

**HIGHFIELD FARM, WEST MELTON,
ROTHERHAM, SOUTH YORKSHIRE:
AN ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**



CLIENT: FITZWILLIAM (WENTWORTH) ESTATES

CS Archaeology
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Frontispiece: view of Highfield Farmhouse, front south facing elevation

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report assesses the archaeological resource and potential of a Proposed Development Area (PDA) in the historic village of West Melton, South Yorkshire. The PDA is a rectangular plot of land (2.51 hectares) that fronts (100m) onto Melton High Street. The PDA contains a number of historical standing buildings and some historically demolished.
- 1.2 As part of this assessment two historically demolished farmsteads, east of Highfield Farm were identified within the PDA. Highfield Farm probably dates to at least the late 17th/ early 18th century. The demolished buildings in particular 'Old Hall Farm' did appear to be earlier, from the at least the 17th century, and the site still remains of importance.
- 1.3 Nine buildings within the PDA were standing in 1773 and of these three still survive but six were historically demolished. No previous archaeological work has taken place within the village of West Melton, and its archaeological potential has never been investigated. There is therefore, an unknown potential for further unknown archaeology within the PDA.
- 1.4 Further work in the form of a building record and evaluation is recommended.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by the Fitzwilliam (Wentworth) Estate in order to support a forthcoming planning application to develop the Proposed Development Area (PDA) for residential housing and to convert Highfield Farmstead from agricultural to full residential use.
- 2.2 Both the PDA and study area (**Figure 1**) are centred on West Melton, Rotherham (SE 4226 0103). West Melton lies between Barnsley (9.2 kms northwest) and Rotherham (7.9 kms south). The PDA lies in the non-civil parish of Rotherham District. Historically West Melton was a single township which became absorbed into Brampton and Newhall. In the 19th century West Melton came under the lordship of Earl Fitz-William (Hunter 1828, 74-5), who was then the principal landowner.
- 2.3 The study area is centred on the PDA, in a 1 km wide buffer around the PDA (**Figure 2**). The PDA comprises of 2.51 hectares of relatively level ground. Historically the PDA contained three farmsteads only one of which, High Field Farm now survives.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. This work is required as the site is of potential archaeological interest; standing buildings survive on the site, but little is known about their historic function and context.
- 3.2 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 1km around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the archaeological significance of the PDA and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.
- 3.3 The assessment will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Sites of Cultural heritage significance

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

4.1.1 *Scheduled Monuments*

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

4.1.2 *Planning Guidance for Archaeology*

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

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

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

4.1.3 *Listed Buildings*

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

4.1.4 *Planning Guidance for the Historic Environment*

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

4.1.5 *Hedgerows*

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

4.1.6 *Unitary Plan Policies*

Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Rotherham Unitary Development Plan, adopted June 1999.

4.1.6.2 Relevant policies with regard to archaeological areas are referred to in Policy ENV 2, Conserving the Environment:

(6.4.28) The Borough's natural and cultural heritage is concerned with specific resources for which there already exists an extensive framework of statutory and local protection including Council policies embodied in the Countryside Study and other statements. In particular: Archaeological sites and historic buildings: Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, sites and areas of archaeological and historic importance and Conservation Areas.

(6.4.29) Distinctions are often made between the different issues relating to landscape, wildlife, archaeology, historic and cultural interests. These distinctions are exaggerated by having separate national agencies, each responsible for a single topic area and by statutory site protection systems which designate nationally important sites on the basis of a single type of interest. Yet all these topics are concerned with the same basic resource. Although designated sites and areas are important for their specific conservation value, it is the complex of wildlife habitats, historic features, buildings and settlements which together contribute to the quality and character of the environment as a whole.

(6.4.30) The Borough contains a rich variety of valuable sites and features which contribute to the quality of its natural and built environment. While many of these sites may be identified and well recorded, other aspects remain as yet undiscovered or little studied. This does not mean the interests outside known sites is necessarily any less interesting or important than that within a defined site, but simply reflects the limits of current knowledge. Therefore, throughout the Borough, and not simply within defined sites, this sensitive resource needs protecting, conserving and enhancing, as unfortunately it is vulnerable to pressures for development, change and exploitation as well as general misuse.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Enhanced Desk-Based Assessment

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

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Trade and Business Directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Survey Map up to the present day;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) for a 1km (radius) study area around the site;
- Listed Building/Conservation Areas records;
- Geotechnical Investigations;
- Aerial photographs.

5.1.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;
- English Heritage's National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) at Swindon;
- SYSMR for archaeological sites, including listed buildings, archaeological interventions within the study area;
- Sheffield Archives;
- Rotherham Local Studies Library;
- Wentworth Estate Office, Wentworth, Rotherham;
- Oral History by Mr R Brooke;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

NB All the archaeological assets within the study area form a unique number sequence and are denoted within the report within squared brackets [1-39]. Sites with multiple buildings have been further subdivided e.g. Highfield farmstead [11.1 - 11.14].

5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website for Scheduled Monuments together with listings for Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. No such statutorily designated sites were found within the PDA or study area.

5.1.5 *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER)*

The SYHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this assessment, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA. The SYHER was examined in August 2009 and revealed a total of 20 heritage assets. Of these 23 assets, 13 are Listed Buildings [2, 3, 6, 15, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, & 34] and 10 are non-statutory assets [4, 13, 19, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 35 & 36]. This information forms the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1: **Figures 2**), a summary of this information can be seen in Table 1 (see section 5.2 below).

In addition the SYHER also contains information on the historic characterisation of the South Yorkshire landscape (Internet Source 3). West Melton including the PDA is noted as Residential: Farm Complex 1650 (Ref. HSY3848). The wider study area, Brook Dike (Ref. HSY3979) to the south of the study area is represented as a changing series of Agglomerated fields 1855-2003 Packman Road (Ref. HSY3983) is a mixed agglomeration of commons, piecemeal enclosure and 20th century terraced housing. To the north and east of the study is Winterwell Field (Ref. HSY3819), which is characterised as a medieval open field that was enclosed between 1820 and 1966.

5.1.6 *Rotherham Local Studies Library*

Examination of historic maps (Ordnance Survey Maps of 1855 and 1888) revealed a further 15 sites [1, 5, 7-12, 14, 16-18, 22, 37 & 39], and comprised of a range of assets of local significance including Melton Colliery [5], a sandstone quarry [39], historic farmsteads and houses [7-13] including the probable medieval site of Newhill Mill [14] (**Plate 3**).

5.1.7 *Published and Documentary Sources*

This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence. CS Archaeology has also consulted sources available on the Internet, such as the Government's Magic website, as part of this assessment. Previous archaeological investigations within the Study area are limited to the Building Record of Newhill Grange [20] (WYAS 2001) 0.6 kms southeast of the PDA. A series of archaeological work was also undertaken at Wath Hall where the medieval hall's moat was rediscovered (Holbrey 1991) and was subsequently assessed archaeologically by Scott Wilson (2005).

5.1.8 *Geotechnical Information*

No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place subject to planning approval.

5.1.9 Aerial Photographic Survey

The survey involved the examination of 98 photographs following a search of photographs associated with the study area. Prior to this report revealed one cropmark site [4] had been identified. Examination of this photograph revealed two trackways marked by parallel lines. Examination of earlier and later aerial photographs at the NMRC did not reveal any corresponding cropmarks, leading the author to conclude that site [4] represents a transitory impression from modern farming. Extensive field systems (**Plate 2**) were identified south of the PDA and these consisted of an extensive system of ridge and furrow earthworks [38].

5.2 Gazetteer of Sites

All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 39 heritage assets have been found within study area (**Figure 2**). Of the 39 sites within the study area, 13 are Listed Buildings [2, 3, 6, 15, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27 and 31-34], and enjoy statutory protection and are emboldened in Table 1.

Table 1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area

Site No.	SYHER No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	-	Coal Pits	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
2	335516	Brampton Hall	Medieval?	Grade II LB
3	335548	School House and School Room	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
4	02498/01 and 2344/01	Cropmark (Plate 1)	Unknown	Non-statutory
5	-	West Melton Colliery	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
6	335557	Christ Church, West Melton	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
7	-	House (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
8	-	Beech Farmstead	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
9	-	Beech House	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
10	-	House/Cottage	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
11	-	Highfield Farmstead	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
12	-	Farmstead/Cottages (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory

13	02209/01	Old Hall Farm (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
14	-	Newhill Mill	Medieval?	Non-statutory
15	335558	United Reformed Church	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
16	-	Canal Bridge (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
17	-	Unknown	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
18	-	Tan Yard (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
19	04753	Timber Farmed Building (rebuilt front)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
20	335561	Newhill Grange Farmhouse	Medieval	Grade II LB
21	335560	Hall Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
22	-	Newhill Hall (Site of)	Medieval	Non-statutory
23	(DSY586)	Wet Moor Bridge	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
24	00745/02	Wath Hall	Medieval	Non-statutory
25	00745/01	Wath Hall Moat	Medieval	Non-statutory
26	(335564)	Old Parish Lock Up	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
27	(335550)	Thornhill Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
28	01441/01	Cruck Cottage (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
29	01499/01	Timber Framed Barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
30	01154/01 & 01	Thornhill Hall and Manor	Medieval	Non-statutory
31	03555/01	Dovecote and Cowhouse (Brook Farm)	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
32	(335565)	Brook farmhouse	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
33	00371/01	All Saints Church, Wath	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
34	(335552)	Wath Town Hall	Post Medieval	Grade II LB
35	02066/01	Church Lane Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
36	01501/01	Market Cross	Medieval	Non-statutory
37	-	Dearne and Dove Canal	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
38	-	Field System	Medieval? Post Medieval	Non-statutory
39	-	Quarry	Post Medieval	Non-statutory

- 5.2.1 Of these 39 sites, four sites have been identified within the PDA: House/Cottage [10]; Highfield farmstead [11]; Farmstead/cottages [12] (Site of); and Old Hall farmstead [13] (Site of).

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Geology

- 6.2.1 The South Yorkshire area is underlain by Carboniferous sedimentary rocks which are tilted gently to the south-east so that the oldest part of the succession occurs in the west. Millstone Grit in the west of the County gives way to the shale, mudstone and sandstones of the Coal Measures. The Coal Measures underlie Sheffield and Rotherham and are in turn overlain by the Permian Magnesian Limestone which occurs as a narrow north-south ridge. West Melton is situated on the Pennine Coal Measures. These are characterised by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with coal seams. West Melton is positioned 8 kms west of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge (BGS 2008).

6.3 Topography and Drainage

- 6.3.1 West Melton is situated on a hill overlooking the Dearne valley. The PDA is situated across northeast, gently sloping land between the 50m and 55m contour. The larger study area rises from 25m across the Dearne flood plain up 58m at West Melton Church, east of the PDA.
- 6.3.2 Ground water across the PDA flows northeast into the River Dearne, Brook Dike forms a tributary of the Dearne and flows in a northeastwards direction, south of the PDA.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology that could be affected by the ground-works associated with proposed redevelopment of the PDA. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment can represent only a fraction of the PDA's potential archaeological resource.

7.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the area of Barnburgh contained within the Study Area and PDA. The location of sites taken from the above sources is indicated in **Figure 2** using unique reference numbers. These numbers are indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA (NGR, SE 42261 01059).

7.2 Prehistoric (450 000 BC – 55 AD)

7.2.1 West Melton, Wath and Brampton are situated on the Coal Measure sandstones and have, to date, revealed a lower density of early prehistoric sites, such as burial mounds and findspots. This represents a marked contrast to the 'Limestone' parishes of for example Hickleton and Brodsworth. Within the study area no prehistoric sites or findspots have so far been found.

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

7.3.1 During the Bronze Age there was an increasing intensity of land use, marked by increasing numbers of burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from an increasing tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories.

7.3.2 During the Iron Age, society developed on tribal lines and the people of South Yorkshire were part of the Brigantes whose tribal territory ranged across most of the present North and South Yorkshire. The Brigantes lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches on an extensive scale. Some

large defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations for example at Wincobank, South Yorkshire. In contrast the ‘hillfort’ at Sutton Common also in South Yorkshire used flat marshy ground as its defensible position.

- 7.3.3 In 54 AD, the Romans established advanced forts at Derby, Templeborough and Castleford in order to support Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend its military occupation further north. A fort was established at Doncaster in c. 70 AD, and associated civil settlements, called *vici* developed around the forts at Doncaster and Templeborough (Hey 1979, 11-13).
- 7.3.4 Enclosed settlements from this period are characterised by ditches around settlements, field systems and trackways suggesting intensive use of the landscape by the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods.
- 7.3.5 No later Prehistoric or Romano sites or findspots have been found within the PDA or study area. A possible quern was however discovered during works to the church cemetery (Carney 1976), but this remains unconfirmed.

7.4 The Anglo-Saxon Period (AD410 – 1066)

- 7.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local ‘successor kingdoms’. To the north of the study area was the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria. By c620 AD, King Edwin of Northumbria had established a royal residence in the Doncaster area (Hunter 1828).
- 7.4.2 In South Yorkshire the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of agricultural communities. Settlement started during the early seventh century eventually establishing a series of churches in the South Yorkshire region.
- 7.4.3 Scandinavian settlement is indicated by place name evidence. Clearings in the western fringe of South Yorkshire are denoted by *thwaite*, meaning small clearing e.g. Gunthwaite. Large communities were represented by Bierlow, meaning township e.g. Eccleshall and Brampton (Hey 1979, 24). The influx of Scandinavian settlement, led to the defensive ‘borders’ being constructed.
- 7.4.4 The ‘Roman Ridge’ had historically thought to be of Roman date, however it was built as part of the Anglo-Saxon border, along the banks of the rivers Dearne and Don (Hey 1979, 23), defining the Scandinavian lands to the north-east. West Melton lies 2.5 kms north of the ‘Roman Ridge’ and therefore lay within the Danish settled lands.

- 7.4.5 Hunter notes that during this period West Melton was one of four berewicks¹ the others being Wentworth, Thorpe and Hoyland, and belonged to Swein and Arnthorr (Artor) the Priest (Hunter 1828, 74).
- 7.4.6 During this period the area's principal settlements correlated to crossing places of the River Dearne such as Bolton Upon-Deane, Wath-Upon-Deane and Adwick-Upon-Deane.
- 7.4.7 No Anglo-Saxon sites have so far been discovered within the PDA or study area and thus there is a low potential for undiscovered Anglo-Saxon.

