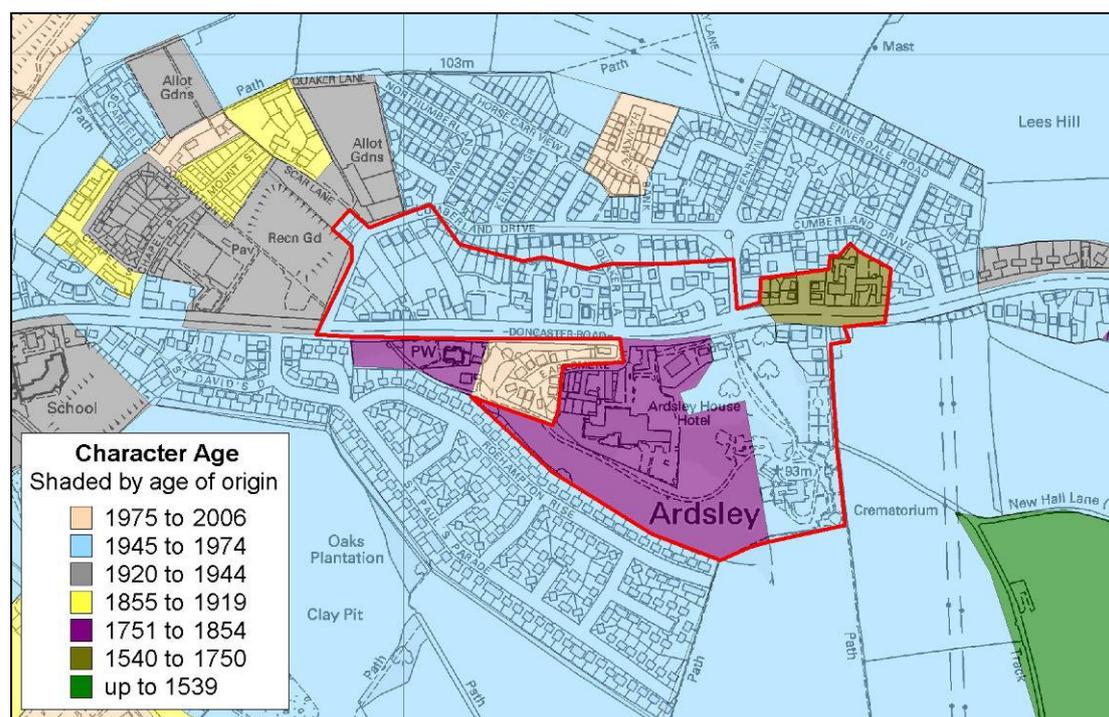


## Nucleated Rural Settlements Gazetteer

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Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007 - historic cores outlined in red.

### Ardley

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 1: Ardsley Historic Core**

Ardley was probably only a small linear village in the medieval period. There are suggestions in the surrounding field pattern that there was an open field farming system in place. Ardsley was included within the survey of Darfield in the Domesday Book of 1086 and parts of the manor house date to the 16th century, with 17th century additions. It is uncertain if there was an earlier manor house.

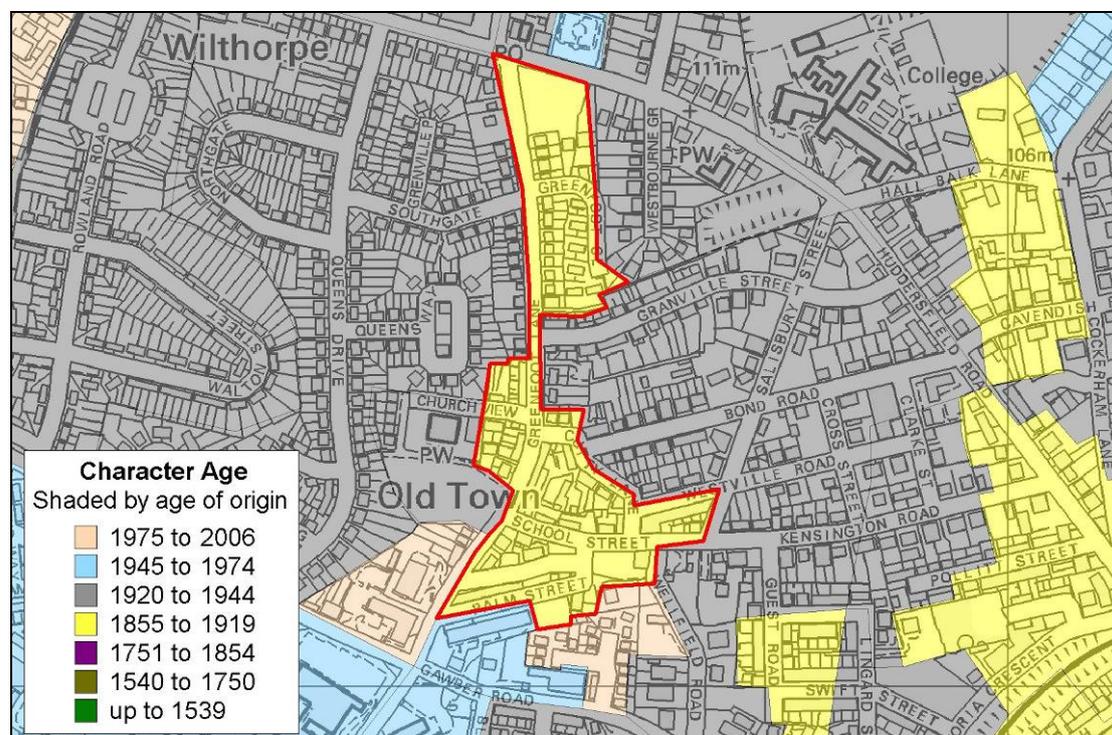
The crematorium was built within the private grounds of Ardsley House, an 18th century building that was once home to the Micklethwaite family (The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland 1868 cited in Hinson 2007). "By 1806 linen weaving and bleaching were well established in Ardsley" (Hey 1986, 241) and handloom weaving was in operation producing "fancy drills" (Lewis 1848).

There are few surviving historic buildings in the village, as much of it was rebuilt in the mid to late 20th century, but some buildings survive along

with the layout of the roads. Ardsley's proximity to the industrial developments around Stairfoot (which developed along the former canal) encouraged the expansion of the settlement in the 19th and 20th century. Late 20th century development around the village is predominantly private, rather than municipal.

## Barnsley Old Town

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: '19th to Early 20th Century Villa Suburbs' zone



**Figure 2: Barnsley Old Town Historic Core**

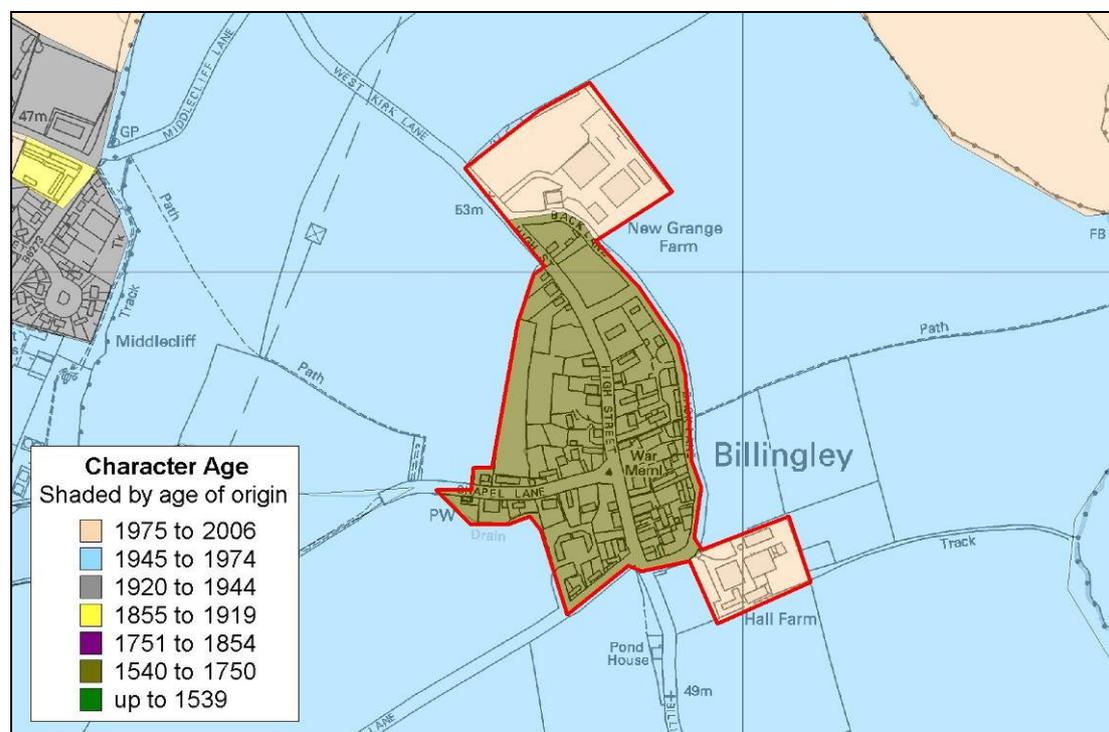
The original settlement of Barnsley is likely to have had Anglo-Saxon origins and to have started out as a small cluster of farms. After the Norman Conquest Barnsley came under the control of the Cluniac priory of St John at Pontefract who were probably responsible for the resettlement of the village - a move made to take better advantage of communications routes. The original settlement, known as Old Town by 1280, wasn't abandoned and remained as a home for craftsmen and farmers (Elliot 2002, 23-27).

Most of the buildings in Old Town date to around 1900, but the earlier street pattern has largely been retained. The earliest part of the settlement is likely to be the southern triangular cluster of buildings. A village green was located on the west of Greenfoot Lane, running north along the road, and buildings will gradually have developed along its edge.

The former fields around the village were largely irregular and had been enclosed prior to the Parliamentary Enclosure of commons and open town fields around Barnsley town (Fairbank 1777). To the east of Old Barnsley, however, were strip fields suggestive of open field patterns (see 'Strip Enclosure' zone). These have been partially fossilised by later road patterns, as the village was subsumed within the expanding settlement of Barnsley.

## Billingley

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone

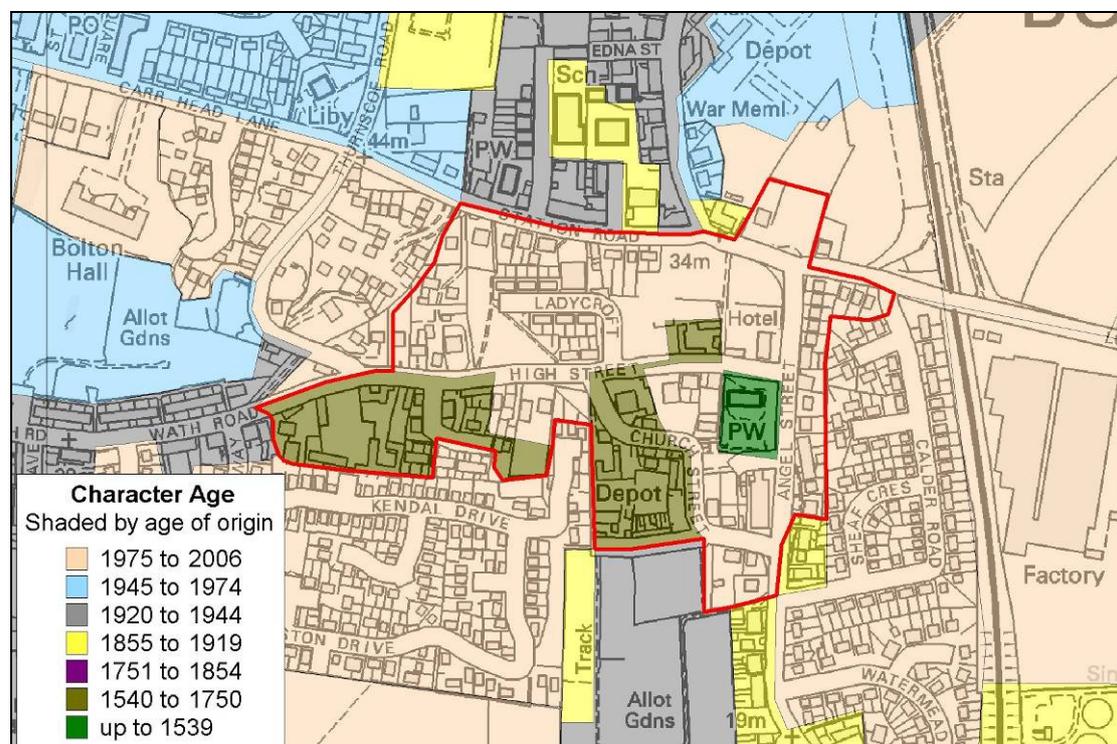


**Figure 3: Billingley Historic Core**

Billingley is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The small roughly linear settlement is fairly centrally positioned in an area of enclosed open fields that have suffered substantial boundary removal in the mid to late 20th century. The character of the settlement is dominated by 18th and 19th century stone built cottages. There have been some later additions to the village, with infilling between earlier properties, but the general settlement plan has changed very little since the first edition (1854) OS mapping. Several farm buildings remain (although many are now converted to houses) as does a 19th century manor house with a late 16th/ early 17th century wing (English Heritage 2005, listed building ref. 333632). Some modern farm buildings have been built on the edge of the historic settlement. These farms are first mapped in 1989.

## Bolton upon Dearne

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 4: Bolton upon Dearne Historic Core**

Bolton upon Dearne was an established settlement by the medieval period and was a wealthy parish at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 (Hunter 1828, 381). The settlement was probably started by the Anglo-Saxons (Hey 1979, 22) and the church nave retains features from this date (Ryder 1982, 17-24). The village doesn't seem to have had a structured medieval croft and toft pattern (house plots associated with long thin garden plots), but consisted of buildings focussed around the church and a roughly linear settlement running to the west. The west of the village may be a later expansion as historic maps show the house plots here had reverse 's' shaped boundaries, suggestive of enclosure of part of an open field system (see 'Strip Enclosure' zone). This pattern is still partially visible, although modern buildings have been added to the rear of the houses along the High Street.

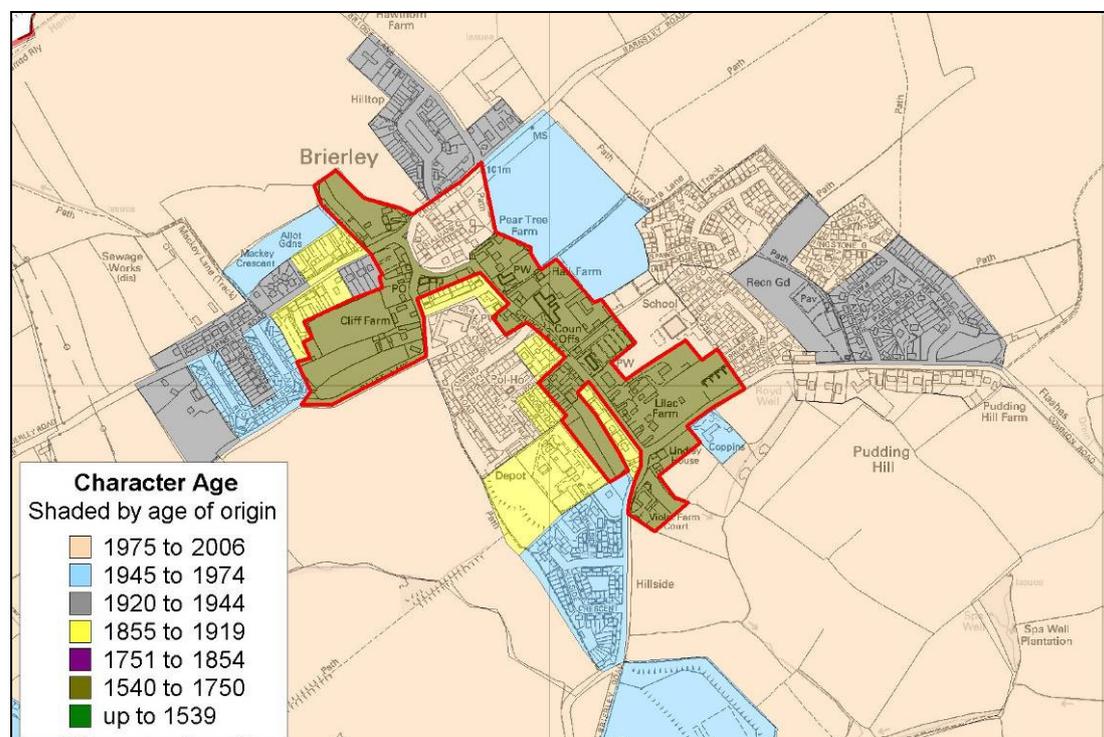
Bolton upon Dearne was set within an extensive open field system that appears to have run right up to the limits of the township boundaries. Immediately around the village core, colliers housing has over built the fields. Remaining areas of fields have suffered significant boundary loss in the late 20th century.

The village core retains some 18th and 19th century farm buildings and cottages that have been reused as housing and for some small-scale industry. The north of the historic core has seen substantial demolition of

these buildings and most of the houses here date to the 1970s and 1980s. Much of the early road pattern survives, although roads have been straightened in places.

## Brierley

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 5: Brierley Historic Core**

Brierley is probably an early Saxon settlement in origin and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The settlement is thought to have developed around a small green just south of the Barnsley to Pontefract road and later expanded along Church Street (Harrison & Watson 2006). The typical medieval village layout of house plots (tofts) associated with long thin garden plots (crofts) is still visible in parts of the village.

