

Manor Farm, Bessacarr,
Doncaster

Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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Produced for
Seven Trent Water

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Mouchel have been commissioned by Seven Trent Water to undertake a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the proposed pipeline at Manor Farm, Bessacarr, South Yorkshire. The Proposed Scheme involves the laying of a new foul water main and construction of a new foul water pumping station to serve a proposed new housing estate at Manor Farm, south of Bessacarr.
- 1.1.2 This document will be used to inform the requirements for any further archaeological investigation prior to the proposed works and any archaeological mitigation requirements (where necessary).

1.2 Site description

- 1.2.1 The scheme is located south of Bessacarr and immediately north of New Rossington. It is located with the parishes of Loversall and Rossington. The site lies historically in the county of West Yorkshire but it became part of South Yorkshire after 1974.
- 1.2.2 The proposed water main will run from the existing sewage works at Bank Wood Lane and head south before heading east and then north towards the M18. The pipeline will cross Rossington Drain, the River Torne, East Coast Railway line (formerly the Northern Railway line), Mother drain and the M18 before terminating at the proposed foul water pumping station to the north of the M18 and east of the railway line. The south end of the proposed pipeline is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 6076 9885. The northern end of the proposed pipeline and central point for the proposed pumping station is located at approximately SK 6138 9971.

1.3 Planning background

- 1.3.1 The requirement for an assessment of heritage is outlined in Policy 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which outlines the need to identify and assess all heritage assets, their significance and the impact the proposals may have upon them (where possible). The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IfA Rev 2011).

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The main objective is to:

- provide a holistic desk based assessment of records, cartographic and written sources in order to identify and where possible, quantify, the size, complexity and potential risk of any below ground issues;
- advise on the requirement for, and scope of, any further work likely to be required to support a planning application
- and to inform future budgets and programmes.

2.2 The desk based assessment forms the first stage of an iterative process of a cultural heritage assessment which will be considered alongside wider scheme issues during development of the scheme design. As part of the detailed design process, further archaeological investigations may be required to assess the extent, character and significance of buried remains.

2.3 It is necessary to assess the significance of any such archaeological interest and the likely impact of the proposed development upon the significance of any heritage assets, where possible, in accordance with Policy 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

3 Legislative Context

National, Regional and Local Policy

- 3.1 The following legislation, policies, plans and guidelines have been taken into account.
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
 - Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
 - National Planning Policy Framework 2012
 - Doncaster Council Core Strategy 2012

Further details of these policies can be found in **Appendix A**.

Standards and Guidance

- 3.2 The archaeological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance for desk based assessments set by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (rev 2011) which sets out supplementary policies and guidance on heritage.
- 3.3 The assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA.

4 Methodology

- 4.1 A desk study has been undertaken to investigate, as far as is reasonable and practical, the nature and extent of any known or potential archaeological and historical assets within a study area encompassing the proposed scheme and a 500m buffer around the proposed scheme.
- 4.2 The assessment has been informed by a review of all available archaeological records; historical documentary evidence; cartographic evidence and photographic material. This has involved a consultation of the following sources:
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) – for all records relating to known heritage assets and secondary source material including archaeological investigation reports;
 - West Yorkshire County Record Office (Wakefield) – for all historic documentary evidence relating to the site including both primary and secondary sources;
 - Sheffield Local Studies Library – for all secondary historical background information;
 - National Monuments Record (English Heritage) - for all records relating to known heritage assets and aerial photographs;
 - National, regional and local planning policy.
- 4.3 The relevant historic maps for the study area have been examined including Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition to the present and any additional available maps such as 18th and 19th century private estate and land development maps, tithe maps and enclosure maps.
- 4.4 The solid and drift geology for the site has been identified based on that recorded by the British Geological Survey/ Geological Survey of Great Britain Maps.
- 4.5 A site walkover of the proposed scheme was conducted, where access and health and safety allowed, to allow for a consideration of the study area, the possible identification of landscape and archaeological features and factors that may have had an impact on buried remains (i.e. drains, services etc). The site walkover was undertaken on 29th May 2013. Photographs were taken using a digital camera.
- 4.6 All features identified through the research have been plotted on a site plan in GIS and the site numbers correspond with the reference numbers in the gazetteer (**Figure 1 and 2 and Appendix B**).
- 4.7 An Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project record will be composed following approval of the final report.

5 Site Description

5.1 Proposed Scheme Description

- 5.1.1 Persimmon Homes Yorkshire Limited proposes to develop the Manor Farm site, located adjacent to Bessacarr Lane in Doncaster. The development is located approximately 3km east of Junction 3 of the M18. A phased development is proposed for a total of 1150 domestic properties of varying sizes with an industrial development over the next 25 years (Mouchel 2013).
- 5.1.2 The developer has submitted an application to requisition a foul sewer. The connection to the existing pumping station at Bankwood Lane will comprise the construction of a submersible foul water pumping station within the proposed development, to pump the flows from the new housing development to the nearby pumping station at Bankwood Lane. Approximately 1055m of 250mm pumping main is to be laid to connect the existing and proposed pumping stations. The proposed route crosses the M18 Carriageway, watercourses and railway lines so it is assumed directional drilling beneath these to lay pipework maybe required (Mouchel 2013). At this stage the construction details can only be estimated as this will depend on ground conditions which have yet to be determined. It is expected, however, that the pipeline will be laid at an average depth of 1.2m below ground level to the pipe invert. In the sections which will cross the motorway, river, railways and drains this will be significantly deeper to an assumed maximum depth below ground of 5m. The pipe is 250mm diameter and the excavation for the pipeline will not exceed 2m in width. The working width can be assumed as 8m in total.

5.2 Site Visit

- 5.2.1 The site walkover was undertaken in wet and overcast conditions on 29th April 2013. The following is a description of the site.
- 5.2.2 The topography of the site is generally flat and slopes gently to the south with a height of 4m AOD at the north end and approximately 7m AOD at the south end.
- 5.2.3 The Proposed Scheme will pass through fields containing grassland/ pasture and meadow and one field containing crops. The field to the northernmost end of the Proposed Scheme is currently used as meadow. The topography within this field includes a slight rise to the south-east which may be related to the construction of the M18 which borders this field to the south-east. The pipeline travels southwards under the M18 and through a field containing scrub before crossing the Mother Drain. The Mother Drain has raised embankments to either side of it and is used as a major land drain to dispose of surface water. To the south of the Mother Drain is a field of open grassland which is bordered to the south-west by a public footpath and the East Coast Main Railway line. The pipeline crosses under the railway to the west into a field which is currently under crop. The field contains mature trees along all of its boundaries. The pipeline travels southwards crossing the River Torne and the mineral railway. The field to the south of the railway is used as pasture.

5.2.4 Further south the pipeline crosses Rossington Drain and onto a raised embankment which circuits a hardcore site compound/ yard for the company Tanks and Vessels. The raised embankment appears to be a recent (modern) construction to reduce the flood risk into the compound. At the western edge of the compound the route passes along the road of Oakleaf Court before turning right onto Wood Lane and terminating at the existing pumping station at Bankwood Lane.

5.2.5 All of the heritage assets identified during the walkover survey had been previously identified by desk based research and will be discussed in the chronology in section 6. These sites were checked on site where accessible or observable from a public footpath/ highway.

5.3 Geology

5.3.1 The solid geology for this area consists of River Terrace Sands and Gravels overlying Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation. The superficial deposits include peat and alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel).

5.3.2 Three boreholes have been excavated within 200m of the Proposed Scheme. The first of these was located at SK 6116 9904 and comprised black peat at a depth of 0.48m below ground level underlain by light brown silty sand at a depth of 1.61m below ground level. The second borehole was located at SK 61070 99060. This borehole contained 0.21m of topsoil underlain by soft black peat to 1.61m below ground level. Underneath this was a layer of red sand with traces of gravel to 3.66m below ground level. The third borehole was located at SK 61050 98970 and comprised 0.48m of sandy topsoil underlain by fine light grey silty sand to a depth of 2.44m below ground level followed by light brown sand to a depth of 3.96m below ground level.

