



**Miller Homes**

**Grange Farm, Doncaster**

**Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based  
Assessment**

**August 2012**

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## Document Control

Project: Grange Farm, Doncaster  
Client: Miller Homes  
Job Number: A029588  
File Origin: N:\Projects\A029501-A030000\A029588\reports\Archaeology\Edenthorpe DBA\_v2\_Final.doc

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Issue	Date	Status
1	May 2012	Draft
2	August 2012	Final
3		
4		



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## 1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Louise Brown, Consultant Archaeologist and Kirsten Holland, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of Miller Homes to inform a residential development proposal at Grange Farm, Doncaster.

### 1.1 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standard definition of a desk-based assessment (Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment, Operational Draft, 2011):

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.



This baseline assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

## 2.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located to the north-east of Doncaster. The site is centred on SE 616 059 (461679 405900) and lies approximately 10m above the Ordnance Datum. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The site that is the subject of this assessment extends to approximately 25 hectares. The site is in use as agricultural arable and grazing land. There is a farm building and associated barns known as Grange Farm in the east of the site. The development site is bounded immediately to the north by the A630, with housing and residential gardens beyond; to the south by Shaw Wood and playing fields; to the west by a foodstore and the railway running between Doncaster and Hull; and to the east by fields and housing and residential gardens. The boundary of the site is illustrated on Figure 2, Appendix E. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.

The proposed development comprises 600 residential properties. Road access will be from the A630 via a roundabout. The site will be developed into residential blocks with associated access, infrastructure, a park and ride site and landscaping.

## 3.0 Methodology

### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.



No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgment is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix C.

### 3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of approximately 1 - 2km radius around the centre of the development site (SE 616 059) has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context. This study area has been varied for different data sets to ensure that key sites are included, whilst the overall study is not overwhelmed by data which is not directly relevant.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- National Monuments Record (NMR) for a 1km radius;
- Doncaster Museum for pre-SMR recorded sites;
- English Heritage and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Historic mapping;
- Doncaster Archives;
- Doncaster Local Studies Library; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2012 to assess the site for previously unrecorded heritage remains and suitability for potential evaluation and mitigation measures.



Consultation was undertaken with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, English Heritage, Doncaster Museum, Doncaster Local Studies Library and Doncaster Archives for the provision of data for this report. Pre-application discussions were held with Andrew Lines, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the results of this discussion are incorporated into this report.

## 4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

### 4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

### 4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

### 4.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (para 126).





The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighted against the public benefits of the development (para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling development (para 140) and allowing development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 127)

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publically accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (para 141).

#### **4.4 Local Policy and Guidance**

The Doncaster Unitary Development Plan was adopted in 1998 and a number of policies were “saved” by the Secretary of State in 2010 in lieu of the forthcoming publication of the Local Development Framework for Doncaster Council. The plan contains 14 policies relevant to heritage under the policy:



- SENV 4: Conserving the Built Heritage.

The policies directly relevant to this development are:

- ENV 33: Preservation and enhancement of all buildings of architectural or historic interest;
- ENV 34: Planning permission adversely affecting the setting of a Listed Building;
- ENV 35: Protection, enhancement and promotion of the borough's archaeological heritage;
- ENV 36: Archaeological evaluation required where the information about the archaeology of a site is insufficient to determine a planning application;
- ENV 37: Development having a significant adverse affect on an archaeological site of national importance (whether Scheduled or not); and
- ENV 38: Development impinging on an archaeological site.

The full text of these policies can be seen in Appendix D.

The draft Core Strategy for Doncaster went to examination in November and December 2011 and the Inspector's Report was received in April 2012. The draft strategy is a high level strategic document for the authority. It includes the following policy relevant to heritage (full text in Appendix D):

- Policy 15: Valuing Our Historic Environment.

## 5.0 Baseline Data

### 5.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

There are five Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area. These are detailed in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 2. These include four mid-19<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached houses which represent early examples of council housing. Also within this list is the Church of St Mary and St Leonard



whose origins are believed to be Norman, a 19<sup>th</sup> century, cast iron mile post, and a 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house (whose grounds are mostly redeveloped as modern housing).

## 5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record, National Monuments Record and Doncaster Museum hold details for 50 recorded heritage sites (including spot finds) within the study area (excluding designated sites). Details of the sites can be seen in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifier in the Appendix E table and Figure 2. Details of archaeological interventions within the study area are detailed in Appendix E and shown on Figure 2.

### 5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

In general, evidence of early prehistoric activity, Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, is relatively sparse. Research carried out as part of the Your Find Project (2007), a project investigating the archaeology of the Don Gorge to the southwest of Edenthorpe, brought to light an article from the Doncaster Chronicle, dated 5th July 1878. The article reported the finding of animal remains (woolly mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and horse) near to the Cadeby Viaduct. Although not evidence for human activity, this infers activity in the region during the Palaeolithic period.

The majority of the evidence relating to the early prehistoric relates to spot finds. Within the study area, a number of lithic artefacts have been recovered, including a Neolithic arrowhead (DM02), and a struck flint blade (DM09).

To the east of the study area at West Moor Park evidence of an unenclosed prehistoric landscape was identified during evaluations and excavations on the site (ESY270). This is based on the evidence of worked lithics, a small number of sherds of Neolithic pottery, Peterborough Ware, and Beaker Ware (Richardson, 2008). There are few Neolithic and Bronze Age features that have been recorded (principally from aerial photography) within the wider area. This is likely to be due to these earlier features being masked by later field systems (Roberts 2010, 17-18).

The Iron Age is marked by a change in the economic base of the area. There is a move towards a more managed agrarian economy. A number of rectilinear and sub-circular cropmarks, relating to enclosures, field boundaries, and trackways, have been identified within the study area which may relate to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. These include a set of cropmarks identified as 'brickwork' fields to the northeast



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of the proposed development (see Figure 3). These are extensive and considered an excellent example of the type (Roberts 2010, 20).

Chadwick provides a synthesis of the extensive archaeological investigations of the cropmarks that have taken place in the area to the northeast of Armthorpe (2008, 1057-1063). In addition to the field-related evidence, examples of 'domestic, industrial and funerary activities' were identified (Chadwick, 2008, 1058). Robertson (2008) has also undertaken a synthesis of evidence relating to the evaluations and excavations that have been undertaken at West Moor Park to the east of the development site.

Strip and brickwork fields are nearly always mixed and exhibit several phases of use as areas of good Iron Age field systems were likely to be re-cut and may have limited spatial expansion (Roberts 2010, 58). The study area also provides evidence for the deposition of materials in elements of field systems in otherwise relatively featureless landscapes, for example large deposits of pottery in the ditches at West Moor Park, Armthorpe (Roberts, 2010, 50). The artefacts and settlement evidence associated with these field systems can increase their heritage value.

There are recorded cropmarks of probable Iron Age-Romano-British date within the development site in the south-east corner below Grange Farm (1434317). These cropmarks appear to represent a number of rectilinear fields which radiate from a trackway or ditch between them. These cropmarks could be of potential regional importance and medium heritage value depending on their survival. A number of potential brickwork field patterns of similar form have been investigated to the north of the development site at Hungerhill Lane and Herald Road. These investigations did not identify corroborative evidence for the cropmark features from either geophysical survey or evaluation excavations, although a few linear features were recorded (ASWYAS, 2002a, 2002b, ARCUS, 2002).

