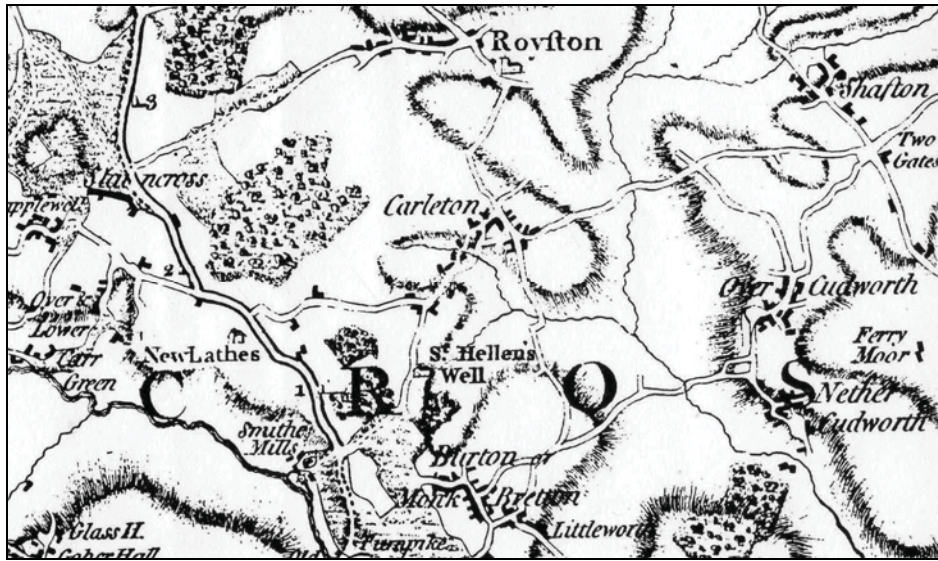


STUD FARM, CARLTON, BARNESLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ENHANCED DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



On behalf of:
Jaguar Estates & Wortley Construction Joint Venture

CS Archaeology
August 2012

On behalf of: Jaguar Estates & Wortley Construction Joint Venture
c/o Chris Carr Architects
Orchard Farm,
Goathland,
Whitby
YO22 5JX

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 3663 1009

Project Number: 103

OASIS ID: csarchae1-132836

Fieldwork, Report and illustrations by: Chris Scurfield

Timing: Site Visits July 2011 & August 2012
Report August 2012

Enquiries to: **CS Archaeology**
Manor Farm House
Manor Occupation Road
Royston
South Yorkshire
S71 4SG

T: 01226 722571
M: 07963 586767
E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com

Frontispiece: extract from Jeffery's map of 1767-70

CONTENTS

1.	SUMMARY	2
2.	INTRODUCTION	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4	PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE	3
5	METHODOLOGY	8
6	GAZETTEER OF SITES.....	10
7	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	11
7.1	INTRODUCTION.....	11
7.2	GEOLOGY.....	11
7.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.....	11
8	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	12
8.1	INTRODUCTION.....	12
8.2	PREHISTORIC (450 000 BC – 55 AD)	12
8.3	LATER PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH PERIODS (2000 BC – 410 AD)	12
8.4	THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD (AD410 – 1066).....	13
8.5	THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1066 - 1530)	13
8.6	THE POST MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1530-1900).....	14
8.7	THE MODERN PERIOD (AD 1900 TO DATE)	15
8.8	MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE PDA (FIGURES 4-5)	16
8.9	BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS	17
8.10	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS	19
9	SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL.....	19
10	PROPOSALS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT	21
12	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	23
13	REFERENCES	24
13.1	BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	24
13.2	CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES.....	24
13.3	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (SELECTED)	25
13.4	INTERNET SOURCES	25

FIGURES

Figure 1	location map
Figure 2	the study area with Heritage Assets
Figure 3	the PDA with earthworks [3]
Figure 4	historic maps 1845-1851
Figure 5	historic maps 1890-1938
Figure 6	plan of the PDA with constraints
Figure 7	plan of the PDA with areas of archaeological potential

PLATES

Plate 1	the front (west) elevation of the farmhouse (building A) built 1796 and 'modernised in the 1960s/70s
Plate 2	detail of the date stone 'built 1796'
Plate 3	the north and east elevations of the gabled extension (building B)
Plate 4	the west elevation of the wash house and butcher's shop (building C)
Plate 5	the north elevation of the Stable/Cartshed (building D) largely dates to the late 19 th century
Plate 6	view of the paddock with a linear earthwork [3]
Plate 7	vertical aerial view of cropmarks [16].

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	written scheme of investigation
Appendix 2	gazetteer of sites of archaeological significance
Appendix 3	assessment methodology

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report assesses the archaeological resource and potential of a Proposed Development Area (PDA) within Carlton, South Yorkshire. The PDA is an 'L' shaped plot of land (0.75 hectares) which lies within the village's historic core. The PDA contains a number of historical standing buildings which have been historically demolished.
- 1.2 Carlton has been historically characterised by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, as a historic settlement that is potentially of Anglo-Saxon date. There has been no previous archaeological excavation work within the village, so as yet no evidence has been revealed and its archaeological resource never investigated. There is therefore a potential for further unknown archaeology within the PDA.
- 1.3 Stud Farmhouse was built by Lord Wharnccliffe who owned most of the village, in 1796. This assessment has identified a further farmstead, north of Stud Farm, which was demolished to facilitate construction of St John's church in 1879. The present range of historic buildings associated with Stud Farm date to at least the late 18th century and may predate the farmhouse.
- 1.4 Further work in the form of a building record and evaluation is recommended to inform future archaeological management of the PDA.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This statement supports a forthcoming planning application to redevelop Stud Farm, Carlton. The re-development involves the restoration and adaption of four historic buildings (Buildings A-D) and the construction of 10 new dwellings around the historic farmstead.
- 1.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies at the centre of Carlton village. This statement describes the present extant and locations of historically demolished heritage assets within the development area and outlines potential impacts from the proposed development.
- 1.3 Historically the PDA spanned two farmsteads. These are first depicted in the Carlton Tithe Map of 1845. The township of Carlton was largely owned by the Wharnccliffe Estate of Wortley Hall, near Stocksbridge. Like many villages in the area Carlton was characterised by a cluster of farmsteads and cottages and had slowly developed from at least the Anglo-Saxon period until the industrialisation and urbanisation of the late 19th century.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Heritage Assets

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

4.1.1 *Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These consist of rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by

The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument, will require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

- 4.1.2 Heritage Assets, the National Planning Policy Statement of March 2010, supersedes Planning Policy Guidance note 16 and 15 on archaeology and Listed Buildings. Particularly relevant policies include those of general heritage assets, HE 6, 7 and 8.

POLICY HE 6: INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS

HE 6.1 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 be 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.

HE 6.2 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.

HE 6.3 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 adequately be understood from the application and supporting documentation.

- 4.1.3 Policy HE 7: POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE DETERMINATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO ALL HERITAGE ASSETS.

HE 7.1, 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 outcome of the usual consultations with interested parties; and
- (v) 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).

HE 7.4 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 the 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 on in.

HE 7.5 Local Environment Policies 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.

4.1.4 POLICY HE 8: ADDITIONAL POLICY PRINCIPLE GUIDING THE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICANTS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO HERITAGE ASSETS THAT ARE NOT COVERED BY POLICY HE 9

HE 8.1, 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 assets criteria set out in Annex 2. Where a development proposal is subject to detailed pre-application discussions (including where appropriate, archaeological evaluation (see HE 6.1)) 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.

4.1.5 POLICY HE 9: ADDITIONAL POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

HE 9.1, 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 designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade 1 and II, Listed Buildings and grade 1 and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

4.1.6 *Hedgerows*

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

4.1.6 Unitary Plan Policies

- 4.1.6.1 Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan, adopted December 2000 (Internet Source 1).
- 4.1.6.2 Relevant policies with regard to archaeological areas are referred to in Policy ENV 2, Conserving the Environment:
- 4.1.6.3 Policy BE3 states that where Nationally Important Archaeological Remains, whether Scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Other unscheduled archaeological remains of more local importance may also be worthy of preservation. Where these features are affected by development proposals, their relative importance will be weighed against other factors including the need for the proposed development.
- Archaeological remains are considered a finite and non-renewable resource, often vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. Care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly, thoughtlessly or wilfully destroyed.
 - Ppg16 (archaeology and planning now superseded by PPS5) states that "they are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism". Many sites are fragile, and vulnerable to damage from a number of sources, including: construction methods; expansion of the road network; modern agricultural techniques, especially deep ploughing or drainage of wetlands; and mineral extraction.
 - There are many archaeological sites and finds in Barnsley district and information on these is held in the South Yorkshire sites and monuments record. A number of these sites are scheduled, or will be scheduled in the future, as they are nationally important and are protected under the ancient monuments and archaeological areas act, 1979.
 - Nationally important archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. certain sites which are of importance in local terms may also be worth preserving, but this will have to be judged against various considerations, including the intrinsic importance of the remains and the need for the proposed development.
 - On proposed development sites, the authority will consider any archaeological aspects, in consultation with the county archaeologist, and will endeavor to enter into negotiations with the applicant early on in the planning and development control process to evaluate the site.
 - The council will require sufficient information from applicants to assess the potential impact of their proposals upon important archaeological sites. The planning authority may request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. Such an evaluation will give an indication of the character and extent of remains, and help decide the weight which should be attached to their preservation. It will also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage.

- 4.1.6.4 POLICY BE4 states where The Authority decides that the physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should proceed, the authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains.
- On some archaeological sites it may be possible to modify the design to preserve part or all of the archaeological remains. In other cases it may not be appropriate to preserve the remains in situ but it is important to carry out excavation works and record the remains before they are destroyed.
 - The authority will expect developers to enter into an agreement with the county archaeologist and the authority to provide for excavation and recording work before development commences, to work to an agreed project brief, and subsequently to publish the results of the excavation.

5 METHODOLOGY

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

5.2 This report is based on the following information:

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

5.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;
- English Heritage's National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) at Swindon;
- SYHER for archaeological sites, including listed buildings, archaeological interventions within the study area;
- Sheffield Archives;
- Barnsley Local Studies Library;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

NB All the archaeological assets within the study area form a unique number sequence and are denoted within the report within squared brackets **[1-14]**.

5.4 *Walk Over Survey*

This confirmed the presence of earthworks, site 3, bisecting the northern paddock area. The earthwork consisted of a linear bank approximately 25m long and an oval depression 5m diam. towards the southern end of the bank. No other features could be identified, but ground conditions were obscured by grass, approximately 0.3-0.35m high.