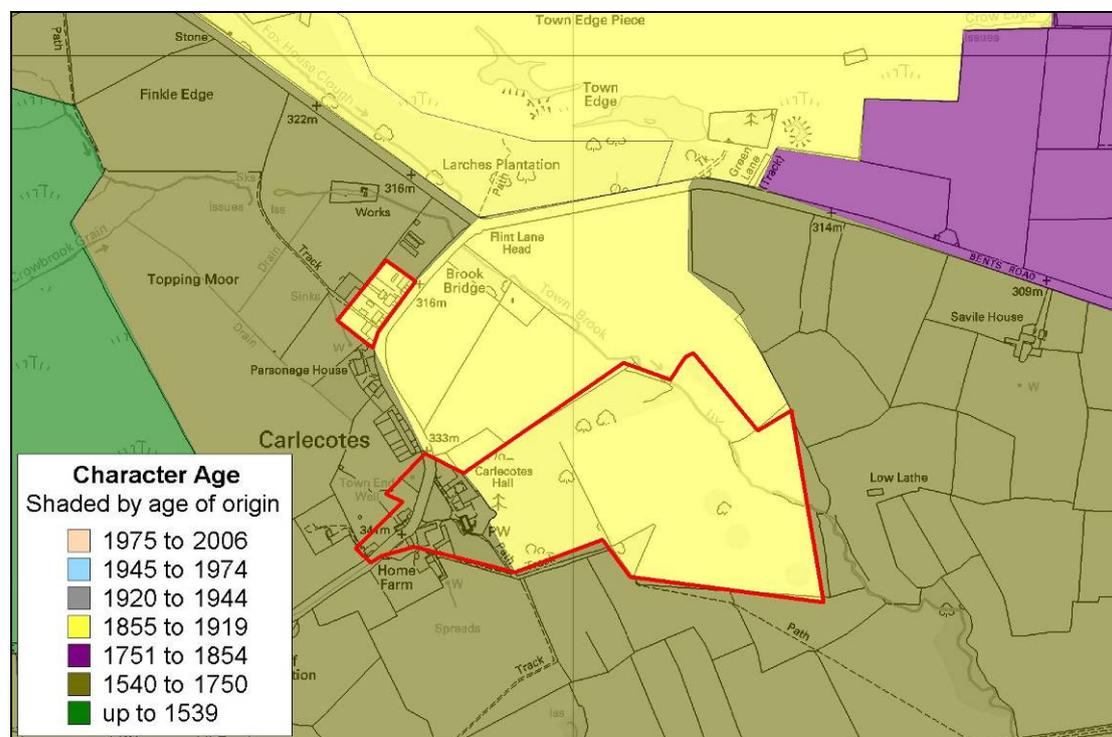
The village was set within a medieval open field system that was later enclosed in strips. There has been substantial boundary loss in the late 20th century. The medieval manor house was located south of the village at a moated site known as Hall Steads, which was within Brierley deer park. A grant of free warren is recorded for 1280 (Hunter 1831, 402) but it is uncertain if this is the date of the establishment of the park. The deer park was certainly in place by 1424 when Sir William Harryngton owned the manor of Brierley (Harrison & Watson 2006). It had been removed by the 18th century; the park is marked on Speede's 1610 map but is not marked on Jefferys' 1775 map.

The land around the village was subject to coal mining, leading to the expansion of the settlement to house miners and the creation of a Miners Welfare recreation ground in the east of the village. This expansion was fairly limited compared with other nearby 'Planned Industrial Settlements'. Buildings within the historic core of the village are of a fairly mixed date

and include a number of farms. There has been some later infilling and rebuilding, particularly in the grounds of Brierley Hall, and a small private housing estate was built in the north of the historic core by the time of the 1989 OS mapping. This replaced vernacular cottages, including a smithy.

## Carlecotes

Geology: Millstone Grit  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' zone



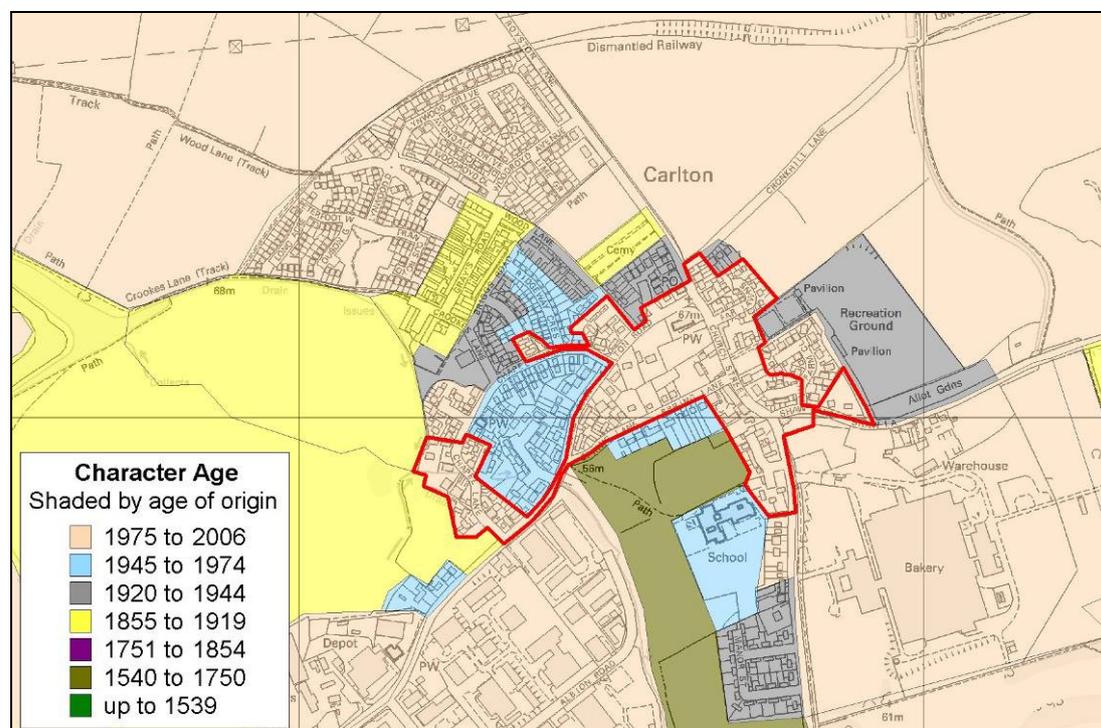
**Figure 6: Carlecotes Historic Core**

The first documentary reference to Carlecotes comes in 1277 (Wheeler 1994). The small hamlet was laid out around a triangular green (that is now wooded) and, although only a small collection of farms, it was associated with an area of open fields (Hey 1986, 71-2) (see 'Strip Enclosure' zone for an outline of open field agriculture). Carlecotes is the most westerly medieval village known in the Barnsley district.

The present village contains 16th and 17th century farm buildings a 17th century hall and a 19th century church. Late 19th century estate cottages were built in the north of the village.

## Carlton

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 7: Carlton Historic Core**

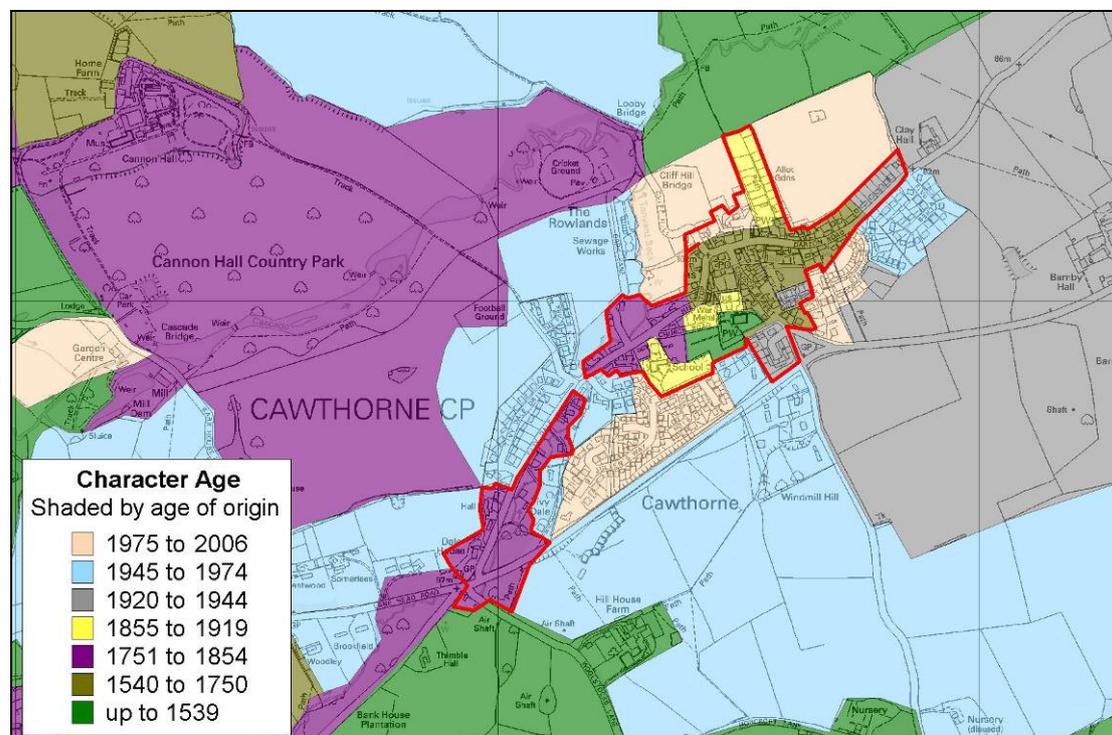
The settlement at Carlton is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The early village is of a fairly irregular plan form, at the intersection of several roads, and would have been surrounded by open fields in the medieval period, and later by enclosed strip fields. There is a possible medieval timber framed barn within the village and the remains of a medieval cross in the churchyard, but most of the buildings in the historic core date to the late 20th century. The earlier road pattern has, however, survived.

The village began to expand in the late 19th century, as housing was required for the workforce at the nearby Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery. The colliery closed in 1965 but continued as a pumping station until 1988 (Gill 2007). Much of the area around the village is being redeveloped for business and industrial parks. This has encouraged further private expansion of the settlement.

## Cawthorne

Geology: Middle Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Assarted Enclosure' and 'Private Parkland' zone



**Figure 8: Cawthorne Historic Core**

The historic core of Cawthorne is focused along Taylor Hill and Darton Road. There has been some modern replacement of properties within this area but the dominant character dates to around the 18th and 19th centuries. There is good survival of some 17th century properties and examples of medieval structures.

The housing along Tivydale is a later expansion of the settlement. This land formed part of the wastes belonging to Cannon Hall and was initially occupied by 'squatter' housing (Pratt 1882, 66). These were houses built illegally by the poor. The scattered housing along this stretch of the river dates to around the early 19th century, although some older houses have been demolished and replaced by more modern properties.

There has been a church in Cawthorne from at least 1086 (Domesday Book). It is uncertain whether Cawthorne or Silkstone's church was the mother church for the Wapentake of Staincross. The inclusion in the Domesday Book of a church at Cawthorne and the omission at Silkstone may indicate Cawthorne was primary. However, Cawthorne's church was later subservient to Silkstone (Hey 1979, 33). The current building dates to the 13th century and doesn't retain any pre 13th century architectural features but there are possible pre-conquest sculptures (Ryder 1982, 105).

Adjacent to the church is the grammar school, which was built in 1639 although the current building was altered in the 19th and 20th centuries (English Heritage 2005, Listed Building Ref: 334164). The building is now used as a church hall.

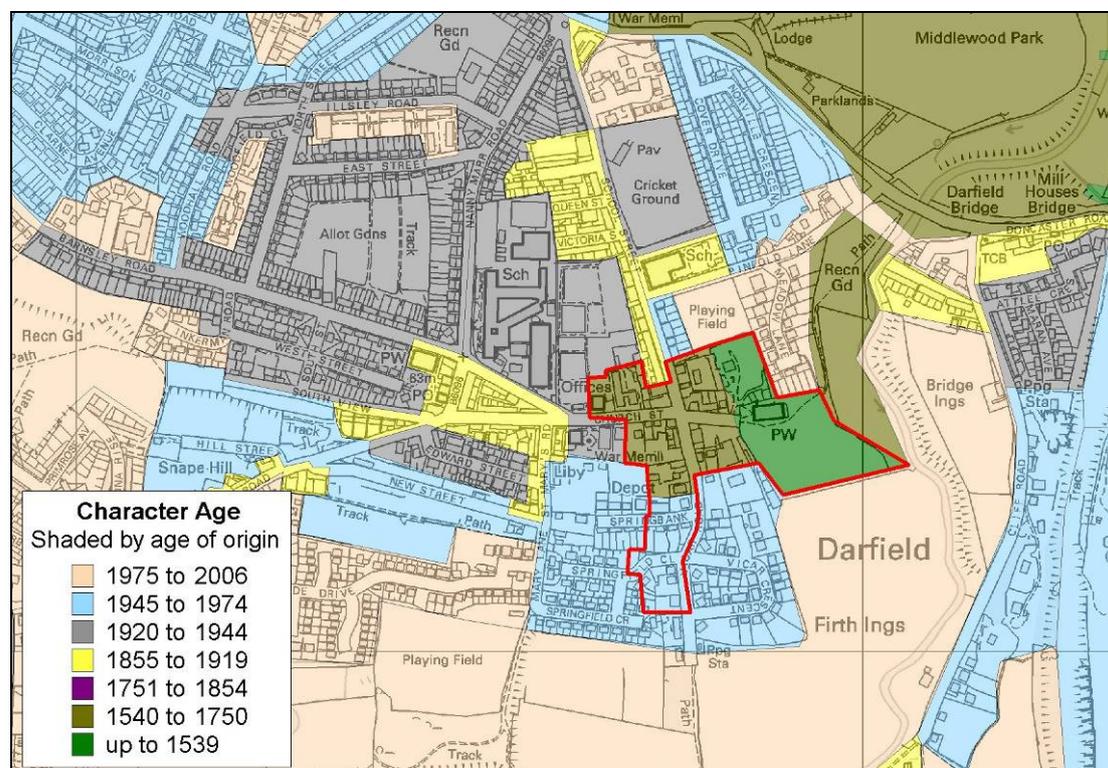
Cawthorne, alongside Dodworth, was a centre for tanning in the 16th century (Sykes 1993, 234); 14th century tax returns indicate that tanning was also taking place earlier. There is also evidence of early ironstone working in the area (Pratt 1882, 52). Within the historic core of the village evidence of industrial activity is confined to two linen weavers' cottages (Bayliss 1995, 54). Coal mining occurred in the surrounding area from an early date but only became a large-scale industry in the 18th/19th century. The building of the Barnsley Canal in 1799 assisted the growth of local collieries (Pratt 1882, 63).

Cannon Hall deer park runs up to the edge of the village and was established in the 18th century by the local ironmaster John Spencer (English Heritage 2001, Ref: GD2163). This land may have been enclosed from medieval open fields associated with Cawthorne. The land north of Cannon Hall is marked as 'Shutts', which name indicates it was once an area of open fields (Field 1972, 203).

The village has expanded in the mid to late 20th century, mostly through the establishment of private housing estates or individual house developments. The rural location of the village has made Cawthorne a desirable commuter village in recent years.

## Darfield

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



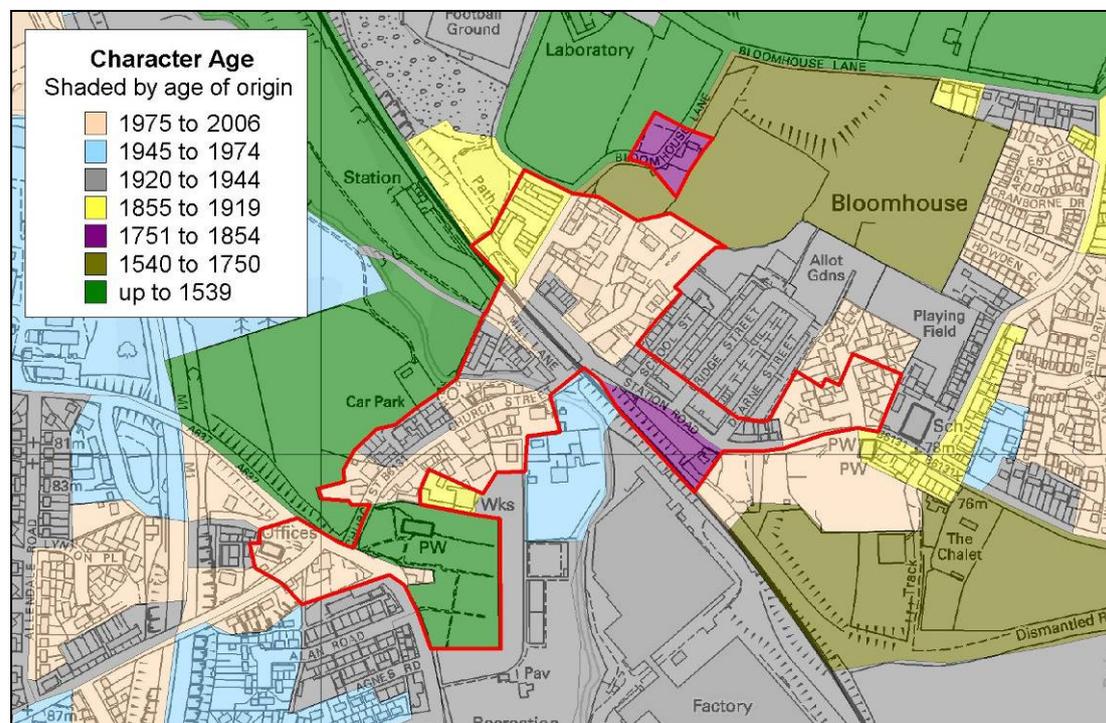
**Figure 9: Darfield Historic Core**

The earliest documentary reference to Darfield is from the Domesday Book of 1086. The early village was built around a cross roads just south of the route of the salt track running towards Doncaster, which was turnpiked in 1741 (Elliot 2001, 28). The village didn't have a highly planned layout. The church has a mix of building styles, with areas of early Norman architecture as well as 12th century and later medieval parts (Ryder 1982, 90). There are a number of medieval grave covers in the graveyard.

The settlement stayed small until the late 19th century when mining became an important industry that brought a new population into the area. There has been substantial alteration to the historic core of the settlement since the 18th and 19th centuries, but a number of historic buildings still remain with modern buildings interspersed between them.

## Darton

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 10: Darton Historic Core**

The plan form of the medieval settlement of Darton is unclear. The settlement straddles the Dearne, with the church on the west bank and the manor house on the east. An inscription within the church chancel dates the current building to 1517, but there was a church on this site from at least the 1100s, which is thought to have burnt down in the 15th century (Barnsley Family History Society 2000). It is uncertain how long the manor house has been located in its current position but it is marked as such on the first edition OS map (1854). The manor buildings were partially demolished by 1965.

