-1948 |
| 540 | Banks southeast of Milner Gate, Conisbrough | Two medieval/post-medieval banks visible as standing earthworks on a 1948 AP, sine built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 52253 99057 | AP-RAF/541/170 4233 21-Sep-1948 |
| 541 | WW2 search light batteries south of Birch Grove, Conisbrough | Three WW2 search light batteries visible as circular banks on a 1948 AP, possibly since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 51724 98449 | AP-RAF/541/170 3233 21-Sep-1948 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 542 | WW2 munitions factory complex, west Conisbrough | WW2 munitions factory complex consisting of a number of buildings, ditches, banks and blast walls visible on 1947 & 1957 AP's, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 49150 99200 | AP-RAF/543/9F22 0325 19-Jun-1957 |
| 543 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Bolton Street, Conisbrough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK49555 99664 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5373 16-Apr-1947 |
| 544 | WW2 air raid shelter north of the River Don, Conisbrough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, now covered by a modern spoil heap (site 614) | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 49411 99989 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5373 16-Apr-1947 |
| 545 | Modern spoil heap north of the River Don, Conisbrough | modern spoil heap visible on a 1971 AP as a standing earthwork | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 49380 00060 | AP-MAL/71052 0207 03-May-1971 |
| 546 | Modern spoil heap south of the River Don, Conisbrough | modern spoil heap visible on a 1971 AP as a standing earthwork | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 49680 99997 | AP-MAL/71052 0207 03-May-1971 |
| 547 | WW2 air raid shelter east of Tickhill Street, Conisbrough | 2x WW2 Air raid shelters visible as buildings on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 49920 99660 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5374 16-Apr-1947 |
| 548 | WW2 air raid shelter between Makin and Clayfield Road, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 48463 99986 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5370 16-Apr-1947 |
| 549 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Greens Way, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, possibly since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 47719 99839 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5368 16-Apr-1947 |
| 550 | WW2 air raid shelter at south end of Dolcliffe Road, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 47406 99912 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5368 16-Apr-1947 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 551 | Enclosure and field boundaries south of Old Denaby | Series of enclosures and field boundaries visible as standing earthworks on a 1967 AP, still a green-field site. Assigned a M/PM date in gazetteer but could also be P/RB in date. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 47837 98728 | AP-MAL/67023 0055 31-Mar-1967 |
| 552 | Enclosure, trackway and field boundary cropmarks, Denaby Common | I/RB ditches associated with a rectilinear enclosure, field boundaries and a possible trackway visible as a cropmark on a 1995 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SK 47417 98478 | AP-SK4798/1 NMR 12685/20 12-Jul-1995 |
| 553 | WW2 air raid shelter off Schofield Street, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 46703 00067 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 2011 5367 16-Apr-1947 |
| 554 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Bhatia Close, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter complex visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 47033 00070 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 2011 5367 16-Apr-1947 |
| 555 | WW2 air raid shelter at north-east end of Rowms Lane, Mexborough. | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 46865 99671 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 2011 5366 16-Apr-1947 |
| 556 | WW2 air raid shelter, Station Road, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, unclear if since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 47233 99598 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 2011 5368 16-Apr-1947 |
| 557 | Modern Spoil Heap south of the Swinton Works, Swinton | Modern spoil heap visible on a 1971 AP as a standing earthwork | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 46621 98594 | AP-MAL/71023 0047 17-Apr-1971 |
| 558 | WW2 air raid shelter, Marriot Road, Swinton | WW2 air raid shelter complex visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 46456 99490 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 2011 5366 16-Apr-1947 |
| 559 | WW2 air raid shelter north-west of Canalside View, Swinton | WW2 air raid shelter complex visible as a standing structure on a 1957 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 46267 98083 | AP-RAF/543/9F21 0356 19-Jun-1957 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 560 | WW2 air raid shelter east of Whitelee Road, Mexborough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 46501 99893 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5366 16-Apr-1947 |
| 561 | WW2 air raid shelter, west of Victoria Street, Mexborough | Three WW2 air raid shelters visible as standing structures on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 46267 00099 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5365 16-Apr-1947 |
| 562 | WW2 air raid shelter northwest of Whitelee Road, Mexborough | Large WW2 air raid shelter visible as a structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 46223 99429 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5364 16-Apr-1947 |
| 563 | WW2 air raid shelter opposite Portland Street, Swinton | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 45788 99425 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5364 16-Apr-1947 |
