



**LAND OFF DALTON LANE AND NETHERFIELD VIEW,
DALTON PARVA, ROTHERHAM, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Report Number 2014/4 January 2014



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment for a site off Dalton Lane and Netherfield View, Dalton Parva, Rotherham, South Yorkshire. The report was required to inform proposed development at the site. ArcHeritage were commissioned by Building Design and Concept Ltd to undertake the assessment. The site is just outside a Conservation Area and within 50m of a grade II listed building. On the basis of available evidence, the difference in ground levels between the site and the existing buildings within the Conservation Area suggests that the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the Conservation Area will be low. There are no significant visible archaeological features within the site. The potential for buried remains is currently unknown, though the local context suggests that there is the potential for features associated with Iron Age to medieval activity within the site. If any buried archaeology is within the site, the known historic land use suggests the potential for preservation is moderate.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Dalton Lane and Netherfield View, Dalton Parva, Rotherham, South Yorkshire. The report presents a synthesis of the archaeological and historical background of the site, and was required to inform proposed development. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2012). ArcHeritage were commissioned by Building Design and Concept Ltd to undertake the assessment.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development area, centred on SK 4589 9389, is located to the northeast of Dalton Lane, Dalton Parva, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (Figure 1). It is bounded to the south by housing around on Dalton Lane, to the west by housing on Netherfield View, and to the north and east by fields. The site is 1.05 hectares in extent, and currently comprises a grassed field, used for pasture. The land slopes downwards from the southwest to the northeast. The underlying bedrock comprises mudstone, sandstone and siltstone of the Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation (BGS Geological Series 1:50,000 map sheets 87 and 100).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The general aim of the survey was to determine the nature of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area, and to provide more detail on potential heritage constraints to development. This was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development area and its immediate environs and by placing it in its local, regional and national context.

The specific aims are to:

- establish the extent of survival, nature and significance of archaeological earthwork features within the proposed development area;
- assess the potential for survival and significance of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- assess the potential for impact on the setting of the grade II listed East Farm and Dalton Parva Conservation Area.

3.2 Sources

All readily available documentary resources were consulted, including historic maps and recent aerial photographic data. Information on recorded archaeological sites within 1km of the proposed development area was obtained from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were consulted. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Rotherham Archives and Local Studies Library;
- Sheffield Archives;
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);

- Heritage Gateway online;
- PastScape;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme;
- ArcHeritage library.

A walk-over survey was undertaken on the 13th January 2014 by Rowan May to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the site and to identify any potential archaeological features and impacts not evident from secondary sources. Records taken during the survey included annotated plans and digital photographs.

3.3 Designations

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the area, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. There is one listed building within 50m of the proposed development area: the grade II listed East Farm and attached outbuildings. One other grade II listed building, Aldwarke Bridge, is located just under 1km to the northwest of the site. The site is just outside the Dalton Parva Conservation Area, the northern edge of which forms the southern boundary of the proposed development area. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within 1km of the site.

3.4 Assessment criteria

The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The significance of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to ascertain archaeological significance based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity (see Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria for assessing significance of heritage assets

Value	Archaeological Assets	Built Heritage
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.	Structures inscribed as of international importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains (including proposed). Grade I and II* Listed Buildings. Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.

Value	Archaeological Assets	Built Heritage
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.	Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.	'Locally Listed' buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.	Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.	Buildings of some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

An assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present is based on known archaeological sites in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. A low potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; moderate represents an average potential; and high would reflect an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology.

No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site and no geotechnical data was available at the time of writing, therefore the knowledge of below-ground conditions is currently poor.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development area. A gazetteer of known heritage assets has been collated from local and national databases, and is presented in Appendix 1. The locations of the assets are shown on Figure 2. Site numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteer.

4.1 Prehistoric (500,000-700 BC)

Only one prehistoric findspot has been recorded within the 1km search area (site 15). This comprised a flint cutting tool of Upper Palaeolithic date (35,000BC-10,000BC), found during construction of a supermarket on Aldwarke Lane, close to the River Don. Groups of nomadic Palaeolithic hunter-fisher-gatherers are known to have been in the area in the Upper Palaeolithic (Manby 2003, 31), utilising caves and rock shelters in the limestone gorges as temporary shelters, and the valley of the River Don is likely to have been used as a travelling route and a source of food and material resources throughout prehistory.

There are no recorded Mesolithic to Bronze Age sites or findspots within the search area. This is probably partly due to the Coal Measures soils, which do not readily form cropmarks, and to medieval to modern agricultural techniques, urban development and industrial extraction, which can mask or remove archaeological features (Manby *et al.* 2003, 98). Sites of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date tend to be recovered as flint scatters found in ploughsoils or as features revealed during development, and the current absence of evidence does not mean that there is no potential for buried sites of these periods within the search area.

4.2 Iron Age to Romano-British (700 BC-450 AD)

No excavated sites from this period have been recorded within the search area, but aerial photography has revealed a sub-square enclosure of probable Iron Age to Romano-British date c.500m to the east of the proposed development area, visible as a cropmark (site 7). A similar enclosure has also been recorded to the south of Dalton Magna, just outside the search area (site 21). These enclosures are likely to have been part of a widespread agricultural landscape composed of predominantly sub-rectangular fields and dispersed farmsteads, which has been recorded further to the north and west from cropmark evidence. Excavation has indicated that this pattern of fields was first established in the later Iron Age period, and continued to be used and expanded during the Roman occupation (Roberts *et al.* 2010, 58).

The enclosure at Dalton Parva is suggestive of a farmstead surrounded by a ditch. It has an entrance on the east side, and evidence for pits is visible within and around it. The lack of associated field boundaries around the farmstead may be due to a relatively poor visibility of cropmarks. The underlying geology has an impact on this, as cropmarks are a response to differences in soil moisture conditions and form more readily on free-draining soils than on the clay-based soils characteristic of the Coal Measures (Roberts *et al.* 2010, 9). Field boundary ditches are also likely to have been shallower than the ditch surrounding the settlement and may have suffered more truncation from ploughing.

Roman coins and pottery have been recorded as chance finds within the search area. Two Roman coins, one dating to 293-305 AD, the other to 337-346 AD, were found at Dalton Parva (site 2), though the circumstances of their recovery is not recorded. A further coin, dated to 306-312 AD was reportedly found at the south end of the village in 1907 (site 6). The three coins are close in date, and they may indicate activity in the vicinity in the early 4th century AD, though they could have derived from casual losses, such as a dropped purse.

At a greater distance, sherds of Roman pottery, including a 2nd century AD cooking pot, were found at East Herringthorpe cemetery in the 1950s on three separate occasions (site 12), and a coin dated to the late 2nd century was found just outside the search area near Herringthorpe Valley Road (site 20). The finds indicate activity in the vicinity in the Roman period, probably

related to dispersed farmsteads. Doncaster Road is likely to have originated as a Roman road between the forts at Templeborough and Doncaster (Smith 1998, 41). 'Evident traces' of a possible Roman camp between Thrybergh and Dalton were mentioned in a publication of 1831 (Hunter 1831, 492). It has been suggested that this was probably in the vicinity of Odd Hill, but no traces have since been found (site 11). The proximity of Odd Hill to site 7 suggests it is possible that this enclosure was the feature referred to, and that it survived as an earthwork as late as the 19th century, though this is speculative.

4.3 Medieval (450-1450 AD)

There are two entries for Dalton in the Domesday survey of 1086. One block of land was held by Earl Harold prior to 1066, and was granted to William de Warenne following the Norman Conquest, dependent on his estate at Conisborough (Hunter 1831, 36). This block appears to relate to Dalton Parva. The other block of land, Dalton Magna, was held by Roselyn, as a tenant of William Percy (Munford 1997, 24). The name Dalton is of Old English origin, meaning 'valley farmstead' (Smith 1961, 179). The manor of Dalton Parva was sub-let by the Warrenes to the Fitzwilliam family of Emley and Sprotborough, and was demised to a younger son of the family in the early 15th century, whose descendents settled at Aldwarke (Hunter 1831, 37). It passed by marriage to the Foljambe family in 1515 (Hunter 1831, 56), who continued as lords of the manor into at least the 19th century.