### **5.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)**

The study area lies within the Iron Age tribal region of the *Corieltavi*, an agricultural tribe centred on the East Midlands, the River Don acting as a boundary to the neighbouring *Brigantes* to the north (Your find Project 2007). There was little adoption of Roman ways by the *Brigantes* and *Corieltavi* until relatively late in the Roman period (Roberts 2010, 55).

The modern day settlement of Edenthorpe is sited to the north of the Roman town and fort of *Danum* (Doncaster) and a number of potteries have been recorded to east and southeast of Doncaster (Ordnance



Survey 1994). Several spot finds have also been recorded within the study area, including Roman pottery (e.g. MSY9490), coinage (e.g. MSY9912, MSY9913) and a bronze dolphin brooch (DM04).

Within the study area, Romano-British activity is evidenced by the cropmarks indicating prehistoric/Romano-British field systems (discussed above). In addition, an area of light industrial activity dating to the early centuries AD has been identified associated with Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at West Moor Park (MSY12483). This included five ovens or kilns which were either in use concurrently or in quick succession. The site displayed continued use throughout the Roman period with a trapezoidal enclosure, further land divisions and re-cutting of earlier ditches and metallurgical evidence of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. In the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries new land divisions were created overlying and recutting existing trackways and ditches. To the west of the main settlement area the field evidence indicates that it was designed for stock management with funnels and crushes for driving livestock. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries the land was reorganised blocking off some field entrances, with the field systems and settlements going out of use in the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Richardson, 2008). Sites of this nature are often of regional heritage interest and of medium heritage value.

### 5.2.3 Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)

Whilst place name evidence suggests that the settlement of Edenthorpe is not of Early Medieval origin, it was previously called Streethorpe and is thought to overlie the settlement of *Stirestorp*, a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book, and whose location is unknown (Magilton 1977, 38). The surrounding settlements suggest that the area continued to be farmed. Armthorpe to the south is referred to as *Ernulfestorp* in the Domesday Book, meaning 'outlying farmstead or hamlet of a man called Earnwulf or Arnulfr' (Mills 2003, 18) and Wheatley to the southwest means 'clearing where wheat is grown' (ibid., 494).

A Shrunken Medieval Settlement (MSY5757) is recorded to northwest of the proposed development. The settlement at Long Sandall is mentioned in the Domesday Book. It is regarded as one of the best examples of riverside settlement south of the River Don as it has not been disturbed by modern development. A single millefiori enamelled bronze fitting (DM03) was found within the area of the proposed development, however the accuracy of the findspot location is unknown and the fitting is likely to represent a casual loss. The find spot is unlikely to represent a settlement site or other archaeological features therefore the significance of the findspot is limited.



#### 5.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)

The rural nature of the area continued throughout the medieval period. There are a number of areas of ridge and furrow remains which have since been levelled. These include an area in the south-west of the development site adjacent to Shaw Wood (1434277). These areas of identified ridge and furrow are dispersed throughout the area and do not form part of a coherent landscape. Excavations at West Moor Park identified a number of pits of medieval date (ESY270) which had indicated an ongoing agricultural use for the area although no evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified (Richardson, 2008).

A medieval settlement at Armthorpe (MSY12505) has been recorded although its morphology and extent is unknown. The extent of the village shown on the HER GIS mapping is a 'best guess' from looking at the 1st edition OS map (1854), by which time the field boundaries that may have echoed the medieval open field had been removed, making it very difficult to establish the extent of the tofts and crofts. This settlement is likely to represent the expansion of the small early medieval settlement (discussed above). Armthorpe parish was created post-Conquest and the church (334699/MSY4108) was a chapel dependent on Kirk Sandall (Magilton 1977, 5-6). The Church of St Mary and St Leonard (334699/MSY4108) is a Grade II listed building.

A monastic grange of Roche Abbey (near Maltby), Armthorpe Grange, existed in the study area since at least 1186 (MSY12505). It has been suggested that its location may be Grange Farm (SE622 058, Magilton, 1977) within development area, however a location in Armthorpe (at SE 6391 0582) is considered more likely as Grange Farm did not come into existence until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and a site called Armthorpe Grange is depicted on early OS mapping (SMR record MSY12505). The location in Armthorpe is that mapped by the Sites and Monuments Record.

Spot finds have been made in the study area. These include a late medieval bronze buckle. The buckle has an attached plate which shows traces of gilding (DM01). It is of a likely 15<sup>th</sup> century date. A penny (DM14) of Edward I (1272-1307) was found in the garden of 42 Briar Road. A large 'dump' of pottery, containing material from the late medieval period through to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is attributed to 'Pot Hill' in Armthorpe. This location is the site of the former Armthorpe tip and the pottery may represent material from the development of Church Way, Doncaster, during the 1960s. However, the name 'Pot Hill' appears on historic Ordnance Survey maps and therefore pre-dates the Church Way development.



### 5.2.5 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)

In the early post-medieval period there was much land improvement through drainage of the low lying areas around Doncaster. Rural settlement continued (as evidenced by ridge and furrow – e.g. 1434213) until more recent times, when the area and settlements around Doncaster expanded due to the coal industry; Armthorpe is a 20<sup>th</sup> century creation, built to house colliery workers from Markham Main (MSY7060), lying to the north of the agricultural hamlet mentioned above (Magilton 1977, 5-6). More recently industrial development connected to distribution and warehousing has been the main driver to settlement expansion.

Many of the recorded post-medieval sites have been identified from the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and as a result some may be earlier in date (e.g. the site of the windmill (MSY12503) in Armthorpe). Four of the Grade II listed buildings within the study area are of a post-medieval date and include a Manor House (334762/MSY12504) which is dated to 1606, but of late 17<sup>th</sup> century architecture. The remaining listed buildings date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Of these, two are pairs of semi-detached houses dating to 1867 (335013 and 335014). Designed by J. Butterfield, they were built for Doncaster Corporation and as such, represent early examples of council housing. A 19<sup>th</sup> century milestone is also Grade II listed.

The most recent past is represented by Markham Main Colliery (MSY7060) which was sunk in 1916-1924 by Staveley Coal & Iron Co. The colliery closed in 1992, but is now working again. Military defence relating to WWII have also been recorded. The remains of a WWII air raid shelter (1434323), visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, in Armthorpe, and a heavy anti-aircraft battery in Long Sandall. These sites are located sufficiently distant from the site that they will not be affected.

## 6.0 Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historic maps is presented in Appendix F. Historic maps were examined at Doncaster Archives and Doncaster local Studies Library for pre-Ordnance survey estate, tithe and enclosure maps, however none of those examined extended across the development site. This may reflect its position historically as part of a detached portion of Kirk Sandall parish and mapping may not therefore have been produced or have since been lost if it was not kept with the main parish records. A list of maps examined is included in the bibliography.

The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1854 depicted the development site as an enclosed landscape. The A630 had not been constructed. The field layout therefore crossed to the north of the current





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development site boundary with numerous smaller fields than the current landscape. A number of the boundaries had trees within the boundary lines. Grange Farm was not depicted and the closest named farm was Shepherds House to the south-east of the development site boundary. To the west of the development site there appeared to be two buildings located around a pond at the location where the pond is currently extant. The function of these buildings is unclear but they may have been residential or industrial in nature. Shaw Wood was depicted, however it appeared that Corporation Shaw was not currently planted.

By 1892 and 1894 OS mapping Grange Farm had been built. The farm buildings were arranged around the farmyard and their locations indicate that apart from the modern constructed barns the buildings on the site date from this period. Corporation Shaw was also planted by this time. There were few changes to the surrounding area although the brick and tile works to the west of the site was no longer working.