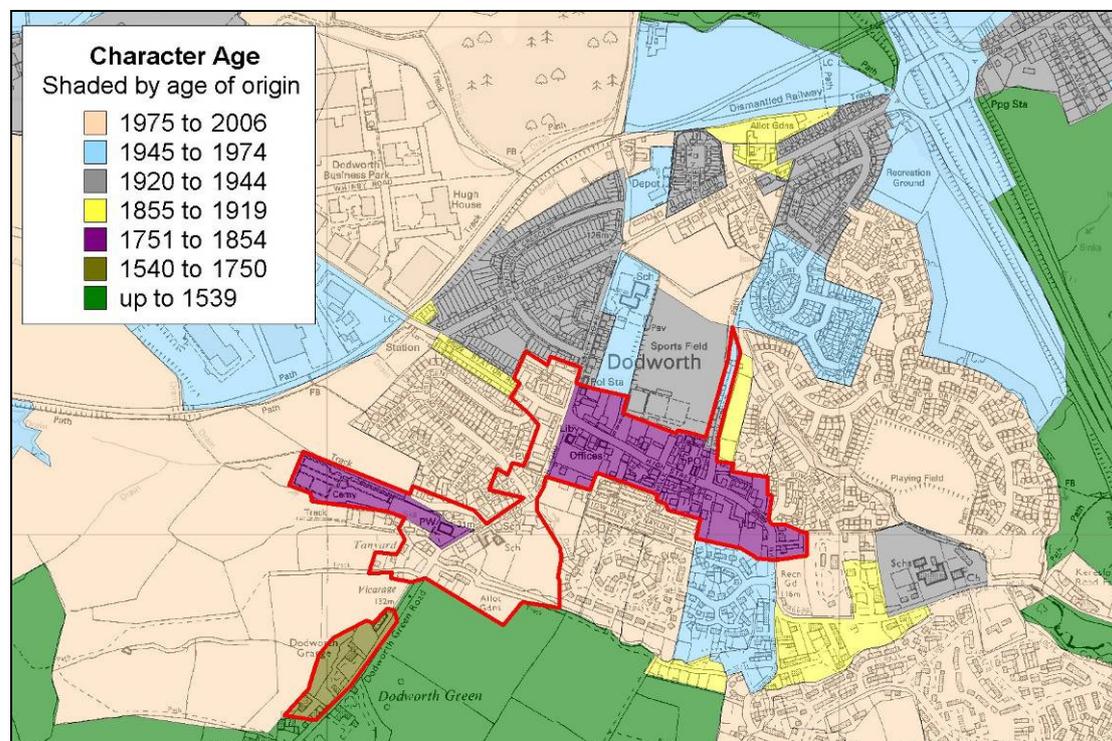
There is evidence of a corn mill in Darton from 1260. Flour milling is thought to have stopped by 1870 after which the mill was used to grind corn for cattle. The use changed again in the 1880s when the mill was converted into a sawmill; the building is marked as disused by 1914 (Umpleby 2000, 83). Houses were built across the site in 1980, removing signs of the mill.

Darton began to expand in the early 20th century, with the opening of Darton Main in 1913 - although there had been several smaller mines in the surrounding area from the 19th century (Gill 2007). The initial terraced expansion was then itself expanded, with large planned housing estates that linked Darton with Kexbrough. Within the historic core of Darton, terraced housing replaced some areas of earlier buildings but the major building

phase to alter Darton village came in the 1980s, when private housing and commercial redevelopment occurred. The earlier road pattern survives and there are some historic buildings along Church Street. The housing estate at Darton Hall Close has, however, completely overwritten the former hall, which was the home of George Beaumont who, in 1668, gave a grant for the foundation of a free school at Darton (Lewis 1848).

## Dodworth

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 11: Dodworth Historic Core**

Dodworth is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and in around 1090 ownership of the township was granted to the monks of Pontefract. It may be around this time that the village was restructured, so farms were north and south of the High Street, with plots of land running perpendicular to the road (Sykes 1993, 227). The High Street follows the route of an ancient right of way that was used to transport salt (ibid, 228) placing Dodworth on an important transport link. The layout of the village has survived well and up until the 19th century there were still farms found along the High Street.

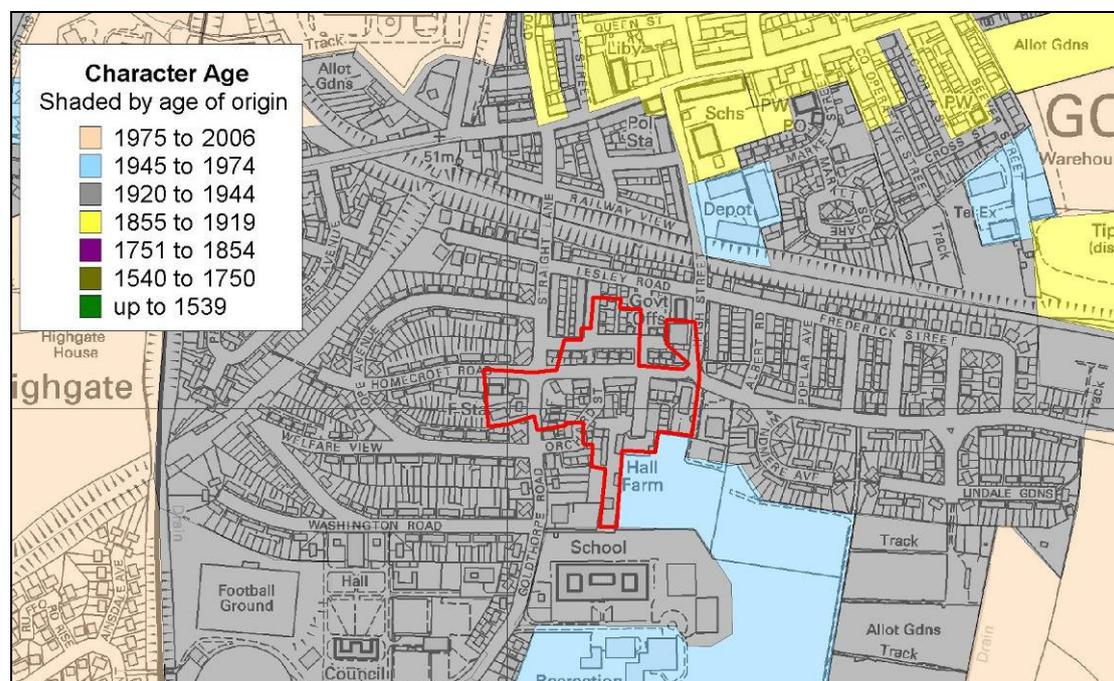
In the late 18th century housing was developed at Dodworth Green, mostly consisting of illegal squatter settlement (Sykes 1993, 239). The road between Dodworth Green and the main village became more extensively settled in the 19th century.

Linen weaving was well established in Dodworth by the early 19th century (Hey 1986, 241) and some linen weavers' cottages remain (Bayliss 1995, 54). The 19th century saw an increase in settlement density within Dodworth with the establishment of terraced housing along the High Street and along Jermyn Croft. The wider expansion of the settlement was the result of an increase in mining in the area; within Jermyn Croft a semi-detached property is named as a miner's welfare home dating to 1927.

As part of the expansion towards Dodworth Green, a church was built in 1846. Prior to this the village was dependent on the church at Silkstone (Sykes 1993, 231). The new church was built within the pattern of strip fields enclosed from the former open field. The housing in this area has been heavily rebuilt in the late 20th century.

## Goldthorpe

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone

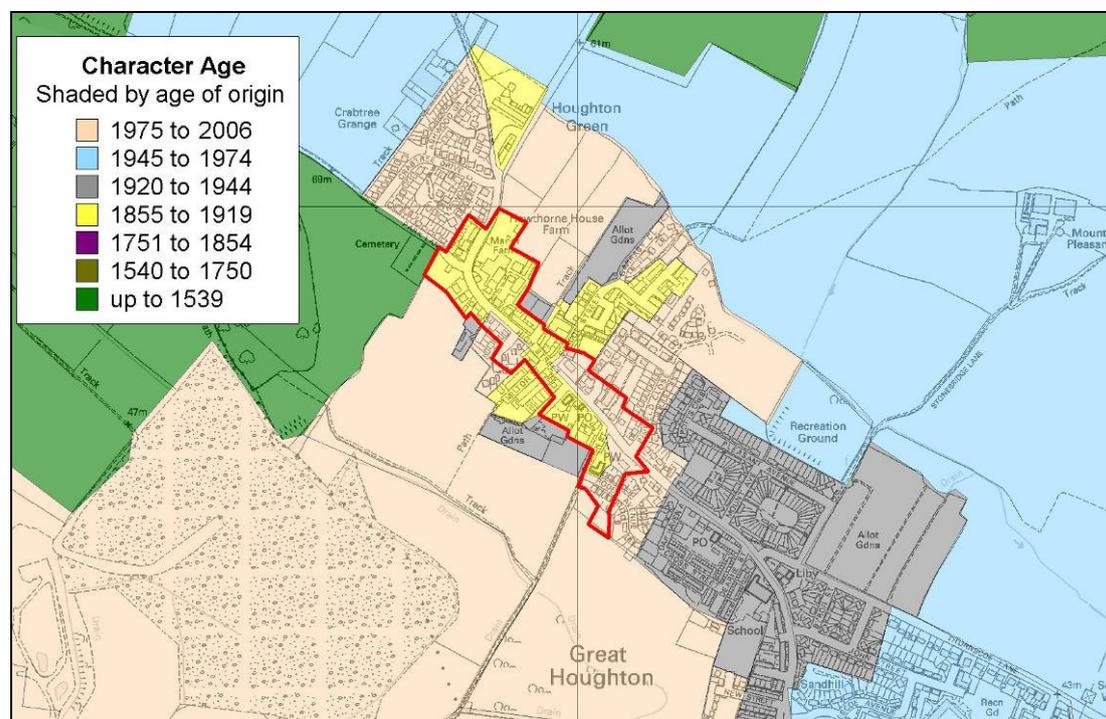


**Figure 12: Goldthorpe Historic Core**

Goldthorpe was a small hamlet from the medieval period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086; the name suggests Viking origins. At the beginning of the 20th century large numbers of terraced houses were built north of the historic core. These were to house the workforce of the large collieries in the immediate area (Hey 1981, 360). By 1930, this area of housing had expanded widely, replacing most of the earlier farm buildings with terraces and some semi-detached houses. There are a small number of 18th century buildings remaining and the earlier road pattern survives, but the core is fairly well subsumed by the colliery housing.

## Great Houghton

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



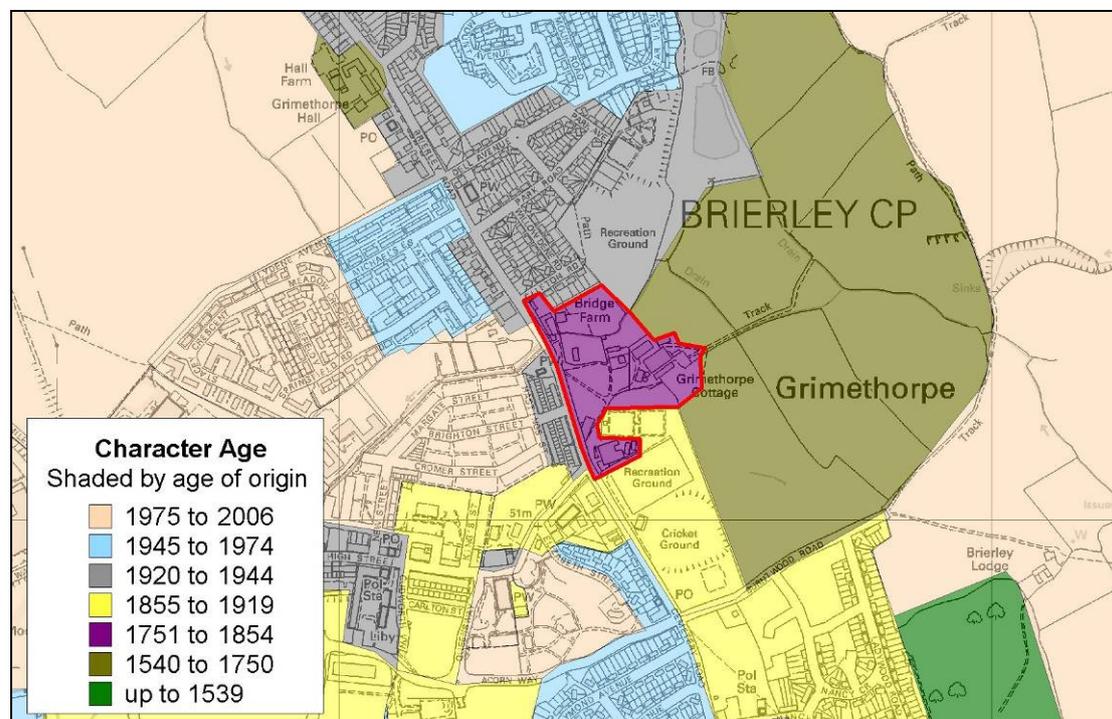
**Figure 13: Great Houghton Historic Core**

Great Houghton is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and its regular linear plan, with houses along the High Street and long thin plots of land running perpendicular to the road, are typical of a medieval planned settlement (Aston 1985, 72-3). The dominant character of the centre of Great Houghton dates to the early 1900s, when several stretches of terraced housing were built in the village, replacing earlier elements of the settlement; some older buildings survive. Parts of the historic core have been completely overbuilt with late 20th century housing, including the site of the former manor house, which was located near the Old Hall Inn.

Great Houghton significantly expanded in the early to mid 20th century as terraces and planned estates were built to house the workforce of the nearby Houghton Main Colliery, which was in operation between 1873 and 1993 (Hill 2001, 115-118).

## Grimethorpe

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



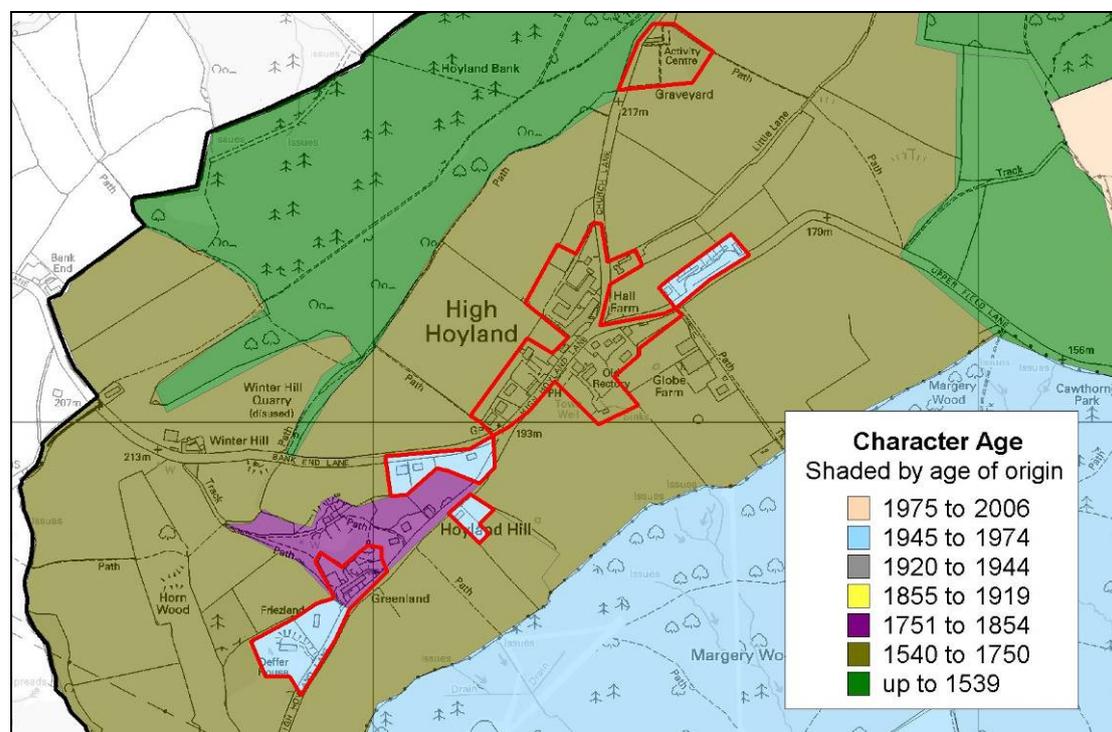
**Figure 14: Grimethorpe Historic Core**

Grimethorpe probably originated as a Norse farmstead and was a small cluster of farmsteads until the 20th century, when the opening of Grimethorpe Colliery led to a sudden expansion in population. The earliest surviving buildings in Grimethorpe mostly date to the early 19th century, although they have been substantially altered and added to in the modern period. Most of these buildings are still parts of farms.

In the 16th century, Brierley deer park was enlarged to cover much of the hamlet of Grimethorpe. This probably caused the settlement to shrink (Harrison & Watson 2006). Grimethorpe manor house and corn mill survived this depopulation phase, but were demolished in the early 20th century during a further phase of redevelopment.

## High Hoyland

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Assarted Enclosure' zone



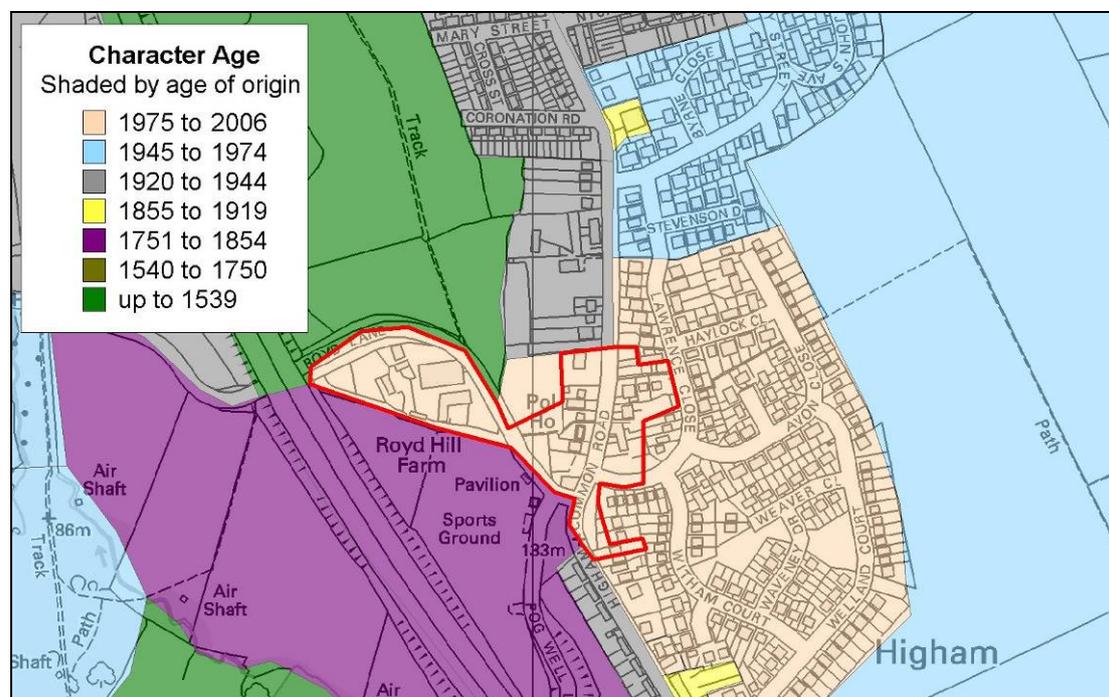
**Figure 15: High Hoyland Historic Core**

The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The church is set away from the village and is now reused as an outdoor education centre. The oldest substantial part of the current building is the tower, which dates to 1679; the rest of the church was largely built by C Hodgson Fowler between 1904 and 1908. There is a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross built into the north wall (English Heritage 2007) and within the church there is a 13th or 14th century arch on the north side of the nave (Ryder 1982, 93).