| 564 | Ditch north of Manor Road and Clifffield Road, Swinton | A possible medieval/post-medieval ditch visible as an earthwork on a 1971 AP, now developed over & possibly destroyed | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 45388 98610 | AP-MAL/71022 0065 17-Apr-1971 |
| 565 | Enclosure and field boundary cropmark crosswing Cresswell Road, Swinton | Rectangular enclosure and linear field boundary, identified as a cropmark on a 1957 AP, now built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 45688 99776 | AP-RAF/543/9F22 0321 19-Jun-1957 |
| 566 | WW2 air raid shelter south of George's Avenue, Swinton | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 45016 99418 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5362 16-Apr-1947 |
| 567 | Modern stone quarry northeast of Conisbrough | Modern stone quarry visible as an earthwork on a 1987 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 52200 00300 | AP-OS/87135 0038 09-Sep-1987 |
| 568 | Ditches/lynchets southwest of Cadeby | Three parallel ditches/lynchets, aligned SW-NE of possible medieval date visible as earthworks on a 1967 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 51110 00125 | AP-MAL/67023 0025 31-Mar-1967 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 569 | WW2 air raid shelter south of Myndon Walk, Conisbrough (I) | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50461 99321 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5375 16-Apr-1947 |
| 570 | WW2 air raid shelter south of Wadworth Street, Conisbrough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50263 99417 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5375 16-Apr-1947 |
| 571 | Possible trackway cropmarks opposite the north end of St Hellen's Lane by Melton Wood | Three linear cropmarks possibly associated with I/RB trackways, visible on a 1975 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50137 03551 | AP-SE5003/4 DNR 752/18 05-Jul-1975 |
| 572 | Banks/lynchets north-west of Banburgh Grange, High Melton | Series of banks/lynchets identified as earthworks on AP's from 1946 and 1948. Possibly the same features as those recorded at sites 126& 127. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 50090 02155 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/1880 5091 06-Dec-1946 |
| 573 | Field boundaries/curvilinear enclosure north of St Helen's Lane by Melton Wood | Field boundaries/curvilinear enclosure ditch of possible prehistoric or B date identified as a cropmark on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 50068 03775 | AP-MAL/79029 0282 27-Jul-1979 |
| 574 | Banks south of St Helen's Lane by Melton Wood | Set of linear banks of possible medieval date identified as standing earthworks on a 1970 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 49790 03340 | AP-OS/70141 0042 24-May-1970 |
| 575 | Pit Cluster cropmarks south of Sheep Walks, near Hickleton | Pit cluster north-west of Iron Age/Romano-British field boundaries (site 5), visible on AP from 1971 | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 49175 04265 | AP-MAL/71052 0215 03-May-1971 |
| 576 | Enclosure ditch cropmark south of Sheep Walks, near Hickleton | Possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch visible on an AP from 1971 | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 49086 04246 | AP-MAL/71052 0215 03-May-1971 |
| 577 | Enclosure ditch cropmark east of Hickleton Road | Possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch visible on an AP from 1971 | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 48830 04345 | AP-SE4904/2 DNR 340/32 31-Jul-1971 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 578 | Possible rectangular building cropmark east of Hickleton Road | Rectangular cropmark measuring c.8x16m, possibly representing a RB building | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 48768 04562 | AP-ULM CQH 73 24-Jul-1984 |
| 579 | Rectilinear ditch/enclosure cropmark south of Melton Park | Rectilinear ditch/enclosure visible as a standing earthwork in an AP from 1946. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 506250 01280 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/1880 5091 06-Dec-1946 |
| 580 | Possible trackway cropmark east of Melton Mil Lane, near High Melton | A possible trackway of unknown date visible on an AP taken in 1975. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 50160 01480 | AP-ULM K17 AL 007 09-Sep-1975 |
| 581 | Limestone quarry east of Pastures Road near Dearne Bridge (I) | A modern limestone quarry visible as an earthwork in an aerial photograph from 1987. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 50002 00736 | AP-OS/87135 0063 09-Sep-1987 |
| 582 | WW2 air raid shelter south of Myndon Walk, Conisbrough (II) | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50388 99315 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5375 16-Apr-1947 |
| 583 | WW2 air raid shelter west of Burnaston Walk, Conisbrough | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1947 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SK 50321 99439 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/2011 5375 16-Apr-1947 |
| 584 | Curvilinear earthwork east of Melton Mill Lane, near High Melton | A medieval/post-medieval ditch visible as an earthwork in an AP taken in 1945 | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 50035 01680 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/1880 5091 06-Dec-1946 |
| 585 | Field boundaries west of Melton Mill Lane, near High Melton (I) | Two field boundaries of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date visible as cropmarks on an AP from 1971. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 49842 01702 | AP-MAL/71052 0209 03-May-1971 |
| 586 | Field boundaries west of Melton Mill Lane, near High Melton (II) | Two parallel field boundaries of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date visible as cropmarks on an AP from 1971. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 49771 01494 | AP-MAL/71052 0209 03-May-1971 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 587 | Limestone quarry east of Pastures Road near Dearne Bridge (II) | A modern limestone quarry visible as an earthwork in an aerial photograph from 1967, quarrying present either side of Pastures road. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 50000 00313 | AP-MAL/67023 0024 31-Mar-1967 |