Little is known of the medieval layout of the village of Dalton Parva. Later maps show buildings strung out along the winding Dalton Lane, mainly to the west of the road with only East Farm to the northeast. The lane runs along the top edge of a ridge, with the land to the east sloping downwards into the valley, suggesting the main area of occupation has historically been located west of the road. The bend in the road around the southern side of East Farm suggests that buildings have historically been located on the site of the current farm buildings and along the narrow strip of land to the west now occupied by modern houses. To the north of this strip, the land starts to slope downwards relatively steeply.

The sloping land to the north and east of the lane, including the proposed development area, appears to have been part of the common fields of the township in the medieval period, with further fields extending to the west and south of the village. Parts of this land were still held as strips in the 18th century, though the fields to the north of East Farm had been enclosed prior to 1769 (471-P/3/1; FC Thr 1L). There was a small area of common to the east of the main part of the village, known as Green Common in the 18th century and probably representing the village green (471-P/3/1). An earthwork bank shown on aerial photographs from the 1940s and 1970s in this area probably relates to the medieval to post-medieval boundary of the green (site 4). Two lynchets, probably also of medieval date, were recorded to the south. All of these earthworks appear to have been plough-reduced since the photographs were taken.

A timber-framed building within the village of Dalton Parva may have had medieval to early post-medieval origins, though most of the structure has been demolished and the remains are used as a garage (site 5). A medieval knife handle, dated to c.1100-1300, was recently found in Thrybergh parish to the northeast of the proposed development area (site 19), though there is no clear location information for this find.

4.4 Post-Medieval (1450-1900)

Post-medieval sites within the search area include East Farm (site 1), ridge and furrow cultivation marks (site 3), a lead tobacco holder (site 8), a coin dated 1670 (site 9), a copper alloy casket key (site 10), and a 19th-century bridge (site 16). Of these, only East Farm is within 500m of the proposed development area. The township was largely agricultural in nature in the post-medieval period, with stone quarrying being the other major industry (Munford 1997, 25).

As mentioned above, some fields were still worked in strips during the post-medieval period, until the remaining common fields and wastes were enclosed by Parliamentary Award in 1798 (471-P/3/1). The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, recorded as earthworks and cropmarks in some fields to the east and south of the site, have been interpreted as post-medieval in date (site 3). The aerial photographs showing earthworks were taken in the 1940s and 1970s, and currently it appears that most have since been levelled through ploughing.

The proposed development area and the fields to the immediate north and southeast had already been enclosed by the time of the Parliamentary Award. These lands comprised part of a farm owned by William Stead in 1723, when it was mortgaged to Gamaliel Milner of Burton Grange, Royston (VWM 622). The unnamed farm, presumably run from East Farm, was acquired by John Whitehead of Whiston in 1741 (VWM 626), though it is likely to have been leased out to a tenant farmer. The Whitehead family continued to own the farm until 1844, when it was sold to Frederick W.T. Vernon Wentworth of Wentworth Castle (VWM 660).

The proposed development area appears to have been within a larger field in the 18th century, incorporating the current field to the northeast and a field to the northwest now occupied by housing. The 1723 mortgage lists field names, including 'a piece in the Meadow called the Nether Yard', which probably corresponds to this field. The 1798 enclosure plan showed a large, irregularly-shaped field (Figure 3), which seems to have been subdivided into two fields by 1826 when a survey described the 'Upper Yards' and 'Land taken off the Upper Yards' (VWM 644). A plan of the farm dated to 1850 shows the field to the northeast of the site as Great Yards, the field to the northwest as Little Yards, and the proposed development area forming part of a smaller plot called the Croft (Figure 4). The acreages given for the plots in the two surveys suggest the Croft was a subdivision of Upper Yards made between 1826 and 1850, although no plan accompanies the 1826 survey to confirm this. The Croft as shown in 1850 was larger than the current field.

The 18th-century maps, Jeffery's map of 1771 and the 1798 enclosure plan show buildings on the location of East Farm, which probably correspond with the current building, described in the listing description as 'late 18th century' in date (site 1). A row of four cottages had been built adjacent to the farm by 1850, though it is difficult to establish which of the buildings around the farm these are on the 1850 plan. The 1854 OS map (Figure 5) shows a new building or row of buildings to the west of the farm, on land formerly part of a small field south of the croft, possibly the stack yard described in 1850. The building was set diagonally to the road, and underlies current housing fronting onto the street, though a small part of the northern tip may intrude into the application site. The 1854 map also indicates the Croft had been reduced in size by that date, to the extent of the current field. There were no substantial changes within the site by the time of the 1888 OS map (Figure 6).

4.5 Modern (1901-present)

There are four modern sites within the search area, comprising two groups of air raid shelters and a workers' hostel dating to World War II (sites 13, 17 and 18), and a bunker dating to the Cold War (site 14). All of these were recorded from aerial photographs and have since been built over.

Following the establishment of the Silverwood Colliery between Dalton and Thrybergh in 1900, housing was built at Dalton Brook, in the area between Dalton Parva and Doncaster Road (Munford 1997, 25). The colliery was an important employer for the township until its closure in 1995 (Munford 1997, 25). The historic core of Dalton Parva remained relatively unchanged in 1916 and 1937 (Figures 7 and 8), and the only change to the proposed development area during the first half of the 20th century was the removal of the field boundary at the southwest corner, between 1916 and 1937. A pencil note in the Vernon Wentworth collection at Sheffield Archives records that the Dalton estate was sold to C.H. Swift in 1900 (VWM 664), but the Vernon Wentworths must have retained the mineral rights, as these were leased to John Brown and Co, steel workers in Sheffield who had interests in Silverwood Colliery, in 1940 (VWM 665).

Further housing development was being constructed to the west of the village in 1956, as part of the expansion of East Herringthorpe. Houses were built on the strip to the immediate southwest of the proposed development area between 1967 and 1982, and the current southwest boundary of the site was established. The housing to the northwest of the application site, at Netherfield View and Brookfield Close, was built after 1989 (Figure 9).

5 WALKOVER SURVEY

A site visit was undertaken on the 13th January 2014 by Rowan May. The ground conditions were good, the field having a coverage of short grass allowing good visibility of features. The weather was bright, cold and sunny, with a large part of the site being in shadow. A sketch plan of features and the topography of the site was made and is reproduced in Figure 10. The site is on ground that slopes downwards from southwest to northeast (Plate 1), with more distinct slopes creating an irregular-shaped hollow in the centre of the field. The field boundaries are formed by hedges. There is a significant difference in height between the ground levels across the site and those of the houses to the south (see Plate 3).

There are a pair of slight linear banks in the southwest corner of the site, less than 0.2m in height (Plate 2). Their alignment suggests they may be associated with the mid-19th century field boundary shown in 1850 as defining the edge of the stack yard. A raised, terraced trackway runs along most of the southern edge of the field (Plate 3). The date of this feature is difficult to establish, as modern rubble is visible along its northern edge, possibly derived from the houses to the south. It is unclear whether the track is built of the rubble or the rubble has been dumped against it. The western end of the track leads to a gate in the southwest side of the field, which connects to the driveway of one of the modern houses fronting onto Dalton Lane, but it is possible that it originated in an earlier period.

A clear linear hollow runs across the field on a north to south alignment (Plate 4). This has the appearance of a service trench, and the client stated that this was a drain associated with the farm. A very ephemeral sub-oval platform is cut into the slope at the top of a natural ridge to

the east of the drain. This is approximately 3m by 2m in extent, and up to 0.15m deep at the southern end. The sides are fairly steep and have the appearance of a relatively modern feature, possibly the former location of a feeding trough or similar feature. Towards the south-eastern end of the site is another sunken feature, shorter than the drain, but also appearing to be related to modern activity, possibly caused by water draining off the paved kennels area to the south. Several very faint linear earthworks to the east are of unknown derivation. These are barely discernible on the ground and are less than 0.1m in height. It is unclear if they are undulations in the natural ground surface or remnants of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Plate 5). The sloping ground at the eastern edge of the site has an irregular, uneven surface (Plate 6). This may be caused by soil slippage, or possibly by past dumping of rubble or other materials in the corner of the field.