7.5 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1530)

- 7.5.1 Norman control of South Yorkshire revolved around the three substantial castles at Sheffield, Conisburgh and Tickhill. Followed by the hastily constructed Motte and Bailey castles such as Mexborough and Hickleton. The first historical mention of West Melton comes in the Domesday Book of 1086 where it is listed under its Anglo-Saxon *Medel-*, *Merelton(e)* meaning 'Middle Farmstead' which was derived from *middel*, *tūn*. Derivations of the name are *Medeltona* (1155 AD) and *Melton(a)* (1208-37 AD).
- 7.5.2 At the time of the Norman Conquest Arnthorr (Artor) the Priest had enough land for 5 plough teams (six and a half carucates and two bovates) at Brampton and West Melton. By 1086 Arnthorr estates had been reduced to 2 ploughs. There are several entries for West Melton in the Domesday Book; three estates are listed under the 'Lands of the King's Thanes' (Morris 1986).
- 7.5.3 In the historic records there is some confusion with regard to land ownership in the area. Hunter (1828) notes that the division during the Anglo-Saxon period had, to at least some extent, been passed down uninterrupted via the Swein family. Adam Fitz Swein was lord of Brampton and it is assumed that there was direct ownership by the Swein family from before the conquest. Hunter (1828, 74) notes that Adam Fitz Swein held his courts at Newhall in Brampton and was responsible for founding the priory of Bretton (Monk Bretton) and donating land within the parish of Wath to support it.
- 7.5.4 During the 12th and 13th centuries parts of the Swein lands passed to the lords of Skipton and their suinfeudatories the Fleemings in 1307 AD. From this point on the lordship of Brampton was shared between the prior of Bretton and the Fleemings (Hunter 1828, 74). West Melton appears to have been absorbed into the manor of Brampton and Newhall, which passed to the Earl Fitz-William.

¹ Berewicks were outlying estates derived from Barley Wick or Barley Farm

- 7.5.5 After the dissolution of the monasteries the abbey estates passed to the Wentworth family who also obtained the Flemings half of the manor.
- 7.5.6 Winterwell Field occurs as a large area of strip fields northeast of the study area. By 1507 AD *Wyntrewell* is recorded in a local deed and by 1820 in the Enclosure Acts of Parliament it is known as Winterwell Field, 'spring that operated chiefly in winter (Smith 1961, 114). Mr R Brooke (pers.com.) has also recounted the benefit of keeping livestock on the Winterwell Fields, the well drained land prevented foot rot.
- 7.5.7 There are a total of nine sites from this period in the study area: Brampton Hall [2]; Newhill Hall, Mill and Grange [22, 14 & 20]; Wath Hall and Moat [24, 25] Thornhill Hall and Manor [30] and Wath's Market Cross [36]. Furthermore the laying out of fields [38] were probably initiated during the medieval period, their fully developed form was recorded in the township maps of 1773-4 (**Figure 5**).

7.6 The Post-Medieval period (AD 1530-1900)

- 7.6.1 The PDA and study are intrinsically linked with the growing fortunes of the Wentworth family and in particular the incorporation of the Strafford and Wentworth Estates by Thomas Watson in 1695. After which time Thomas Watson-Wentworth had acquired 42 separate purchases that enlarged and consolidated the estate. By 1782 there had been a purchase of a further 52 properties which in total added almost 4,500 acres costing some £78,577 (Jones 1998, 84). Acquisitions were made by small purchases from yeoman and indebtedness of minor gentry. Indeed so many acquisitions were made it is uncertain exactly when lands in West Melton became incorporated into the Estate.
- 7.6.2 Ironstone and coal exploitation had begun in the region during the medieval period. There is a record of mining at Cortworth, near Wentworth in 1486. The demand for coal grew substantially as an industrial fuel that replaced charcoal. The chasing of coal seams, such as the 9ft Barnsley seam, was made possible by the technological developments in water pumps. The expansion of the Estate into Brampton was made with the knowledge of exploitable coal reserves. A colliery on the estate had been working since 1720 though coal rights were probably at the time only of secondary importance (Jones 1998, 88). Exploitation beneath the Wentworth Estate was carried out by private entrepreneurs with landowners acting as lessors (Jones 1998, 134). Further stimulus in coal production came about through the construction of the Don Navigation which was passed by royal ascent in 1726 and completed in 1751. The Dearne and Dove canal was constructed to extract coal from the area and was opened in 1798 from Swinton to the end of the Elsecar Branch. The Elsecar Branch was financed by £5000 lent by the owner of Elsecar New Colliery, the Earl Fitz-William.

- 7.6.3 The 1851 ordnance survey map shows collieries at West Melton [5] and at Cortonwood and a number of smaller coal pits, e.g. [1]. The real development came in 1873 when the first shaft of Cortonwood Colliery was sunk. There were several collieries and stone quarries in the township (Kellys 1881). Between 1871 and 1881 the population rose from 1,978 to 3,704, reaching 4,597 in 1891.
- 7.6.4 Kelleys Trade Directory of 1881 notes that west Melton was an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1856 from the parish of Wath-Upon-Dearne. The township consisted of West Melton, Brampton, Newhill, Hoober, Street, Lee Brook and Corton Wood. Christ Church [6] was built in 1855 in the Early English style. The vicarage was built by subscription with an acre of land given by the Earl Fitz-William, lord of the manor and chief landowner.
- 7.6.5 In West Melton so much of the land was owned by the Wentworth Estate it had been subject to land reforms and improvements since at least the late 17th century. Traditional agriculture in the area involved peasants (owner-occupiers) and tenants farming small areas of land (known as 'strips') which were intermixed with those of others in large open fields and cultivated according to communal agreement. Villages might also have uncultivated common land, known as commons, used for rough grazing, fuel-gathering and timber. Enclosure was the process by which the various strips of each owner were reorganised and consolidated into separate holdings, fenced off from the land of their neighbours. Where there were commons, this land too could be divided up between those who had rights to use it. The process made agriculture more efficient and it also exerted a major impact upon the communities affected.
- 7.6.6 The process of enclosure generally began by landowners in a community obtaining a local Act of Parliament. This authorised the appointment of enclosure commissioners, local men, one of whom was often a surveyor. They would investigate the rights of each owner, survey the land, allocate fields to owners and lay out new roads. Their final decision was then embodied in a formal written document, the 'enclosure award', which from the later eighteenth century was often accompanied by a map (Internet Source 1).
- 7.6.7 In West Melton open fields such as; The Rows, West Field, Winterwell Field and Cliffe Field, were enclosed as part of the Brampton Brierlow Enclosure Act c. 1816 (**Figure 5**). This was part of a wholesale land re-organisation under the stimulus of high agricultural prices during the Napoleonic Wars, between 1800 and 1815.
- 7.6.8 During the nineteenth century, new farming techniques gave rise to so called "High Farming". This attracted major investment in the intensification of mixed farming through enclosure of small fields, construction of larger 'model farms', drainage and the introduction of fertilizers. This led to increased production instead of reliance on imported produce to meet the needs of an increasing population. This resulted in adaptations of existing buildings and the construction of new buildings that facilitated economy of movement within the farmstead. Increased internal light levels within

the cow houses was also a feature of the High Farming techniques and can be evidenced at Highfield farmstead in the enlarged windows to the cow house [11.4] and stable [11.9].

7.6.9 Mr George Ellis a liberal public benefactor (Hunter 1828, 75) bequeathed the greater part of his estate for pious and charitable uses in 1711, and the trustees acting under the will erected, in 1818, a spacious building [3], *‘at an expense of £865, for the instruction of boys and girls on Dr. Bell's plan: the master is allowed a salary of £63 per annum, and the mistress one of £15 ; and the sum of £12 is also paid annually to the master, from a bequest of £300 made by John Higson, in 1814’*. The remainder of Ellis' charity was applied in relieving the poor, and in apprentice fees (Lewis 1831).

7.6.10 There are 30 Post Medieval sites within the study area. Of these 12 are Listed Buildings [3, 6, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 31-34] and include a variety of historic houses, Wath town lock up, the churches at West Melton and Wath [6 & 33] and West Melton's non-conformist Church [15]. Buildings that are not protected by law include the historic buildings including and adjacent to Highfield Farm [7-13] and Church Lane Farmhouse, Wath [35]. A total of five sites are industrially related, these include: the Coal Pits [1] to the west of the study area; the canal [37] and two canal bridges [16 & 23], one of which, Wet Moor Bridge, is also grade II Listed Building; a Tanyard [18] and a sandstone quarry [39]. Precise dating of ridge and furrow field system [38] is problematic and probably spans the Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

7.6.11 Within the PDA there are four Post Medieval archaeological assets: The Cottage [10], Highfield farmstead [11], and the demolished sites of the farmstead/cottages [12] and Old Hall Farm [13].

7.7 Map regression analysis of the PDA (Figures 4-10)

7.7.1 This analysis outlines the changing plan of the PDA from its first detailed depiction in 1773-4 (Figure 4) to the Ordnance Survey Map of 1922 (Figure 10).

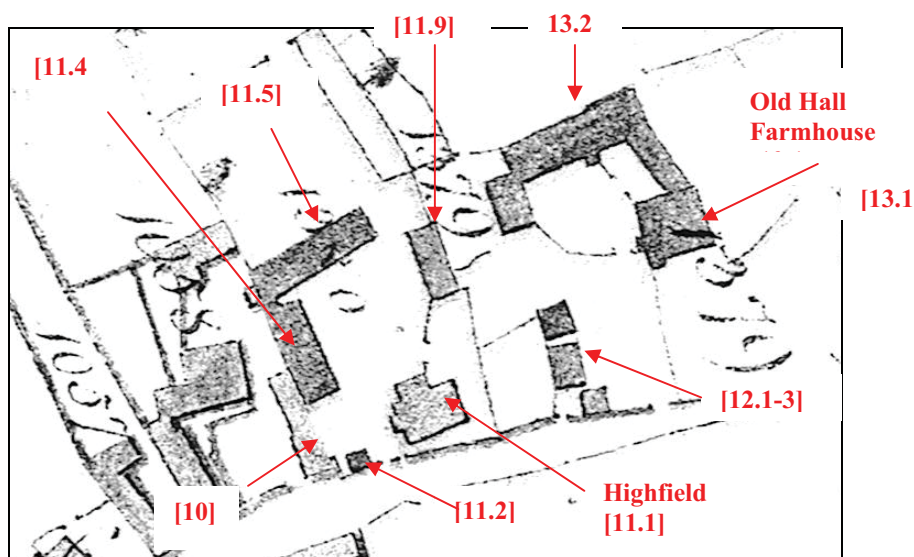
7.7.2 Historical ownership of the PDA as part of a separate entity is first recorded on the Township Map of Brampton Brierley 1773-4 (Figure 4). The map is in twenty parts and the *“Marquis of Rockingham is the principal proprietor of the Lands. Lord of the Manor, and holds as lesee, the tithes of the whole township”* The map was surveyed and drawn by William Fairbank. The Township Map not only provides land ownership details but through the apportionments (Table 2) accounts for the tenants, acreage, land use and rents. This shows that in 1773-4 the PDA was tenanted by Joseph Bingley and William Tricket.

7.7.3 Table 2: Apportionments from the Township Map of 1773-4 (**Figure 4 & 4a**)

Plot No.	Description	Quantities Acres/Roods/Perches	Rent £/s/d
Landowner: The Marquis of Rockingham		Occupied by: Joseph Bingley	
1378	Croft	4/2/38	4/19/7½
1379	Two Homesteads, Orchard & Garden	-	1/14/6¾
1381	Croft	1/0/1	1/1/1½
Landowner: The Marquis of Rockingham		Occupied by: William Tricket	
1380	Homestead, Gardens & Orchard	0/2/28	0/14/2
1381	Croft	1/0/1	1/1/1½

7.7.4 Joseph Bingley tenant of Old Hall Farmstead farmed a total of 54 acres and was liable to a yearly rent of £72/6/6. He tenanted two homesteads ‘Old Hall Farm’ and a second one of the two detached properties [11] in the southwest corner of farmstead. The second tenancy relates to a William Tricket (‘Highfield’ [11]), he farmed 75 acres and was liable to rent of £97/8/7¾, indicating that ‘Highfield’ was a much larger tenancy than ‘Old Hall Farm’.

7.7.5 The most notable feature of this analysis was just how little the PDA had changed during the late Post Medieval period (up until the 1970s). The Township Map of 1773-4 (**Figure 4**) illustrates the bi-partite tenancies of the PDA between Joseph Bingley and William Tricket (see above, section 7.6.13). There are three farmsteads, what is now known as ‘Highfield’ [11], the ‘Farmstead/Cottages’ [12] and ‘Old Hall Farm’ [13]. NB The eighteenth century names for these farmsteads are unknown.



An extract from the 1773-4 Township Map (**Figure 4a**)

- 7.7.6 In 1773 the courtyard farmstead (Brunskill 1999) is characterised by a regular grouping of four buildings. Between the 'Highfield' farmhouse [11.1] and the Cottage [10] is a small detached building which fronted directly on to the High Street. The Cottage [10] also fronts directly onto the High Street the rear extends north beyond the front elevation of, the adjacent, Beech House [9]. The Cottage has been partially demolished but is still visible as 1.75m high walls in well coursed sandstone masonry.
- 7.7.7 'Highfield' farmstead [11] consists of the farmhouse [11.1], central farmyard with three buildings [11.4, 11.5 & 11.9] logically arranged as north, east and west building ranges. This layout represents a large farm (50-150 acres) and positively correlates to Highfield's present range of extant historic buildings. Highfield farmhouse [11.1] is shown as a rectangular building facing but offset from the High Street. It has a rear and side abutting outshut, which probably represented the kitchen/bed chamber, and porch onto the farmhouse's gable wall.
- 7.7.8 The Farmstead/Cottages [12] are represented by three detached buildings, one of which fronted directly onto the High Street. Access from the High Street is depicted as a probable gateway, as are two enclosures probably delineating a garden area, between itself and 'Highfield' farmhouse.
- 7.7.9 'Old Hall Farm' is shown as a large building with a square footprint set well back from the High Street. Two small extensions are indicated, and probably denote porch additions. Its associated farm buildings are linked to the rear north elevation and extend around 2 farm/fold yards in three ranges similar to Highfield farmstead. To the east of the farmhouse are two enclosures which probably correspond to the 'Garden and Orchard' mentioned in the Township Apportionments.
- 7.7.10 To the north of the PDA are associated Croft fields (Figure 4) in which no further buildings are contained. The field boundaries have isolated trees marked. To the east of the PDA is a trackway which would have accessed the Winterwell Field strips from the High Street. No individual trackways led from the PDA northwest/north.
- 7.7.11 The Brampton Brierlow Enclosure Map of 1816 (Figure 5) does not depict the PDA but it is interesting to note the 'rationalisation', particularly in the reduction numbers, of the former fields when compared to the Township Map of 1773 (Figure 4).
- 7.7.12 The Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (Figure 5) depicts West Melton in its historically rural context. There are a few changes within the PDA, such as the depiction of a trackway leading northwest from Highfield farmstead. The trackway led to the relatively large enclosed fields of the former open Winterwell Field. The east field boundary, which currently forms the eastern boundary of the PDA had been laid out annexing and extending the former orchard. A series of new buildings were constructed within the PDA. At 'Highfield Farm' four infill agricultural buildings consisted of a Cartshed [11.8]; Outhouses [11.7]; the single storey shed [11.10]. To

the adjacent property, the Farmstead/Cottage [12], two buildings [12.4] and [12.5], had been built abutting Highfield's cartshed [11.8] and the single storey shed [11.10].