The historic core of the village of High Hoyland has retained much of its 18th and 19th century character although there have been some modern alterations. South west of the main village core a small number of 19th century terraces were built, probably to house miners in the area. There are several earthworks remaining around the village of High Hoyland from mining activities; a small colliery is marked on first edition OS maps, just north east of the village itself. Also on the 1855 map there is a tram road connecting coal pits to Hollin House Road. These activities never expanded to the extent of mines in the east of the district. There has also been some more recent expansion of the village in this area, with detached housing being built on the edge of former common land.

## Higham

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' zone

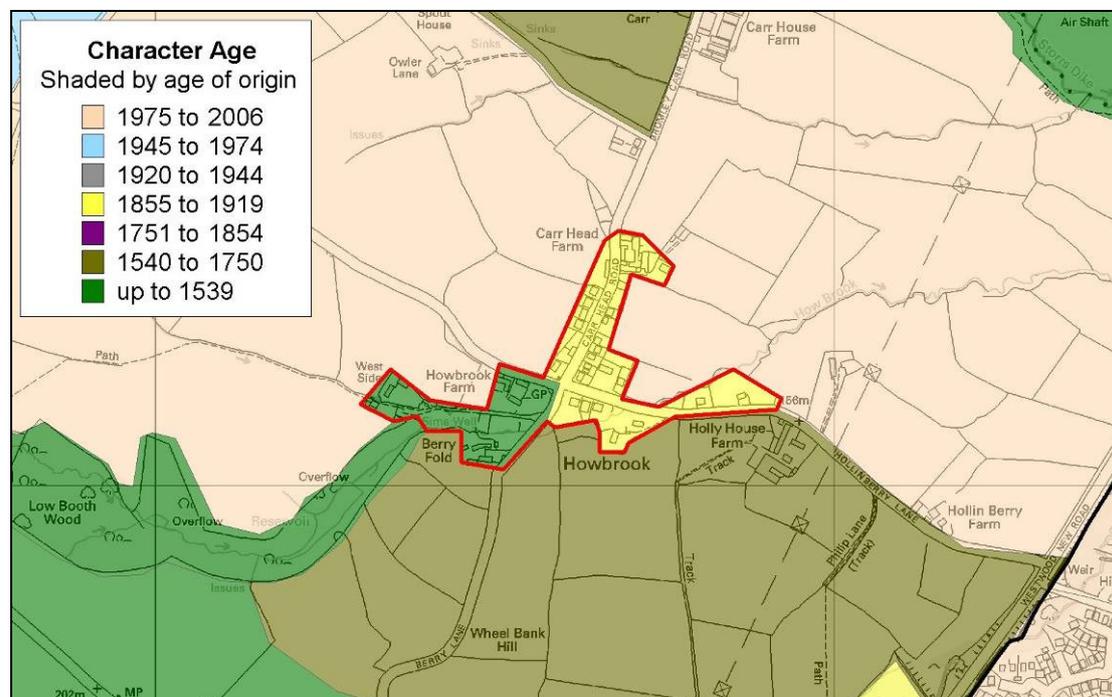


**Figure 16: Higham Historic Core**

Higham is first documented in 1271 (Smith 1961, 316). At this time it is likely that there was only a small cluster of farmsteads. Between the 1841 and 1871 census the population of Higham rose from 199 to 580; most of the workers were miners (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 11-13). The 1893 OS map shows the short terraces of housing provided for these workers. These mostly survived until the 1983 mapping, by when modern houses had overwritten the area. There are some surviving 19th century buildings and older farm buildings and the earlier road pattern is maintained.

## Howbrook

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Strip Enclosure' zone



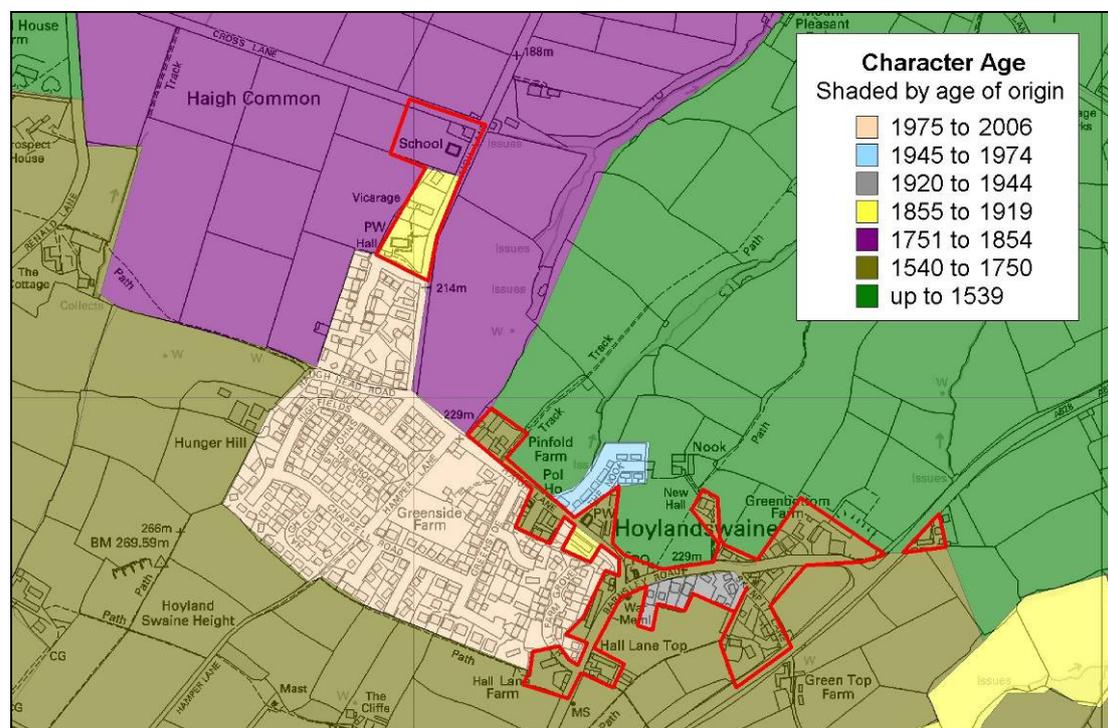
**Figure 17: Howbrook Historic Core**

Howbrook is a small settlement based around a crossroads. There are some possible medieval structures remaining in the village and some early post-medieval buildings. The village expanded in the 20th century, with most buildings present built by 1940.

The village is set within an area of fields that may once have been a small open field. However, there is no record of Howbrook as a village prior to 1575 (Smith 1961, 299), possibly indicating the settlement was no more than a farmstead in the medieval period.

## Hoyland Swaine

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Assarted Enclosure' and 'Strip Enclosure' zone



**Figure 18: Hoyland Swaine Historic Core**

Hoyland Swaine would have started out as a small cluster of farmsteads around a road junction, a pattern that probably changed only slightly in the 18th and 19th centuries. The village was set in a varied landscape, with large commons to the northwest, anciently enclosed former wooded areas to the east, and possible open fields to the southwest.

The late 18th/ early 19th century saw increasing numbers of small scale industries developing within settlements in South Yorkshire; nail making and linen weaving were important in Hoyland Swaine.

In 1794 an advert was run in the Leeds Intelligencer about a nail factory here that employed 30 men (the building was probably replaced by the Almshouses in 1905) (Dillon 2000, 11, 15). This was unusual as most hand nail making was done in small workshops. In 1851 there were 90 nailers recorded in the census; this reduced to only 8 in 1891 (ibid, 6-8) because of declines in the hand nail making industry, which struggled to compete with machine made nails (Hey 1986, 241). A row of three nailshops, one with hearth and bellows (Bayliss 1995, 25), survives in the village and the buildings are now reused as housing.

Nipping Row has been associated with linen weaving because of the presence of basement windows in the houses here (ibid, 54). The weaving cottages of linen workers differ from those of woollen weavers in the

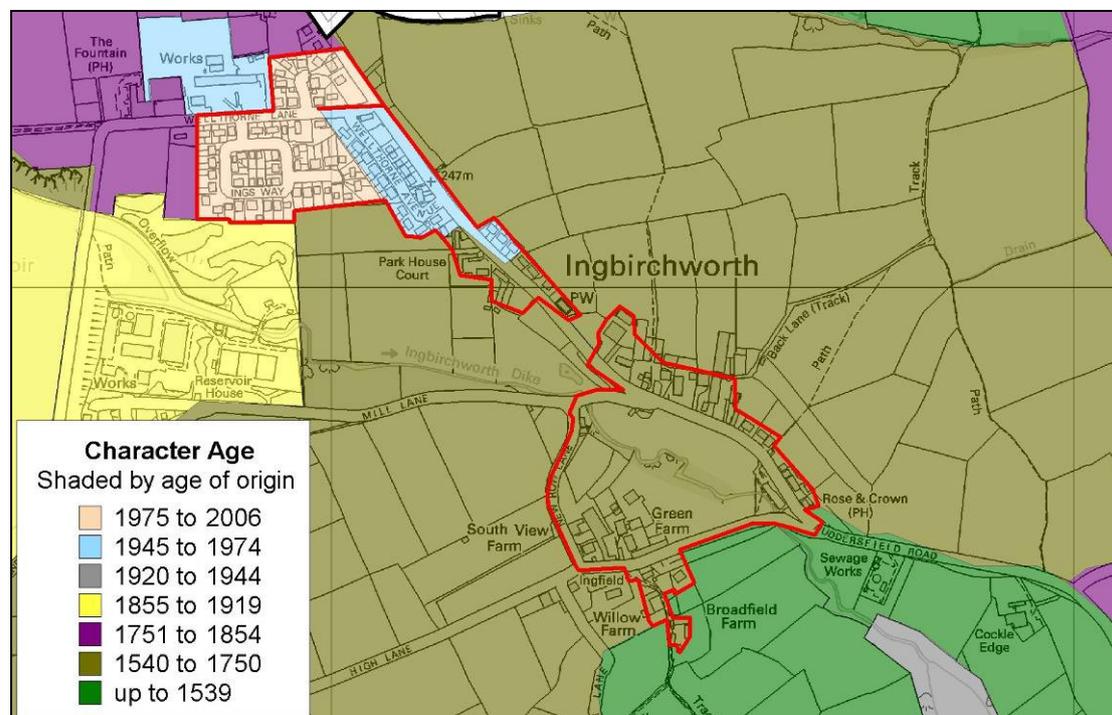
position of the loom within the house. Linen looms are generally in the basement because the damp air makes it less likely that the yarn will snap during weaving.

A national school was built at the edge of Hoyland Swaine by 1851 (first edition OS map). At this time the village didn't stretch this far north and the position of the school is likely to have been chosen to make it accessible to the other small settlements surrounding Gadding Moor and Haigh Common. The fields were probably enclosed by the time the school was built, because Cross Lane, which the school sits on, is a very straight road that looks like an enclosure period development. The land was probably part of the Parliamentary Enclosure award in this area.

Within the core of the village there has been some modern infilling and demolition of 18th and early 19th century buildings, but many remain. There is also one surviving medieval barn in the area. The character of the village was changed significantly, however, by the building of late 20th century private housing estates around the core.

## Ingbirchworth

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' zone



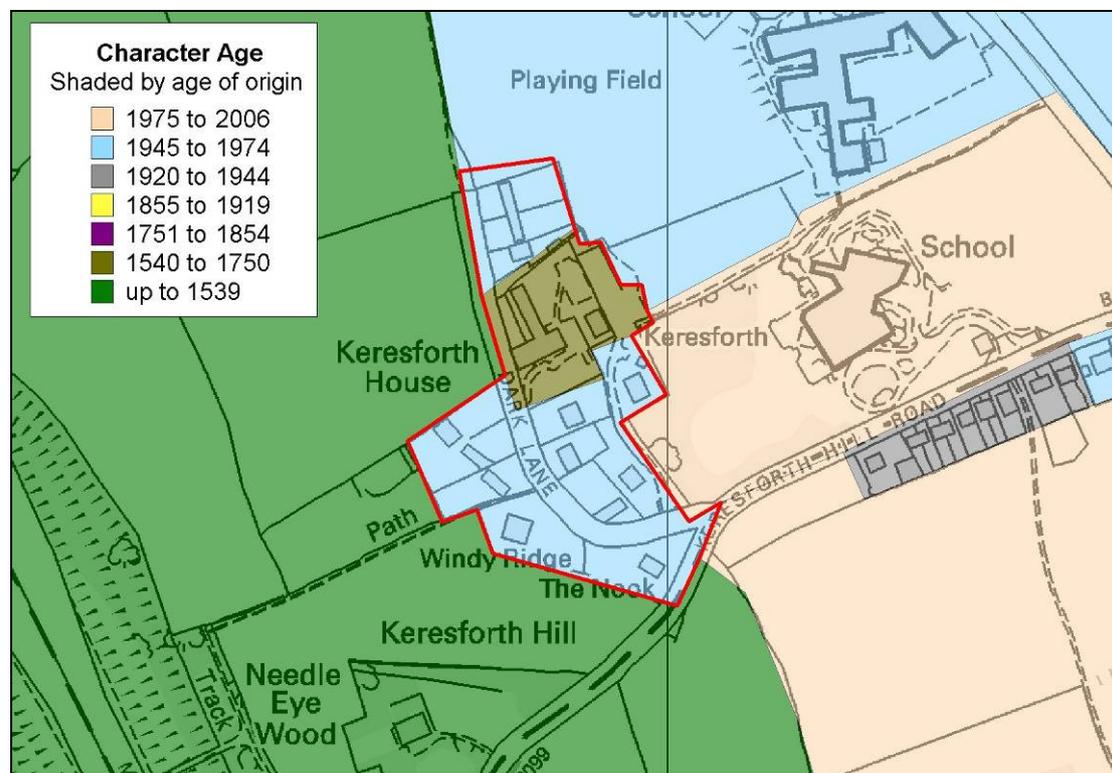
**Figure 19: Ingbirchworth Historic Core**

The village dates back to at least 1086 (it is mentioned in the Domesday Book) and is built up around a small triangular green (indicated by Green Farm) with the Ingbirchworth Dike running through the centre. The village stretched northwest along Huddersfield Road in the 20th century, across land that had been enclosed in regular fields from moorland. This land is likely to have been a part of the Parliamentary Enclosure award of 1813 (date from English 1985, 78). The external field boundaries are still in place on all but the far west side of the housing block.

Within the core of the village are a number of 17th and 18th century farm buildings, mostly built in local stone. Most farms also feature 20th century prefabricated corrugated barns.

## Keresforth

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone



**Figure 20: Keresforth Historic Core**

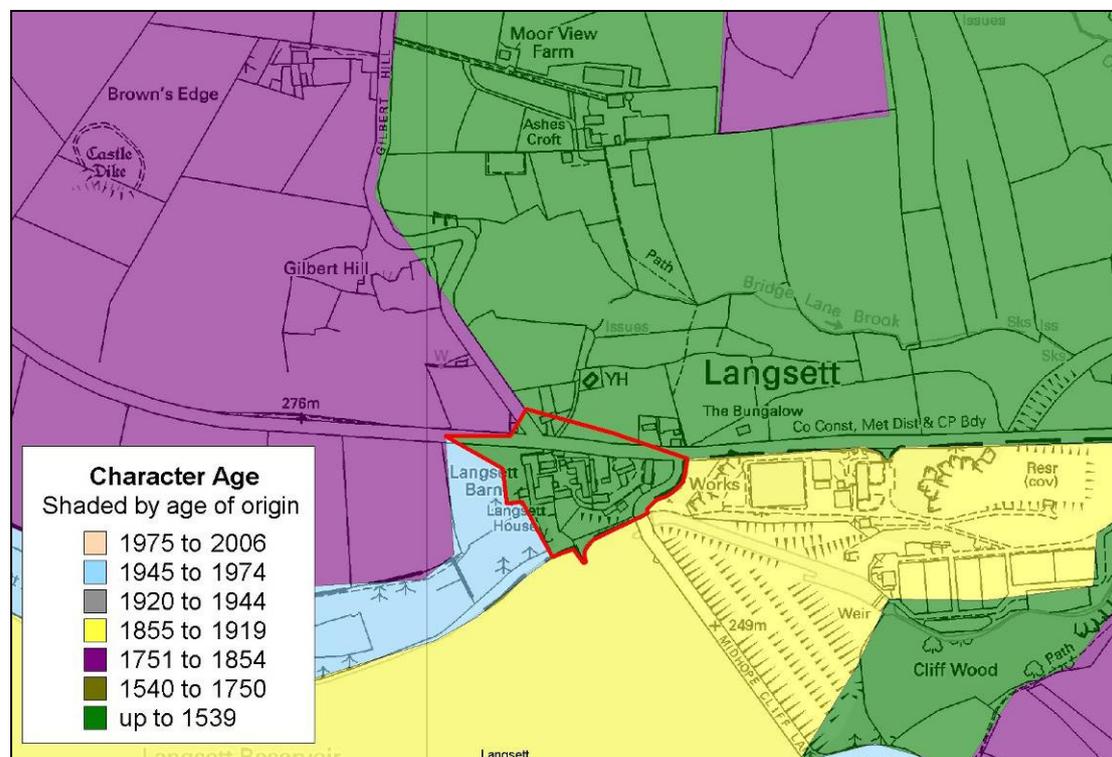
Keresforth as a placename dates back to at least the Domesday Book (1086). There is evidence for strip enclosures at Keresforth Hill, but only across a small area when compared with the large open fields around Barnsley. This suggests that the settlement may not have been sizable in the medieval period.