6 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Potential for survival

The proposed development site has been classified by the Rotherham Local Development Framework as having a 'major archaeological objection' to development on the basis of earthwork features recorded on 1940s aerial photographs, and due to the potential for Iron Age to medieval deposits within the site (Wessex Archaeology 2012, site LDF0078). The earthworks recorded from aerial photography are located in the field to the east of the site and relate to post-medieval cultivation ridges. As this field was under stubble during the walkover survey, it was not possible to ascertain whether these still survive as upstanding features, though the field has clearly been ploughed since the photographs were taken. The walkover survey has indicated that there are no surviving earthworks of clear archaeological significance within the proposed development site. Ephemeral earthwork features at the east side and southwest corner are likely to relate to post-medieval agricultural activity. There are no visible features associated with medieval or earlier remains.

The potential for the presence of buried archaeology is based on recorded archaeology in the area. Casual finds of Romano-British artefacts have been made in the vicinity, and an Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure has been recorded c.500m to the southwest on level ground at the top of a low hill. These indicate that there was Romano-British to Iron Age activity in the area, so the potential for features of a similar date within the site cannot be ruled out on the basis of current evidence. The potential for earlier prehistoric features is unknown, as no sites or findspots of this date have been recorded within the 1km search around the application site.

The location of the site on the edge of a medieval village implies there is a low potential for the presence of buried features of this period. The available evidence, which is sparse, suggests that the main part of the medieval village was situated to the south and west of Dalton Lane, on the more even ground at the top of the hill, with fields and meadows located on the hillside to the north and east of the road. The bend of the road to the south of the site may indicate that the site of East Farm was occupied by buildings in the medieval period. The sloping nature of the terrain suggests that the medieval village is unlikely to have extended into the majority of the proposed development site, though there is a slightly greater potential at the southwest corner, which is more level and closer to the ground levels of the buildings

fronting onto Dalton Lane. The potential for the survival of buried post-medieval archaeology within the site is considered to be low to moderate, and the main potential is for remains associated with agricultural use of the field.

Given its agricultural nature in historic maps and documents, and information from the client indicating that the field has been ploughed in the past, it is likely that sub-surface deposits will have been disturbed or truncated. If any buried features are within the site, their state of preservation is likely to be moderate. As no information on below-ground deposits was available at the time of writing, the potential for buried archaeological deposits is currently unknown. Further evaluation, such as geophysical survey and trial trenching, would be required to establish the presence, nature, significance and condition of buried archaeology at the site.

6.2 Significance

The existing earthworks and any potential buried archaeological features associated with post-medieval agriculture within the site are considered to be of low significance. The earthworks do not provide substantial information on the nature of agricultural practice and are too ephemeral to add to the historic character of the landscape. Buried remains of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation would not add substantial information to documented agricultural practice within the site and the wider village.

On the currently available evidence, the significance of buried remains within the site is unknown (see Table 2). Buried remains associated with the medieval village could be of medium archaeological significance, as these would have the potential to add to regional research objectives. There has been relatively little fieldwork or research on medieval villages that are still occupied within the Yorkshire region, though some research on deserted medieval villages has been undertaken (Wrathmell 2003, 364). As there is currently little information on the size, layout and origin of medieval Dalton Parva, any further data would add to the history of the village and township.

Buried remains associated with Iron Age to Romano-British settlement could also be of medium archaeological significance, depending on their nature and state of preservation. Whilst cropmark evidence has provided information on the layout of fields and enclosures in the Magnesian Limestone and Sherwood Sandstone areas of the region, comparatively little is known about activities on the Coal Measures soils in this period. Buried remains associated with settlement, transport links or field systems would therefore contribute to a wider understanding of the Iron Age to Romano-British landscape, in line with regional research agendas (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 30-32).

Any buried remains associated with Palaeolithic to Bronze Age activity could be of medium significance, depending on their nature and state of preservation. There is currently little information on the nature of prehistoric activity in the immediate area during this period.

Period	Feature type	Potential for survival	Significance
Post-medieval	Ephemeral earthworks; potential buried remains	Moderate	Low
Medieval	Potential buried remains	Low	Unknown
Iron Age to Roman	Potential buried remains	Unknown	Unknown
Prehistoric	Potential buried remains	Unknown	Unknown

Table 2: Summary of archaeological potential within the proposed development area

6.3 Setting

The proposed development area is located just outside Dalton Parva Conservation Area and within 50m of the grade II listed East Farm. The difference in ground levels between Dalton Lane and the site is such that any development is unlikely to be visible from the majority of the Conservation Area (Plate 7). The only buildings that would overlook it are those around West Farm Lane to the immediate south of the application site, including East Farm. These buildings are again mainly at a higher ground level than the application site, apart from at the southwest corner. The impact of development within the site on the setting of the listed building and Conservation Area is therefore considered to be low. Views of the village from across the valley to the north and east are also unlikely to be significantly impacted, as the historic buildings are at a higher level than the application site.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has indicated that there are no surviving earthworks of archaeological significance within the proposed development area. The potential for buried remains is currently unknown. Recorded archaeological sites and findspots in the vicinity suggests that there may be the potential for buried Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval features or deposits within the proposed development area, and that these could be in a moderate condition based on known land use. Archaeological evaluation, such as geophysical survey and trial trenches, would provide further information on the extent, nature, condition and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the site. On the basis of available evidence, the impact of development within the site on the setting of Dalton Parva Conservation Area and the grade II listed East Farm is considered to be low. The available evidence suggests that the proposed development site fits the criteria for inclusion in Rotherham Local Development Framework category of having 'potential archaeological objections to development' rather than 'major archaeological objections' as currently assigned in the Archaeology Scoping Study (Wessex Archaeology 2012).

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Documents

Sheffield Archives (SA); Rotherham Archives (RA)

SA VWM 622: Mortgage (lease and release): William Stead of Dalton Parva, gentleman and his wife, Rebecca, to Gamaliel Milner of Burton Grange in the Parish of Royston, gentlman. A messuage at Dalton Parva and a number of fields (named), for £500. June 1723.

SA VWM 626: Conveyance (lease and release): Reverend John Griffith, clerk, to John Whitehead the elder of Whiston, gentleman, and John Whitehead the younger, his only son. A messuage at Dalton Parva, for £2000. February 1741/2.

SA VWM 644: Survey of the farm at Dalton, property of John Whitehead esquire, let to Mr Richard Woodhead, 1826.

SA VWM 660: Conveyance, between Esther Whitehead of Whiston, widow, John Walton of Essex, John Oxley of Rotherham and James White of Morthen, to Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth of Wentworth Castle, esquire, of an estate at Dalton Parva, 1844.

SA VWM 664: Piece of paper with a rough record (in pencil) that the Dalton estate was sold to C.H. Swift, 1900.

SA VWM 665: Counterpart lease, between Captain B.C. Vernon Wentworth and John Brown and Co, relating to the Parkgate seam of coal lying within an under the Dalton Parva estate, 1940.

Historic maps

Thomas Jeffery's map of Yorkshire, 1771 (Not reproduced due to lack of detail)

Plan of the lands of John Winter at Dalton, 1769 (SA FC Thr 1 L) (Not reproduced as site is not included)

Dalton Enclosure Award and map, 1798 (RA 471-P/3/1)

Plan of an estate at Dalton Parva belonging to F.W.T.V. Wentworth, 1850 (SA VWM 662)

1854 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map sheet 289.

1888 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 289.8.

1901 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 289.8.

1916 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 289.8.