The OS mapping from 1906, 1930, 1947 and 1966 showed very few changes within the development site. A number of the trees on the boundary were removed and the railway line was built along the south-western boundary. The surrounding area gradually became more urbanised with more construction in Armthorpe to the south and Edenthorpe to the north. There were no significant changes to the site until the construction of the A630 when the alignment and layout of the fields altered with amalgamation of fields occurring.

## 7.0 Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2012. The weather was clear, bright and frosty. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B. The exterior of the buildings were inspected, but the interiors were not visited. The site is largely level, however it has localised undulations in topography. The site is largely arable and a brassica crop was being grown over the main site area. The south-east of the site is pasture. The boundaries are a mixture of hedgerows, tree lines and fences, or are open to the woodland.

No features of significant heritage interest were noted during the walkover survey. A small area of potential east-west aligned very denuded ridge and furrow was noted in the pasture to the south of Grange Farm. Grange Farm is of post-medieval date. Two of the barns and an outbuilding or shed to the rear of the house appear to be original and correlate with the building layout shown on early OS mapping, although they have been converted to offices. The main farmhouse and garage also date to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are a further two sheds to the rear of the farmhouse that appear to be of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and are associated with the storage of building materials.





## 8.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

There are a number of recorded heritage sites within the development site. There is an area of recorded cropmarks that are indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems (1434317 and Fig 3) such as those recorded and excavated elsewhere within the vicinity of the development site. The survival of these cropmarks is unknown at this stage and there is the potential that, having being subject to arable cultivation since the aerial photographs were taken, have now been truncated in a similar manner to those at Hungerhill Lane (ESY475) and Herald Road (ESY474) to the north of the development site. The cropmarks are mainly present to the south of Grange Farm, with further discontinuous sections on the northern boundary and above Shaw Wood. The value of these cropmarks is unknown and will depend upon their survival. If they are preserved in good condition and there are other associated features such as more extensive field patterns or settlement evidence they may be of regional significance and therefore of medium heritage value. There is the potential that the development may remove these remains and therefore the unmitigated magnitude of impact would be substantial negative and the unmitigated significance of effect intermediate adverse.

There is an area of levelled and denuded ridge and furrow in the south-east of the site respectively. This area of ridge and furrow is considered to be of negligible value and therefore there will be a neutral significance of effect upon it. The findspot of the millefiori enamelled fitting (DM03) is not considered to be of heritage value as it is anticipated to be casual loss and not indicative of a buried site. No further work is recommended for these recorded heritage sites.

There is a potential that previously unrecorded archaeological remains may be found within the development site. These remains are most likely to be associated with the cropmarks already identified on the site and be of late prehistoric or Roman date. There is also a potential that earlier prehistoric remains may be found underlying the cropmarks. Previously unrecorded remains of post-Roman date, other than agricultural remains, are considered to be less likely as the settlement in the area appears to have focussed at farms and manor houses around which later settlement nucleated. The value of any previously unrecorded archaeological remains is likely to be medium or low. The development may have a substantial negative impact on these remains and the unmitigated significance of effect would therefore be intermediate adverse or intermediate-minor adverse respectively.

The designated heritage sites are all sufficiently distant from the proposed development site that they will not be affected. There will be no impact on the historic landscape character as this has been substantially



degraded by the loss of field boundaries and the surrounding urban development. The value of the historic landscape is considered to be negligible.

## 9.0 Proposed Evaluation and Mitigation Measures

It is proposed that in the first instance a geophysical survey (magnetometer survey) of the development site is undertaken. This geophysical survey should be undertaken for all accessible areas of the site which are suitable for survey. Geophysical survey is considered to be the most effective non-intrusive method to obtain further information across the whole site area. Should significant concentrations of archaeological remains be identified consideration should be given to the feasibility of preservation in situ of these remains through design of the development layout or construction techniques. The results of the geophysical survey will be used to inform further stages of evaluation and/or mitigation and the detailed design stage.

It is recognised that the programme of detailed design and construction may be undertaken over a period of years and therefore further evaluation and mitigation works will be phased to coincide with each area brought forward for detailed design. This phased evaluation should build upon the results of previous evaluation and mitigation implemented within the development site and the immediate surroundings. This is recommended to ensure that the most effective strategy is adopted based upon the continued emerging understanding of the archaeology of the immediate area. The choice of evaluation methodology may also be influenced by the proposed nature of the detailed design within a development block.

Evaluation excavations may be undertaken to target known archaeological features such as cropmarks, geophysical anomalies or seemingly 'blank' areas. The evaluation excavations would be designed to confirm the nature, extent, survival and period of any remains. The evaluation results should also be utilised to identify the mitigation measures required at the construction stage for each area of the site. These mitigation measures may include no further work, watching brief during construction, strip, map and sample and excavation of selected areas in advance of development.

The evaluation and mitigation works should be undertaken in accordance a Written Scheme of Investigation for each phase agreed in advance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Archaeologist. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance.



## 10.0 Residual Effects and Conclusions

The implementation of a programme of phased evaluation across the site as identified above, leading to an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation is considered likely to reduce the magnitude of impact from the development on the buried archaeological remains associated with the cropmarks and/or previously unrecorded archaeological remains to slight negative. This would result in a residual significance of effect of minor adverse or minor adverse-neutral for remains of medium and low value respectively.



## References

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Grange Farm, Doncaster

### **Historic Mapping, Doncaster Local Studies Library**

Ordnance Survey Mapping, Sheet 277, 6" to 1 mile: 1854, 1894, 1931

Ordnance Survey Mapping Sheets 277-10 and 277-11, 25" to 1 mile: 1892, 1906, 1930