| 588 | Irregular shaped trackway cropmarks opposite the north end of St Helen's Lane by Melton Wood | Irregular shaped feature of uncertain function and date, visible as a cropmark on an AP from 1975. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 50147 03427 | AP-SE5003/4 DNR 752/18 05-Jul-1975 |
| 589 | Bank at Thunder Hole near Barnburgh | A bank of possible medieval/post-medieval date, visible as a standing earthwork in an AP from 1971. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48954 03884 | AP-MAL/71024 0170 17-Apr-1971 |
| 590 | Possible deserted settlement earthworks north of Barnburgh Hall, Barnburgh | Earthworks of possible medieval/post-medieval date, located north-east of Banburgh Hall, including a series of banks, ditches, terraces and mounds, representing former field boundaries, trackways and features of uncertain function, visible on an AP from 1995. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 48768 03465 | AP-SE4803/1 NMR 12645/38 12-Jan-1995 |
| 591 | Trackway cropmark west of St Helen's Lane, Barnburgh | A trackway of possible Iron age date visible as a cropmark on an AP from 1971 | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 49122 03292 | AP-MAL/71092 0066 02-Jun-1971 |
| 592 | Circular hollow east of Barnburgh | A circular hollow, believed to be post-medieval in date, visible as an earthwork in a photograph from 1948. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48843 03282 | AP-RAF/541/170 3050 21-Sep-1948 |
| 593 | Curvilinear enclosure cropmark, east of Thurnscoe East | A curvilinear enclosure and linear field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on an AP from 1982. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 47262 05782 | AP-MAL/82012 0155 29-May-1982 |
| 594 | WW2 air raid shelter, north of Hanover Square, Thurnscoe | WW2 air raid shelter visible as a standing structure on a 1946 AP, since partially built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46546 05982 | AP-RAF/CPE/UK/ 1879 1118 06-Dec-1946 |
| 595 | Ditch cropmark south of Lodge Farm, near Clayton | A linear ditch of unknown date visible as a cropmark on a 1971 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46948 07018 | AP-SE4707/2 DNR 342/21 08-Aug-1971 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 596 | Rectangular enclosure cropmark south of Lodge Farm, near Clayton | A rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark on a 1971 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 46788 07087 | AP-SE4707/2 DNR 342/21 08-Aug-1971 |
| 597 | Possible enclosure ditch cropmark north of Sheepwash Plantation, near Clayton | A possible enclosure ditch visible on a 1980 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 45645 09000 | AP-MAL/80008 0062 04-Apr-1980 |
| 598 | Posstble settlement earthorks east of Tan Pit Lane, Clayton | A group of earthworks east of Clayton, possibly representative of post-medieval field boundaries or abandoned settlement, visible on a 1995 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 | SE 45627 07865 | AP-SE4507/5 NMR 12621/5 12-Jan-1995 |
| 599 | Field Boundaries/enclosure cropmarks north of Thurnscoe | Field boundaries/enclosure of uncertain date, visible as a cropmark on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 45522 07003 | AP-MAL/79029 0052 27-Jul-1979 |
| 600 | Enclosure and field boundaries cropmarks east of Stables Lane, Barnburgh | Enclosure and field boundaries visible as a cropmark from 1979. Believed to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date, but could also be associated with the possible post-medieval earthworks to the south at Site 659. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48622 03801 | AP-MAL/79029 0280 27-Jul-1979 |
| 601 | Terraced ground south of Fox Lane, Barnburgh | Terraced ground possibly associated with Site 240, visible as an earthwork on a 1971 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48407 03079 | AP-MAL/71024 0063 17-Apr-1971 |
| 602 | Field boundaries cropmarks south east of Bella Wood north of Barnburgh | A group of field boundaries west of Hickleton road visible on AP's from 1948 and 1979. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48098 04048 | AP-MAL/79029 0279 27-Jul-1979 |
| 603 | Field boundaries cropmarks north east of Mexborough | A group of field boundaries north of the prehistoric/Romano-British lane, Mexborough. They are visible on AP's from 1977 and 1979. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48845 00912 | AP-SE4800/9 DNR 1544/20 17-Jul-1979 |
| 604 | Sub-rectangular enclosure cropmark north of Mexborough | A possible sub-rectangular enclosure, visible as a cropmark on a 1973 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 48446 01032 | AP-MAL/73020 0183 11-May-1973 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 605 | WW2 air raid shelter north of College Road, Mexborough | Two WW2 Air raid shelters visible as buildings on an AP from 1955, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 47620 00093 | AP-RAF/58/1891 F21 0063 14-Oct-1955 |
| 606 | Water storage site south of Princess Road, Mexborough | Modern water storage site visible as a standing building on a 1948 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 47677 00403 | AP-RAF/541/21 3184 15-May-1948 |
| 607 | WW2 air raid shelter west of Cromwell Road, Mexborough | 4x WW2 Air raid shelters visible as buildings on an AP from 1955, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 47378 00009 | AP-RAF/58/1891 F21 0063 14-Oct-1955 |
| 608 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Lynwood Drive, Mexborough | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1953, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 47139 00565 | AP-RAF/58/1094 F21 0105 21-Apr-1953 |
| 609 | WW2 air raid shelter northwest of Arnold Crescent, Mexborough | 2x WW2 Air raid shelters visible as trenches on an AP from 1958. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46950 00982 | AP-RAF/541/21 4185 15-May-1948 |