6 Historical and Archaeological Background

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The location of the sites taken from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) which lie within the site and within a 500m study area around the site are tabled in the Gazetteer and indicated in **Figure 1 and 2 and in Appendix B** of this report. The numbers referenced on the plans and in brackets in the text (e.g Site 1) have been added for the purposes of this report only. Historic Environment Record and National Monument Record references relating to each site where applicable are listed within the Gazetteer (**Appendix B**). There are 11 entries on the HER and 3 within the NMR. Some of these entries are included in the HER and the NMR and, therefore, include a HER and a NMR reference.

6.2 Historical and Archaeological Overview Designated Assets

6.2.1 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Park and Garden sites, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development area or the wider study area. The closest Scheduled Monument is Rossington Roman Fort which is located over 1.3km to the north-east.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

6.2.2 A series of archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed scheme area and wider study area. Within the fields immediately north of the M18 at Manor Farm, a geophysical survey followed by trial trenching was undertaken in advance of the proposed housing estate to be constructed in this area (Site 16). The geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan in 2008 and noted a number of magnetic anomalies across the whole of the proposed housing estate including ditches suggesting enclosures, trackways and field systems and anomalies that may relate to pits, hearths or kilns. The survey was consolidated by a further magnetometer survey by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) in 2010 which revealed possible metal working. 89 trenches were excavated by MAP in 2010/11 and evidence relating to Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity was uncovered including significant evidence relating to Roman metal working activity (MAP 2011). In the field immediately north of the M18 within which the proposed pipeline and pumping station will be located, the evaluation revealed that the land was made ground probably relating to the construction of the M18 in the 1970s. The only exception to this was a linear cut feature at 2.83m AOD which was interpreted as an 18th century land drain.

6.2.3 An Environmental Statement was carried out for the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (which crosses the proposed pipeline route) in April 2012. An assessment of cultural heritage was included within the ES and this was complemented by a programme of geophysical survey and fieldwalking undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2011 (Site 15). In the area of the proposed pipeline scheme, an area called Potteric Carr, two features were identified through geophysical survey that may relate to archaeological features but this is yet to be

determined through trial trenching. Fieldwalking was not possible in this area due to crops. To the west of the area of the proposed pipeline, the geophysical survey identified a curvilinear feature and a linear feature that may relate to coal extraction. To the east of the railway the survey identified a series of linear anomalies that are believed to be associated with drainage ditches.

Known Heritage Assets

- 6.2.4 The principal sites and features within the study area are described in the context of a timeline of archaeological periods from prehistoric through to modern. The location of the recorded sites and features can be cross referenced with Figure 1 and 2 and the Gazetteer (**Appendix B**).

The time periods discussed can be broadly divided as follows:

- Prehistoric:
 - Palaeolithic 250,000 – 10,000 BC
 - Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC
 - Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC
 - Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman AD 43 – 410
- Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1900
- Modern AD 1900 – present

Prehistoric

- 6.2.5 The prehistoric period spans a very long period within Britain, from the first human occupation of the island around 250,000 BC to the beginning of the Roman period in AD 43.

Palaeolithic

- 6.2.6 The Palaeolithic era was a period of glaciations, interspersed with interglacials (long periods of slightly warmer climate). Britain at this time lay on the north western extremity of Europe and was joined to the continent by a land bridge in the vicinity of the English Channel. During this period of prehistory a great ice sheet covered much of Britain from the south Midlands northwards. Evidence relating to this period is often difficult to detect and is generally identified through flint scatters and artefact findspots. There are two palaeochannels located to the west of the proposed scheme which were uncovered during works at Potteric Carr and demonstrated that the area was probably a mixture of wetland and fen-carr during this period (Site 5).

Mesolithic

- 6.2.7 Increasing temperatures after 12,000 BC caused the ice sheets to melt and created a tundra environment accommodating more diverse plant life which in turn allowed for the colonisation of Britain by varied animal species. New tools, tactics and skills were developed in order to exploit these new resources, evidence for which has

been found all over Britain. As a result of the melting ice sheets sea levels rose and cut off Britain from continental Europe.

- 6.2.8 There is evidence for Mesolithic activity at Deepcarr, near Stocksbridge. Sites of this type tend to be dominated by flint scatters and flint debris but some structures and settlement features have been located and Mesolithic sites are being increasingly identified in the archaeological record. The two palaeochannels mentioned above (Site 5) began to be infilled during this period allowing for increased occupation.

Neolithic

- 6.2.9 With the Neolithic period came the development of agriculture, accompanied by a more sedentary society. Dense areas of woodland were cleared and used for growing crops such as emmer, wheat and barley. Animals were domesticated, the physical remains of which have been found throughout Britain. During the Neolithic period funerary practices became more obvious in the landscape with the construction of large megalithic tombs. This ritual activity utilised the landscape in different ways which had different meaning and significance to the societies of the time. Long barrows dating to this period have been found at Edlington Wood. Evidence relating to this period tends to include flint scatters and findspots but also pottery scatters. The presence of peat levels can often disguise the Neolithic features which may confirm the reason for Neolithic findspots but lack of settlement and funerary activity previously recorded. A Neolithic polished axe has been discovered over 900m to the east of the Proposed Scheme (Site 4).

Bronze Age

- 6.2.10 The Bronze Age marks the beginning of metallurgy in Britain. This new technology allowed for the continuation and intensification of woodland clearance while cereal production and livestock remained the mainstay of the economy. There were marked changes in burial practices during this period. Megalithic tombs were replaced by the construction of round barrows. No Bronze Age features have been uncovered within the study area but to the south of the study area a Bronze Age spearhead has been found (ASWYAS 2005).

Iron Age

- 6.2.11 The use of Bronze was superseded by the introduction of iron working, most likely from the transfer of knowledge and culture during this period. Tribal territories were established during this period and settlement types varied from defensive hillforts to open lowland settlements defended by banks and ditches. The area of the Proposed Scheme was held by the Brigantes under Queen Cartimandua.
- 6.2.12 An aerial survey undertaken in the 1970s identified that much of West and South Yorkshire was populated by dispersed enclosed farmsteads during this period with nucleated fields (ASWYAS 2005). These enclosures and field systems are likely to have continued into the Roman period. Possible Iron Age or Roman enclosures have been identified approximately 600m to the west of the Proposed Scheme (Site 8). An Iron Age or Roman field boundary has also been identified within the southern area

of the Proposed Scheme (Site 2). These features were identified from aerial photographs and are likely to have been damaged or destroyed by the modern site compound/ yard of Tanks and Vessels and other development.

Roman

- 6.2.13 The Romano-British era began with the invasion of the south-east of Britain in AD 43. The following four centuries saw the establishment of towns, forts and roads, all supporting a central administration which aimed to cement the Roman occupation of Britain. Rossington Roman Fort is located approximately 1.3km to the east of the proposed scheme and probably dates to the 1st century AD. The A638 which runs through the fort is the former Great North Roman road which ran from Lincoln to York via Doncaster where the Roman Fort of *Danum* was located.
- 6.2.14 There are extensive sites relating to the Roman pottery industry at Rossington Bridge, Cantley and Branton where good examples of Roman kilns have been excavated. The potteries are likely to have served the Roman fort and the associated vicus (settlement). The Doncaster Roman pottery production area (Site 6) has been identified as a very large area to the north-east of the study area (approximately 500m to the north of the Proposed Scheme). Within this area a series of Roman pottery kilns dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries have been excavated at Bessacarr (Site 10) and associated Roman pottery has been discovered nearby (Site 13 and 14).

Early Medieval

- 6.2.15 The Early Medieval period began with the fall of Roman Britain in AD 410. The infrastructure which was established during the Roman Era collapsed and Britain was brought under Anglo-Saxon control. Early medieval evidence is often difficult to detect within the archaeological record and this is sometimes because the infrastructure left by the Romans was being re-used or a community may have been 'Romanised' and continued to use many of their customs.
- 6.2.16 Between the 5th and 7th centuries, much of West and South Yorkshire was part of the kingdom of 'Elmet' and many place names attest to this. By 633 this kingdom had become part of the kingdom of Northumbria.
- 6.2.17 Throughout the 9th century Britain was subject to raids by the Vikings (including York in 866) and by the close of the century much of the lands in the north and east were under direct Danish control. This is attested in place names that include the name 'carr' (meaning marsh or brushwood) (ASWYAS 2005), for example, 'Bessacarr'.

Medieval

- 6.2.18 The first documentary reference to Rossington is in the 12th century. The settlement and place name may of course be older with 'rhos' meaning moor, 'ing' meaning water meadow and 'tun' meaning farmstead (Smith 1953, 49).