5.5 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website for Scheduled Monuments together with listings for Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. 2 sites [2, 9 & 10] are designated heritage assets and lie within the Study area.

5.6 *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER)*

The SYHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this assessment, namely with all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA. The SYHER was consulted in August 2012 and revealed a total of 6 heritage assets within the study area. Of these 5 heritage assets one, Kirk Cross **[1]** is a

designated heritage asset. This information forms the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1: [Figure 2](#)), a summary of this information can be seen in Table 1 (see section 5.2 below).

- 5.7 In addition the SYHER also contains the results of an aerial photographic survey, the 'Lower Wharfedale Aerial Survey', which has only become available to the SYHER in 2012, in the report these results are represented by polygons and linears representing the earliest prehistoric cropmarks **[6]** and medieval/post medieval cropmarks **[11]**. Historic landscape characterisation data has identified the PDA as lying within the historic core of Carlton (Internet Source 3).
- 5.8 *Barnsley Local Studies Library*
A range of historic maps, including the Carlton Tithe map of 1845, were consulted as well as trade and business directories. Cartographic sources revealed the marked changes to the PDA during the 19th century. In addition there was a notable absence of entries for 'Stud Farm' or No. 1 Church Street or any precious titles in the trade directories. This absence has been interpreted by the author as a 'failure' of the estate or tenant farmers to pay for the advertisement.
- 5.9 *Published and Documentary Sources*
This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place name evidence. CS Archaeology has also consulted sources available on the Internet, such as the Government's Magic website, as part of this assessment. There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the study area.
- 5.10 *Geotechnical Information*
No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place subject to planning approval.
- 5.11 *Aerial Photographic Survey*
Two sites **[3 & 10]** within the study were, prior to this report, identified by aerial photography. There were 120 aerial photographs covering the study, of which 19 were selected for detailed examination. Re-examination of these aerial photographs revealed a further site **[16]** apparent during the summer of 1979. This site featured an entranced enclosure and associated curved ditches and probably dates to the later prehistoric period, based on morphological evidence.

6 GAZETTEER OF SITES

6.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 16 heritage assets have been identified within the study area (Figure 2). Of these sites 4 are designated heritage assets, 1 [1] is a scheduled monument and 3 are Listed Buildings [2, 9 & 10], and enjoy statutory protection and are emboldened in Table 1.

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

Site No.	SYHER No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	00288/01	Kirk Cross	Medieval	Scheduled Monument
2	02235/01	Carlton Manor House	Post Medieval	Listed Building
3	02234/01	Earthworks	Medieval?	Non-statutory
4	01567/01	Timber Framed barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
5	000289/01	Carlton Cross (site of)	Medieval	Non-statutory
6	-	Cropmarks	Prehistoric?	Non-statutory
7	-	Railway (Site of)	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
8	-	Spoil heap	Modern	Non-statutory
9	-	Vicarage/The Gables	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
10	-	Church of St John	Post Medieval	Listed Building
11	-	Cropmarks	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
12	-	Colliery/Wharncliffe Woodmoor (site of)	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
13	-	Chapel/Non Conformist	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
14	-	Colliery/Carlton Main (Site of)	Post-Medieval	Non-statutory
15	-	Canal the Barnsley Branch of the Calder Navigation	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
16	-	Cropmarks	Prehistoric?	Non-statutory

6.2 Of these 16 sites, only one site, the earthworks [3], has been identified within the PDA.

7 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Geology

7.2.1 The South Yorkshire area is underlain by Carboniferous sedimentary rocks which are tilted gently to the south-east so that the oldest part of the succession occurs in the west of the county. The western Millstone Grit gives way to the shale, mudstone and sandstones of the Coal Measures. Coal Measures represent Carlton's underlying geology which are characterised by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with coal seams i.e. the Newhill seam (BGS 2008).

7.3 Topography and Drainage

7.3.1 Carlton lies on a small hill/promontory, the PDA lies across, northeast sloping land between the 50m and 55m contour. The larger study area rises from the 60m contour at Kirk Cross [1] to nearly 68m AOD across the PDA.

7.3.2 Ground water across the PDA flows west and north eventually flowing into a tributary of the River Dearne which flows south and forms a confluence of the Dearne on Cudworth Common.

8 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

8.1 Introduction

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

8.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to Carlton contained within the PDA and extended study area. The location of sites taken from the above sources is indicated in **Figure 2** using unique reference numbers. These numbers are indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA.

8.2 Prehistoric (450 000 BC – 55 AD)

7.8.1 Carlton is situated on the Coal Measure sandstones and has, to date, revealed a lower density of early prehistoric sites, such as burial mounds and findspots. Because sites are more readily identifiable through cropmarks on the limestone ridge, towards Doncaster, we may be seeing a bias in the identification rather than an absence of prehistoric settlement across the coal measures. Within the study area no prehistoric sites or findspots have so far been found.

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

8.3.1 Within the study area there are two sites of significance, evidencing an agricultural landscape with an entranced enclosure and ditched possible drove way **[16]** and a prehistoric field systems **[6]** have been identified from aerial photographs. This suggests that agriculture and possibly settlement lies within the study area. This represents archaeological potential for further prehistoric sites within the study area.

8.3.2 During the Bronze Age there was increasing intensity of land use, marked by increasing numbers of burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from an increasingly tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of defended enclosures, usually found on hill tops with associated field systems and defined territories.

8.3.3 During the Iron Age, society developed along tribal lines and the people of South Yorkshire were part of the Brigantes whose tribal territory ranged across most of the present North and South Yorkshire. The Brigantes lived in small farming communities,

evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches on an extensive scale. Some large defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations for example at Wincobank, South Yorkshire. In contrast the 'marsh fort' at Sutton Common also in South Yorkshire used flat marshy ground as its defensible position (Van de Noort et al. 2007).

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

8.4 The Anglo-Saxon Period (AD410 – 1066)

- 8.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. To the north of the study area was the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria. By c620 AD, King Edwin of Northumbria had established a royal residence in the Doncaster area (Hunter 1828).
- 8.4.2 In South Yorkshire the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of agricultural communities. Settlement started during the early seventh century eventually establishing a series of churches in the South Yorkshire region.
- 8.4.3 During this period the area's principal settlements correlated to crossing places of the River Dearne such as Bolton-Upon-Deerne, Wath-Upon-Deerne and Adwick-Upon-Deerne.
- 8.4.4 Before the Norman conquest, Carlton together with Shafton belonged to Elsi, an Anglo-Saxon lord, and the cultivated land comprised of 18 carucates. Carlton was then known as '*Carlentone*'.
- 8.4.5 There is no evidence whatsoever for an Anglo-Saxon church at Carlton and no Anglo-Saxon sites have so far been discovered but because it was a known settlement, there still remains a potential for undiscovered Anglo-Saxon sites within the PDA.

8.5 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1530)

- 8.5.1 There are two confirmed sites from the medieval period which lie within the study area. These sites consist of two wayside crosses: the Kirk Cross [1] and the site of the Carlton Cross [5]. The earthworks [3] are possibly medieval but may be much later.
- 8.5.2 In AD 1200 there is a reference to a medieval fish pond between Roreston (Royston) and Carlton. The Fishpond was given to the monks of Monk Bretton Priory (Hunter 1828, 395). The site of the fish ponds may lie within the study area as suggested by the nature and extent of plots 34 & 35 of the 1845 tithe map (Figure 4) but probably lies south of the PDA, outside the study area, along the modern Fish Dam Lane.
- 8.5.3 Norman control of South Yorkshire revolved around the three substantial castles at Sheffield, Conisburgh and Tickhill. Followed by the hastily constructed Motte and Bailey castles such as Mexborough and Hickleton. The first historical mention of Carlton or 'Carleton' comes in the Domesday Book of 1086. The name meant the township that was the settlement of 'Churls or free peasants' (Jones 2003, 30: Smith 196, 1276). Hunter (1828) notes that Gamel and Ailric '*so often mentioned, held them of Ilbert, but the greater part of the lands were held*' by peasants. The value of the manor was £4 before the conquest but by 1086 had slumped to just 30 shillings, reflecting the lying waste of the north by William the Conqueror.
- 8.5.4 During the medieval period Carlton was notable as the location of a 'Retiring House' for Monk Bretton Priory. It was later known as St Helen's Farm (depicted on the tithe map of 1845) and also featured a holy well which was part of a medieval pilgrimage route (Hey 1979). Situated southwest of the study area, this ecclesiastically linked site was eventually demolished for the construction of St Michael's school. However the status of Carlton with its wayside cross that probably denoted the route to St Helen's Well, would have enhanced its importance as a settlement. Eventually, after the disillusionment of the priory during the sixteenth century, Carlton passed into the hands of the 'Earls of Wharnccliffe of Wortley'. During the early post medieval period (16th century) house modifications were being made in peoples wills (Hey 1979, 114). Thomas Hinchcliffe bequest that in his will of 1558, an 'iron chimney' was to replace the open hearth, of what was presumably a medieval hall in the village. This 16th century will demonstrates the high status of at least one building within the village.
- 8.5.5 Throughout the medieval period Carlton was thought to have belonged to the Monk Bretton Priory and after the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Oneley (Hunter 1828, 395).
- 8.5.6 In the 14th century a house or 'messuage' is mentioned as belonging to William de Stainton. This house was contested with Geffery, son of Nicholas de Tunstal (Hunter 395). Unfortunately there is no precise location for this house but it does at least evidence houses in Carlton during the medieval period.

8.6 The Post Medieval Period (AD 1530-1900)

- 8.6.1 The large scale rebuilding of many yeoman farmhouses and homes of lesser gentry greatly improved the standards of comfort and construction and adaptation was achieved by minor structural alterations. Ceilings inserted in previously open halls creating parlours, chambers and service rooms. Rooms were provided with glass windows, fire places and chimneys that extracted the smoke (Hey 1986, 168).

