Norton Community Wind Turbines, nr Doncaster, South Yorkshire Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment

National Grid Reference Number: 452822, 414639

AB Heritage Project no: 10027

Date: 30 NOVEMBER 2010

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On Behalf of: Origin Energy CIC

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AB Heritage Project No: 10027

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Contents

			Page
1	INTE	RODUCTION	3
	1.1	Introduction & Project Background	3
	1.2	Site Location & Project Description	3
2	AIM	S & METHODOLOGY	4
	2.1	Project Aims	4
	2.2	Methodology	4
	2.3	Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource	5
	2.4	Limitations	7
3	PLA	NNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK GUIDANCE	8
	3.1	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	8
	3.2	Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	8
4	BAS	SELINE CONDITIONS	12
	4.1	Key Planning Considerations	
	4.2	Existing Site Conditions	
	4.3	Consultation	12
5	ARC	CHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND	14
	5.1	Palaeoenvironmental Evidence	14
	5.2	The Prehistoric Periods (c. 750,000 BC – AD 43)	
	5.3	The Iron Age / Romano-British Period (c. 700BC - 43AD)	
	5.4	The Early Medieval (AD 410 - AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1536) Periods	16
	5.5	The Post-Medieval (AD 1536 - AD 1900) & Modern (AD 1900 - Present) Periods	17
	6.2	Previous Cultural Heritage Investigations	21
	6.3	Site Visit	22
	6.4	Aerial Photographic Assessment	24
	7.1	Past Impacts within the Site Boundarys	25
	7.2	Identified & Potential Cultural Heritage Receptors Within and Immediately Adjacent to Site Boundarys	25
	7.3	Identified Cultural Heritage Receptors within 1km – 10km Study Area Subject to Potential Setting Impact	26
8	DES	SIGN GUIDANCE	27
	8.1	Early Notification of Key Cultural Heritage Receptors	27
	8.2	Recommendations / Opportunities for Early Design Mitigation	27
9	CON	ICLUSIONS	
	9.1	Project Background & Conclusions	
	9.2	Early Design Guidance	29
	9.3	Acknowledgements	29
10	BIBI	LIOGRAPHY	30
	10.1	Documentary Sources	30
	10.2	? Cartographic Sources	31
	10.3	Aerial Photographs	31
	10.4	Electronic References	32
	10.5	Consultation	32

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan Figure 2: Outline Site and Turbine Location Plan Figure 3: Cultural Heritage Features Map - 1km study area Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Features Map - 10km study area

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Map of the Township of Norton, 1814	18
Plate 2:	Ordnance Survey 1853-54	19
Plate 3:	Ordnance Survey 1907-08	19
Plate 4:	Ordnance Survey 1967	20
Plate 5:	View over agricultural lands to the north	22
Figure 6:	View along northern boundary of Site 1 towards Barnsdale Wood	22
Plate 7:	View from Old Acre Lane on the eastern boundary of Site 2 towards Cliff Hill F Norton	
Plate 8:	From south-west corner of Site 2 towards Southfield Plantation in the north	23
Plate 9:	General view from eastern area of Site 2 toward northern field boundary	23
Plate 10:	From north-west corner of Site 2 towards	23
Plate 11:	Aerial Photograph	24

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited (herein AB Heritage) have been commissioned by Origin Energy to produce a Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment for the proposed community wind turbines at Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

This report constitutes such a document and will be used to inform the production of a full impact assessment, undertaken during the schemes Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement, which this cultural heritage baseline assessment will be appended to.

The proposed development is for the construction of two wind turbines, to the west of Norton. At present two application sites (Site 1 and Site 2) and outline locations within these sites (T1a, T2 and T2a) have been identified as locations of potential development and are considered within this report. This will provide sufficient information to feed into the overall decision making process on scoping down to the two outline wind turbine locations that will be taken forward towards a full planning application.

A total of 268 cultural heritage records were identified within a 10km study area surrounding the both sites of potential development.

Although there are no known designations of National Significance within the current application site boundaries, there are other known archaeological features within these areas and an overall high potential for the recovery of previously unrecorded archaeological deposits associated with late Prehistoric / Romano-British activity.

For this reason a programme of pre-determination archaeological works has been requested by the Doncaster Council Planning Archaeologist, comprising fieldwalking, geophysics and possibly archaeological evaluation trenching, where results from the earlier phases of work suggest this is appropriate.

1 INTRODUCTION

Introduction & Project Background 1.1

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (herein AB Heritage) have been commissioned by Origin Energy to produce a Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment for the proposed community wind turbines at Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.
- An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed scheme has been requested by Doncaster Metropolitan Council and this Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment has collated a range of baseline information that will be used during the production of the Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement Chapter (ES), which this report will form a technical appendix to.
- 1.1.3 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions through examination of available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; it identifies any known and potential cultural heritage receptor(s) within the application sites or their immediate vicinity and examines the significance of such a resource.

1.2 **Site Location & Project Description**

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is for the construction and operation of two wind turbines to serve the communities of Norton, Campsall and Sutton, in South Yorkshire (Figure 1). At the time of writing the final location of the turbines has not been finalised, though there are three potential locations where turbines could be constructed, all of which are located in agricultural fields to the west and southwest of Norton (Figure 2).
- 1.2.2 The turbine locations are as follows:
 - Site 1: T1a: The outline location of this proposed turbine (SE 520 144) is within an agricultural field of c. 44.8 hectares, to the north of White Ley Road. A farm track runs adjacent to the eastern field boundary providing access to the turbine location. Site 1 is located on Zechstein group dolomitised limestone and dolomite bedrock. No superficial geology is recorded (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/Geolndex).
 - Site 2: T2 & T2a: Area 2 is c. 40.9 hectares in size and bound by Greengate Road to the west and the Norton & Kirk Smeaton Road to the north. The site is predominately agricultural with a small plantation (Southfield) located in the northern section of the area and White Ley Plantation respecting the south-west limit of the area. A public footpath runs from Greengate Road in the south-west of the area roughly eastwards across the centre of, before turning north-eastwards, forming the northern half of the eastern boundary (Old Acre Lane). Site 2 is located on a ridge of Zechstein group dolomitised limestone and dolomite bedrock. No superficial geology is recorded within this site, although a band of superficial clay (undifferentiated lacustrine deposits) runs along the northern limit of the site (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex). The outline location of proposed turbine T2 (SE 530 147) is located within the southern part of the site 'South Field'. The outline location of proposed turbine T2a (SE532 153) is located in the north-east part of the site.

2 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Aims

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of cultural heritage research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by providing an understanding of the historical development within the study area, along with the potential nature, extent, preservation and importance of any cultural heritage receptors that may be present. This will result in early design guidance and, where further investigation is required to define these factors, appropriate recommendations for further work.
- 2.1.3 Overall, this strategy will enable the potential impacts of the Project on such a resource to be established during the production of the Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement, to which this report will be appended. This will ultimately result in the development of a suitable programme of mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse affects to the cultural heritage resource associated with progression of the project, if required.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The collation of baseline information and assessment of archaeological potential has been undertaken in-line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (2008).

Study Area

- 2.2.2 In advance of this assessment, consultation was undertaken between Andy Buckley (AB Heritage) and Andrew Lines (Doncaster Metropolitan Council Planning Archaeologist), on the 19th October 2010 (see Section 4.3). This resulted in the agreement that three study areas would be defined for the purposes of the assessment, comprising:
 - A 1km search for all cultural heritage sites, both designated and non-designated within 1km around the boundaries of the application sites, including all features recorded on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). As part of the study area falls within North Yorkshire County Council a search of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was also undertaken (Figure 3);
 - A search for all statutorily designated assets within a 5km study radius surrounding the boundaries of both application sites (Figure 4); and
 - A search of all World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 10km of the sites of proposed development (Figure 4).

Sources

- 2.2.3 The South Yorkshire SMR and North Yorkshire HER are the primary sources of information concerning the current state of cultural heritage knowledge in this area.
- 2.2.4 The information contained in these databases was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:

- An assessment of published and unpublished historical and documentary evidence, including cartographic evidence, held at Doncaster Record Office on the 2nd November 2010;
- An assessment of aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record at their repository in Swindon, on the 10th November 2010;
- A review of National Trust online mapping of Trust properties;
- A review of British Geological Survey Map sheet SE 1:175000 (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex);
- Provision of historic Ordnance Survey mapping covering the sites of proposed development by Envirocheck mapping;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources, including local archaeological journals;
- A site walkover of both Site 1 and Site 2 on the 8th November 2010;
- A review of relevant statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance (see Section 3); and
- Examination of published & unpublished sources listed in Section 10.
- 2.2.5 All features identified within the study area from the sources assessed (above) have been described and presented numerically in the Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features (Appendix A) and are displayed on the Cultural Heritage Features Maps (with the exception of archaeological investigations where cultural heritage evidence was not confirmed) (Figure 3 & 4). Where identified features are discussed in the text, the AB Heritage reference number is given in square brackets e.g. [AB 142].

2.3 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

Review of Cultural Heritage Potential and Receptor Value

- 2.3.1 The Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment provides a record of the known cultural heritage resource of the study area. In addition, it also highlights the potential for encountering features or areas of buried archaeological evidence within the application sites. Where evidence is discussed, the potential for associated buried archaeological deposits to survive will be advised, according to the following scale:
 - None No recovery of features expected;
 - Low Features very unlikely to be encountered on site;
 - Medium Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site;
 - High Remains almost certain to survive on site.
- 2.3.2 Where there is either a known or potential for the recovery of archaeological remains within the study area, the value of this resource will be assessed.
- 2.3.3 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the

contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Value of a Cultural Heritage Receptor

SCALE OF HERITAGE RECEPTOR IMPORTANCE							
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade 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. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).						
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites to those listed above, or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.						
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.						
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.						
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).						

- The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to 2.3.4 existing designations. Where classification of a receptors value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 2.3.5 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments were occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

Impact Assessment

2.3.6 This report will form the baseline assessment of a Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement, to which it will be appended. The magnitude of impact upon the Cultural Heritage resource will therefore be assessed within the ES.

2.4 Limitations

- 2.4.1 This report is solely for the use of Origin Energy and associated parties. It is prepared utilising information obtained from third party sources and AB Heritage take no responsibility for the accuracy of such information.
- 2.4.2 All work in this report is based on the professional knowledge of AB Heritage consultants and relevant (November 2010) United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions or recommendations given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising Origin Energy, or any other parties they elect to share this information with, the implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.4.3 Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.4.4 This report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the cultural heritage resource of the application sites to feed into the impact assessment and development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, where required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

3 PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK GUIDANCE

3.1 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 3.1.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.1.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990**. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to our within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.

3.2 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

- 3.2.1 In England Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5), which was released on 23 March 2010, sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. This document replaces Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) published on 14 September 1994; and Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) published on 21 November 1990.
- 3.2.2 PPS 5 provides policies (HE6 HE12) that are a material consideration in managing and guiding the decision making process on progressing development works (see Appendix B). There are also a range of policies to guide local planning authorities on the preparation of local development documents (HE1-HE5).
- 3.2.3 In short, this government statement provides a framework which:
 - requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by the proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset;
 - has a presumption in favour of the conservation of Designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
 - protects the settings of such designated heritage assets;
 - takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets; and
 - where the loss of whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, provides for the recording of assets and for publication of the resulting evidence.

3.2.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

3.3 Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy

- 3.3.1 National policy guidance on renewable energy states that 'renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily'.
- 3.3.2 In relation to possible impacts of proposed renewable energy projects on National Designations, PPS22 states: 'In sites with nationally recognised designations (Heritage Coasts, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens) planning permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits."

3.4 The Doncaster Unitary Development Plan

- 3.4.1 The Doncaster Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted on the 21st July 1998 and is the Borough's sole statutory land use plan. It supersedes the South Yorkshire Structure Plan, old style Development Plan, the six Local Plans, the Minerals Local Plan and the Interim Planning Policy Statements.
- 3.4.2 The UDP contains a number of policies on the historic environment that are relevant to the proposed scheme. These are listed below:

Sites of Archaeological Importance

- 3.4.3 **Policy ENV35:** The Borough Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote the Borough's archaeological heritage.
- 3.4.4 Policy ENV36: 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.
- 3.4.5 **Policy ENV37:** 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.
- 3.4.6 **Policy ENV38:** 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.

Conserving the Built Heritage

Policy SENV4: The Borough Council will seek to protect and enhance the Borough's built heritage 3.4.7 including conservation areas, listed buildings and sites of archaeological importance.

Conservation Areas

3.4.8 Policy ENV25: the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area will be a material consideration when dealing with proposals for new development outside a conservation area which would affect its setting or views into or out of the area.

Listed Buildings

3.4.9 Policy ENV34: 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 of the listed building.

Parks and Gardens of Special or Local Historic Interest

3.4.10 Policy ENV20: Within parks and gardens of special or local historic interest, as defined on the proposals map, new development, including changes of use of existing land and buildings, will not be permitted if it would detract from the character or appearance of the area by virtue of its nature. scale or appearance or for example by the removal of trees or other important landscape features. Proposals in proximity to and / or visible from parks and gardens of special or local historic interest will not be permitted where the character of such areas would be adversely affected.