- 6.2.19 'Park Wood' to the south-east of the proposed scheme probably relates to the park for a former manorial site. A possible medieval moated manor house site, marked as 'Draw Dikes' on the historic maps, is shown to the south-east of the Proposed Scheme but is now truncated by the railway (Site 9). It has been suggested that this was the site of Rossington manor house held by the Fossard and Mauley families which passed to the Doncaster Corporation during the early 16th century (Herrett 2012).
- 6.2.20 To the north of the Proposed Scheme there is also the site of the manor house of Bessacarr (Site 7) which has been identified from historic maps. It is possible that this manor house has origins in the medieval period and that the ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs to the south of the manor site is associated with this building (Site 3). The managed woodland to the east of the manor house (Site 11) may also have been related with this manorial site or the Rossington manor site to the south (Site 9).

Post Medieval

- 6.2.21 During the post-medieval period the area of the Proposed Scheme appears to have been largely agricultural land with areas of woodland across the southern part of the study area. The land was largely drained in the 17th century with drainage works concentrating to the north-west and the area of Hatfield Chase. By 1775 the Mother Drain had been constructed and a large part of the River Torne had been straightened or canalised to help drainage (as shown on Jeffery's map of Yorkshire 1775). This was completed in the early 18th century (ASWYAS 2005).
- 6.2.22 The area was enclosed in 1810 but it is unlikely that the area of the Proposed Scheme was enclosed since it was still held by the Corporation of Doncaster at this time. In 1838 the Rossington estate which included the majority of the area of the Proposed Scheme to the point just north of the modern M18, was sold to James Brown, a wool manufacturer (ARCUS 2007). The land appears to have continued to be used for agricultural purposes after this date and this is confirmed by historic mapping (see section 6.3).
- 6.2.23 The London to York railway (now known as the East Coast Main Line) was opened in 1850 and is still in use today (Site 1). The railway crosses the Proposed Scheme from south-east to north-west. The 1854 Ordnance Survey map marks the old course of the River Torne to the north of the present straightened route.

Modern

- 6.2.24 To the west of the proposed scheme is the Rossington Main Colliery which was first sunk between 1912 and 1915 and led to the development of New Rossington (Site 12). The colliery finally closed in 2007 and a coal remediation project was started at the site in 2012. A mineral railway is first shown on the 1930 Ordnance Survey map and was constructed to transport coal from the colliery to the main railway in the east. The sewage works alongside Bank Wood Lane had also been constructed by this date.

- 6.2.25 Between 1983 and 1993, the majority of West End Wood and part of Park Wood were cleared for a depot which remains today. The M18 motorway also passed through the northern part of the site by 1979.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 6.2.26 The Proposed Scheme will pass through six different historic character areas as identified by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. At the south end of the scheme the area passes through the Bankwood Lane Industrial estate which was part of the planned mining settlement of New Rossington and included a new sewage works (Site 44 and 45). Prior to the construction of the industrial estate the area is believed to have formed part of the medieval deer park relating to Draw Dykes (Site 9) but evidence for this is no longer visible.
- 6.2.27 To the east is a large depot/ site compound for the company Tanks and vessels which forms part of the industrial estate (Site 39). Prior to the construction of the site compound the area was occupied by West End Wood and Park Wood which probably also formed part of the medieval park relating to Draw Dykes.
- 6.2.28 To the north of Rossington Drain and up to the railway line and M18 motorway, the area is characterised as former wetlands which was once divided into smaller fields which have been subsequently amalgamated. There is evidence of Iron Age and Roman field boundaries and enclosures within this area (Site 20).
- 6.2.29 North of the railway line and M18 the Proposed Scheme enters a large area of former fields which are largely divided by drainage ditches which were probably created in the 17th century during drainage improvements (Site 30).

6.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 6.3.1 Cartographic evidence that relates to specific features has been discussed within the chronology above but an overview of the relevant cartographic evidence is provided here.

1838 Rossington Tithe Map

- 6.3.2 The Rossington Tithe Map shows that much of the area of the Proposed Scheme has been disturbed by modern development. The largest plot shown is a large area of woodland to the east of Bank Wood Lane and north of York Street. Only a section of this woodland, known as Park Wood, survives to the east today. The woodland is labelled as West End and Parks in the associated apportionment. Immediately to the west of the woodland, before Bank Wood Lane, there are three arable fields. Further to the west of this is further woodland labelled as Pheasant Bank Close. To the north and south of West End Wood are numerous arable fields. The apportionment which accompanies the tithe map states that the whole of the plots are held by the Doncaster Corporation but many are let to individual tenant farmers.

1854 Ordnance Survey Map (Yorkshire)

6.3.3 The 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows that the area of the proposed development was largely agricultural at this date with some large areas of woodland named Pheasant Bank, Bank Wood, West End Wood and Park Wood. The site is truncated by Rossington Drain running east to west, the Great Northern Railway running north-west to south-east and Mother Drain. There is a small building where Rossington Drain crosses the railway which is labelled 'the Gate House' (Site 17). Where the railway crosses the Mother Drain there is a bridge labelled Mother Drain Bridge which later becomes known as Seven Arches Bridge and remains at the time of writing (May 2013). The map also marks the old course of the River Torne. 'Draw Dikes' is marked to the east of the Proposed Scheme and is probably the location of a medieval moated manor house (Site 9).

1892 Ordnance Survey Map (Yorkshire)

6.3.4 The 1892 Ordnance Survey map shows that the south end of the proposed development was occupied by West End Wood and Park Wood at this date. Bank Wood and Bank Wood Lane to the west are also depicted.

1902 Ordnance Survey Map (Yorkshire)

6.3.5 The 1902 Ordnance Survey map shows that there had been very few changes since the 1892 edition. West End Wood, Bank Wood and Bank Wood Lane are still shown at the south end of the Proposed Scheme and the field boundaries and patterns also remain the same.

1930 Ordnance Survey Map (Yorkshire)

6.3.6 By the publication of the 1930 Ordnance Survey map the sewage works alongside Bank Wood Lane had been constructed along with allotment gardens and terraced houses to the south along Cambridge Street and York Street. The mineral railway to the north of the sewage works had also been constructed by this date (Site 18). A pumping station had been added to the east end of Rossington Drain (west of the railway).

6.4 Archaeological Potential

6.4.1 Archaeological assets relating to the Roman period have been identified throughout the study area particularly in the north where Roman pottery making and metal working sites have been identified. Further to the south evidence tends to relate to Iron Age and Roman field systems. Given the proximity of the Roman Fort at Rossington and the Roman pottery kilns at Rossington Bridge coupled with the evidence found throughout the study area, there is a moderate potential for further undiscovered remains relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods within the route of the Proposed Scheme. The presence of Park Wood and other place names referring to a park suggest that the area may have once been used as a medieval deer park relating to the medieval manor of Rossington which is believed to have been centred at Draw Dykes (Site 9). There is, therefore, a moderate to low potential of discovering unknown medieval and post-medieval deposits. However, the site has been heavily disturbed in the last century to allow for the construction of the M18

motorway, the East Coast Mainline and the industrial estate to the south end of the Proposed Scheme.

6.4.2 Previous studies for the Finningley and Rossington Relief Road (FARRS) and the housing estate at Manor Farm have evaluated the potential for further undiscovered archaeological remains. The latter has confirmed that the field to the north of the M18 has been heavily disturbed by the construction of the M18 whilst the geophysical survey for the FARRS Environmental Statement has identified possible archaeological features that will be damaged or destroyed by the pipeline and the FARRS route. These features are yet to be investigated as part of the FARRS scheme. The area to the south, surrounding the site compound of Vessels and Tanks has been heavily disturbed by the construction of the embankment upon which the proposed pipeline will be located. There is, therefore, not expected to be any potential for undiscovered remains to the south of Rossington Drain.

6.4.3 There are three small areas, however, that have yet to be evaluated and appear to have been minimally disturbed in the post medieval and modern periods, remaining as pasture or arable land (**Figure 3**). These areas are the field between the M18 and Mother Drain (which may have been disturbed by the construction of the motorway and Rossington Drain but this is to be confirmed by further evaluation); the field between Mother Drain and the East Coast Main Line Railway/ public footpath and finally, the field between Rossington Drain and the River Torne. These areas have the greatest potential for previously unknown archaeological remains.