- 7.7.13 The Ellis Estate Map of 1878 (**Figure 7**) appears to be largely out of date regarding specific buildings and does not follow the building sequence laid out in the 1855 map. It does show land ownership details, with the Ellis Trust fields marked in red with the remainder almost exclusively belonging to the Lord of the Manor, Earl Fitz-William.
- 7.7.14 By 1888 (**Figure 8**) the properties are named, 'Highfield Farm' and 'Old Hall Farm', however the farmstead/cottage [12] remains unnamed. These farmsteads have been subject to infill developments. Old Hall Farm a large 'L' shaped agricultural building [13.4] had been appended to the existing east range forming an eastern foldyard. At the southern end of building [13.4], three pigsties can be discerned. An irregular trapezoidal building [13.3] had also been constructed to facilitate access to the north of the farmsteads.
- 7.7.15 Highfield Farm had also, by 1888, been subject to further building. The farmhouse had been modified by the construction of two rectangular buildings to the west elevation. These may have served as additional farm laborers' cottages. The farmstead was also subject to development. Pigsties [11.6] with open exercise yards were constructed on the southern elevation of Building [11.5] (The Threshing Barn). An open sided probable Hay Barn [11.13] (now demolished) had been constructed, onto the north elevation of Building [11.5] (The Threshing Barn). An open shed [11.11] followed the farm's boundary and abutted building [11.10]. A long shed also abutted the north elevation of Building [11.5] (The Threshing Barn) with a further open shed.
- 7.7.16 By 1930 (**Figure 11**) detailed changes include an infill building [12.6] to the rear of the Farmhouse/Cottage [12], an open sided barn to the rear of Old Hall Farm, and the probable roofing [13.5] of the eastern foldyard. Bisecting the northeast enclosure of the PDA is a second trackway which had been established by 1930. Immediately east of Old Hall farmhouse a number of ancillary buildings [13.6] and green house [13.7] are depicted.
- 7.7.17 Up until the late 1970s the farmsteads within the PDA remained largely unchanged and the Farmstead/Cottage [12] and the Old Hall Farm [13] were abandoned. Due to vandalism and potential health and safety implications both these buildings were demolished by the early 1980s (**Figure 12**). Today these sites have been grassed over (**Plate 16**).

7.8 Building Assessment

- 7.8.1 Site visits were carried out in August and September 2009 which revealed a number of historic survivals which can be relatively dated from the above map regression analysis. The Cottage [10] has largely been demolished, though the outer walls do

survive and feature well coursed sandstone up to 1.75 metres high. No doorways or windows were apparent probably due to sections of rebuilding particularly fronting onto the High Street.

- 7.8.2 Wholesale demolitions within the PDA have included Old Hall Farmstead [13]. Individual buildings identified from the map regression analysis include **the pre 1773** buildings: the farmhouse [13.1], the ‘U’ shaped range of associated farm buildings [13.2]. The farmhouse was a timber framed building (pers.com. Mr G Brooke) it featured twin gabled roof with a cellar. There is a high potential for the footings and cellar of this building to survive. Subsequent build, post 1773 included a further ‘U’ shaped building range [13.3], an extension [13.4], outhouse [13.5], ancillary buildings [13.6], Greenhouse [13.7], foldyard roof [13.8], open sided barn [13.9] and further ancillary buildings [13.10].
- 7.8.3 In addition the Farmstead/Cottage [12] of 1773 (**Figure 4**) consisted of three detached buildings [12.1-3] which were subsequently reduced to two buildings by the demolition of the building fronting onto the High Street [12.1]. By 1855 additional buildings abutting Highfield farmstead had been constructed [12.4 & 12.5]. The evidence for these additions and modifications to the Highfield Farm buildings [11.8 & 11.9] can still be seen in the east elevations.
- 7.8.4 All of Highfield Farm’s buildings depicted in 1773 (**Figure 4**) are still extant within the PDA and represent an important survival. The farmstead [11] (**Plate 4**) is represented by a multi-phased farmhouse [11.1] and associated farm buildings [11.2-14]. The farmhouse is represented by a three storey, single pile house (**Plate 3**). It features well coursed sandstone walls with quoins under a slate gabled roof and rebuilt brick chimneys. Re-fenestration of the front elevation has removed the third storey windows, but vertical building lines are still evident. Though the farmhouse has been of single occupancy it was originally built as a pair of semi-detached cottages, as evidenced by two quoined doorways to the front elevation. These doorways were blocked up and a central front door inserted into the centre of the elevation. To the rear of the farmhouse the rear three storey outshut (**Plate 5**) is visible together with the later extensions. The later extensions were built between 1773-1855 and are also of coursed sandstone under slate gabled roofs with a dividing lead line valley. The outshut and main house both predate the 1773 township map and the outshut features a multi-roomed cellar with a rock cut cold table, and meat hooks to the ceiling. Two of the cellar rooms were accessible, the third was blocked up and has never been opened (pers. com. Mr R Brooke).
- 7.8.5 Building [11.2] is now very dilapidated and examination revealed meat hooks to the ceiling. Historically it functioned as a slaughter house and butcher’s shop. Building [11.3] is a modern single storeyed shed and its latest use was as a pig house as evidenced by a series of concrete and steel stalls with feeding passages.
- 7.8.6 The Cowhouse with hay loft and granary above is one of the earliest surviving buildings and predates the township map of 1773. It features to the east elevation

(**Plate 7**) a series of stable doors and enlarged and inserted openings to the ground and first floor. To the north end of the first floor was a granary originally accessed via an external stone staircase. A doorway from the granary into the hayloft has been inserted. The hayloft roof is open and features a series of original tie-beam trusses (**Plate 8**).

- 7.8.7 Building [11.5] represents the farmstead's threshing barn, which survives largely in its original form (**Plate 9**). It forms a right angle with the cow house [11.4] and has two opposing barn doors, offset from the centre of the building. Though the original barn doors have been replaced, the doorways do retain their original squared lintels. Between the doorways is an in situ threshing floor (**Plate 10**) consisting of regular rectangular flagstones. The roof features an original series of tie-beam trusses. To the east end of the barn is a ground floor cow-house which does not feature any original fixtures and fittings having largely been extended and modified for the pig rearing.
- 7.8.8 To the front, south elevation of the Threshing Barn is a double pigsty [11.6]. It was first depicted on the OS map of 1888 (**Figure 8**). It has recently been re-roofed but still features the exercise yards and capstones to those walls.
- 7.8.9 Buildings [11.7 & 11.8] represent later additions to the farmstead. The single storey toilet and store were built during the mid Victorian period (1855-1888). This was built from coursed sandstone under a slate roof and has west facing doorways and windows. The toilet features a blocked night soil doorway at and below present ground level. The double cartshed [11.8] predates the single storey shed [11.7], and features arched double doorways (**Plate 11**). The first floor is accessed via a stone staircase from which the first floor granary and dovecote (**Plate 12**) is now accessed. The cartshed was built between 1733 and 1855 and features substantial floor timbers. The roof consists of king post trusses using machine sawn timbers and is consistent with a late 19th century date for the building.
- 7.8.10 The stable with hayloft above [11.9] is also of coursed sandstone under a slate and flagstone roof (**Plate 13**). Some internal ground floor fixtures survive e.g. the original window lintels and doorways though most features have been removed to facilitate the building's latest use as a large pig unit, with concrete and steel stalls. The first floor is now accessed via the stone staircase of the cartshed [11.8], and features original tie-beam roof trusses that are similar to those in the cowhouse [11.4].
- 7.8.11 The first open sided implement shed was built between 1773 and 1855 and is marked by the single storey building under a slate gabled roof [11.10] (**Plate 14**). It represents first brick built structure (still surviving) within the farmstead. The shed [11.10] abutts the north gable of the stable building [11.9]. Internally little survives in terms of original fixtures and fittings though externally the brick piers have been retained.

- 7.8.12 A second implement store [11.11] abutts the first shed [11.10] (**Plate 15**). It features a randomly coursed gable wall under a corrugated iron roof. The building's original cast iron piers have been retained and are still visible between the modern breeze block infill walls.
- 7.8.13 One of the last historic buildings at Highfield's to be built was the long shelter shed [11.12]. Still extant this building has been amalgamated to link the originally detached shed [11.14]. The shed is devoid of original internal fixtures but the kingpost roof trusses are all in situ.
- 7.8.14 A large hay barn [11.13] has been demolished and a modern steel open shed constructed on the site. The associated farm buildings consist of 13 individual buildings which have been provisionally dated based on cartographic evidence and names applied based on their original function.

Table 3: The PDAs historic buildings: a summary

Building No.	Name	Period of construction
10	Cottage	Pre 1773 (late 17 th /early 18 th century)
13 Highfield Farmstead		
11.1	Highfield farmhouse	Pre 1773 (late 17 th /early 18 th century)
11.2	Highfield Butchers shop and Slaughter House	Pre 1773
11.3	Modern shed	Late 20 th century
11.4	Cow house (Mistal) with hay loft and granary over	Pre 1773 (late 17 th /early 18 th century)
11.5	Threshing Barn	Pre 1773 (late C17 th /early C18 th)
11.6	Pigsties	1855-1888
11.7	Toilet and store	1855-1888
11.8	Double Cartshed with granary and dovecote above	1773-1855
11.9	Stables with hayloft above	Pre 1773 (late 17 th /early 18 th century)
11.10	Implement shed	1773-1855
11.11	Implement shed	1855-1888
11.12	Shelter Shed	1855-1888
11.13	Open sided Hay barn (site of)	1855-1888
11.14	Detached shelter shed	1855-1888
12 Farmstead/Cottages		
12.1-3	Cottages	Pre 1773 (late 17 th /early 18 th century)
12.4	Barn?	1888-1901
12.5	Barn?	1888-1901

12.6	Infill shed	1901-1930
13	Old Hall Farm	
13.1	Timber framed twin gabled roofed farmhouse	Pre 1773 probably 16 th century
13.2	‘U’ shaped range of farm buildings	Pre 1773 (late 17 th /early 18 th century)
13.3	Second ‘U’ shaped range of farm buildings (abutted the first [13.2])	1855-1888
13.4	Trapezoidal extension to [13.2]	1855-1888
13.5	Outhouse (Plate 17)	1855-1888
13.6	Ancillary buildings	1901-1930
13.7	Green house	1901-1930
13.8	Probable roof over the eastern foldyard	1901-1930
13.9	Detached open sided barn	1901-1930
13.10	Ancillary buildings	1901-1930

7.9 Oral History

Highfield Farm is owned by the Fitz-William (Wentworth) Estate and tenanted by Mr Richard Brooke. The Brooke family have been tenants of the estate for over 100 years and family, and extended family is intrinsically linked with the area’s agricultural and social history. The male line of the Brooke family can be traced to at least AD 1666, when Mr George Brooke (1) was born son of Matthew Brooke.

Mr George Brooke (1) died in 1727 aged 61
his son also Mr George Brooke (2) died 1753 aged 48
his son also Mr George Brooke (3) died 1800 aged 59
his son also Mr George Brooke (4) died 1818 aged 48
his son Mr James Brooke died 1854 aged 76
his son Mr George Brooke (5) died 1892 aged 66
his son Mr George Brooke (6) died 1933
his son Mr James Brooke (2) died 1973 aged 85
his son Mr John Brooke
his son Mr Richard Brooke
his son Mr Robert Charles Brooke

Mr James Brooke, Richard Brooke’s second son currently lives at Highfield farmhouse (Brooke Family Papers).

By the late 19th century Mr George Brooke was the tenant of a number of farms in the Estate including Highfield, Old Hall Farm and Low Farm. In 1888 James Brooke, George’s son was born in about 1910 was married. Upon James’s marriage he was given the tenancy of Highfield Farm and George remained at Old Hall Farm (pers.com. Mr R Brooke).

8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 8.1 The PDA comprises of some 2.51 hectares the southern end of which has been historically developed (1.1 hectare).
- 8.2 Although none of the present buildings within the PDA enjoy statutory protection they are of historical interest and grouped together form a significant testament to the adaptation and modification agriculture has endured during at least the last 300 years. Although many of the internal fixtures and fittings have been removed and replaced with modern farming fixtures, the basic fabric of the original design, including roof structures, survives in situ. Further more original/blocked doorways are still evident and therefore it will be possible to re-construct original access flows through the buildings and adjacent foldyards.
- 8.3 Within the last 30 years, heritage assets within the PDA have been lost. These include the timber framed farmhouse and associated buildings of Old Hall Farm [13] and the Farmstead/Cottage [12]. The significance of these sites has unfortunately largely been lost. Therefore the below ground archaeology of these buildings is of archaeological interest. The footings and cellars of Old Hall farmhouse [13.1] represent areas of potential significance. It is possible that the farmhouse dates to the early 16th century and could even be of a similar date (AD 1500) to Brampton Hall [2].
- 8.4 Further archaeological potential comes from unknown Pre and Early Post-Medieval deposits. No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the PDA and only a very limited amount in West Melton. Its archaeological resource is therefore largely unknown. This situation is reflected within the PDA with the northern half of the PDA representing an unknown archaeological deposit and the southern half intensive later Post Medieval development with isolated islands of archaeological potential.
- 8.5 There remains an unknown archaeological potential as it is possible that deposits between the present extant, and historic buildings may survive.