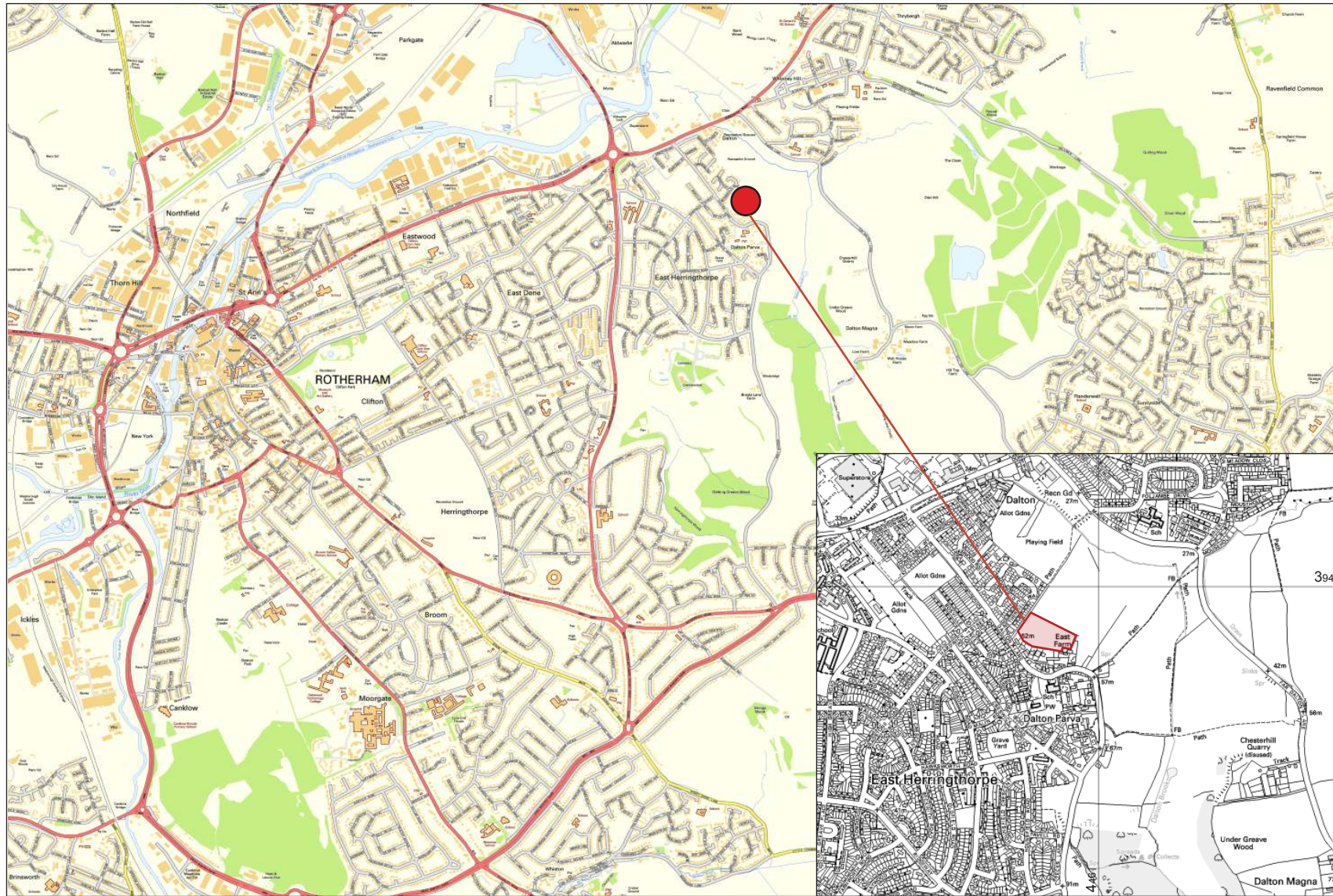
1937 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 289.8.

1956 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,560 map sheet SK 49 SE. (Not reproduced)

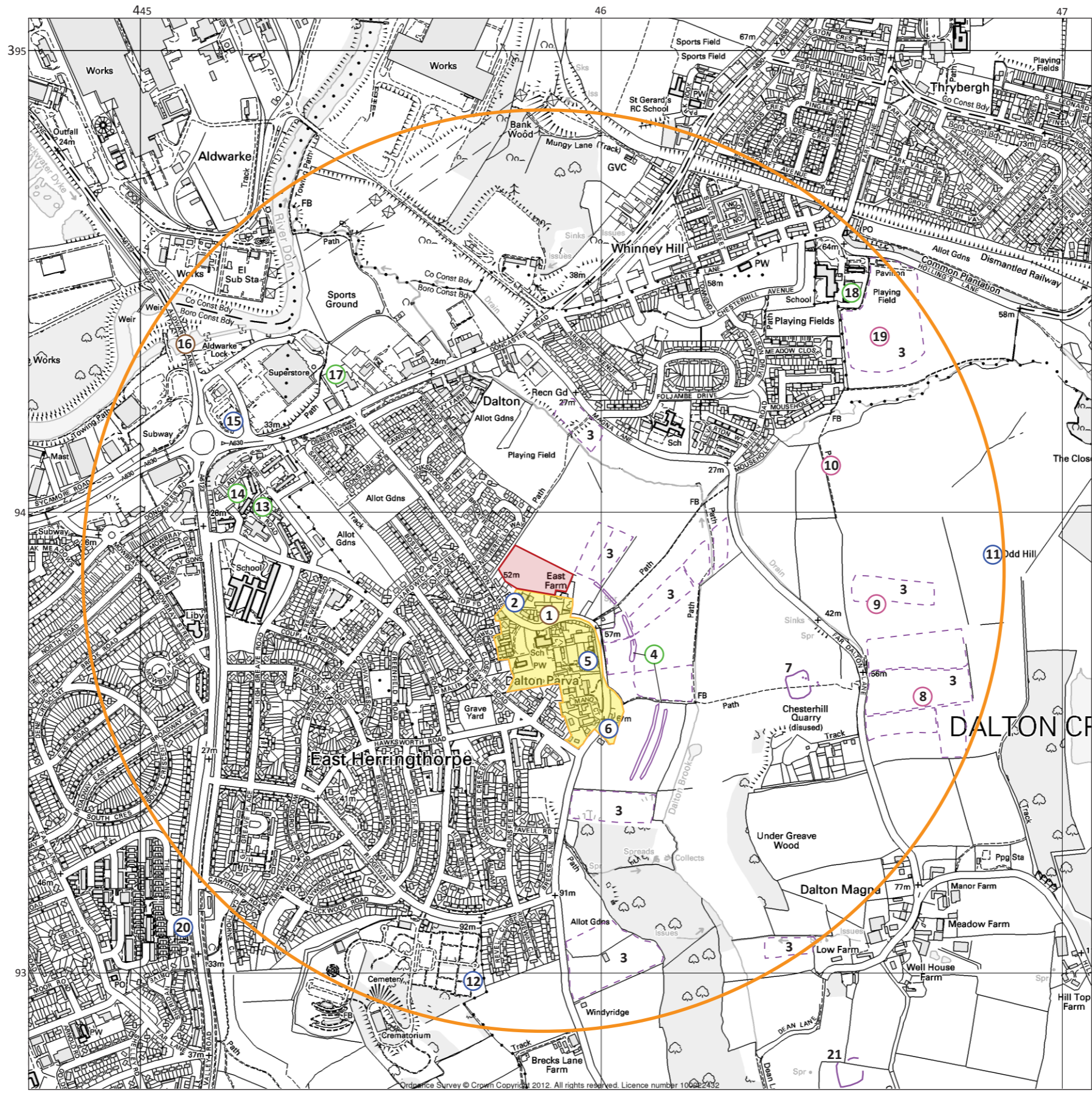
1967 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheet SK 49 SE. (Not reproduced)

1989 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet SK 49 SE.