7 Statement of Impact

- 7.1 The proposed pipeline will be located in areas that have archaeological potential. The majority of the route has been previously disturbed by modern development for the motorway, drains and railway and part of the route has been recently evaluated for the FARRs scheme and the housing development at Manor Farm which leaves three small areas that the route will pass through that have a moderate potential for unknown remains (**Figure 3**). The full extent of the impact upon these remains is uncertain without confirmation of their extent, condition and survival which can only be determined through further intrusive investigation. Details of the depth and width of excavation and width of working areas have not yet been confirmed but the depth and width of excavations at c.1.2m and c.2m and the working areas (which are expected to be topsoil stripped) will damage or destroy any buried remains within the pipeline route and working areas.
- 7.2 The location of the site compounds and access tracks have not yet been determined since these will be determined by the appointed contractor for the works. Their location should be assessed once known to allow for appropriate archaeological mitigation in those areas.

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 Since the proposed route will be located within areas of undisturbed ground and is likely to encounter features of archaeological significance, it is recommended that a geophysical survey followed by targeted trial trenching is undertaken within these areas. The evaluation will determine the character, depth, extent, survival and condition of any buried remains which will inform the assessment of impact and further mitigation strategy (if required).
- 8.2 The proposed pumping station will be located close to known features relating to the Roman metal working activity and it has been recommended by the South Yorkshire Planning Archaeologist that the ground works associated with the pumping station should be monitored by an archaeologist. Works would be expected to stop to allow for recording and investigation of any features uncovered.
- 8.3 All works should be detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and should be approved by the South Yorkshire Planning Archaeologist prior to the works commencing on site. The results should be provided in a fully illustrated report and should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and English Heritage/ National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 8.4 Site compounds, once determined, should also be assessed and the appropriate form of mitigation must be in place and agreed with the South Yorkshire Planning Archaeologist.
- 8.5 Where the pipeline will cross the proposed FARRs scheme it is expected that the archaeological evaluation of this area will have been undertaken as part of the FARRs scheme prior to construction of the pipeline.

9 References

9.1 Bibliographic References

ASWYAS 2005 Rossington All Saints School, New Rossington: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.

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TSO 2010 Planning & Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

Wessex Archaeology 2011 FARRRS. Doncaster, South Yorkshire: Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking Report.

9.2 Cartographic References

1775 Jeffery's map of Yorkshire

1854 Ordnance Survey map. Yorkshire 6 inch to a mile.

1892 Ordnance Survey map. Yorkshire 25 inch to a mile.

1902 Ordnance Survey map. Yorkshire 25 inch to a mile.

1930 Ordnance Survey map. Yorkshire Sheet 25 inch to a mile.

9.3 Archive References

Z19 Rossington Tithe Apportionment. Wakefield Archives (West Yorkshire Archive Service, WYAS).

Z23 Rossington Enclosure, Tithe and Sale Papers. Wakefield Archives (West Yorkshire Archive Service, WYAS).

Appendix A: Legislative Context

The following section provides further details of legislation, policies, plans and guidelines that have been taken into account as part of this study.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

This legislation sets out guidance and policy for protecting nationally important monuments through scheduled status. Consent must be obtained from English Heritage for all works on Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of historic buildings and areas by way of a process of listing and designation. Identified buildings are classified as being Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II and historic areas are designated conservation areas. Once listed, Listed Building consent must be obtained from the local planning authority before works to demolish, alter or extend a listed building can be carried out. Similarly, consent must be obtained for the demolition of buildings in a Conservation Area. New developments in a Conservation Area are also expected to adhere to strict design criteria to ensure the character of the area is maintained or enhanced.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

The NPPF replaced **Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment** (2010) in 2012 but incorporates many of the policies outlined within PPS5 including the need to assess heritage assets as part of the development schemes and to record assets that cannot be conserved as part of the works. This includes both designated and undesignated assets.

Doncaster Council Core Strategy 2012

Policy CS15: Valuing Our Historic Environment of the Doncaster Council Core Strategy (May 2012) sets out the following for the historic environment:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

The following table lists the sites and monuments listed in the South Yorkshire County Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record as identified through historical references, archaeological investigation, cartographic evidence and aerial photographs. The gazetteer includes all sites within the proposed development area and assets within a 500m radius of the proposed development area. The information gathered for the table has been obtained from the HER and NMR records.

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
1	Great Northern Railway	N/A	1364309	SP 94262 96485	Railway	None	The London and York Railway, better known as the Great Northern Railway, was originally proposed in 1827, but not seriously considered until 1833. The Great Northern Railway won authority from Parliament in 1846, via Peterborough, Lincoln and Gainsborough. However, the Act did not allow the route to proceed beyond Moss to the North of Doncaster, running powers being granted beyond Moss. A more direct route to York beyond Doncaster was not built until 1869. The whole route, 272 miles long, was opened in August 1850.	Low
2	Iron Age/ Roman Field Boundary		1436667	SK 610 988	Boundary	None	An Iron Age /Roman field boundary, a rectilinear ditched enclosure, a ditch and a trackway are visible as	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							cropmarks on air photographs.	
3	Ridge and furrow		1436786	SK 614 997	Ridge and furrow	None	Post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Cantley.	Low
4	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe, Cantley	01812/01	N/A	SK 6240 9900 (point)	Findspot	None	Axe 8.4cm long and 5.5cm wide. Ploughed up with red deer antler.	Low
5	Palaeochannel, Potteric Carr, Doncaster (non archaeological site)	4922	N/A	Centroid SK 602 998 (MBR: 1325m by 781m)	Palaeochannel	None	Two palaeochannels of the former lake Humber (which began to in-fill in the Late Glacial i.e. prior to 9050BC) were recorded during archaeological work at Potteric Carr. Study of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from the features suggests that the area around Potteric Carr was likely to have been a mixture of wetland and fen-carr in the prehistoric period.	Low
6	The Doncaster Roman Pottery Production Area	4930	N/A	Centroid SE 6131 0123 (MBR: 6496m by 4011m)	Industrial	None	A series of potteries have been recorded and excavated in the Doncaster district over several decades. The potteries may be considered a single industrial entity that stretches across several kilometres to the east of Doncaster. To date, sites have been recorded in the parishes of Cantley,	Medium

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							Rossington, Blaxton, Auckley and Doncaster.	
7	Former Manor House, Bessacarr	5032	N/A	SE 6160 0015 (point)	House (site of)	None	Manor House depicted on 1st edition OS map. Foundations remain.	Low
8	Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosures	00067/01	N/A	Centroid SK 5889 9923 (MBR: 2057m by 513m)	Enclosures	None	Two enclosures, intersected by probable field boundaries. (Listed by Riley in YAJ in 'Round, D-shaped or irregular' category). References: YAJ 45 1973).	Low
9	Draw Dykes Moated Site, Rossington,	00231/01	N/A	Centroid SK 6186 9858 (MBR: 69m by 114m)	House (site of)	None	Moated site believed to be medieval manor house of Rossington. 50m x 90m x 70m. Bisected by railway. Part occupied by allotment- no features recovered. Ditch visible at 1.3m deep.	Medium
10	Cantley-Bessacarr Roman Pottery kilns	01280/01	N/A	SE 6120 0060 (point)	Kilns	None	Pottery kilns dating to the second to third centuries AD, belonging to the Roman Pottery production sites in and around Bessecarr and Cantley. 5 kilns, field system and other features.	Medium
11	Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland, with Evidence for Former Management, Cantley	03837/01	N/A	SE 6206 0015 (point)	Woodland	None	Strip of semi-natural ancient woodland and open area adjacent to the M18. Some evidence of past woodland management eg.coppicing. Current condition unmanaged, therefore little understorey.	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							Some ground disturbance but nature of this unclear.	
12	Rossington Colliery	04346/01	N/A	SK 6027 9841 (point) (Approximate)	Colliery	None	Main Colliery which was first sunk between 1912 and 1915 and led to the development of New Rossington.	Low/ Negligible
13	Roman pottery, Doncaster	01276/01	N/A	SE 6120 0070 (point)	Findspot	None	Romano-British pottery from rear of quarry by Punch's Hotel	Low
14	Roman pottery south of the railway, Doncaster	01277/01	N/A	SE 6140 0030 (point)	Findspot	None	Romano- British pottery from south of railway line	Low
15	FARRS	N/A	N/A	SK 61226 99253	Event	None	Geophysical survey and fieldwalking undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2011 as part of the Environmental Assessment for the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme. A series of anomalies were identified including two anomalies within the area of the proposed pipeline.	Low
16	Manor Farm, Bessacarr	N/A	N/A	SE 6150 0000	Event	None	Geophysical survey followed by trial trenching undertaken by MAP in advance of the housing development at Manor Farm. The evaluation identified an area of Romano-British metalworking. Within the field to the south-western edge of the site (where the proposed pipeline crosses) the	Medium to negligible