9 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS

9.1 Known Potential Impacts to the PDA

- 9.1.1 No Listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed re-development. The nearest Listed building is Christ Church [6] (80m west of the PDA boundary) and the United Reform Church [15] (30m east of the PDA boundary). Therefore negligible/minor impacts to the settings of these two Listed Buildings are envisaged.
- 9.1.2 The proposed redevelopment of Highfield farmstead [11] will impact upon a series of extant heritage assets, which are now redundant to modern agriculture. The sympathetic redevelopment of these buildings will ensure their long term survival, and will safeguard the area's historic character. Some external features of the buildings will be affected and internal fittings and fixtures, but this can be mitigated by an archaeological building record. The redevelopment of Highfield Farm will, on balance, represent a positive impact upon the PDA.
- 9.1.3 There will also be impacts to the partially demolished Cottage [10] as well as the Farmstead/Cottage [12] and the more archaeologically significant Old Hall farmstead [13] and the farmhouse cellar.
- 9.1.4 With regard to the northern half of the PDA no archaeological assets have, to date, been indentified.

9.2 Unknown Potential Impacts to the PDA

- 9.2.1 Areas of the PDA with archaeological potential have been identified in **Figure 12**. Further work will be required to ascertain the nature and extent of these potential deposits.
- 9.2.2 To ensure that archaeological safeguards are in place prior to the development of the site, the following section proposes an appropriate mitigation strategy.

10 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 10.1 Further evaluation of The Old Hall farmstead [13] site to establish nature and extent of surviving remains. Areas of unknown archaeological potential should be investigated to ascertain the nature and extent of these potential deposits.
- 10.2 It is recommended that an archaeological building record of the extant buildings within the PDA is undertaken. This should pay attention to the changing functions and access flows of The Cottage [10] and Highfield farmstead [11] over time with the resulting modifications to the buildings.
- 10.3 It is recommended that following consultation with the SYAS, an archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching is implemented in advance of construction. This will inform future archaeological management/mitigation measures with regard to the PDA.

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- Documents from Earl Fitz-William's Estate, 1900, 'West Settled Estates' (SA Ref: NBC479/4), Title Deeds (SA 1986/25), Corn Book (SAA1140-1200) and Crop Records 1871-1882 (SA WWMA1638/1)
- West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS) 2001, 'Newhill Grange, Wath upon Dearne, South Yorkshire, an unpublished Report, No. 862

11.2 Cartographic References

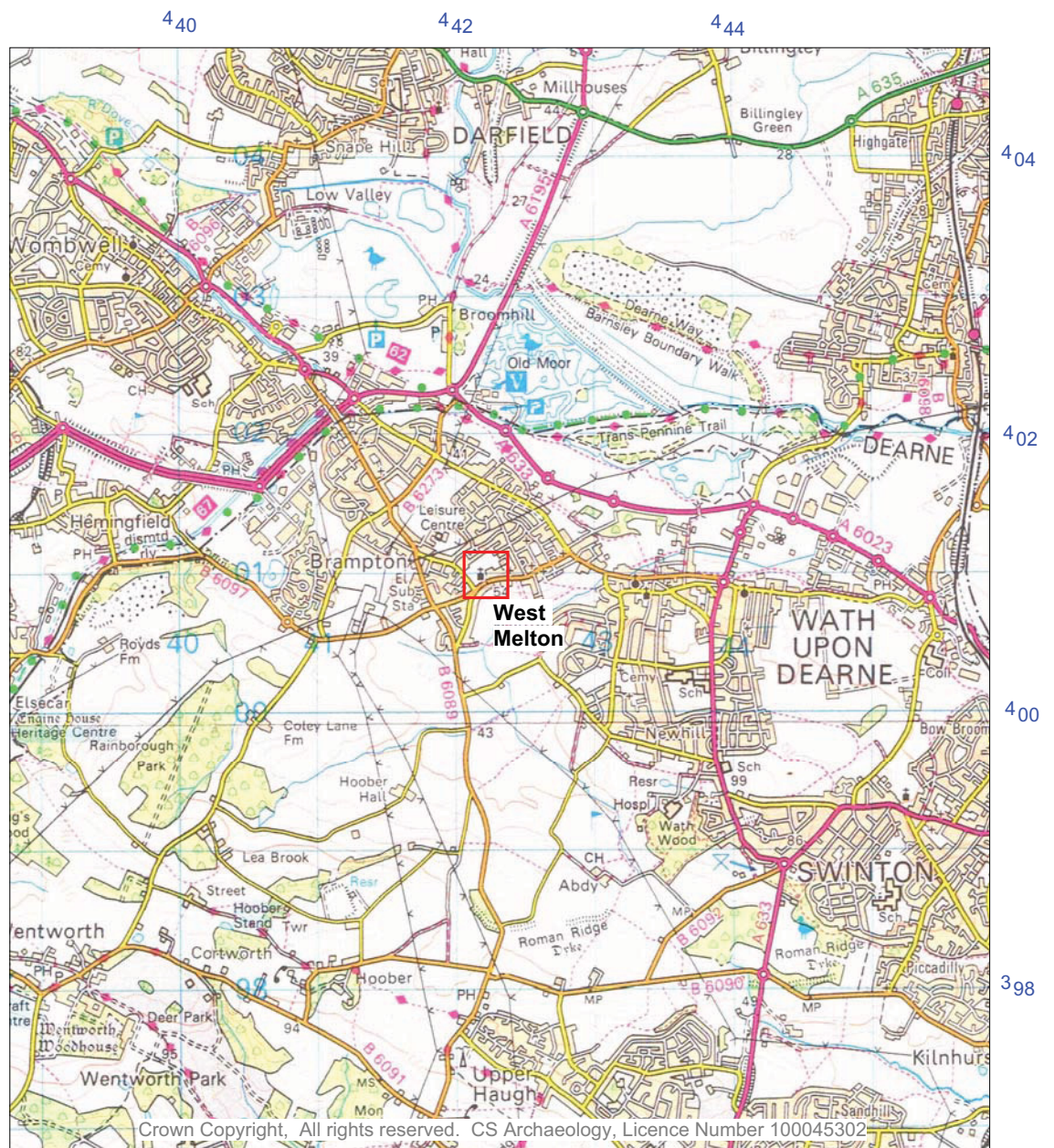
- 1772 The Environs of Barnsley, Bawtry, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, Tickhill and Thorne, published 23/03/1772
- 1773 Draft field plans for the Township Map of Brampton Brierlow (SA Ref. WATH 4-6L)
- 1773-4 The Township of Brampton Brierley by William Fairbank: Described in twenty Maps (c/o The Wentworth Estate)
- 1816 Enclosure Awards for Brampton Brierlow (SA NBC 58)
- 1849-50 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map, sheets 275 & 283
- 1878 Plan of an Estate at Brampton Brierlow in the Parish of Wath Upon Dearne (SA Ref. NBC 402)
- 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map
- 1901 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" map 283/7
- 1922 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" map sheet 283/7
- 1930 Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 25" map sheet 283/7
- 1926 The settled Estates of the Right Honorable William Charles De Meuron Earl Fitz-William
- 1957 Ordnance Survey map
- 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 (Explorer) map sheet 278.
- 2009 Ordnance Survey digital map data
- 2008 British Geological Survey 1:50000, sheet 87

11.3 Aerial Photographs (selected)

Sortie No.	Library No.	Frame No.	Date	Plate
MAL/58318	21490	60175	12/4/1958	
MAL/58318	21491	59725	02/4/1958	2
MAL/71173	6016	103	13/11/1971	
MAL/72101	6052	046	20/10/1972	
MAL/65059	4061	65	28/06/1965	
DNR 1550	-	07	23/07/1979	1

11.4 Internet Sources

1. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
2. <http://www.doncaster.gov.uk>
3. <http://sytimescapes.org.uk/home>



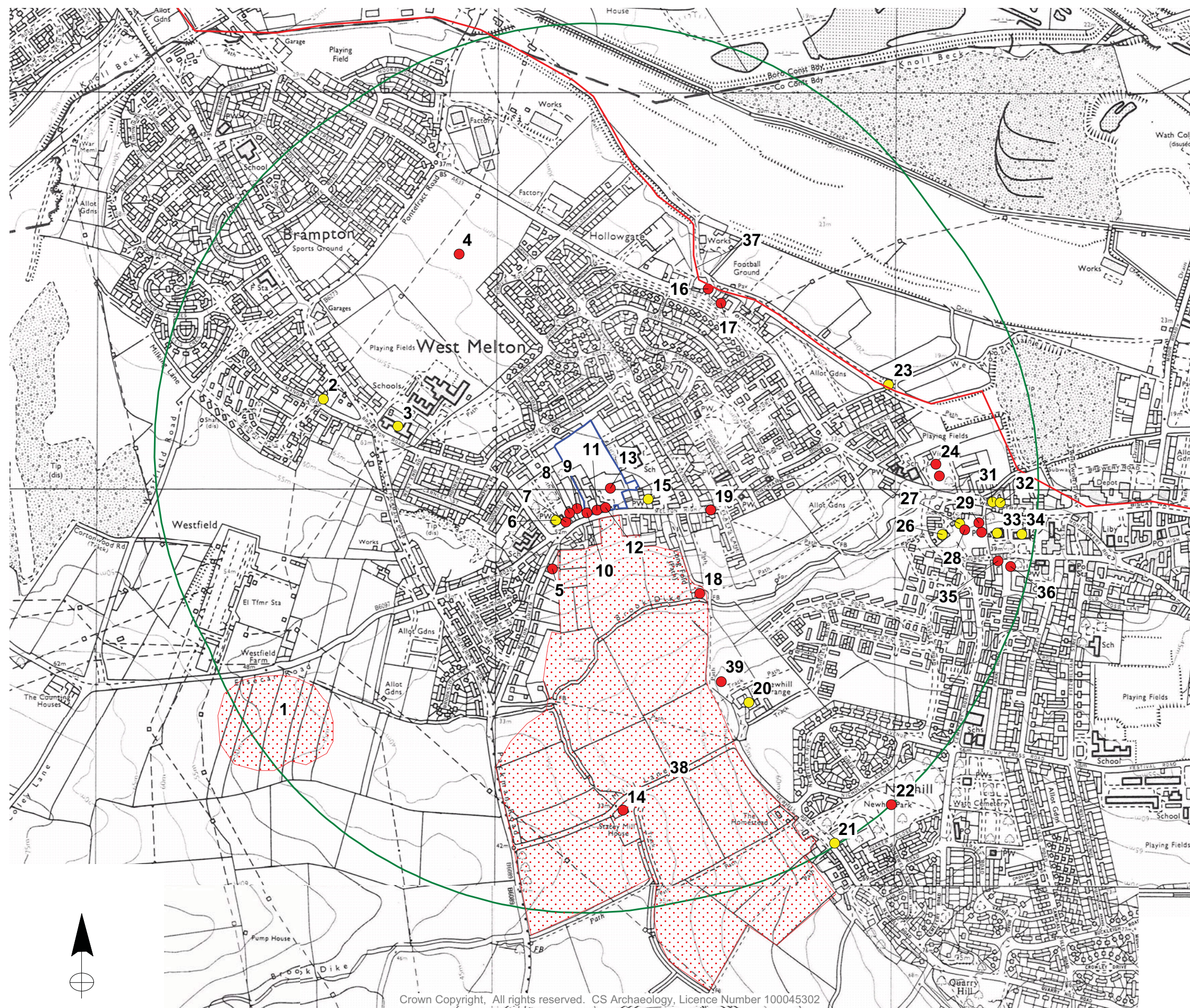
for inset see Figure 2

scale: 1:50000

Highfield Farm, West Melton,
Rotherham: An Enhanced
Archaeological Desk-
based Assessment

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October 2009

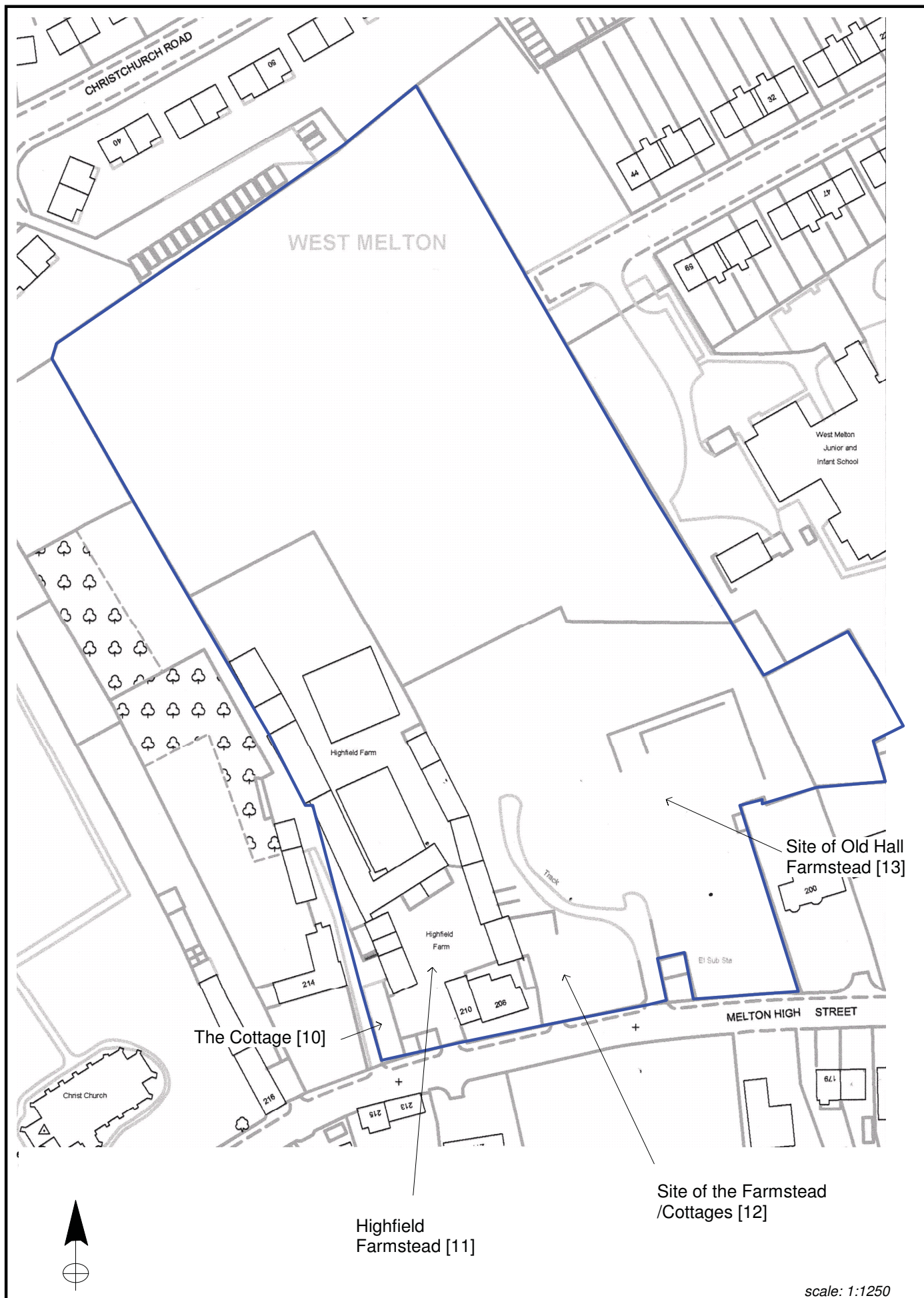
Figure 1: Location Map



- Heritage Assets**
- Listed Buildings
 - Non-statutory Sites
 - PDA boundary
 - Study Area

scale: 1:1000 @ A3

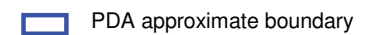
Figure 2: The Study Area
with Heritage Assets