- 8.6.2 By 1679 more detailed information is available in the form of hearth tax returns for the village. This information lists the demographics for the village. The owner with 14 hearths was Stanhope Dixon. With half as many hearths was Mr Blitheman (7) and a further Mr Blithman (4) and then John Rymington, Joseph Woffenden and James Towend with 3 hearths apiece with a further 26 owner/tenants with either 1 or 2 hearths (Hey 1991). Set within the area Carlton was comparable to Royston and Penistone.
- 8.6.3 By the middle of the 19th century, Carlton still remained largely untouched by the industrial revolution. The apportionments confirm that the township of Carlton had two principal landowners: John Francis Carr and the Earl of Wharnccliffe. Wharnccliffe estate owned 348 acres of arable land of which the principal tenant was Joseph Bayldon who tenanted nearly 230 acres and occupied 'Stud Farm' (plot 139), and now forms the southern half of the PDA. The northern half was occupied by a second 'homestead' tenanted by John Goody, who farmed 172 acres (plot 137: [Figure 4](#)).
- 8.6.4 In 1845 the principal crop was oats which returned 671 thousand bushels, Barley 466 bushels and wheat 262 thousand bushels, the most valuable crop was wheat which was worth seven shillings a bushel.
- 8.6.5 Trade and Business directories consistently fail, apart from Manor Farm, to mention the name to any other farmsteads within the village (Kelly's: 1879, 1889, 1901: Whites 1852, 1862, 1872. The 1901 directory mentions that the numbers of welsh miners necessitated the setting up of services in their 'native tongue' at the board schools.
- 8.6.6 In terms of development the largest impact to Carlton came during the Late Victorian period with the discovery of coal and the establishment of two collieries, close to the village. Associated infrastructure followed with the construction of workers accommodation and associated establishments, such as the Wharnccliffe Arms public house and religious establishments. The population dramatically increases between 1871 and 1881 when there were 380 and 1085 inhabitants respectively. By 1891 this had increased to 1891 (Kelly's 1901).
- 8.6.7 Throughout the medieval and post medieval period the villagers of Carlton would have attended to the Parish Church at Royston. It was not until 1879 when Edward Montagu, Earl of Wharnccliffe built the church of St John the Evangelist that Carlton had its own church. The construction of St John's church was associated with the demolition of the northern farmstead within the PDA.
- 8.6.8 In 1871 a shop keeper from Hoyland (Barnsley), Joshua Willey advertised the opening of a new colliery, probably under licence, on Lord Wharnccliffe's estate at Carlton. This involved the discovery of a rich 3ft thick seam. The Willeys sold the colliery in 1873/4, only to buy it back, for £18,000, in 1876 after a considerable investment (£20,000), so that the colliery now consisted of shafts (Elliott 2000, 75). In the 1881 census Joseph Willey is recorded living at Carlton House (adjacent and SW of the PDA). In 1883 the pit was known as the 'Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery' **[12]** and employed 330 people. This was then sold to Sir Joseph Hewitt in 1916 and in 1923 passed to the Sutherland family.

8.7 The Modern Period (AD 1900 to date)

- 8.7.1 Carlton Main Colliery [14] was constructed to the east of the village, and worker's houses were erected by the collieries and private landlords north of the village during the late 19th century and then south of the village during the early 20th century. The once rural backwater of Carlton had, by the end of the 19th century, made irreversible progress from its rural agricultural origins, aided by improved rail communications.
- 8.7.2 The colliery closed in 1965 but continued as a pumping station until 1988 (SYAS 2012). Much of the surrounding area has been redeveloped for business and industrial parks. This has encouraged further private expansion of the settlement.

8.8 Map Regression Analysis of the PDA (Figures 4-5)

- 8.8.1 This records the changing plan and layout of the PDA from the later post medieval period.
- 8.8.2 'Carleton' is depicted on Jeffery's map as a significant settlement, larger than Royston, northeast of Barnsley (Figure 4). The village featured two 'greens'.
- 8.8.3 The first detailed plan of the PDA occurs in the tithe map of 1845 (see below). Perhaps the most significant aspect of Carlton is its characteristic radial road pattern. These would have developed during the medieval period to access open township fields. These open fields became enclosed during the post medieval period and can be seen as strip fields particularly to the west of the village. In 1845 the settlement of Carlton is distributed around two large enclosures or greens the eastern enclosure is triangular in plan, and was and still is defined today by Carlton Road, Church Street and Spring Lane (formerly Back Lane). The PDA is situated within the eastern half of this eastern enclosure abutting the known historic medieval route from Royston to Lundwood and what became known as Monk Bretton Priory.



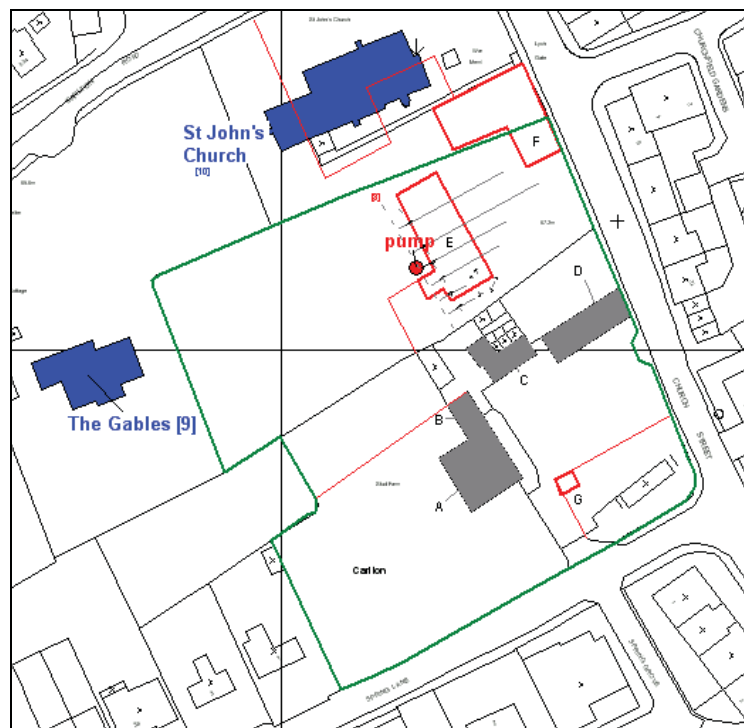
- 8.8.4 In the 1845 the PDA is divided into seven enclosures which are broadly aligned east-west and front onto what became known as Church Street. Stud farmhouse correlates with the footprint of the southern building. However, the two buildings to the northeast of stud farmhouse general are no longer extant. NB The plot numbers

correlate with two 'homesteads' listed in the apportionments (for further details see above, Section 8.5.3).

- 8.8.5 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 depicts the PDA in a similar layout with the addition of a 'pump' located in the northern farmstead's yard.
- 8.8.6 By 1890 significant changes were made. The northern farmstead's farmhouse and barn (Plot 37) has been demolished, to allow the construction of St John's church (c.1879). Stud Farm's associated barn depicted on the tithe and 1851 maps has been remodelled now forming two buildings with a long building facing southeast onto Back Lane (now Spring Lane).
- 8.8.7 The 20th century maps provide little further information on the PDA other than the landscape and building layouts are retained.

8.9 Built heritage Assets

- 8.9.1 Both extant and non-extant historic buildings within and just outside the Proposed Development Areas (PDA) have been labeled A-G.



Extract from Figure 6

- 8.9.2 The farmhouse, Building A (Plate 1), was built in 1796 as evidenced by a date stone to the north facing semi-circular second floor window (Plate 2). The farmhouse is of double pile construction which unusually faces west. It features well coursed sandstone walls with ashlar cills and lintels under a flagstone roof. The lower walls feature a continual stepped plinth. Other decorative features include the front ashlar door surround with splayed door jamb, and use of semi-circular windows to the second floor gable wall.

- 8.9.3 Internal accommodation ranges over four storeys. Internal fixtures and fittings reveal that there was a clear social differentiation between the front principal rooms and the rear service rooms. This 'polite' architecture is reflected in the locations of the two staircases and rear access to the cellar (below the principal staircase). There is an array of original fixtures and fittings including doors, architrave, picture rails and skirting boards but there are no original fireplaces to the ground floor rooms. The 1st floor is accessed by the principal, straight flight staircase via a central hallway. The hallway directly links the front and rear doorways, which still feature top lights. Some first floor rooms do have the original cast iron fireplaces but these are currently boarded up. The walls are of brick (pers. comm. Mr Maw). The overall condition of the house is good with a number of original fittings and fixtures surviving, but more importantly the original functions and accesses of the original design are still readable. There is a vaulted cellar with stone steps and a flagstone floor. The cellar features built in cupboards (possible spirit store) and a butchery table with drainage channels. The cellar represents the most original room in the building and features stone steps and a vaulted ceiling and in situ cold tables. The attic also remains in its original condition with the two characteristic semi-circular windows to the gable walls. The roof consists of strutted queen post trusses and is an unusual design being more reminiscent of 19th century industrial warehouses.
- 8.9.4 Abutting the house's north gable wall is a two storey building with a gabled roof (building B). Situated to the northeast of the farmhouse, are two buildings the Wash House/Shop (Building C), and the Stable/Cartshed (Building D).
- 8.9.5 The gabled extension (Building B: Plate 3) at first appears to be a Victorian extension but irregularities in the stone work suggest a possible earlier date. It most recently served as the Kitchen and had a first floor but the staircase has been removed (pers. comm. Mr Maw). There is a blocked doorway to the front north elevation. Internally the ground floor room has been largely modified, the first floor has more potential for original features but there was no access at the time of the survey.
- 8.9.6 The Wash House/Shop (Building C: Plate 4). The Wash House survives largely intact and the internal boiler scars can still be discerned. The adjacent shop has been renovated and recently served as a farm shop for the local community so any internal features have been obscured. Externally there is an array of blocked doorways. The haphazard appearance of building C and cartographic information suggests that this originally formed part of a larger building, possibly a barn which shared the house's north south alignment.
- 8.9.7 The Stable/Cartshed (Building D: Plate 5) represents the most recent building dating to the late 19th century. The north elevation in particular shows evidence for inserted late Victorian fenestration. During the late 20th century the internal walls were largely removed, probably to allow for the storage of machinery.
- 8.9.8 Known heritage assets that are no longer extant include two buildings first depicted on the tithe map of 1845 (plot 137). Building E (Figure 6) is a substantial rectangular building and is aligned NNW-SSE. It faced west towards the high street, and probably represented a large agricultural barn. Just to the northwest of Building F, was the 'L' shaped building that probably served as the barn and abutted the high street. The last known historic building G, was situated to the south east the farmhouse. Its function is unknown and may have served as a Stable/Cartshed since it was situated at the NW corner of a rectangular enclosure.

8.10 Archaeological Assets

- 8.10.1 As indicated by the evidence the situation within the historic core of Carlton, surrounding field systems suggests a high potential for unknown heritage assets to be contained within the PDA. Subsequent historic buildings (Figure 6) will have reduced the archaeological potential in certain areas and this has enabled a plan of archaeological potential within the PDA (Figure 7).