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							evaluation confirmed that this area was made ground probably relating to the construction of the M18 in the 1970s.	
17	The Gatehouse	N/A	N/A	SK 61509 99143	Building (site of)	None	Building marked on 1854 Ordnance Survey map.	Low
18	Mineral Railway	N/A	N/A	SK 61543 99017 to SK 60412 99073	Railway	None	Mineral railway to Rossington Colliery site. First shown on 1930 Ordnance Survey map but probably constructed shortly after colliery opened in 1912.	Low
19	Wadworth and Stancil Carr, Doncaster	HSY4219	N/A	SK 5951 9737	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This polygon covers a large area of former wetlands. Removal of field boundaries, mostly in the latter part of the 20th century has created an area of agglomerated fields much in keeping with the surrounding fields which have a different origin. The original pattern of enclosures was probably created by the massive drainage programme of Vermuyden in the 17th century. Prior to this the land was probably wet and marshy meadows. Legibility of the former landscape is partial as the field drains still exist amongst the fields. Includes	High

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							site of Scheduled Roman Villa.	
20	Loversall and Potteric Carr, Loversall, Doncaster	HSY4222	N/A	SK 5964 9924	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This polygon covers a large area of former wetlands. Removal of field boundaries, mostly in the latter part of the 20th century has created an area of agglomerated fields much in keeping with the surrounding fields of a different origin. The original pattern of enclosures was probably created by the massive wetlands drainage programme in the 17th century. Prior to this the land was probably wet and marshy meadows. Extensive crop marks, probably of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems have been recorded. Legibility of the former landscape is partial as the field drains still exist amongst the fields.	Low
21	Rossington Colliery Spoil Heap, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4224	N/A	SK 6011 9796	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Three large spoil heaps associated with Rossington Main Colliery. Prior to the spoil heap the area formed part of the larger drained wetlands field system. Early OS maps mark the area as 'Holmes Carr'. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
22	Potteric Carr ex-plantation, Loversall, Doncaster	HSY4227	N/A	SK 6009 9914	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This polygon covers an area of former wetlands and forms part of a larger system of agglomerated fields. The area is depicted as being a plantation woodland from the 1st edition OS map of 1854 until the late 1960s. Originally probably created by the massive drainage programme of Vermuyden in the 17th century. Prior to this the land was probably wet and marshy meadows. Legibility of the former landscape is fragmentary as the field boundaries fossilise the area of the plantation.	Low
23	Rossington Main Colliery spoil 2, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4230	N/A	SK 6046 9875	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	A large spoil heap associated with Rossington Main Colliery. Prior to the spoil heap the area formed part of a woodland known as 'Pheasant Bank'. Holmes Carr Great Wood to the south, of which Pheasant Bank was part, is recorded as being ancient and semi-natural woodland. The carr element of the name may suggest a wet wood environment. It is possible that the woodland formed the western edge of a	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							deer park centred on Draw Dikes manor and held by the De Mauley family. Legibility is fragmentary as the name 'Pheasant Bank' still exists.	
24	Potteric and Loversal Carr, Loversall, Doncaster	HSY4231	N/A	SE 5930 0012	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This polygon covers a large area of former wetlands. Removal of field boundaries, mostly in the latter part of the 20th century has created an area of agglomerated fields much in keeping with the surrounding fields, many of which have a different origin. The original pattern of enclosures was probably created by the massive drainage programme of Vermuyden in the 17th century. Prior to this the land was probably wet and marshy meadows. Extensive crop marks, probably of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems have been recorded. Legibility of the former landscape is partial as the field drains still exist amongst the fields.	Low
25	Ings Field, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4443	N/A	SK 6116 9715	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This area consists of large agglomerated fields. Field boundary removal appears to	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							have hit critical point in the latter half of the 20th century. The 1st edition OS map of 1854 shows an area of strip fields with a reverse S-boundary indicative of enclosure from open fields. The field boundaries extend out of the polygon suggesting an extensive system. However, the area to the north was probably part of a deer park centred on Draw Dikes Manor. Doncaster Corporation acquired the land in 1505 and the open fields may have originated at this time. The name 'Ing Field' marked on the 1st edition map may recall the pasture or meadow prior to this. Legibility of this former landscape is invisible.	
26	Holmes Carr Great Wood, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4444	N/A	SK 6066 9802	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Holmes Carr Great Wood is recorded as being ancient and semi-natural woodland. The carr element of the name may suggest a wet wood environment. It is possible that the woodland formed the western edge of a deer park centred on Draw Dikes manor and held by the De Mauley	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							family. Legibility is partial as the area is still wooded.	
27	Park Wood, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4446	N/A	SK 6158 9891	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This woodland is recorded as ancient and semi-natural woodland. The name, 'Park Wood' along with the nearby 'Park Field' and 'Park Closes', which are marked on the 1st edition OS map strongly suggest the area may have been part of a medieval deer park, probably centred on Draw Dikes manor and held by the De Mauley family. Legibility is fragmentary as the area is still wooded.	Low
28	The Warren, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4639	N/A	SK 6221 9971	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is the home of Doncaster Golf Club and has been since 1894. The construction of the M18 motorway through the area necessitated change and a redesign in 1978. The course is known as the Warren. This is marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 when the area is shown as wooded with some scrub. There is some evidence of coppicing in parts of the woodland also. The area may have originated as a managed resource of Bessacarr Grange, some 700m north. Legibility is	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							partial due to the name and evidence of woodland management.	
29	Potteric Carr, Doncaster	HSY4640	N/A	SE 6007 0030	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Potteric Carr is a wetwood environment currently managed as a nature reserve. The original pattern of enclosures was probably created by the massive drainage programme of Vermuyden in the 17th century. Prior to this the land was probably wet and marshy meadows. By the late 1930s the enclosures are starting to return to a more open marshy environment partly brought on by the construction of railway lines through the site. Legibility of the wet wood prior to drainage is partial as the landscape is, in part, reconstructed.	Low
30	Bessacarr Lane, Doncaster	HSY4641	N/A	SK 6177 9940	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	An area of large fields bounded by drainage ditches. The fields were probably created through the drainage improvement programmes of Vermuyden in the early 17th century from a wet common environment. The site of Manor Farm adjacent to Bessacarr Lane, recently	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							demolished but depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854, has archaeological potential. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
31	Central Drive, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4713	N/A	SK 6123 9806	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is a planned estate of social housing, built by the colliery for miners at the nearby Rossington colliery. Although first depicted on the 1931 OS map, the housing is probably contemporary with the opening of the pit in 1912-1916. The estate consists mostly of semi-detached and terraced housing constructed on a geometric plan.	Low
32	Clay Flat Lane, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4720	N/A	SK 6214 9776	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is a large estate of planned housing probably built for local authority needs in the late 1960s/ early 1970s. It is built to a more 'cul-de-sac' rather than geometric design. The railway provides a boundary at the north eastern edge. Prior to this the area consisted of strip fields with a reverse S-boundary. The name 'Town Side Field' marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 recalls the open town fields prior to the consolidation of the	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							furlongs into strips. Legibility of this former landscape is invisible.	
33	Gattison Lane, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4722	N/A	SK 6111 9762	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is a large estate of planned housing probably built for local authority needs in the late 1960s/ early 1970s. It is built to a more 'cul-de-sac' rather than the geometric design of the neighbouring early 20th century colliery housing. Prior to the housing the area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields probably consolidated from the furlongs of open fields.	Low