Wind Turbines

- 3.4.11 Policy PU 3: Proposals for wind turbines will be viewed favourably provided that:
 - c) The location makes the best use of topography in ameliorating the visual impact of the turbines
 - d) The design and colour of the tower and blades of the turbine minimise their visual; impact
 - g) Special regard is paid to the visual relationship of the turbines to others in the area and in adjacent local authority areas.
 - i) The location would cause no serious harm to either:
 - i. The setting of a listed building
 - ii. The character or appearance of a conservation area

3.1 The Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997

- 3.4.12 The Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997 make it an offence for 'important' hedgerows to be removed or destroyed without consent from the local planning authority.
- 3.4.13 The regulations, which do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling-house, classify hedgerows older than 30 years old as important, if they

- and meet at least one additional criteria, including factors relating to 'Archaeology and History' (SI 1997, No. 1160, Schedule 1, Part II, para. 1-5).
- 3.4.14 There are some exceptions, which include removal by the Secretary of State, though there are no such exemptions in relation to this scheme.

4 **BASELINE CONDITIONS**

4.1 **Key Planning Considerations**

- 4.1.1 The following have been identified as key planning considerations:
 - Both Site 1 and Site 2 contain undesignated archaeological features recorded on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. As such Doncaster UDP Planning Policies ENV35, ENV36, ENV37 & ENV38 are of material consideration. This will have an impact on the requirement for pre-determination and possible mitigation works.
 - Doncaster UDP states that the setting of heritage assets is a material consideration in the planning process. As such the following heritage features may be a planning consideration:
 - 26 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 10km study area;
 - 18 Grade I and 30 Grade II* Listed Buildings within the 10km study area;
 - 1 Grade II* Registered Park & Garden within the 10km study area;
 - 79 Grade II Listed Buildings within the 5km study area;
 - 9 Conservation areas within the 5km study area;
 - 2 Locally Registered Park & Garden within the 5km study area; and
 - o 68 undesignated heritage features identified from the Doncaster and North Yorkshire SMR within 1km of the proposed development sites.

4.2 **Existing Site Conditions**

- 4.2.1 Both sites are located on a Magnesian Limestone outcrop, which results in light, well drained soils that was attractive for settlement purposes from the prehistoric times onwards. There is well documented evidence of what is a relatively high level of Iron Age - Romano-British activity within development sites and surrounding area. Based on this it is also anticipated that the sites are located within a landscape that is likely to have also been occupied and utilised by earlier population groups.
- 6.1.1 The Sites fall within an area which has been characterised by South Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation as Sites 1 and 2 lie in an area that are described as 'Prairie fields to the west of Norton / Campsall (HSY325)'. Both sites are characterised as early 19th century open field systems subject to post 1940's wholesale removal of boundaries. Prehistoric field systems are considered possible within this area.

4.3 Consultation

4.3.1 English Heritage were consulted by Origin Energy in April 2010 about the proposed development. In addition to clarifying methodology Keith Miller (Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, English Heritage) highlighted the requirement for photo-montages as a method for assessing the potential visual impact on heritage receptors and the impact of 'associated activities

that may intrude on the perceptions, understanding and appreciation of a site'. English Heritage drew attention to the following:

- Scheduled Monuments: Norton Priory [AB 108] and Multivallate Enclosure [AB 103];
- Conservation Areas: Campsall [AB 259], Womerseley [AB 268], Kirk Smeaton [AB265] and Little Smeaton [AB266];
- Grade II* Listed Buildings: St Peters Church, Kirk Smeaton [AB 138], and Old Hall (Womersley Park), Womersley [AB 210].
- Furthermore, a discussion was held between Andy Buckley (AB Heritage) and the Archaeological 4.3.2 Advisor to Doncaster Metropolitan Council (Andy Lines) on the 19th October 2010. During this conversation the development of the study area and the various features that would be examined within these areas were agreed (pers. comm. 19th October 2010).
- 4.3.3 A discussion on the project was also held between Helen MacQuarrie and the Archaeological Advisor to Doncaster Metropolitan Council (Andy Lines) during research work at the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record on the 1st of November 2010.
- 4.3.4 Based on the known archaeological resource within the limits of both Site 1 2, as well as in the surrounding landscape, Andy Lines advised that he would require a programme of pre-determination archaeological works to inform on the planning application for the two sites and that such predetermination works should include fieldwalking and geophysical survey, with the potential for evaluation trenching based on the results of these works (pers. comm. 1st November 2010).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

5.1.1 Paleoenvironmental evidence has been recorded in the wider region associated with Older River Gravel deposits (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 11). However, as both sites are located on a Magnesian Limestone outcrop, evidence of this variety is not anticipated within the proposed development sites. The site visit confirmed that the surface geology was well draining and as such no waterlogged area conducive to palaeoenvironmental evidence are anticipated.

5.2 The Prehistoric Periods (c. 750,000 BC – AD 43)

5.2.1 Within the 1km study area there are four cultural heritage features which have not been assigned a specific date but are believed to be Prehistoric in date. One of these, a circular feature [AB 07], is located within the northern part of Site 2. Further to this within the 1km study area a flint arrowhead [AB 05] was also found c. 500m to the east of Site 2; a possible long mound [AB 06] is located near Campsall; and a number of prehistoric features [AB 09] and a crouched inhumation were recorded during archaeological investigations at Kirk Smeaton Quarry. Within the 10km study area the earthworks at Sutton Common [AB 102] are also prehistoric in date.

The Early Prehistoric Period (c. 750,000 BC - 2200 BC)

- 5.2.2 The earliest confirmed human activity within the 1km study area relates to Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity. Pits and a cremation [AB 01] were recorded during archaeological investigations c.500m to the south-west of Site 1. Neolithic flint material [AB 03] was found near this barrow contributing to the proposed early Prehistoric date.
- 5.2.3 The recovery of early prehistoric finds and identification of early prehistoric monuments within the wider study area also suggests that this region was populated prior to the Iron Age. As such, in addition to known buried archaeological remains within the limits of the sites, it is concluded that there is a **medium** potential for the recovery of buried archaeological deposits associated to the early prehistoric period.

The Late Prehistoric Period (c. 2200 BC - 700 BC)

- 5.2.4 The location of both sites on a Magnesian Limestone outcrop, resulted in light, well drained soils that attracted settlement from prehistoric times onwards. As such it is believed that de-forestation of the area for settlement purposes would have been completed 'at least as early as the Iron Age period' and that the area would have been settled prior to the Iron Age (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 11). The heavily occupied Iron Age landscape is reflected in the recorded cropmarks within the wider region (South Yorkshire SMR) and excavated archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the proposed development sites. As so many of the sites reflect occupation from the Iron Age Romano-British period, the following section will consider the evidence from these periods while this section will discuss specifically the Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence.
- 5.2.5 Archaeological evidence indicating pre-Iron Age occupation includes a site comprising 17 ring ditches, located c.600m to the west of Site 1 which have been interpreted as the remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery [AB 04]. In addition a possible Neolithic / Bronze Age sub-circular enclosure [AB 02], which is believed to be a funerary monument, was recorded on Aerial Photograph c.150m to the east of Site 1.

- 5.2.6 In addition to the above cropmarks two features within the 1km study area are believed to be of Iron Age date. They comprise a hut circle and ring ditch [AB 11] and a large rectangular field system [AB 10] both located c.300m to the north of Site 2. It is believed that both sites are associated with the Scheduled Iron Age / Romano-British enclosure located at the same place [AB 103] confirming early occupation of this site.
- 5.2.7 The identification of late prehistoric monuments within close proximity to the site suggests that this region was populated prior to the Iron Age. As such, in addition to known buried archaeological remains within the limits of the sites, it is concluded that there is a **medium** potential for the recovery of buried archaeological deposits associated to the late prehistoric period predating the Iron Age.

5.3 The Iron Age / Romano-British Period (c. 700BC - 43AD)

- 5.3.1 Many of the features recorded in the South and North Yorkshire SMRs have been transcribed from Aerial Photographic studies. As such the exact date of the features has not been confirmed archaeologically; however, the majority of these features (30 in total) are assigned to the Iron Age -Romano British period and they provide a good indication of early settlement patterns.
- 5.3.2 All of the cultural heritage features believed to be of Iron Age – Romano-British date fall within the 1km study area and include 29 undesignated cropmarks identified on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR) and the Scheduled remains of the Multivallate enclosure [AB 103], which is located c300m to the north of Site 2. The monument comprises a substantial inner ditch and 3 narrower external ditches. There is a possible eastern entranceway and a small ring ditch (hut circle) within the enclosed area. North and east of the enclosure is an associated field system. Find spots found in the location of this monument, such as a Bronze Age Axe and a possible Mesolithic tool, imply that a settlement had already existed in that area prior to the construction of the monument.
- 5.3.3 Four known Iron Age - Romano-British features fall within the limits of Site 1 and four fall within the limits of Site 2. The most substantial of these features is located in the northern most field of Site 2: the southern part of a large Iron Age - Romano British enclosure and field system [AB 57 & 56]. Also in Site 2 are further Iron Age – Romano-British field systems [AB 14] and a possible trackway of Iron Age - Romano-British date [AB 15], which runs in a south-west to north-east direction. Within Site 1 further field systems [AB 12], the line of a possible track [AB 13] and two enclosures [AB 28 & 30] have also been recorded. It is possible that currently buried and unknown settlement activity associated with these features may survive in and around this area.
- 5.3.4 Historical sources indicate that the Roman army first entered the region of Yorkshire in AD48, to assist in the suppression of a rebellion against Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes, who was a Roman ally (Ottaway et al, 2003, p.125). In approximately AD71 the Romans built a fort called Danum, c. 11km to the south-east of the 1km study area, which marks the beginning of what was to become Doncaster.
- 5.3.5 In addition to the many feature of Romano-British date discussed within the Iron Age - Romano-British section above, further evidence of Roman activity within the study area include a Roman Ridge [AB 40], which runs for c.29.5 miles from Doncaster to Tadcaster. Its line is followed by the modern A639 and it survives to a height of 1m in places. It forms both the parish and county boundary in places and parts are Scheduled [AB 105].

- 5.3.6 Further evidence of Roman activity relates to the discovery of a hoard of 300 Roman coins, dating principally from the reign of Emperor Constantine I (AD 306-337) [AB 39] and a series of Romano-British enclosures [AB 41], recorded at Askern c.250m to the south of Site 1.
- 5.3.7 Overall, in addition to the known Iron Age / Romano-British archaeological features that fall within the areas of proposed development, both sites are located within a wider landscape that was well utilised from the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period. As such, suggests a **high** potential for buried archaeological remains from the Iron Age - Romano-British period.

5.4 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536) Periods

- 5.4.1 Following the collapse of the administration of Roman Britain the former provinces fragmented into tribal regions in those areas that were unaffected by Saxon incursions. Within South Yorkshire the kingdom of Elmet, centred around Leeds, survived until the 7th century. The full extent of the kingdom is not precisely known; however, it is believed to extend as far as the Don River. The mention of South Kirby as being within the Kingdom of Elmet, in documentary sources, may also indicate that the sites falls within the fringes of this Kingdom (Buckland *et al*, 1989, p.17).
- 5.4.2 The place names of the surrounding village provides a mixed message on the historic background for the area, for example '*Norton*' is Old English in origin and means 'North Town', while '*Sutton*' is Saxon for 'South Town'. It is likely that these towns formed a community, with Campsall in the middle the name of which can be read as either Saxon or Old English in origin; the findspot of An Anglo-Saxon brooch [AB 42] found in Norton to the east of Site 2 reflects Saxon activity within the area.
- 5.4.3 The Domesday Book of 1086 recorded the names of the tenants who held the land at Norton prior to the Norman invasion *Elfi* and *Orm* and the details of *Ilbert de Laci*, who inherited the manor. The manorial complex of Norton [**AB 108**] no longer survives extant; however, its scheduled remains are located on the south bank of the River Went, c.250m to the north of Site 2. It is documented that the whole manor was one league in length (approximately 4.8km), 11 furlongs in breadth and was worth a total of 70 shillings. In total, there was enough land for eight ploughs, with two of them under the direct control of the lord of the manor.
- 5.4.4 The de Lacis also owned Campsall and substantial lands around Pontefract. The Manorial complex [AB 102] including the site of Norton Manor House, chapel, dovecote, moat, fishponds, field system and Mill, survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains, which extend from east to west along the south bank of the River Went. The buried remains of the medieval manor house is understood to lie beneath the hall, which was described in the 18th century and, despite later disturbance, medieval remains are likely to survive beneath the present farm buildings (Norton Priory Farm).
- 5.4.5 On the death of Mary Ramsden in 1743 the Manorial complex [AB 102] passed to the Master and Fellows of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, who in 1756 obtained a private Act of Parliament empowering it to pull down Norton Hall, which at that time was described as a ruinous edifice with 35 rooms. It used the salvaged material from the demolition to build a farmhouse; two farms and a bungalow [AB 159] now occupy the site of what was the hall and the chapel. The walled gardens, which were associated with the later phases of the hall are still standing between the two farms.
- 5.4.6 Cartographic sources illustrate some strip field systems which may have origins in the Late Medieval period are preserved to the north-east of Site 2, however there is no evidence that preserved Late Medieval field systems survive within either proposed development site. As the sites fall within what is believed to be the agricultural hinterland of early medieval and medieval settlement around

Norton, there is considered low potential for previously unrecorded, significant archaeological remains from these periods. There are, however, a number of Norman defensive structures [AB 113, 116 - 119, 121 - 124, 126 & 127] within the 10km study.

5.5 The Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) & Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

- 5.5.1 Following the confiscation of church lands by Henry VIII the local lands were divided amongst two gentry families based in Campsall; the Bacon-Franks and the Cooke-Yarboroughs. The earliest known heritage feature relating to this period is the site of Norton Manor House [AB 44], c.500m to the east of Site 2. This manor house, which dates to the 17th century, was demolished in the 1960's so does not survive extant.
- Evidence of 18th century development within the township of Norton, c. 500m to the east of Site 2 5.5.2 survives with the Grade II Listed Building of two barns [AB 45 & 46], associated with Hall Farm Farmhouse [AB 47]. Further to the south (c. 500m) the site of the Campsmount House [AB 48] was built for the Yarborough family in the 18th century. Although it does not survive extant associated features that survive extant include:
 - A Grade II Listed Bridge [AB 155];
 - A Grade II Listed Barn & Cowshed [AB 156];
 - The Grade II Listed Campsmount Home Farm Cottages [AB 157];
 - The Grade II Listed Gateway And Flanking Walls [AB 170];
 - A Grade II Listed Cartshed And Attached Single Storey Outbuildings [AB 171]; and
 - The locally registered gardens of Campmount [AB 258].
- 5.5.3 The earliest detailed map of the proposed development site is the Enclosure Map of 1814. Both sites were owned by George Cooke Yarlborough Esq. previously noted as one of the two main postdissolution landowner landowners, who were based in Campmount Estate. The following illustrates Site 2 (see Plate 1), which falls within the Parish of Norton Map the field is called 'Sheep Cote Field' and the layout is largely as it remains to date, although some of the land is enclosed in the northeast corner. Area 1 falls within the Enclosure map of Campsall, in a field also owned by George Cooke Yarlborough. Although consulted this map has not been illustrated within this report as the layout reflects that illustrated in the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.
- 5.5.4 At the turn of the nineteenth century the population of Norton was 479. This rose over the course of the century to 512; however, by the mid nineteenth century the population peaked at 659 (Victoria County History, 1974). 19th century development within the study area is represented by construction of the Grade II Listed Priory Mill [AB 163] and associated race, weir] 300m to the northeast of Site 2, while the coming of the railways to the area is preserved in Heck/Went Railway Bridge [AB 51].

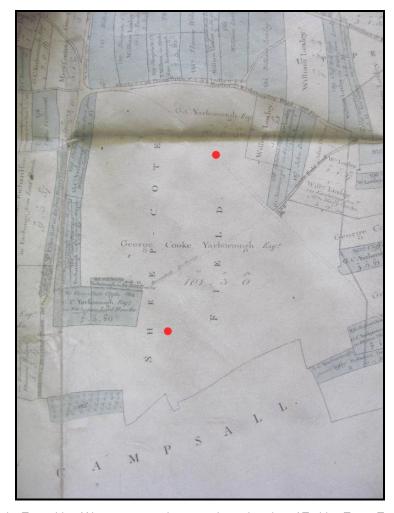


Plate 1: Map of the Township of Norton, 1814 - the approximate location of Turbine T2a & T2 at time of writing are marked.

- 5.5.5 The 1853-54 Ordnance Survey (Plate 2) and the 1907-08 Ordnance Survey (Plate 3) demonstrate that, throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Sheep Cole Old Road (which runs through the northern part of Site 2 from south-east to north-west), and the Southfield or Old Acre Road (which runs from north-east to south-west) fall in and out of use.
- Sheep Cole Road is recorded in the South Yorkshire SMR as being 20th century [AB 52], although 5.5.6 cartographic evidence shows that it is at least 19th century and may be an earlier route from Campsall to Kirk Smeaton. Old Acre Road is marked as 'Barnsdale Footpath' on the 1814 Enclosure map of Norton and thus serves to connect Norton to Barnsdale to the south-west.

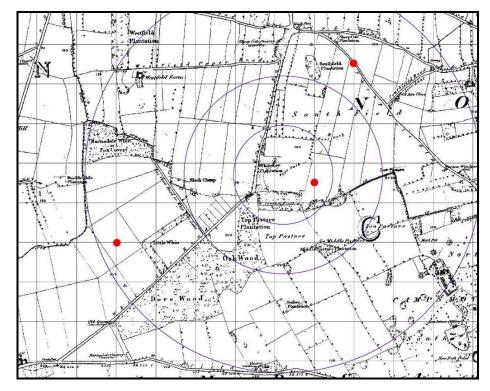


Plate 2: Ordnance Survey 1853-54, source map scale 1:10,560 - the approximate proposed location of T2a, T2 and T1a at the time of writing are marked

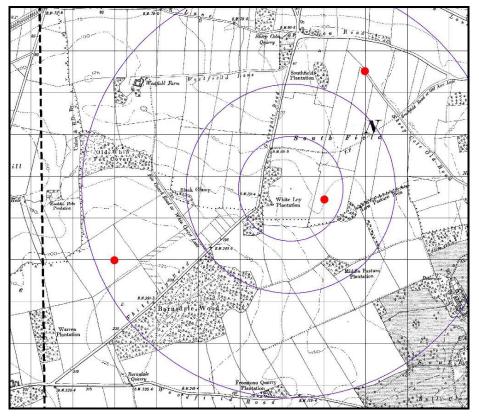


Plate 3: Ordnance Survey 1907-08, source map scale 1:10,560 - the approximate location of T2a, T2 and T1a at the time of writing are marked

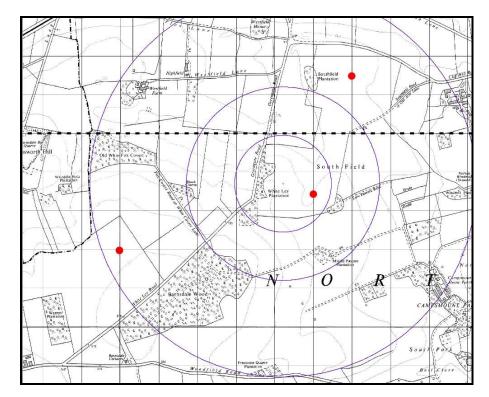


Plate 4: Ordnance Survey 1967, source map scale 1:10,560 - the approximate location of T2a, T2 and T1a at the time of writing are marked

- 5.5.7 Agriculture remained at the heart of the community until the sinking of the Askern pit in 1911, which marked a period of increasing modern industrial activity for the local population. The 20th century mining landscape is evidenced by the site of Cusworth Quarry [AB 53], located c.200m to the north of Site 1. Within the limits of Site 1 and 2, that land remained largely agricultural in character.
- 5.5.8 The first edition Ordnance Survey (1853) (see Plate 2) demonstrates the addition of Southfield Plantation and strip field boundaries in the northern part of the Site 2, while the southern part of Site 2 shows limited alterations. The 1967 Ordnance Survey demonstrates that little alternations occurred within either site boundary in the latter half of the 20th century.

5.6 **Undated**

5.6.1 There are fifteen recorded archaeological features [AB 54, 55 & 58 - 68] in the Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features (Appendix A) that are currently undated. The features are predominately cropmarks that have been transcribed from the study of Aerial Photographs and serve to emphasise that the sites of proposed development lie within a landscape that have been densely settled throughout history.

6 ADDITIONAL HERITAGE INFORMATION

6.2 **Previous Cultural Heritage Investigations**

Site Investigations

6.2.1 No geotechnical investigations have been conducted on site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 6.2.2 The majority of the site falls within the area covered by the South Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (SYHLC) study; however, the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (NYHLC) has also been consulted for the production of this report.
- 6.2.3 The proposed development sites fall within a large area described as 'Prairie fields to the west of Norton / Campsall (HSY325)'. Both site are characterised as early 19th century open field systems created by post 1940's wholesale removal of boundaries. Prehistoric field systems are considered possible within this area.
- 4.1.1 The South and North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation provide an over view of the landscape within the 1km study area. With the exception of the preserved Medieval - Post Medieval Burgage Plots in Norton (HSY341) and Norton Priory Manorial Complex (HSY5714) the majority of the surrounding landscape is characterised by Post Medieval enclosed lands (some Industrial in date). The south of the site is characterised by recreation lands associated with Campsall Park and there is Industrial and modern development around the town of Norton.
- 4.1.2 The area adjacent to the northern limit of Site 1 is described in the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation as comprising possible strip fields consisting of medium sized semi irregular fields defined by curved hedgerows. The field systems have remained largely unchanged and are possibly medieval in date (HNY5855/5856). Further to the west of this the area is occupied by the Barnsdale Bar and Long Dale Quarries and is industrial in character. Within the north-east area of the study area the landscape is characterised by post medieval enclosures (HNY5908) and prairie fields (HNY600)

Archaeological Investigations

- 6.2.4 No archaeological investigations have taken place within the site boundary. Thirty-three investigations, however have taken place within the 1km study area [AB 69 - 101]. Much of these investigations have been in advance of developments of quarries within the wider landscape (Barnsdale Bar, Kirk Smeaton, Campsall and Long Lane Quarries). These investigations have greatly contributed to the archaeological understanding for this area.
- 6.2.5 Most notable in relation to the proposed development sites are the extensive work carried out as part of the Barnsdale Bar Quarry [AB 72, 88 - 90, 92 - 94 & 97 - 99]. Intrusive investigations at Barnsdale Bar Quarry revealed truncated archaeological remains of probable late prehistoric / Romano-British date, forming two phases of boundary delineation, a trackway, two enclosures and several discrete pits and features [AB 88]. However, an archaeological investigation in 1997 recorded little of archaeological interest beyond modern cut features and finds [AB 99].
- 6.2.6 The five archaeological investigation at Kirk Smeaton Quarry have included magnetometry survey [AB 78, 91 & 96], archaeological evaluation [AB 79] and excavation [AB 95], the latter of which revealed a ditch system that formed a Romano-British enclosure.

- Other archaeological investigations of note within the study area include: 6.2.7
 - Campsall Quarry: Evaluation [AB 74 & 75];
 - A1(M) Redhouse to Ferrybridge: DBA [AB 82 & 86], fieldwalking [AB 80], geotechnical test pitting [AB 81], magnetometry survey [AB 83]; and
 - Long Lane Quarry: Magnetometry survey [AB 85].

6.3 Site Visit

- 6.3.1 The assessment included a site visit, the purpose of which was to assess the topography of both sites, confirm the form, survival and significance of known cultural heritage receptors; to look for any previously unidentified cultural features that may have survived; and to note any areas of previous ground disturbance. Overall the information collated enables a better understanding of both sites, the existing land use, areas of past ground disturbance and general archaeological potential.
- The site visit was carried out on the 8th November 2010 and observations made during this work 6.3.2 have been incorporated into this report. A number of photos are shown below to provide some context on the layout of the sites. The weather conditions on the day were very wet, over cast and made assessment of the surrounding landscape and cultural heritage features more difficult.

Site 1

6.3.3 Site 1 is a large open, ploughed agricultural field. The northern boundary is formed by a farm track and scrub land rather than an extant field boundary. The topography slopes gently with an area of slightly higher ground in the northern corner of the site. No previously unrecorded archaeological features were recorded during the site visit. It was noted that Kirk Smeaton and Little Smeaton were visible from the northern part of this application site.



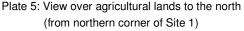




Figure 6: View along northern boundary of Site 1 towards Barnsdale Wood

Site 2

6.3.4 Site 2 occupies a large, irregular area of area of agricultural lands. The northern and western limits of the site are formed by hedge lines which respect Greengate Road to the west and the Norton & Kirk Smeaton road to the north. The southern limit of the Site is also formed by a hedge with agricultural lands to the south. There are no substantial extant field boundaries along the eastern limits of the site, although this is formed in part by the Old Acre Lane which also forms access to the north-east part of the site. Views to the south-west are protected by the White Ley Plantation while an un-named plantation is located to adjacent to the south-east corner. Within the site there are no extant field boundaries although the northern part of the site is used for different crops and as such different areas are apparent. It should be noted that the northern area is currently used for a winter crop which will have an impact on the viability of fieldwalking. The southern area is covered by a light grass.

- 6.3.5 The topography within within the site is quite variable with the highest area in the south-west corner sloping down to the northern border. The south-east area of the site is also an area of high ground with a roughly south-east - north-west running dip running through the centre of the field. From the proposed location of T2 there are prominent views to the south, south-east and the north. Norton Mill is visible from this location.
- 6.3.6 No archaeological finds or features were noted during the site visit. Views are generally most prominent to the south-east due to the boundary hedge to the north and the fact that the northern boundary sits on a ridge which shelves off to the north.