9 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 9.1 The PDA consists of 0.75 hectares (1.9 acres) of hill top land enjoying a good aspect over the surrounding land. The aspect undoubtedly led to the village's location and its longevity since at least the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 9.2 Perhaps the most significant aspect of Carlton is its characteristic radial road pattern and central triangular enclosure, defined today by Carlton Road, Church Street and Spring Lane (formerly Back Lane). The PDA is situated within the eastern half of this central area butting the historic medieval route from Royston to Monk Bretton Priory.
- 9.3 The PDA therefore represents a strategic and potentially important location.
- 9.4 The House (Building A) is in good general condition but is starting to suffer from water ingress to the walls and roof. Sustained maintenance is required in order to ensure its long term future. Though the house has been internally modernised during the C20th century there are still an array of original in situ features. The original access flows can also still easily be discerned. There is the potential for some original features to be lost during any renovation. Any impacts from proposed re-development and refurbishment could represent slight impacts to the heritage asset. Sympathetic renovation/restoration particularly regarding the two front windows would represent a positive benefit to the heritage asset.
- 9.5 The gabled extension (Building B) has been subject to extensive modifications both internally and externally. The internal staircase has been removed and it was not possible to assess the first floor. The proposed refurbishment will impact possible original 18th century fabric, fittings and fixtures.
- 9.6 The Wash house and Butcher's Shop (Building C) have been heavily modified. The wash house retains original features and is an important survival relating to the servicing of the house. No internal features are expected to be retained during the renovation.
- 9.7 The Stable/Cartshed (Building D) were greatly enlarged during the late C19th but may have originally featured a cart shed abutting the high street. Slight internal impacts are anticipated, particularly to the truncated cross walls. The external walls appear to be in good condition and with sympathetic treatment the building's agricultural origins as expressed by the original and inserted accesses and fenestration will endure and contribute to the sense of place.
- 9.8 Building E, F and G, have been historically demolished and it is not envisaged that these will be impacted upon.

9.9 Slight impacts are envisaged to the settings of the two designated heritage assets (Buildings H & I). The new building will be diminutive in scale and any impact could be mitigated through sympathetic landscaping and planting.

9.10 Based on the cartographic evidence, historically undeveloped areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the PDA (Figure 7). These areas have no known archaeological sites. It is therefore proposed that two of these areas are to be developed and therefore will represent potential impacts to unknown heritage assets.

Table 2: Assessment Summary, for assessment methodology (Appendix 3)

Building	Importance	Significance	Impact
A	Regional	Minor-Moderate	Slight
B	Local	Minor	Slight
C	Local	Minor	Substantial
D	Local	Minor	slight
E	Local/Regional	None	None
F	Local/Regional	None	None
G	Local	None	None
The Gables [3]	Regional	Minor	slight
St John's Church [10]	Regional	Minor	Slight
Earthworks [3]	Local	(Undetermined)	Substantial

10 PROPOSALS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT

10.1 This section addresses the justification for the scope of the overall development using a recognised set of assessment criteria. These proposals are supplementary to the above impact assessment and seek to provide the necessary background and policy justification to support the application proposals.

10.2 Proposals

	Fabric affected and significance	Potential impact	Mitigation
Proposal – renovation and development of Stud Farm into an extensive development of 14 dwellings.	<i>The House is not a designated heritage asset however its age and condition does merits concern regarding its renovation and setting</i>	<i>Loss of external appearances e.g. roof fenestration, access points and surface treatments, and internal fittings and fixtures.</i>	<i>Maintenance of all original roof structures, openings and restoration of original external surface treatments, and retention of internal features</i>
	<i>The settings of two adjacent Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings</i>	<i>Unsympathetic development, the use of building materials which detract from the setting of the designated assets</i>	<i>Opportunity to enhance public enjoyment of at least one of the heritage assets, St John's Church</i>
		<i>The proposed new buildings detracting attention from the character, setting and architectural features of the adjacent heritage assets</i>	<i>Setting and design of buildings limited to 2 storeys with sympathetic roof coverings in keeping with the local vernacular.</i>

10.3 Justification

<p>What is the need for the development?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable the Heritage Assets to be restored for a viable and sustainable ongoing use; • Reverse the growing deterioration to the historic fabric; • Reduce potential damage from vandalism through re-use and occupation; • Create an appropriate economic use to sustain and maintain the heritage assets.
<p>Can the development needs be met in a different way?</p>	<p>Currently the farm is an asset at risk and there is an urgent need for development to take place lest current damage levels become irreversible.</p> <p>Potential alternative uses have been assessed in the Design and Access Statement and discounted as not economically viable or appropriate.</p>
<p>What are the benefits of the new work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt damage and reverse deterioration; • Sustain and maintain; • Restore and sympathetically enhance the historic setting; • Facilitate an appropriate and sustainable economic re-use of the farm.
<p>Do you understand the heritage assets well enough to make an informed decision?</p>	<p>A thorough examination of the heritage assets and brief desk-based appraisal has led to a good understanding of the farmstead and its associated historic environment and its development through the later post medieval period. The current planning of new build development respects the historic agricultural arrangement of semi-enclosed farmsteads.</p>
<p>Will the benefits outweigh any harm?</p>	<p>The benefits of maintaining the structural integrity of the designated heritage assets will outweigh any potential harm during the redevelopment works. These works need to be implemented as soon as possible in order that the assets are preserved. Without any viable re-use, the asset will remain at risk.</p>
<p>Can you avoid (mitigate) any minor impacts on the heritage?</p>	<p>Potential impacts to the assets are recommended in the form of an archaeological building record. Mitigation of the new buildings is not proposed because of the absence of known (buried) archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the PDA</p>
<p>Is the scale, design, materials proposed for any new works appropriate?</p>	<p>CS Archaeology concludes that the scale and design of the new buildings are sympathetic to the original layout of the two farmsteads within the PDA. The new buildings will be designed to contrast sufficiently from the original historic buildings ensuring architectural distinctiveness and will therefore contribute to the sense of place.</p>
<p>Is any new work in the least damaging place?</p>	<p>It is considered that the new development will significantly enhance the local area and provide new recreation facilities.</p>

11 CONCLUSION

11.1 The PDA spans two former farmsteads, both of which belonged to Earl Wharnccliffe of Wortley. The northern farmstead was demolished probably just prior to the construction of St John's Church in 1879.

11.2 The farmhouse (Building A) remains relatively unaltered and features numerous original fixtures and fittings. It is remarkable that it has survived in such a unmodified form and represents a very good example of a gentleman farmer's residence of the late 18th century.

11.3 The ancillary buildings (B-D) have been largely modified but their external elevations feature a number of diagnostic blocked and inserted openings.

Table 2: date ranges of the buildings within the PDA

Building	Description	Construction	Date of Demolition	Significance
A	Farmhouse	1796	Extant	Major
B	Gabled extension	1796-1845 but subject to C19th modifications	Extant	Minor
C	Washhouse and Shop	Before 1845? (modified)	Part demolished/part extant	Minor
D	Stable/Cartshed	Late C19th (modified)	Extant	Minor
E	Barn?	Before 1845	1870s	Moderate
F	Farmhouse?	Before 1845	1870s	Moderate
G	Stable/Cartshed	Before 1845	Late C20 th	Minor

11.4 The proposed development will allow for the in situ preservation of the currently extant historic buildings (A-D) and the demolished heritage assets (Buildings E-G).

11.5 The earthworks [3] identified across the northern PDA (the paddock), probably relate to the historically demolished Building (E), but further work is required to conclusively resolve this issue.

11.6 There is a potential for unknown heritage assets to be contained within the PDA. This potential is based circumstantially upon the PDA lying within the historic core of the village of Carlton which dates to at least the Anglo-Saxon period. Furthermore extensive prehistoric and medieval field systems are evident outside the PDA but within the study area.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 A photographic survey of the built heritage assets is recommended in order to provide a record of the buildings prior to redevelopment.

12.2 To ensure that unknown heritage assets are not affected by the proposals, further mitigation in the form of evaluation trenches, in areas of the proposed new buildings, is recommended. This will ascertain the nature and extent may be recommended by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

13 REFERENCES

13.1 Bibliographic References

- Elliott, B. 2000, *Royston, Carlton & Monk Bretton*, Sutton Publishing Ltd.
- Hey, D. 1986, *Yorkshire from AD1000*, Longman
- Hey, D. 1979, *The Making of South Yorkshire*, Ashbourne, Moreland Publishing.
- Hey, D. 1991, *The Hearth Tax Returns for South Yorkshire Ladyday 1642*, University of Sheffield
- Jones, M. 2003, *South Yorkshire Yesterday: Glimpses of the Past*, Otley, W Yorks.
- Hunter, J. 1828, *South Yorkshire, The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster in the Diocese and County of York*, Volume II London.
- Kelly's (Trade Directories): 1879, 1889, 1901
- Plan of Properties for Sale (Barnsley Archives Ref. A1249/F)
- Maps and Plans of the Miners Institute, Carlton, 1904-1939 (Barnsley Archives Ref. A1712/G/1-3)
- Smith H A, 1961, *The Place Names of West Riding*, CUP
- Van de Noort, R. , Chapman, H.P., Collis, J.R. 2007, *Sutton Common: The excavation of an Iron Age 'marsh fort'*, CBA research report 154, York: Council for British Archaeology
- Whites (Trade Directories): 1852, 1862, 1872.

13.2 Cartographic Sources

- 1767-70 Jeffery's Plan
- 1845 The Carlton Tithe Map and Apportionments
- 1851 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
- 1893 1st Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map
- 1904 2nd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map
- 1929 3rd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map
- 1938 4th Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map
- 2008 Barnsley: Bedrock and Superficial Geology, BGS, sheet 87