9 FIGURES



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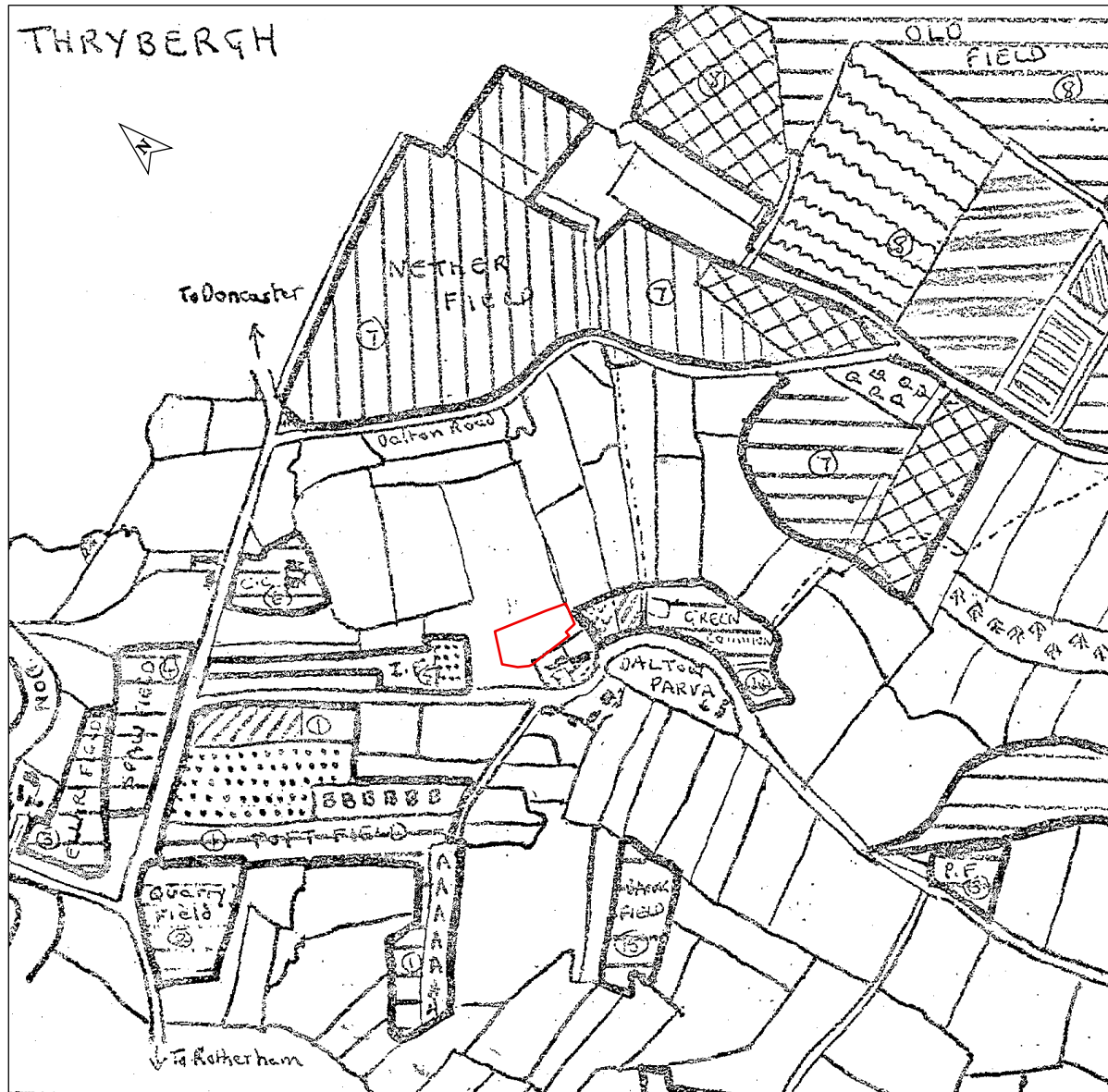
Key:

- Site boundary
- Search area boundary
- Conservation Area
- Cropmark site
- Cropmark ridge and furrow
- SMR site or findspot
- Listed building
- PastScape site
- Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot

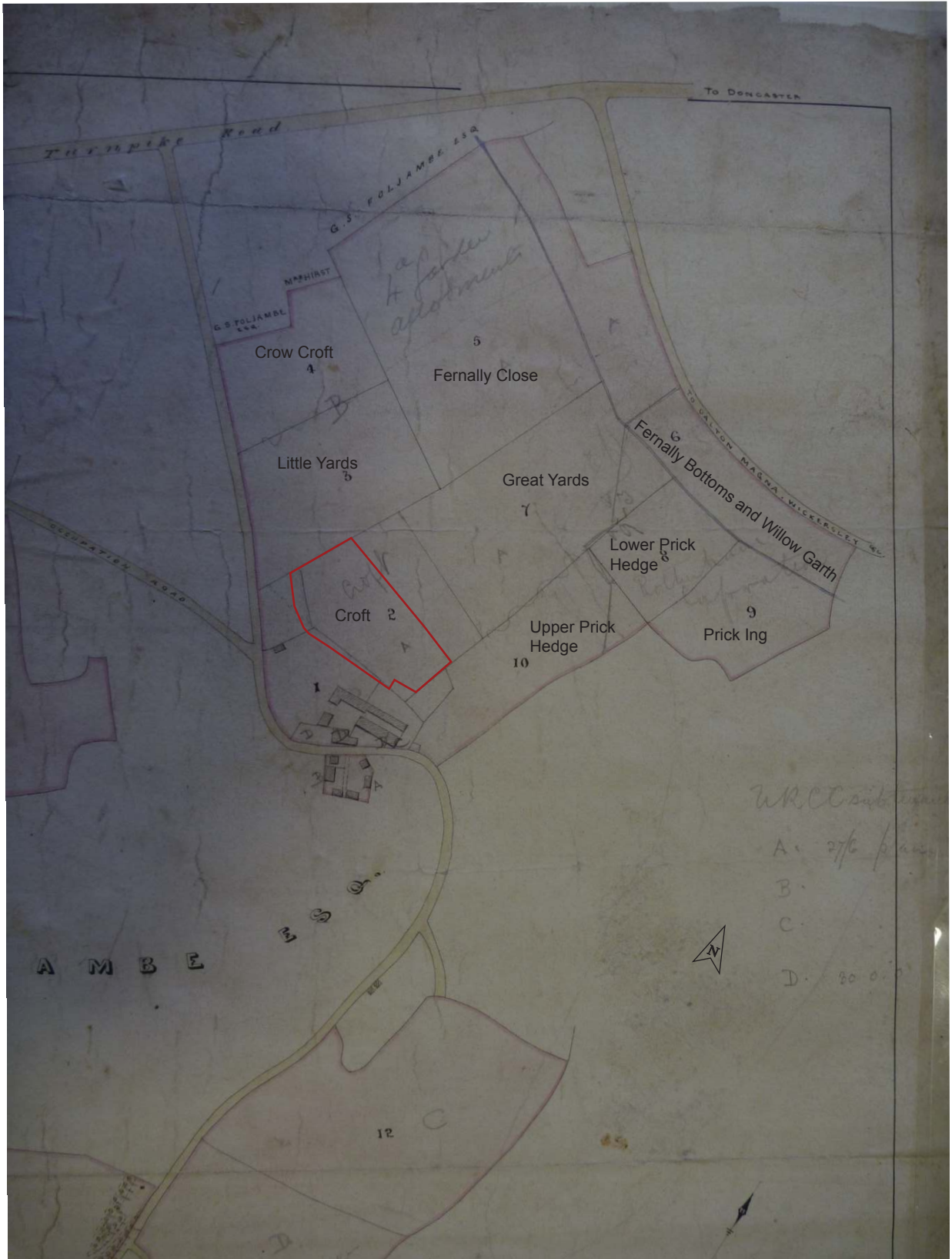
Grid at 1km

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Figure 2: Location of known heritage assets