Ordnance Survey Mapping Sheet SE60 and 44-60: 1947, 1952, 1966

### **Historic Mapping, Doncaster Archives**

Armthorpe Enclosure Map, 1774 PR/ARM/4/1

Armthorpe Parish Map 1773 DX/BAX/Map966

Armthorpe Parish Map 1831

Kirk Sandall Tithe Map, 1846-8 P13/9/B2

Streethorpe Estate Map, 1820 DZ/MZ/30/P35

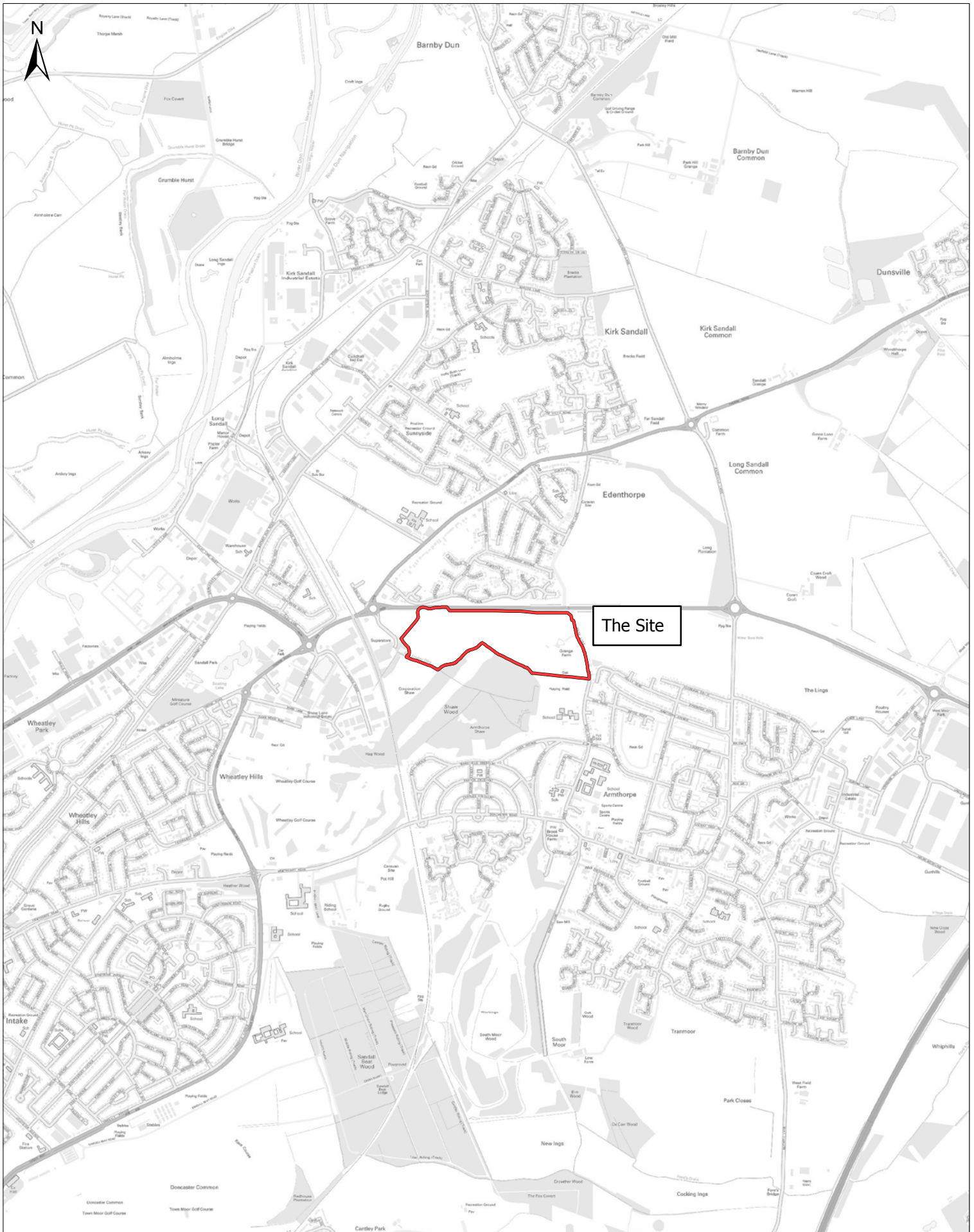
Grange Farm, Doncaster



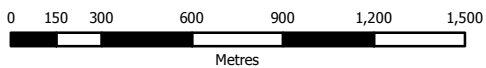
## Appendices



## Appendix A – Site Location Plan



The Site



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Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:25,000**

Client: **Miller Homes**

Project: **Grange Farm, Doncaster  
 Archaeology and Heritage Assessment**

<b>PMC</b> Created:	<b>KRH</b> Checked:	<b>August 2012</b> Date:	<b>V3</b> Version:
<b>Site Location Plan</b>			
Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A029588</b>	Figure No: <b>1</b>	



Grange Farm, Doncaster



## Appendix B – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Looking east across the north-west of the development site from the western boundary of the site.



Photograph 2: Looking north across the central area of the development site from Shaw Wood.



Photograph 3: Looking east across the south-eastern pasture field towards Grange Farm from the boundary with the main agricultural fields.





Photograph 4: Looking west towards Grange Farm.



Photograph 5: Northern barn to the rear of Grange Farm.



Photograph 6: Central barn to the rear of Grange Farm.



Photograph 7: Southern barn to the south-west of Grange Farm.



## Appendix C – Assessment Methodology





**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology**

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

**Value**

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with



Value	Examples
	reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

### Magnitude

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)</p>
Slight	<p>Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)</p>
Negligible / No Change	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative).</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).</p>

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.





Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

**Significance**

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Effects of intermediate significance or greater are considered to be significant effects within the context of planning policy and Environmental Impact Assessment.



## Appendix D – Planning Policies



## **Doncaster Unitary Development Plan, Adopted 1998 Saved Policies**

### **SENV 4**

The Borough Council will seek to protect and enhance the borough's built heritage including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and sites of archaeological importance.

### **ENV 33**

The Borough Council will seek the preservation and enhancement of all buildings of architectural or historic interest through encouraging their retention and proper maintenance and, in the case of listed buildings, through the provision of grant aid subject to the availability of resources.

### **ENV 34**

Planning permission will not normally be granted for development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building by virtue of its nature, height, form, scale, materials or design or by the removal of trees or other important landscape features. Outline planning permission will not normally be granted for proposals likely to affect the setting of a listed building. Development proposals within the grounds of a listed building must demonstrate that the land to be developed is surplus to the requirements to the listed building.

### **ENV 35**

The Borough Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote the borough's archaeological heritage.

### **ENV 36**

Where the information about the archaeology of a site is insufficient to determine a planning application, the applicant will be required to provide an archaeological evaluation of the site to the satisfaction of the Borough Council.

### **ENV 37**

Development which would have a significant adverse affect on an archaeological site of national importance (whether Scheduled or not), its character or its setting will not normally be allowed.

In determining development proposals affecting sites of local archaeological importance, the desirability of preserving the site and its setting will be an important consideration.

### **ENV 38**

Where development is to be allowed which would impinge on an archaeological site, planning permission will, depending upon the importance of the site and opportunities for preservation, be subject to:

- A) Conditions to ensure preservation of the archaeology in situ and/or
- B) Conditions to ensure an adequate record of the site is made by an archaeological body approved by the Borough Council.



## **Doncaster Core Strategy 2011-2026 Submission Version**

### **Policy 15: Valuing Our Historic Environment**

Doncaster's historic environment will be preserved, protected or enhanced in accordance with the principles set out below.

A) Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of the borough. These include:

1. The nationally-important waterlogged archaeological remains at Sutton Common, Thorne Moor, and Hatfield Moor.
2. The Roman camps and settlements, motte and bailey castles, historic houses, historic parks and gardens and villages, with special regard to those along the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge;
3. The Georgian townscape and the railway and racing heritage of Doncaster, its historic grain, including its street layouts and plot sizes;
4. The borough's historic market towns such as Thorne, Hatfield, Bawtry, and Tickhill; and;
5. Early twentieth century suburban developments, including planned colliery villages.

B) Proposals will be supported which protect or enhance the heritage significance and setting of locally identified heritage assets such as buildings of local architectural or historic interest, locally important archaeological sites and parks and gardens of local interest.

C) Proposals will be supported which respect and enhance key views and vistas, especially of the spires and towers of Doncaster's historic churches, particularly St George's Minster and Christ Church in Doncaster town centre.