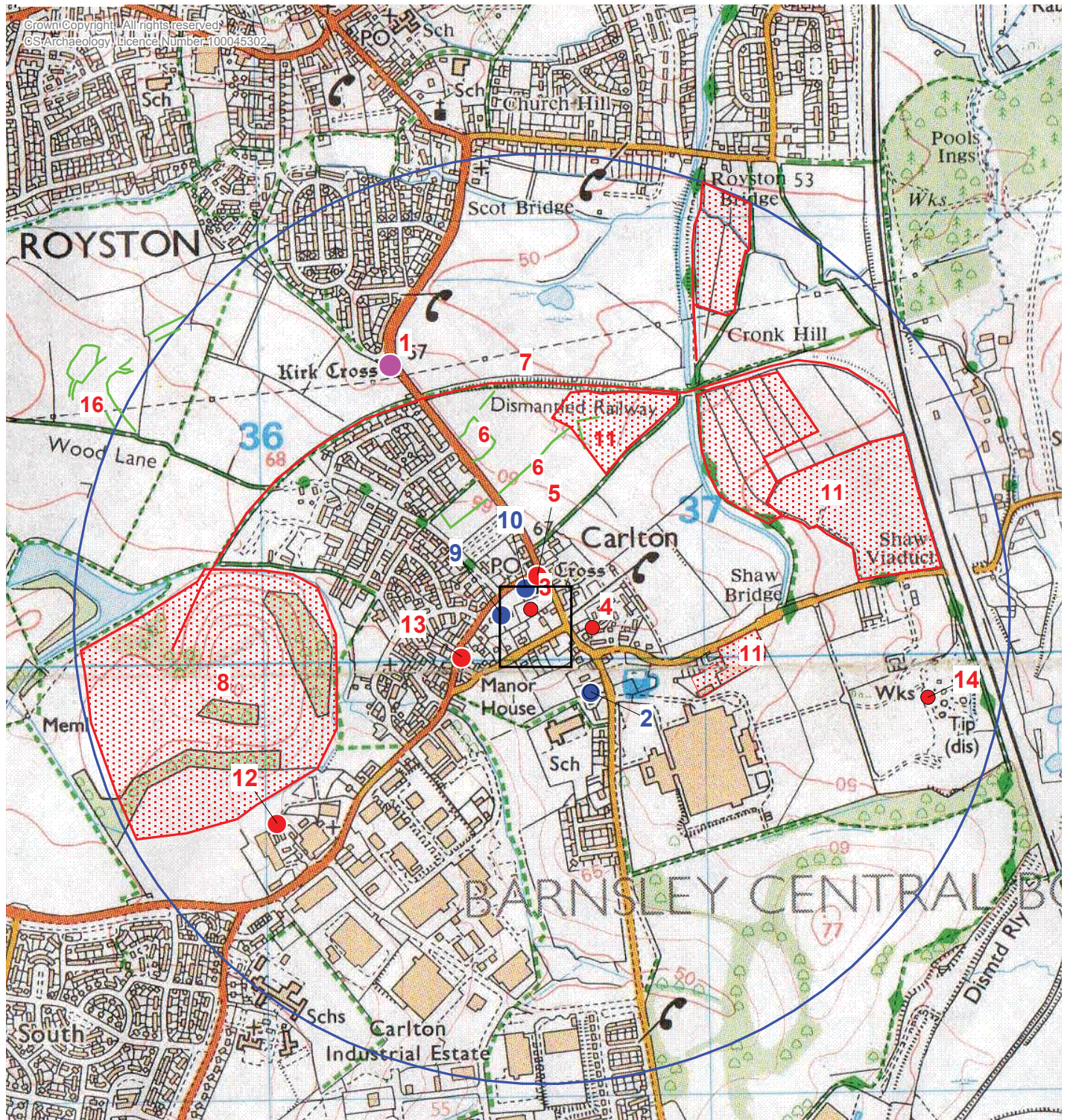
13.3 Aerial Photographs (selected)

Sortie No.	Library No.	Frame No.	Date	Plate
RAF/541/21	841	3126	15/5/1948	-
RAF/541/21	841	3127	15/5/1948	-
RAF/541/31	562	4377	18/5/1948	-
RAF/541/22	863	4399	15/5/1948	-
RAF/543/9	1785	103	19/6/1957	-
RAF/543/9	1785	124	19/6/1957	-
MAL/66044	4563	204	21/7/1966	-
MAL/66044	4563	206	21/7/1966	-
MAL/70009	5622	8	10/2/1970	-
MAL/71156	5816	17	23/10/1971	-
MAL/72099	6051	195	23/10/1971	-
MAL/75049	7240	116	28/7/1975	-
MAL/79028	7583	112	27/7/1979	7
MAL/83021	7818	13	14/8/1983	-
OS/73269	11977	43	07/6/1973	-
OS/89185	13509	601	17/5/1989	-
OS/93064	14324	124	31/3/1993	-
OS/99356	15317	36	10/9/1999	-
ADA/183	26247	187	20/1/1984	-

13.4 Internet Sources

1. <http://www.barnsley.gov.uk>
2. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
3. <http://www.doncaster.gov.uk>
4. <http://sytimescapes.org.uk/home>
5. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>

FIGURES



key

- heritage assets
 - listed buildings
 - scheduled monuments
 - areas of medieval/post medieval ploughing
 - late prehistoric cropmarks?
- } designated heritage assets

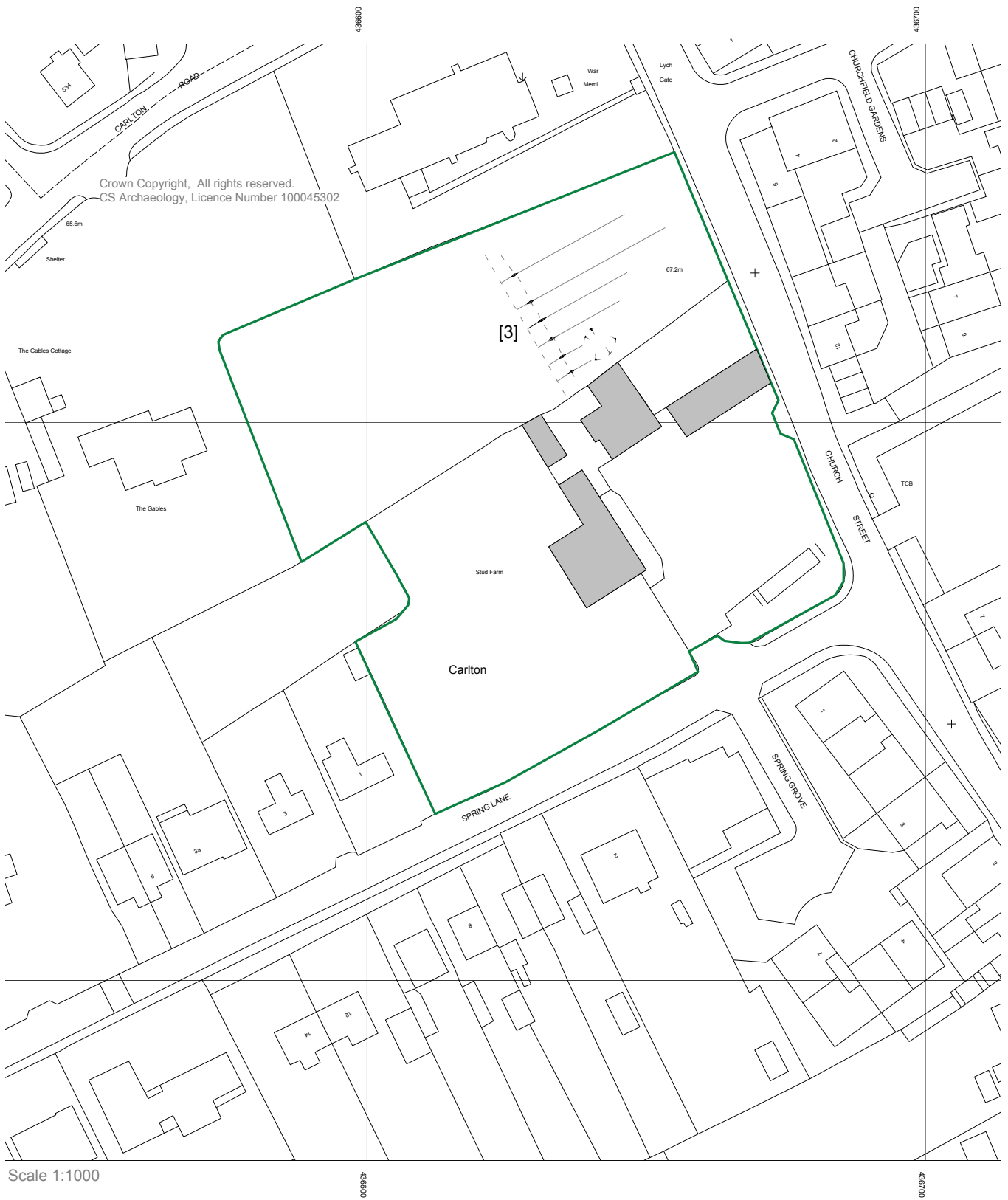
for inset see figure 3

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley,
South Yorkshire: An Enhanced
Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 2: The Study Area and
PDA with Heritage Assets

scale 1:1250

CS Archaeology
August 2012



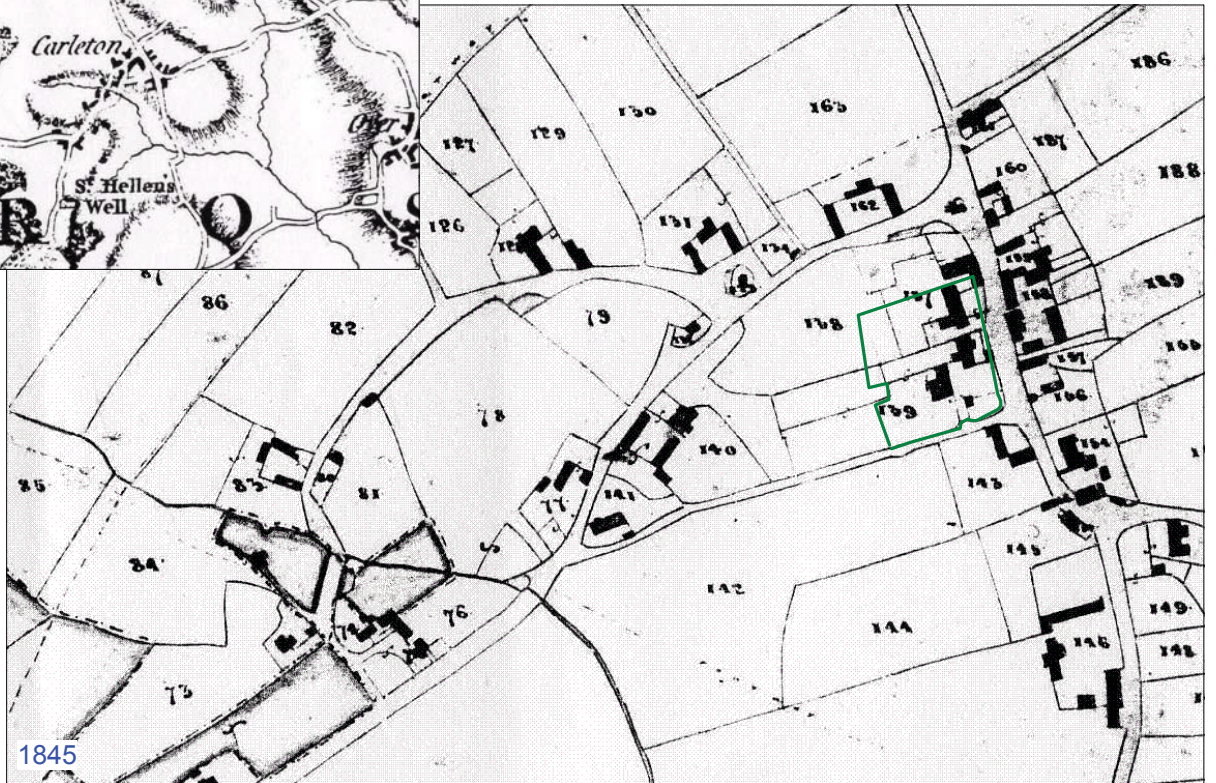
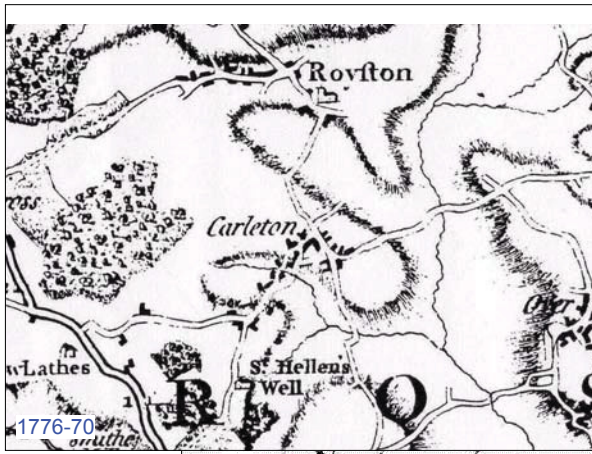
- The Site Boundary
- Historic Buildings