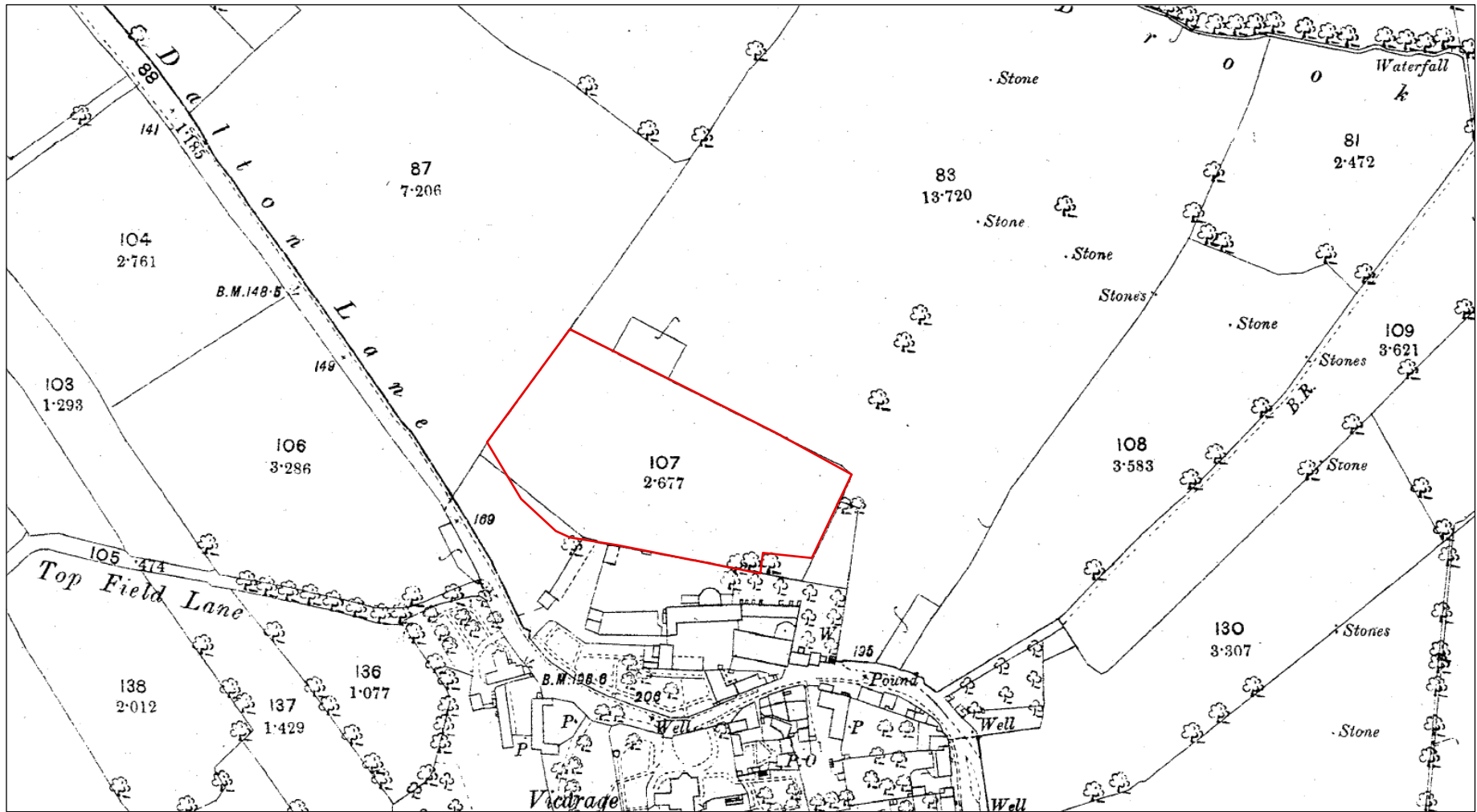


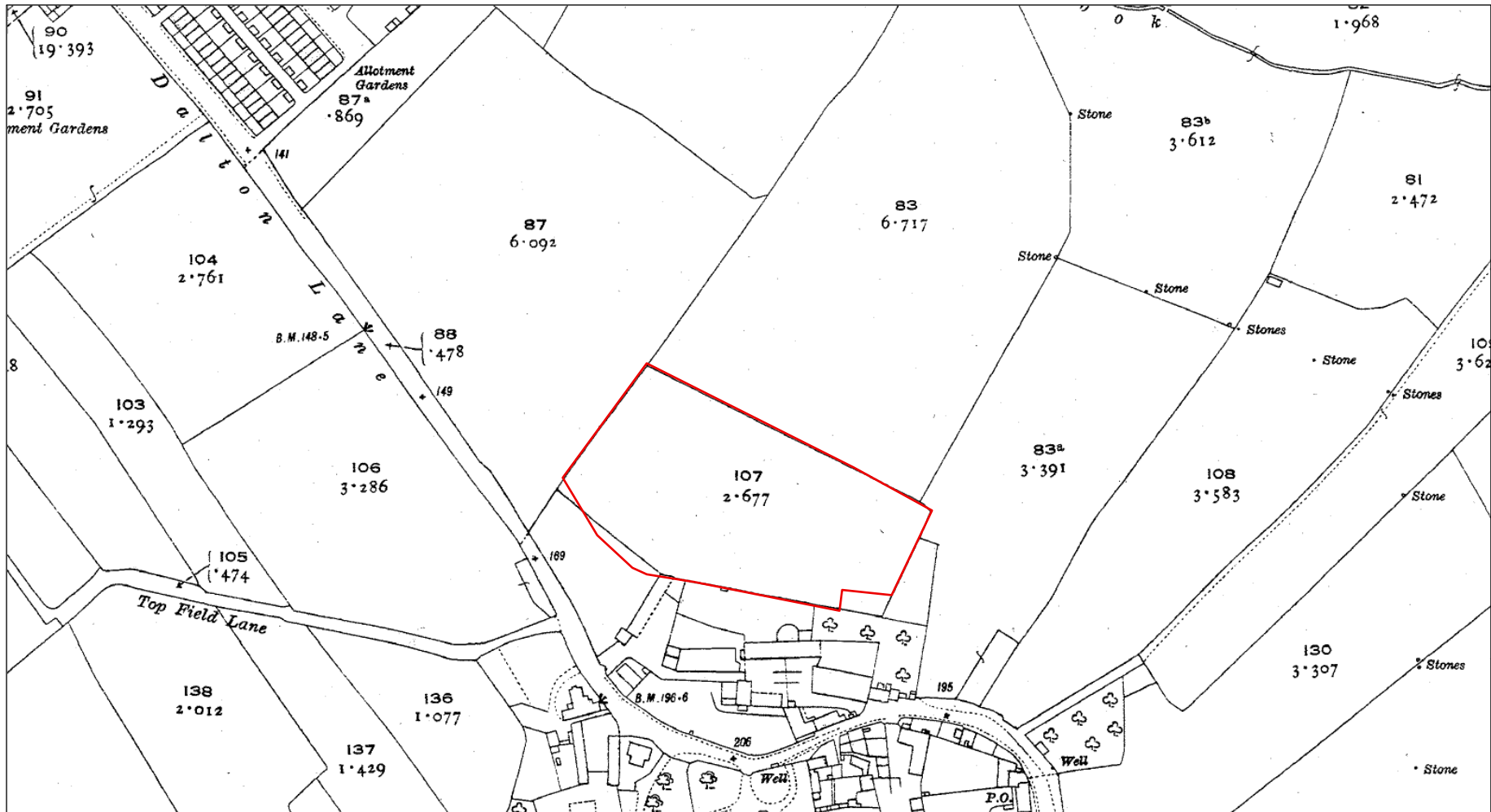
Copy made by H.W. Tampkin, 1981, from 471-P/3/1 (© Rotherham Archives). The site boundary is approximate.