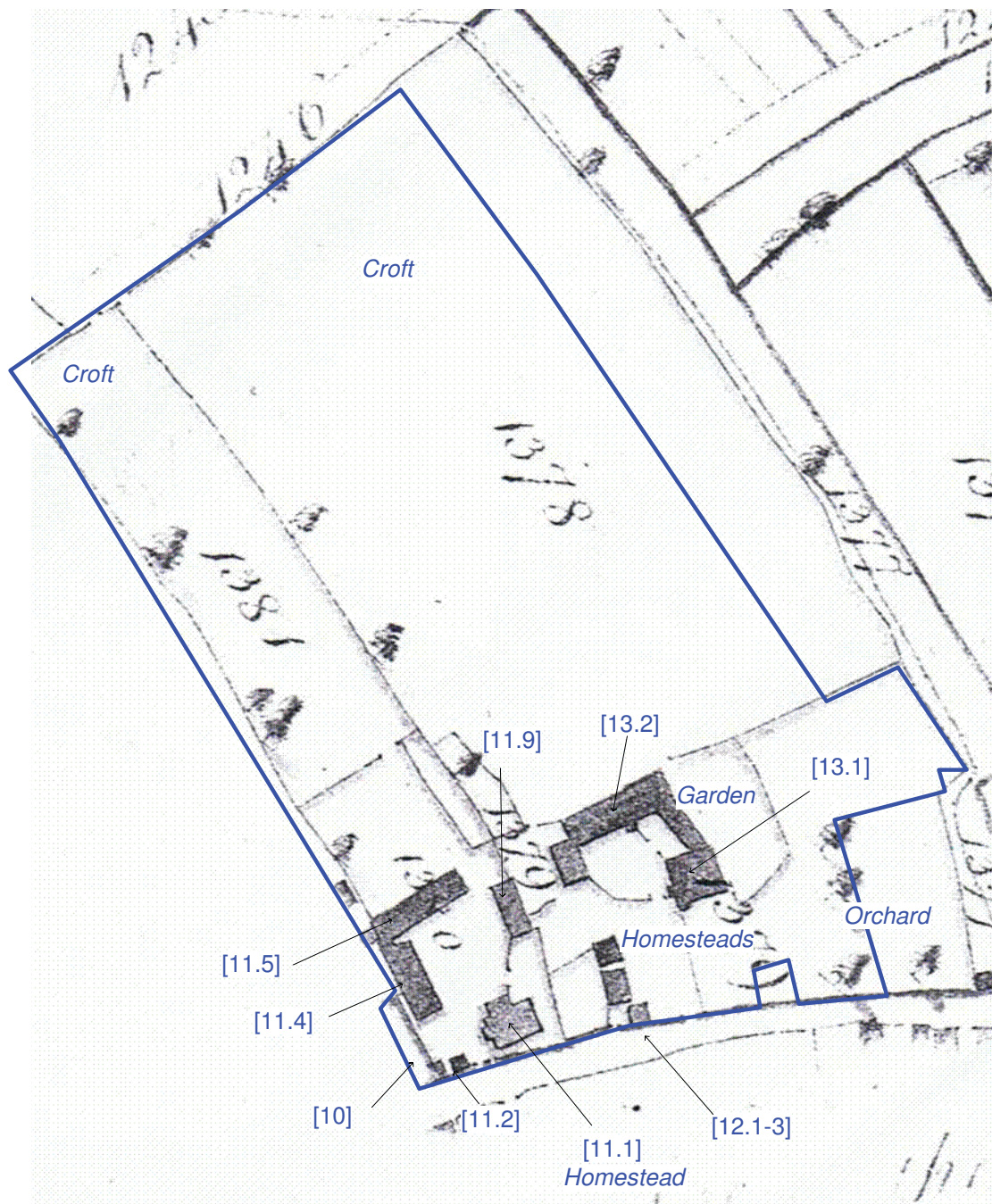
XVIII.

See the nineteenth

1773-4



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 PDA approximate boundary

labels quoted from the township
apportionments (section 7.7.3, Table 2)

Figure 4a: Detailed Extract
of the PDA form the Brampton
Township map of 1773-4

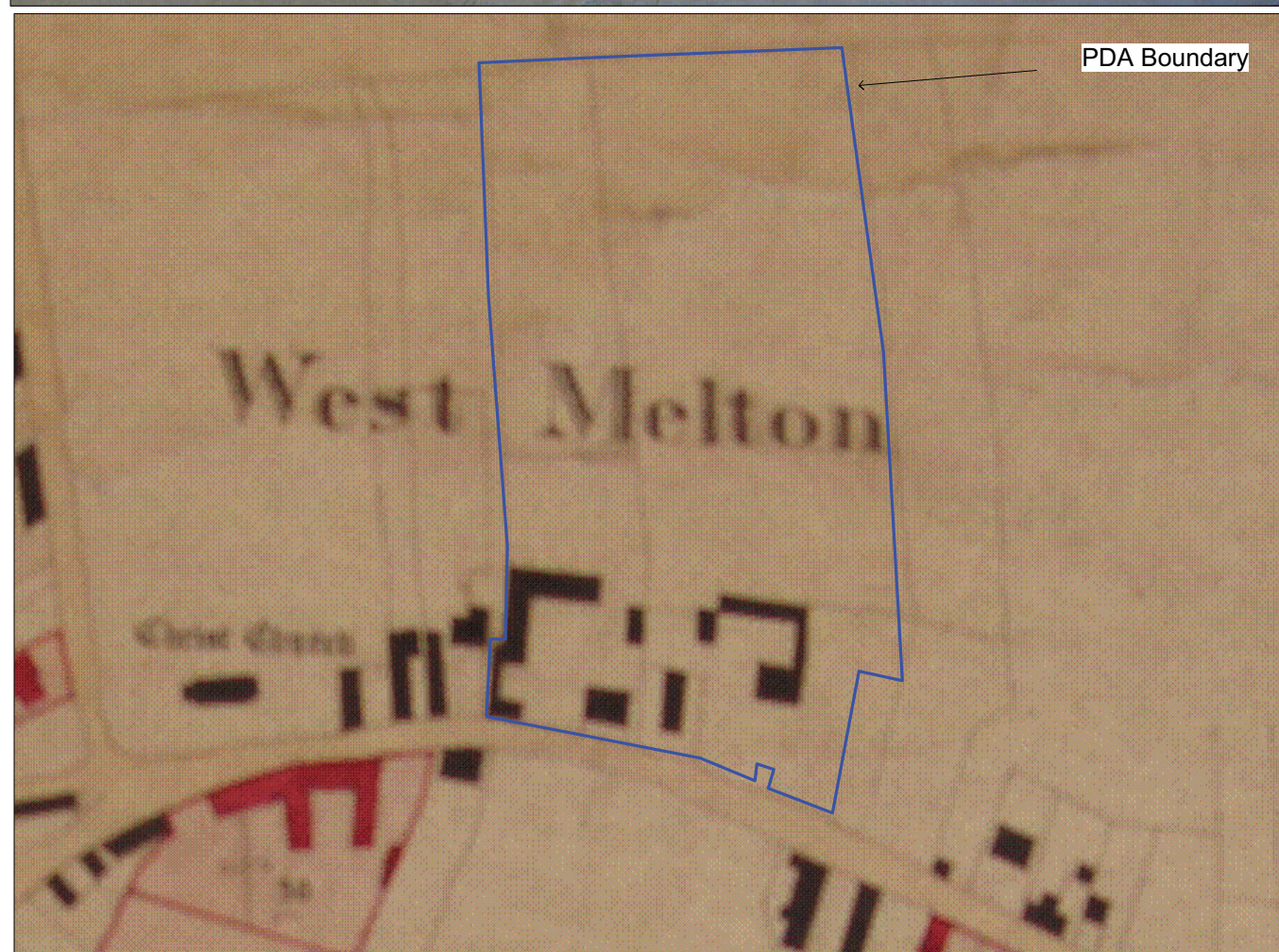
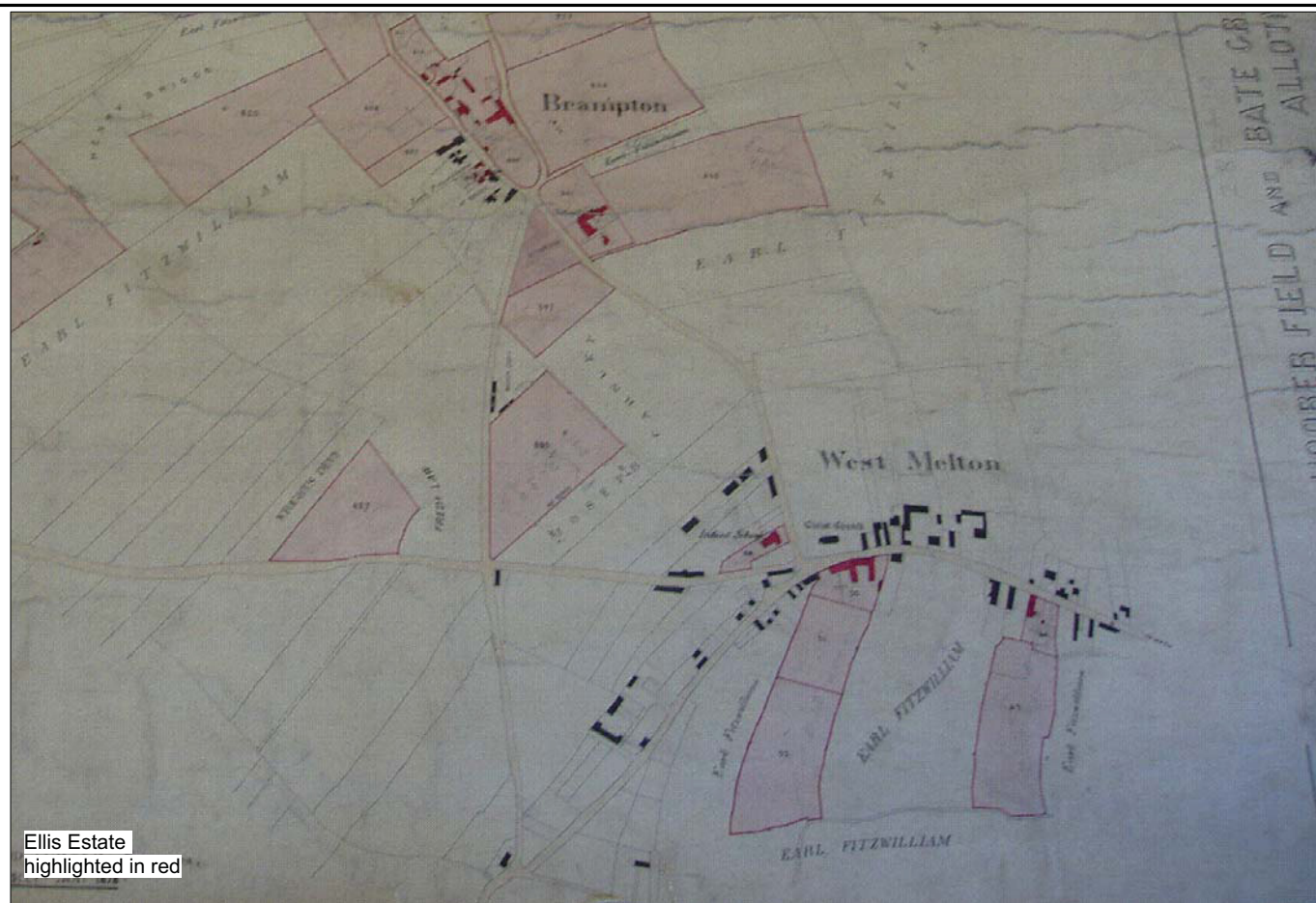
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Figure 5: Extract from the
1816 Enclosure Map of
Brampton Brierlow