| 610 | Water storage site south of Princess Road, Mexborough | Modern water storage site visible as a standing building on a 1948 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 47233 01041 | AP-RAF/541/21 4185 15-May-1948 |
| 611 | Field boundary cropmarks south of Hickleton Main Colliery | Iron Age/Romano-British cropmarks of field boundaries visible on AP's from 1970 and 1979 | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46471 04790 | AP-MAL/79029 0176 27-Jul-1979 |
| 612 | Large area of cropmarks south-east of Harlington | Large area containing cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways south of Harlington, visible on AP's from 1970, 1971, 1982, and 1996. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 48728 02221 | AP-SE4802/3 NMR 12861/13 25-Jul-1996 |
| 613 | Sandstone quarry east of Hickleton Road | Post-medieval sandstone quarry visible as an earthwork on a 1971 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48764 04357 | AP-MAL/71024 0170 17-Apr-1971 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 614 | Trackway west of Hickleton Road | Post-medieval trackway visible as an earthwork on a 1974 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48123 04378 | AP-MAL/74062 0104 29-Nov-1974 |
| 615 | Trackway and field boundaries east of Church Lane, Harlington | Possible trackway and field boundaries east of Harlington, visible as cropmarks from a 1973 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 48478 02853 | AP-MAL/73020 0208 11-May-1973 |
| 616 | Road/Trackway on West Moor, near Balton Upon Dearne | A road/trackway of uncertain date, visible as cropmarks seen on a 1976 trackway. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46877 02929 | AP-SE4603/4 DNR 978/17 10-Jul-1976 |
| 617 | Field boundaries and possible trackways west of Green Lane, Barnburgh | Field boundaries and possible trackways west of Green Lane, Barnburgh, visible as cropmarks on AP's from 1968, 1969 and 1971. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 47198 03421 | AP-MAL/69072 0189 30-Jul-1969 |
| 618 | Spoil Heap associated with Goldthorpe Colliery | Spoil heap associated with Goldthorpe Colliery, visible as an earthwork on a 1980 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 47100 04140 | AP-MAL/80008 0068 04-Apr-1980 |
| 619 | Enclosure and trackway south of Lowfield Lane, Bolton Upon Dearne | Rectangular enclosure and entrance track visible as a cropmark from 1970. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 46297 02377 | AP-MAL/70056 0160 18-Jul-1970 |
| 620 | Spoil heap on Bolton Common | Spoil heap visible as an earthwork on a 1956 AP | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 47335 02190 | AP-RAF/543/9 F21 0315 19-Jun-1957 |
| 621 | Trackway and rectangular enclosure east of Angel Street, Bolton Upon Dearne | Trackway and rectangular enclosure east of Angel Street, Bolton Upon Dearne, visible as a cropmark in a 1970 AP, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 45769 02348 | AP-MAL/70056 0160 18-Jul-1970 |
| 622 | Military camp south of Lowfield Lane, Bolton upon Dearne | Military camp visible as standing buildings on a 1948 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46196 02475 | AP-RAF/541/170 3054 21-Sep-1948 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 623 | WW2 air raid shelter northeast of Goldthorpe Green, Bolton Upon Dearne (I) | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 46157 03827 | AP-RAF/541/170 3053 21-Sep-1948 |
| 624 | WW2 air raid shelter northeast of Goldthorpe Green, Bolton Upon Dearne (II) | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948, since built over, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 46069 03720 | AP-RAF/541/170 3053 21-Sep-1948 |
| 625 | WW2 air raid shelter east of Church Street, Bolton Upon Dearne (I) | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1959, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 45541 02493 | AP-OS/59029 0023 15-May-1959 |
| 626 | WW2 air raid shelter east of Church Street, Bolton Upon Dearne (II) | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1959, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 45520 02551 | AP-OS/59029 0023 15-May-1959 |
| 627 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Market street, Bolton Upon Dearne | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 46264 04307 | AP-RAF/541/170 4055 21-Sep-1948 |
| 628 | Field boundary/enclosure east of Kingsmark Way | Field boundary/enclosure identified as a cropmark from 1979. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 46685 04360 | AP-MAL/79029 0277 27-Jul-1979 |
| 629 | WW2 air raid shelter east of Nicholas Lane, Goldthorpe | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 45346 04353 | AP-RAF/541/170 4055 21-Sep-1948 |
| 630 | Linear banks north of Manor Lane, Adwick Upon Dearne | A series of linear banks, aligned SE-NW, visible as earthworks on a 1976 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 47064 01761 | AP-MAL/76076 0065 09-Dec-1976 |
| 631 | Field system, enclosure and trackway cropmarks north of Lousy Busk Lane, near Mexborough | Field system, enclosure and possible trackway north-west of Mexborough, probably associated with enclosure 219, visible as cropmarks on AP's from 1967, 1970, 1974, 1983, 1990 and 1995. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 45983 01046 | AP-MAL/70057 0030 18-Jul-1970 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 632 | Square shaped enclosure and field boundaries south of Lousy Busk Lane, near Mexborough | Square shaped enclosure and field boundaries west of Mexborough, visible as cropmarks on a 1979 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 1 - 2 | SE 46076 00644 | AP-MAL/79013 0121 02-Jun-1979 |
| 633 | WW2 air raid shelter, Manvers Road, Mexborough | A WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948, since built over. | Archaeological site | | Level 2b | SE 46142 00428 | RAF/541/21 3186 15-May-1948 |
| 634 | WW2 search light battery north of Manvers Road, Mexborough | WW2 searchlight battery, visible as an earthwork on a 1948 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 46236 00648 | AP-RAF/541/21 3186 15-May-1948 |