The housing mostly dates to the mid 20th century, consisting of large villa properties that took advantage of the rural location close to Barnsley town. Keresforth House is a 17th century structure that is thought likely to have replaced an earlier timber structure (SYAS 2008). It has been substantially rebuilt over the years and has been reused as part of a nursing home.



## Langsett Village

Geology: Millstone Grit  
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' & 'Assarted Enclosure' zones

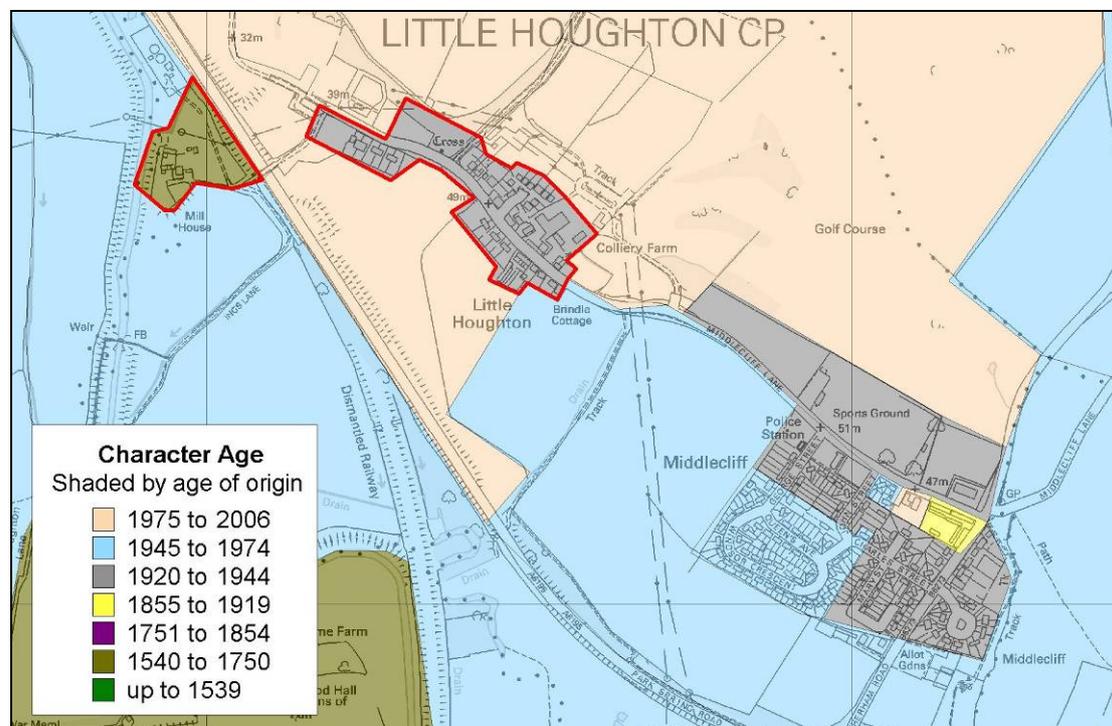


**Figure 22: Langsett Historic Core**

The village of Langsett can be dated back to the early medieval period from references in early Yorkshire charters (Smith 1961, 331). The small settlement forms a triangular cluster of buildings on a junction of roads. It largely consists of 17th and early 18th century houses and farm buildings. To the east of the village is an area of irregular fields that were probably enclosed from ancient woodlands; to the west the land was open moor until the early 19th century.

## Little Houghton

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Post Industrial' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zones



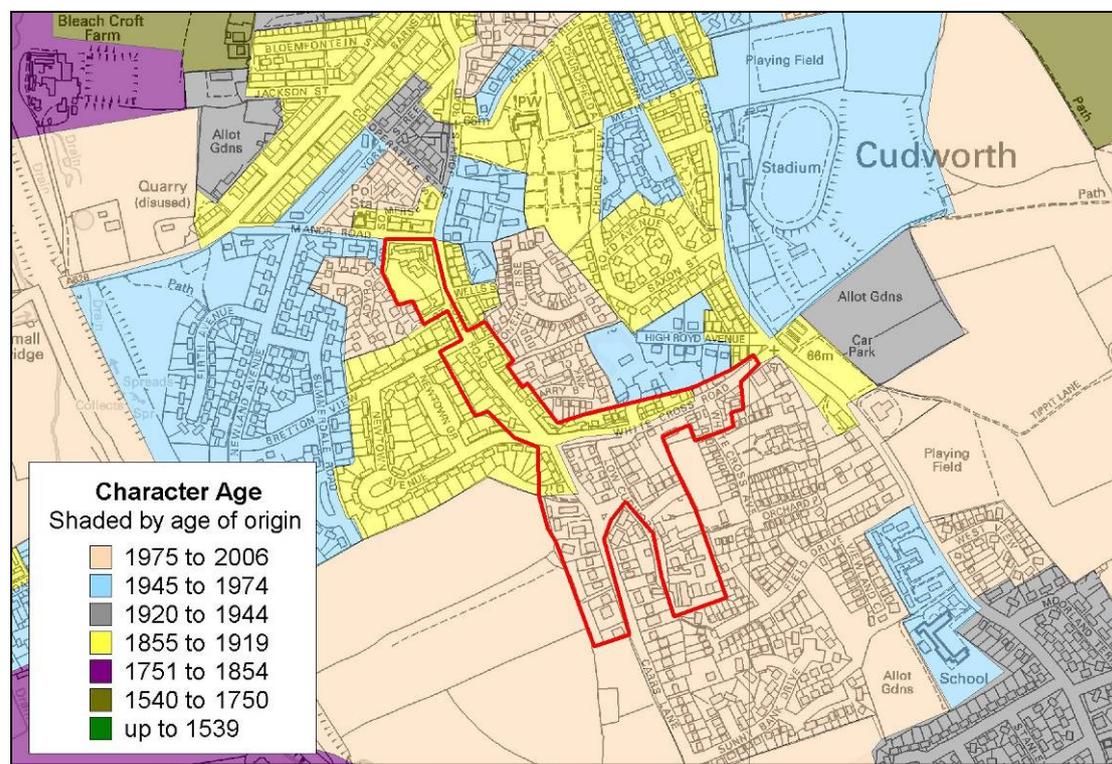
**Figure 23: Little Houghton Historic Core**

Little Houghton is a small township first recorded in the Domesday Book (1086). It consisted of a small cluster of farms partially surrounded by a small open field system. The main character of the village now comes from the semi-detached housing built by the time of the 1931 mapping, although there has been some more recent housing built. There are some surviving farm buildings containing medieval elements within the village (SYAS 2008) and the early street pattern remains. Just west of the village is the mill house from Little Houghton corn mill, which was marked on 1854 OS mapping. The origins of this mill are uncertain. Only the mill house survives and the site is reused as a farm, the river was also rerouted in the 1970s or 80s.

The land around Little Houghton was significantly affected by mining in the 20th century. To the north of the village Houghton Main Colliery was worked between 1873 and 1993 (Hill 2001, 115-118); immediately south was Dearne Valley Colliery, a drift mine that worked between 1901 and 1991 (Hill 2001, 111-2). Most of the housing for colliers wasn't built in or immediately around the village core, but further east at Middlecliff.

## Lower Cudworth Historic Core

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones



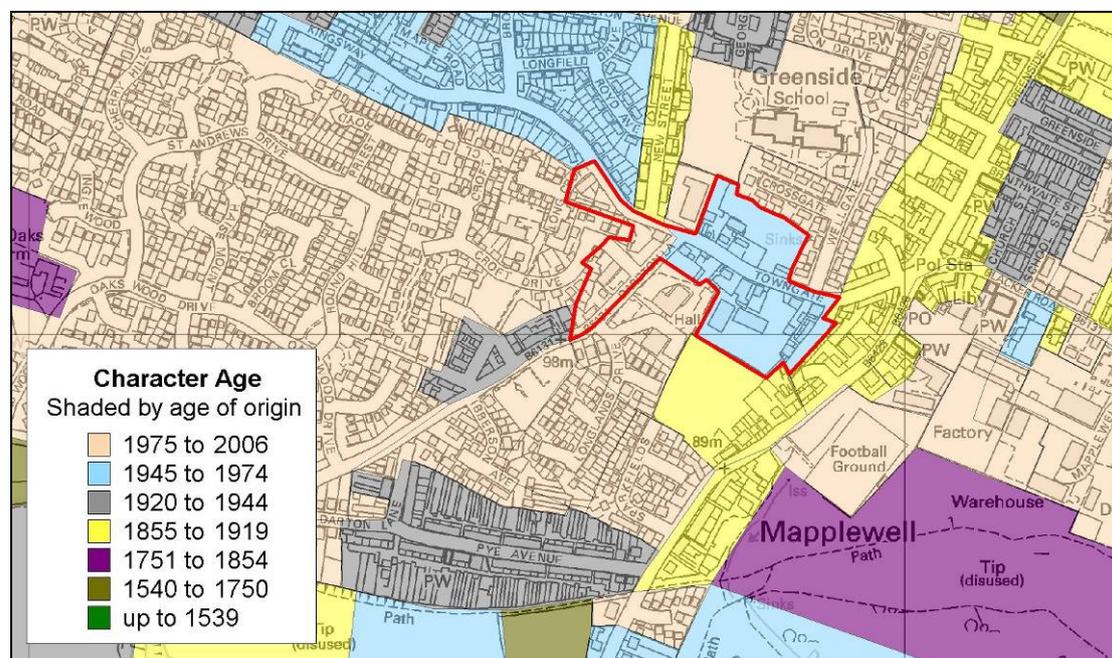
**Figure 24: Lower Cudworth Historic Core**

The date of origin of Lower Cudworth is uncertain. Neither Upper nor Lower Cudworth are recorded in the Domesday Book and the first recorded reference to the area comes from the cartularies of Nostel and Bretton in the late 12th and 13th century (Hunter 1831, 398). The historic core depicted represents the extent of the village on first edition (1854) OS maps. At this time the settlement was of quite a low density, consisting of a cluster of farms and the manor house.

There was substantial alteration to part of the village by 1906 as planned estates were built to house miners. However, some earlier buildings survive, as does the street layout. The planned estates expanded to the north of Lower Cudworth in the early to mid 20th century, as well as developing to the south away from the village itself. The isolated southern estates were not linked with the main urban development until the late 20th century when private housing estates filled this area.

## Mapplewell Historic Core

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones

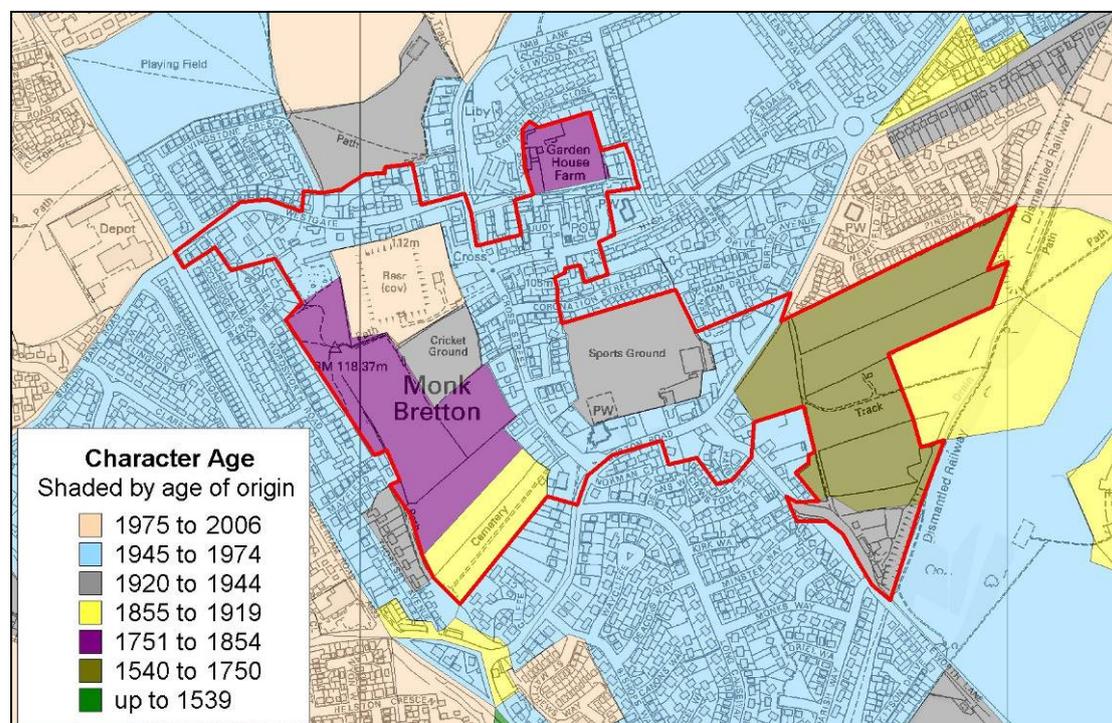


**Figure 25: Mapplewell Historic Core**

Mapplewell was a medieval settlement and is referred to by 1190-1210 (Smith 1961, 317). The historic core of Mapplewell has been completely surrounded by 20th century housing and the buildings within the historic core largely date to the mid to late 20th century. This area consisted of terraced housing and courtyard buildings prior to these later commercial developments. The earlier street pattern and some 18th/19th century buildings survive. There may have been nail-making workshops within this area, as it was an important industry locally from the 18th century onward (see Taylor 1994 for an overview).

## Monk Bretton

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone



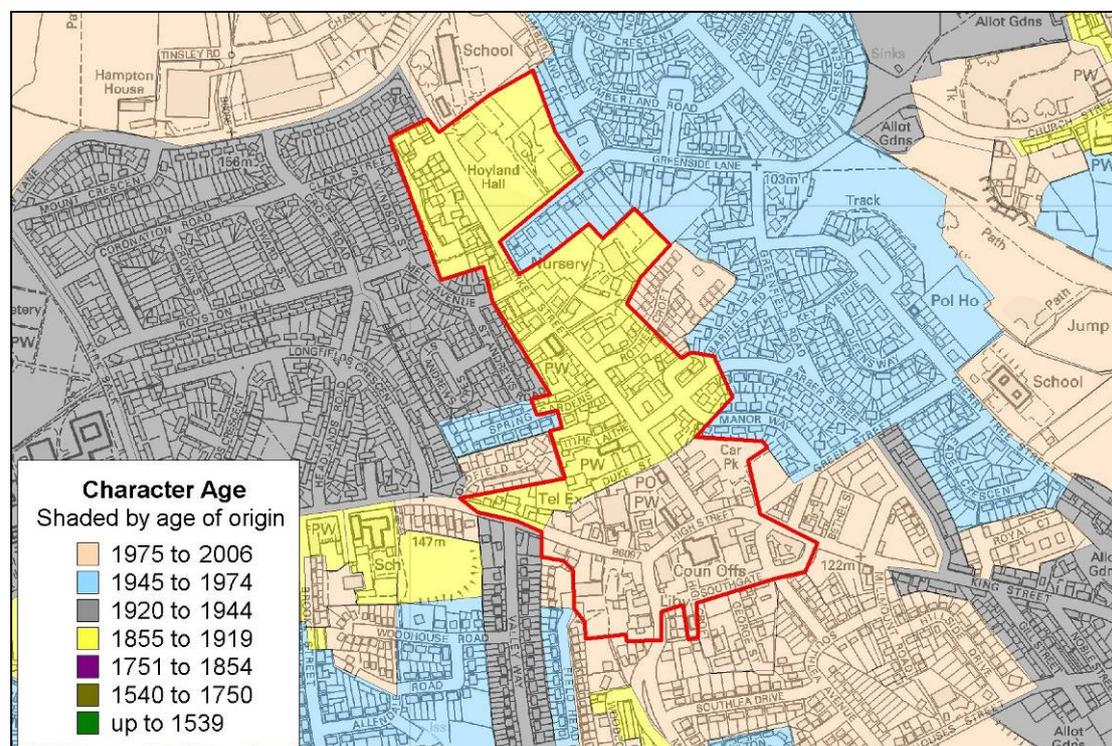
**Figure 26: Monk Bretton Historic Core**

Monk Bretton originated as the village of Bretton or Burton and took its extended name from Monk Bretton Priory, which was founded south of the village in 1154 (Hey 1986, 59). The settlement was in place by the writing of the Domesday Book in 1086. In the 19th century, the population of the village expanded due to the proximity of the Barnsley Canal and the operation of linen weaving and bleaching in the village. There would once have been weaver's cottages within the settlement (Lewis 1848) but none survive.

The historic core is a mix of privately built housing and areas of mid 20th century social housing, with few examples of pre 20th century housing surviving - although the road pattern has stayed the same. The village was drawn into the suburbs around Barnsley in the mid to late 20th century, with large municipal estates developing to the north east and later private suburbs built in the south west. This urbanisation has left islands of agricultural land and small areas of surviving strip fields can be found around Monk Bretton. These would have been part of the medieval open field, which was later enclosed into strips.

## Nether Hoyland Historic Core

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 27: Nether Hoyland Historic Core**

Nether Hoyland was part of the Wapentake of Strafford (Hunter 1931, 100) and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The village developed around a linear green, which was still unenclosed in 1771. This is likely to have been a planned medieval settlement, with buildings on the edge of the green and associated crofts running perpendicular to Market Street. The central green was enclosed as part of the 1799 parliamentary award (date from English 1985) and is marked as small enclosures on the draft award plan with the addition of Hoyland Green Road (later Market Street) (Fairbank 1771).

Most of the buildings within the historic core date to the early 20th century. These are interspersed with older vernacular properties including a 17th century farm. There has been some later infilling and replacement with modern semi-detached housing, particularly on the site of the former manor house. The route of the main street survives unaltered.

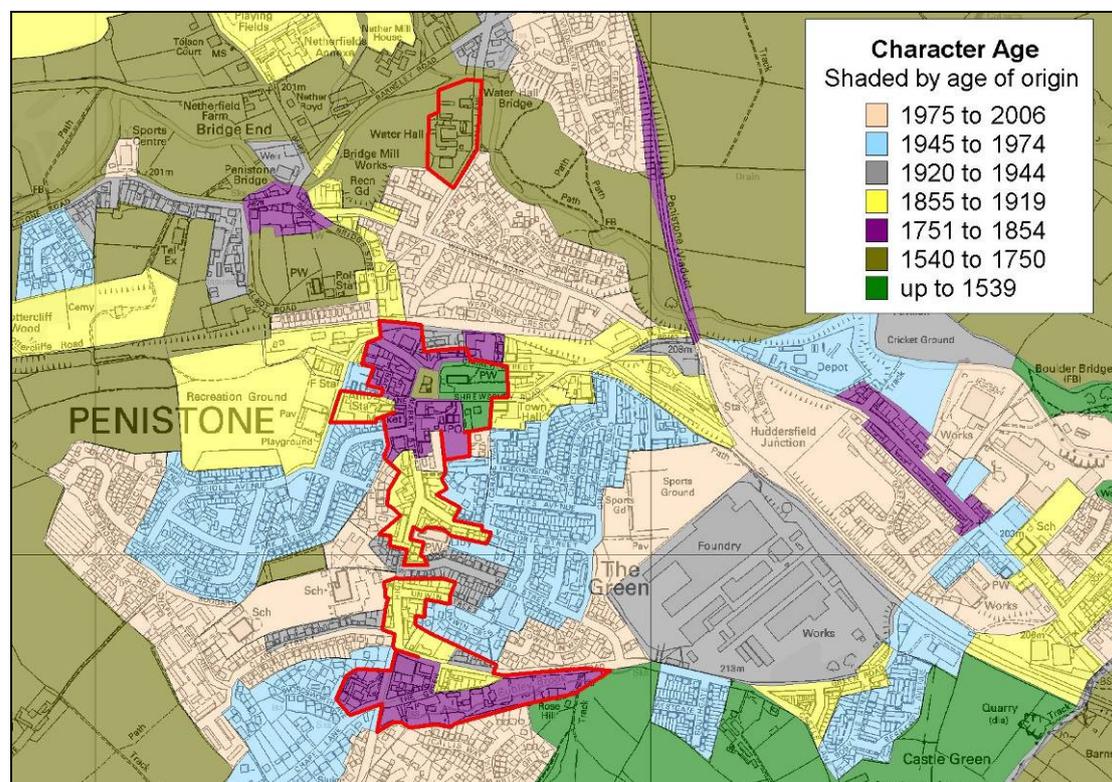
The current commercial core of Hoyland, at the southern end of Market Street, is likely to be a post-medieval expansion of the town. In 1855, maps marked a post office, a number of inns and the Mechanics Institute in this area and by the 1893 OS mapping the market place had been developed. There would have been more residential properties here around this time.

Nail-making forges were also likely; this industry was extensive locally (Lewis 1848). The area was altered by the construction of large modern buildings in the 1980s.

Just south of the historic core of Nether Hoyland was Milton Ironworks, which opened between 1799 and 1802 (Jones 1995, 80) and partially encouraged the expansion of the settlement. The main expansion of the settlement came in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, as coal mining became a much bigger concern in the area.

## Penistone

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones



**Figure 28: Penistone Historic Core**

The township of Penistone is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and was probably a small settlement at this time. The village took a linear form with plots built along the High Street. There is still significant legibility of the early layout of Penistone and some signs of the narrow house plots remain. St John the Baptist church has some pre-conquest aspects surviving *in situ* (Ryder 1982, 95) and is sited prominently in the centre of Penistone; the town gradually grew up around it. The vicarage (now reused as a guesthouse) is probably of a later date than the church itself and is.

The medieval manor house of the De Penistones sits to the north of the village in a low-lying position that may have been moated originally. The earliest documented reference to the site is in around 1300 when a grant was made by 'John ad Aquam of Penistone' (at the water) (Hey 2002, 26). The buildings now on the site are largely 17th century. However, there are parts that may have earlier timber framing within their structure (Ryder 1983). In the 18th century the Wordsworths became lords of the manor of Penistone and settled at Water Hall. The current building is now named after the Wordsworths.

There was no charter for a medieval market in Penistone but it is possible that a village green in front of the church was used for trading. An indication for this is the base of a possible medieval market cross within the churchyard. A market charter is known to have been granted to Sir Elias de Midhope, the lord of the manor at Langsett, in 1290. This market was held in Penisale (thought to be near Langsett). Long after this fair ceased to exist Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite tried to revive the old charter to open a market in Penistone. There were complaints from the markets of Barnsley and Huddersfield so a new charter was applied for and gained. The market opened in 1699 (Crossland 1995, 230-231).

Penistone Cloth Hall was built in 1763 because of the success of the market, making Penistone an important centre for trade for the local woollen industry (Hey 2002, 103). Other market buildings and inns built up in the late 18th century. These buildings survive well and are reused as shops. The market buildings and roads probably retain the shape of the former medieval green. The cattle market in Penistone took place in the streets in front of the church up until 1910 when a new purpose built market place was constructed. Now this area of buildings is reused as the commercial shopping centre of Penistone (Crossland 1995, 230-240).

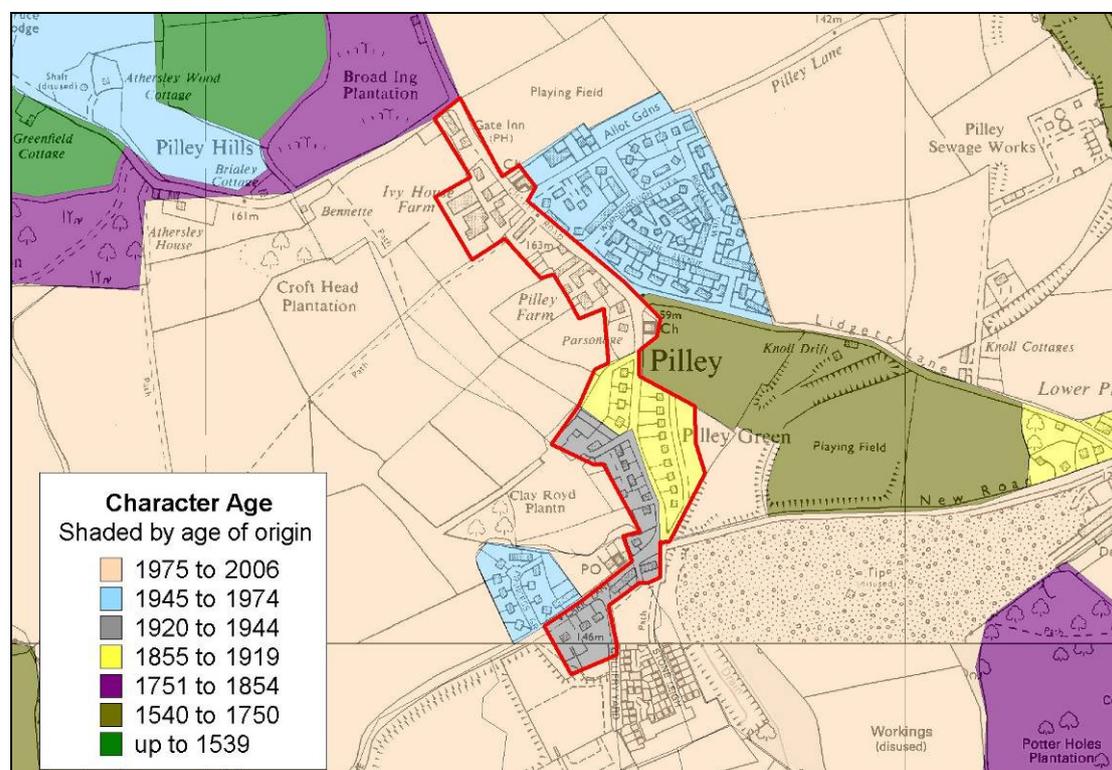
A school was founded in Penistone in 1392 near to the church and the early schoolmasters were probably priests. After the abolition of the chantries by Edward VI in 1547 many schools across the country failed. However, in Penistone the lands that had paid for chantry chapels transferred to the school. The school was rebuilt in 1716, probably due to the success of the new market in the town, and continued as a Grammar school until 1911 when it was relocated north of Penistone (Hey 2002, 110-114). The grounds of the school were gradually built up from around the time of the new market, changing the historic character of the area to a predominantly commercial one, but the school building still remains - as a bank.

The main village developed around the church but housing and industrial activities were growing up south of this, at Penistone Green, by the 19th century. This area was enclosed by a parliamentary Act in 1826 (date from English 1985) and some of the boundaries of the housing plots correspond with surveyed enclosure pattern. Early terraced housing built up along the road that connected Penistone to Penistone Green and, as part of the residential development, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was also built - by 1893.

Penistone continued to expand in the 20th century, driven by its success as a market town and the development of local iron and steel works.

## Pilley

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Post Industrial' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone



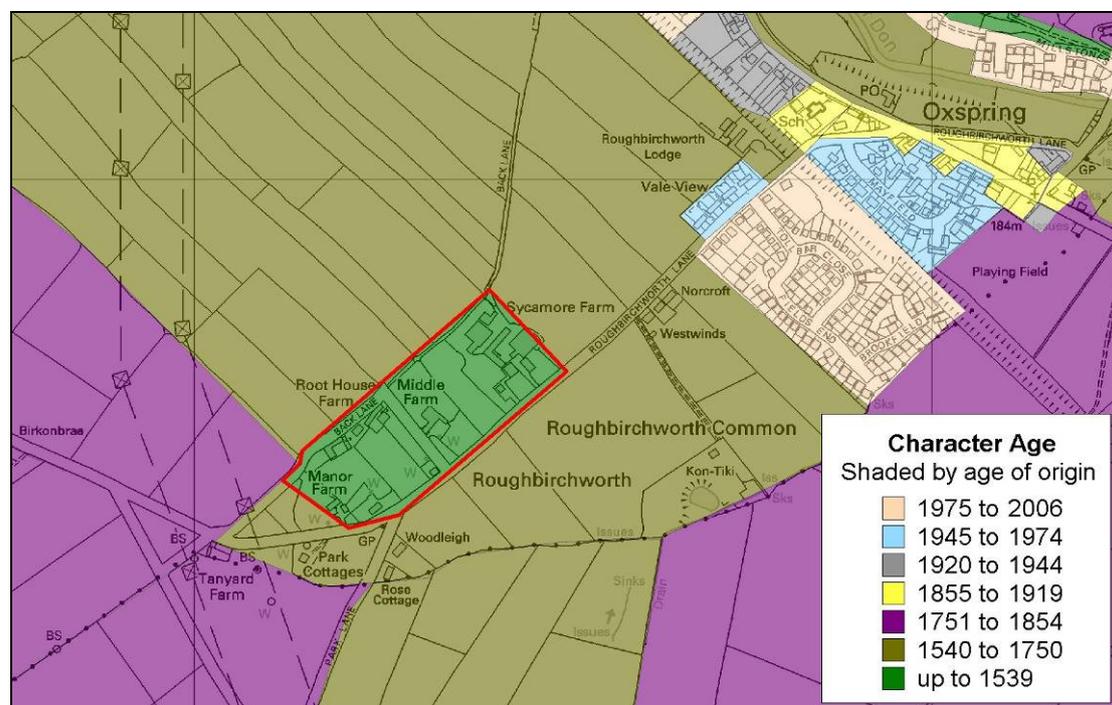
**Figure 29: Pilley Historic Core**

This area includes the linear settlement of Pilley and the housing further south at Pilley Green. These areas have been linked by later settlement along Chapel Road. Pilley is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and is likely to have consisted of farms built along the road, with associated crofts (garden plots) running off perpendicularly. There are still two farms on this road, but there are no known medieval buildings remaining. The modern detached houses that were built after 1978 dominate the current character of the village. These houses replaced a number of stone built terraced houses and courtyard buildings, which are shown on the 1st edition OS maps (1855), as well as some terraces built in around 1900.

In 1851 over 60% of the working male inhabitants of Pilley were ironstone miners, probably working at Tankersley Park (Jones 1995, 105). The later expansion of the village is likely to have been to house workers at the nearby Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery, south of Pilley.

## Roughbirchworth

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' zone

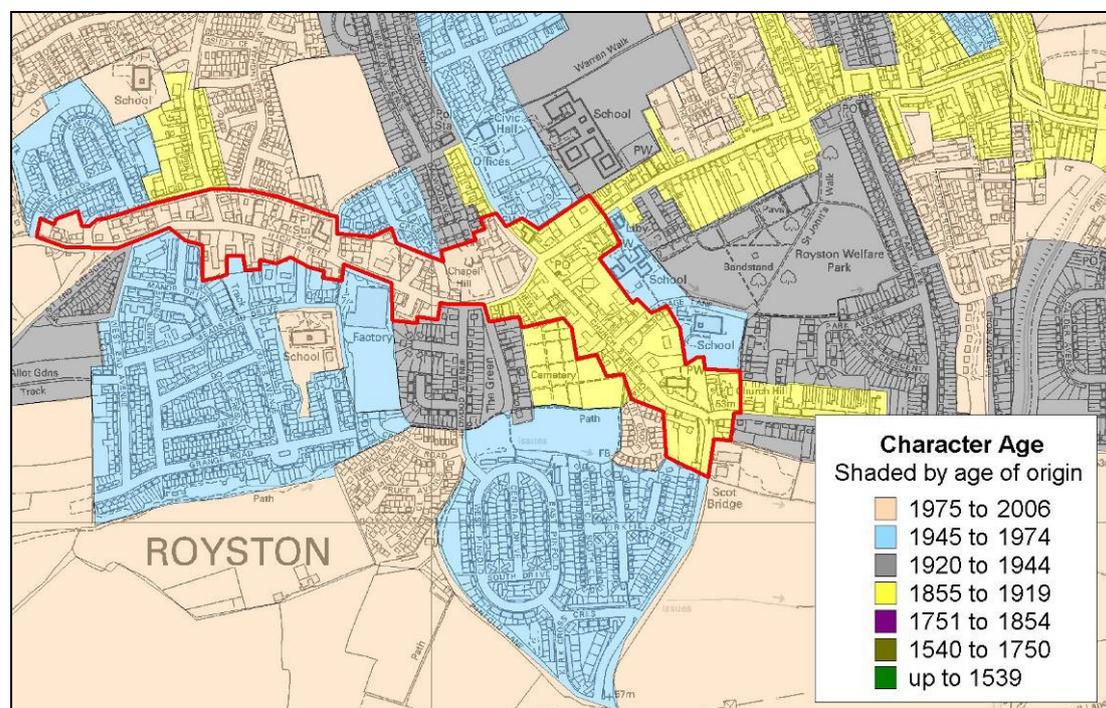


**Figure 30: Roughbirchworth Historic Core**

Mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, the hamlet of Roughbirchworth draws its name from an area of rough ground by a birch enclosure (Wheeler 1994). There is good survival of medieval and early post-medieval structures within the settlement (SYAS 2008), which still sits within an area of well-preserved strip enclosures, demonstrating enclosure of former medieval open fields.

## Royston

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



**Figure 31: Royston Historic Core**

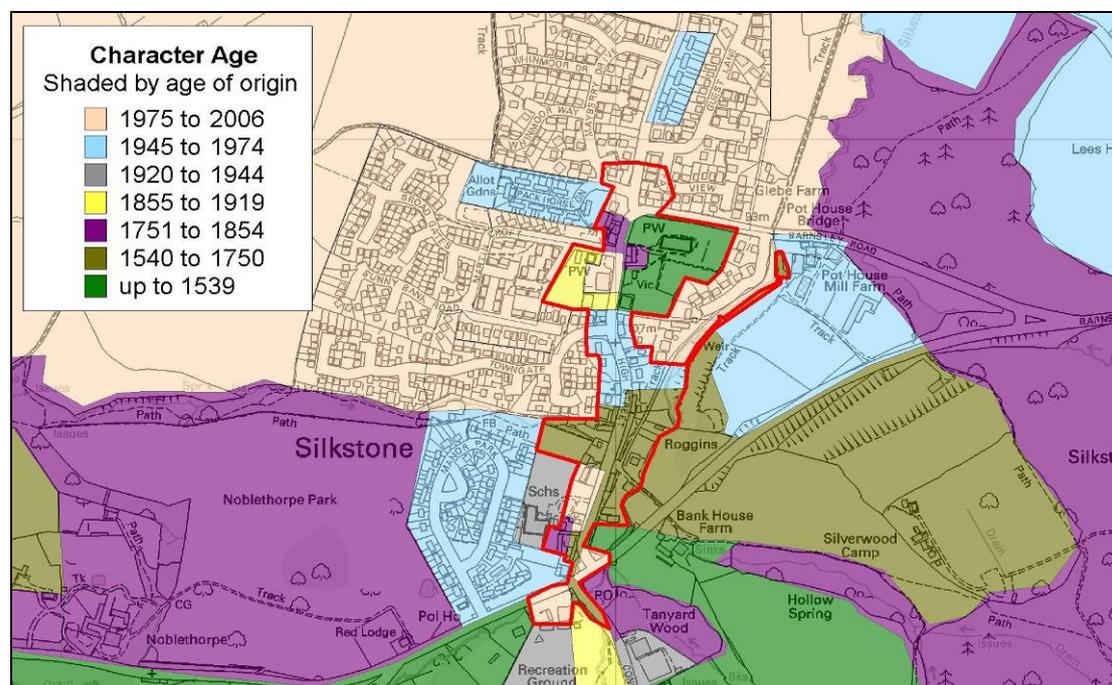
Royston is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the layout of the medieval village, with houses along the High Street and plots contained by a back lane, survives well despite later alteration to the buildings. The general character of the historic core of Royston dates to around the 1880s. At this time there was much infilling of garden plots and demolition of earlier farm buildings and vernacular cottages. There are survivals of some 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces and a 17<sup>th</sup> century farm building.

The east side of the village core is less structured compared to the plots along the High Street but there are surviving medieval buildings here, such as the church and chantry. There is also a possible medieval moated site at the old vicarage (SYAS 2008). In the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century this area became a focus for development of terraced housing. The area is still dominated by this although there has been more infilling since.

The first significant expansion to the main settlement occurred in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as terraced housing built up around Midland Road to house miners and their families. This later led to more planned estates of semi-detached housing surrounding the village core.

## Silkstone

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' zone



**Figure 32: Silkstone Historic core**

The core depicted represents the extent of Silkstone in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The layout of the town, with residential plots running perpendicular to the central High Street, is indicative of a medieval plan. This pattern partially survives, although the housing has been extensively rebuilt over the years and the land to the rear of the High Street has been filled with modern housing estates. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, the High Street was built up with terraced housing but many of those in the north of the area have since been replaced by modern detached housing.

Documentary records are believed to indicate the presence of a church on or near the site of the current church prior to the Domesday Book of 1086 (Atkinson 1993, 1). The present building has late 12<sup>th</sup> century origins but was significantly remodelled externally in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when the tower was rebuilt (Ryder 1982, 96). Silkstone Church was given to the monks of Pontefract in 1284 at the time of the ordination of a new vicarage (Holbrey 1991, 1). It is uncertain whether Cawthorne or Silkstone's church was the mother church for the Wapentake of Staincross. The inclusion in the Domesday Book of a church at Cawthorne and the omission at Silkstone may indicate Cawthorne was primary. However, Cawthorne's church was later subservient to Silkstone (Hey 1979, 33).

There is a documented reference to a corn mill at Pot House Mill in 1617. Aspects of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century mill buildings survive and were in use until around 1940 (Umpleby 2000, 108). The buildings have been restored and

reused as a retail outlet. Part of the mill race remains as a dry ditch but it is partially filled in. In 1809 Walter Spencer-Stanhope, the then owner, bought land at Blacker Green, which included Blacker dam, to increase the water supply to Pot House Mill (ibid, 108). This may have been the site of the manorial corn mill of Silkstone in the medieval period but there is no firm evidence of this.

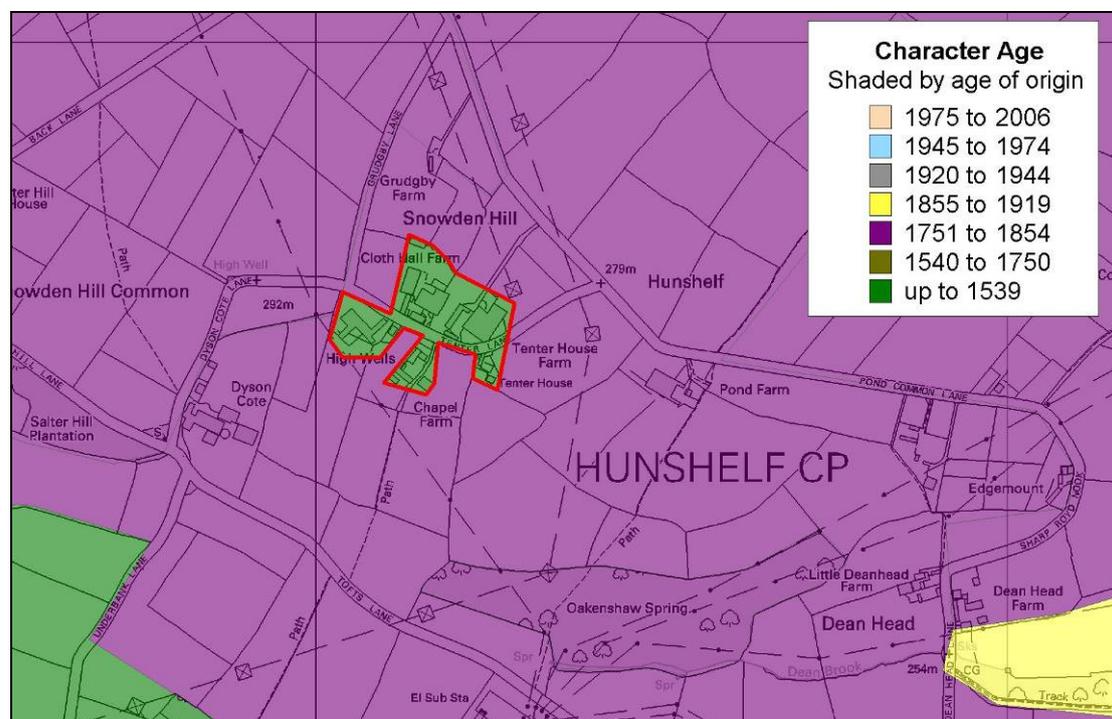
Adjacent to the mill was a glasshouse that was set up in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Pilmey family. The Pilmey family were first recorded in Silkstone in 1658 and the glasshouse is known to have been in operation by 1659. There were two glasshouses on the site producing different types of glass. By 1707 only one glasshouse remained and by 1748 the site had ceased production (Dungworth et al 2006, 160-162). By 1754 a pottery had been established on the site; it is known to be manufacturing up to 1821 (Lawrence 1974, 144). Most of the buildings were cleared in 1964 for the nursery but there are some upstanding buildings related to the pottery. Prior to the glasshouse this area was probably part of the enclosed fields around Silkstone village and there is a slight suggestion of reverse 's' shaped boundaries indicating they may have been farmed in strips originally.

In addition to the glass and pottery industries, the area around Silkstone was mined for coal in the 19th and early 20th century. A tram road, the Silkstone Wagonway, ran along the High Street, carrying coal from the collieries at Silkstone Common to the Barnsley Canal. This was built in 1809 and closed in 1860 (Bayliss 1995, 65).

The educational provision in Silkstone in the 19th century was quite high compared with other villages. In the south of the village a school was built towards the end of the 17th century that was then re-built in the 1840s. This building survives amongst modern school buildings. In the north of the village is the former National Infants School, given by Mrs Sarah Clarke in 1850 (Leach 2007).

## Snowden Hill

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone



**Figure 33: Snowden Hill Historic Core**

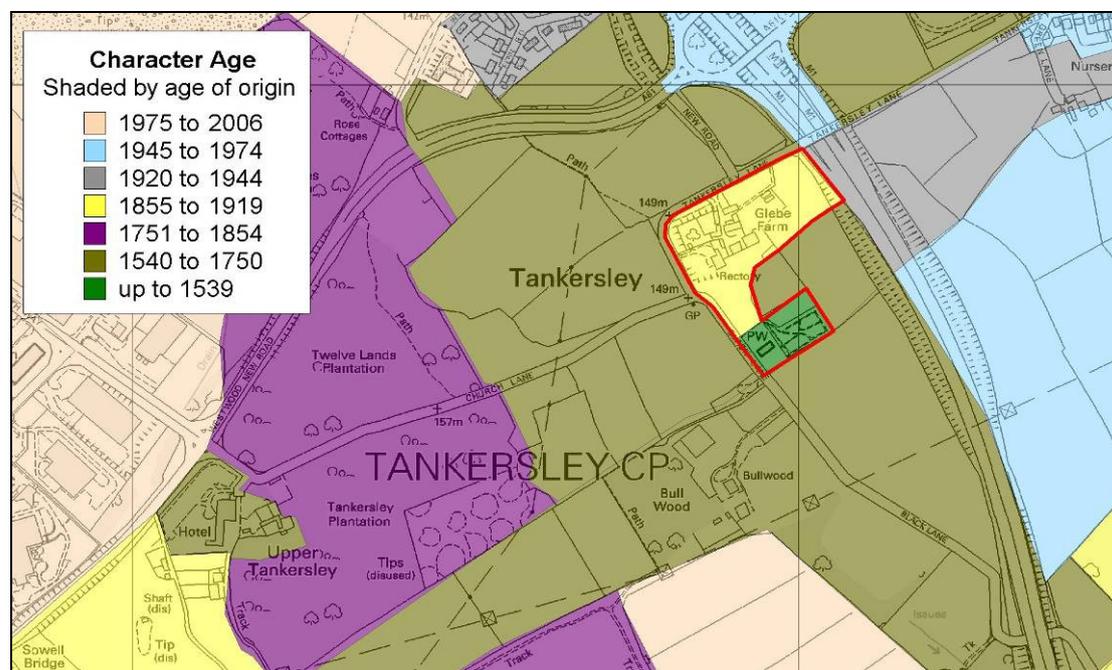
Snowden Hill was settled in the medieval period (Crossland 1993, 152) and was known until the 19th century as Snodden Hill, meaning the bare, bald hill. The hamlet had its own open field and common and is shown on the edge of the moor on Jefferys' 1775 map of Yorkshire.

The hilly nature of the landscape doesn't make it ideal for arable farming, which is probably why a cloth industry developed within the farms. Place names Cloth Hall Farm, Tenter House Farm and Tenter Lane indicate that weaving was taking place in the hamlet. Also, inventories attached to wills from the 1690s give indications that several farmers were also weavers (Hey 2002, 66).

There is good survival of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings. Previous to colonisation this area was probably a mix of woodland and moorland, but there is no visibility of this in the current hamlet.

## Tankersley

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone



**Figure 34: Tankersley Historic Core**

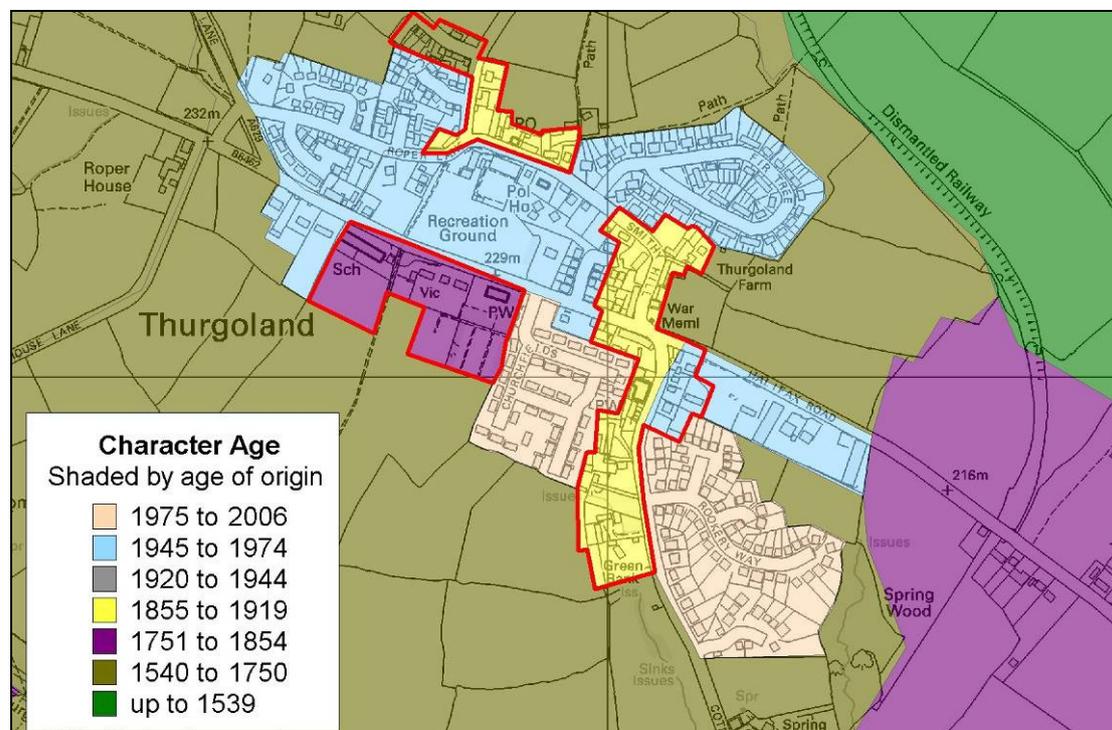
This area contains the remnants of the village of Tankersley, a small settlement in the medieval period that was adversely affected by the formation of Tankersley Deer Park in 1303 (Hey 1975, 111). The village would have been set in an area of open fields, probably including Twelve Lands plantation and Tankersley (formerly Town Close) Plantation (ibid).

A church is recorded at Tankersley in the Domesday Book of 1086. The Saxons probably built this church in around 1050. The dominant date for the current church is around the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when large parts of the church were rebuilt. There are surviving pieces of earlier architecture within the church and the siting of the building is not thought to have changed (SYAS 2008).

Adjacent to the church is the rectory, which was built in 1864 (a date stone built into the house marked 1700 probably came from an earlier rectory (ibid)). The adjacent farm gets its name from its association with the rectory. Glebe Farm would have been assigned to the clergyman to provide an income (Field 1972, 89). The rectory sits within the remains of a moat that predates it. The moat survives in part as an earthwork but is partially filled in. This is likely to have been the site of the former manor house of Tankersley. The presence of the church adjacent to this site supports this suggestion, as lords usually built their churches next to their manor houses (Hey 1975, 110-1). The hall within Tankersley Park was built in the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It was the fashion at this time for halls to be built away from the village.

## Thurgoland Historic Core

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Assarted Enclosure' zone



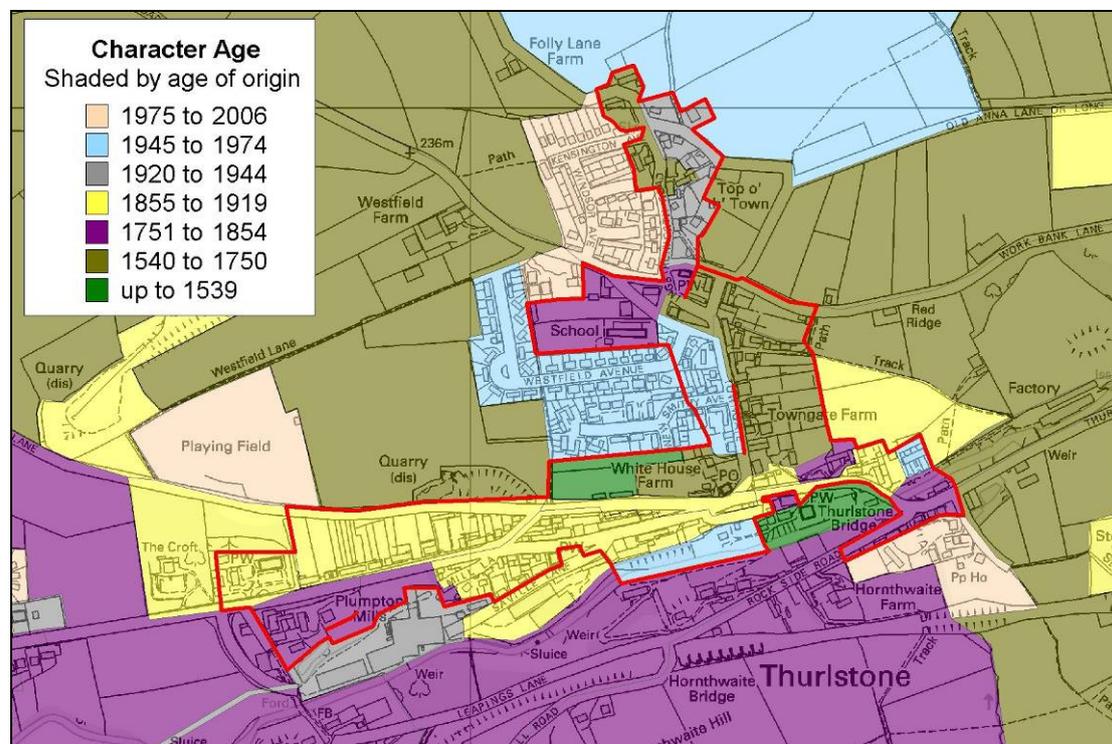
**Figure 35: Thurgoland Historic Core**

Thurgoland is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 but it was probably a very small settlement at the time. The name means Thurgar's expanse of land (Wheeler 1994) and the settlement probably started life as an isolated farmstead. The medieval manor house, Thurgoland Hall, was located in the north of the village in a residential area where the name continues to exist as a place name. The church and vicarage are late additions to the village, built in 1841 on land granted by the Lord of Wharnccliffe (Lewis 1848).

The string of settlement along Cote Lane is a possible area of medieval expansion to the village, but there are few physical remains to indicate structured plots. The buildings are largely 19<sup>th</sup> century and may have been built to house workers in the nearby coal pits and iron working sites. There is also a wire mill in the south of the village, first marked on maps of 1892. There has been some modern infilling and some of the 19<sup>th</sup> century structures have been rebuilt but the general layout of the village remains despite 20<sup>th</sup> century suburbanisation.

## Thurlstone

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Industrial' zones



**Figure 36: Thurlstone Historic Core**

The village of Thurlstone is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. It is likely to have been redesigned in the early medieval period to create a regular planned layout with long thin plots running perpendicular to Towngate. The development of housing running east-west along the valley of the river Don is likely to be a later development, consisting of urban expansion around the water powered industrial sites. This area was formerly land enclosed by the Parliamentary Enclosure award of 1816 (date from English 1985).

The layout of the medieval town is quite well preserved, particularly on the eastern side of Towngate where historic plots remain in garden boundaries and house plots. West of Towngate, areas have been replaced by mid to late 20th century housing that has overwritten the earlier patterns and removed medieval timber framed cruck buildings that had survived into the 20th century.

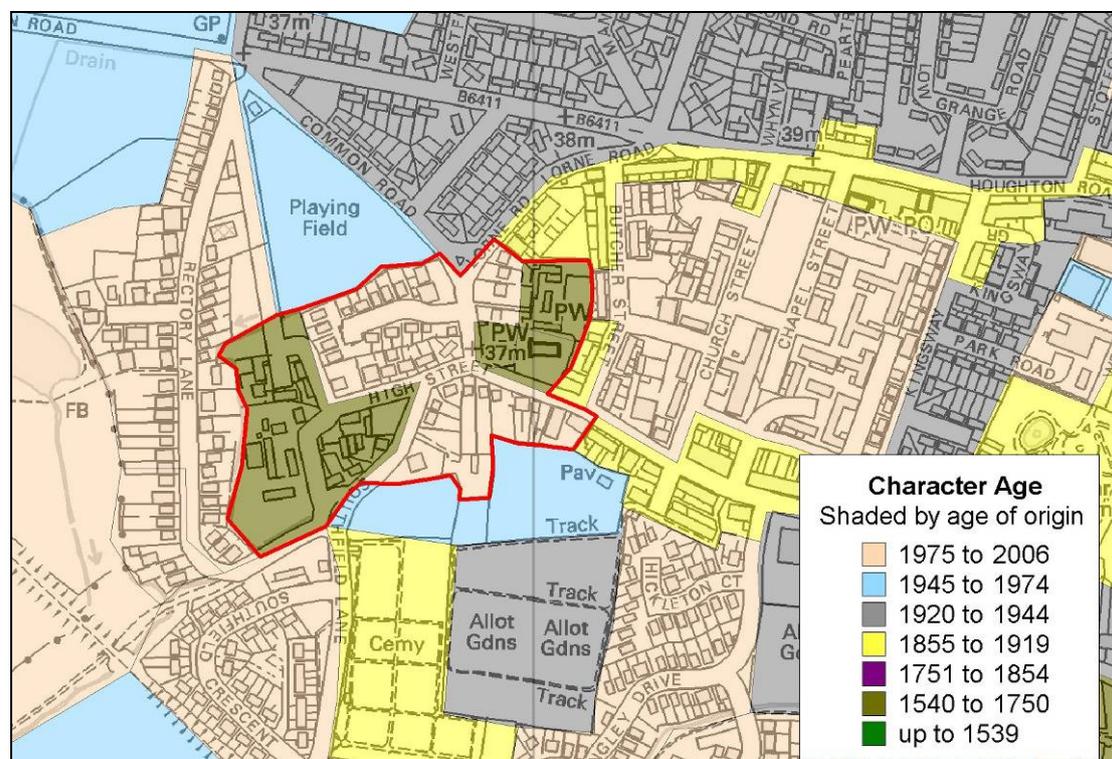
Thurlstone is on the southern edge of the West Riding woollen district and contained a number of woollen weaver's cottages in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Surviving examples have characteristic rows of windows that allow the maximum available light into the properties. This cottage industry produced woven cloth. In Thurlstone the hand process continued after the production of yarn became mechanised in local mills. Historic maps of

Thurlstone show many of the fields to the rear of the weaving cottages containing 'tenters'. This refers to the tenter frames that were used to hang cloth to dry and stretch after it returned from the fulling mill (Hey 2002, 144-145).

Late 19<sup>th</sup> century housing associated with the water-powered industries was the main cause of the expansion of Thurlstone. In recent years, after the closure of many of the industries, the picturesque location has made the village desirable to commuters and led to some suburban expansion.

## Thurnscoe

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone



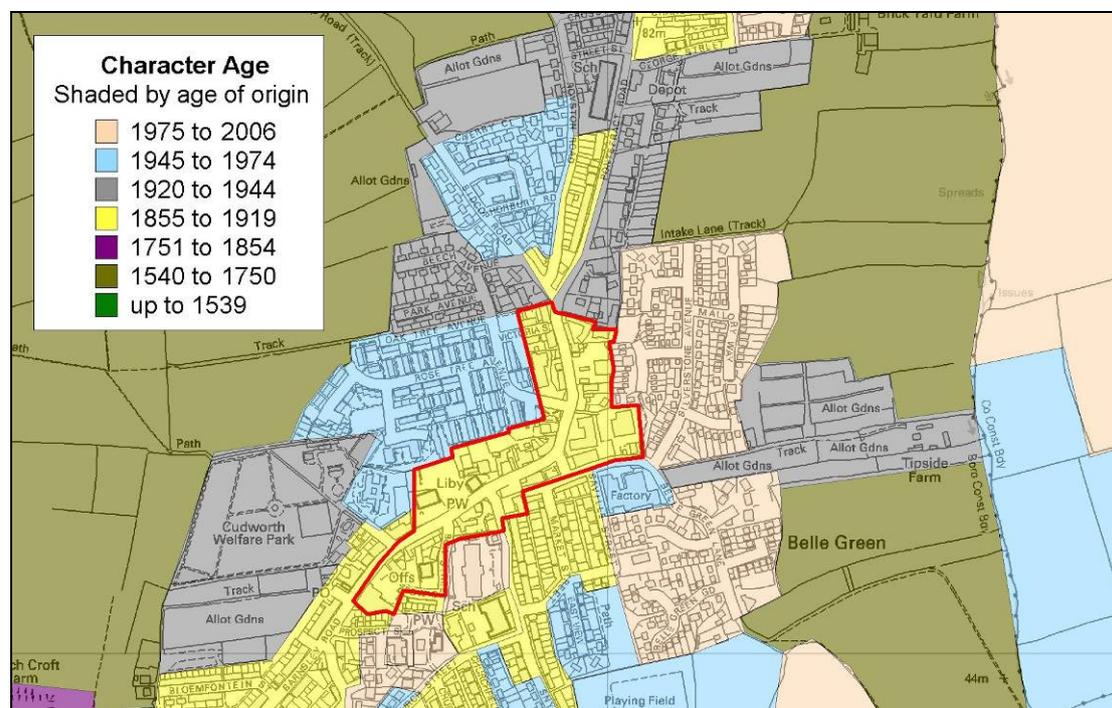
**Figure 37: Thurnscoe Historic Core**

Thurnscoe would have been a small cluster of farms in the medieval period. The place name suggests Norse origins (Smith 1961, 91) for the settlement. Little of this small farming hamlet remains as modern housing has overwritten the centre of the settlement. More farm buildings and a surviving street pattern remain in the west of the historic core.

The village substantially expanded towards the east in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as local collieries developed. This terraced expansion was followed by planned semi-detached housing estates, also built for colliery workers.

## Upper Cudworth

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone

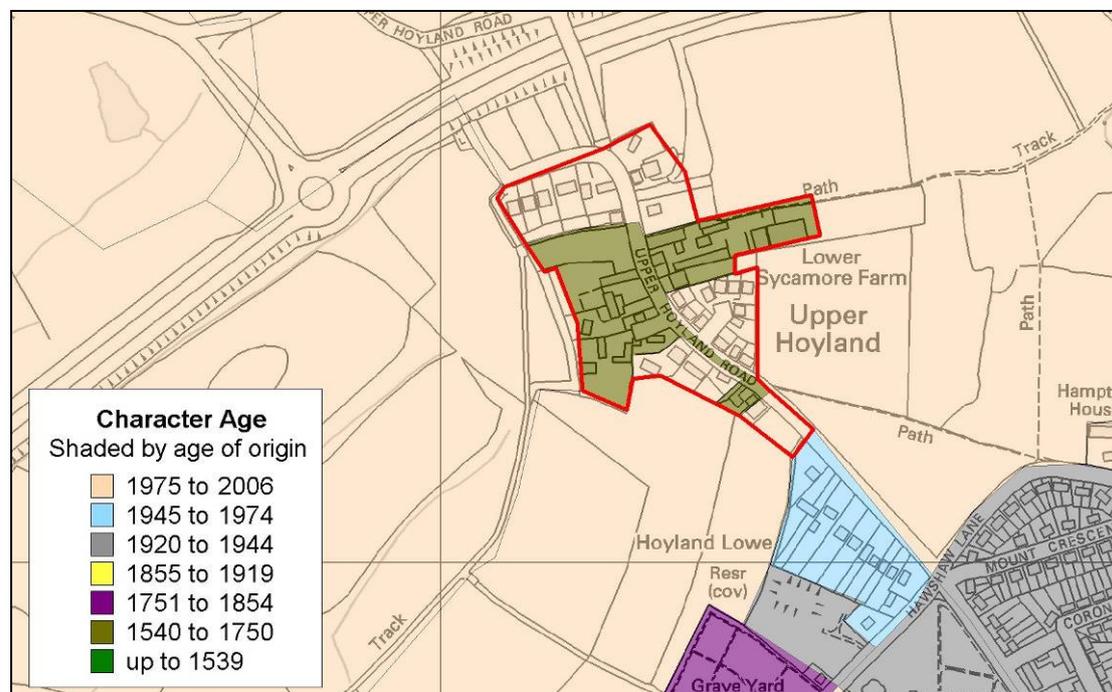


**Figure 38: Upper Cudworth Historic Core**

The date of origin of Upper Cudworth is uncertain. Neither Upper nor Lower Cudworth are recorded in the Domesday Book and the first recorded reference to the area comes from the cartularies of Nostel and Bretton in the late 12th and 13th century (Hunter 1831, 398). The core depicted represents the extent of the village on first edition (1854) OS maps. At this time the settlement was of quite low density consisting of a cluster of farms. Most of these buildings were replaced in the late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century by higher density terraced houses. This intensification of housing is likely to be due to the increase of coal mining in the area and the need to house more workers. There has been modern alteration to this part of the village but many buildings survive from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The street pattern of the village core survives, although the settlement was surrounded by colliers housing in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Upper Hoyland

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Post Industrial' zone

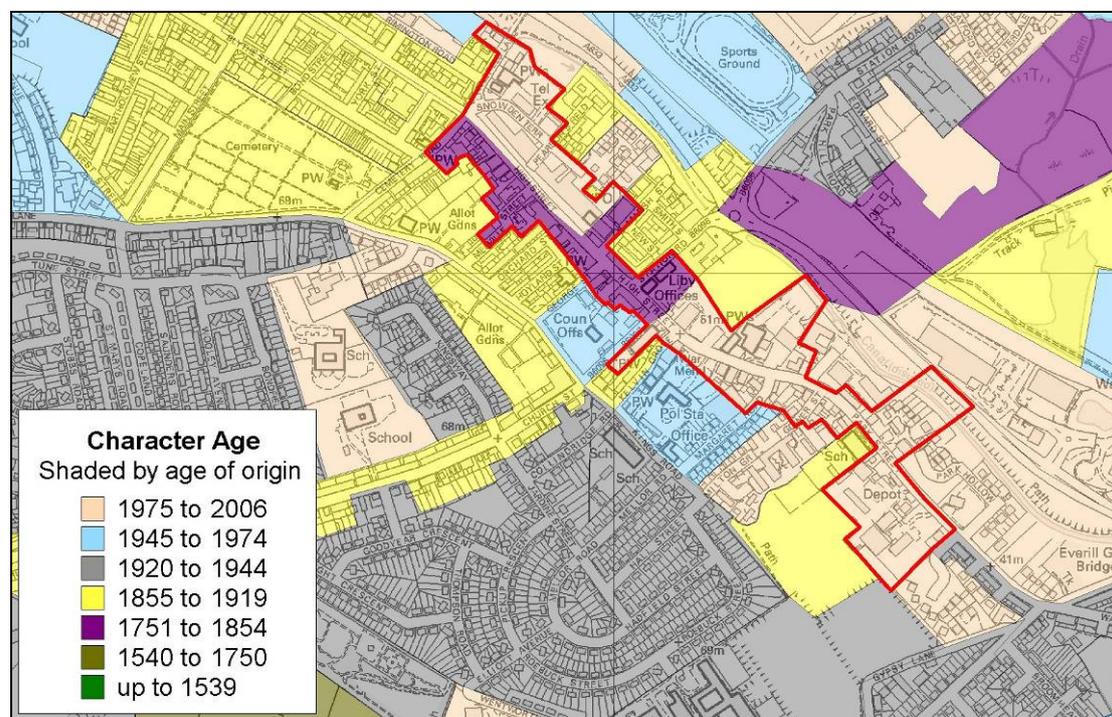


**Figure 39: Upper Hoyland**

Upper Hoyland is a small cluster of farms that may have medieval origins (Smith 1961, 112). The settlement has probably expanded little since that period, although some modern detached houses have been built around the farms in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The land around Upper Hoyland is largely recently reinstated after open cast coal mining and spoil heaps associated with Rockingham Colliery, which opened in 1873 and was worked up until 1979 (Gill 2007).

## Wombwell

Geology: Middle Coal Measures/ Alluvium and Peat  
Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones



**Figure 40: Wombwell Historic Core**

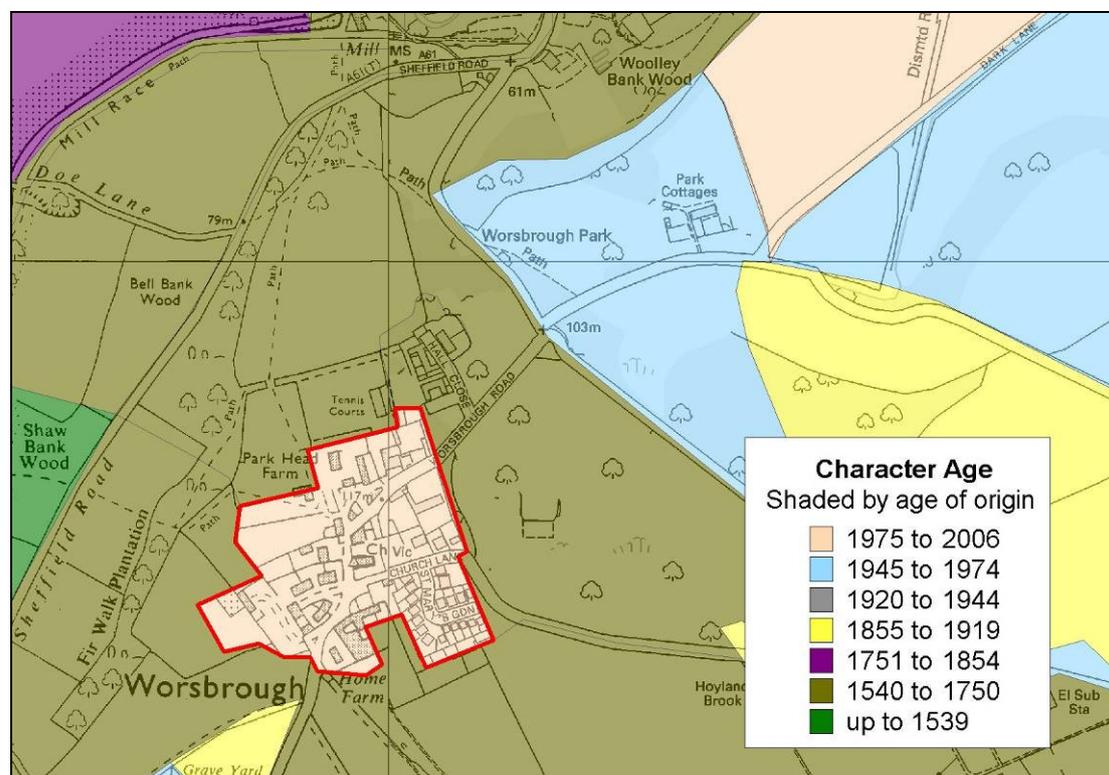
Wombwell is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The medieval settlement of Wombwell had a linear plan form running northwest - southeast. This linear form was retained as the settlement expanded. Farm buildings were present along the High Street until the 1970s or 80s, when some of the large modern shops were built. There is no evidence that Wombwell was granted a medieval market charter but high tax paid by the town in 1334 is suggestive that a substantial amount of trade was taking place. The town's position on the historic London-Richmond road would have aided its development and in the 17<sup>th</sup> century it was a known stopping place for Halifax clothiers on their way to London (Hey 1979, 71).

The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw significant development of the town. The opening of the Dearne and Dove Canal in 1804 gave a wider market for the area's coal (Glister 1995, 118) and will also have assisted the glass industry that built up along the canal in Wombwell. A number of large collieries opened around Wombwell in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, which drove a significant population expansion. This expansion led to the development of the Urban District Council of Wombwell. The council constructed a number of civic buildings, including the town hall, which was built in 1897 (Elliot 2001, 64). The town centre is still dominated by 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings although there have been some alterations and modern infilling. Late 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings dominate

the southern part of the historic core, but there are surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century structures. The old manor house was located in this area but the land is now characterised by private detached housing.

## Worsbrough

Geology: Middle Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Private Parkland' zone



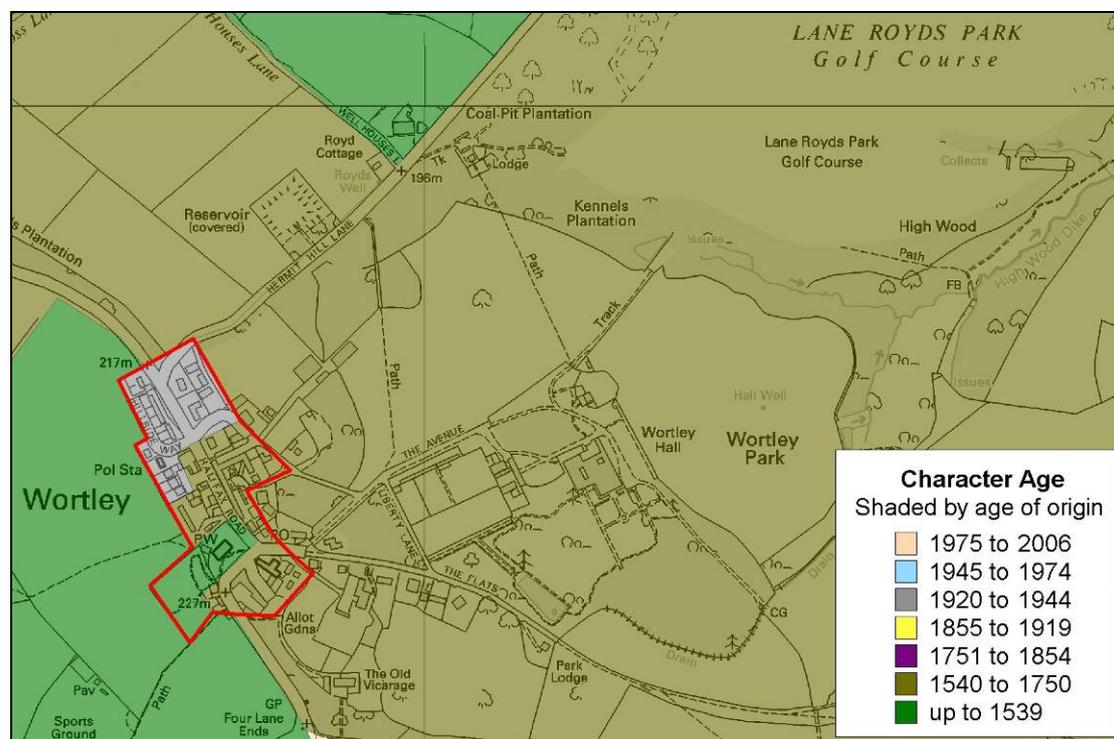
**Figure 41: Worsbrough Historic Core**

Worsbrough is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the church is dated to the Norman period, although it has been substantially altered since (Pevsner 1967, 558). Settlement may date back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century (Ashurst 1962, 3-4) but there are no known physical remains. Substantial parts of the village, as shown on the first edition OS maps (published 1855), have been altered by modern building. The remaining 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century structures give significant legibility of the earlier village.

The village is closely associated with a 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house that was set in an area of parkland. Part of Worsbrough Park still survives but part of the park was heavily affected by Barrow Colliery.

## Wortley

Geology: Lower Coal Measures  
Close association with: 'Private Parklands' zone



**Figure 42: Wortley Historic Core**

Wortley is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The village consists of a cluster of buildings around St Leonard's Church, which used to be a medieval chapel of ease. Much of the current church building dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century but fragments of medieval structure remain (Ryder 1984). Most of the current buildings in this historic centre date from the 18th century and are shown on the 1796 map of Wortley (White 1796). The village was expanded slightly in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, north along Halifax Road.

The hamlet is on the southwestern edge of Wortley old deer park, which was formed in 1589 (Hey 1986, 123). In the medieval period the Wortley family formed a hunting chase around Wharncliffe Woods and at this time the manor house was within the chase. A later hall was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century on the site of the present hall and a park was built up around it. The park may have been formed over part of the open field system associated with the village. In 1649 the deer were removed from the park and it was probably then that most of the land became enclosed farmland (Hey 1975).

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