Plate 7: View from Old Acre Lane on the eastern boundary of Site 2 towards Cliff Hill Farm and Norton



Plate 8: From south-west corner of Site 2 towards Southfield Plantation in the north



Plate 9: General view from eastern area of Site 2 toward northern field boundary



Plate 10: From north-west corner of Site 2 towards Norton Mill and location of proposed Turbine T2 in east

Surrounding Study Area

6.3.7 The landscape is formed of relatively low lying agricultural lands, with occasional woodland and historic settlement. Features of 20th century industrial landscape are visible in the Sewage works to the north of the Site 2 and electricity pylons also to the north. No previously unrecorded cultural heritage features in the wider landscape were noted during the site visit.

6.4 **Aerial Photographic Assessment**

- The aerial photographic assessment was conducted at the National Monuments Record in Swindon 6.4.1 on the 10th of November 2010. In total 166 vertical photographs and 32 oblique photographs centred on the application area were viewed. Photographs which clearly illustrated features within the sites are listed in the bibliography.
- 6.4.2 Part of the study area were subject to a detailed survey of cropmark features as part of Barnsdale Bar Quarry predetermination works [AB 91]. As such many of the features recorded on these aerial photographs within the sites have already been mapped. A re-examination of the photographs confirmed that the previous mapping of cropmarks shown on these photographs was thorough and no additional features were identified during this assessment.
- 6.4.3 The following figure demonstrates the detail of cropmarks located in the north-east corner of Site 2. These cropmarks have been transcribed by the South Yorkshire SMR and are represented in the Cultural Heritage Features Map (Figure 3). In addition to the Iron Age enclosure [AB 56, 57], Sheep Cote Old Road [AB 52] is represented by a light coloured cropmark running through the top left part of the photograph.



Plate 11: Aerial Photograph illustrating the Iron Age - Romano-British enclosure [AB 56, 57] in the north-east of Site 2. Crown copyright National Monuments Record: SE5315/45 SE533152 26-Jul-91 NMR 12123/01

7 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

Past Impacts within the Site Boundarys 7.1

- 7.1.1 There is no evidence from cartographic sources or from the site walkover that the proposed application sites have been subject to previous development that would significantly impact preserved archaeological horizons.
- 7.1.2 The land has, however, been used for agricultural purposes and as such buried archaeological remains may have been impacted by ploughing. Many of the cropmark entries from the South Yorkshire SMR also record the negative impact on many of the archaeological features recorded.

7.2 Identified & Potential Cultural Heritage Receptors Within and Immediately Adjacent to Site Boundarys

Site 1

- 7.2.1 There are no designated cultural heritage features within this site boundary; however a number of cropmarks [AB 12 - 13, 28 & 30] believed to be the site of Iron Age - Romano British features are recorded in this site. These remains are thought comprise occupation [AB 30] and associated field systems and are concluded to be of Local - Regional Significance.
- 7.2.2 Based on the known cultural heritage remains within the site and surrounding area it is concluded that there is:
 - A **High** potential for the recovery of complex evidence dating to Late Prehistoric Romano-British period within this site; and
 - A Medium potential for the recovery of complex evidence dating to Prehistoric occupation pre Iron Age, based on the recovery of Early Prehistoric monument [AB 02] c. 150m to the east of the site and Prehistoric activity c. 100 - 200m to the west of the site [AB 01, 03, 04].
- 7.2.3 The significance of any surviving potential archaeological deposits is currently unknown but is speculated to be of Local - Regional Significance, given the resource within the limits this site.

Site 2

- 7.2.4 While there are no known statutorily designated cultural heritage features within this site boundary there are a number of known non-designated receptors. These comprise:
 - A cropmark of suspected Prehistoric date [AB 07] likely to be of Regional Significance; and
 - A range of cropmarks suspected to be of Iron Age Romano-British date and concluded to be of Regional Significance, including enclosures, field systems and a trackway [AB 14, 15, 56 & 57].
- 7.2.5 These remains reflect and contribute to the wider understanding of the Prehistoric / Romano-British utilisation of the landscape during these periods, such as that recorded at the site of a Scheduled Iron Age – Romano-British enclosure [AB 103] c. 300m to the north of Site 2.

- 7.2.6 The range of known remains from all periods also provides an indication as to the likelihood of recovering previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains and, for this site, it is concluded that there is:
 - A High potential for the recovery of complex remains dating to the Late Prehistoric -Romano-British period;
 - A **Medium** potential for the recovery of complex **Early Prehistoric** activity; and
 - A **Low** potential for the recovery of complex remains dating to the medieval period.
- 7.2.7 The significance of any surviving archaeological deposits is currently unknown but is speculated to be of Local - Regional Significance, given the existing resource within the limits this site.

Table 2: Summary of Known / Potential Cultural Heritage Receptors Within / Immediately Adjacent to Site Boundaries Subject to Potential Direct Impact

AB No	Cultural Heritage Receptor	Site Within / Adjacent To	Designation	Assessed Value
12	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British field systems	Site 1	SMR	Local
13	Linear cropmark of possible Iron age or Romano-British track	Site 1	SMR	Local
28	Enclosure of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date	Site 1	SMR	Regional
30	Cropmark of Iron age or Romano-British Enclosure	Site 1	SMR	Regional
-	A High potential for the recovery of complex evidence dating to Early Prehistoric	Site 1	N/A	Regional
-	A High potential for the recovery of complex evidence dating to Late Prehistoric – Romano-British	Site 1 & Site 2	N/A	Regional
07	Circular cropmark of suspected prehistoric date	Site 2	SMR	Regional
14	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British field systems	Site 2	SMR	Local
15	Linear cropmark of possible Iron age or Romano-British track	Site 2	SMR	Local
56	Cropmarks of enclosures and field boundaries suspected to be Iron Age – Romano-British date. Ploughed out.	Site 2	SMR	Local – Regional
57	Cropmarks showing enclosures and field boundaries suspected to be Iron Age – Romano-British date. Ploughed out.	Site 2	SMR	Local – Regional
-	A Medium potential for the recovery of complex evidence dating to Early Prehistoric	Site 2	N/A	Regional
-	A Low – Medium potential for the recovery of complex remains dating to the medieval period	Site 2	N/A	Local

7.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Receptors within 1km - 10km Study Area Subject to **Potential Setting Impact**

7.3.1 As the location of development has not been confirmed at this time it is not possible, or useful, to assess the likely change in character / setting to the various features associated works.

8 **DESIGN GUIDANCE**

8.1 Early Notification of Key Cultural Heritage Receptors

- 8.1.1 There are no known National designations that form a constraint in development of these sites. However, there are known archaeological features within both site boundary's and high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological deposits, relating to late Prehistoric activity, within the vicinity of all three turbines.
- 8.1.2 Of the three proposed turbine locations, the site of Turbine T2a, which at the time of writing is proposed to be located in the north of Site 2, contains what are concluded to be potentially the most significant remains from an archaeological perspective, with both Prehistoric and Iron Age - Romano British remains including enclosures, field systems and a trackway [AB 14, 15, 56 & 57]. Based on the current location of Turbine T2a, the development would impact a known Iron Age - Romano-British field system [AB 14].
- 8.1.3 There are known archaeological features in the vicinity of Turbine locations T2 and T1a; however, the current locations do not impact known archaeological features. Due to the high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features within these areas, however, the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist has requested further archaeological investigations to inform this planning decision (see Section 4.3).
- 8.1.4 There are also a large number of cultural heritage features within the wider landscape, the setting of which may form a material consideration for the development of the site. A full impact assessment of these cultural heritage will be undertaken in the Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement.

8.2 Recommendations / Opportunities for Early Design Mitigation

- 8.2.1 It is recommended that the photomontages are created for the following sites in order to facilitate the Visual Impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage features:
 - Norton Mill [AB 168];
 - Norton Priory Manorial Complex [AB 108]:
 - Iron age or Romano-British multivallate enclosure [AB 103];
 - Church of St. Helen, Burghwallis [AB 191];
 - Church Of St Mary, Badsworth [AB 135];
 - St Peters Church, Kirk Smeaton [AB 138];
 - Old Hall Farmhouse, Walden Stubbs [AB 202]; and
 - The Old Rectory, Norton [AB 173].
- 8.2.2 Based on the proposed development of two of the proposed Turbine sites, the results of the cultural heritage baseline report indicate that:
 - Turbine T2a is currently sited within a complex of cropmarks believed to be of associated with Iron Age / Romano-British remains [AB 14] and, as such, progression of this development carries the most risk from an archaeological perspective;

- Due to the high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features in both Site 1 and Site 2 the Doncaster Planning Archaeologist has requested predetermination works in both sites to inform the planning decision;
- It is proposed that predetermination archaeological works include field walking and geophysical survey. Where the results of these works suggest it is necessary it may also be necessary to undertake pre-determination archaeological evaluation trenching;
- · It is advised that this programme of pre-determination works be commenced at the earliest opportunity, in order to integrate the results into the final Environmental Statement; and
- · Where it is likely that the location of the proposed turbines and associated works would be moved to other parts of Site 1 or Site 2, it would be necessary for predetermination works to be undertaken across wider parts of the sites. In order to minimise any unnecessary works it is advised that, if any scoping down of site location is anticipated, that this be communicated at the earliest possible opportunity so pre-determination works can also be scoped down.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 **Project Background & Conclusions**

- 9.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (herein AB Heritage) have been commissioned by Origin Energy to produce a Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment for the proposed community wind turbines at Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.
- 9.1.2 This archaeological desk-based assessment will be used to inform a full impact assessment, undertaken in the schemes Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement, which this document will be appended to.

9.2 **Early Design Guidance**

- 9.2.1 In relation to the High potential for buried archaeological remains of Regional Importance further archaeological investigations will be required to inform the planning decision. This is likely to include fieldwalking, geophysical survey and possibly trial trenching. If maximum flexibility is required to develop all of Site 1 and 2 then predetermination works will have to cover the entire area. It is advised, however, that any scoping anticipated is communicated at the earliest opportunity to limit the degree of necessary works.
- 9.2.2 Based on the location of known archaeological features and proximity to cultural heritage features associated with Norton the development of Turbine T2a carries the most risk and it is recommended that T2 and T1a are developed.

9.3 **Acknowledgements**

- 9.3.1 AB Heritage would like to thank Andrew Lines of South Yorkshire County Council, for his help and advice on the history of this area, along with the staff of the Doncaster Archives Office, Doncaster Local Studies Library and the National Monuments Record for their kind assistance in the compilation of this report.
- 9.3.2 Thanks are also extended to Steve Carney of Origin Energy for not only commissioning this report but their ongoing assistance and cooperation in providing background information, proposed development plans and site access.
- 9.3.3 This report was researched and compiled by Helen MacQuarrie, illustrations were produced by Jon Moller and the project was edited and managed by Andy Buckley.

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10.2 **Cartographic Sources**

A Map of the Township of Norton in the Parish of Campsall in the County of York, 1814. Surveyed by J Colbeck Doncaster Archives PR/NOR/4/1

A Map of the Parish of Campsall in the County of York, 1814. Surveyed by J Colbeck Doncaster Archives PR/NOR/4/2

Township of Norton c.1814. Surveyor not given. Doncaster Archives DZ/MZ/30/P22

Land at Norton, early 19th century. Surveyor not given. Doncaster Archives DZ/MZ/30/14

Map of Yarborough and Frank Properties, early 19th century. Surveyor not given Doncaster Archives DZ/MZ/69 Acc 1604

- OS Map of Yorkshire 1853 1854. Source Map Scale 1:10,560 (Envirocheck)
- OS Map of Yorkshire 1894. Source Map Scale 1:10,560 (Envirocheck)
- OS Map of Yorkshire 1907 1908. Source Map Scale 1:10,560 (Envirocheck)
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Historic Environment Characterisation Data © South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2008

10.3 **Aerial Photographs**

SE 5214/19 SE522143 03-JUL-90 NMR 4983/48

SE 5214/10 SE521142 18-JUL-90 NMR 2422/22

SE 5315/45 SE533152 26-JUL-91 NMR 12123/01

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10.5 Consultation

Telephone consultation between Andy Buckley (AB Heritage) and Andrew Lines (Doncaster Borough Council Planning Archaeologist), 19th October 2010

Consultation (conversation) between Helen MacQuarrie (AB Heritage) and Andrew Lines (Doncaster Metropolitan Council Planning Archaeologist), 1st November 2010



Appendix A

Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

This gazetteer incorporates all archaeological and historical sites identified on the various sources examined within the site limits and surrounding study area.

Abbreviations:

AB No: AB Heritage Reference Number.

REF: Unique Reference Number Provided by Respective Repository.

NGR: National Grid Reference (point reference given unless specified).

NMR: National Monuments Record Number.

EH: English Heritage.

DMBC: Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council.

NYHER: North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Ref Number.

MNY: Monument North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Ref Number.