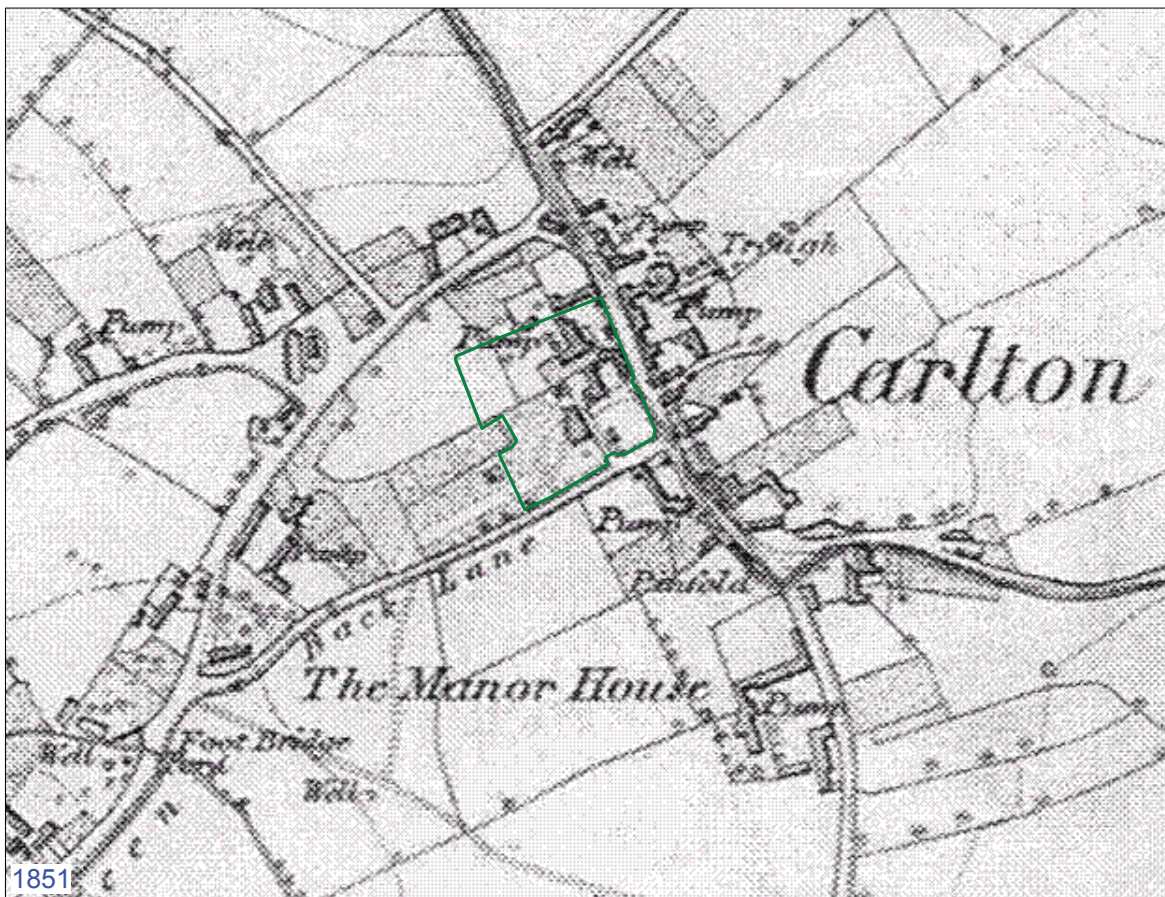
Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley,
South Yorkshire: An Enhanced
Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

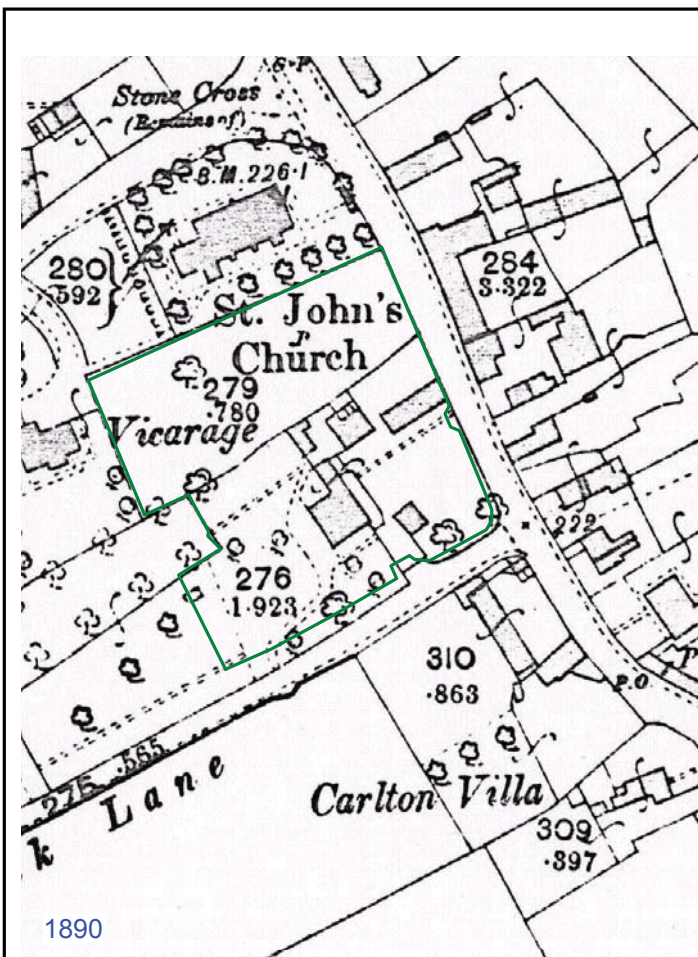
Figure 3: The PDA with
Earthworks [3]

CS Archaeology
August 2012

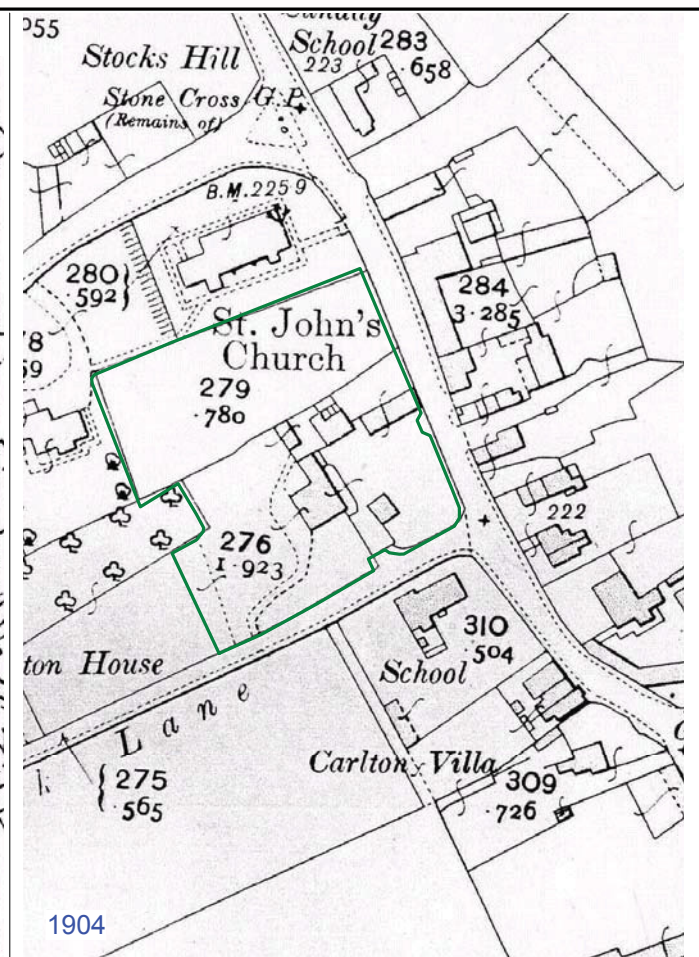


The PDA approximate position

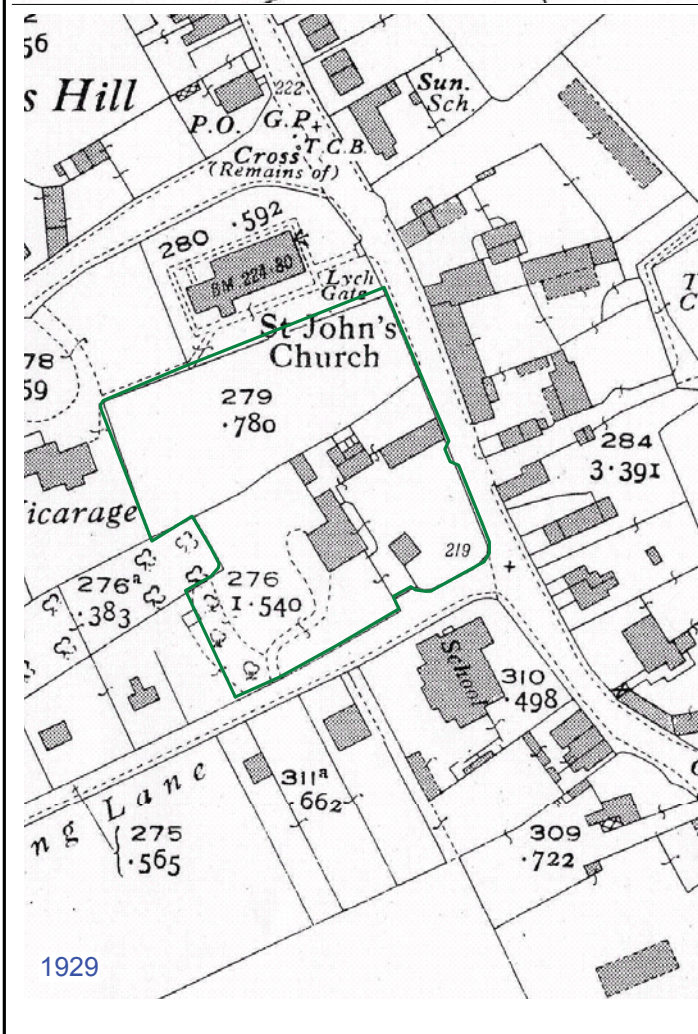




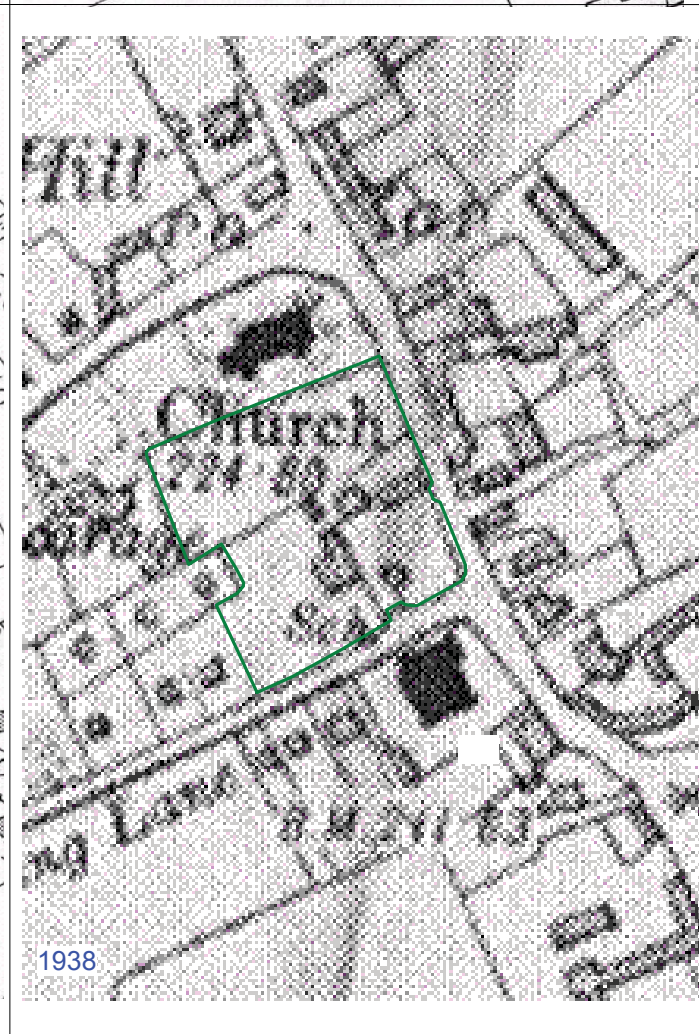
1890



1904



1929



1938

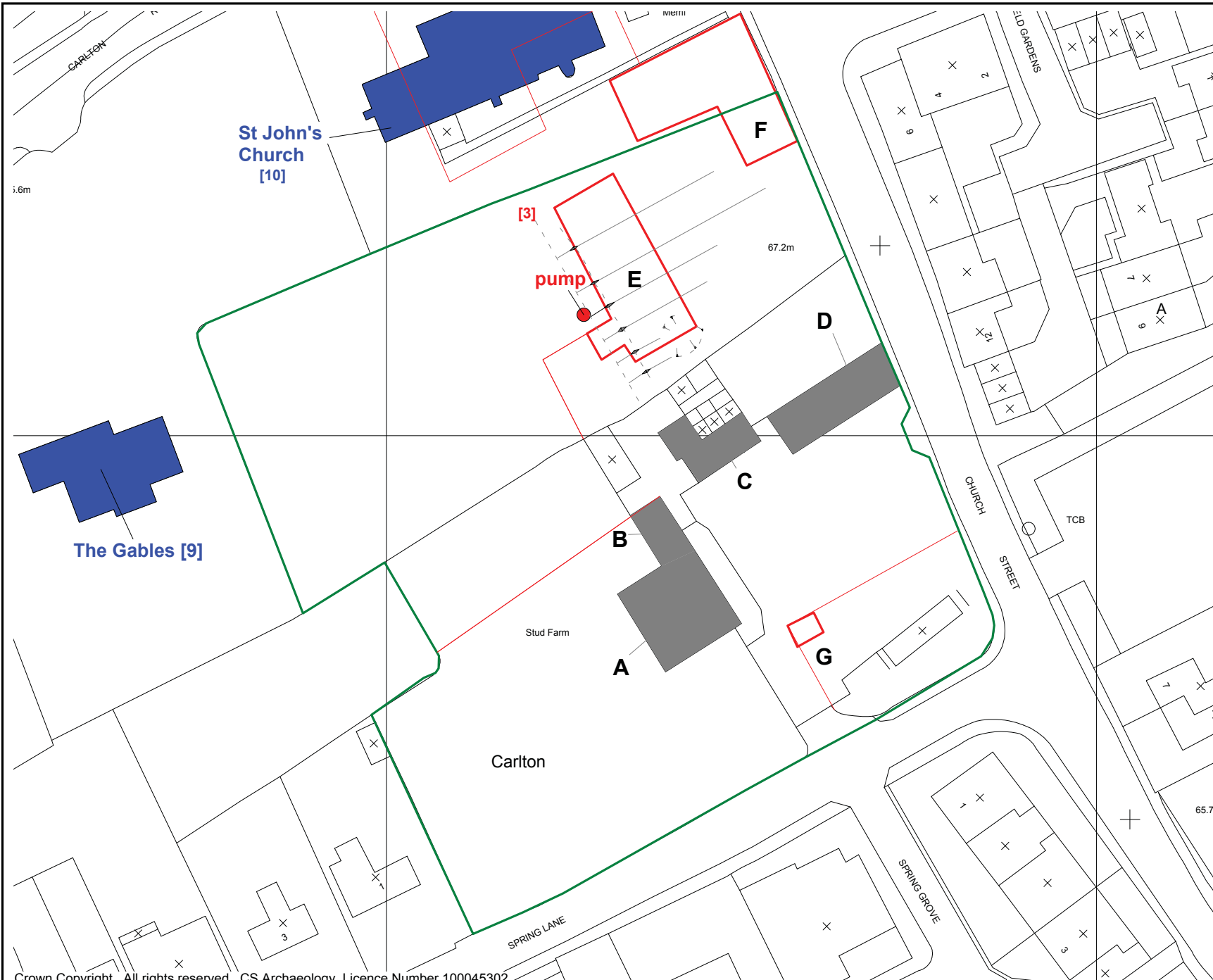
Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley,
South Yorkshire: An Enhanced
Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 5: Historic Maps
1890-1938

not to scale

CS Archaeology
August 2012

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley:
An Enhanced Desk-based
Assessment



- key
- PDA (0.82m)
 - Designated Heritage Assets (Grade II, Listed Buildings) extant historic buildings
 - demolished mid C19th historic buildings (approx. extent)
 - linear boundaries (no longer extant)



scale: 1:750




Figure 6: Plan of the PDA with constraints

CS Archaeology
August 2012

Stud Farm, Carlton, Barnsley:
An Enhanced Desk-based
Assessment



key

-  PDA (0.82m)
-  proposed new buildings
-  Archaeological Potential



scale: 1:750

Figure 7: Plan of the PDA
with Areas of Archaeological
Potential

CS Archaeology
August 2012

Crown Copyright, All rights reserved. CS Archaeology, Licence Number 100045302

PLATES



Plate 1: the front (west) elevation of the farmhouse (building A) built 1796 and 'modernised in the 1960s/70s'



Plate 2: detail of the date stone 'built 1796'



Plate 3: the north and east elevations of the gabled extension (building B)



Plate 4: the west elevation of the wash house and butcher's shop (building C)



Plate 5: the north elevation of the Stable/Cartshed (building D) largely dates to the late 19th century



Plate 6: view of the paddock with linear earthwork



Plate 7: view of the cropmark complex [16]

APPENDICES

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	1
Site Type/Name	Kirk Cross
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 3629 1067
Site Description	base and shortened shat remain extant
Source	SYHER
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Scheduled Monument)
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Carlton Cross
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 3662 1017
Site Description	extant cross repositioned during the 20 th century
Source	SYHER
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	3
Site Type/Name	Earthworks
Period	Unknown
NGR	SE
Site Description	
Source	SYHER
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	4
Site Type/Name	Timber framed barn
Period	16 th /17 th centuries
NGR	SE 3670 1000
Site Description	No information (possibly demolished)
Source	SYHER
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Carlton Manor House
Period	Late 18 th century
NGR	SE 3672 0990
Site Description	II Farmhouse., of 2 builds. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. Two storeys. The main part of the house, to the left, is of 3 symmetrical bays and has raised ashlar quoins. Central doorway in eared, moulded architrave with pulvinated frieze and small cornice. Flanked by 3-light flat-faced mullion windows with raised surrounds on both floors. Stone end stacks. The part to right is probably slightly earlier and has entrance to left with wide jambs and deep lintel. Later entrance to right. On each floor is a 3-light flat-faced mullion window with recessed mullions. Stone gutter brackets. Gable copings on moulded kneelers. Later brick stack with cornice. A later, lower, addition to right is not included in the item. At the rear is a projecting wing with a later addition.
Source	English Heritage: SYHER
Status	Grade II Listed Building