34	Grange Lane, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4724	N/A	SK 6102 9777	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This school is first depicted on the 1967 OS map and was probably contemporary with the local authority housing constructed to the south. Prior to this, the area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields probably consolidated from the furlongs of open fields.	Low
35	Grange Road, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4725	N/A	SK 6153 9816	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	These schools are first depicted on the 1931 OS map and were probably contemporary with the construction of the colliery	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							housing. Prior to this, the area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields probably consolidated from the furlongs of open fields. The field was called 'Park Field' on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. Along with 'Park Wood' and 'Park Closes' this strongly suggests the area may have been part of a medieval deer park. This was probably centred on Draw Dikes manor, held by the De Mauley family. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
36	Gattison Lane, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4730	N/A	SK 6192 9813	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Rossington Tonedale school is first depicted on the 1967 OS map. By 1982, other schools have been added in the area. Prior to this, the area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields probably consolidated from the furlongs of open fields. The field was called 'Park Field' on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. Along with 'Park Wood' and 'Park Closes' this strongly suggests the area may have been part of a medieval deer park. This was	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							probably centred on Draw Dikes manor, held by the De Mauley family. The curving nature of Gattison Lane, which was continued by field boundaries may have represented part of the park boundary. Later development has obscured this but Gattison Lane remains. Legibility of the former landscape is fragmentary due to this.	
37	Welfare facilities, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4732	N/A	SK 6166 9853	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is a complex of sporting facilities including a football ground, cricket ground, swimming pool and hall. It was built to provide welfare and recreation facilities for miners at the nearby Rossington colliery adjacent to the colliery housing. Although first depicted on the 1931 OS map, the facilities were probably contemporary with the opening of the pit in 1912-1916. Other welfare facilities such as allotments and schools were also constructed. Originally the area also contained a small park with a bandstand although this has now been turned into playing fields. Prior to this, the	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields probably consolidated from the furlongs of open fields. The fields are called 'Park Closes' on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. Along with 'Park Wood' and 'Park Field' this strongly suggests the area may have been part of a medieval deer park. This was probably centred on Draw Dikes manor, held by the De Mauley family. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
38	York Street, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4739	N/A	SK 6128 9867	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Allotments which are probably contemporary with the colliery housing. Originally they covered a larger area stretching west, over to Bankwood Lane. Prior to this, the area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields probably consolidated from the furlongs of open fields. The fields are called 'Park Closes' on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. Along with 'Park Wood' and 'Park Field' this strongly suggests the area may have been part of a medieval deer park. This was	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							probably centred on Draw Dikes manor, held by the De Mauley family. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
39	Bankwood Industrial estate, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4741	N/A	SK 6104 9889	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is a large depot of a company associated with machinery for the food industry. Prior to this the area was wooded. It was called West End Wood. It was adjacent to 'Park Wood' which is recorded as ancient and semi-natural woodland. The name 'Park Wood', along with the nearby 'Park Field' and 'Park Closes', which are marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 strongly suggests the area may have been part of a medieval deer park, probably centred on Draw Dikes manor which was held by the De Mauley family. The name 'West End' possibly indicates a compartment at the western edge of the wood. Legibility is fragmentary as the boundary of the woodland is fossilised.	Low
40	Rossington Main Colliery, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4744	N/A	SK 6028 9838	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Rossington Main Colliery. The shafts were sunk in 1912 with the mine beginning production in 1916. Production finally	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							ceased in March 2006. Prior to mining, the area formed part of the larger drained wetlands field system. Early OS maps mark the area as 'Holmes Carr'. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
41	Station Road, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4749	N/A	SK 6221 9832	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	A private housing estate which is first depicted on the 1982 OS map but probably dates to the early 1970s. It consists of a mixture of detached and semi-detached housing. Prior to housing the area was agricultural. OS maps from the 19th century depict strip fields which were created through enclosure and consolidation of the furlongs of open fields. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	Low
42	Brickworks Pond, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4764	N/A	SK 6241 9872	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Large pond surrounded by trees. The pond has filled up the clay extraction pits left by the former Rossington Brickworks. This works was depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. Prior to this the area was probably part of the drained wetlands created from the Carr or wetwood landscapes. Legibility of the	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							former extractive landscape is partial.	
43	Bank Wood Lane, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4768	N/A	SK 6078 9905	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Allotments which are relatively new, appearing first on the 1982 OS map. Formerly a field, probably created through the drainage of the wetlands in the early 17th century. The proximity of the names 'Park Wood', 'Park Closes' and 'Park Field' strongly suggest the area may have been part of a medieval deer park. This was probably centred on Draw Dikes manor, held by the De Mauley family. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	Low
44	Bankwood Industrial estate, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4772	N/A	SK 6077 9889	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Sewage Works on an industrial estate. The sewage works is first depicted on the 1931 OS map and is probably contemporary with the planned mining settlement, although it has been rebuilt subsequently. Much of this area was formerly wooded, probably being contained within a deer park centred on Draw Dikes manor. The area was fields prior to the industrial use, probably being created through assartment and clearance at the time of	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							disparkment. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
45	Bankwood Industrial estate, New Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4776	N/A	SK 6070 9889	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	An industrial estate adjoining Rossington Main Colliery and the planned settlement. It consists of various businesses including coal yards, scrap yards and factory units. Prior to this the area was used as allotments. Much of this area was formerly wooded, probably being contained within a deer park centred on Draw Dikes manor. The area was fields prior to the allotments, probably being created through assartment and clearance at the time of disparkment. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	Low
46	Stoops Lane, Bessacarr, Doncaster	HSY4815	N/A	SE 6019 0097	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	A large private housing estate which first appears on the 1982 OS map. It consists of a mix of detached and semi-detached properties built to a cul-de-sac design. Prior to this, the site was occupied by fields with straight and regular edges indicative of parliamentary enclosure. It formed part of Bessacarr Low Field which was probably farmed as an	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							open field prior to enclosure in 1779 by the 'Cantley, Branton, Bessacarr and (High) Ellers' award. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
47	Bolton Hill, Bessacarr, Doncaster	HSY4827	N/A	SE 6121 0078	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	These playing fields are within Bessacarr conservation area. Previously the site was marked as a sand pit indicating some mineral extraction had taken place. The area was shown as scrub in 1967 before turning to its present use. Prior to this, the site was occupied by fields with straight and regular edges indicative of parliamentary enclosure. It formed part of Bessacarr Low and High Fields which were probably farmed as open fields prior to enclosure in 1779 by the 'Cantley, Branton, Bessacarr and (High) Ellers' award. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	Low
48	Bessacarr Lane, Bessacarr, Doncaster	HSY4828	N/A	SE 6124 0052	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Part of a larger housing estate, this polygon consists of detached housing built to a cul-de-sac design. Prior to this, the site was occupied by three farmsteads- Top Hall farm, Holly Farm and Middle farm. They probably represented the	Low