SYSMR: South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Ref Number (in some instances features haven't been given SMR Ref numbers yet, as such no number is appended).

ESY: Event South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Ref Number.

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
1.	Early Prehistoric	Archaeological Remains	Pits and Cremation dating to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.	SE 51051 14019 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 04836	Regional
2.	Late Prehistoric	Cropmarks	Possible Neolithic / Bronze Age funerary monument. Sub-circular enclosure, possibly the ring ditch of a truncated barrow surrounded by a more irregular outer enclosure.	SE 5226 1458	SMR Entry	SYSMR	Regional
3.	Early Prehistoric	Finds Scatter	Field walking recovered Neolithic flint material. Insufficient evidence to determine whether this material is associated with a possible barrow nearby.	SE 5093 1419	SMR Entry	SYSMR	Local
4.	Late Prehistoric	Archaeological Remains	At least 17 ring ditches identified, which may represent the remains of a Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery.	SE 508 145	SMR Entry	MNY9638	Regional
5.	Prehistoric	Find Spot	Prehistoric Arrowhead discovered at Norton School.	SE 5450 1500	SMR Entry	SYSMR 01873/01	Regional
6.	Prehistoric	Archaeological Remains?	Possible long mound in field on New Close Lane, between Primrose Cottage and Woodfeild House. Approximately 100 ft long. Discovered through aerial photography by Doncaster Museum.	SE 5220 1300	SMR Entry	SYSMR 01804/01	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
7.	Prehistoric	Cropmark	Circular cropmark feature.	SE 5337 1519	SMR Entry	SYSMR	Regional
8.	Late Prehistoric	Archaeological Remains	A north/south aligned crouched inhumation was recorded in 1989, though no artefacts were recovered. Also recorded were a ditch and two shallow gullies.	SE 51045 14798	SMR Entry	MNY23557	Regional
9.	Prehistoric	Archaeological Remains	Field system, burial and ditches in Kirk Smeaton Quarry. In December 1989 and January 1990 a geophysical survey was undertaken. A series of archaeological features were identified, which possibly included a ditch, buried wall, possible areas of burning and possibly burial activity.	SE 51247 14833	SMR Entry	MNY25220	Regional
10.	Late Prehistoric	Cropmarks	A field system to the west of Priory Mill, suspected to date to the Iron Age. This system may have been laid out on a large rectilinear grid, which was then subdivided into smaller fields of c.50m square. It is possible that the modern field pattern replicates this older one.	SE 5360 1595	SMR Entry	MNY9674	Local
11.	Late Prehistoric	Cropmark	Cropmark features of hut circle and ring ditch, believed to date to the Iron Age, to the west of Priory Mill	SE 5356 1599	SMR Entry	MNY9675	Regional
12.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Field System	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British field systems.	SE 5207 1422	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
13.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Linear cropmark of possible Iron age or Romano-British track.	SE 5164 1431	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
14.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British field systems.	SE 5307 1515	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
15.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Linear cropmark of possible Iron age or Romano-British track.	SE 5305 1464	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
16.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Circular enclosure and associated field systems of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date.	SE 5312 1448	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
17.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Field Systems	Linear cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British.	SE 5378 1486	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
18.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Linear cropmarks of a possible trackway of suspected Iron age or Romano- British date.	SE 5372 1536	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
19.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Circular cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date.	SE 5147 1449	SMR Entry	SYHER	Regional
20.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date, likely to represent a series of enclosures and possible field systems.	SE 5100 1497	SMR Entry	SYHER	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
21.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	A Large sub-rectangular enclosure with subdivisions of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date, approached from south-west by lane of track. Ploughed out.	SE 5260 1350	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00052/01	Regional
22.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Rectangular enclosure of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date, partly destroyed by railway and ploughed out.	SE 5260 1610	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00057/01	Regional
23.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Possible trackway of Iron Age or Roman-British date. Irregular (oval) enclosure with possible tracks. Ploughed out.	SE 5250 1630	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00056/02	Local
24.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Enclosure and Track of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date. Ploughed out.	SE 5250 1630	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00056/01	Local
25.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Long track with right-angle bend. At the end it is attached to a rectangular enclosure of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date. It has an entrance in its east side. Ploughed out.	SE 5211 1596 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00055/01	Regional
26.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Trackway of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date. Ploughed out.	SE 5200 1540	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00054/01	Local
27.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Large sub-rectangular enclosure with subdivisions of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date, approached from south-west by lane or track. Ploughed out.	SE 5260 1350	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00052/02	Local
28.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Enclosure of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date	SE 5140 1390	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00049/01	Regional
29.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Iron age or Romano-British Enclosure.	SE 5130 1350	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00048/01	Regional
30.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Iron age or Romano-British Enclosure.	SE 5188 1397	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00047/01	Regional
31.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Iron age or Romano-British Enclosure, Pits, Hut Circle(?) and Trackway.	SE 5060 1329 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00038/01	Regional
32.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Field System	Iron age or Romano-British Field System.	SE 51072 13968 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 04835	Local
33.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Two curved concentric lines at edge of wood. Probably a double-ditched round enclosure of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date. Now partly covered by the wood and ploughed out.	SE 52279 14302	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00053/01	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
34.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Prominent rectangular enclosure and possible field system or further enclosure. to the south west. There is also a trackway/droveway to west of the first enclosure. All features are of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date.	SE 5249 1544 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 03377/01	Regional
35.	Iron Age / Romano-British?	Cropmarks	Unclassified Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date(?).	SE 5300 1400	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02698/01	Local
36.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date.	SE 5230 1620	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02524/01	Local
37.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Enclosure of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date near Barnsdale Bar, Norton.	SE 5180 1340	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02522/01	Regional
38.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Cropmarks of suspected Iron age or Romano-British date, Norton.	SE 5200 1305 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02521/01	Local
39.	Romano-British	Find Spot	Roman coin hoard. Nearly 300 Roman coins dug up in 1841.	SE 5340 1410	SMR Entry	SYSMR 00556/01	Regional
40.	Romano-British	Transport Route	Roman Road; Bawtry to Adwick Le Street via Doncaster.	SE 5272 0808 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	SYSMR 04915	Regional
41.	Romano-British	Cropmarks	Romano-British Enclosures, Askern. Ploughed out.	SE 5250 1390	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02311/01	Regional
42.	Early Medieval	Find Spot	Anglo-Saxon Penannular brooch, Norton.	SE 5371 1576	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02253/01	Regional
43.	Late Medieval	Documentary Evidence	Documentary evidence – 'the village of Norton is mentioned in Domesday as having a corn mill.	SE 5410 1580	SMR Entry	SYSMR 03630/01	Local
44.	Post Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Site of 17 th century(?) Manor House, Norton. Demolished c.1962.	SE 5450 1520	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02172/01	Local
45.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	18 th century stone barn in 3 sections. The roof of eastern section having collapsed inwards. Building probably contemporary with farmhouse.	SE 5437 1526	SMR Entry	SYSMR 03729/03	Local
46.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	18 th century three story stone barn with cart entrance to rear attached to Hall Farm farmhouse by 2 storey building forming both extension to living area and parts store.	SE 5438 1524	SMR Entry	SYSMR 03729/02	Local
47.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Hall Farmhouse. Large 18 th century three storey dutch style house cement rendered.	SE 5434 1526	SMR Entry	SYSMR 03729/01	Local

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
48.	Post Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Campsmount 18 th century House. Built between 1752 – 6 for Yarborough family – now demolished though some remains. Stone built in Palladiau style.	SE 5380 1400	SMR Entry	SYSMR 03982/01	Local
49.			Voided				
50.			Voided				
51.	Post Medieval	Transport Route	19 th century Heck / Went Bridge Railway (Extant).	SE 5410 1864 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	MNY12369	Local
52.	Modern	Cropmark	The unrecorded SMR entry of a linear cropmark representing a 20 th century field boundary on Sheep Cote Old Road.	SE 5333 1512	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
53.	Modern	Extraction Site	20 th century Cusworth Hill Quarry.	SE 5150 1482	SMR Entry	SYHER	Local
54.	Undated	Cropmark	Small square enclosure adjacent to possible further larger enclosure.	SE 5330 1390	SMR Entry	SYSMR 04008/01	Regional
55.	Undated	Cropmark	Unidentified cropmark including linear feature.	SE 5420 1490	SMR Entry	SYSMR 04006/01	Local
56.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Cropmarks showing enclosures and field boundaries suspected to be Iron Age — Romano-British date. Ploughed out. (Transcribed on the South Yorkshire SMR as Iron Age — Romano British, but written description 'undated'. For the purposes of this report Iron Age - Romano-British date used).	SE 5350 1530	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02333/02	Regional
57.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmarks	Cropmarks showing enclosures and field boundaries suspected to be Iron Age — Romano-British date. Ploughed out. (Transcribed on the South Yorkshire SMR as Iron Age — Romano British, but written description 'undated'. For the purposes of this report Iron Age - Romano-British date used).	SE 5350 1530	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02333/01	Local
58.	Undated	Cropmarks	Trackways and cropmarks associated with enclosures at Barnsdale Bar.	SE 5250 1390	SMR Entry	SYSMR 02311/02	Local
59.	Undated	Cropmark	An irregular 5-sided enclosure with rounded angles. Inside there are 2 pairs of possible pits: one pair near the centre of the enclosure, the other near the north-east facing side. There is no obvious entrance	SE 511 148	SMR Entry	MNY9631	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
60.	Undated	Cropmarks	A small complex of ditches east of the main enclosure connected to it on its northern angle by a single east-west length of ditch. Another short length of ditch attached to the southern angle & parallel to this suggests a more integrated relationship in the past.	SE 511 147	SMR Entry	MNY9632	Local
61.	Undated	Cropmarks	A length of trackway runs north-eastwards for around 60m, crossing an enclosure ditch then turns southwest and extends out of the enclosure before ending. Its relationship with the enclosure is not known.	SE 5103 1479	SMR Entry	MNY9634	Local
62.	Undated	Cropmark	The gap between two enclosures, which may have been an animal track or droveway.	SE 5152 1450	SMR Entry	MNY9635	Local
63.	Undated	Cropmark	The northern most of 2 possible enclosures. It comprises a curved ditch forming the eastern half of a squared oval then a small gap on the southern side, which is continued by a further 30m of ditch. There appears to be an internal pit near the southern side.	SE 5150 1452	SMR Entry	MNY9636	Regional
64.	Undated	Cropmark	The southernmost of 2 possible enclosures. It comprises a curved ditch forming the eastern half of a squared oval then a gap on the northern side, which is continued by a further 30m of ditch. There is what appears to be a central pit.	SE 5153 1448	SMR Entry	MNY9637	Regional
65.	Undated	Cropmarks	The remnants of 2 small irregularly shaped enclosures, probably fields. Other traces of ditches in adjoining areas suggest that they were part of a more extensive field system. A trackway runs along the boundary of the more northerly field. To the east is a very small rectangular enclosure.	SE 5095 1500	SMR Entry	MNY9639	Regional
66.	Undated	Cropmark	A double ditched trackway running roughly north-south. It can be seen as 3 segments, each separated from the other by a few hundred metres.	SE 5338 1678 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	MNY9668	Local
67.	Undated	Cropmarks	The most southerly section of trackway, it has 2 short sections of ditch running west from its western ditch c.50m apart. These suggest an associated field system.	SE 533 164	SMR Entry	MNY9670	Local
68.	Undated	Cropmark	A double-ditched trackway.	SE 5147 1537 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	MNY9688	Local
69.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Building Recording at Hall Farm.	SE 54350 15246	SMR Entry	ESY326	n/a
70.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Building Recording at Norton Barn, Priory Lane.	SE 54545 15324	SMR Entry	ESY327	n/a

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
71.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Watching Brief at Norton Priory Farm.	SE 54388 15854	SMR Entry	ESY328	n/a
72.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Evaluation at Barnsdale Bar Quarry.	SE 51113 14147	SMR Entry	ESY329	n/a
73.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation-	Archaeological Trial Trenching and Watching Brief at West End Road.	SE 54517 15380	SMR Entry	ESY332	n/a
74.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Campsall Quarry; preliminary archaeological assessment.	SE 5337 1327	SMR Entry	ESY25	n/a
75.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Trial trenching at Campsall Quarry.	SE 53382 13266	SMR Entry	ESY26	n/a
76.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Evaluation at Barnsdale Bar Quarry Extension.	SE 51072 14007	SMR Entry	ESY331	n/a
77.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Nine trenches were machine opened and then hand excavated to test the results of a geophysical survey, which revealed four ditches running north-west to south-east and a shallow grave.	SE 509 145 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	ENY1221	Regional
78.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	In July 1993 a Magnetometry Survey was undertaken to test for archaeological remains, prior to a quarry extension at Kirk Smeaton Quarry. The survey showed anomalies caused by recent field boundaries, ploughing and possible archaeological features, as well as discrete buried iron objects.	SE 5095 1455 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	ENY1222	Regional
79.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Following a geophysical survey three trenches were machine opened to examine anomalies. The trenches revealed archaeological artefacts and features, including an inhumation.	SE 51042 14816	SMR Entry	ENY1298	Regional
80.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Fieldwalking involved parallel transects 10 metres apart, with artefacts recorded within a 10 metre box but not collected.	SE 50739 14415	SMR Entry	ENY1307	n/a
81.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Geotechnical test pitting was monitored by archaeologists. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.	SE 50760 14360	SMR Entry	ENY1308	n/a
82.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Preliminary desk top archaeological assessment of A1(M) Redhouse to Ferrybridge route.	SE 49318 16444	SMR Entry	ENY1320	n/a
83.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Magnetometry Survey of A1(M) Redhouse to Ferrybridge Sites 26, 36 and 51.	SE 50751 14550	SMR Entry	ENY226	n/a