| 635 | Wath Upon Dearne Main Colliery | Wath Upon Dearne Main Colliery, visible as an earthwork on a 1957 AP. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SE 45000 00500 | AP-RAF/543/9 F21 0316 19-Jun-1957 |
| 636 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Ivanhoe Road, Conisbrough | A pair of WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50678 98858 | AP-RAF/541/170 4235 21-Sep-1948 |
| 637 | WW2 air raid shelter north of Gardens Lane, Conisbrough | A pair of WW2 Air raid shelter visible as buildings on an AP from 1948. | Archaeological site | | Level 2 | SK 50546 98964 | AP-RAF/541/170 4235 21-Sep-1948 |
| 638 | Middlewood Lodge, Doncaster Road, Darfield. | Middlewood Lodge, Doncaster Road, Darfield. Early 19 th -century, one-storey building with 20 th century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 41872 04800 | NHLFE no.1315017 |
| 639 | Barn, New Hall Farm, Near Ardsley. | Barn, New Hall Farm, Near Ardsley. An early 17 th -century cruck-framed building – a rare example in an region dominated by timber-framed structures of post and truss construction. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 39415 05188 | NHLFE no.1286945 |
| 640 | Smithy Bridge, Smithy Bridge Lane, Wombwell. | Smithy Bridge, Smithy Bridge Lane, Wombwell. A c.1800 sandstone bridge crossing the Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal in a single span. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 40013 01247 | NHLFE no.1151175 |
| 641 | Dovecote, Cricket Farm, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. | Dovecote, Cricket Farm, Cross Street, Monk Bretton. A mid- to late 18 th -century coursed rubble structure. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36228 07761 | NHLFE no.1191467 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 642 | Park House, Neville Avenue, Kendray, Barnsley. | Park House, Neville Avenue, Kendray, Barnsley. A large three storey detached house dating to c.1780 with mid-19 th -century additions. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 36583 05546 | NHLFE no.1315013 |
| 643 | Old Row and attached front garden walls, 1-15 Wath Road, Elsecar. | Old Row and attached front garden walls, 1-15 Wath Road, Elsecar. An early 19 th century row of two storey cottages with 20 th -century alterations, built for the workers of the Fitzwilliam mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38586 00095 | NHLFE no.1151094 |
| 644 | 60-78 (evens) Wath Road (Station Row) Elsecar. | 60-78 (evens) Wath Road (Station Row) Elsecar. An early 19 th -century three-storey terrace with 20 th -century alterations, built for the Fitzwilliam estate. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38646 00093 | NHLFE no.1191290 |
| 645 | 106-160 (evens) Wath Road (Reform Row) Elsecar. | 106 - 160 (evens) Wath Road (Reform Row) Elsecar. A planned two-storey terrace built for the Fitzwilliam estate in 1837 as part of the mining village. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 38800 00346 | NHLFE no.1315024 |
| 646 | Wentworth Castle | Wentworth Castle occupies the site of Stainborough Hall, constructed by Gervase Cutler in 1670, and includes elements of the earlier building in its fabric. Earthworks similar to the medieval castles at Mexborough and Conisbrough were reported at the site by Roger Dodsworth, the 17 th -century antiquarian. Thomas Wentworth bought the Stainborough estate in 1711 and subsequently redeveloped the house extensively. Thomas had failed to inherit Wentworth Woodhouse when the latter passed from William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford, to his wife's nephew, Thomas Watson. In attempting to surpass the Watsons, Thomas Wentworth landscaped the Stainborough estate, rebuilt the hall and renamed it 'Wentworth Castle'. Thomas Wentworth was created Earl of Strafford in 1721. The abiding rivalry between the Wentworth and the Watson (later Watson Wentworth) families continued throughout the 18 th century and influenced developments throughout the Dearne Valley, as each attempted to outstrip the other in prestige, land, industrial concerns and renown. Extensive redevelopment continued under Thomas Wentworth's son, William, but with the death of the 3 rd earl in 1799, Wentworth Castle eventually passed to the Vernon-Wentworth family. Bruce Vernon-Wentworth eventually sold Wentworth Castle to Barnsley Corporation in 1948. The house subsequently became a teacher-training college prior to becoming Northern College. Wentworth Castle is the only Grade I Listed Historic Park and Garden | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 31526 03053 | NHLFE no.1151069 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| | | in South Yorkshire. | | | | | |
| 647 | Church of St Thomas & St James, Bank End Road. | Church of St Thomas & St James, Bank End Road. A church built by Flockton and Sons on behalf of F.W.T Vernon-Wentworth in Gothic revival Style, consecrated in 1860. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35765 04374 | NHLFE no.1192000 |
| 648 | The Gables at Darley Cliff, Upper Sheffield Road. | The Gables at Darley Cliff, Upper Sheffield Road. Early to mid-18 th -century farm building of coursed dressed sandstone, converted into a two storey house in the 20 th century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 35527 04555 | NHLFE no.1151050 |
| 649 | Home Farmhouse, Worsbrough Village. | Home Farmhouse, Worsbrough Village. A mid-to late 18 th -century two storey house made of coursed dressed sandstone, with a 20 th -century extension to the rear of the building. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 34960 02555 | NHLFE no.1286553 |
| 650 | Animal Shelter & Stables SE of Grange Farmhouse. | Animal Shelter & Stables SE of Grange Farmhouse. An early 19 th -century farm building with a late 19 th -century trussed timber roof. Altered c.1900. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45293 02485 | NHLFE no.1109943 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 651 | Manor Farm, Church Field Road, Clayton. | Manor Farm, Church Field Road, Clayton. A mid-to late 18 th -century two-storey red-brick farmhouse. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45468 07795 | NHLFE no.1151649 |