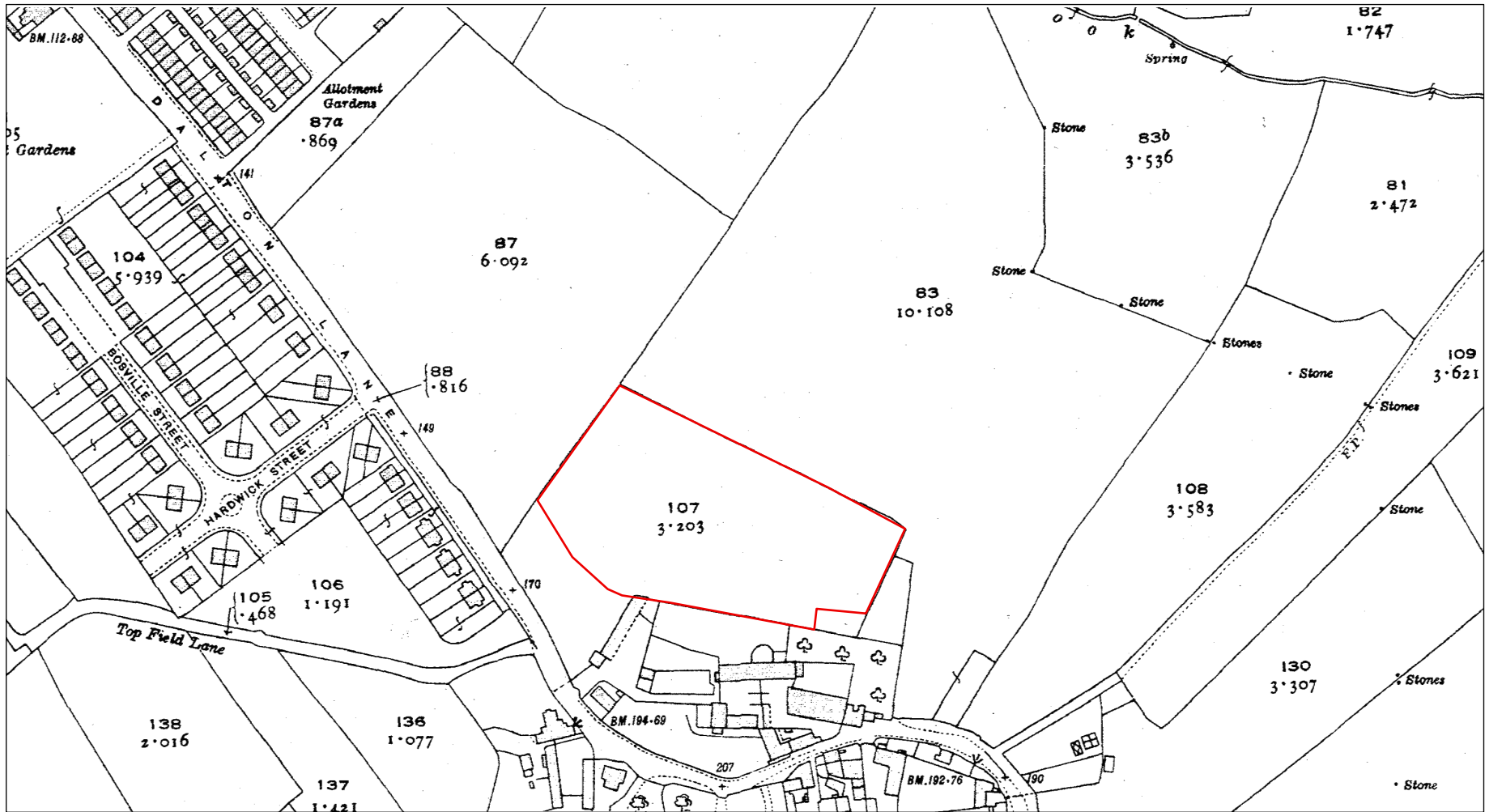


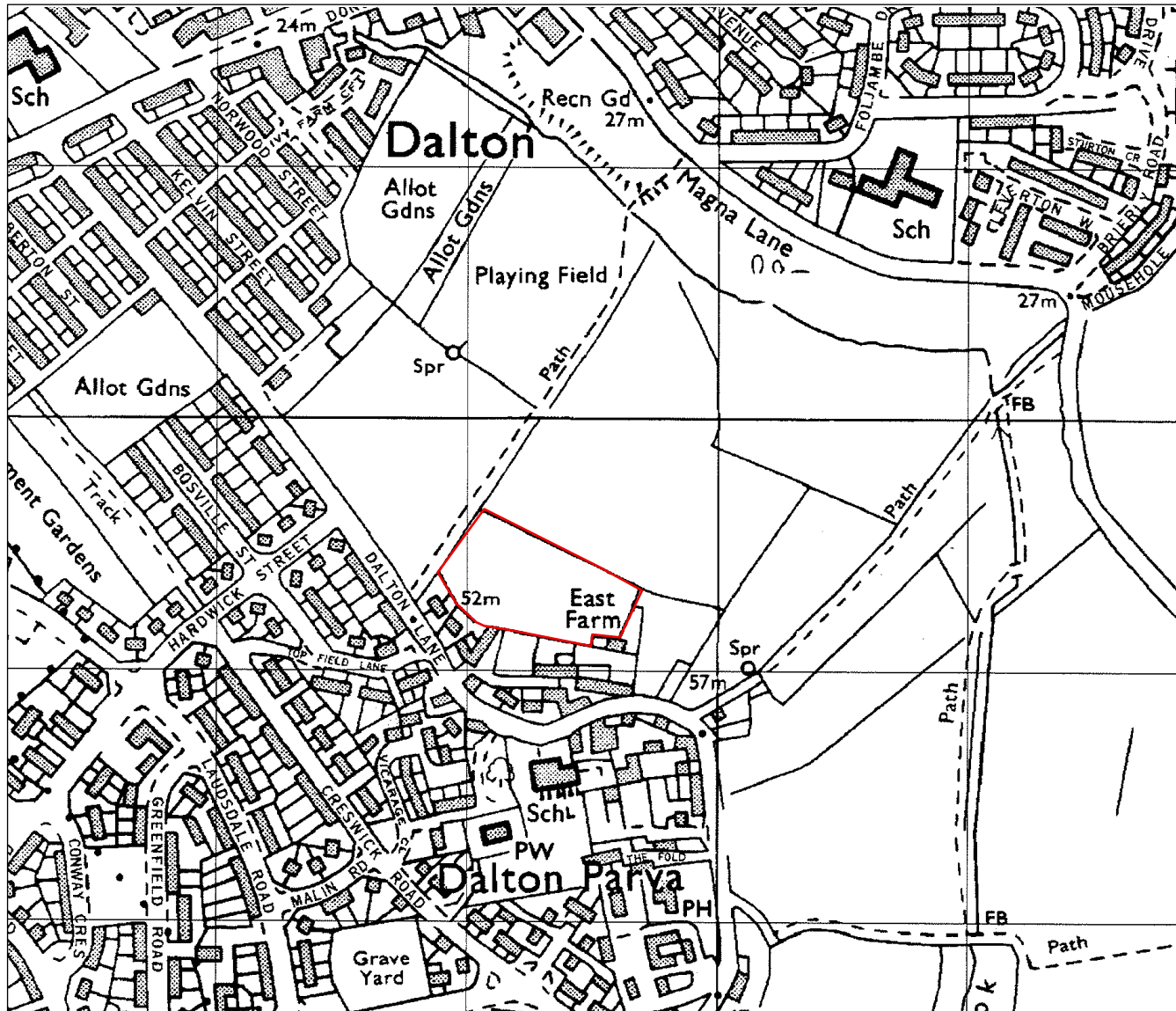
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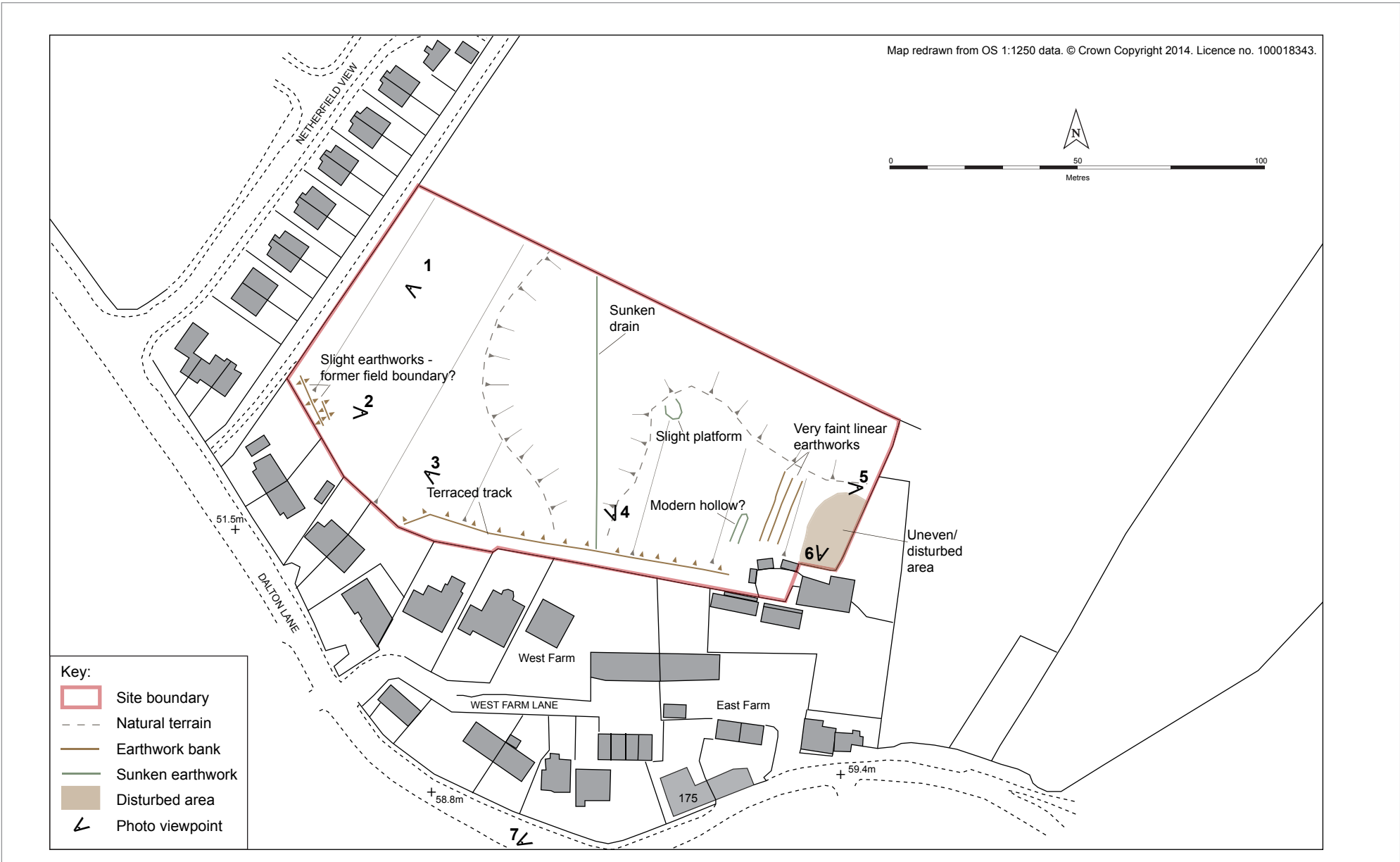


Figure 10: Sketch plan showing features identified during walkover survey

10 PLATES



Plate 1: View east across the site from the western edge, showing sloping terrain



Plate 2: Southwest corner of field, with two very slight earthworks to the left, viewed facing west



Plate 3: Terraced trackway along southern edge of the site, with modern rubble visible, viewed facing southeast



Plate 4: Sunken hollow of drain running across field, viewed facing north



Plate 5: View west across the site from the eastern edge, showing slight linear earthworks in the foreground with probable modern drainage hollow behind



Plate 6: Uneven ground at the eastern edge of the site, possibly indicating disturbed ground, viewed facing north



Plate 7: View of East Farm, and the northern end of the Conservation Area. The site is on lower ground to the left of buildings in the picture. Viewed facing east.

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	East Farm. Farmhouse and attached outbuilding. Grade II listed. Late 18 th century, altered. Dressed sandstone with Welsh slate roof. Three storeys, three bays with altered wing to rear left and low 2-storey outbuilding attached to right return.	SK 45882 93766	LB 1151891
2	Roman coins: one AE4 of Constants (AD337-346), Trier mint; one follis of Constantius as Caesar (293-305). Found at Dalton Parva, though the accuracy of the findspot location is unclear.	SK 458 938	SMR 01240/01-02
3	Post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs in the parish of Dalton. The photographs were taken in the 1940s, and the earthworks appear to be no longer extant on the latest 1989 and 1992 OS vertical photography.	SK 465 933 (centred)	PS 1433135
4	Lynchets and a bank of probable medieval date visible as earthworks on air photographs. A broad bank runs between SK 4598 9384 and SK 4606 9367 with extant post medieval boundaries either cutting or overlying it. It is also overlain in parts by post medieval narrow ridge and furrow. To the south are two broad, parallel lynchets centred at SK 4611 9349.	SK 4605 9362 (centred)	PS 1433086
5	One bay of a timber-framed building survives at Croft House, Dalton Parva, now used as a garage. Possibly medieval.	SK 4597 9368	SMR 01534/01
6	Roman coin, possibly of Maxentius. Found in 1907 but now lost. No further information.	SK 4601 9354	SMR 0440/01
7	The cropmark of a large, sub-square enclosure, approximately 60m square, is defined by a single broad ditch and has an east-facing entrance. Aligned with the entrance, approximately 20m to the east of the enclosure, are two pits, which presumably form part of the entrance. Other pits are also visible within and adjacent to the enclosure. It is probably of Iron Age to Romano-British date.	SK 4643 9362	PS 1076350
8	Lead tobacco holder, c1650-1700 AD, and a lead weight of unknown date, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.	SK 467 936	PAS SWYOR-14D4F6, SWYOR-145D42
9	A post-medieval silver fourpence of Charles II, dated 1670. The coin has been modified, perhaps to serve as a love token.	SK 466 938	PAS SWYOR-13EF36
10	A poorly-finished, cast copper alloy casket key dating from the 16 th or 17 th century, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.	SK 465 941	PAS SWYOR-4DFA94
11	A rectangular earthwork, possibly a Roman camp, was recorded in 1831 as being between Thrybergh and Dalton. Its location is unknown, though it has been postulated that this would have been at Odd Hill (SK 469 938). Subsequent investigations, from aerial photographs and on the ground, have not been able to trace this feature.	SK 46 93	SMR 00907/01 PS 316577
12	Roman pottery including a 2 nd -century AD cook-pot, a fragment of a vessel, a bowl and four further sherds, were found in East Herringthorpe New Cemetery in the 1950s during grave digging and tree planting activities.	SK 457 929 (centred)	SMR 00910/01 PS 316586
13	A WWII workers' hostel visible as a structures on air photographs, now built over.	SK 4526 9401	PS 1433095
14	A Cold War civil defence building visible as a structure on air photographs. The Rotherham County Borough Control bunker dates from the Cold War. Now built over.	SK 4521 9404	PS 1433097
15	An Upper Palaeolithic flint cutting tool was found at Aldwarke Lane, Rotherham, near the Lock House. It was found in rubble during construction of a supermarket in 1993, and is now in Rotherham Museum.	SK 4527 9427	SMR 05329

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
16	Aldwarke Bridge. Grade II listed. Early 19 th century bridge, with a date stone stating 'rebuilt 1834'. Ashlar sandstone single-span bridge crossing the Don Navigation.	SK 45095 94366	LB 1132734
17	A WWII air raid shelter visible as a structure on air photographs. The feature is in the grounds of a school; possibly now built over.	SK 4542 9430	PS 1433153
18	WWII air raid shelters visible as structures on air photographs. The features lie within the grounds of a school; possibly now built over.	SK 4654 9448	PS 1433088
19	Cast copper alloy knife handle, of medieval date, probably from 1100-1300. Recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, though no clear location information given other than a four-figure grid reference, and within Thrybergh parish.	SK 46 94	PAS NLM-613AC4
20	Roman coin, dupondius of Lucius Verus (161-9 AD), now in Rotherham Museum, found in 1947 whilst gardening.	SK 4509 9310	SMR 00909/01 PS 316583
21	Sub-square enclosure visible as a cropmark to the south of Dalton Magna. On morphological grounds, it is probably Iron Age to Romano-British in date, and is defined by a single ditch.	SK 4654 9277	PS 1076339

Source identifier abbreviations:

SMR: Sites and Monuments Record

LB: Listed building reference

PS: PastScape record (English Heritage)

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme reference



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