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
84.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Desk-based assessment of the proposed route of a cable trench at Barnsdale Bar Quarry. The assessment identified that the cable trench crossed an area of high archaeological potential, particularly for prehistoric and Romano-British remains. A watching brief was recommended during the works.	SE 51349 14581	SMR Entry	ENY2290	n/a
85.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	A magnetometer survey of 2.5 hectares was carried out in advance of a proposed quarry extension at Barnsdale Bar Quarry. The survey identified a variety of positive linear anomalies possibly indicating a system of land division.	SE 51800 14840	SMR Entry	ENY24	n/a
86.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the A1(M) Redhouse to Ferrybridge route. The majority of the route falls within West and South Yorks but the central section passes through Kirk Smeaton in North Yorks. Two areas within North Yorks were proposed for further evaluation by trial trenching in order to assess geophysical anomalies and define appropriate mitigation. These areas comprise former field boundaries and a pit alignment, as well as pits, linear ditches and trackways, which fieldwalking near produced a high yield of Roman pottery.	SE 49415 16362	SMR Entry	ENY259	n/a
87.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Watching Brief at Barnsdale Bar Quarry East, Kirk Smeaton.	SE 51454 14535	SMR Entry	ENY2871	n/a
88.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological Watching Brief at Barnsdale Bar Quarry East, Kirk Smeaton.	SE 51681 14467	SMR Entry	ENY3158	n/a
89.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Archaeological evaluation on land at Barnsdale Bar Quarry East, Kirk Smeaton. Seven evaluation trenches were investigated and identified truncated archaeological remains of probable late prehistoric/Romano-British date. Field ditches formed two phases of boundary delineation and a trackway. Large ditches defined two enclosures, one of which contained several discrete pits & evidence for internal subdivision.	SE 51500 14500	SMR Entry	ENY319	Regional
90.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	A 3 ha geophysical magnetometer survey of land at Barnsdale Bar Quarry East, Kirk Smeaton identified anomalies mostly attributable to recent agricultural practices. However, several linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified.	SE 51600 14600	SMR Entry	ENY320	Local
91.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Air photo assessment of land around Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Southern Extension.	SE 50989 13996	SMR Entry	ENY383	n/a
92.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Magnetometry Survey at Kirk Smeaton quarry. The results showed ditch systems and a series of small enclosures.	SE 51200 14750	SMR Entry	ENY3886	n/a