Site No.	6
Site Type/Name	Cropmarks
Period	Late Prehistoric
NGR	3656 1047 (centre)
Site Description	discrete cluster of probable ditches with gaps for the movement of livestock.
Source	SYHER
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	7
Site Type/Name	Railway (Site of)/'Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery Railway'
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3644 1061 (centre)
Site Description	railway ling the former
Source	1 st Ed Ordnance Survey Map of 1854 and 1890
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	8
Site Type/Name	Spoil heap/Wharnccliffe Woodmoor 'muckstack'
Period	Early 20 th century
NGR	SE 3587 0990 (centre)
Site Description	Large spoil heap up to 90m AOD, upcast from the Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery (east of the study area)
Source	2 nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map of 19
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	9
Site Type/Name	The Gables
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3654 1010
Site Description	Vicarage. Probably c1879 by G. E. Street (designed church (q.v.)). Coursed, squared rubble. Tiled roof. Two storeys. 3-gabled bays with a lower intermediate gable which together with the right bay breaks forward slightly. Pointed-arched entrance in 2nd bay. Single-, 2- and 3-light windows. A 4-light window to ground floor right and a 6-light mullioned and transomed window to 1st floor of the lower gabled bay, both with relieving arches. The 3 main gable apexes are decoratively tile-hung. Tall ashlar end stacks with plinths and cornices. Ridge crestings. Garden front: 3 gabled bays, the central bay breaking forward. 4-light windows, some mullioned and transomed, and one 8-light mullioned and transomed window to 1st-floor centre.
Source	English Heritage
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	10
Site Type/Name	Church of St John
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3659 1016
Site Description	Church. 1879 by G. E. Street. Hammer-dressed stone, tile roof. 4-bay nave with 3-bay north aisle, 2-bay chancel with square tower over 1st bay on south side. 2-, 3-, and 4-light windows with Decorated tracery. Large 4-light east window. Two tall 2-light west windows separated by a buttress. Circle in west gable apex with 4 trefoils. Circular stair turret with conical roof on south side of tower. The tower rises one stage above the roof ridge and has 2-light, louvred belfry openings

and a saddleback roof. Interior: nave: 2-bay north arcade on short octagonal piers. Arch-braced roof. Chancel: Piscina and sedilia. Stone vaulted roof to 1st bay and wooden vaulted roof to 2nd bay. Wood-block floor. Round stone pulpit on pedestal with stone spiral stair. Straight-backed, straight-sided pews.

Source English Heritage
Status **Grade II Listed Building**

Site No. 11
Site Type/Name Cropmarks
Period Post Medieval
NGR SE 3713 1047
Site Description areas of wide ridge and furrow representing sections of surviving open fields
Source SYHER
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 12
Site Type/Name Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery (site of)
Period Late 19th century
NGR SE 3599 0978
Site Description Features a range of pit head buildings associated railway sheds and railways
Source SYHER
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 13
Site Type/Name Chapel/Non Conformist
Period 19th century (1842)
NGR SE 3645 1000
Site Description The first Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan)
Source Elliott 2000
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 14
Site Type/Name Colliery/Carlton Main
Period Late 19th century
NGR SE 3750 0989
Site Description
Source Ordnance Survey Map of 1938
Status Non-statutory

Site No. 15
Site Type/Name Canal
Period Late 18th century
NGR SE 3750 0989
Site Description Barnsley Branch of the Calder Navigation ran from Barnby Basin, through Barnsley to a junction with the Aire and Calder Navigation near Wakefield. It was 14.5 miles (23.3 km) long and included 15 locks. It was taken over by the Aire and Calder Navigation in 1854, and despite competition from the railways, and structural damage from subsidence, remained profitable until 1942. It was abandoned in 1953, after major breaches occurred in 1945 and 1946, and is currently disused.
Source Ordnance Survey Map of 1850
Status Non-statutory

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	1
Site Type/Name	Kirk Cross
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 3629 1067
Site Description	base and shortened shaft remains extant
Source	SYHER
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Scheduled Monument)
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Carlton Cross
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 3662 1017
Site Description	cross similar to [1] but no longer extant (road 'improvement' works)
Source	SYHER
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	3
Site Type/Name	Earthworks
Period	Unknown
NGR	SE
Site Description	(no further information)
Source	SYHER
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	4
Site Type/Name	Timber framed barn
Period	16 th /17 th centuries
NGR	SE 3670 1000
Site Description	No information (possibly demolished)
Source	SYHER
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Carlton Manor House
Period	Late 18 th century
NGR	SE 3672 0990
Site Description	II Farmhouse., of 2 builds. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. Two storeys. The main part of the house, to the left, is of 3 symmetrical bays and has raised ashlar quoins. Central doorway in eared, moulded architrave with pulvinated frieze and small cornice. Flanked by 3-light flat-faced mullion windows with raised surrounds on both floors. Stone end stacks. The part to right is probably slightly earlier and has entrance to left with wide jambs and deep lintel. Later entrance to right. On each floor is a 3-light flat-faced mullion window with recessed mullions. Stone gutter brackets. Gable copings on moulded kneelers. Later brick stack with cornice. A later, lower, addition to right is not included in the item. At the rear is a projecting wing with a later addition.
Source	English Heritage: SYHER
Status	Grade II Listed Building

Site No.	6
Site Type/Name	Cropmarks
Period	Late Prehistoric
NGR	SE 3656 1047 (centre)
Site Description	discrete cluster of probable ditches with gaps for the movement of livestock.
Source	SYHER
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	7
Site Type/Name	Railway (Site of)/'Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery Railway'
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3644 1061 (centre)
Site Description	railway ling the former
Source	1 st Ed Ordnance Survey Map of 1854 and 1890
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	8
Site Type/Name	Spoil heap/Wharnccliffe Woodmoor 'muckstack'
Period	Early 20 th century
NGR	SE 3587 0990 (centre)
Site Description	Large spoil heap up to 90m AOD, upcast from the Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery (east of the study area)
Source	2 nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map of 19
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	9
Site Type/Name	The Gables
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3654 1010
Site Description	Vicarage. Probably c1879 by G. E. Street (designed church (q.v.)). Coursed, squared rubble. Tiled roof. Two storeys. 3-gabled bays with a lower intermediate gable which together with the right bay breaks forward slightly. Pointed-arched entrance in 2nd bay. Single-, 2- and 3-light windows. A 4-light window to ground floor right and a 6-light mullioned and transomed window to 1st floor of the lower gabled bay, both with relieving arches. The 3 main gable apexes are decoratively tile-hung. Tall ashlar end stacks with plinths and cornices. Ridge crestings. Garden front: 3 gabled bays, the central bay breaking forward. 4-light windows, some mullioned and transomed, and one 8-light mullioned and transomed window to 1st-floor centre.
Source	English Heritage
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	10
Site Type/Name	Church of St John
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3659 1016
Site Description	Church. 1879 by G. E. Street. Hammer-dressed stone, tile roof. 4-bay nave with 3-bay north aisle, 2-bay chancel with square tower over 1st bay on south side. 2-, 3-, and 4-light windows with Decorated tracery. Large 4-light east window. Two tall 2-light west windows separated by a buttress. Circle in west gable apex with 4 trefoils. Circular stair turret with conical roof on south side of tower. The tower rises one stage above the roof ridge and has 2-light, louvred belfry openings

and a saddleback roof. Interior: nave: 2-bay north arcade on short octagonal piers. Arch-braced roof. Chancel: Piscina and sedilia. Stone vaulted roof to 1st bay and wooden vaulted roof to 2nd bay. Wood-block floor. Round stone pulpit on pedestal with stone spiral stair. Straight-backed, straight-sided pews.

Source	English Heritage
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Site No.	11
Site Type/Name	Cropmarks
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 3713 1047
Site Description	areas of wide ridge and furrow representing sections of surviving open fields
Source	SYHER
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	12
Site Type/Name	Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery (site of)
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3599 0978
Site Description	Features a range of pit head buildings associated railway sheds and railways
Source	SYHER
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	13
Site Type/Name	Chapel/Non Conformist
Period	19 th century (1842)
NGR	SE 36025 09632
Site Description	The first Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan) built by Evan Parry towards the end of the 19 th century for the increasing welsh population
Source	Elliott 2000: Jones 2003, 128.
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	14
Site Type/Name	Colliery/Carlton Main
Period	Late 19 th century
NGR	SE 3750 0989
Site Description	Developed during the early 20 th century.
Source	Ordnance Survey Map of 1938
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	15
Site Type/Name	Canal
Period	Late 18 th century
NGR	SE 3750 0989
Site Description	Barnsley Branch of the Calder Navigation ran from Barnby Basin, through Barnsley to a junction with the Aire and Calder Navigation near Wakefield. It was 14.5 miles (23.3 km) long and included 15 locks. It was taken over by the Aire and Calder Navigation in 1854, and despite competition from the railways, and structural damage from subsidence, remained profitable until 1942. It was abandoned in 1953, after major breaches occurred in 1945 and 1946, and is currently disused.
Source	Ordnance Survey Map of 1850
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	16
Site Type/Name	Cropmark
Period	Later Prehistoric?
NGR	SE 35769 10671
Site Description	Apparent cropmark complex consisting of a sub-rectangular enclosure with entrance to the south. This curving 'entrance' is on a similar curved alignment to parallel widely spaced, ditches. The ditches lie within the study area.
Source	NMRC Aerial Photo MAL/79028, Frame 112
Status	Non-statutory

Appendix 3: Assessment Methodology

1 Value of Historical Assets

1.1 Archaeological Sites

A provisional assessment of the grade of importance of each archaeological site within the study area has been made on a scale of 'National', 'Regional' or 'Local' importance based partly on professional judgment and experience. However, it has also taken into account a scoring system based on the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the designation of Scheduled Monuments (published by the Department of the Environment as Annex 4 to Planning Guidance Note 16, 'Archaeology and Planning', November 1990). These criteria are Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. Despite PPG 16 being superseded by PPS5 these criteria are still valid and CS Archaeology still believes they offer the best methodology for the impacts to be assessed.

1.2 The Built Heritage

The cultural heritage value of individual buildings is assessed based on the criteria used for listing buildings, outlined in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15, 1994). The criteria are age and rarity, architectural interest, close historical association and group value. More detailed guidance on the use of these criteria is given in PPG15.

The levels of importance are defined as follows:

National	All Grade I and most Grade II* Listed Buildings;
Regional	Some Grade II* and all Grade II Listed buildings and some unlisted buildings;
Local	Most unlisted buildings of cultural heritage interest.

1.3 Assessment of the Significance of Impact

Stage 1: quantitative assessment of Impact

Impact can be assessed in purely quantitative terms as follows:

Extensive impact	Disturbance over 75% of the known or estimated area of the archaeological remains
Substantial Impact	Disturbance to between 25% and 75% of the known or estimated area of the archaeological remains
Slight Impact	Disturbance to 25% of the known or estimated area of the archaeological remains
No Impact	None of the remains would be physically disturbed.

Stage 2: preliminary assessment of the significance of impact

A qualitative element is introduced through taking into account the grade of importance of the site, leading to a preliminary assessment of the overall significance of identified impacts, graded as Major, Moderate or Minor, using the Table 1 below:

	Local importance	Regional importance	National importance
Extensive impact	Moderate significance	Major significance	Major significance
Substantial impact	Minor significance	Moderate significance	Major significance
Slight impact	Minor significance	Minor significance	Major significance