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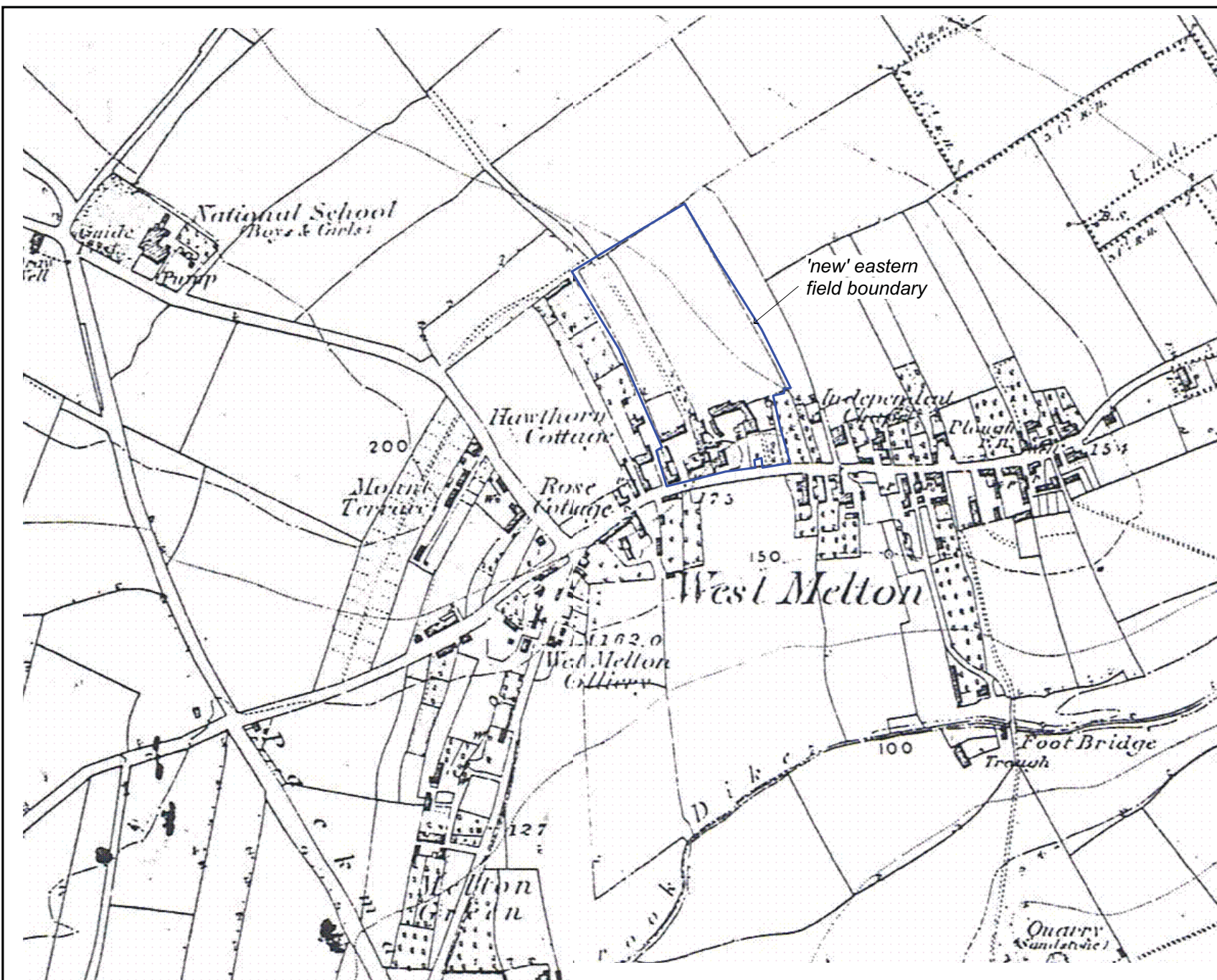


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Figure 6: Extracts from
the Ellis Estate Map
of 1878

Highfield Farm, West
Melton, South Yorkshire:
An Enhanced Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment



□ PDA boundary
(approximate)

Figure 7: Extract from
the 1855, 6 inch
Ordnance Survey Map

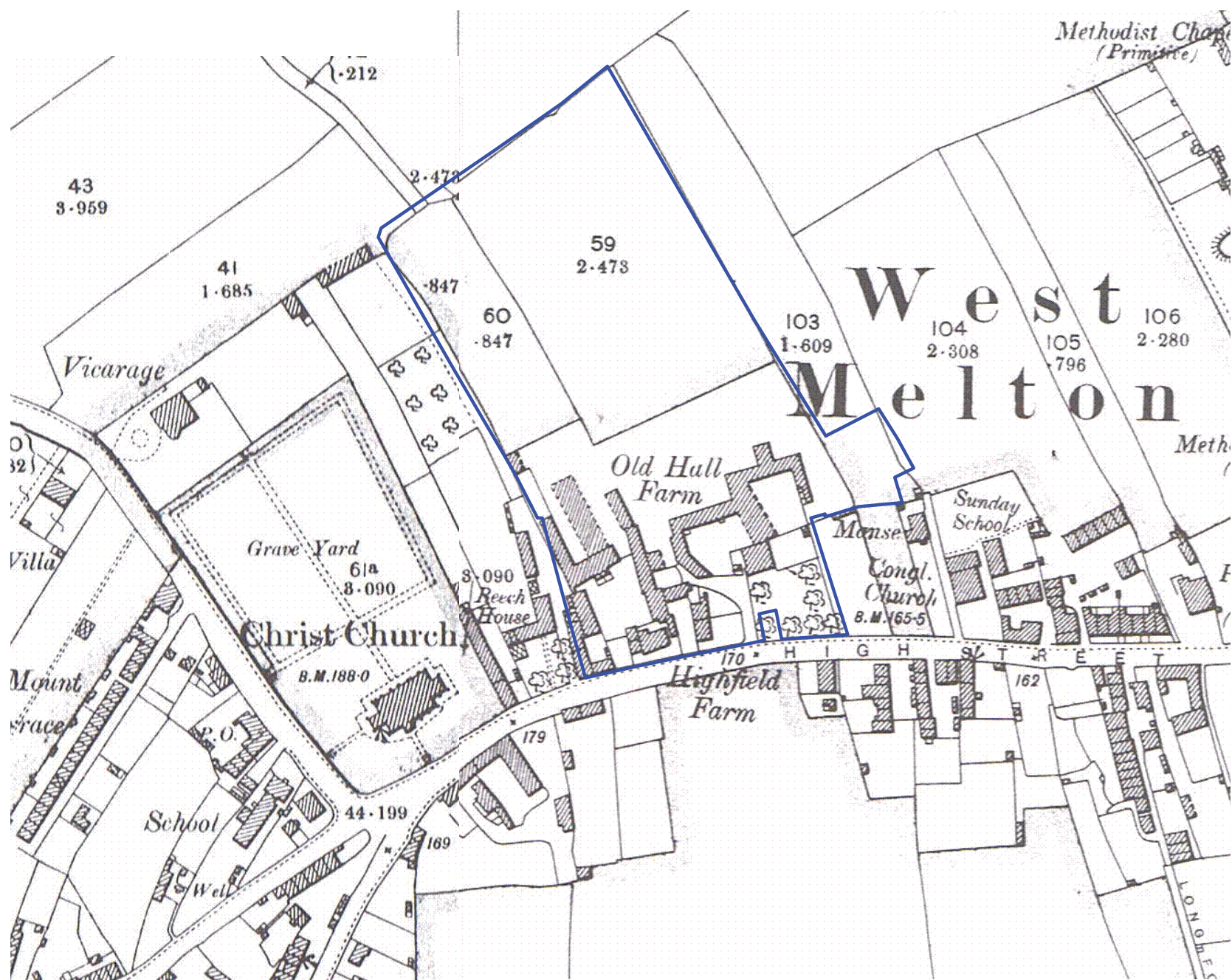
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Rotherham: An Enhanced Desk-
based Assessment

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Figure 8: Extract from the
1888 25 inch Ordnance
Survey Map



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Melton, South Yorkshire:
An Enhanced Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment

 PDA Boundary

not to scale

Figure 9: Extract from the
1901 25 inch Ordnance
Survey Map

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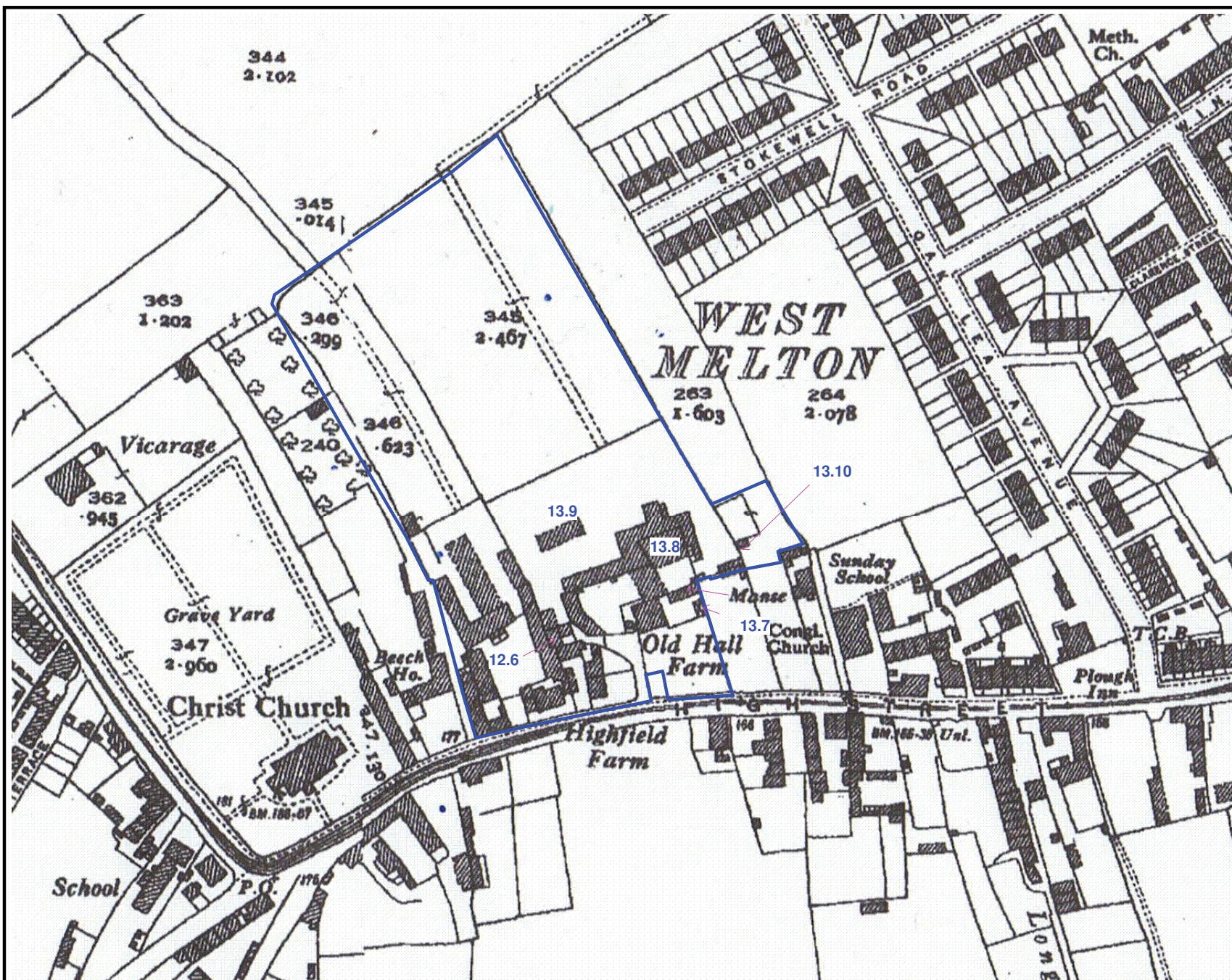
Highfield Farm, West Melton, South Yorkshire: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

 PDA Boundary

not to scale

Figure 10: Extract from
the 1922 25 inch
Ordnance Survey Map

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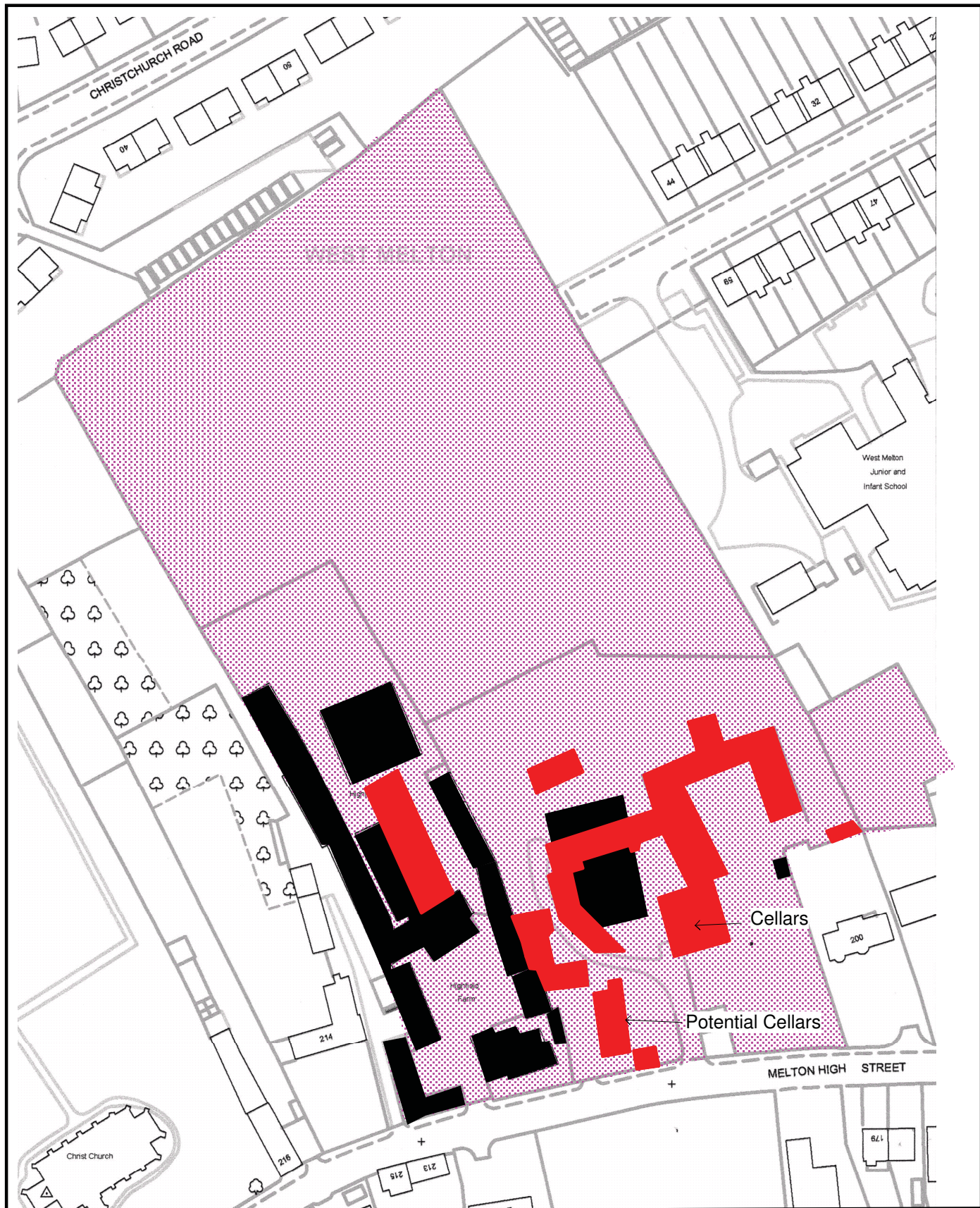
Highfield Farm, West Melton, South Yorkshire: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

 PDA Boundary

not to scale

Figure 11: Extract from
the 1930 25 inch
Ordnance Survey Map

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- areas of archaeological potential within the PDA
- historically demolished buildings
- extant buildings c.2009

scale: 1:1250

Highfield Farm, West Melton,
Rotherham: An Enhanced Desk-
based Assessment

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Figure 12: Areas of
Archaeological Potential