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
93.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Geophysical Survey at the Western Extension of Barnsdale Bar Quarry, North Yorkshire. Four positive Linear anomalies thought to be ditches were identified, two of which are expected to be field boundaries and the remaining pair make up a trackway.	SE 51500 14500	SMR Entry	ENY3887	Local
94.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	An Archaeological Watching brief revealed a number of ditches already known to be located there and two pits containing pottery sherds.	SE 509 145	SMR Entry	ENY3893	Regional
95.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Geophysical Survey at Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton. The survey showed a number of linear and isolated magnetic anomalies consistent with an ancient boundary system.	SE 51500 14500	SMR Entry	ENY3894	n/a
96.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Excavation at Kirk Smeaton Quarry, Kirk Smeaton. The results of the excavation revealed ditch systems making up enclosures thought to date from the British-Romano Period.	SE 51265 14775	SMR Entry	ENY3895	Local
97.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Geophysical survey as part of the work for a quarry extension. A series of archaeological features were identified, which possibly included a ditch, buried wall, possible areas of burning and possibly burial activity.	SE 51214 14797	SMR Entry	ENY3992	n/a
98.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Magnetometer survey at Barnsdale Bar Quarry an area of c. 10.5 hectares was surveyed and circular and linear features were evidenced, as were several pit / kiln type anomalies.	SE 50860 14440	SMR Entry	ENY611	n/a
99.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	A field walking survey with transects c. 3 - 4 metres apart, within 20 metre by 15 metre blocks. It was concluded that a concentration of flint artefacts of the south side of the site may indicate Neolithic occupation.	SE 50860 14440	SMR Entry	ENY612	Local
100.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	Trial Trenching at Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton. The results showed that there was little of archaeological interest and all finds and features were modern.	SE 50790 14430	SMR Entry	ENY613	n/a
101.	N/A	Archaeological Investigation	SMR enquiry received for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, but no further details.	SE 54500 16350 (Centroid)	SMR Entry	ENY184	n/a
102.	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Earthworks on Sutton Common.	SE 5642 1208	Scheduled	SY291	National
103.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark	Iron age or Romano-British multivallate enclosure c. 500m to the West of Norton Mills.	SE 5355 1583	Scheduled	MNY9673 MNY21910	National
104.	Late Prehistoric	Archaeological Remains	Bronze Age Sutton Common Bowl Barrow.	SE 5687 1219	Scheduled	EH13254	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
105.	Romano-British	Earthwork	Roman Ridge.	SE 5390 0619 , SE 501 144 (Centroid) & SE 5256 0867	Scheduled	EHSY1179, EHMNY962 2	National
106.	Romano-British	Archaeological Remains	Roman fort at Robin Hood's Well.	SE 5192 1200	Scheduled	EHSY1222	National
107.	Later Medieval & Post Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Womersley Medieval Settlement remains and Victorian ice House in Icehouse Park.	SE 5281 1906	Scheduled	EH30131	National
108.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Norton Priory - Manorial complex including the site of Norton manor House, Chapel, Dovecote, Moat, Fishponds, Field system and Mill, 600m south west of Wentbank house.	SE 5440 1580	Scheduled	SYHER 00295/01	National
109.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Cross in the Churchyard of St Helen's Church.	SE 5369 1201	Scheduled	EH27205	National
110.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Medieval Standing Cross on Tanpit Lane.	SE 5476 1632	Scheduled	EH30132	National
111.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Castle Hill.	SE 5116 1093	Scheduled	EHSY1175	National
112.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Skellow Market Cross.	SE 5304 1041	Scheduled	EH27206	National
113.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Cromwell's Batteries Motte and Bailey Castle, Skelow.	SE 5297 1044, SE 5299 1039 & SE 5294 1040	Scheduled	EH13214	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
114.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Cross in the Churchyard of All Saints' Church.	SE 4853 1593	Scheduled	EH27208	National
115.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Market Cross.	SE 4854 0810	Scheduled	EH27209	National
116.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Radcliffe moated site, Langthwaite, Adwick le Street.	SE 5549 0682	Scheduled	EH13215	National
117.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Castle Hills Motte and Bailey Castle, Langthwaite, Adwick le Street.	SE 5517 0672	Scheduled	EH13211	National
118.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Moat Hills Moated Site, Bentley.	SE 5723 0606	Scheduled	EH13216	National
119.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House.	SE 5550 2051	Scheduled	EH30111	National
120.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Cross in the Churyard of St Laurance's Church, Adwick Le Street	SE 5409 0858	Scheduled	EH27207	National
121.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Parkshaw Moated Site.	SE 5833 1822	Scheduled	EH30107	National
122.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Moat Hill Moated Site.	SE 5816 1507	Scheduled	EH13221	National
123.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Frickley Old Hall Moated Site.	SE 4715 0854	Scheduled	EH13235	National
124.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Tilts Moated Site.	SE 5715 0928	Scheduled	EH13230	National
125.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Churchyard cross at the Parish church of St Luke and All Saints.	SE 4849 2016	Scheduled	EH23378	National
126.	Late Medieval	Archaeological	Thorpe in Balne moated site, chapel and fishpond.	SE 5992 1101	Scheduled	EH13220	National
120.	Late Medieval	Remains	morpe in baine moated site, diaper and iishpund.	SE 5999 1114	Jonedaled	LIIIOZZU	ιναιιστιαί
127.	Late Medieval	Archaeological Remains	Fenwick hall moated site.	SE 6078 1632	Scheduled	EH13229	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
128.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Edmund, Kellington. Norman origins to nave, with mid 12 th century reconstruction, mid 14 th century alterations to chancel and addition of belfry stage to tower. 15 th century south porch, clerestory, north chapel and buttresses to tower. North aisle and further restorations of 1866-70.	SE 54792 24563	Grade I Listed Building	EH326479	National
129.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of All Saints, Hooten Pagnell. 12 th to 14 th century. 1876 restoration by J. L. Pearson.	SE 4854 207950	Grade I Listed Building	EH334514	National
130.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Building	Hooton Pagnell Hall, Including Archway Flat Numbers 1 And 2 Hall Cottages, Ground Floor Flat, First Floor Flat And Pump End. 14 th century with 18 th century rear wing and garden front of 1787, said to be by William Lindley; extensively restored 1894-1904.	SE 48569 07874	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334522	National
131.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Helen, Marr. 12 th century origin, tower added and rest remodelled between 13 th to early 14 th century. It has 15 th century additions of south porch, tower parapet and spire.	SE 51454 05336	Grade I Listed Building	EH334555	National
132.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul, Barnby Dun With Kirk Sandall. Early 14 th and 15 th century; chancel rebuilt 1860 by Hadfield and Goldie.	SE 61419 09728	Grade I Listed Building	EH334902	National
133.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Oswald, Barnby Dun With Kirk Sandall. 12 th , 14 th and 16 th century works with later additions. Restored in 1864 by J. M. Teale and1935.	SE 60928 08130	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334903	National
134.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of All Saints, Bentley. 12 th , 13 th and 15 th century works; restored 1869 - 1870 by Sir George Gilbert Scott.	SE 57921 06923	Grade I Listed Building	EH334915	National
135.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Mary, Badsworth. Mostly 15 th century with some earlier fabric; tower restored in 1935.	SE 46332 14972	Grade I Listed Building	EH342639	National
136.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of All Saints, South Kirkby And Moorthorpe. 13 th and 15 th century.	SE 45297 11071	Grade I Listed Building	EH425362	National
137.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Paul, Hensall. 1854 with later alterations. Architect was William Butterfield and builder a Charles Ward of Lincoln.	SE 58293 22596	Grade II* Listed Building	EH326475	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
138.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Building	St Peters Church, Kirk Smeaton. 12 th to 15 th century works, heavily restored in 1864.	SE 5201 116638	Grade II* Listed Building	EH326501	National
139.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	The Old Stable Court To Stapleton Park, Stapleton. Coach-house and stables of c1762, with later alterations. Now offices and store rooms.	SE 5067 619296	Grade II* Listed Building	EH326504	National
140.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Michael, Brodsworth. 11 th century nave with additions of 12 th , 15 th and 19 th century.	SE 5067 307230	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334446	National
141.	Post medieval	Historic Building	The Red House, Hensall. A vicarage that is now a house. 1854 with later alterations.	SE 5824 622561	Grade II* Listed Building	EH326477	National
142.	Late Medieval – Post medieval	Historic Building	Church Of All Saints, Clayton With Frickley. 12 th century chancel arch, 13 th century north aisle, tower of c. 1300, otherwise much 19 th century alteration.	SE 46849 07882	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334464	National
143.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Mary, Kirk Bramworth. 12 th century south door and chancel arch, otherwise mostly 14 th and 15 th century works.	SE 61996 11722	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334632	National
144.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Remains Of Chapel at Manor House Farm, Thorpe in Balme. 12 th century with 13 th to 15 th century and 19 th century alterations.	SE 59905 11084	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334989	National
145.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Rectory Farmhouse, Kirk Smeaton. Probably late 17 th century with later additions and alterations including 19 th century raising of roof pitch.	SE 51832 16548	Grade II Listed Building	EH326502	Regional
146.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Rose Cottage, Little Smeaton. Mid to late 18 th century in 2 stages of build.	SE 52505 16755	Grade II Listed Building	EH326503	Regional
147.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Castle Farmhouse, Stapleton. Mid to late 18 th century with later additions and alterations.	SE 51793 18471	Grade II Listed Building	EH326505	Regional
148.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Cherry Tree Farmhouse, North Elmsall. Late 17 th century it was altered and extended in the 18 th century. It is now a house.	SE 49056 11866	Grade II Listed Building	EH426003	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
149.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Milepost of late 19 th century. Sandstone with cast-iron facing plates.	SE 48398 15935	Grade II Listed Building	EH426014	Regional
150.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Mary Magdalene, Norton. 12 th to 15 th century works.	SE 54476 14074	Grade I Listed Building	EH334948	National
151.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Went Bridge, Norton. Single span bridge of 1832-33.	SE 56516 16141	Grade II Listed Building	EH334952	Regional
152.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Milepost built 1832-33 adjacent to South-East corner of Went Bridge, Norton.	SE 56520 16133	Grade II Listed Building	EH334953	Regional
153.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Roadside retaining wall to the Old Rectory, Norton. Probably early 19 th century.	SE 54419 14024	Grade II Listed Building	EH334942	Regional
154.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Rose Cottage, Norton. House, probably dating to the 17 th century it was altered in the 19 th and 20 th century.	SE 54350 13950	Grade II Listed Building	EH334945	Regional
155.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Bridge At South Entrance To Farmyard Of Campsmount Home Farm, Norton. Dates to Mid to Late 18 th century.	SE 53695 14142	Grade II Listed Building	EH334937	Regional
156.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Barn And Cowhouse c. 25 Metres To North Of Cartshed At Campsmount Home Farm, Norton. Late 18 th century with 20 th century alterations.	SE 53652 14182	Grade II Listed Building	EH334939	Regional
157.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Campsmount Home Farm Cottages. A late 18 th to early 19 th century house that is now two dwellings (No. 1 And 2).	SE 53638 14248	Grade II Listed Building	EH334940	Regional
158.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Cross base c. 8 Metres to the East Of Hill House, Norton. Late medieval in origin.	SE 54389 13982	Grade II Listed Building	EH334943	Regional
159.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Manor House. This is a large farmhouse with attached outbuildings dating to the 18 th century and remodelled in the 19 th century.	SE 54065 13887	Grade II Listed Building	EH334946	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
160.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	The Old Bells and the Chimneys, with self contained flat, Norton. A public house with dwelling dating to the early 19 th century.	SE 54359 13933	Grade II Listed Building	EH334947	Regional
161.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Cross base c. 10 Metres to the south of the Chancel Of Church Of St Mary Magdalene, Norton. Late Medieval in origin.	SE 54486 14060	Grade II Listed Building	EH334949	Regional
162.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Mid 19 th century cast iron Village Pump.	SE 54622 15218	Grade II Listed Building	EH334950	Regional
163.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Early 19 th century water-powered corn mill, and mill race, and mill weir at Priory Mill, Norton.	SE 54142 15846	Grade II Listed Building	EH334951 SYHER 03475/01, 03475/02, 03475/03	Regional
164.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Bridge of 1832-33 across the Ings Dike, c. 200 Metres South of North Common Farm, Norton.	SE 56416 15324	Grade II Listed Building	EH334954	Regional
165.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Early 19 th century Tanpit Bridge, Norton.	SE 54817 16195	Grade II Listed Building	EH334956	Regional
166.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Vine Farmhouse, Norton. Dated '1701 / T.H.'	SE 55208 12461	Grade II Listed Building	EH334957	Regional
167.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Stable with Dovecote attached to East End Of Sutton Farmhouse, Norton. Probably early 18 th century.	SE 55154 12409	Grade II Listed Building	EH334958	Regional
168.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	The Windmill, Norton. Built c. 1800 with 20 th century additions. It is now a house.	SE 53839 14778	Grade II Listed Building	EH334959 (SYHER) 02221/01	Regional
169.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Summer House Farmhouse And Flat, Norton. Built c.1830 it is now two dwellings.	SE 51768 13103	Grade II Listed Building	EH334960	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
170.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Pedestrian Gateway And Flanking Walls to Campsmount. Probably early 19 th century.	SE 54388 13983	Grade II Listed Building	EH334944	Regional
171.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Cartshed and attached single storey outbuildings at south end of farmyard to Campsmount Home Farm, Norton. Dated Mid to Late 18 th century.	SE 53670 14132	Grade II Listed Building	EH334938	Regional
172.			Voided				
173.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	The Old Rectory, Norton. Vicarage of c.1400 with additions and alterations in c.1800 and the 19 th and 20 th century. It is now a private house.	SE 54412 14055	Grade I Listed Building	EH334941	National
174.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of All Saints, Owston. 11 th century origins with 13 th – 15 th century works. the chancel was restored in 1872/73 by Sir George Gilbert Scott.	SE 55104 11172	Grade I Listed Building	EH334981	National
175.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Vine Cottage, Owson. House of the early 18 th century with 19 th and 20 th century alterations.	SE 54989 11287	Grade II Listed Building	EH334974	Regional
176.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Doncaster Lodge, Owston. Estate lodge dating to 1828, it has 20 th century additions.	SE 55561 11039	Grade II Listed Building	EH334961	Regional
177.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	East Farmhouse, Owston. Early to mid 19 th century it was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 55462 10633	Grade II Listed Building	EH334965	Regional
178.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Owston Hall Flats 1 To 5, including the Old Hall, Owston. Country house of the early 18 th century, which was extended in 1794-5. it is now 6 dwellings and partly unoccupied.	SE 55001 11090	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334966	National
179.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Iron Gates and Piers immediately to South East of Doncaster Lodge, Owston. Probably dates to 1828 (date of Doncaster Lodge).	SE 55566 11021	Grade II Listed Building	EH334962	Regional
180.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Outbuilding c. 50 Metres to North East of Vine Cottage, Owston. Late 18 th to early 19 th century it was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 55024 11313	Grade II Listed Building	EH334964	Regional
181.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Kitchen Garden Wall c.175 Metres to North West Of Owston Hall, Owston. Dated late 18 th century it was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 54841 11215	Grade II Listed Building	EH334967	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
182.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Owston Hall Stables and Attached Walls enclosing Courtyard, Owston. Dated late 18 th century it was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 54994 11192	Grade II Listed Building	EH334968	Regional
183.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Owston Hall Cart Shelter, Owston. Dated early 19 th century it was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 55008 11231	Grade II Listed Building	EH334970	Regional
184.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Pear Tree Cottage and attached outbuilding, Owston. House and outbuildings that were formerly a stable dating to the early 19 th century. They were converted in c. 1980.	SE 54987 11261	Grade II Listed Building	EH334973	Regional
185.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Outbuilding c. 30 Metres to rear of Vine Cottage, Owston. It was a coachhouse and stables of the early 19 th century that is now a garage.	SE 54967 11323	Grade II Listed Building	EH334975	Regional
186.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Cartshed immediately to the East Of Pear Tree Cottage, Owston. Dated early 19 th century it was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 55005 11265	Grade II Listed Building	EH334976	Regional
187.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Home Farmhouse, Owston. Pair of houses dating to the mid 17 th century, partly altered with 20 th century additions.	SE 55040 11183	Grade II Listed Building	EH334980	Regional
188.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Remains of Cross c. 12 Metres to West of Tower to Church of All Saints, Owston. Late medieval base with probable 17 th century shaft and a sundial dated 1679.	SE 55072 11161	Grade II Listed Building	EH334982	Regional
189.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church Lodge, Owston. Early 19 th century with later extension. It was constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 55172 11173	Grade II Listed Building	EH334986	Regional
190.	Post Medieval	Historic Buildings	Stableyard Cottages 1, 2 and 3, Owsen. Mid 19 th century with 20 th century addition to rear. constructed for the Owston Hall estate.	SE 54996 11221	Grade II Listed Building	EH334969	Regional
191.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St. Helen, Burghwallis. 10 th to 11 th century with 12 th and 14 th to 16 th century alterations. It was restored in 1864 and 1883.	SE 53697 12026	Grade I Listed Building	EH334931	National
192.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Building	St Anne's Rest Home, Burghwallis. A large house that is now a rest home. It probably dates to the early 16 th century and was extended in 1797 for George Anne and altered c.1820 for Michael Anne. It contains later additions.	SE 53620 11988	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334934	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
193.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Home Farmhouse, Burghwallis. Mid 17 th century with later additions.	SE 53476 11860	Grade II Listed Building	EH334929	Regional
194.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Robin Hood's Well, Burghwallis. An ornamental well cover of c.1710. It was resited in the 20 th century.	SE 51907 11749	Grade II Listed Building	EH334935	Regional
195.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Corn Mill Building c. 25 Metres to the East of House at Skellow Mill, Burghwallis. Dated c. 1800.	SE 52896 10848	Grade II Listed Building	EH334936	Regional
196.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Parish Church of St. Luke and All Saints, Darrington. Norman tower with 13 th century aisles and chancel (altered in the 14 th and 15 th century) and 14 th century north chapel (probably a rebuilding at that time); restored in 1880.	SE 48508 20179	Grade I Listed Building	EH342476	National
197.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St. John the Evangelist, Darrington. Dated 1878 it was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 12 th century northern French style.	SE 49062 17395	Grade II Listed Building	EH342483	Regional
198.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Wenthill Farmhouse, Darrington.Dating to 1627 but subsequently altered and restored this property is now a house.	SE 48720 17488	Grade II Listed Building	EH342489	Regional
199.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Went Bridge, Darrington. Public road bridge over River Went, probably dating to the early 19 th century.	SE 48830 17337	Grade II Listed Building	EH342490	Regional
200.	Modern	Historic Structure	Wentbridge Viaduct, carrying road bypass over valley of River Went, Darrington. Dated 1961.	SE 49321 17198	Grade II Listed Building	EH469299	Regional
201.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Sandstone Milepost of late 19 th century with cast-iron facing plates. On west side of road in Darrington	SE 48605 17940	Grade II Listed Building	EH342488	Regional
202.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Old Hall Farmhouse, Walden Stubbs. Wrongly marked on OS map as Stubbs Hall. 17 th century with two stages of build and later alterations, including those of early 19 th century.	SE 54886 16861	Grade II* Listed Building	EH326484	National
203.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Pigeoncote to Old Hall Farm, Walden Stubbs. Dates to the mid to late 18 th century.	SE 54932 16861	Grade II Listed Building	EH326485	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
204.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Carriage House, Stables, Barn and Butchery at Old Hall Farm, Walden Stubbs. Probably late 18 th century with later alterations.	SE 54924 16879	Grade II Listed Building	EH326486	Regional
205.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Barn To Old Hall Farm, Walden Stubbs. Probably of late 18 th century.	SE 54948 16902	Grade II Listed Building	EH326487	Regional
206.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Manor Farmhouse, Walden Stubbs. Probably late 17 th century with later additions and alterations, including restorations of c.1980.	SE 55223 17021	Grade II Listed Building	EH326488	Regional
207.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Village Cross, Walden Stubbs.	SE 54762 16349	Grade II Listed Building	EH326490	Regional
208.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Went Bridge, Walden Stubbs. Bridge of the early 19 th century.	SE 56516 16142	Grade II Listed Building	EH326489	Regional
209.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church Of St Martin, Womersley. 12 th century origins with 13 th century nave and north aisle, early 14 th century south aisle, porch, transepts, tower and spire, and 15 th , 18 th and 19 th century additions and alterations. Restored by Bodley in 1895.	SE 53231 18984	Grade I Listed Building	EH326496	National
210.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Womersley Park and adjoining Coach-house and Stables, Womersley. This is a small country house with 17 th century origins and extensive later additions and alterations, including those of the late 17 th to early 18 th century for Tobiah Harvey, mid 18 th century alterations (probably by James Paine), later 18 th century alterations (probably by Robert Adam) and further alterations in the 19 th century.	SE 53294 18985	Grade II* Listed Building	EH326497	National
211.	Medieval	Historic Structure	Village Cross, Womersley.	SE 52818 19291	Grade II Listed Building	EH326492	Regional
212.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Village Pump And Trough, Womersley. Believed to date to 1842.	SE 52824 19296	Grade II Listed Building	EH326493	Regional
213.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Low Farmhouse, Womersley. Probably late 17 th century with late 18 th to 20 th century additions and alterations.	SE 53010 19100	Grade II Listed Building	EH326494	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
214.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Manor House, Womersley. Probably late 17 th century with later additions and alterations, including range to left and major restorations of c.1980.	SE 53528 19012	Grade II Listed Building	EH326499	Regional
215.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Pigeoncote to Home Farm, Womersley. Mid to late 18 th century with later alterations.	SE 53552 18948	Grade II Listed Building	EH326500	Regional
216.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	3 storey Dovecote To Low Farmhouse, Womersley. Dated c.1700.	SE 53015 19116	Grade II Listed Building	EH468739	Regional
217.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Went Farmhouse, Womersley. Wrongly marked on Ordnance Survey Map as Public House Farm. Probably late 17 th century with later additions and alterations.	SE 53039 19077	Grade II Listed Building	EH326495	Regional
218.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Gate Piers and Wall to Womersley Park, Womersley. Probably early to late 18 th century.	SE 53323 19037	Grade II Listed Building	EH326498	Regional
219.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St Laurence, Adwick Le Street. 12 th to 15 th century works, restored in 1862 and 1875.	SE 54098 08601	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334873	National
220.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Barn alongside footpath immediately to West of premises of Denbar Potatoes, Adwick Le Street. Dated 16 th to 17 th century it is now a dairy store.	SE 53154 10332	Grade II Listed Building	EH334886	Regional
221.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Barn End adjacent to footpath immediately to West of premises of Denbar Potatoes, Adwick Le Street. Probably early 18 th century with 19 th century additions.	SE 53140 10313	Grade II Listed Building	EH334887	Regional
222.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Base of Cross at junction with Cross Hill and Skellow Road, Adwick Le Street. 16 th or 17 th century.	SE 53055 10420	Grade II Listed Building	EH334865	Regional
223.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Milepost c.180 Metres South of junction with Holme Lane, Adwick Le Street. Dating to 1832-33 it has a short, rectangular-sectioned pillar with triangular head.	SE 56086 10013	Grade II Listed Building	EH334876	Regional
224.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	South Farm House, Adwick Le Street. Farmhouse dated 'BC / Built / 1803'. For Bryan Cooke of Owston Hall.	SE 53097 10453	Grade II Listed Building	EH334866	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
225.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Brodsworth Hall, Doncaster. Country house dating to 1861-63.	SE 50595 07044	Grade I Listed Building	EH334452	National
226.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Toll Bar Cottage at garage opposite junction with Norton Common Road. Probably built in 1832-33 for the Doncaster-Selby Turnpike Trust; later additions and alterations.	SE 56375 14957	Grade II Listed Building	EH334955	Regional
227.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Skelbrooke Hall, Hampole. Country house of the early 18 th century.	SE 51131 12278	Grade II Listed Building	EH334470	Regional
228.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Ye Old Stables Skelbrooke Mews, Hampole. Part of stable-block dating to the late 18 th century it is now a house.	SE 51120 12333	Grade II Listed Building	EH334471	Regional
229.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Two storey barn at Hill Farm, immediately to front right of Farmhouse, Hampole. Dated to early 18 th century.	SE 51011 12641	Grade II Listed Building	EH334473	Regional
230.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Two storey barn of the early 18 th century, Hampole.	SE 50981 12642	Grade II Listed Building	EH334474	Regional
231.	Late Medieval	Historic Structure	Two Medieval Grave Slabs at Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Hampole.	SE 51131 12094	Grade II Listed Building	EH334476	Regional
232.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Hampole Manor Cottage, Hampole. House of the early 19 th century (with possibly earlier core) that is now 2 dwellings.	SE 50574 10238	Grade II Listed Building	EH334477	Regional
233.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Remains of probable 17 th century seat at Little Johns Well, c. 10 Metres to north of road, in Hampole.	SE 49886 10873	Grade II Listed Building	EH334478	Regional
234.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Stubbs Hall, Hampole. Much altered house of the late 17 th century, with a front range added in the early to mid 19 th century.	SE 49681 11086	Grade II Listed Building	EH334479	Regional
235.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Skelbrooke Hall Gatepiers, including Link Walls, Hampole. Probably late 18 th century.	SE 51030 12318	Grade II Listed Building	EH334472	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
236.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St Michael and All Angels, Hampole. Medieval but extensively rebuilt by Joseph Goddard following a major fire in 1872.	SE 51118 12088	Grade II Listed Building	EH334475	Regional
237.	Late Medieval / Post Medieval	Historic Building	The Malt Shovel Public House, Pontefract. A 19 th century pub that stands on the site of older building, evidenced by its 14 th century cellar.	SE 454542 1895	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342655	National
238.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Market Cross with attached pump, Pontefract. Built for Elizabeth Dupier in the mid 18 th century.	SE 45555 21870	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342668	National
239.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Old Town Hall, Pontefract. Market building with gaol at back and assembly room above. Dated 1785.	SE 45672 21954	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342669	National
240.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	House (now Barclays Bank) and attached Railings, Pontefract. Dated c. 1760 with early 19 th century alterations.	SE 45654 21917	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342672	National
241.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Red Lion Hotel, Pontefract. Remodelled 1776 by Robert Adam for Sir Rowland Winn of Nostell Priory.	SE 45615 21932	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342684	National
242.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St Giles, Pontefract. Chapel rebuilt in the early 18 th century with mid 18 th and late 18yh century alterations and an addition of 1869.	SE 45550 21898	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342687	National
243.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church of All Saints, Pontefract. Partly ruinous the structure dates to the 14 th and 15 th century with alterations of 1838 and the late 1960s.	SE 46266 22411	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342699	National
244.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St Joseph and Attached Presbytery, Pontefract. 1806 with 20 th century alterations.	SE 45223 21901	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342642	National
245.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	The Hermitage. Dating to 1386 and constructed by Adam de Laythorpe and his son Robert. It is situated below ground under what is now Pontefract General Infirmary.	SE 45667 21793	Grade I Listed Building	EH342700	National
246.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Ferry Bridge, Selby. Designed 1797 and built in 1804, with 20 th century restoration.	SE 48352 24640	Grade I Listed Building	EH326065	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
247.	Late Medieval	Historic Building	Church of St Wilfrid, Hickleton. 12 th century chancel arch, otherwise late 15 th to early 16 th century and 19 th century renovation and additions. The church underwent a major renovation in 1985.	SE 48300 05303	Grade I Listed Building	EH334480	National
248.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Stable to Hickleton Hall, including the Stable Cottage and Attached Walls and Gatepiers, Hickleton. Mid 18 th century, possibly by James Paine for Godfrey Wentworth of Hickleton Hall.	SE 48208 05244	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334492	National
249.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Hickleton Hall with attached quadrant walls and walls extended to enclose entrance front garden, Hickleton. This was a country house that is now a Sue Ryder Home. Dating to 1745-48 it was designed by James Paine for Godfrey Wentworth. The structure was enlarged in c.1775 and altered in 1857-60.	SE 48226 05154	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334485	National
250.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	The Brewhouse, Hickleton. Mid 18 th century it was built for Hickleton Hall Estate.	SE 48203 05212	Grade II* Listed Building	EH334491	National
251.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Ackworth School. Originally a foundling hospital built between 1758 to 1773. t subsequently became a Quaker residential school in 1778.	SE 44091 17122	Grade I Listed Building	EH342619	National
252.	Post Medieval	Historic Structure	Guide Post on traffic island at junction with Station Road, Ackworth. Dated 1805.	SE 44210 17220	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342601	National
253.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Quaker Meeting House with attached Lodges, Ackworth. Dated 1847.	SE 44147 17281	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342620	National
254.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	The Old Hall and attached Garden Wall to front, Ackworth. A lesser gentry hall-house of the late 17 th century that is now a house.	SE 43836 18022	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342622	National
255.	Post Medieval	Historic Building	Parish Church of St Cuthbert, Ackworth. 15 th century west tower, otherwise a construction of 1855 by J. W. Hugall.	SE 44031 18076	Grade II* Listed Building	EH342623	National
256.	Post Medieval	Registered Park and Garden	Brodsworth Gardens.	SE 5059 0713	National Grade II*	EHPG2260	National

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
257.	Post Medieval	Registered Park and Garden	Owston Park.	SE 5526 1111	Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest	DNMC	Local
258.	Post Medieval	Locally Registered Park and Garden	Campsmount Walled Garden.	SE 5377 1405	Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest	DNMC	Local
259.	N/A	Conservation Area	Campsall Conservation Area A rural settlement that has expanded with suburban developments from the 20 th century, it is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The conservation area is based on the old settlement, located along the High Street. It is linear in character and stretches along the High Street, which at either end historically had two large estates - Campsall Hall at the eastern end (next to the ancient church of St. Mary Magdalene) and Campsmount Hall to the west; although both Halls have now been demolished.	n/a	Doncaster UDP	Doncaster UDP	Regional
260.	N/A	Conservation Area	Sutton Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Doncaster UDP	Doncaster UDP	Regional
261.	N/A	Conservation Area	Burghwallis Conservation Area A rural settlement that has slight 20 th century suburban developments away from its centre; it is mentioned in the Domesday Book as <i>Burg</i> . The conservation area is made up of the old settlement clustered along Old Village Street to the west, the old Hall (now St. Anne's Convent), the church of St. Helen and associated buildings in the centre, and mainly suburban development set in spacious grounds to the east.	n/a	Doncaster UDP	Doncaster UDP	Regional
262.	N/A	Conservation Area	Owston Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Doncaster UDP	Doncaster UDP	Regional
263.	N/A	Conservation Area	Skellow Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Doncaster UDP	Doncaster UDP	Regional
264.	N/A	Conservation Area	Wentbridge Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Wakefied UDP	Wakefield UDP	Regional
265.	N/A	Conservation Area	Kirk Smeaton Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Selby District Plan	Selby District Plan	Regional

AB No.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	NGR	STATUS	REF	VALUE
266.	N/A	Conservation Area	Little Smeaton Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Selby District Plan	Selby District Plan	Regional
268.	N/A	Conservation Area	Womersley Conservation Area No summary/description available online.	n/a	Selby District Plan	Selby District Plan	Regional

Appendix B

Planning Policy Statement 5 – Policies of Material Consideration in Guiding Planning Decision.

POLICY HE6: Information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets

Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected cannot

POLICY HE7: Policy principles guiding the determination of applications for consent relating to all heritage assets

In decision-making local planning authorities should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of:

- (i) evidence provided with the application;
- (ii) any designation records;
- (iii) the historic environment record and similar sources of information;
- (iv) the heritage assets themselves;
- (v) the outcome of the usual consultations with interested parties; and
- (vi) where appropriate and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it, expert advice (from in-house experts, experts available through agreement with other authorities, or consultants, and complemented as appropriate by advice from heritage amenity societies).

In considering the impact of a proposal on any heritage asset, local planning authorities should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that it holds for this and future generations. This understanding should be used by the local planning authority to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposals.

If the evidence suggests that the heritage asset may have a special significance to a particular community that may not be fully understood from the usual process of consultation and assessment, then the local planning authority should take reasonable steps to seek the views of that community.

Local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and of utilising their positive role in place-shaping; and
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets and the historic environment generally can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality by virtue of the factors set out in HE3.1

Local planning authorities should take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and use.

Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset in the hope of obtaining consent, the resultant deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be a factor taken into account in any decision.

Where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development, local planning authorities should not permit the new development without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred by imposing appropriate planning conditions or securing obligations by agreement.

POLICY HE8: Additional policy principle guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to heritage assets that are not covered by policy HE9

The effect of an application on the significance of such a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application. When identifying such heritage assets during the planning process, a local planning authority should be clear that the asset meets the heritage asset criteria set out in Annex 2.

Where a development proposal is subject to detailed pre-application discussions (including, where appropriate, archaeological evaluation (see HE6.1)) with the local planning authority, there is a general presumption that identification of any previously unidentified heritage assets will take place during this pre-application stage. Otherwise the local planning authority should assist applicants in identifying such assets at the earliest opportunity.

POLICY HE9: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to designated heritage assets

There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact.

Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset 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, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens. World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that:

- (i) the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or
- (iia) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- (iib) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation; and
- (iic) conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
- (iid) the harm to or loss of the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

To be confident that no appropriate and viable use of the heritage asset can be found under policy HE9.2(ii) local planning authorities should require the applicant to provide evidence that other potential owners or users of the site have been sought through appropriate marketing and that reasonable endeavours have been made to seek grant funding for the heritage asset's conservation and to find charitable or public authorities willing to take on the heritage asset.

Where a proposal has a harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset which is less than substantial harm, in all cases local planning authorities should:

- (i) weigh the public benefit of the proposal (for example, that it helps to secure the optimum viable use of the heritage asset in the interests of its long-term conservation) against the harm; and
- (ii) recognise that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss.

Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10 apply to those elements that do contribute to the significance. When considering proposals, local planning authorities should take into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the World Heritage Site or Conservation Area as a whole. Where an element does not positively contribute to its significance, local planning authorities should take into account the desirability of enhancing or better revealing the significance of the World Heritage Site or Conservation Area, including, where appropriate, through development of that element. This should be seen as part of the process of place-shaping.

There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include heritage assets:

- that have yet to be formally assessed for designation
- that have been assessed as being designatable, but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; or
- that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered subject to the policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10.15

POLICY HE10: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset

When considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, local planning authorities should weigh any such harm against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.

Local planning authorities should identify opportunities for changes in the setting to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset. Taking such opportunities should be seen as a public benefit and part of the process of place shaping.

POLICY HE11: Enabling Development

Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of an application for enabling development to secure the future conservation of a heritage asset outweigh the disbenefits of departing from the development plan (having regard to the requirements of section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (note that these criteria are listed as a starting point; what is a material consideration will always depend on the circumstances of the individual case and this list is not comprehensive) or from national policies, taking into account whether:

- · it will materially harm the significance of the heritage asset or its setting
- · it will avoid detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset
- it will secure the long term future of the heritage asset and, where applicable, its continued use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation
- it is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the present owner, or the purchase price paid

- there is a source of funding that might support the heritage asset without the need for enabling development
- the level of development is the minimum necessary to secure the future conservation of the heritage asset and of a design and type that minimises harm to other public interests.

POLICY HE12: Policy principles guiding the recording of in formation related to heritage assets

A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset, and therefore the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether a proposal that would result in a heritage asset's destruction should be given consent.

The process of investigating the significance of the historic environment, as part of plan-making or development management, should add to the evidence base for future planning and further the understanding of our past. Local planning authorities should make this information publicly available, including through the relevant historic environment record.

Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