| 652 | 30-33, Doncaster Road (listed as Village Street), Hickleton | 30-33, Doncaster Road (listed As Village Street), Hickleton. A row of four two-storey cottages of probable 17 th -century origin, raised and outshut added in the late to early 19 th centuries | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 47974 05305 | NHLFE no.1151662 |
| 653 | Section Of roadside wall to south of Doncaster Road, approximately 150m to north of Hickleton Hall, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. | Section of roadside wall to south of Doncaster Road, approximately 150m to north Of Hickleton Hall, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. A late 16 th - to early 17 th -century boundary wale made of rubble limestone. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48166 05282 | NHLFE no.1286764 |
| 654 | War Memorial, Tan Pit Lane, Clayton. | War Memorial, Tan Pit Lane, Clayton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45509 07735 | NHLFE no.1393133 |
| 655 | Telephone Box, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. | Telephone Box, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. A cast iron square kiosk with a domed roof. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48147 05318 | NHLFE no.1151607 |
| 656 | 34 And 35, Doncaster Road (listed as Village Street), Hickleton. | 34 And 35, Doncaster Road (listed as Village Street), Hickleton. A pair of probable early 19 th century two-storey cottages with 20 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 47900 05285 | NHLFE no.1286709 |
| 657 | 41 And 42, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. | 41 And 42, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. A pair of early 19 th -century two storey ashlar limestone cottages. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 47831 05298 | NHLFE no.1192203 |
| 658 | East Lodge And Entrance Gateway, Hickleton Road, Hickleton. | East Lodge And Entrance Gateway, Hickleton Road, Hickleton. Lodge and gateway for Hickleton Hall dating to c.1910. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48334 05261 | NHLFE no.1192104 |
| 659 | John O' Gaunts, Doncaster Road, Hickleton, Doncaster. | John O' Gaunts, Doncaster Road, Hickleton. A two-storey former stable and granary of probable early 18 th -century date, with 20 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48218 05318 | NHLFE no.1314788 |
| 660 | Hall Bridge Farm, Church Field Road, Clayton. | Hall Bridge Farm, Church Field Road, Clayton. A late 18 th -century, two-storey redbrick farmhouse with 20 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 45363 07795 | NHLFE no.1151648 |
| 661 | 19 Doncaster Road, Hickleton. | 19 Doncaster Road, Hickleton. A mid- to late 19 th -century, two-storey dressed sandstone house. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48149 05314 | NHLFE no.1192185 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 662 | 37-40, Doncaster Road (listed as Village Street), Hickleton. | 37-40, Doncaster Road (listed as Village Street), Hickleton. A row of four late 18 th - to early 19 th -century, two-storey limestone cottages. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 47855 05299 | NHLFE no.1314789 |
| 663 | The Old School House, 11 And 12 Doncaster Road (listed as 12 Village Street), Hickleton. | The Old School House, 11 And 12 Doncaster Road (listed as 12 Village Street), Hickleton. A two-storey limestone schoolhouse of probable 17 th -century date, now converted into two dwellings. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48078 05281 | NHLFE no.1192170 |
| 664 | 8 And 9 Doncaster Road, Hickleton. | 8 And 9 Doncaster Road, Hickleton. A pair of late 19 th -century, two-storey dressed limestone houses. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48140 05282 | NHLFE no.1151661 |
| 665 | Home Farm Court (listed on Doncaster Road), Hickleton. | Home Farm Court (listed on Doncaster Road), Hickleton. Farm buildings dated to the 17 th , 18 th and 19 th centuries forming a quadrangle. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 48123 05244 | NHLFE no.1203767 |
| 666 | Workshop adjacent to South-Aisled Workshop, Wath Road, Elsecar. | Workshop adjacent to South-Aisled Workshop, Wath Road, Elsecar. Mid-19 th -century workshop adjoining southern corner of aisled workshop at NCB workshops, built for the Fitzwilliam estate. It is one of the better preserved elements of the Elsecar ironworks originally operated by William Darwin and Co from 1795 until leased by Earl Fitzwilliam to George and William Dawes from c.1850 until 1884. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 38540 99895 | NHLFE no.1315025 |
| 667 | Stocks re-sited in Coronation Park, Low Road, Conisbrough. | Stocks re-sited in Coronation Park, Low Road, Conisbrough. A set of 18 th -century stocks re-sited in the early 20 th century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51457 98784 | NHLFE no.1314841 |
| 668 | Milepost, Doncaster Road, Mexborough. | Milepost, Doncaster Road, Mexborough. A 19 th -century stone milepost with raised cast iron lettering. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 49337 99833 | NHLFE no.1151532 |
| 669 | War Memorial in Coronation Park, Low Road, Conisbrough. | War Memorial In Coronation Park, Low Road, Conisbrough. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51457 98764 | NHLFE no.1286420 |
| 670 | Red Lion Hotel, Sheffield Road, Conisbrough. | Red Lion Hotel, Sheffield Road, Conisbrough. late 18 th - to early 19 th -century, three-storey public house. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51292 98296 | NHLFE no.1151534 |
| 671 | St Albans Roman Catholic Church, Wadworth Street, Denaby Main. | St Albans Roman Catholic Church, Wadworth Street, Denaby Main. A Roman Catholic church with attached presbytery built in 1897-98 by Elmson and Clarkson of Bradford. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 50203 99437 | NHLFE no.1192900 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 672 | Fountain And Lamp Standard At Southern Entrance To Coronation Park, Low Road, Conisbrough. | Fountain And Lamp Standard At Southern Entrance To Coronation Park, Low Road, Conisbrough. A cast iron fountain and lamp standard made in 1911 by George Wright Ltd of Rotherham to commemorate the coronation of King George V. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51451 98741 | NHLFE no.1151533 |