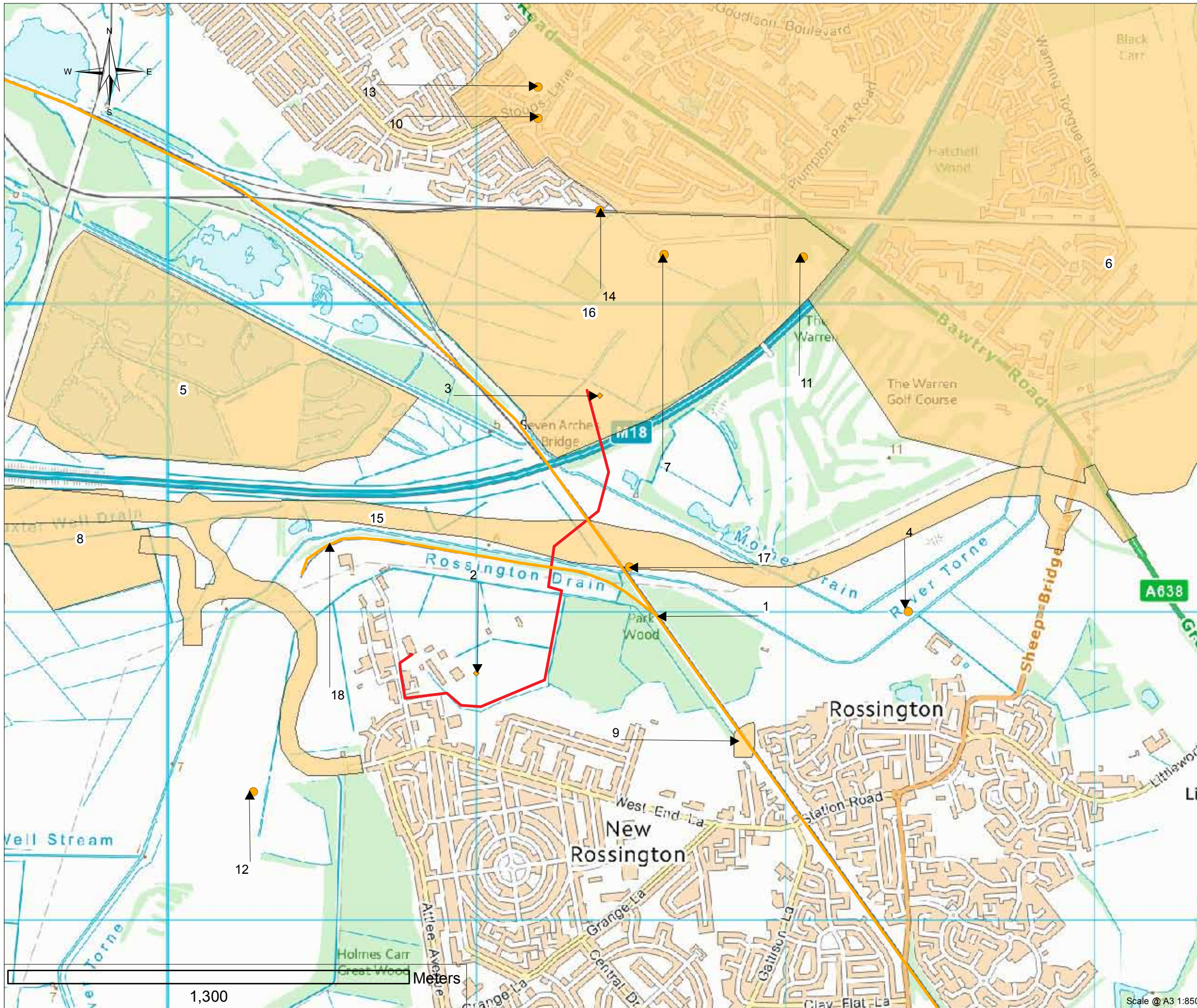
Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							core of the dispersed settlement of Bessacarr. Magilton (1977, 14) makes the plausible statement that this is the most likely location of any nucleated medieval settlement at Bessacarr if any did indeed exist. Roman pottery kilns were excavated ahead of the construction of the housing estate and form an important regional group. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
49	The Hollows, Bessacarr, Doncaster	HSY4829	N/A	SE 6137 0064	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Part of a larger housing estate, this polygon consists of detached housing built to a cul-de-sac design. Formerly used for sand and gravel extraction which is depicted from the mid 19th century onwards. Prior to this, the site was occupied by fields with straight and regular edges indicative of parliamentary enclosure. It formed part of Bessacarr Low Field which was probably farmed as an open field prior to enclosure in 1779 by the 'Cantley, Branton, Bessacarr and (High) Ellers' award. Roman pottery kilns were excavated ahead of the	Low

Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							construction of the housing estate and form an important regional group. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
50	Grange Road, Bessacarr, Doncaster	HSY4830	N/A	SE 6182 0060	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Housing development in Bessacarr which consists mainly of large detached villa type properties many of which are first depicted on the 1931 OS map. Prior to this, the site was occupied by fields with straight and regular edges indicative of parliamentary enclosure. It formed part of Bessacarr Field which was probably farmed as an open field prior to enclosure in 1779 by the 'Cantley, Branton, Bessacarr and (High) Ellers' award. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	Low
51	Warrington Drive, Bessacarr, Doncaster	HSY4836	N/A	SK 6273 9995	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This polygon consists mainly of large detached villa type properties. It corresponds closely to, but is slightly larger than the Southern Bessacarr conservation area. The houses are first depicted on the 1948 OS map. Formerly, the site was occupied by a woodland plantation which probably dates to the parliamentary	Low

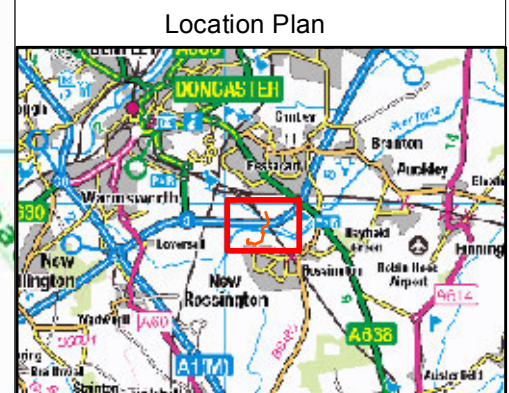
Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							enclosure. Prior to this, it was part of Bessacarr common. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.	
52	Warren Lane north, Rossington, Doncaster	HSY4837	N/A	SE 6202 0010	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	This is the home of Doncaster Golf Club and has been since 1894. The construction of the M18 motorway through the area necessitated change and a redesign in 1978 and resulted in this severed section. The course is known as the Warren. This is marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 when the area is shown as wooded with some scrub. There is some evidence of coppicing in parts of the woodland also. The area may have originated as a managed resource of Bessacarr Grange, some 700m north. Legibility is partial due to the name and evidence of woodland management.	Low
53	Extent of historic 'Old' Rossington, Doncaster	HSY5972	N/A	SK 6210 9851	Historic Landscape Characterisation	None	Only a handful of mostly 19th century buildings remain in this area, which shows the extent of residential plots in the village of Rossington as depicted in the 1850s. The village appears to have been comprehensively	Low


Mouchel Reference No	Site Name	South Yorkshire HER reference	NMR reference	Grid Reference	Site Type	Designation	Description	Value
							re-arranged between 1851 and 1891 and cleared again between 1967 and 1982 in order to build the present late twentieth century private suburban housing. Fragmentary legibility of some of the buildings listed by Magilton in 1977.	