## **Appendix E – Designated and Recorded Heritage Sites**



**Designated and Recorded Heritage Sites (English Heritage, South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record)**

Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
335014	SE 60877 05932	Post-medieval	3 and 4 Clay Lane. Pair of semi-detached houses dating to 1867. Designed by J. Butterfield and built for Doncaster Corporation. Built as a pair with Nos 1 and 2. Very early example of council housing.	II
335013	SE 60882 05928	Post-medieval	1 and 2 Clay Lane. Pair of semi-detached houses dating to 1867. Designed by J. Butterfield and built for Doncaster Corporation. Built as a pair with Nos 3 and 4. Very early example of council housing.	II
445114	SE 62437 06849	Post-medieval	Cast iron, 19th century milepost 30m north of Stonehaven	II
334699 / MSY4108	SE 62192 04891	Medieval	Church of St Mary and St Leonard, Armthorpe. Norman and later.	II
334762 / MSY12504	SE 62173 06406	Post-medieval	Manor House. Dated 1606, but of late 17 <sup>th</sup> century architecture. Formerly known as Edenthorpe Manor Farmhouse. OS maps show a walled orchard/garden to the southwest of the house. Much of the grounds and ancillary buildings shown on the 1st edition OS are now under 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing.	II
MSY10708	SE 6110 0700	Prehistoric	Iron axe head found adjacent to Barnby Dun Road.	
MSY12161	SE 6132 0467	Medieval / Post-medieval	Pot Hill, Armthorpe. Doncaster Museum holds an archive of medieval pottery that purportedly comes from Pot Hill at Armthorpe. The archive dates from 1972-3 and consists of pottery dating from the late medieval to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Several small mounds were noted that may be pottery dumps, although the site has been quarried at some point and the mounds may be a result of quarrying activity. In addition, the site lies on what was the former Armthorpe tip. The pottery may have arrived at the site from the development of Church Way, Doncaster, during the 1960s. However, no reference is made to kiln material from this excavation and this explanation does not explain the name of 'Pothill', which pre-dates the Church Way development - being shown on historic OS maps.	
MSY12244	SE 6050 0660	Modern	Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Long Sandall. Earliest reference dates to 22 <sup>nd</sup> Jun 1942.	

# Grange Farm, Doncaster



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
			The exact location of the battery is unknown.	
MSY12483	SE 6371 0501	Prehistoric / Roman	Area of light industrial activity dating to the 1 <sup>st</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> centuries AD, associated with Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at West Moor Park.	
MSY12501	SE 6259 0482	Medieval	Armthorpe Medieval Village. The extent of the village shown on the GIS is a 'best guess' from looking at the 1st edition OS map (1854), by which time the field boundaries that may have echoed the medieval open field had been removed, making it very difficult to establish the extent of the tofts and crofts.	
MSY12502	SE 6233 0479	Post-medieval	Site of a former Manor House, Armthorpe. Appears on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map (6" to 1 mile) of 1854.	
MSY12503	SE 6297 0496	Post-medieval	Site of a former Windmill, Armthorpe. Appears on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map (6" to 1 mile) of 1854.	
MSY12505	SE 6391 0582	Medieval	Armthorpe Grange. Monastic Grange of Roche Abbey from c.1186. Two possible locations have been suggested - in the vicinity of SE 622 058, site of the modern 'Grange Farm' and 'Armthorpe Grange' at SE 6391 0582 (this location plotted).	
MSY4474	SE 6240 0590	Prehistoric / Roman	Cropmarks showing Iron Age or Romano-British field system, Edenthorpe. Traces of rectangular field system.	
MSY4475	SE 6205 0700	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age / Romano-British field system, Edenthorpe.	
MSY4476	SE 6250 0700	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age / Romano-British period drove road, Edenthorpe.	
MSY5168	SE 6210 0630	Unknown	Mound (unknown), Edlington. Now under modern housing.	
MSY5574	SE 6390 0530	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement, Armthorpe. Cropmarks initially identified on aerial photographs.	
MSY5613	SE 6170 0720	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Edenthorpe	
MSY5614	SE 6280 0620	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age or Romano-British Cropmark, Edenthorpe	
MSY5615	SE 6288 0696	Prehistoric /	Iron Age or Romano-British Field System at Thorne Road, Edenthorpe.	



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
		Roman		
MSY5757	SE 6047 0693	Early Medieval	Long Sandall Shrunken Medieval Settlement. The village is mentioned in Domesday. One of the best examples of riverside settlement south of the River Don as not disturbed by modern development.	
MSY5953	SE 6320 0643	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age or Romano-British sub-rectangular enclosure with entrance to west and attached field boundary.	
MSY5955	SE 6320 0640	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age or Romano-British curvilinear enclosure, Edenthorpe	
MSY6830	SE 6210 0712	Roman	Romano-British field system, Edenthorpe.	
MSY7060	SE 6160 0460	Modern	Markham Main Colliery. Sunk in 1916-24 by Staveley Coal & Iron Co. Closed in 1992 and some buildings gone, but now working again.	
MSY9490	SE 6252 0678	Roman	Roman pottery sherd found in posthole on path beside wood in 1959.	
MSY9843	SE 6055 0667	Prehistoric	Neolithic polished stone axe from ploughed field, Edenthorpe. (Found in 1965, in possession of the finder).	
MSY9912	SE 6290 0410	Roman	Two Roman coins, Armthorpe. Denarius of Trajan, AD103-111. Found in 1973 (held by Doncaster Museum).	
MSY9913	SE 6290 0440	Roman	Roman bronze coin (sestertius) of Hadrian, AD117-138. Surface find c.1973 from 6 Tranmoor Lane, Armthorpe.	
MSY9937; 57764	SE 6140 0530	Roman	Roman coin from garden of 39 Basil Avenue. (Antoninius of Tetricus II).	
1434213	SE 607 060	Post-medieval	Post-medieval ridge and furrow. Some areas no longer extant, others have been built over.	





Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
1434256	SE 6073 0658	Post-medieval	Possible trenches (7x8m) of the cross-timbers of a post mill are visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	
1434274	SE 6142 0650	Prehistoric / Roman	Prehistoric / Roman sub-circular enclosure located within an area of Iron Age / Roman fields. Visible on aerial photographs.	
1434277	SE 613 063	Prehistoric / Roman	Iron Age / Roman rectilinear enclosure, field boundaries and trackway. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	
1434317	SE 622 057	Prehistoric / Roman	Fragment of Iron Age / Roman trackway and field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Trackway is double-ditched and orientated roughly west-east.	
1434323	SE 624 051	Modern	WWII air raid shelter visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Zigzag-shaped earthworks are associated with Armthorpe Comprehensive School.	
DM01	SE 623 062	Medieval	Late medieval bronze buckle and attached plate with traces of gilding. Probably 15 <sup>th</sup> century.	
DM02	SE 6095 0675	Neolithic	Neolithic flint leaf arrowhead found in 1995.	
DM03	SE 619 058	Early medieval	A millifiori enamelled fitting in bronze. Dates to the sub-Roman period.	
DM04	SE 644 992	Roman	A bronze dolphin brooch of Roman date found in 1990.	
DM05	SE 613 066	Roman	A duponius of Claudius minted AD50-4 which was found in 1990.	
DM06	SE 613 068	Prehistoric	Three flint blades found in a field between Boulevard and Hungerhill Lane	
DM07	SE 6115 0680	Unknown	A lead spindle whorl found in the field SW of Sunnyside, south of Doncaster Road in 1974.	
DM08	SE 612 068	Roman	Two sherds of Roman pottery found in a field between Boulevard and Hungerhill Lane.	