| 673 | The Priory, High Street, Conisbrough. | The Priory, High Street, Conisbrough. Early to mid 19 th century two storey house, now used as local authority offices. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51289 98736 | NHLFE no.1192845 |
| 674 | Castle House (listed as The Old Priory Nursing Home), Castle Hill, Conisbrough, Doncaster. | Castle House (listed as The Old Priory Nursing Home), Castle Hill, Conisbrough. A two-storey limestone vicarage built c.1800 with later alterations, now used as a nursing home. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 51288 98884 | NHLFE no.1151531 |
| 675 | Rockley Furnace | Rockley Furnace. Constructed c.1704 by Lewis Wescombe, who was associated with a group led by the Earl of Shaftesbury who were manufacturing experimental naval cannons. Pig iron manufactured at Rockley sent for refining at Mousehole Forge, Sheffield, in 1709. Leased to Mr. Green in 1711 and depicted on a c.1720s Rockley estate map. Leased to William Westby Cotton & Samuel Shore between 1726 and c.1740. Dam or holding pond and goit constructed during this phase. 'Unique' polygonal boundary wall may also be a Cotton and Shore construction. Furnace possibly closed after Cotton's death in 1749; not discussed by Swedish author, Angerstein, who detailed numerous ironworking sites in Barnsley and Sheffield area in 1754. Converted for use as a charcoal-fired furnace by Frederick Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in the late 1790s, possibly in association with demand for munitions during Napoleonic Wars. Became disused permanently shortly thereafter, possibly on the earl's death in 1799 or Napoleon's defeat in 1801. Excavated between 1978 and 1982 by David Crossley. Surveyed in 2011 by ArchHeritage. | Archaeological site | SAM no. 1004820 | Level 1 | SE 33812 02148 | SMR 02322/01 |
| 676 | Roman Ridge: section in Wath Wood | The Roman Ridge: a 370m long section of linear earth bank in Wath Wood | Archaeological site | SAM no. 1004811 | Level 1 | SK 43672 98948 | SMR 00113/01 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 677 | Swinton Pottery (The Rockingham Works) | Swinton Pottery (The Rockingham Works), 310m and 120m north west of Keeper's Cottage | Archaeological site | SAM no. 1020067 | Level 1 | | SMR 02218/01 |
| 678 | South Kirkby Camp prehistoric enclosed settlement | Prehistoric enclosed settlement known as South Kirkby Camp | Archaeological site | SAM no. 1018818 | Level 1 | SE 43506 10461 | HER 83 |
| 679 | Town Hall, Church Street, Wath Upon Dearne | Town house built in 1770 with 20 th -century alterations, later used as a Town Hall and currently as civic offices. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4331600887 | NHLFE no.1192631 |
| 680 | Brook Farmhouse, West Street, Wath Upon Dearne | Brook Farmhouse, West Street, Wath Upon Dearne. A three-storey, late 18 th -century farmhouse with 19 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4326500968 | NHLFE no.1132791 |
| 681 | Dovecot and cowhouse north-west of Brook Farmhouse, West Street, Wath Upon Dearne | Dovecot and cowhouse north-west of Brook Farmhouse, West Street, Wath Upon Dearne. An early 18 th century structure with a late 18 th - or early 19 th -century second-storey extension. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4325200991 | NHLFE no.1132791 |
| 682 | 25 and 27 Church Street, Wath Upon Dearne | 25 and 27 Church Street, Wath Upon Dearne. Early to mid 18 th -century house with a 20 th -century shop front. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4341600820 | NHLFE no.1132787 |
| 683 | Church House, Montgomery Square, Wath Upon Dearne | Church House, Montgomery square, Wath Upon Dearne. A two-storey house, originally built for William Carr in c.1810, now a public house. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4351700794 | NHLFE no.1192655 |
| 684 | 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 4A, 4B and 4C High Street, Wath Upon Dearne | 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 4A, 4B and 4C High Street, Wath Upon Dearne. Mid- to late 18 th -century house with extensive 20 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4357300829 | NHLFE no.1286521 |
| 685 | Cart Shed to the rear of 22 High street, Wath Upon Dearne | A cart shed approximately 15m to the rear of No. 22 High Street, Wath Upon Dearne, comprising of a two-storey dressed sandstone structure, with a lintel dated to 1745. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4367000825 | NHLFE no.1314577 |
| 686 | 24 Sandygate, Wath upon Dearne | 24 Sandygate, Wath upon Dearne. An early 19 th -century smithy, now used as a builder's store. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4363600773 | NHLFE no.1132790 |
| 687 | 44 and 46 Sandygate, Wath Upon Dearne | 44 and 46 Sandygate, Wath Upon Dearne. A pair of cottages with 'I S / 1771' on plaques above the doors. These cottages were altered and heightened in the early 19 th century. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4369600734 | NHLFE no.1286493 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 688 | 54 and 56 High Street, Wath Upon Dearne | 54 and 56 High Street, Wath Upon Dearne. Mid-18 th -century structure with 19 th -century extension. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4386900860 | NHLFE no.1132788 |
| 689 | Mausoleum, Newhill Hall Park, Cemetery Road, Wath Upon Dearne | Mausoleum, Newhill Hall Park, Cemetery Road, Wath Upon Dearne. An enclosed mausoleum on the east side of Newhill Park, built for John Payne of Newhill Hall in 1834. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4311900230 | NHLFE no.1132785 |
| 690 | Christ Church, Melton High Street, Wath Upon Dearne | Christ Church, Melton High Street, Wath Upon Dearne. Built in 1855 by Prichard and Sons in Gothic revival style. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4215800923 | NHLFE no.1286487 |