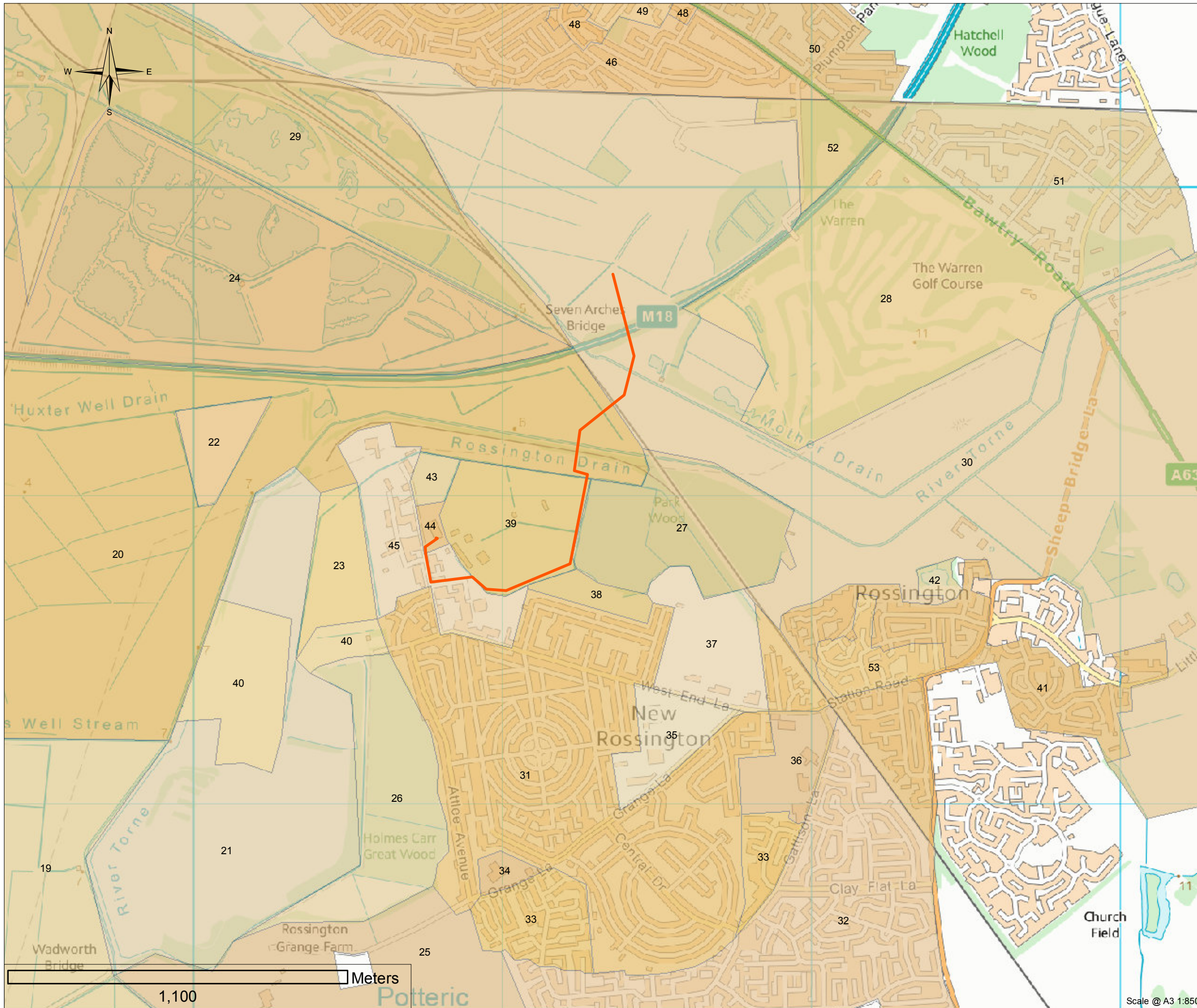
DRAFT



- Legend**
- Proposed Pipeline
 - Heritage Assets
 - Heritage Assets
 - Heritage Assets



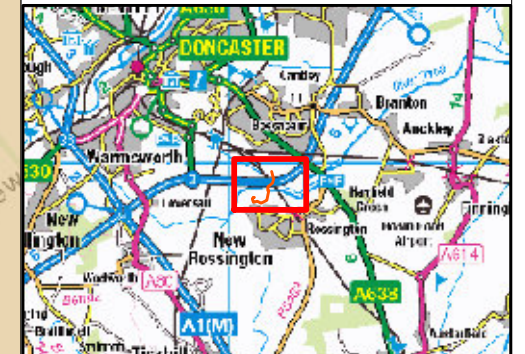
Version	Amendment	Drawn Date	Checked Date	Approved Date
1.1	Original version	30/04/13	30/04/13	30/04/13
Client Sewer Trent Water				
Project Manor Farm				
Drawing Title Heritage Assets Plan				
				Scales (at A3 size) 1:12,000
Office Blackfriars				Purpose Issue
Tel. No 0207 803 2664		Drawing No Figure 1	Version 1.1	



Legend


- Proposed Pipeline
- Historic Landscape Characterisation

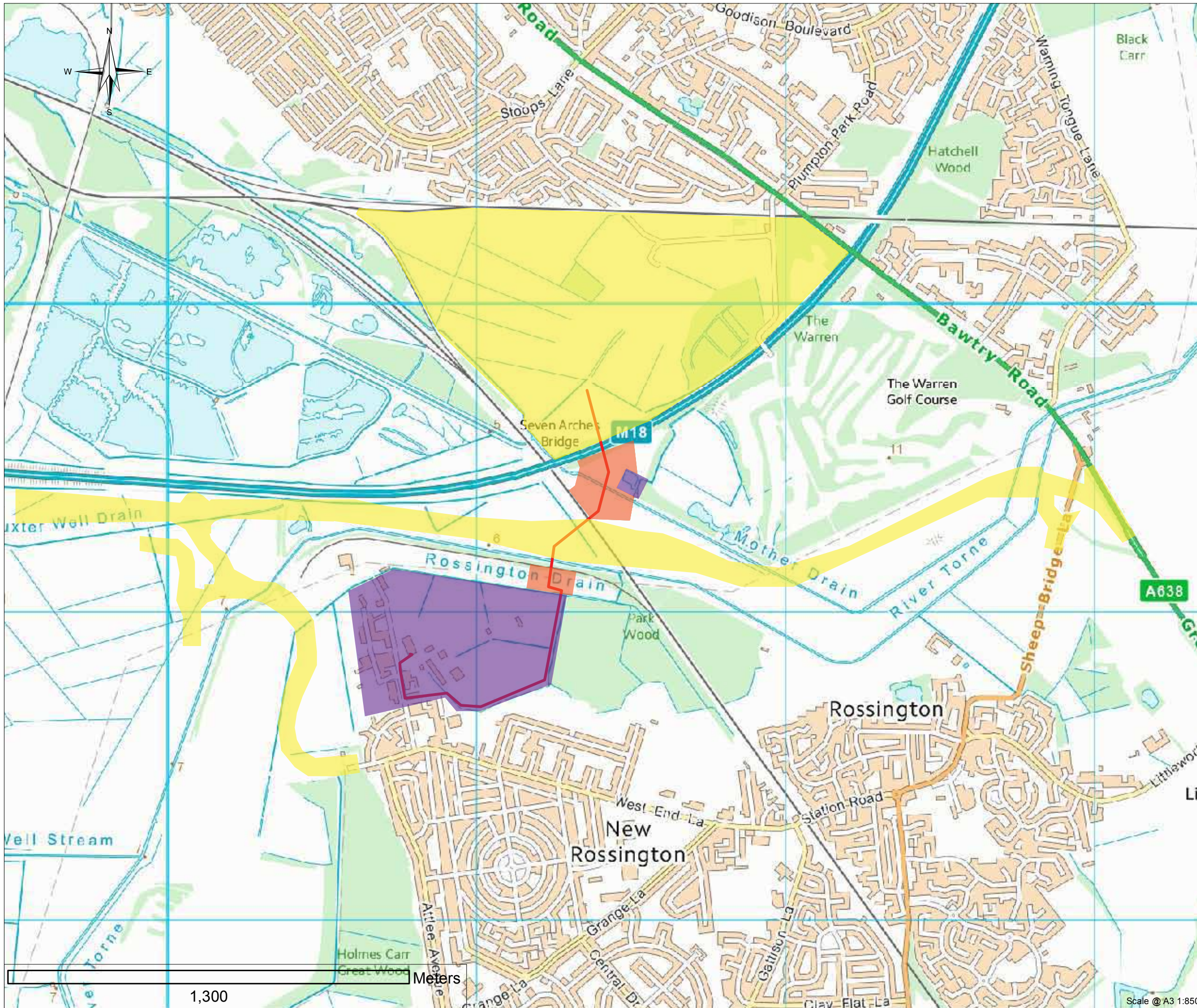
Location Plan



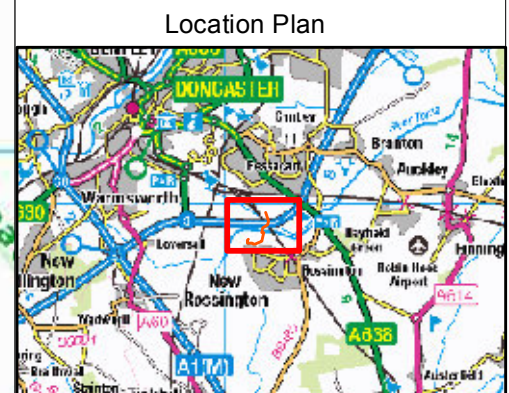
Version	Amendment	Drawn Date	Checked Date	Approved Date
1.1	Original version	30/04/13	30/04/13	30/04/13


Client	Severn Trent Water
Project	Manor Farm
Drawing Title	Historic Landscape Characterisation Plan

 building great relationships	Scales (at A3 size)	1:12,000	
	Purpose	Issue	
Office	Tel. No	Drawing No	Version
Blackfriars	0207 803 2664	Figure 2	1.1



- ### Legend
- Proposed Pipeline
 - Areas previously archaeologically evaluated
 - Areas of modern disturbance
 - Areas of recommended archaeological evaluation



Version	Amendment	Drawn Date	Checked Date	Approved Date
1.1	Original version	30/04/13	30/04/13	30/04/13
Client Sewer Trent Water				
Project Manor Farm				
Drawing Title Plan to show Areas of Recommended Archaeological Investigation				
				Scales (at A3 size) 1:12,000
				Purpose Issue
Office Blackfriars	Tel. No 0207 803 2664	Drawing No Figure 3	Version 1.1	