PLATES



Plate 1: Oblique view of Site [4], (Ref. DNR 1550/07) looking east



Plate 2: Vertical view of Site [38] (the southern half of the study area: Ref. MAL/58314)



Plate 3: An historic photograph of Newhill Mill [14] before its partial demolition, looking southeast



Plate 4: Highfield Farmstead [11] from the High Street, looking northeast



Plate 5: The south elevation of Highfield farmhouse [11.1], looking north northeast



Plate 6: Highfield Farmhouse [11.1], from the north northwest



Plate 7: The cow house [11.4] with hayloft and granary above, from the east



Plate 8: view of the hayloft roof [11.4], from the north



Plate 9: The Threshing Barn [11.5] with pigsty [11.6] abutting its south wall, from the south



Plate 10: the barn's [11.5] in situ threshing floor, from the west

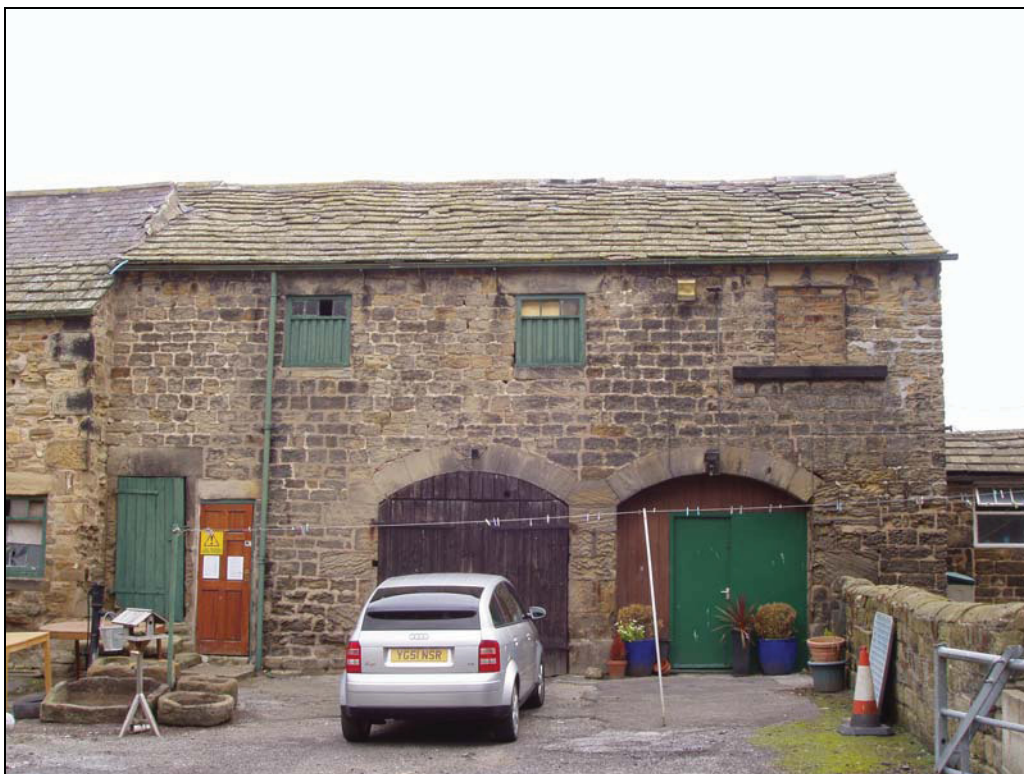


Plate 11: The former cartshed [11.8] with granary/dovecote above, from the west



Plate 12: Internal view of the nesting boxes [11.8], from the north



Plate 13: The cow house with granary/hayloft above [11.9], from the west



Plate 14: Implement shed [11.10], from the northwest



Plate 15: Open side Implement shed [11.11], from the northwest



Plate 16: view of the site of 'Old Hall Farm' [13], from the south



Plate 17: view of the remains of extant buildings [13.5] which were associated with the site of 'Old Hall Farm', from the northeast



Plate 18: view across the northeast corner of the PDA, from the southwest looking northwest

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	1
Site Type/Name	Coal Pits
Period	Post Medieval?
NGR	SE 41451 00410 (centre)
Site Description	Series of coal pits and the site of an “ <i>Engine</i> ” entitled “ <i>West Field Pits</i> ”
Source	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Brampton Manor House, Brampton Hall Main Street, Brampton-en-le-Morthen, Rotherham, South Yorkshire
Period	Late Medieval
NGR	SE 41573 01226
Site Description	Manor house now public house. Timber-framed core of two builds; c1500 and c1550. Encased and altered in C18 and C19, extensively renovated c1982. Internal timber-framing, coursed sandstone rubble, C20 tile roof. Cruciform plan in present form incorporating 2-bay single-aisled hall block in rear wing and single bay of earlier cross-wing to front right. Rewindowed: casements with glazing bars. Entrance front: 2 storeys, 3 windows. Quoins. Gabled central part breaks forward; C20 door with plain stone lintel; 1st-floor window beneath eaves band. Wing set back to each side has window to each floor, lintels tooled as voussoirs. Small C20 end-stack to right. Rear wing: rebuilt walling, facsimile timber-framing to upper part of left return with 2 reproduction wood-mullioned windows. Interior: ashlar fireplace with keyed arch in ground-floor room to right. Backing on to former cross passage in rear wing are the chamfered jambs of another fireplace (now bar). Timber-framing well-displayed in 1st-floor rooms. In c1500 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 c1550 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 2-storey with a 2-storey aisle.
Source	SYHER Ref. No. 335516
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	3
Site Type/Name	School House and Attached School Room at Brampton Ellis Junior School
Period	Post Medieval, mid 18 th century
NGR	SE 41775 01138
Site Description	House with attached school-room. House probably mid C18, altered and school-room rebuilt 1791; later alterations. Coursed, squared sandstone; tile and Welsh slate roofs. 3-storey, 3-bay house with continuous outshut to rear; 2-bay single-storey school-room to left, set back. House: plinth, large quoins. Central doorway with C20 door in stone surround; added wood surround with pediment. Flanking sashes with margin lights in square-faced surrounds with projecting sills. 3 similar windows to 1st floor. 3 shorter windows to 2nd floor have casements with glazing bars. Gable copings; renewed brick end stacks. Schoolroom: central door in square-faced surround, now window. Flanking 2-light windows: renewed casements in tall square-faced surrounds with stone mullions. Inscribed plaque over door; sundial with decorative iron gnomon over. Hipped roof to

	left, ridge ventilator. Inscription on plaque reads: This Charity-School and House were rebuilt in the Year 1791 by the Order of the Right Honle Earl Fitzwilliam The very Revd. John Fountayne DD Rowland Hodgson Rector of Rawmarsh St Andrew Warde, William Oates, Organisation: Francis Edmunds and Thomas Hewett Esqrs. TRUSTEES for this CHARITY George Ellis (1627-1712) of Brampton Hall, Brampton Bierlow bequeathed a sum of money to establish this and other local schools in his will of 1711. The school, as rebuilt in 1791, was to cater for 20 children in the single school-room. Additions to rear and left return not of special interest. Reproduction of the will of George Ellis in possession of the headmaster. Entitled " <i>National School (Boys and Girls)</i> " on the OS map of 1855.
Source 1	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335548
Source 2	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1855
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	4
Site Type/Name	Cropmark, enclosure
Period	Prehistoric, Iron Age/Romano-British?
NGR	SE 4185 0161
Site Description	Enclosure, with trackway and field boundary
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 02498/01 and 2344/01 (Derek Riley Air Photo Collection, sortie c.1977, No. 1550-7: (Plate 1).
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	5
Site Type/Name	West Melton Colliery
Period	Post Medieval?
NGR	SE 42143 00798
Site Description	" <i>West Melton Colliery</i> " exact location uncertain.
Source	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	6
Site Type/Name	Christ Church, Melton High Street, Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Post Medieval (AD 1855)
NGR	SE4215900923
Site Description	Church. 1855 by Pritchett and Sons. Rock-faced sandstone, slate roof. 3-stage west tower, 5-bay aisled nave with south porch, 2-bay chancel with gabled projection to north and south. Gothic revival style. Windows have Decorated-style tracery and hoodmoulds with head-carved stops; buttresses between bays; diagonal buttresses to angles and lower 2 stages of tower; shaped kneelers and gable copings. Tower: offset bands at each stage. Door in south side beneath 2-light window, elaborate crocketed niche on west side. 2nd stage has single light window beneath clock. Paired 2-light belfry openings. Corner gargoyles beneath pierced parapet (pinnacles removed). Nave: gabled porch to bay 2, other bays with 3-light windows. Chancel: lower, gabled projections in angle with aisles, 5-light east window, gable cross. Interior: cyma-moulded piers and arches to nave arcades, foliate carved capitals. Vaulted roof with ribs springing from angel corbels; gilded bosses. Contemporary oak furnishings including rood screen.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335557

Status Grade II Listed Building

Site No. 7
Site Type/Name House (Site of)
Period Post Medieval?
NGR SE 42176 00916
Site Description Depicted on the OS map of 1855 situated at the northeast end of a long field fronting onto Melton High Street. Presumably demolished during the construction of All Saints Church in 1855.
Source 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 8
Site Type/Name Beech Farmstead
Period Post Medieval
NGR SE 42185 00939
Site Description Depicted on the OS map of 1855 as a long rectangular building range at right angles to the high street.
Source 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 9
Site Type/Name Beech House
Period Post Medieval?
NGR SE 42203 00950
Site Description Depicted on the OS map of 1855 (and still called) "*Beech House*". Imposing Georgian southeast facing façade.
Source 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 10
Site Type/Name House/Cottage (formerly 212 Melton High Street)
Period Post Medieval
NGR SE 42228 00940
Site Description Depicted on the OS map of 1855, set at right angles and fronting onto the High Street. The walls of this building are still partially extant though heavily remodeled.
Sources 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 11
Site Type/Name Highfield Farmstead, (No 206 and 208 Melton High Street)
Period Post Medieval
NGR SE 42275 00953
Site Description Depicted on the OS map of 1855, set slightly back from the High Street. The farmhouse is characterised by two blocked and quoined doorways. Currently

	appears as a two storey building but re-fenestration indicates it was originally three storey. Currently features a central front door. Associated farm buildings to the rear in three ranges.
Sources	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	12
Site Type/Name	Farmstead/Cottages (Site of), High Street West Melton (formerly 204 & 206 Melton High Street)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42275 00953
Site Description	Farmstead demolished c. 1980s. The farmhouse was characterised by 3 two storey buildings with varying roof heights. No extant remains, the site has been redeveloped as a garden for Highfield farmhouse.
Source	1 st Edition OS map 1855: aerial photograph taken in the 1970s owned by the Brooke family
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	13
Site Type/Name	Old Hall Farm (Site of), High Street West Melton (formerly 202 Melton High Street)
Period	Post Medieval - Pre AD 1773, probably 16 th century
NGR	SE 4230 0098
Site Description	Timber framed house demolished c. 1980. No extant remains. Farmhouse was represented by a twin gabled roofed farmhouse, unusually set back from the High Street with a range of farm buildings to the rear. The farm building were extended during the late 19 th century. Prior to demolition this was No. 202 Melton High Street.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 02209/01: Ordnance Survey maps of 1855 and 1888: an aerial photograph taken in the 1970s owned by the Brooke family
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	14
Site Type/Name	Newhill Mill
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42323 00190
Site Description	Situated on Brook Dike and denoted on the Ordnance Survey map as “ <i>Newhill Mill (Corn)</i> ”. Its location appears to have diverted Brook Dike to the northeast around the northeast gable end of the present extant building. Originally featured associated buildings to the southwest where there were two small enclosures. Originally the site of the medieval mill. The 1841 census records Edward Ryalls was corn miller here, with his wife and children. 30 years later William Edwards was grinding bones at the mill and by 1891 it had become Rockingham Soap Works owned by William Grey. It featured a 40 foot tall rectangular chimney, a tall wooden extension at the eastern end and a storage yard for barrels on the south side (Plate 3). Partially demolished the mill is still partially

Sources	extant and known as <i>Stacey Mill House</i> .
Status	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855: Fleeming and Hird 1982, 52 Non-statutory
Site No.	15
Site Type/Name	United Reformed Church, High Street West Melton
Period	Post Medieval, AD 1799
NGR	SE4238300974
Site Description	Chapel, cement rendered; Welsh slate roof. Single-storey with gallery; 3 x 4 bays; addition to rear. Entrance front: ashlar plinth. Central round-arched window with glazing bars; sill blocks to moulded sill. 2 flanking doorways have 2 steps to C20 double doors with overlights; plinth blocks to part-fluted Doric columns; triglyph friezes; mutule cornices. Band to 1st floor. Casements to gallery have projecting sills. Shaped wooden gutter brackets. Hipped roof. Left return: 4 tall, round-arched windows with projecting sills, impost band and plain archivolt. Interior: gallery to entrance end with panelled balustrade. Impost band to side windows. Modillion cornice. Imposing reredos in the form of a Doric serliana. Pine box pews and panelled dado.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335558
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	16
Site Type/Name	Canal Bridge (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42529 01504
Site Description	depicted on the Ordnance Survey map as " <i>Factory Bridge</i> "
Source	1 st Edition OS map
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	17
Site Type/Name	Unknown
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42561 01468
Site Description	depicted on the Ordnance Survey map as " <i>Wath Factory</i> "
Source	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	18
Site Type/Name	Tan Yard (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval – Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 42512 00737
Site Description	Depicted on the Township Map as apportionment 1038 " <i>Great Monk Dam including the Tan Yard</i> " within tenanted by Elizabeth Payne of Newhill Grange and owned by the Marquis of Rockingham. The Tan Yard was liable to a rent of £5/2/8¼. Ordnance Survey map as " <i>Tan Yard</i> " and represented by a north-south range of tanning pits. In 1898 there was an advertisement in the Mexbrough and Swinton Times "