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
DM09	SE 633 054	Neolithic	A struck Neolithic flint blade with no evidence of secondary reworking to form a tool, however the blade has been utilised along the two long edges.	
DM10	SE 6297 0577	Prehistoric	A flint tranchet axe in grey brown cherty flint found in 1977.	
DM11	SE 631 047	Roman	A coin of Antonius Pius from AD 138-161.	
DM12	SE 6287 0436	Roman	Sestertius of Hadrian from the Roman mint AD134-8. Two Sestertius of Antonius Pius from AD 143-4 and AD256-161. Sesterius of Trajan from the Roman mint AD 104-111. A worn Roman coin of probable 3 <sup>rd</sup> century date. Three silver denarii of Roman date which were corroded together and possibly part of a coin hoard. Found in Eastfield Road in the 1970s.	
DM13	SE 622 056	Roman	An Antonius of Tetricus II found in Armthorpe School playground AD 270 -273.	
DM14	SE 6250 0530	Medieval	A penny of Edward I found in the garden of 42 Briar Road.	
DM15	Armthorpe, Unknown Locations	Roman	A number of Roman coins are recorded within the parish of Armthorpe with unknown locations. They include a sestertius of Faustina II from the Roman mint, a sestertius of Trajan and a sestertius of Hadrian. Also a coin of Vespasian from the Lugdunum mint in AD72-3.	
57744	SE 62 05	Prehistoric	Polished axe-hammer found at Armthorpe.	
57755	SE 62 05	Prehistoric / Roman	Quern found near Armthorpe during trench digging by the military.	
57761	SE 62 05	Prehistoric	Neolithic axe head with cutting edge, Armthorpe.	



### Archaeological Interventions (Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Grid Reference	Description
ESY270	SE 64193 05106	Archaeological Investigations at West Moor Park and off Rands Lane, Armthorpe, 1999-2007. The area is characterised by an agricultural and industrial Romano-British landscape of enclosures, 'brickwork plan' field systems, hearths, ovens/kilns, a well and cremations. This rural community was involved in livestock husbandry, cereal production, coppicing and ironworking. The origins of the landscape are likely to be late Iron Age in date but activity is concentrated in the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
ESY272	SE 63577 03865	Archaeological Evaluation off Nutwell Lane. 1995. The results of the excavations revealed a number of pits and ditches representing several phases of agricultural land use dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
ESY274	SE 62268 05044	Archaeological Evaluation at Mere Lane, August 2006. The results revealed 2 pits and a post hole of medieval date as well as 4 pits, a ditch and post hole of 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century date (based on pottery evidence). The remains of a 19 <sup>th</sup> century structure shown on the 1854 OS map was also identified. In September 2006 an excavation at Mere Lane revealed a possible late medieval land surface truncated by the remains of an early post-medieval structure possibly a former farmhouse constructed in the 16 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century. An internal pebble floor thought to be contemporary with the building and an external cobbled surface (probably a surrounding yard) were also discovered. Pottery finds suggest that the structure was in use up until the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
ESY319	SE 61070 07002	Geophysical Survey of Land off Doncaster Road, September 2001. The survey detected a number of faint linear, curvilinear and pit-type anomalies. However, the survey evidence does not correspond with the aerial photograph evidence, which could suggest that the features have been destroyed since the aerial photographs were taken. In November 2001 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site but the trial trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits.
ESY38	SE 621 069	Edenthorpe II-geophysics. A geophysical survey carried out in advance of development using a fluxgate gradiometer. An archaeological excavation was undertaken following a geophysical survey. The features excavated