| 691 | 117 and 119 Barrowfield Lane, Wentworth | 117 and 119 Barrowfield Lane, Wentworth. A pair of houses, probably 18 th -century in date with early 19 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 3839498491 | NHLFE no.1286481 |
| 692 | Wentworth Woodhouse Country Mansion | Wentworth Woodhouse occupies the site of the Jacobean house owned by Thomas Wentworth, 1 st Earl of Strafford, who was executed in 1641. The house was rebuilt by Thomas Watson-Wentworth, 1st Marquis of Rockingham, from 1725. Work to aggrandise the house continued into the second half of the 18 th century, motivated by the rivalry with the Wentworth family of Wentworth Castle, Stainborough. Wentworth Woodhouse subsequently passed to the Earls Fitzwilliam, who were heavily involved in the industrial development of the Dearne Valley. In addition to extensive mining interests across the region, the earls built Elsecar as a model village for miners and their families, financed the construction of the Elsecar branch of the Dove and Dearne Canal, including the canal basin, leased land for the construction of iron works and operated Elsecar Iron Works. Death duties and the nationalisation of the mining industry in 1947 greatly reduced the wealth of the Fitzwilliams and they leased Wentworth Woodhouse to West Riding County Council in 1949. The house became the site of the Lady Mabel College of Physical Education until 1979, before being sold to a private buyer in 1989. The surrounding parkland is owned by Wentworth Estates. At 185m, the East Front of the house is the longest country house façade in Europe. | Historic building | LB Grade I | Level 1 | SK 3960097670 | NHLFE no.1132769 |
| 693 | Hoober Hall, Hoober Hall Lane, Brampton Bierlow | Hoober Hall, Brampton Bierlow. Stone house, two storeys and attics, contemporary half-length rear outshut with many original features including a 1691 carved door lintel. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4158599381 | NHLFE no.1132811 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 694 | Swinton Hall, 1-8 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton | Swinton Hall, 1-8 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton. A late 18 th or early 19 th century large house, now split into 8 dwellings. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4534699030 | NHLFE no.1192422 |
| 695 | Hawthorne Farmhouse, 17 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton | Hawthorne Farmhouse, 17 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton. A late 18 th -century farmhouse, with 20 th -century alterations that has "SSW / 1774" over a door. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4532099075 | NHLFE no.1132780 |
| 696 | 15 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton | 15 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton. A mid- to late 18 th -century, two-storey house and shop with 19 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4531299098 | NHLFE no.1192414 |
| 697 | Church of St Margaret, Church Street, Swinton | Church of St Margaret, Church Street, Swinton. The majority of the building dates to a Gothic Revival style rebuild of 1899, undertaken after a fire in 1897. The only original part of the church, dating to 1817 is the tower with offset angle buttresses which rise as pinnacles above a embattled parapet. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4521099368 | NHLFE no.1314575 |
| 698 | Rainborough Lodges and Gates, Smithy Bridge Lane, Brampton Bierlow | Rainborough Lodges and Gates, Smithy Bridge Lane, Brampton Bierlow. A pair of lodges with attached gate piers and gate attributed to John Carr from 1798- 1804 for William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, the 4th Earl Fitzwilliam. | Historic building | LB Grade II* | Level 1 | SE 4074600623 | NHLFE no.1314591 |
| 699 | No. 50 and Barns, 50 Newhill Road, Wath Upon Dearne | No. 50 and Barns, 50 Newhill Road, Wath Upon Dearne. A two-storey late 17 th -century farmhouse and barns with 20 th -century alterations. The farmhouse has a lintel carved with "J A / 1690". | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4285100114 | NHLFE no.1314578 |
| 700 | The Round House, Mill Lane, Wentworth | The round house, Mill Lane, Wentworth. A former tower mill dated to 1793, converted into two dwellings in 1835 for the Wentworth estate. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 3783398613 | NHLFE no.1314606 |
| 701 | School house and School Room at Ellis Junior School, Brampton Road, Wath Upon Dearne | School house and School Room at Ellis Junior School, Brampton Road, Wath Upon Dearne. The house is probably mid-18 th -century in date, and was altered when the school room was rebuilt in 1791. Both structures have 20 th -century alterations. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4176301153 | NHLFE no.1192494 |
| 702 | Wet Moor Bridge, Wet Moor Lane Wath Upon Dearne | Wet Moor Bridge, Wet Moor Lane Wath Upon Dearne. A c.1800 coursed squared sandstone bridge crossing Dearne and Dove Canal which was built between 1793 and 1804 (now infilled). | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SE 4297501259 | NHLFE no.1286501 |

| Site no | Name | Description | Asset class | Status | Significance | NGR | Reference |
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| 703 | Canning Town Glass, Whitelee Road, Swinton | Canning Town Glass, Whitelee Road, Swinton. Part of a late 19 th -century foundry with 20 th -century alterations, now used as offices. This building was the offices, warehouse and pattern store of the Queen's Foundry owned by T. and C. Hattersley who moved to this site in 1869 and were noted for the production of domestic ranges. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4636799620 | NHLFE no.1192434 |
| 704 | Swinton House, 20 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton | Swinton House, 20 Fitzwilliam Street, Swinton. An early to mid-18 th -building with 19 th -century additions at the rear. | Historic building | LB Grade II | Level 2 | SK 4532198974 | NHLFE no.1314576 |



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