	House to let in the Tab Yard, Wes Melton for 3s./3d. per week. 4 rooms and a garden with a supply of spring water. Apply to H Payne Esq. Newhill Hall, Wath.
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1888: Township Map and Apportionments of 1773-4
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	19
Site Type/Name	Timber framed building, Melton High Street, West Melton
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 4251 0093
Site Description	Timber framed building at 133 Melton High Street. The front of the building appears to be pre-1840s and is substantially complete. The rear of the building contains older fabric (including timber framing) and may pre-date 1700.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 04753
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	20
Site Type/Name	Newhill Grange Farmhouse,
Period	Late Medieval – Mid 18 th century
NGR	SE 42634 00474
Site Description	Farmhouse. partly refenestrated C20. Coursed, squared sandstone; Welsh slate roof, with lower courses of stone slates. Main range with cross-wing to right and wing to rear left. 2 storeys; cellar and attic to cross-wing. Main range: four 1st-floor windows. Quoins. Near-central, part-glazed door in altered, partly-quoined surround. Flanking windows: inserted 2- and 3-light iron casements with projecting sills and plain lintels; continuous band interrupted by inserted lintels. 1st-floor windows as ground floor. Blocked single-light window over door has original square-faced surround. Renewed brick ridge-stack above door. Wing to right: two 1st-floor windows. Chamfered quoins. Sashes with glazing bars in tall, square- faced surrounds; ground-floor lintel band. Single window to attic. Shaped kneelers, gable copings. Renewed brick end stack to right. Rear: main range has intact 3-light, square-faced, mullioned window with similar 2-light window above. Right return: tall stair-window to cross-wing. Attached farm buildings not of special interest. The grange went through a programme of substantial renovation (c. 2001-2) and as part of this work the buildings were archaeologically recorded. This revealed that the farmhouse was originally a Medieval longhouse featuring integral animal accommodation. Noted as number 1043 in the apportionments of 1773-4 tenanted by Elizabeth Payne and referred to as “ <i>Newell Grange the Ancient Manor House with Orchard, Gardens etc.</i> ” with an annual rent of £1/8/6.
Sources	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335561: WYAS 2001: Township Map and Apportionments of 1773-4
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	21
Site Type/Name	Hall Farmhouse
Period	Post Medieval – late 17 th century

NGR	SE 42851 00114
Site Description	Dated 'J A / 1690'. Coursed, squared sandstone much patched with cement mortar; Welsh slate roof. L-shaped plan with partial outshot to rear left of main range; wing to rear right with single-storey addition and oven projection. Main range: 2 storeys formerly with attic, 2 first-floor windows. C20 panelled door to right of centre in irregularly quoined surround with deep stone lintel (soffit heightened); date and initials within shaped panel. Flanking windows have renewed horizontal-sliding sashes in double-chamfered stone surrounds much repaired with cement.. Continuous dripmould, dripstone over door. 1st-floor windows as ground-floor, cemented surrounds. Renewed brick ridge stack to left of centre. Right return: 3-light mullioned window to ground floor of main range; 3-light window over, mullions removed, cemented dripstone; blocked 2-light attic window, dripstone. Another dripstone to 1st-floor window of wing, mullions removed. Interior: C17 ashlar fireplace in ground-floor left room. Chamfer-stopped spine beams. Brick-lined oven exposed as feature in utility room to rear.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335560
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	22
Site Type/Name	Newhill Hall (Site of)
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42996 00205
Site Description	Rectangular in plan and probably southeast facing the building was apparently set within an amalgamation of former strip fields which were aligned northeast to southwest perpendicular to Newhills's Main Street.
Source	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	23
Site Type/Name	Wet Moor Bridge, Wet Moor Lane, Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Post Medieval, AD 1800
NGR	SE 42975 01259
Site Description	Bridge. c1800. Coursed, squared sandstone; tooled ashlar voussoirs. Single span. Rusticated elliptical arch with band-rusticated ashlar soffit. Projecting end piers linked by ashlar band beneath parapet. Wing walls curve out at north end but turn abruptly in alignment with approach road to south. Chamfered copings some missing. Crossed the Dearne and Dove Canal constructed following an act of 1793 and opened in 1804 but now infilled in this parish.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. DSY586
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	24
Site Type/Name	Wath Hall (Site of), Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4311 0103
Site Description	None available
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 00745/02
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	25
Site Type/Name	Wath Hall Moat, Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4310 0105
Site Description	Medieval hall stood in front of the present vicarage and was moated by a diversion of the Grewalebrook around it. Later became the Rectory.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 00745/01
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	26
Site Type/Name	Old Parish Lock Up
Period	Post Medieval, Early 19 th century
NGR	SE 43135 00855
Site Description	Lock-up. Coursed, rock-faced sandstone; stone slate roof. Small, 2-storey building in rugged style. Plinth; deeply-coursed ground-floor walling. Gable front: studded oak door in porch with monolithic jambs and pediment-shaped monolithic slab roof. Window above (now bricked-up) has rock-faced sill and lintel. Heavy rock-faced kneelers and gable copings. End stack to left. Damaged roof. Rear: stair projection with separate doorway and slab roof. Interior has 2 cells with ashlar walls pierced by small light holes. Stone toilet to each cell. Constable's room on 1st floor has fireplace.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335564
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	27
Site Type/Name	Thornhill Farmhouse, Church Street, Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Post Medieval, mid 18 th century
NGR	SE 43168 00872
Site Description	Farmhouse. Mid-late C18. Coursed, dressed sandstone; damaged stone slate roof. 3-storey, 3-bay front with 2-storey wing to rear left. Large projecting quoins; square-cut door and window surrounds. Central doorway bricked up as is window to right; left window opening unbricked. Outer 1st-floor windows bricked; central window blind. 2nd floor: central window blind; right window, unbricked; left window bricked, dressings removed. Fragmentary remains of shaped kneelers and gable copings. End stacks missing. Interior: extensively vandalised; central partition wall removed, floors collapsing. In a critical condition at time of resurvey. Thought to occupy part of an ancient manorial site.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335550
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	28
Site Type/Name	Cruck Cottage (Site of)
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4318 0090
Site Description	Cruck built cottage, Wath on Dearne, demolished c.1955.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 01441/01
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	29
Site Type/Name	Timber framed Barn (Site of), associated with the former Thornhill Hall, Wath upon Dearne
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4321 0091
Site Description	Timber framed barn, incorporating at least 3 posts of an earlier structure.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No.01499/01
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	30
Site Type/Name	Thornhill Hall and Manor, Wath on Dearne
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4322 0089
Site Description	Established on the site of a Pre-Conquest and early Medieval manor. Present house looks 18 th century but earlier remains incorporated, traces of newel stair in the cellar?
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 01154/01 & 01154/02
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	31
Site Type/Name	Dovecote and Cowhouse, approximately 15 metres to north-west of Brook Farmhouse Brook House Farm West Street, Wath-upon-Dearne, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S63 6PU
Period	Post Medieval – early 18 th century
NGR	SE 43234 00971
Site Description	Early C18, heightened late C18 or early C19. Rubble sandstone, heightened in coursed, dressed sandstone; stone slate roof. Tall 2-storey structure, single window to 1st floor. Quoins to lower part. Central, boarded door in square-cut surround. 2 flanking casements with plain sills and lintels. 1st floor: doorway to right; central Venetian window with square-cut surround retaining outer casements with glazing bars and some pontil-marked panes. Hipped roof. Interior: nesting holes built into 1st-floor walls, nesting holes heightened in brick.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 03555/01
Status	Grade II Listed Building (No. 335566)
Site No.	32
Site Type/Name	Brook Farmhouse, Brook House Farm West Street, Wath-upon-Dearne, Rotherham, South Yorkshire
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE43266 00968
Site Description	Farmhouse, unoccupied at time of resurvey. Late C18 or early C19 with later C19 additions. Coursed, squared sandstone now partly rendered; stone slate roof. 3 storeys; 3 bays with wing to rear right. Single-storey addition to right return; 2-storey addition to rear wing. Rendered plinth and lower storey. Central 6-panel door with overlight in stone architrave with festooned frieze and pediment. Flanking 2-pane sashes in square-faced surrounds with projecting sills. Sill band to 3 similar 1st-floor windows; central window emphasised by architrave, festooned frieze and segmental pediment. 2nd-floor

	sill band to 3 short windows. Hipped roof with renewed brick end stacks. Tall end-stack to single-storey addition to right. Rear: 3-storey, round-headed stair window to centre of main range. Interior: not inspected; likely to preserve original features at time of resurvey.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335565
Status	Grade II Listed Building (No. 335565)
Site No.	33
Site Type/Name	Church Of All Saints
Period	Medieval, 12 th century
NGR	SE4325400884
Site Description	Church. C12 north arcades within earlier walling, lower part of tower also C12; nave and chancel rebuilt and added to in C13 and C14; tower heightened C14 or C15; nave re-roofed 1540; spire replaced 1714 restored and enlarged 1868 and 1920; C20 addition to north-east corner..
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 00371/01
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	34
Site Type/Name	Town Hall, Church Street, Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Post Medieval, AD 1770
NGR	SE 43304 00885
Site Description	House later used as Town Hall and now civic offices. Built 1770 (Fleming and Hird), appears early C19 with parapet probably late C19. Cement-rendered, roof not visible. Rectangular double-depth plan. 2 storeys, cellars. Symmetrical 5-bay front; central 3 bays break forward. Plinth, band-rusticated ground floor. Central, single-storey, stone porch: C20 panelled door with fanlight flanked by Ionic columns; pulvinated frieze, modillioned cornice and blocking course. Flanking bays have unequal 20-pane sashes. Band to 1st floor beneath 5 windows all with projecting sills, sashes with glazing bars and consoled cornices. Plain ashlar frieze, cornice. Added ashlar parapet, with stylised motif in recessed panels. Rear: 4 bays, central 2 bays break forward. Outer bays have single-storey canted bays with pierced balustrades. Modillioned cornice. Interior: rooms mostly subdivided. Entrance hall: 2 Ionic columns, stone staircase to right with cast-iron balustrade. Niche at stair landing; ornate stair-well ceiling with acanthus motif to central feature. C20 additions to right return not of special interest.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 335552
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	35
Site Type/Name	Church Lane Farmhouse, Wath on Dearne
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4327 0082
Site Description	Stone built farmhouse built of late 17 th century or early 18 th century date. Contains an intact firehood against the east gable wall.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 02066/01
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	36
Site Type/Name	Market Cross (Base only), Wath Upon Dearne
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 4330 0080
Site Description	Base remains at the side of Church Street, possibly dates to 1313, when the town was granted a market.
Source	SYAS HER Ref. No. 01501/01
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	37
Site Type/Name	Dearne and Dove Canal
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 41962 02135 (E) to 43348 01034 (W).
Site Description	The Dearne and Dove canal was constructed to extract coal from the area and was opened in 1798 from Swinton to the end of the Elsecar Branch. The Elsecar Branch was financed by £5000 lent by the owner of Elsecar New Colliery, the Earl Fitzwilliam
Source	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	38
Site Type/Name	Field System
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42430 00265 (centred on)
Site Description	Extensive field system of rig and furrow (Plate 2). These fields have a general southeast to northeast alignment, which reflects the direction of the Brook Dike, and therefore were positioned at right angles to the hill slope.
Source	Aerial Photograph 1958 (NMRC Ref. MAL/58314
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	39
Site Type/Name	Quarry
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 42568 00514
Site Description	Denoted on the Ordnance Survey map as “ <i>Quarry (sandstone)</i> ”
Source	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855
Status	Non-statutory

Appendix 2:

Written Scheme of Investigation

HIGHFIELD FARM, WEST MELTON, SOUTH YORKSHIRE:

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

CS Archaeology
August 2009

1.1 Site Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name/Location:* Highfield Farm, West Melton, South Yorkshire
- 1.1.2 *Planning Application No.* (pre-planning)
- 1.1.3 *Grid Reference:* SE 4226 0103
- 1.1.4 *Area of site:* 2.51 Hectares

1.2 Purpose of the assessment:

- 1.2.1 This work is required as the site is of potential archaeological interest; standing buildings survive on the site, but little is known about their historic interest.
- 1.2.2 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 1km around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.
- 1.2.3 An assessment is required that will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

2 SOURCES TO BE CONSULTED, IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE ASSESSMENT (CONSTRAINTS ON SOURCE AVAILABILITY WILL BE NOTED):

- a) Visual inspection of the site, including interiors and exteriors of the standing buildings & their setting.
- b) Geotechnical data.
- c) Survey drawings of existing and former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
- d) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
- e) Place and street name evidence.
- f) Trade and Business Directories.
- g) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums.
- h) Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.
- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- j) The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for 1km around the site.
- k) Listed Building/Conservation records.
- l) Aerial photographs, including those held by the National Library of Aerial Photographs (verticals & obliques), for 1 km around the site.

3 CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

- 3.1 The degree of disturbance of below-ground deposits (by existing and previous buildings, etc.) will be noted and recorded on a site plan; areas of potential below-ground archaeological survival will similarly be recorded on plan.
- 3.2 The interest of different elements of the standing buildings will be recorded on a site plan (or, if appropriate, floor plans).
- 3.3 The impact of the development proposal on both the identified buried archaeological resource and on standing structures of interest will be assessed, with reference to architects' and engineers' drawings.

4 REPORT PRESENTATION

- 4.1 A report is to be produced that assembles and summarises the known evidence.
- 4.2 The results will be synthesised, put in context, and the character of the archaeology present discussed; the contribution of the standing buildings to the historic character of the area will also be discussed.
- 4.3 The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by site evaluation/building appraisal.
- 4.4 The report will include copies of the plans prepared for 3.
- 4.5 A representative selection of photos of the site, the interior and exterior of the buildings and of their setting will be included, to illustrate key points (reproduced at not less than laser photocopy quality).

- 4.6 A rectified plan of crop mark evidence on & immediately adjacent to the site (for a minimum of 500m around the site) will be included; a sketch plot of cropmarks within the remainder of the search area can be indicated by sketching only.
- 4.7 All maps examined will be reproduced (if possible) with the site outline marked on them. If reproduction is not possible, the reasons for this must be given.
- 4.8 Borehole logs (if available) will be included.
- 4.9 All sources referred to will be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. references will always include relevant page numbers.

5 GENERAL POINTS

- 5.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be responsible for monitoring the project.
- 5.2 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, for submission to the local planning authority.
- 5.3 A printed and bound copy of the report is to be supplied direct to SYAS, for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.4 A digital copy of the report must also be supplied. Acceptable digital formats are:
 - text (Word and ASCII);
 - images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).
- 5.5 The rectified aerial photographic information will be supplied to SYAS in digital format. Acceptable digital formats are:
 - MAPINFO Interchange format (*.MIF)
 - CAD (*.DXF)
- 5.6 The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once it has been deposited in the South Yorkshire SMR (normally 6 months after receipt by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).
- 5.7 CS Archaeology will complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

Any comments on this WSI please address to Chris Scurfield

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