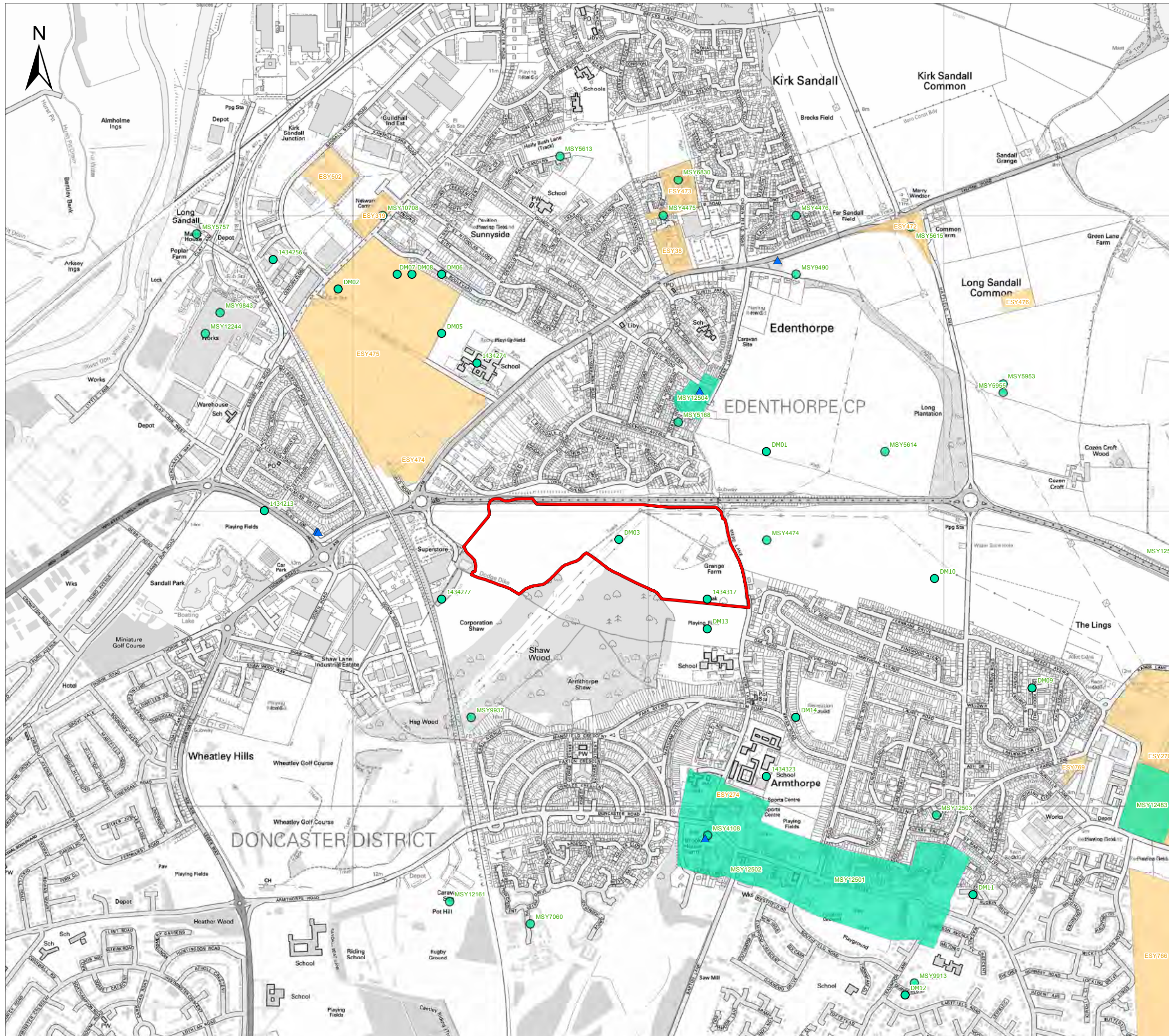


Identifier	Grid Reference	Description
		demonstrated a complex sequence of ditch cutting episodes, and also produced pottery.
ESY472	SE 62920 06913	Archaeological Evaluation of land off Thorne Road, December 1992. A programme of trial trenching was undertaken. The results of the excavation revealed a number of field ditches but these could not be dated and did not seem to correlate with the plotted cropmarks from aerial photograph transcripts.
ESY473	SE 62077 07085	Archaeological Evaluation of land off Far Field Road, May and June 1993. A single sherd of Roman greyware was recovered in a stratigraphically secure location suggesting that these features may have been Romano-British in date. A geophysical survey informed the location of the trial trenches, which revealed a number of ditches.
ESY474	SE 61198 06176	Archaeological Evaluation on land off Hungerhill Lane (Total Fitness Site). In 2002 a geophysical survey was conducted on 2 hectares of land. The results indicated the presence of linear anomalies probably caused by agricultural activity with some representing infilled ditches. Cropmarks originally identified in the desk based assessment are interpreted as forming a brickwork field system and some anomalies correspond with these cropmarks. A possible trapezoidal enclosure was not identified on aerial photograph cropmarks. In April 2002 a programme of trial trenching was undertaken on land off Herald and Thorne Road. The results revealed a number of linear features.
ESY475	SE 61125 06540	Archaeological Evaluation of land off Hungerhill Lane. In 2002 a second programme of geophysical survey was conducted on land covering over 14 hectares. This revealed several linear anomalies that did not correspond with cropmark evidence or old field boundaries. It is possible that they may be natural features.
ESY476	SE 63251 06718	Archaeological Evaluation of land off Hatfield Lane, July 2002. Geophysical survey revealed four linear anomalies broadly correspond with known cropmarks of ditches.
ESY502	SE 60918 07134	Geophysical Survey on land at Kirk Sandall Industrial Estate, August 2006. No anomalies of likely archaeological origin were detected.


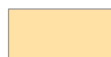





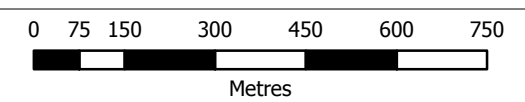
Identifier	Grid Reference	Description
ESY766	SE 63974 04242	Geophysical Survey of land adjacent Holme Wood Lane, Armthorpe. A magnetic survey of land near Armthorpe. Cropmark evidence had suggested that features were present in sandy soils across the site, however few existed where clay dominated areas. The geophysical survey focussed on the clay soils in the hope of detecting remains that had not been observed from aerial photography. The survey revealed sufficient evidence to suggest that a field system detected to the north of Holme Wood Lane does continue into the site and there may be a scatter of related features. However, it was also clear that many features may have been truncated by ploughing as their anomalies are indistinct and discontinuous.
ESY769	SE 63438 05115	Archaeological Evaluation at 68 Rands Lane, Armthorpe, Doncaster. Three trial trenches were excavated and no archaeological features were observed.





**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeological Events
-  Listed\_Building
-  Recorded Heritage Sites
- 



<b>PMC</b> Created:	<b>KRH</b> Checked:	<b>August 2012</b> Date:	<b>V3</b> Version:
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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:12,500**

Client: **Miller Homes**

Project: **Grange Farm, Doncaster  
Archaeology and Heritage Assessment**

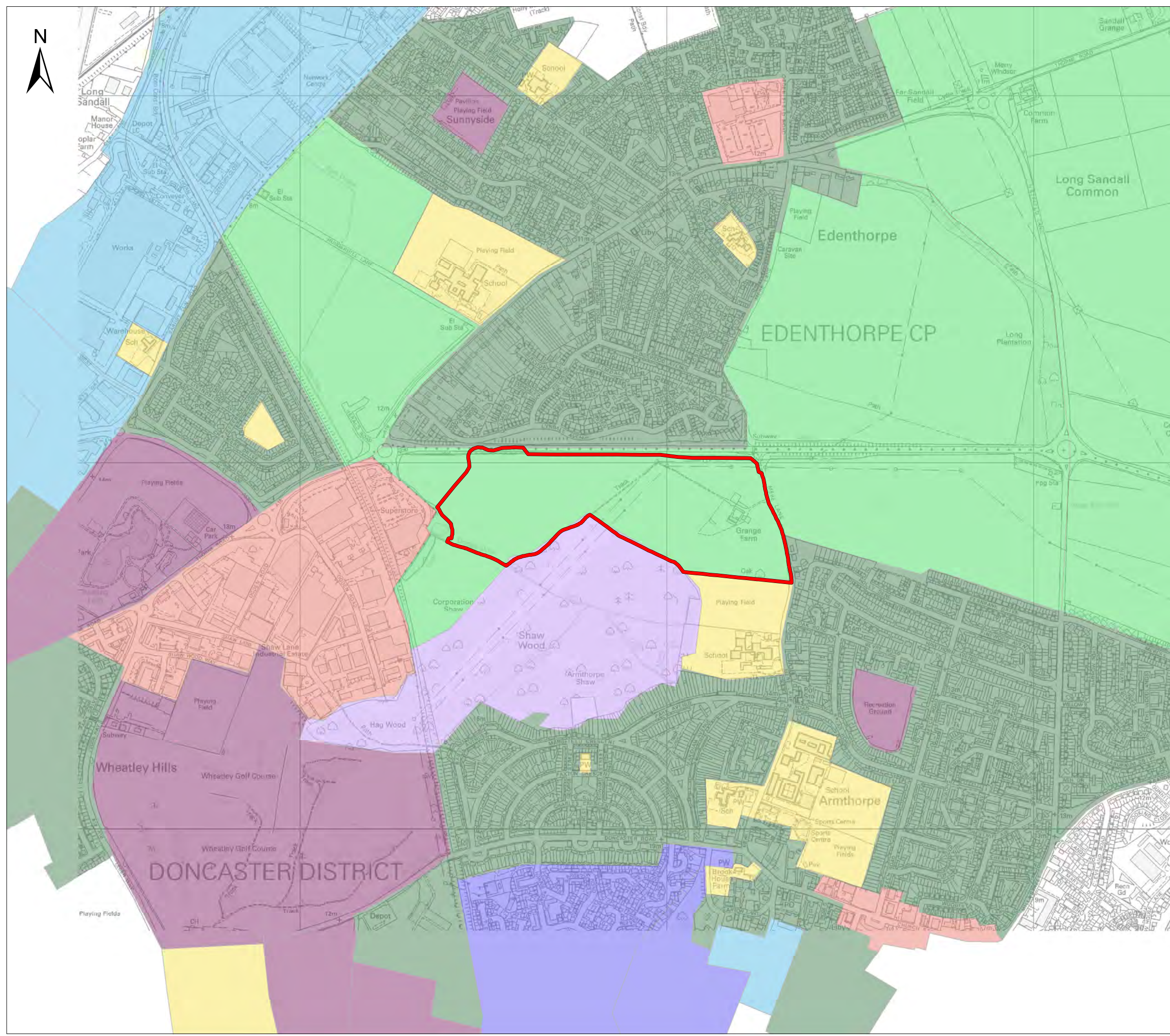
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Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A029588</b>	Figure No: <b>2</b>
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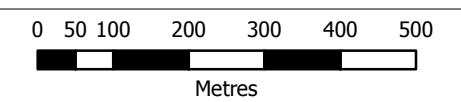




**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character**
-  Commercial
-  Enclosed Land
-  Extractive
-  Industrial
-  Institutional
-  Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
-  Residential
-  Woodland

Information based on Historic Environment Characterisation Data © South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2008



<b>PMC</b> Created:	<b>KRH</b> Checked:	<b>August 2012</b> Date:	<b>V3</b> Version:
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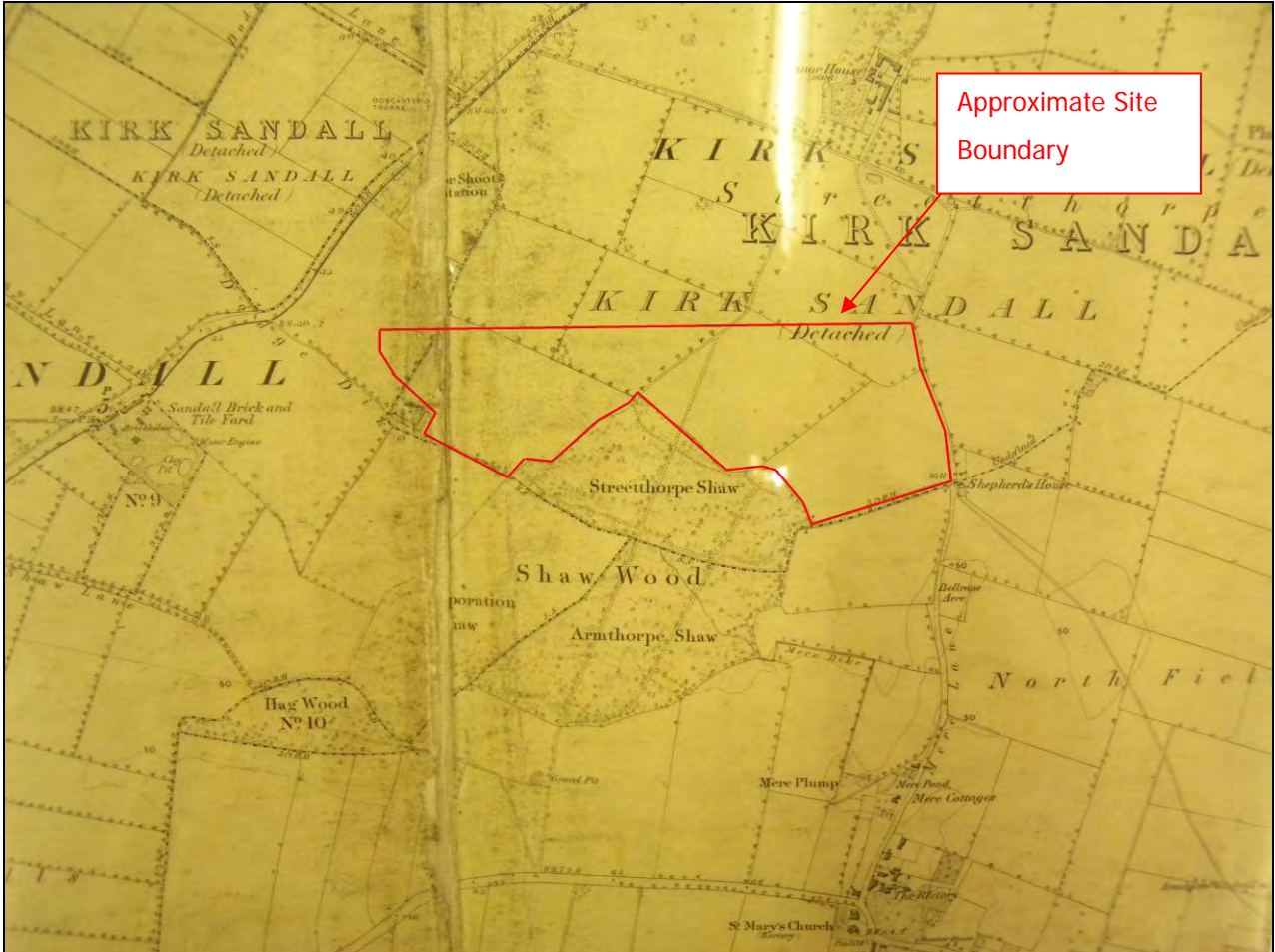
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Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A029588</b>	Figure No: <b>4</b>
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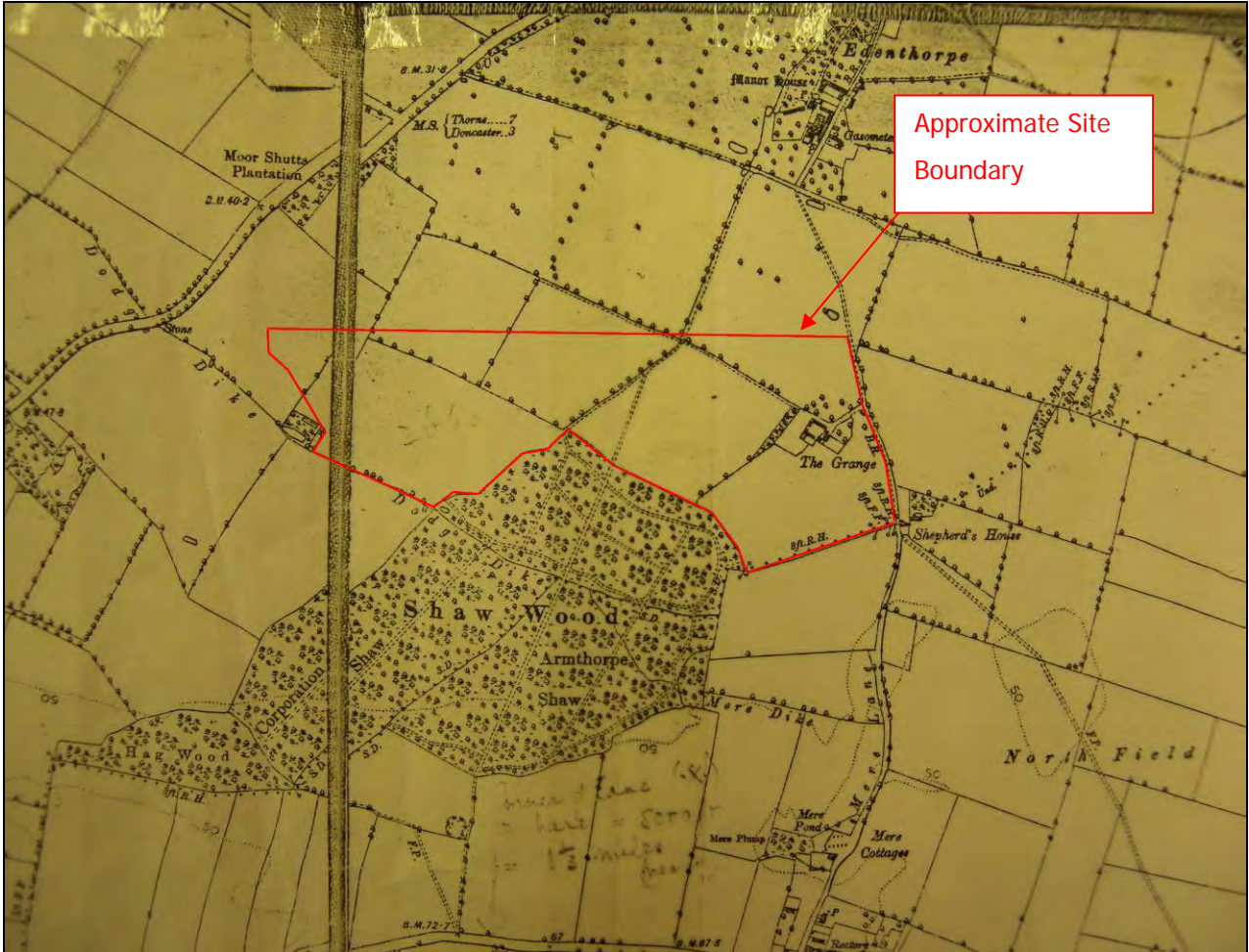




## Appendix F – Historic Mapping



Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1854



Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1894





Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1906







## Appendix G – Report Conditions



## Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment, Grange Farm, Doncaster

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Miller Homes** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

November 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd