

Nucleated Rural Settlement Gazetteer

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

Adwick le Street

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlement' zone

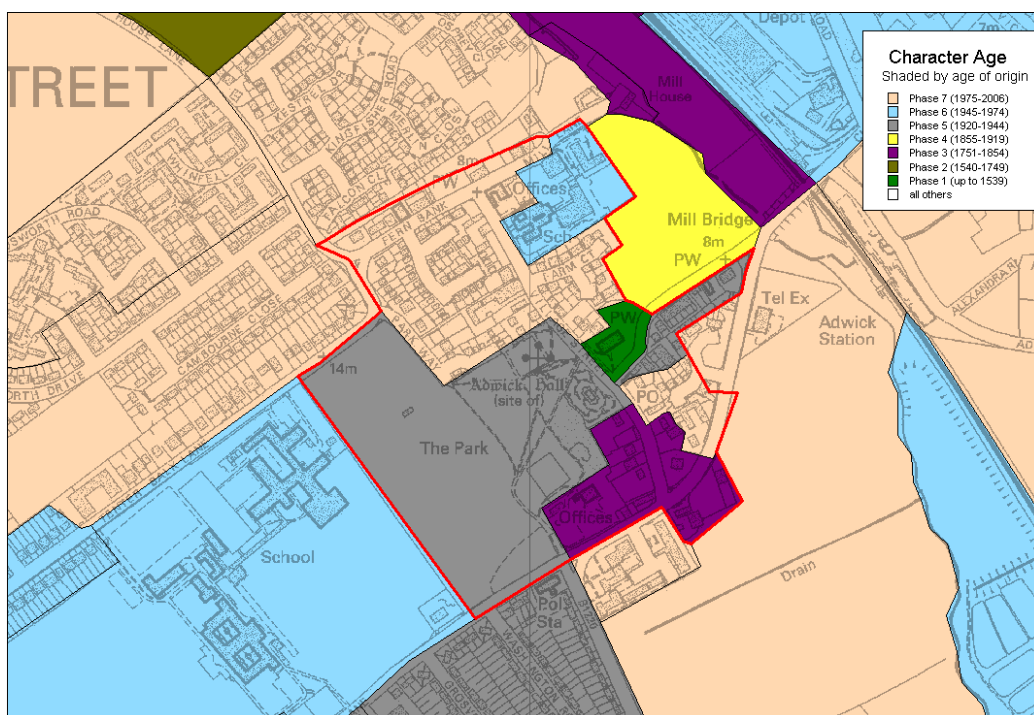


Figure 1: Adwick le Street

The historic core of Adwick le Street, which is now contiguous with the planned housing that has grown from 'Woodlands' mining village to the south west, now has only fragmentary legibility of the medieval settlement indicated by historic map evidence and the surviving Norman church.

Historic map regression shows that much of the village has been developed since 1984 with mostly detached properties. 1854 OS maps depict a layout which may have developed as burgage plots along Village Street. Magilton's survey of 1977 noted three 17th-19th century buildings within this area but all have since been demolished. Park Way may have originated as a back lane, to be truncated at the time of the laying out of parkland (now municipalised) around the site of the now demolished Adwick Hall.

Adwick upon Dearne

Geology: Coal Measure Sandstones
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone

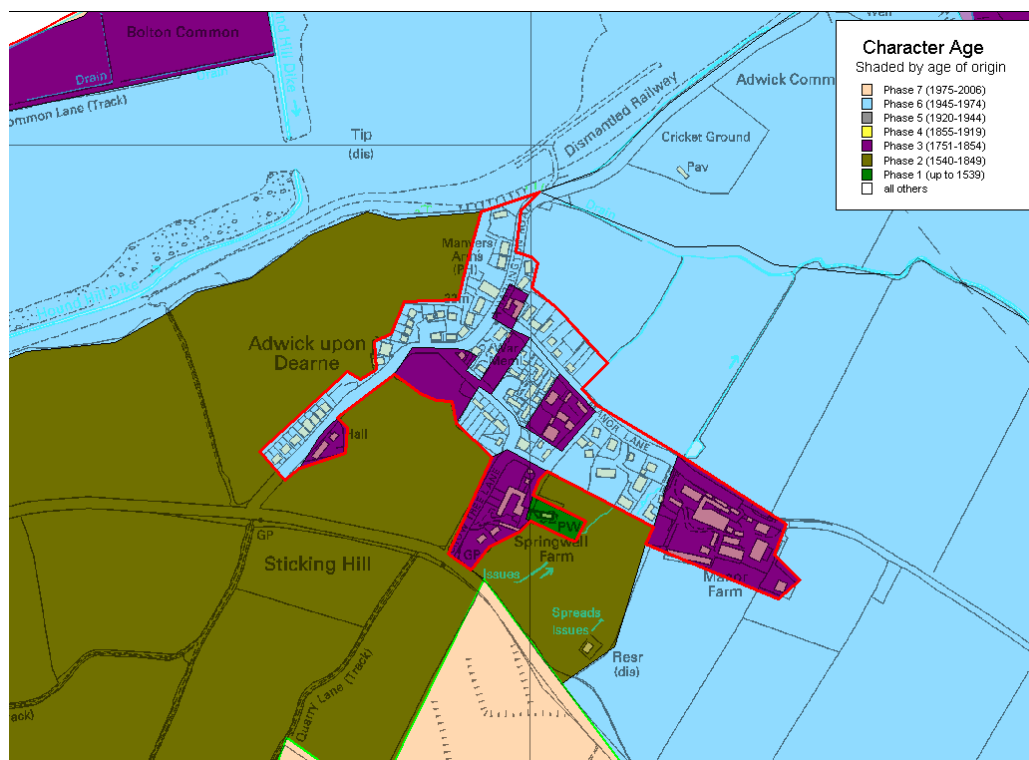


Figure 2: Adwick upon Dearne

This character area corresponds to the area of settlement depicted on Thomas Jeffreys' 1775 map of Yorkshire. Between the time of Jeffreys' survey and the 1851-4 OS mapping, the settlement area appears to have become largely depopulated with only a few scattered farms reflecting the earlier extents of the village. The areas remaining settled in the 1850s largely survive today with a dominant historic character of 1751-1854 (see above). This historic fabric includes four 18th - 19th century farmsteads (in the case of 'Manor Farm' much enlarged in the later 20th century) and some contemporary cottages.

In 1982 Ryder described the church of St. John as "disappointing" (1982, 88) due to external rendering and inappropriate 20th century replacement of a Norman chancel arch. The building retains probable Norman bell cote and 12th century south door.

The dominant built form of the remainder of the area consists of mid to late 20th century detached houses built as infill. Within this area, there is fragmentary legibility of earlier boundary features and scattered remaining building.

Arksey

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

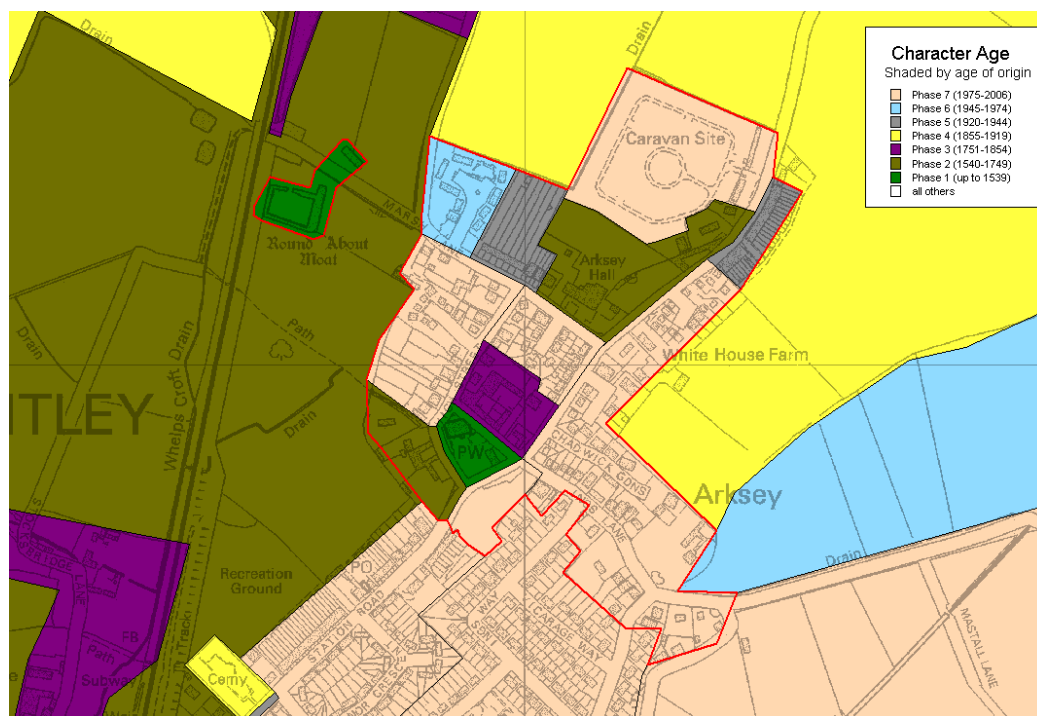


Figure 3: Arksey

The character of this area of historic plots to the north west of High Street has been considerably altered since the late 1970s, with continuing infilling of detached properties throughout the village.

Brook House Farm (to the north of the medieval church is a good example of 19th century model farm (listed building descriptions). It appears to have been built following clearance of earlier cottages depicted by Jeffreys in 1775.

The presence of a large 13th Century cruciform church and early post medieval almshouses and school indicate some considerable wealth in this settlement before later post medieval shrinkage. A hint of a medieval planned burgage series to west side of High Street can be identified on historic mapping, and in reduced form on the above plan.

Round About Moat is a well preserved, water holding, scheduled medieval moated site and associated fishpond. See SMR399.

Armthorpe Historic Core

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone

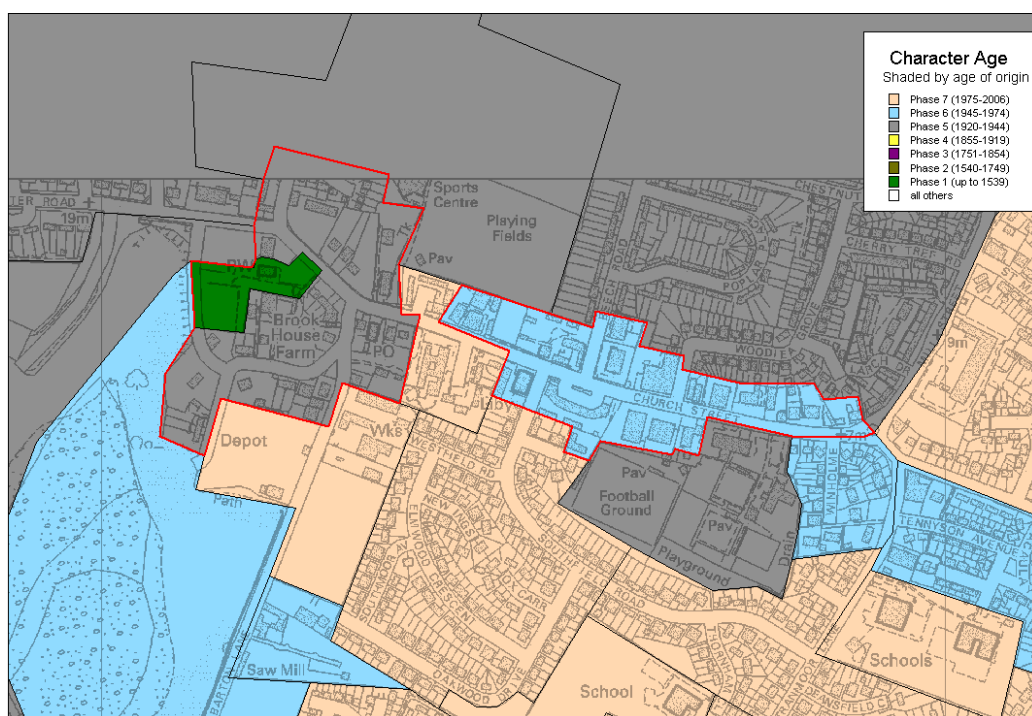


Figure 4: Armthorpe Historic Core

Armthorpe village appears, from the evidence of the OS first edition mapping, to have been a typical linear medieval village surrounded on three sides by common arable fields and made up of loosely planned farmsteads along one main street. There are few buildings predating the 19th century (Magilton 1977, 5-6) although the church of St Mary is early Norman in date.

The village appears to have undergone significant clearance and rebuilding during the 20th century with a number of large public houses within this area dating to the 1930s (probably built to serve incoming miners to the colliery of Markham Main). A further episode of rebuilding in the 1960s and 70s resulted in the construction of the modern shopping facilities and municipal buildings.

Buildings around the church include the former Rectory, nearby cottages, and Brook House Farm, all of which are shown on the 1850s mapping; and a late 19th century Parish Room (first depicted 1891) giving partial legibility of the historic core.

Auckley

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' Zone

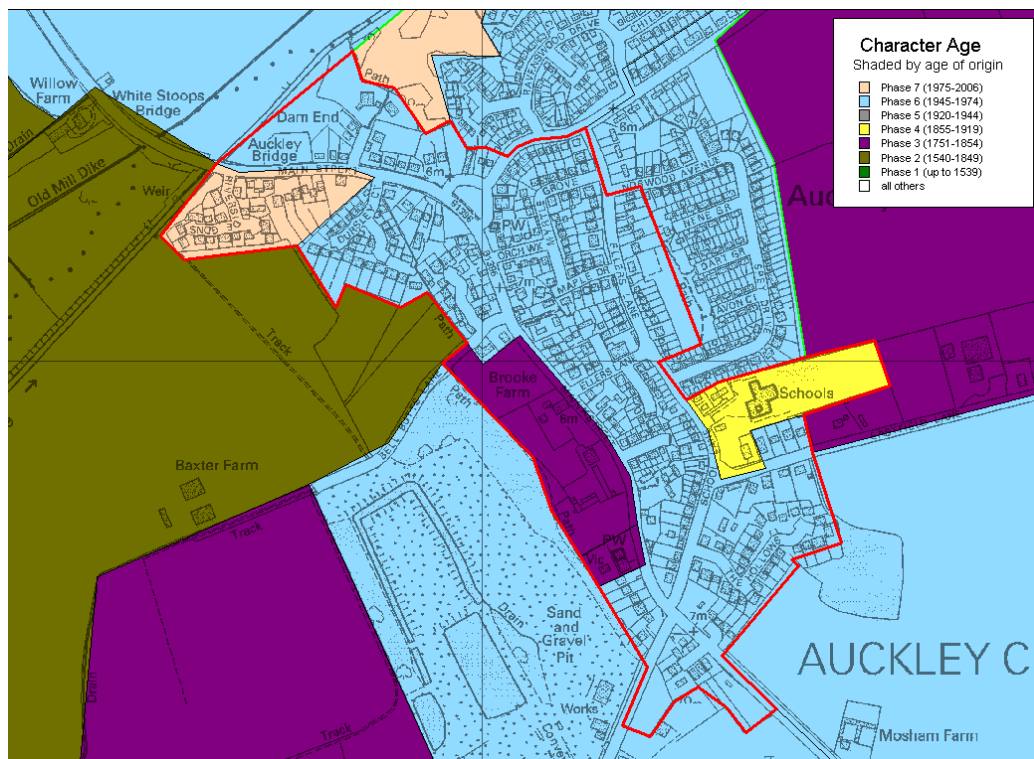


Figure 5: Auckley

The historic settlement area of Auckley has been largely overbuilt by mid-late 20th century private detached suburban housing, most of which was constructed in the last 30 years of the 20th century. Historically, settlement focused on the area between Main Street and Ellers Lane. Before the recent expansion, the village consisted of farms and housing constructed in the vernacular tradition. Legibility of this is fragmentary as there are few surviving examples, the best being Brooke Farm on the western edge of Auckley. The farmhouse is depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 but the farm may have been established shortly after enclosure of the area by the 1778 parliamentary enclosure award. This land may have been enclosed from an open town field. Legibility of the former landscape is invisible.

Austerfield

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' Zone

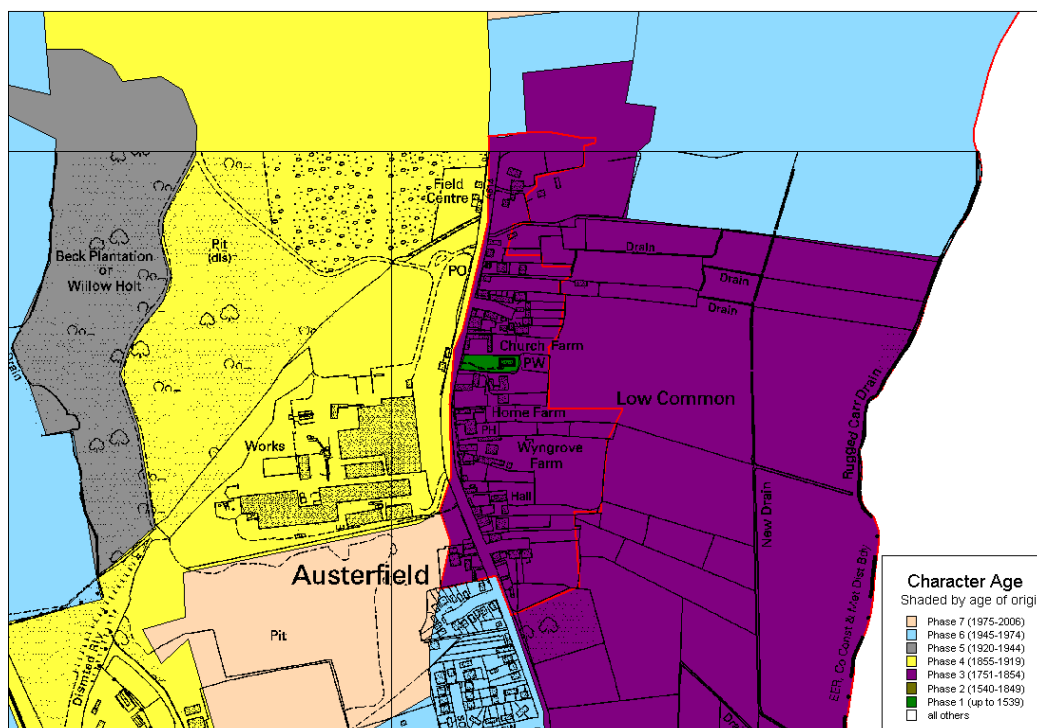


Figure 6: Austerfield

The historic core of Austerfield is described by Magilton (1977, 7) as "an almost perfect example of a street village with its houses straggling along the A614, principally to the east of it. The surviving buildings here appear exclusively of brick". The buildings listed by Magilton, the majority of which date to the 18th century, and the straight and regular boundary patterns, may indicate the influence of the 1767 Enclosure Award which enclosed the 'Town Field' to the west and Low Common to the east of the settlement. The existence of an earlier settlement in the same area is known from documentary references from 1379, a number of surviving timber framed buildings and a probable early Norman church. The church has been described as "(a)n attractive small Norman church, with a good chancel arch and south door - the latter having an interesting tympanum carved with a dragon. Transitional north arcade, the aisle walls themselves a 19th century rebuild" (Ryder 1982).

Barnburgh

Geology: Coal Measure Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

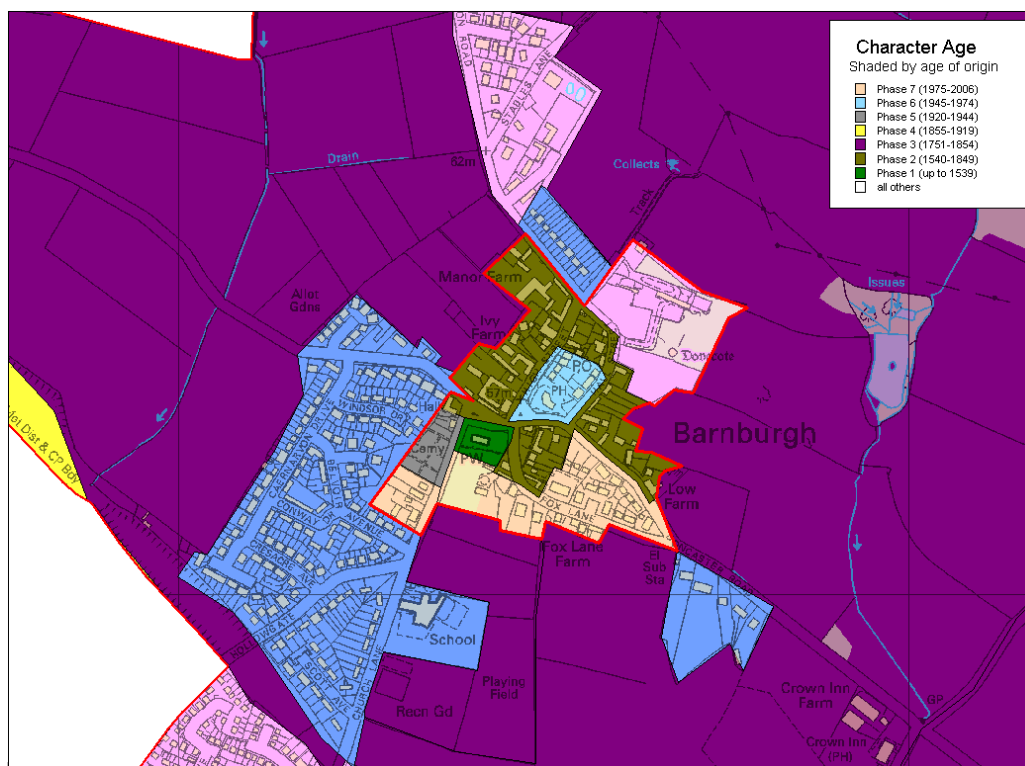


Figure 7: Barnburgh

This settlement is referred to in the Domesday Book (Smith 1961, pt 1 p80). Barnburgh is one of a group of settlements between Rotherham and Doncaster along the Don valley that are associated with the placename element *-burgh*, often taken to be indicative of fortification during the Saxon period. The road pattern throughout the Barnburgh Character Area is probably medieval in origin and has changed little since its depiction on the 1854 OS mapping. Magilton (1977, 9) interpreted the central area of the settlement, developed with suburban housing in the mid 20th century, as a village green. Around this area older narrow plots are still well represented.

Within this area of the village most if not all of the notable 17th, 18th and 19th century farms and houses described by Magilton (1977, 9) survive and it is probably safe to assume that at least some of the thin semi-regular plots in which they stand are of an older origin.

The site of Barnburgh Hall in the north east of this area was developed for housing in the 1990s and 2000s. This site was subject to a programme of archaeological works including trenching by the SYAFRU in 1991 (Sydes and Holberry, 1991) with further evaluation and excavation by WYAS in 2005 (Richardson 2005). These investigations revealed a sequence of occupation deposits associated with a Romano British enclosure and a medieval timber

framed building. These were superseded by stone built structures in use until the 16th century (probably representing a manorial complex) when the earliest phases of the hall were constructed. The hall was demolished in the late 20th century.

The most obviously medieval building in Barnburgh is the church of which "the earliest [externally visible] part ... is the Norman west tower, heightened in the 15th century. Much Decorated and Perpendicular work. Inside the church a piece of a sculptured cross shaft of overlap [i.e. Saxon - Norman] date" (Ryder 1982, 88).

Barnby Dun

Geology:

Bunter Sandstone

Close association with:

‘Surveyed Enclosure’ / ‘Wetland Enclosure’ zones

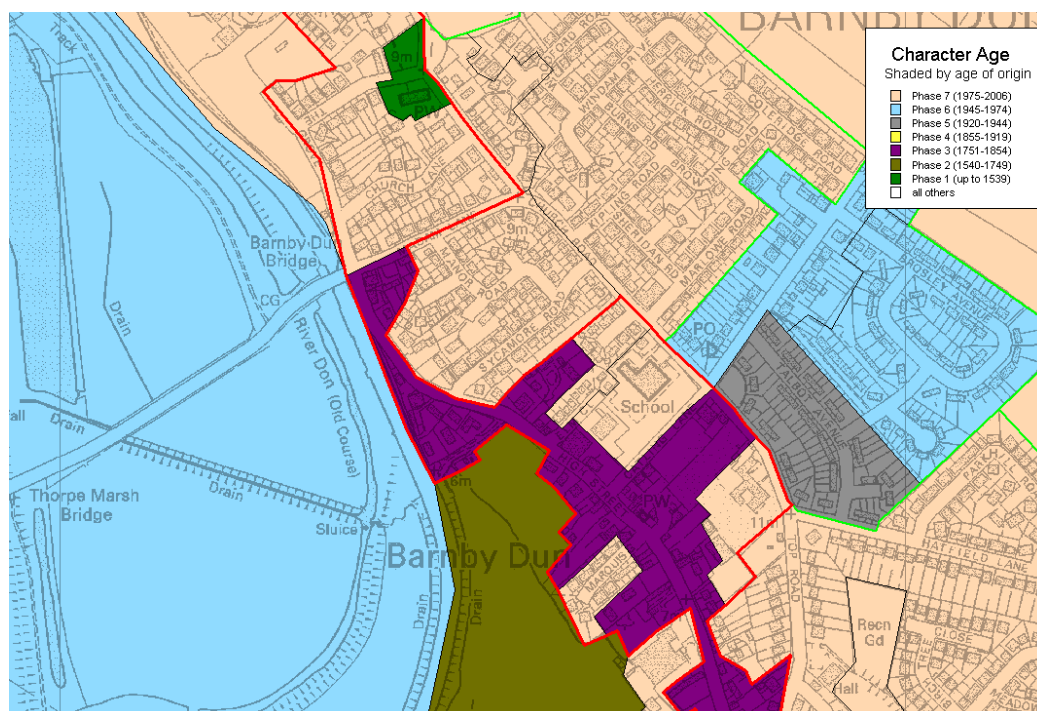


Figure 8: Barnby Dun

The village of Barnby Dun - much expanded since the construction of suburban housing from the 1960s onwards - originally consisted of typical narrow village plots with frontages on the High Street. Church Road / Top Road seems to form the northern boundary of the settlement on historic maps (possibly originating as a 'back lane'), with the southern limit of the plots bounded by Town End Drain.

This pattern of narrow burgage type plots was still clear on OS mapping until 1967 although by the time of Magilton's survey (1977) "the few remains of the old village [were] engulfed with modern housing" (p10). An area of post medieval character can be traced along High Street, within this area most features can be traced on late 19th century detailed mapping, although there is a certain amount of 20th century infill development.

St Peter and St Paul's Church, which has 14th century work in its nave (Ryder 1982, 82), is now somewhat isolated from the other areas of pre 20th century character.

Bentley Historic Village

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Wetland Enclosure' zones

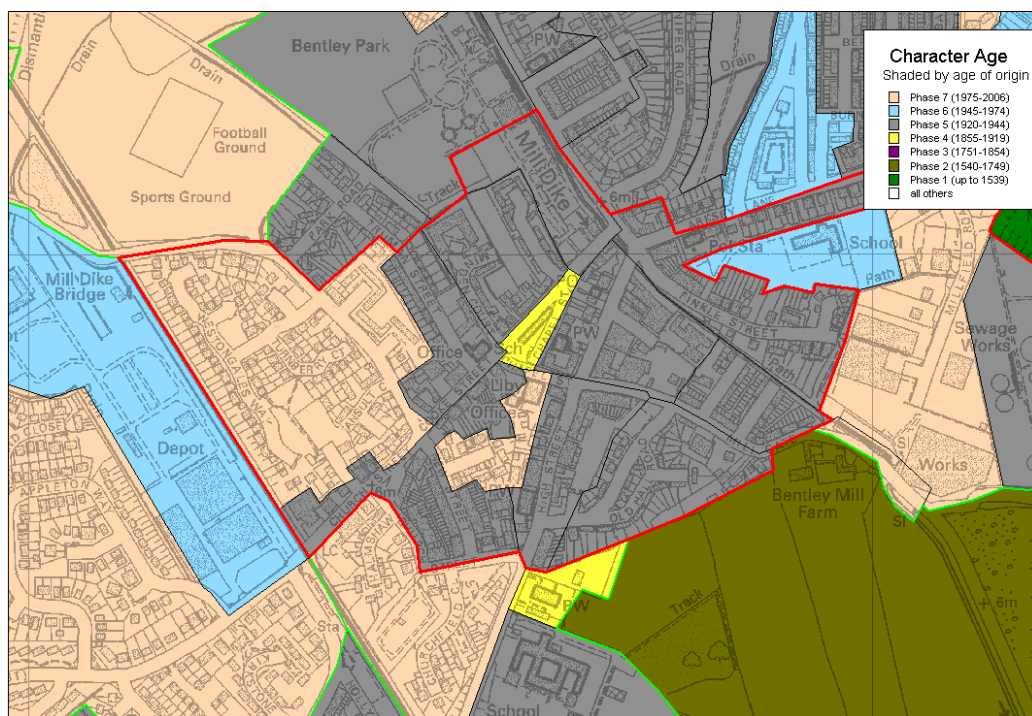


Figure 9: Bentley Historic Village

The present character of this area is dominated by the massive investment in the settlement associated with the early 20th century development of Bentley Colliery and Bentley New Village. However, historic map regression suggests that aspects of the plan form were developed in the medieval period, including a potential burgrave series fronting on to the long sides of a triangular former green - now the site of Cooke St School. 20th century development has preserved most of the boundaries of the series to the west of this area but plots to the east (shown on Jeffreys 1775 map) were truncated in the early 19th century by a continuation of High Street.

Moat Hills constitutes a substantial moated site and associated ditch to the north east of the historic core area. Interpretations of this site differ with the English Heritage Scheduling description describing "two islands surrounded by a substantial moat and divided by a ditch", an alternative interpretation describes the north eastern enclosure as a simpler moat associated with an 's' shaped dike to the south west (P. Roberts in Magilton 1977,92).

Braithwaite

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: Piecemeal Enclosure Zone to north; 'Wetland Enclosure' zone to the South.

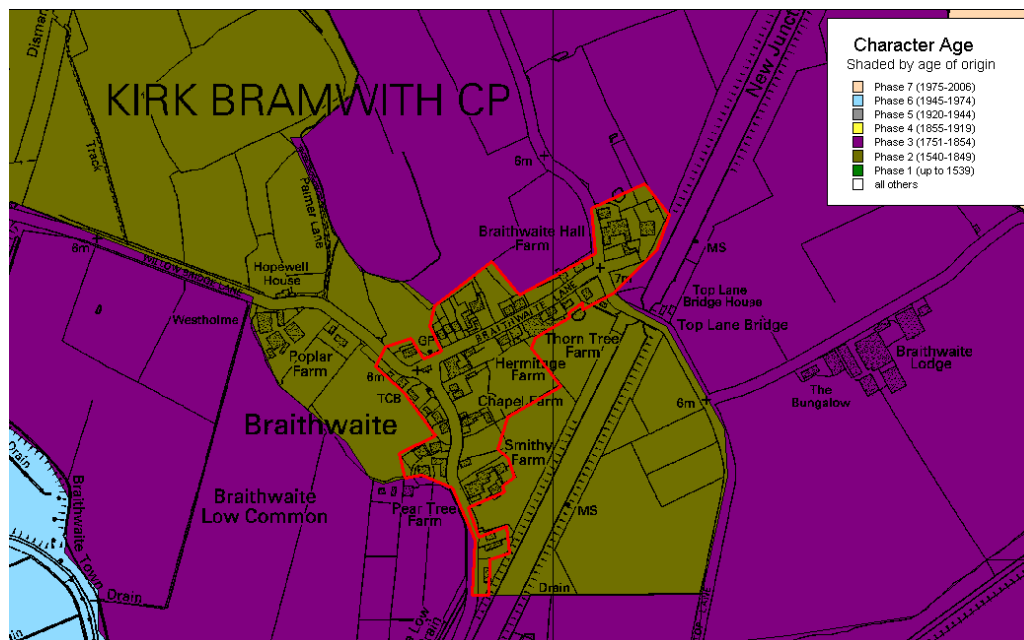


Figure 10: Braithwaite

The small hamlet of Braithwaite is a "churchless satellite" of Kirk Bramwith. Little history of the village is known, but it is perhaps "an outlying manor" (Magilton 1977, 15).

Surviving vernacular buildings date from the 17th to the 19th century and 20th century infill is limited.

It is not known what legibility exists of earlier settlement - The hamlet possibly originated as squatter settlement on common land.

Braithwell

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone; 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone to north west

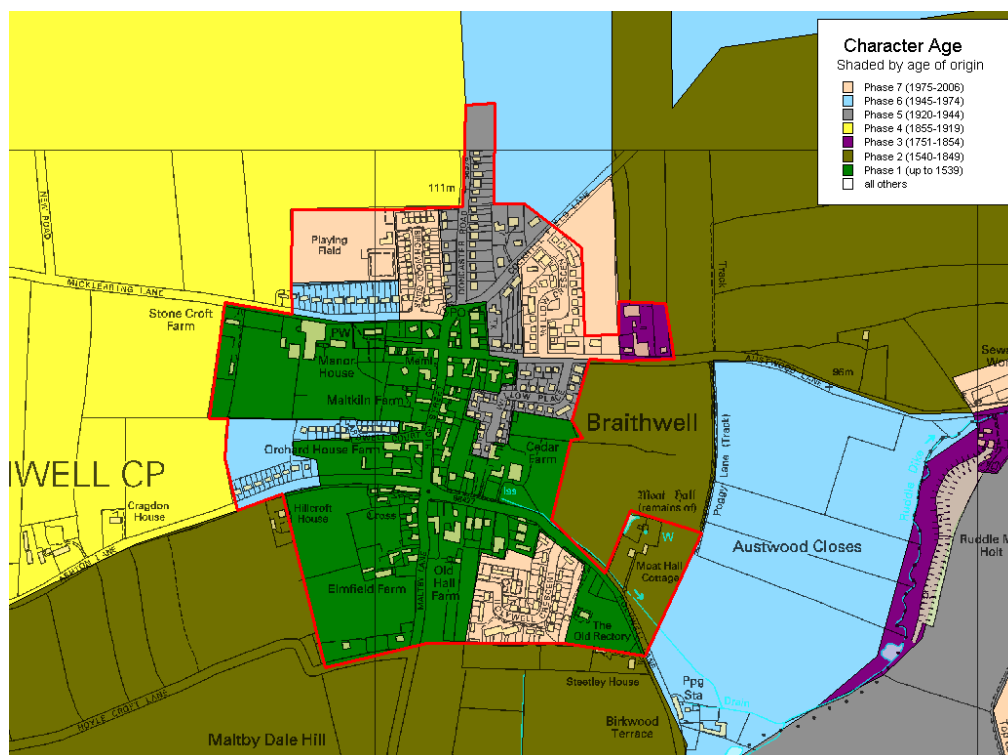


Figure 11: Braithwell

This character area is one of the largest in this zone and includes a substantial area where the overall plan form of roads and plot patterns is of predominantly medieval in character. The main axis of the village is along High Street between its junctions with Micklebring Lane, and Hollywell Lane. A number of long plots survive to the west of High Street, but have been largely truncated to its east, first by potentially medieval plots laid out to the north of the triangular market place, and more recently by the construction of Willow Place.

The overall built character is of limestone houses in the vernacular tradition dating to the 17th and 18th centuries with some later infilling (Magilton 1977, 16). Braithwell is an old settlement that is recorded as having a church and priest in the Domesday Book. The market has been established since at least the medieval period as evidenced by the stone cross at its junction with High Street.

The church of St James (formerly All Hallows) includes an early Norman south doorway and substantial areas of other 13th and 14th century fabric. It was refurbished and altered in the 19th century.

The village includes two manorial sites, the medieval manor was sited at Moat Hall where 13th and 14th Century building phases survive (Magilton, 1977, 16) although the present Manor House is a 17th or 19th century complex to the west of the church (ibid).

Later expansion of this village began with early 20th century ribbon development along the roads leading in and out of the village dating from the 1920s to late 1960s. More recent development has focussed on the construction of detached housing on culs-de-sac and crescent forms, which have generally erased traditional narrow plots.

Brodsworth

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone to the north; 'Private Parkland' zone to the South

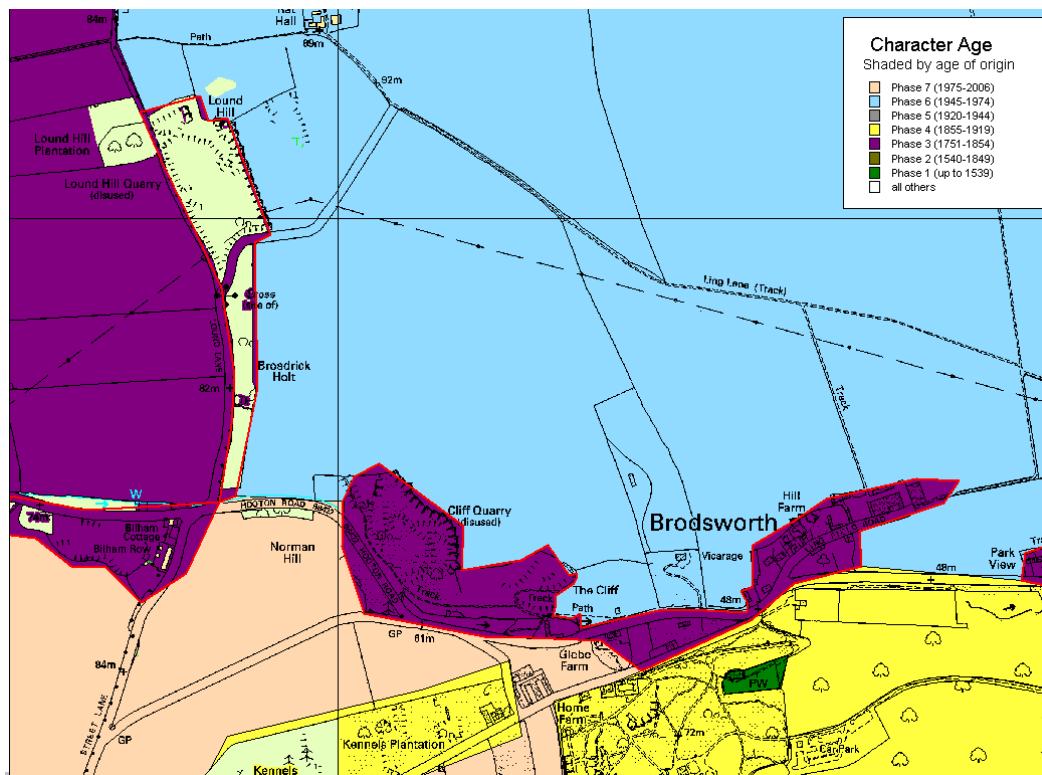


Figure 13: Brodsworth

The present village of Brodsworth consists of limestone cottages built as tied cottages for workers of the Brodsworth Park Estate in the 18th and 19th centuries. Its location amongst disused limestone quarries was suggested by Magilton to reflect “*the landscaping activities of an eighteenth century squire who had no room for the dwellings of peasantry in his park*” (1977, 19). The core of the medieval village probably lay to the south around the church, which is now within the present park boundary. There has been very little expansion of Brodsworth village during the 20th century.

Burghwallis

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Surveyed Enclosure' zones to the north; 'Private Parkland' zone to the South

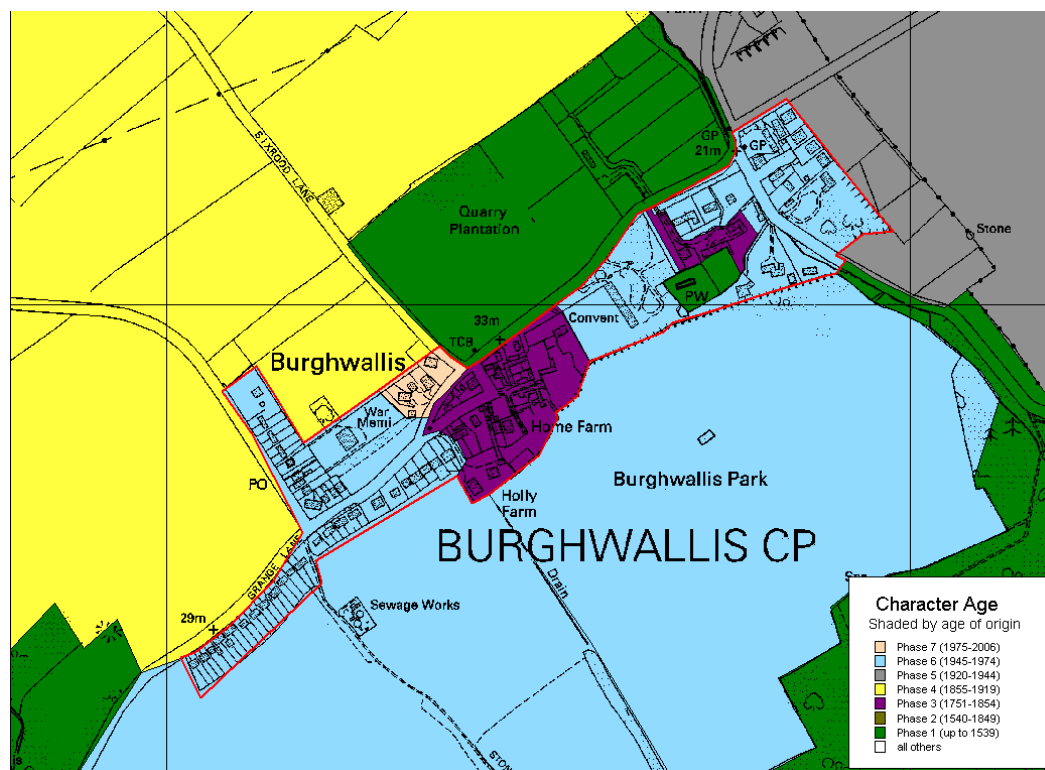


Figure 14: Burghwallis

There is clear evidence for the re-planning of Burghwallis village at some time between the surveying of Thomas Jeffreys' map of Yorkshire (1775) and the 1815 enclosure map for Burghwallis and Haywood (reproduced in Keith 2002). On Jeffreys' map of 1775 the nucleated core of village is shown as clustering around the church and hall to the east. By the time of the 1815 enclosure map a new core had been established (around the 17th century Home Farm), much of which survives around estate buildings including school, smithy and cottages. The present abrupt termination of Old Village Street at Home Farm appears to have originally continued to the south of the church. Grange Lane does not appear to have been depicted by Jeffreys and probably represents a diversion of the historic right of way through the village away from the hall. Burghwallis Hall was built in 1797. In 1949 the hall was converted into a convent and school before becoming a rest-home in the later 20th century.

This work appears to have been contemporary with the establishment of Burghwallis Park. The laying out of the park involved the diversion of a road, along The Abbe's Walk which runs around the north east of the park.

The earlier road can be traced by early OS maps as a tree lined avenue within the park. At the bend of this former road is the likely site of the early Manor House of Burghwallis. The enclosure plan shows the present small pond as much larger -possibly a remnant of a moat. Building traces were reported as visible prior to ploughing in 1960s (Charlton Anne cited in Pickcock Burns 1996, 11) with 14th / 15th century pottery reputed to have been found on site.

The village retains the Anglo-Saxon church of St Helen, the churchyard of which features a medieval cross base. St Helen's church Burghwallis is generally considered to have substantial Anglo-Saxon fabric in the Nave, west-end of chancel and tower (Ryder 1982, 35-44) in addition to substantial medieval fabric survives from 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.

Expansion of the village during the 20th century has taken the form of ribbon developments to the east and west of the historic core.

Cadeby

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

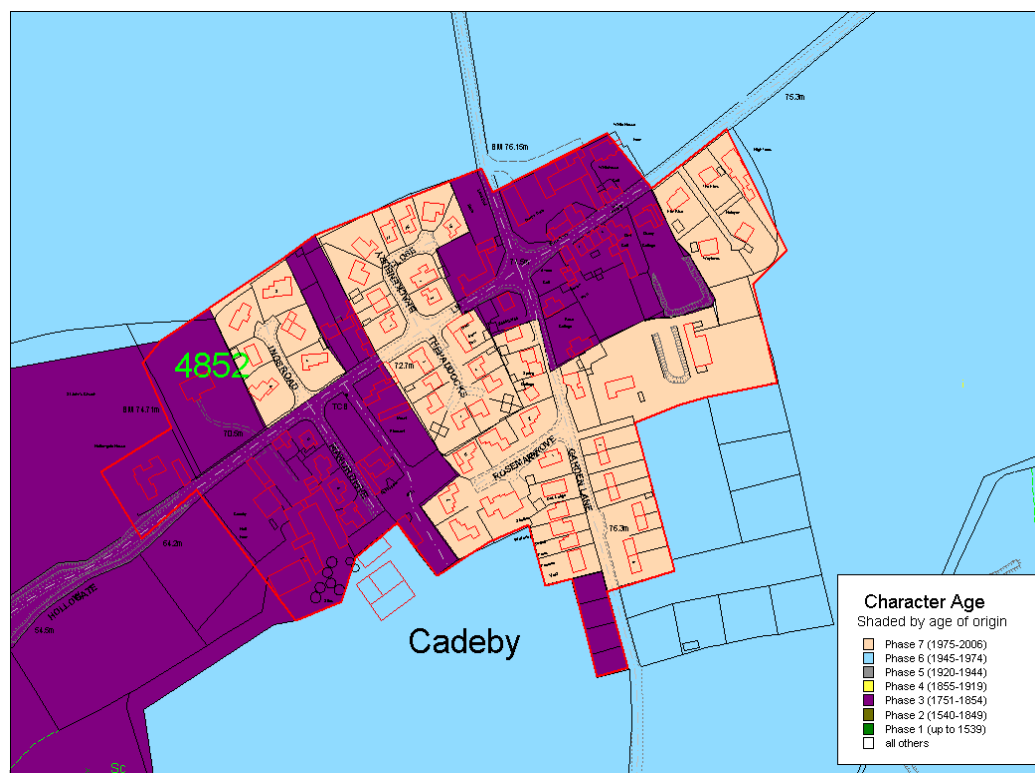


Figure 15: Cadeby

The historic character of the village of Cadeby is of two main periods. The oldest areas of the village (shown in purple above) are of largely vernacular form with many cottages and farms dating to the 18th and 19th centuries (see Magilton 1977, 21-22 for individual building descriptions). The rest of the settlement (shown in peach above), dates to the late 20th century.

The village is known to have existed since Domesday (ibid), with the depiction of the settlement by Jeffreys (1775) indicating an 18th century settlement of similar size to today. Property boundaries within this area are likely to be of some antiquity.

The late 20th century has seen much demolition and clearance in the areas shaded pink above. Most development has been of cul-de-sac form, dating to between 1966 and 2000.

Comparison of road patterns on Jeffreys' map, a plan of Cadeby parish in 1811 and the 1st edition OS mapping indicate that the plan of the village may have been rationalised at the time of enclosure with the straightening of the main road, the laying out of a new road (Cadeby Road) to the north of the village, and the probable creation of the rectangular garden plots along Garden Lane.

Campsall

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Private Parkland' zones

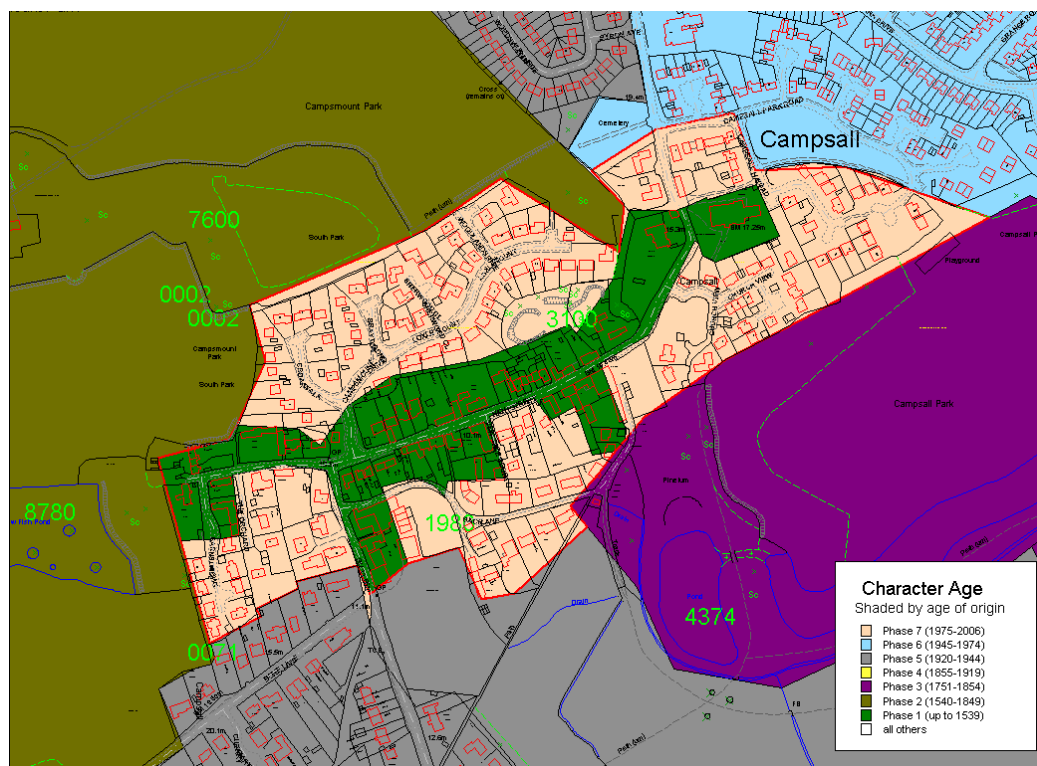


Figure 16: Campsall

Campsall retains many of the historic boundaries and buildings depicted on 19th century mapping of its historic core despite late 20th century infilling. The village includes many limestone rubble buildings, set in narrow plots strung out along a single main street. By the mid 19th century the village was surrounded to the north and south east by parkland.

The church of St Mary Magdalene lies to the east of the village and is large by local standards. Ryder noted evidence for a probable pre-conquest church in the south wall of the nave (1982, 89) which was modified in the early Norman period to form a cruciform plan, further elaborated by the late Norman period with aisles and a “spectacular” west tower.

The village’s large church and market charter of 1293-4 (Magilton 1977, 23) indicate Campsall was a settlement of a status during the medieval period. These features in fact imply it was of somewhat greater status than the simple linear plan in evidence by the 19th century might suggest. It is possible that some contraction in population and reorganisation by the landscaping works of the surrounding parklands may have erased some of this settlement’s historic plan.

Within this character area, late 20th century housing development has infilled areas of former parkland around surviving historic property boundaries. To the south of the best-preserved area, later development has retained strip enclosure boundaries and a probable medieval 'Back Lane'.

Cantley

Geology: Bunter Sandstone

Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Private Parkland' zones

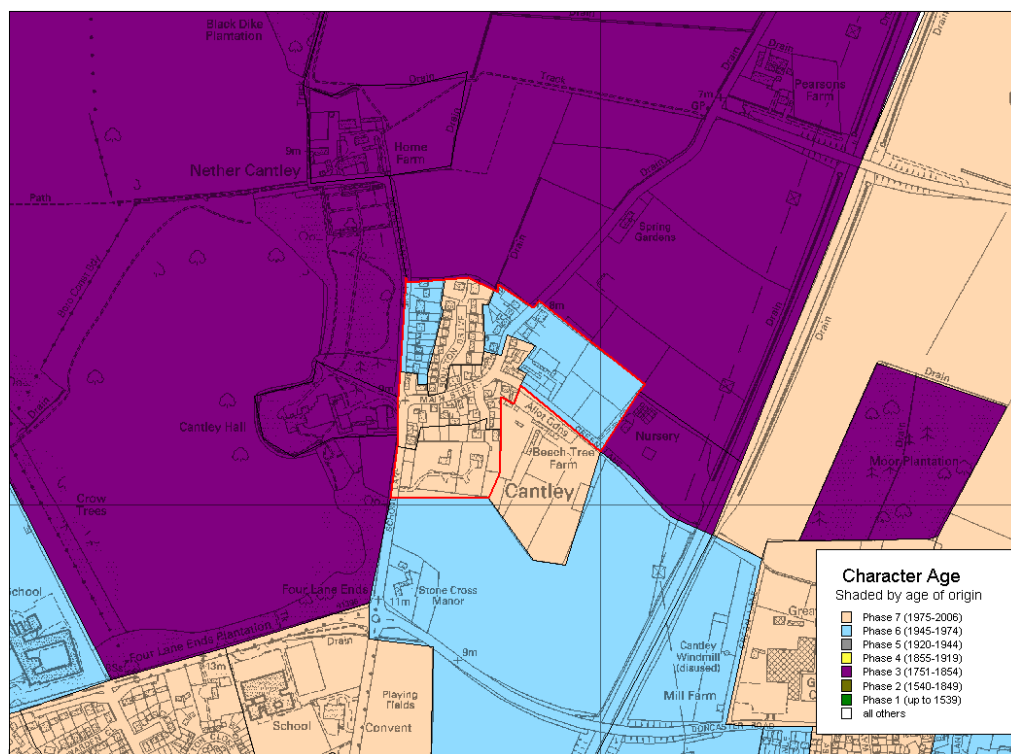


Figure 17: Cantley

The centre of the village along Main Street is within the Old Cantley conservation area and covers the area of settlement as depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. It consists mainly of detached villa type properties but there are many surviving earlier farm and estate buildings built in the vernacular tradition. Legibility of the former character is therefore partial with the present dominant characteristic being of the late 20th century infill.

The village core has been surrounded by further modern detached villa style housing constructed in the latter part of the 20th century.

The abrupt left hand turn of Main Street as it reaches the parkland of Cantley Hall is suggestive of a similar process of reorganisation as can be seen at Burghwallis, High Melton and Cusworth. Cantley Church lies some distance from the village to the west, beyond the parkland. The alignment of Main Street points towards its site, beyond the church.

Clayton

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

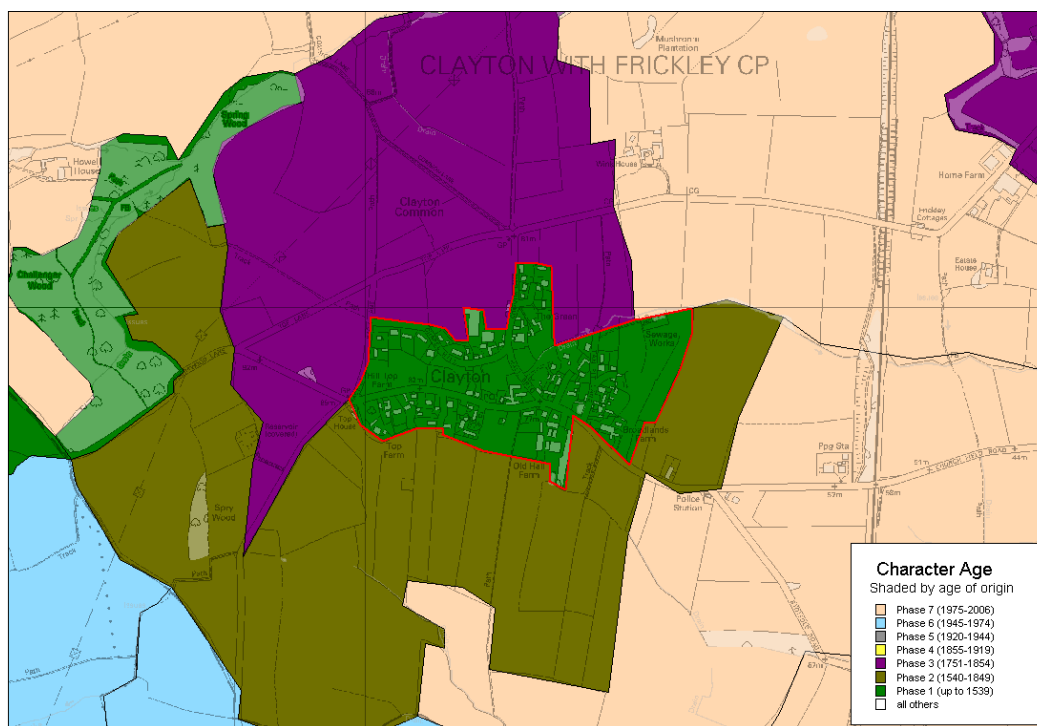


Figure 18: Clayton

The village of Clayton is known from the Domesday Book and although most of the historic buildings here date to the 19th century, some buildings have known earlier origins (e.g. SMR365 (Glebe Cottage) and Old Hall Farm which are late medieval and 17th century in origin respectively (Magilton 1977, 26). The conservation area (taken from Doncaster UPD - designated 1991) encloses the area of historic village plots, which are well maintained from the clear layout shown on the 1851 OS. Post 1977 infill has largely retained these historic boundaries.

Cusworth

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: Late 20th Century Private Suburbs to east and
'Private Parklands' zone to the west

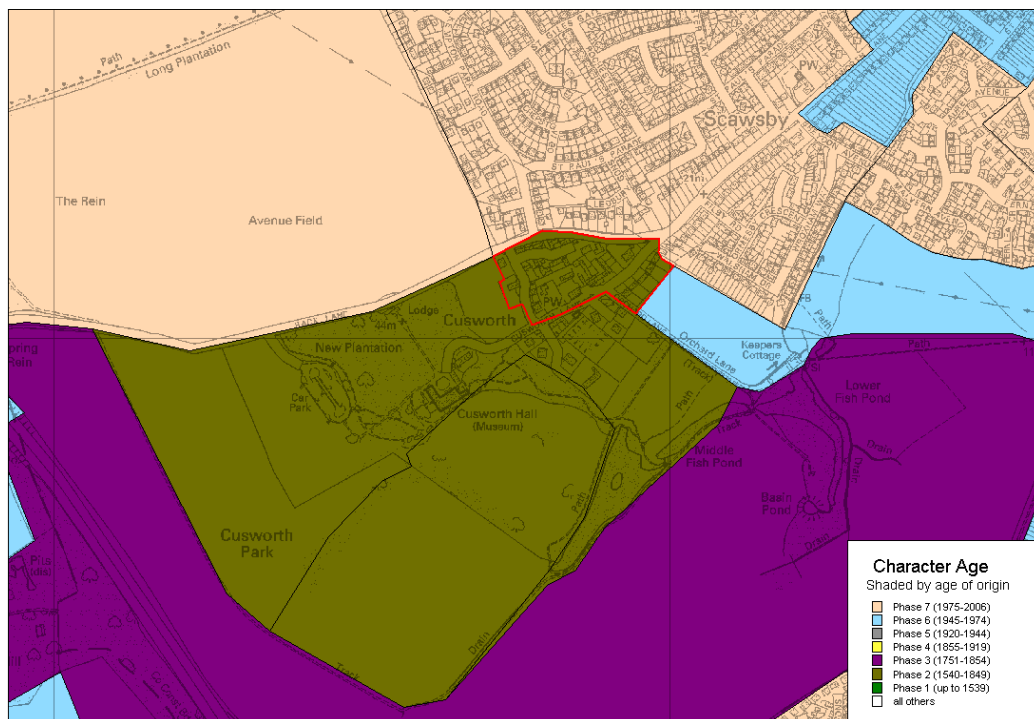


Figure 20: Cusworth

This character area shows the surviving core of an estate village, the built form of which dates to 18th and 19th centuries. Late 20th century infill (since 1977 Magilton survey), most notably at The Paddocks, has reduced the coherence of open spaces within the original plan in this area.

The surrounding context of this village gives clues about a larger medieval settlement which is likely to have extended west from this area to the south of Back Lane and was possibly depopulated and cleared to make way for Cusworth Hall in or around the time of its construction in 1669.

Fenwick

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' and 'Piecemeal Enclosure' zones

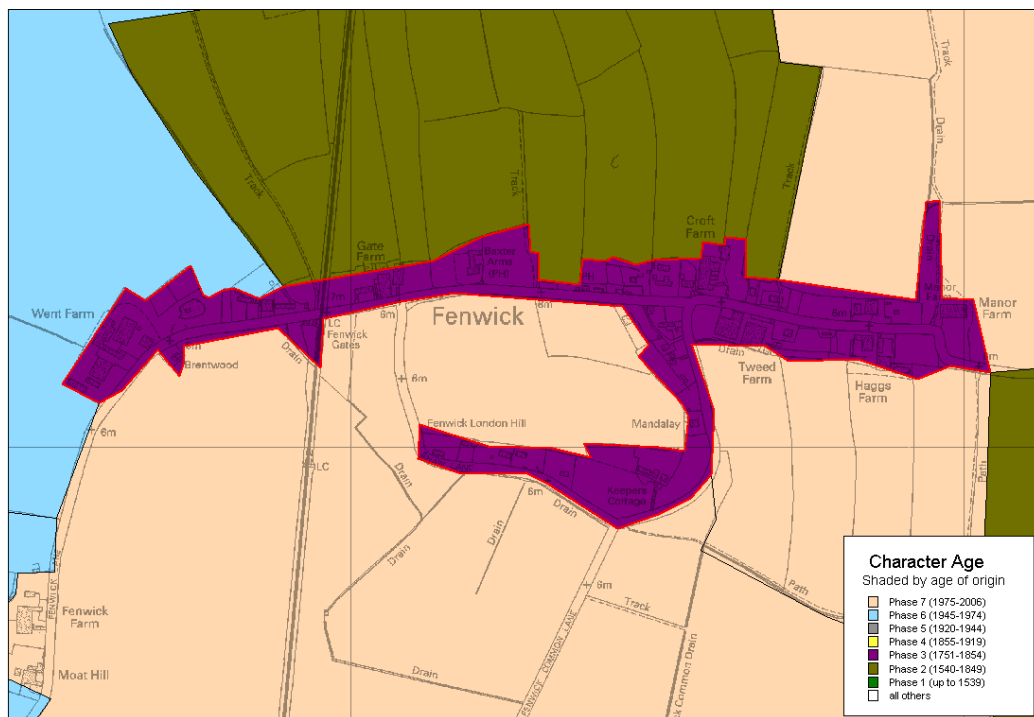


Figure 21: Fenwick

Fenwick is a loosely nucleated settlement in the style of Sykehouse and Fishlake Lanes, where settlement seems to have followed earlier road patterns.

The present fabric of this village contains a high proportion of mid 18th century and 19th century buildings. Magilton states "[n]o Domesday mention of these places [Fenwick and Ladythorpe] occurs, and the history of settlement in this area is obscure. . . The existence of two moated sites and the extensive remains of [ridge and furrow] might be taken to imply a fairly large community of peasants, but the area of settlement, if ever nucleated, cannot be defined" (Magilton 1977, 40).

Finningley

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone to the north, south and east; 'Post Industrial' zone (Doncaster Sheffield Airport) to west.

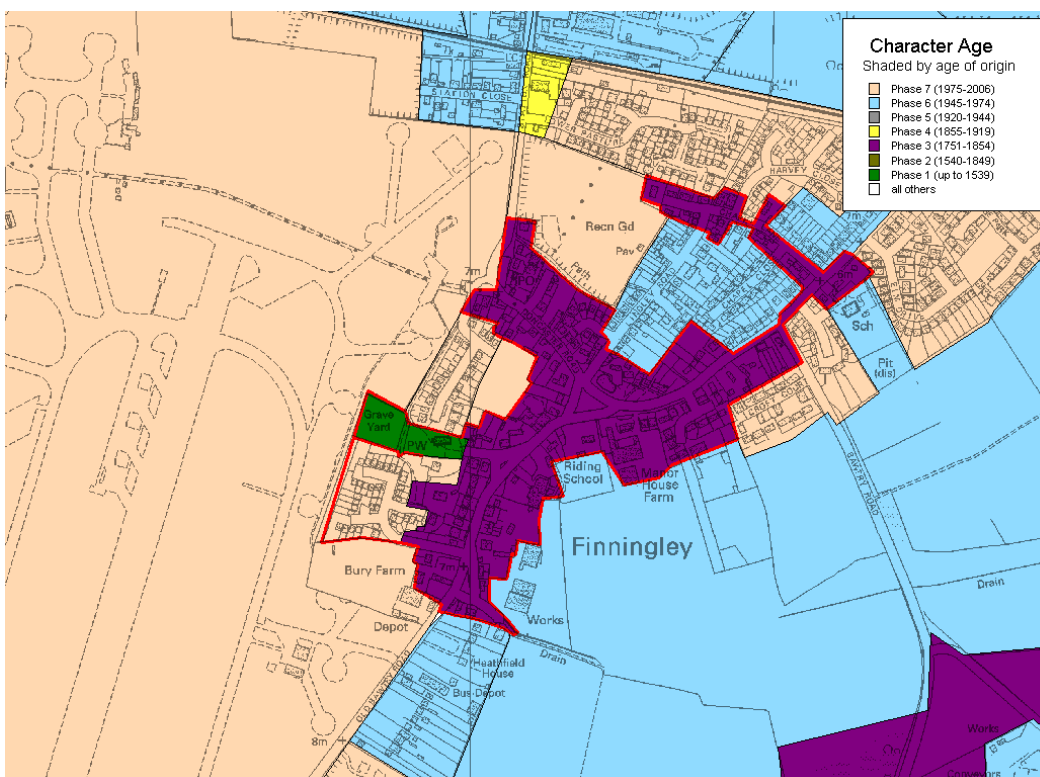


Figure 22: Finningley

This character area shows the extent of Finningley by 1831 by which time most of the framework of plot boundaries in this area were already established (Alexander 1831). A number of buildings from this period survive (see Magilton 1977, 40-41 for descriptions) within this area from the early 19th century or earlier.

The density of properties within this area has approximately doubled during the later 19th century with a significant proportion of infilling (mostly of detached properties).

Comparison of aerial photography and 19th century mapping indicates that a large number of mature trees and hedgerows in this area may have originated as historic plot and garden boundaries (much of the land intensified for housing in the 20th century is former allotment and garden land).

The village form, as depicted on historic maps, suggests an unplanned coalescence of farmsteads and cottages around three triangular greens at

points where roads intersect with the village's main road. There is some plan-form evidence for the evolution of traditional narrow tenement plots set out perpendicularly to this road although this does not amount to the more organised planning of regular burgage type tenements that can be seen in much of this zone.

Finningley's medieval parish church features an early Norman west tower and spectacular Norman roofs. Ryder (1981) noted distinctive Saxon features in the south door that may have been the work of a Saxon craftsman in the late 11th century or possibly a survival from an earlier phase.

Fishlake

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone to the north; 'Wetland Enclosure' zone to the South.

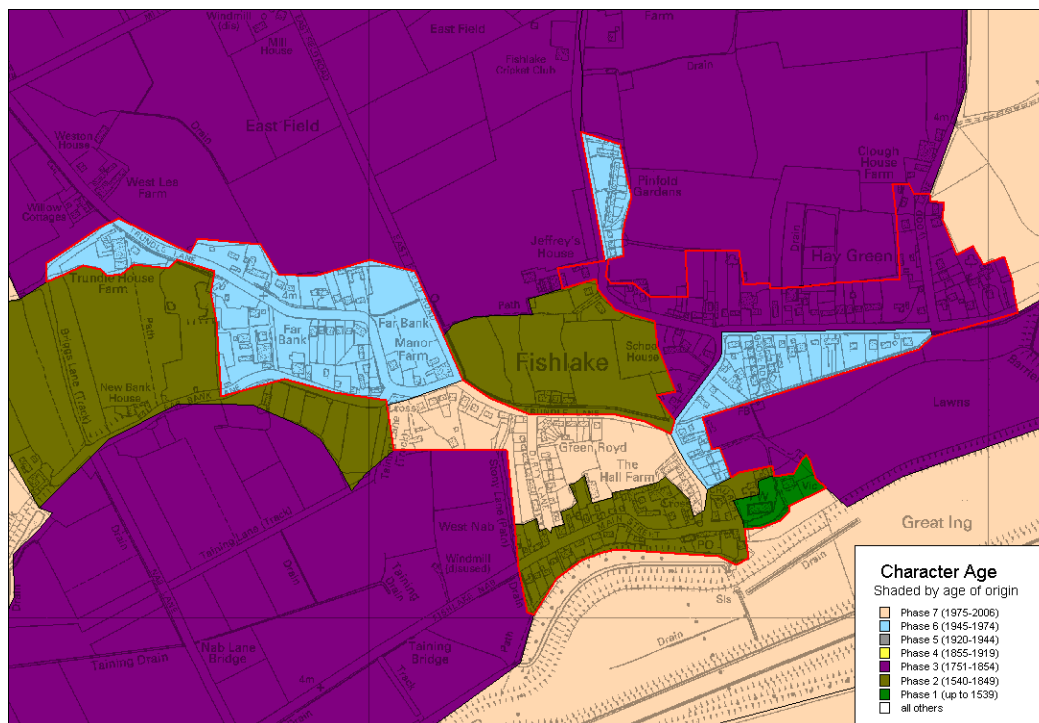


Figure 23: Fishlake

Fishlake is first recorded in the Domesday Book and was a port settlement on the river Don during the middle ages. There are mostly 18th century brick built and pantile roofed cottages at the heart of Fishlake. Its large church, with outstanding Norman south door, testifies to the medieval prosperity of the settlement. The complex street plan of the settlement today, comprises of 3 principal nucleation foci along Fishlake Nab, Sour Lane, and at Trundle Lane / Far Bank. This pattern probably reflects the extents of the available land for expansion during the medieval period at the southern extreme of the parish's higher land and flood banks.

Some properties in this area are depicted on 19th century maps, although mostly the village consists of 20th century infilling with large detached houses.

Hampole

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone

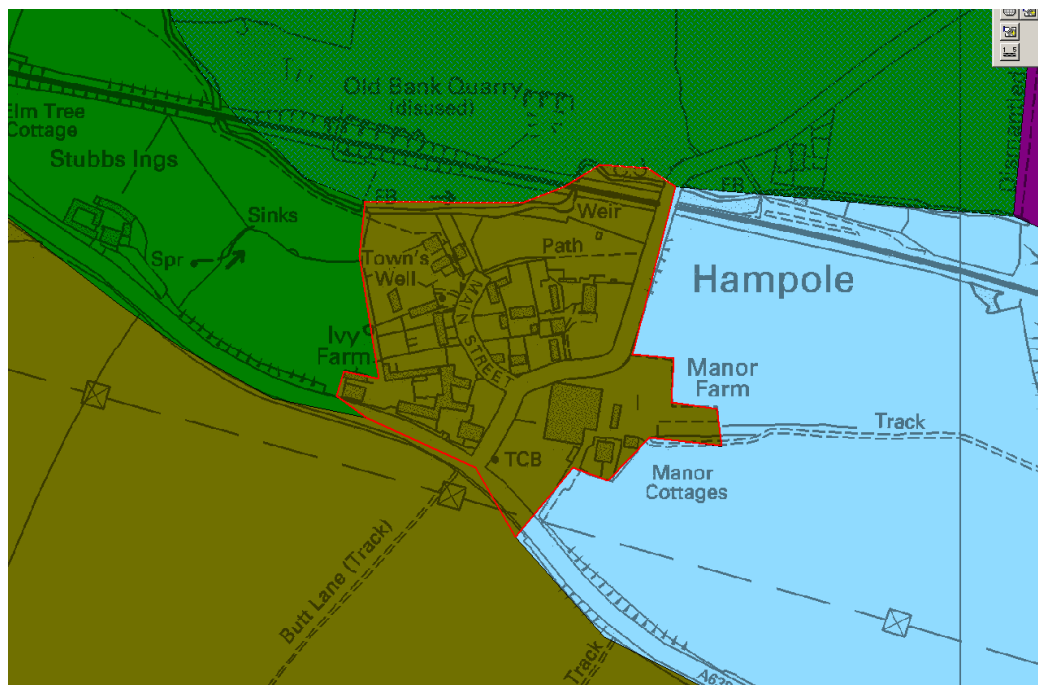


Figure 24: Hampole

Hampole is the known site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in 1170 (SMR413) that was excavated in the early 20th century. Fragments of the institution are incorporated in a number of the buildings of the village. Chapel Green to the north of the village is thought to have been the site of the excavations although the entire village should be presumed to have archaeological potential.

Magilton, writing in 1977, described Hampole as "an unspoilt hamlet consisting entirely of stone built structures in an irregular grouping round a curious street pattern. The earliest surviving buildings do not seem to predate the C17, and there is at present only one modern house in the village" (1977, 43). Further infilling has occurred since Magilton's study, however, the essential historic character of Hampole remains intact.

Harlington

Geology: Coal Measure Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

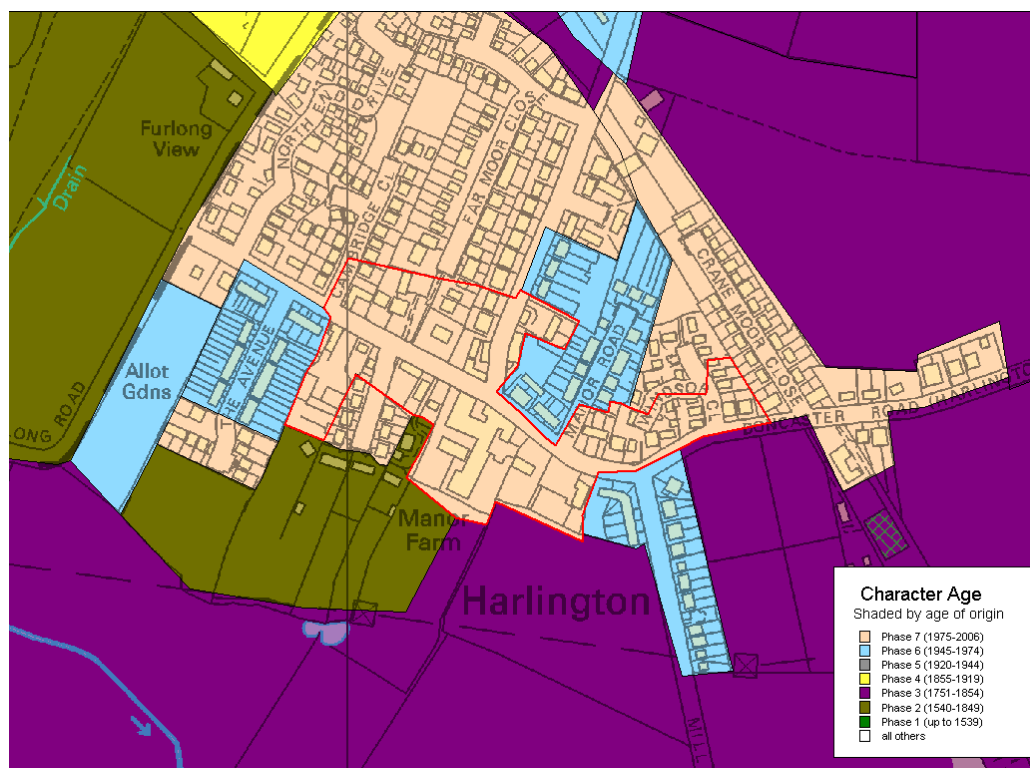


Figure 25: Harlington

The place name 'Harlington' is first recorded as 'Herlatona' in a document dating to 1147-53 (Smith 1961, Vol 1 p.81) and refers to 'Herela's Farmstead'.

Significant demolition and rebuilding between 1966 and 1988 has denuded the overall historic legibility of the historic settlement area of Harlington as depicted on 19th century mapping.

The surviving vernacular buildings in this area [North End (C18); Bank End (C17-C18) and Manor (C19) Farms as well as Old Hall (C19) and Harlington Inn (C19) (Dates from Magilton 1977, 44)] - in addition to some older boundary features set at right angles to the main street provide partial legibility of this historic area although this is juxtaposed against significant late twentieth century infill and expansion outside the area of historic settlement which has in many cases obscured historic features.

Hatfield 'old' Village

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones

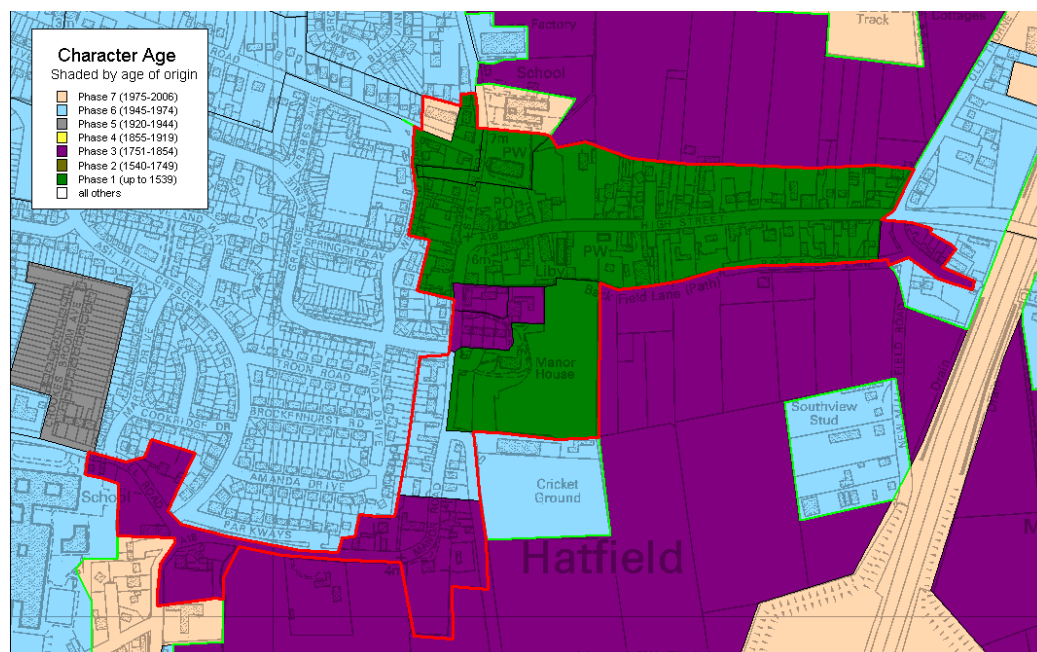


Figure 26: Hatfield 'old' Village

The probable medieval core of Hatfield lies along High Street and Station Road, within which typical 'strip plots' established by at least the early 19th century. The area of medieval character includes burgage type plots a medieval manor and parish church. The pattern is focussed along a common street set at right angles to the main road between the church and manor house. Present fabric includes buildings dating from the 18th to 20th century (with SMR recording at least three sites with evidence for former timber framing) and represents piecemeal developments within the morphological frame of the probable medieval strip plots with Backfield Lane and Westfield Lane representing fossilised back lanes.

By the late 19th century (from 1892 25 inch mapping) this area appeared to have a social focus around a number of public houses and inns to the western end of High Street where it meets the historic Cuckoo Lane (now Station Road) and Manor Lane. Also by this time 'burgage cycle' processes were well advanced, with many plots to the west of this area having buildings to the rear of the main street frontage, whilst further to the east in High Street plots appear to have been amalgamated by the 18th century for the construction of larger villas - a process continues into the 20th century by the gradual redevelopment of this area for generally detached housing.

The presence of some vacant plots in the centre of the village may indicate contraction and dereliction in the post-medieval period.

Hatfield Manor House is externally apparently a mostly 17th and 18th century building, however detailed fieldwork by the South Yorkshire County Archaeology Service in the early 1980s (Birch and Ryder 1988) demonstrated the survival of significant 12th century masonry incorporated in the present structure. The manor house was probably built by the de Warrennes (possibly as a hunting lodge for Hatfield Chase) and transferred to the crown with Hatfield Chase in the 14th century.

The hall stands within a large square enclosure known as the Manor Garth nearly 200m square, "which seems to have been ditched or moated" (ibid, 65). This manorial enclosure has been developed to the north west of the house although a watching brief conducted in the early 1990s SMR 433 and 3675 confirmed the survival of archaeological deposits in these areas.

St Lawrence's Church has been described as "(a) large cruciform church with a good central tower, mostly Perpendicular. Earlier rubble masonry apparent in the west front and aisle walls which preserve Norman west and south doors" (Ryder 1982). A church at Hatfield is mentioned in the Domesday Book but no trace of this building has as yet been recorded in the present church.

Less planned development than that described above is legible along Manor Road to the south and is similar in form to the 18th century ribbon development that seems to characterise a number of loosely nucleated linear settlements on the Bunter Sandstone. Listed building records and Magilton (1977) ascribe most of the buildings in this area to the mid 18th century although some 19th and 20th century infilling occurs in the east of the area. Thackary Villa, Bow House, Ash Hill House and Ash Hill Cottage can all be described as villas, originally standing in their own ornamental grounds. Similar properties were lost for the construction of the housing (HSY4690) to the north. Ash Hill House has been extended in the 20th century to form commercial premises - its garden now a car park. This land may have been enclosed from Hatfield Deer Park following its disimparkment in the 17th century.

There has been some 20th century detached infill development, particularly to the north of the settlement where some new estates have been built in the last two - three decades.

Haywood

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Strip enclosure' zone to the west and 'Wetland enclosure' zone to the east

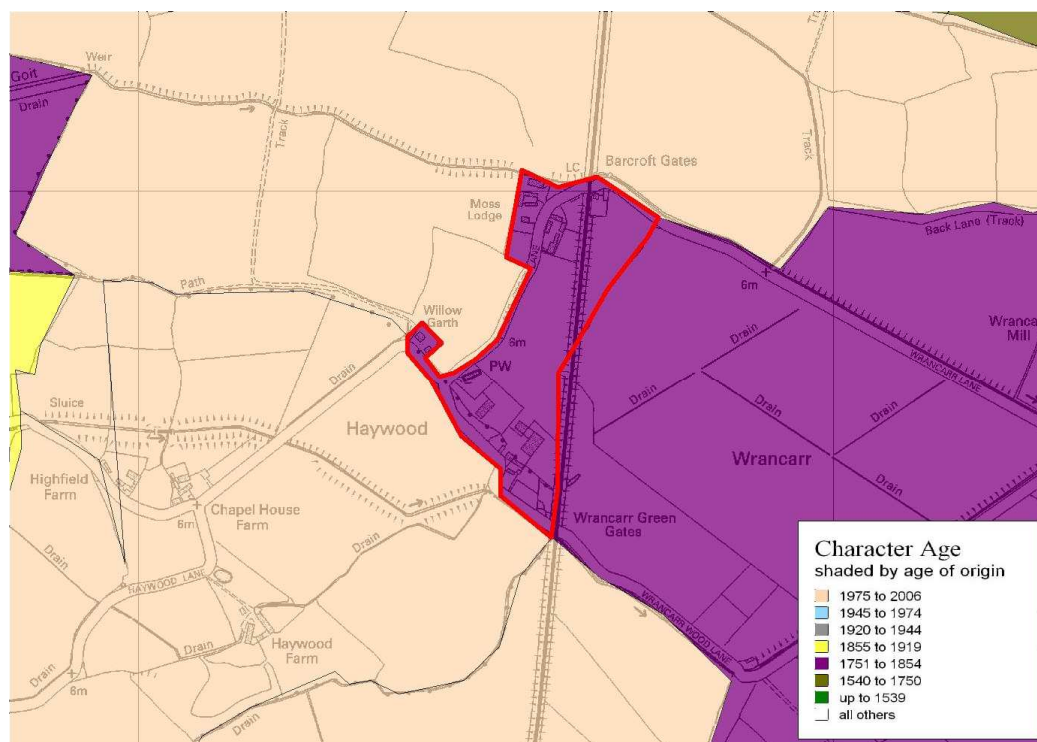


Figure 27a: Haywood historic core

Haywood is not mentioned in documents until a reference in a 16th century will; the place-name, which has Anglo-Saxon origins means 'enclosure wood' (Smith 1962 Vol2, p.32).

This forms one of a number of settlements on the Bunter Sandstone geology in Doncaster that were apparently only loosely nucleated and coalesced into a single settlement in the last 150 years. As with most of these other settlements, there was historically no church at Haywood; the present church was built in the Victorian period (Magilton, 1977, p 59).

However, Magilton noted earthworks reminiscent of a Deserted Medieval Village in the field south of the church. Although some of these may represent former drainage works, others may represent remains of former settlement (ibid). Magilton also noted ridge & furrow earthworks in the fields to the north and east of the church (ibid).

The presence of ridge & furrow earthworks nearby, indicative of medieval ploughing, and the fact that some adjoining land has been characterised as former strip enclosures, i.e. enclosures from medieval open fields, seems to support the suggestion that there was once a larger settlement at Haywood.

Hickleton

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone (to north); 'Private Parkland' zone to South East

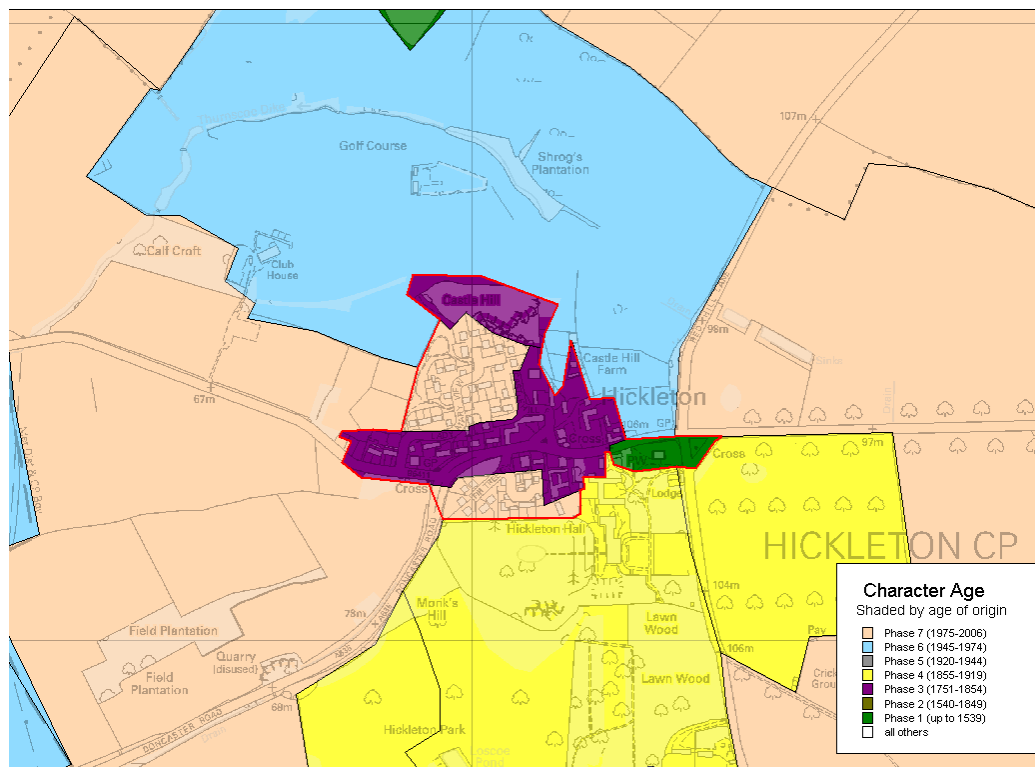


Figure 28: Hickleton

Much of Hickleton village includes significant character continuity in its property boundaries and building locations between its depiction in 1851 and today. This legibility of the medieval plan form of the village is strongest along the northern side of its main street where other historic components of Hickleton include Hickleton Hall and Park, St Wilfred's Church and Castle Hill Quarry.

Much of Hickleton's architectural character has been influenced by the activities of its landlords in the Hall. The buildings of this area include (from west to east) three terraces of estate cottages dating from the 18th and 19th centuries; an 18th Century school building, and a group of 18th and 19th century vernacular cottages and farms in addition to the 17th, 18th and 19th century buildings of Home Farm.

Magilton (1977) described Hickleton as a "very fine example of a limestone estate village". Despite construction of much late 20th century infill housing behind the main frontages and the conversion of a number of disused agricultural buildings since Magilton's survey his description remains valid.

The construction of Hickleton Hall is thought to have possibly displaced the medieval location of Hickleton village slightly to the north (ibid, 50). There is little trace of a burgh type layout although two medieval cross bases give fragmentary legibility of this medieval settlement.

Hickleton Church (described by Ryder in 1982, 93) is "externally a completely Perpendicular building, pinnacled and embattled. Inside . . . a Norman chancel arch with zigzag".

A more detailed account of the development of this church (Sydes 1984) was elucidated by extensive excavations in advance of substantial underpinning of the building in 1984 after the buildings structure was severely compromised in the later 20th century by mining subsidence (Hill Rowe 1984).

The excavation revealed a much more complicated sequence than is apparent in the visible church architecture, the earliest deposits of which included a buried soil containing a silver penny of 905AD, Saxon and Roman pottery and a Roman brooch pin. The first church structure survived only as the basal courses of the nave and comprised a single celled structure, perhaps a chapel of ease, enlarged in the mid 12th century with a chancel - it is to this phase to which the present chancel arch dates. The 13th century saw an expansion of the church with the construction of a southern aisle, extended chancel and chapel to the north of the chancel - additions which (apart from the chancel extension) were lost in a contraction of the church during the 14th century. The remainder of the church testified to the construction of the present Perpendicular (15th and 16th) church fabric and episodes of restoration / reconstruction in the 18th and 19th centuries.

To the north of the village a disused and overgrown former limestone quarry, has destroyed but marks the site of a rock cut Motte and Bailey (SMR 1158) recorded by antiquary Roger Dodsworth in 1630.

The quarry was considered by Magilton to be "perhaps contemporary with estate village".

Expansion of the village to the north-west is first depicted in 1966. In this area there is fragmentary legibility of former quarries which some of these developments have been built within.

Hooton Pagnell

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone

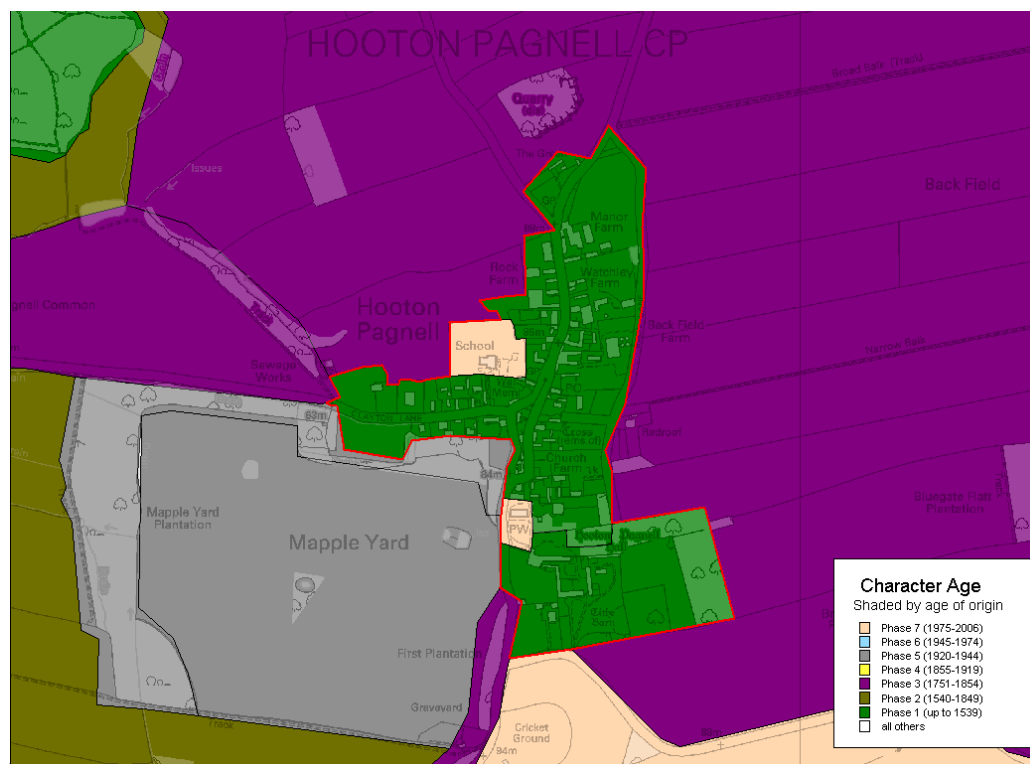


Figure 30: Hooton Pagnell

Historic Domesday Village with very little loss and replacement of traditional buildings since the mid 19th century.

The pattern of property boundaries conforms to one of a typical medieval strip village with traditional narrow plots set between a main street and (to the east) a 'Back Lane'. There was probably a market place or village green at the centre of the village where lies a 13th century cross shaft and base. This site has been over built. Magilton described the village as "probably the most spectacularly attractive village of the Doncaster District... very many of the village houses contain C17 or earlier elements" (1977, 51).

To the south of the village lies the Manor House built by the Luterel Family in the 14th century before becoming ruinous in the 16th century and restored in 1704. There is also a 18th century stable block, coach house and dovecote and 19th century battlement additions (summarised from Pevsner 1967, 268 and Roberts 1995, gazetteer). Potentially this site represents that of an earlier manor house - Hunter mentions a document making reference to a Hall in Hooton Pagnell in 1089.

Kirk and South Bramwith

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Wetland Enclosure' zone

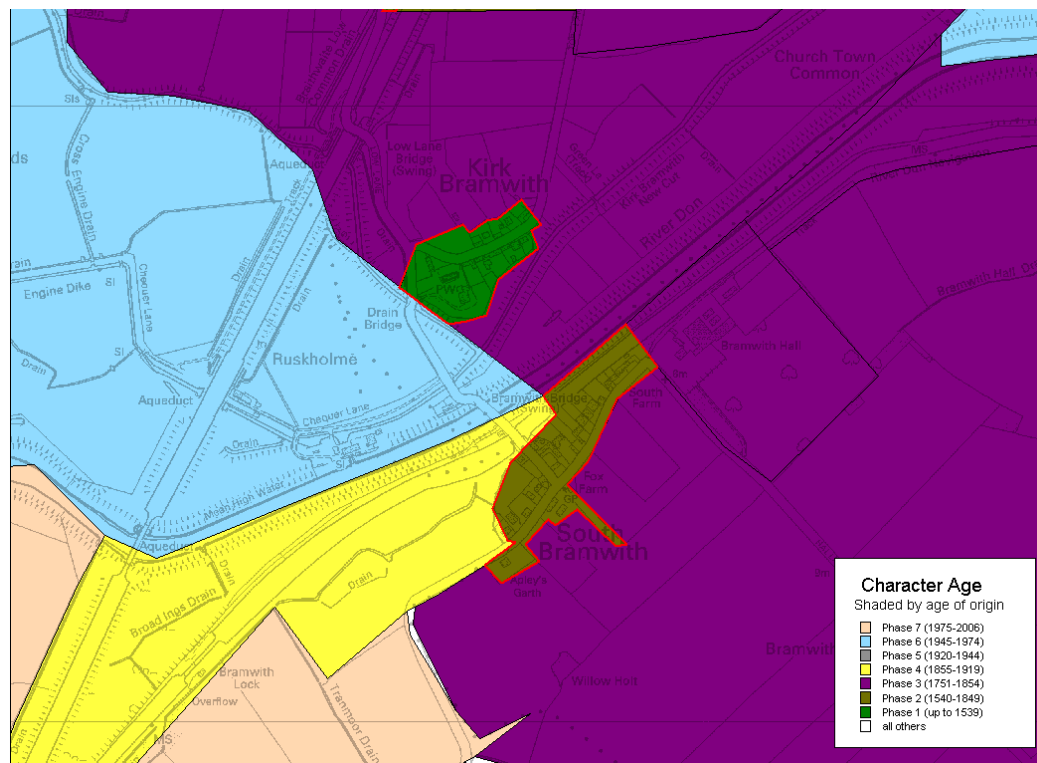


Figure 31: Kirk and South Bramwith

Kirk Bramwith - The present arrangement of this small hamlet preserves most features and buildings depicted in 19th century. The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book and features a 12th century church. Described by Magilton (1977, 53) as an "example of a shrunken medieval village", most buildings in this village date to the 18th and 19th century with most 20th century infill respecting existing plot boundaries.

South Bramwith - A mixture of 18th century vernacular, 19th century brick and pantile, and 20th century detached houses with no evidence for medieval settlement apparent. Magilton records that "South Bramwith, earlier Sand Bramwith, probably owes its origins to a ferry service and grew up as the southern counterpart to the village opposite" (1977, 54).

Long Sandall

Geology: Bunter Sanstone
Close association with: 'Wetland Enclosure' zone to the west and
'Industrial' zone

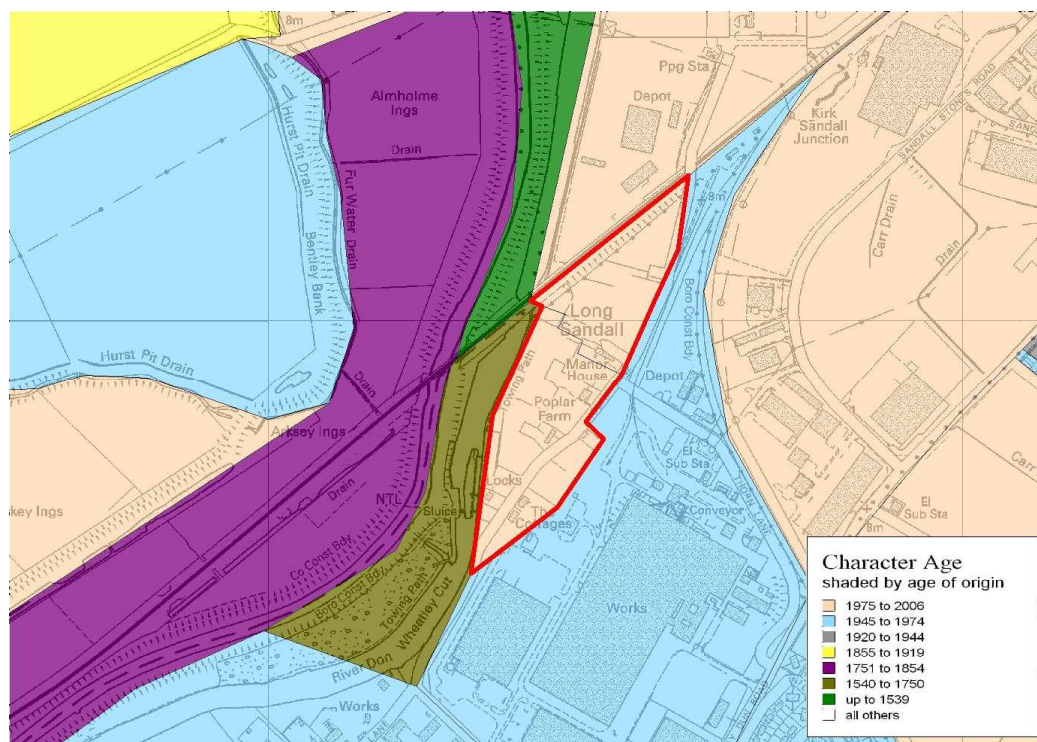


Figure 31a: Long Sandall historic core

Long Sandall was so-called because of the length of the village, which was formerly almost confined to one side of the village street; the settlement was also known as Little Sandall, to distinguish it from Kirk Sandall to the north. The 'sandall' element of both place-names refers to the position of the settlement - in a bend of the river Don. Both settlements are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086; the place-names indicate that they have Anglo-Saxon origins (Smith A H 1961, p 21-22).

By the time of Magilton's survey of Doncaster, the settlement was a series of farms and cottages, and the site of the manor house was under pasture - evidence that the village had shrunk from its original size (Magilton, 1977, p 55). By the time of the characterisation study, the working farms had mostly gone, leaving a sparse collection of residential buildings - mostly of 18th or 19th century date. The site of the former manor house is currently occupied by a scrap yard.

Magilton described both Long and Kirk Sandall as "probably the best examples of riverside settlement south of the Don as they have not been disturbed by modern redevelopment" (Magilton 1977, p. 55).

Marr

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

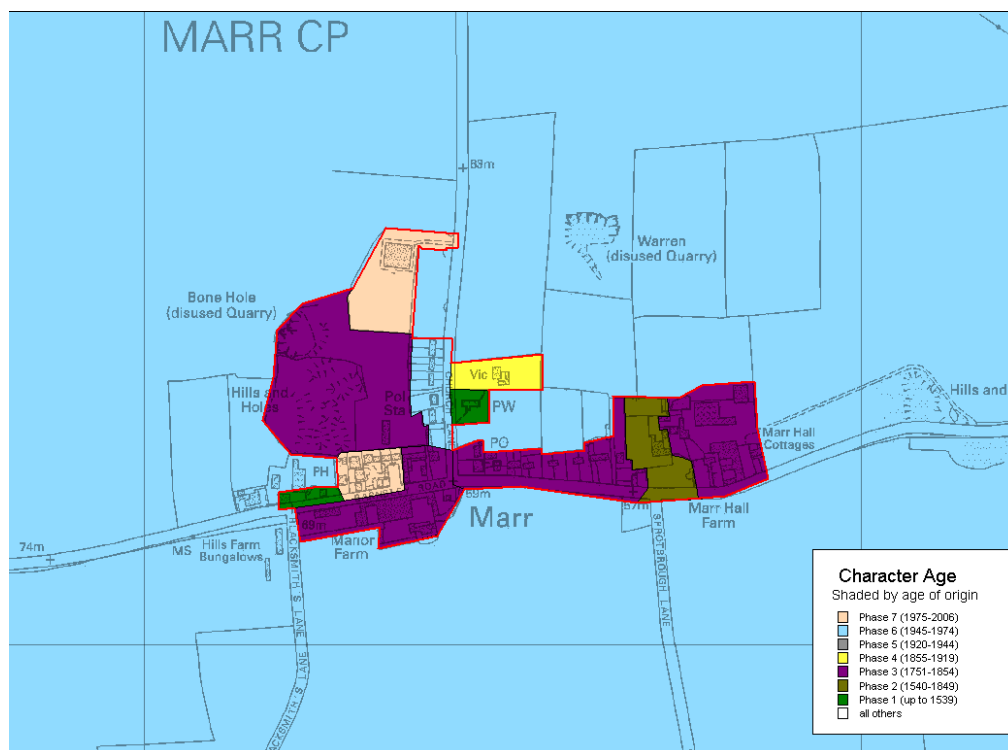


Figure 32: Marr

The village core, along Barnsley Road, is mostly made up of estate cottages of the 18th and 19th century (Magilton 1977, 57). Fragmentary legibility of earlier vernacular core area is present in the form of the putative 17th century core of Manor Farm Cottage, although Barnsley Road itself may date to enclosure period replanning of this village.

The Manor House (Marr Hall), to be found to the east of this village, incorporates an Elizabethan west front with 19th and 20th century additions. The layout of its formal and kitchen gardens appears unchanged since the mid 19th century.

Marr's church shows the medieval pedigree of this settlement, "(t)he nave and chancel are early Norman or Overlap [Saxon - Norman], with an amount of herringbone masonry, although most of the architectural features are of later medieval date" (Ryder 1982, 95).

Micklebring

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone

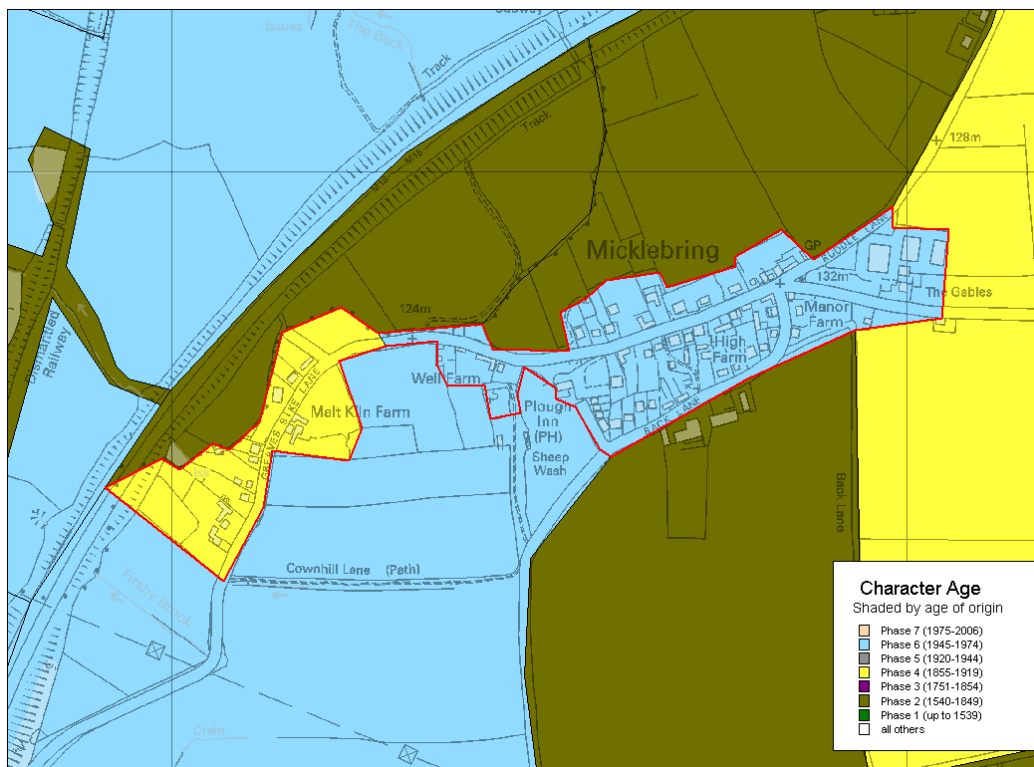


Figure 33: Micklebring

This character area describes a village which, despite its current built form being characterised by villas and modern detached properties, still contains some farm buildings and other smaller properties built in earlier vernacular styles from local limestone building materials. Legibility of the former character is partial, articulated chiefly by the former toft boundaries remaining. There is, however, a recent trend towards plots being subdivided into smaller land parcels for residential development. The village appears to have developed as a linear village based on a main street with perpendicular narrow toft divisions, and retains a probable medieval 'back lane'.

Post-medieval expansion to the medieval village lies to the west of West Farm around Malt Kiln Farm, where the first properties are depicted on OS mapping at the end of the 19th century.

Old Denaby

Geology: Bunter Sandstone

Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Wetland Enclosure' zones

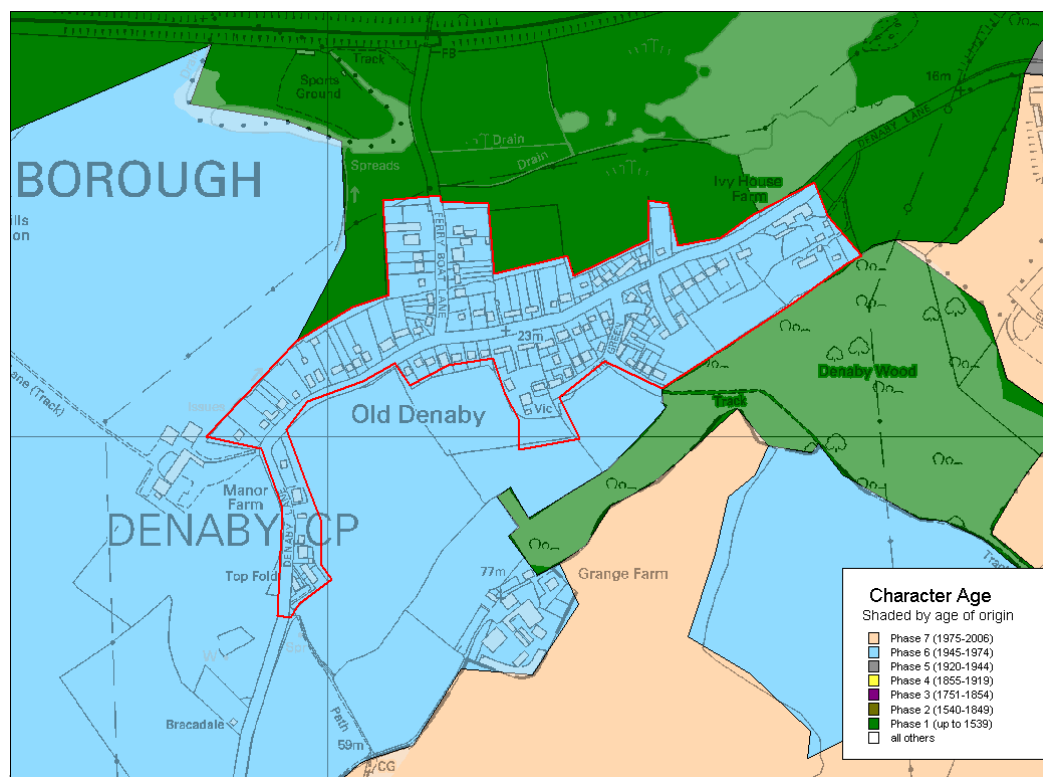


Figure 35: Old Denaby

The majority of the current property in the village of Denaby is 20th century in date representing piecemeal speculative development, mostly of detached properties. There is, however, partial legibility of an earlier main street and some important older surviving buildings, mostly dating to the 19th century but including Denaby Old Hall (SMR458) which dates in part to the 16th century.

The village appears to have been subject to significant shrinkage between 1775 (Jefferys) and 1851 (OS first 6 inch to the mile edition).

"The village is mentioned in Domesday and about 26 households are implied by the 1379 Poll Tax Returns. A mill is mentioned in the C13..." (Magilton 1978, 30).

Old Edlington

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

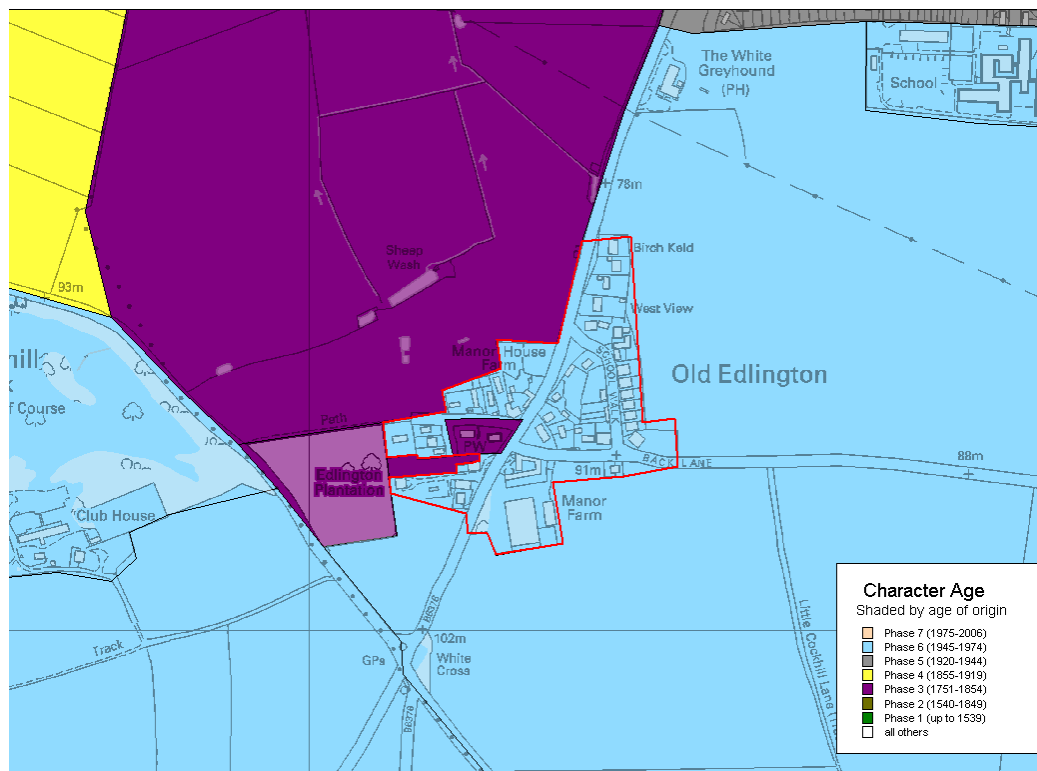


Figure 36: Old Edlington

Magilton describes the settlement as a “shrunk medieval village” (1977, 38) making the archaeological potential high in some areas. Although now characterised by detached houses, most apparently dating to the second half of the 20th century, the settlement formerly comprised of mainly farms centred on the medieval church.

The church, which has been little altered since Norman times, is the oldest building in the settlement.

Pickburn

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

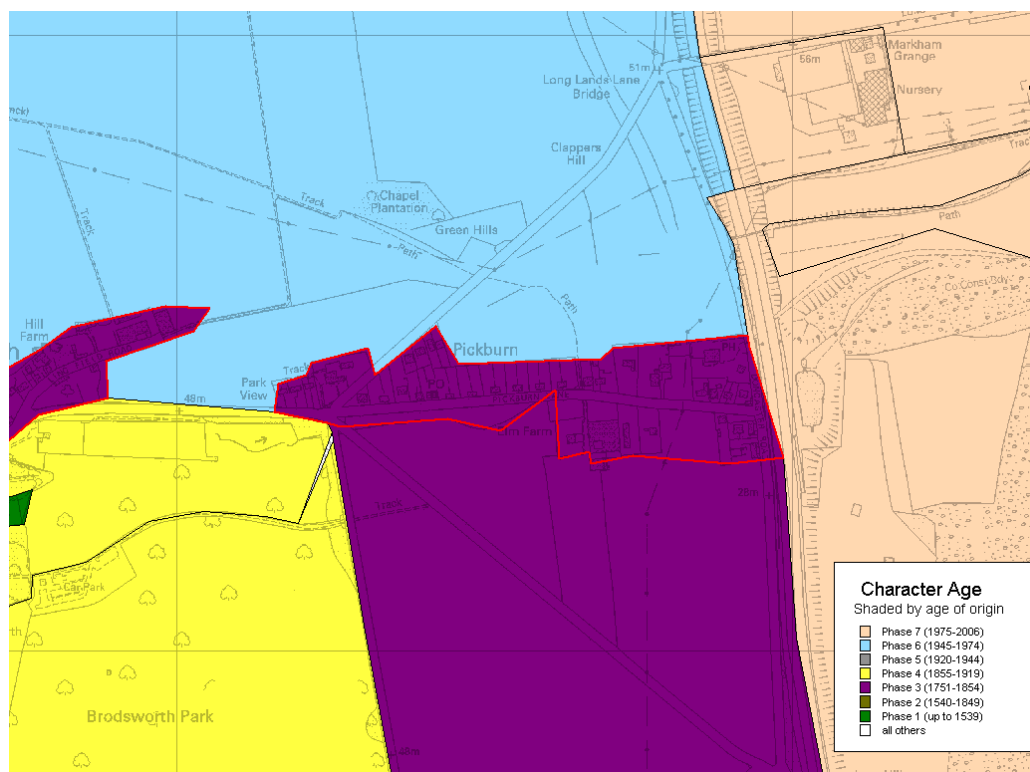


Figure 37: Pickburn

The irregular small village of 'Pigburn' depicted by Jeffreys in the late 18th century and descended from the Domesday settlement of 'Picheburne' (Smith 1961, 72) appears to have been cleared from the mid to late 19th century and rebuilt as an estate satellite of Brodsworth to the west, with a mixture of neat limestone ashlar semi detached cottages, terraced housing, a school and two large villa farms.

Rossington (and Littleworth)

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Wetland Enclosure' zone, to the north, and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone

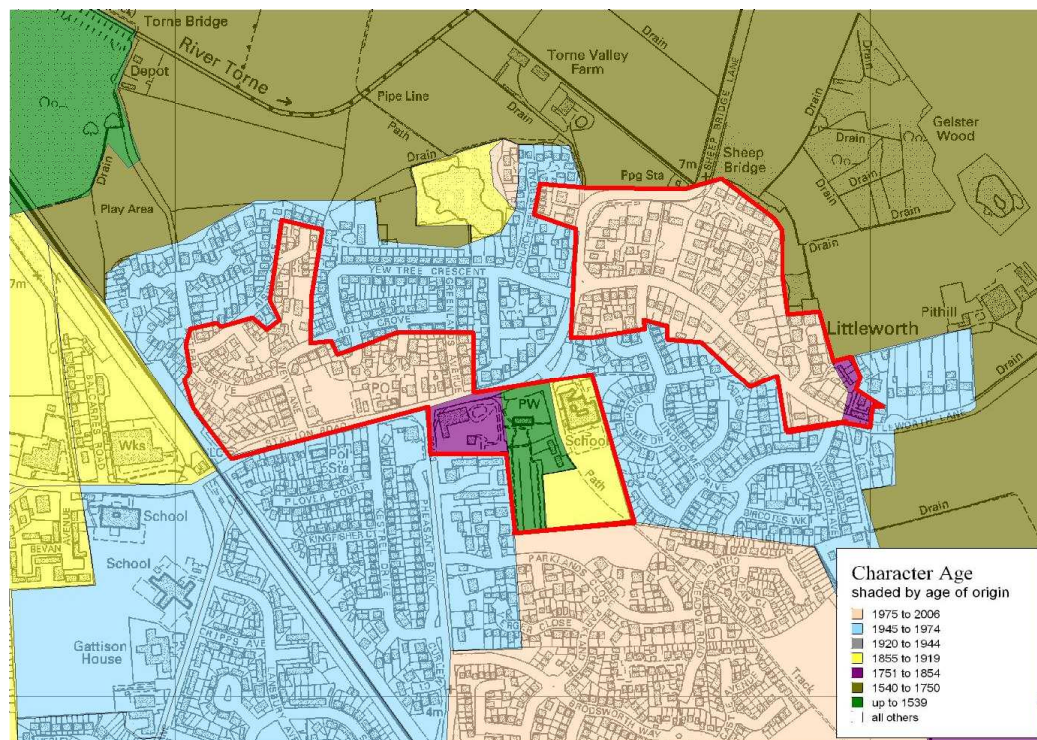


Figure 37a: Rossington (and Littleworth) historic core

Rossington is first mentioned in a 12th century charter; the 'tun' element of the name signifying a farmstead or village - the nearby settlement of Littleworth, formerly Shuttleworth, is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086; the 'worth' element of the name signifying an enclosure. Both place-name elements suggest the settlements are of Anglo-Saxon origin (Smith, A H 1961 p 49).

Magilton (1977, p64)) noted that the parish church of St Michael, which has its origins at the 12th century, lies midway between the settlement of Littleworth and the presumed site of Rossington manor house, which lies to the west of the historic core at Draw Dykes (now cut by the railway).

Magilton (1977, p63) also noted that only a few historic buildings survive within the village; the characterisation project recorded that the village appeared to have been re-arranged between 1851 and 1891, and cleared again between 1967 and 1982, in order to build the suburban housing that surrounds much of the Character Area.

Skelbrooke

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone

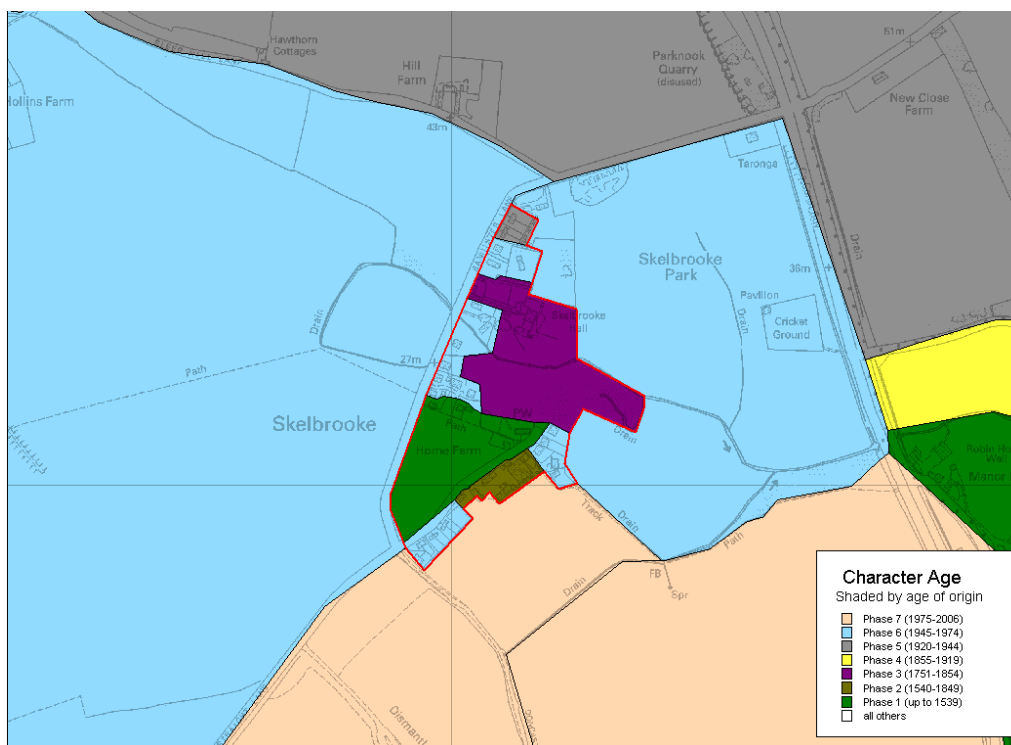


Figure 38: Skelbrooke

The medieval village of Skelbrooke was probably focussed on Straight Lane which is shown on historic maps as featuring larger numbers of buildings and stops abruptly at the boundary of Skelbrooke Park probably established in the early 18th century. The surviving church was largely rebuilt from a 12th century two cell core in the 19th century (Magilton 1977, 64). Bannister Lane skirts the edge of the parkland and may have been constructed, like the roads around Burghwallis Park, as a deliberate diversion of the medieval street. Construction of bungalows along this street expanded the settlement in the later 20th century.

Stainforth

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' / 'Wetland Enclosure' /
'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones

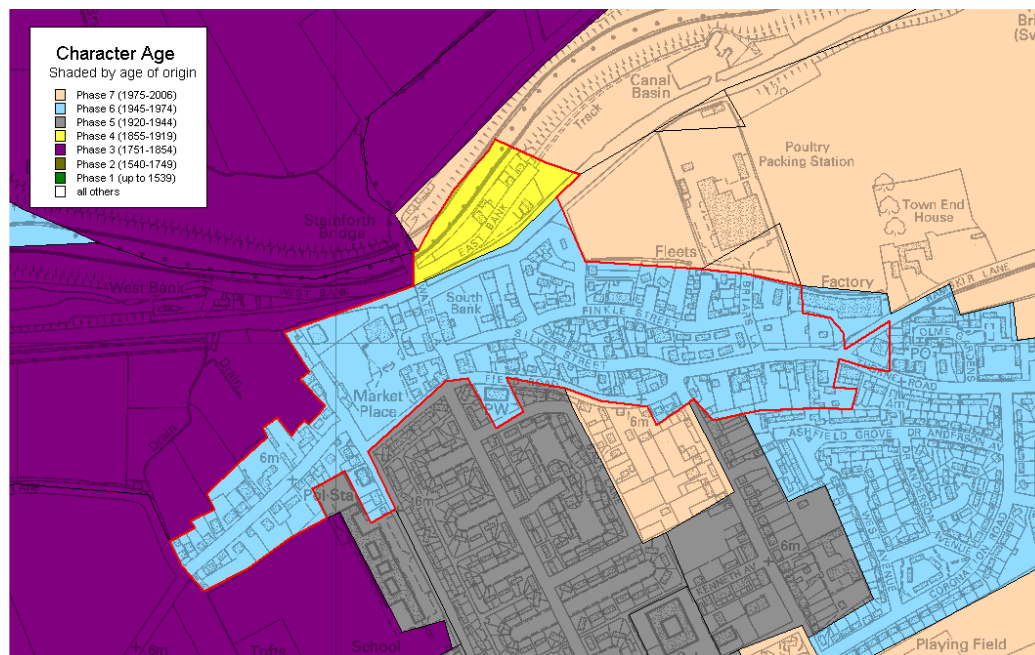


Figure 39: Stainforth

This area represents the historic area of the medieval village of Stainforth as it was developed by 1851 mapping. The street plan of this period is preserved in the present layout and comprises a complex network including Finkle Street, Silver Street and Field Road. These streets are contained to the north by a town dike (Stainforth Dike) - a common feature of medieval town plans.

The town's market place is retained within the plan as an open area to the west of the confluence of these streets. Since at least the 1970s this area has been used as a stopping place for travelling communities (see Magilton 1977, 66).

The town has seen much redevelopment of buildings since the 1970s, with some areas completely cleared and rebuilt although some older fabric survives, especially between Silver Street and Field Road as well as the exceptional survival of the weather-boarded 17th century timber framed building on Water Lane (SMR 3585) and the buildings, quayside and dock along the canal side.

The site of the medieval Chantry chapel, recorded by Hunter (1831, 195), is unknown (it may lie near to the present church (Magilton 1977, 66) but the source of this tradition has not been traced).

Stainton

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' / 'Extractive' zones

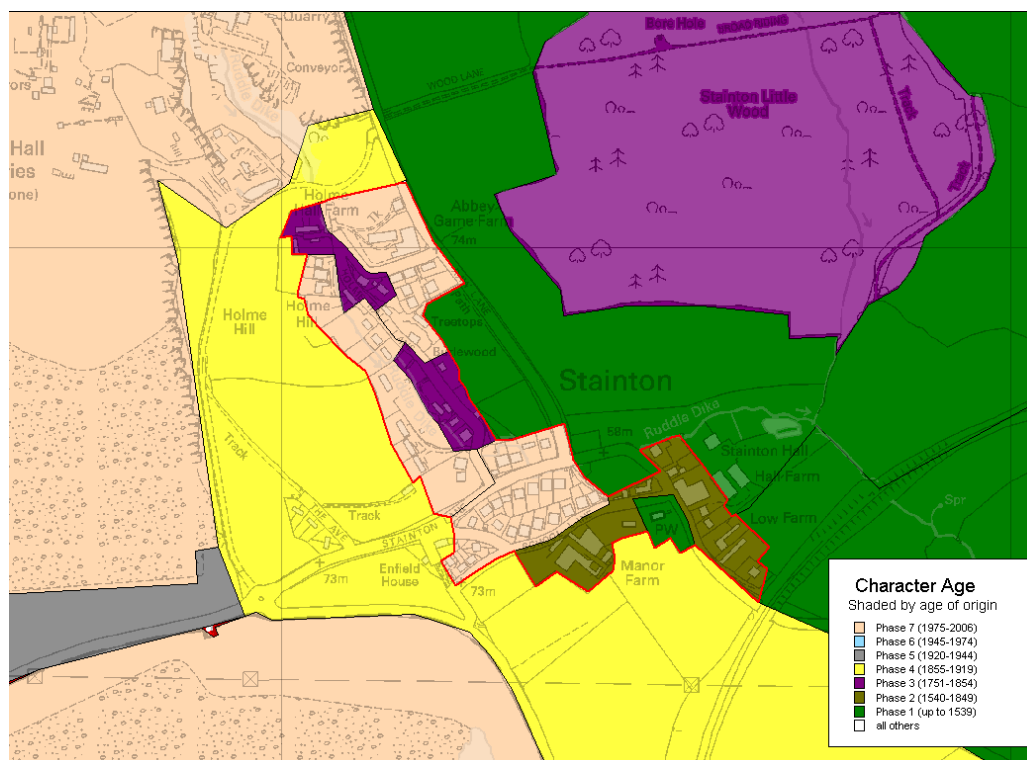


Figure 40: Stainton

The post-medieval farm buildings described by Magilton in 1977 (p68), the oldest of which may date back to the late 17th century, are well preserved in the character unit surrounding the two cell early Norman church (Ryder 1980, 97).

Stainton is mentioned in Domesday in connection with Dadesley and Hellaby (see Magilton).

Significant expansion to the settlement has taken place in the last decades of the 20th century, through the construction of low density detached housing.

Sprotborough

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: Late 20th Century Private Suburbs

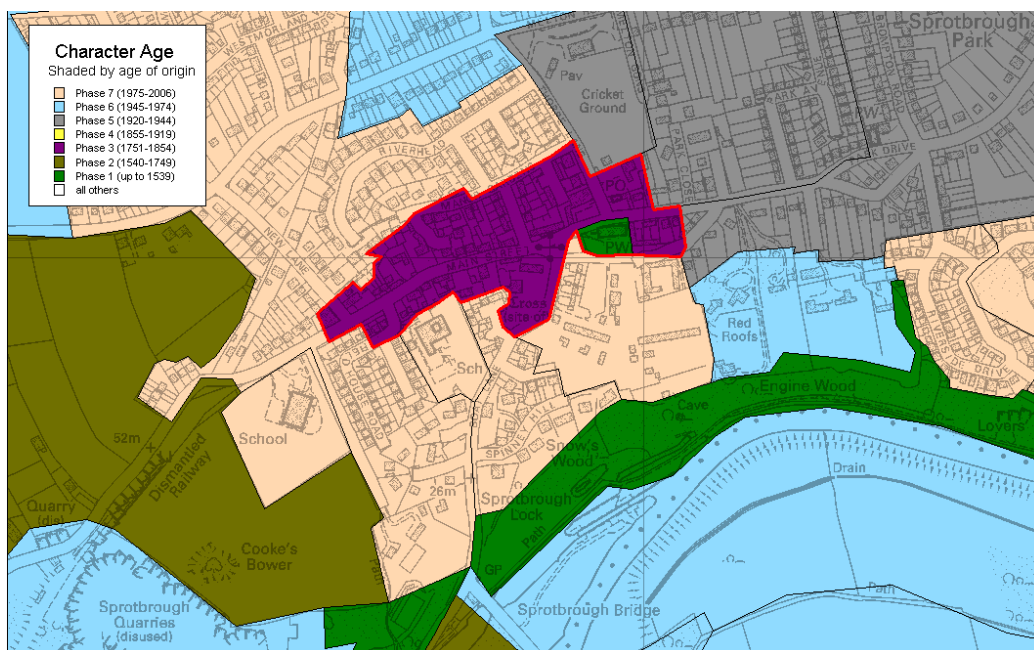


Figure 41: Sprotborough

Most of the buildings along the Main Street of Sprotborough date to the 18th or 19th century but many may have earlier cores (Magilton 1978, 65). Magilton's comment that the village core has been "marred by modern infilling" is only more true today with further intensification of settlement further reducing the visibility of the burgage plan with back lane visible until the mid 20th century in this village.

The medieval area of Sprotborough was larger than the surviving historic core; excavations in the early 21st century, located medieval and Saxon settlement deposits within the area of the former Sprotborough Park to the south east of this area (Fenton-Thomas 2006).

Sutton

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' / 'Extractive' zones

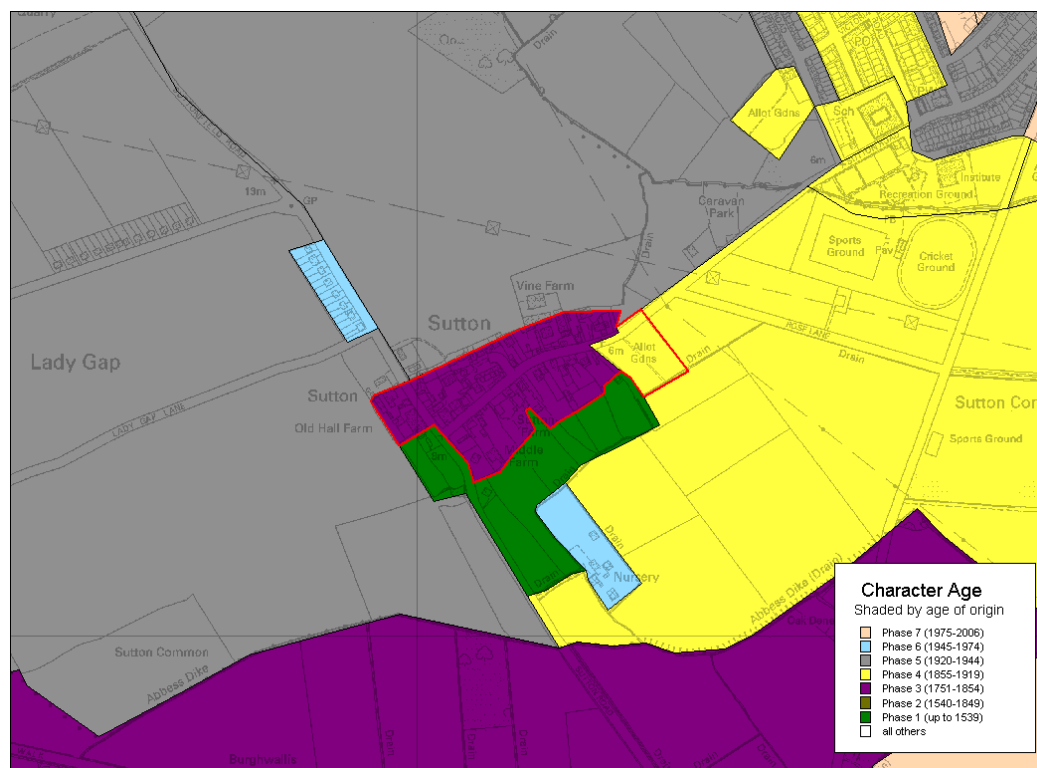


Figure 42: Sutton

This village core, which forms a linear settlement of traditional narrow plots, has altered little since described by Magilton in 1977 as "an attractive collection of limestone built cottages and farmhouses". The largest recent development has been Manor Farm close, a private speculative development within the historic core.

There is significant legibility of earlier settlement patterns and medieval timbers were recorded before removal at Cross Roads Cottage (SMR 1570) in the late 1970s. This demonstrates the continuing potential for further discoveries of this type within seemingly later buildings.

Like its counterpart Norton, Sutton appears to have been a churchless satellite of Campsall.

Sykehouse

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: Strip Enclosure

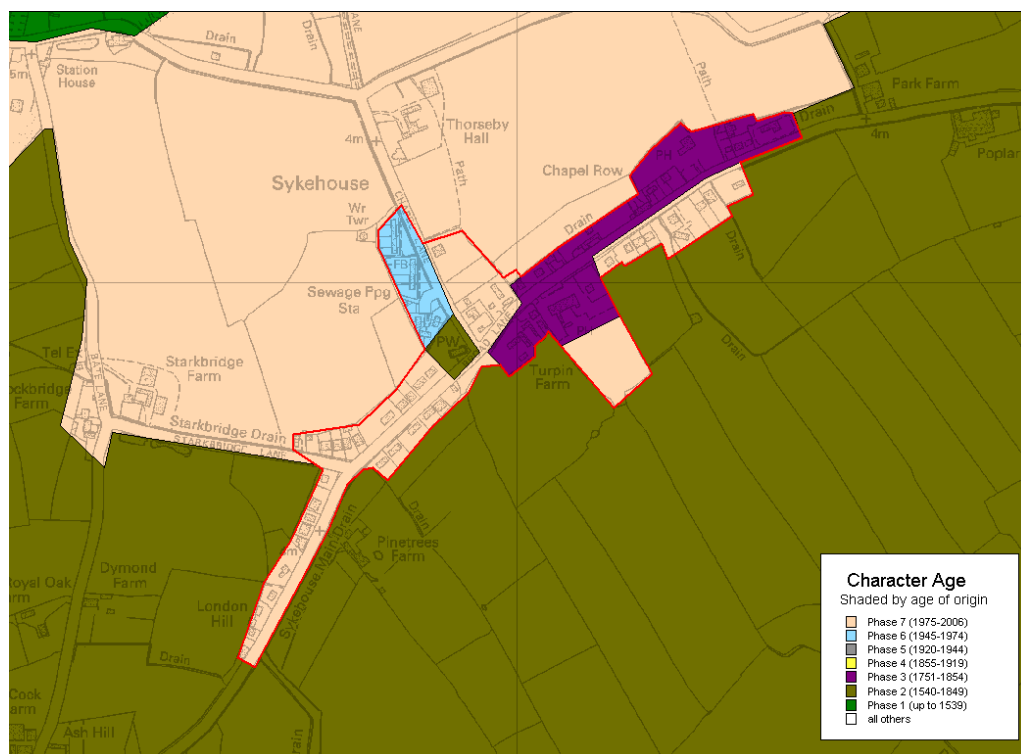


Figure 43: Sykehouse

The oldest character unit of this area shows the extent of the nucleated settlement of Sykehouse as depicted by the 1851 OS and probably reflects reorganisation of a former narrow common as part of the 1825 Enclosure Award.

Comparison between 1851 OS mapping, the 1825 enclosure mapping (Haywood 1825), and Jeffreys' 1775 mapping indicates that in the late 18th to the early 19th century this area saw a distinct change from a dispersed to a nucleated pattern, with Jeffreys depicting a much wider spread of settlement along local roads. Haywood's award plan indicates that this landscape was already largely enclosed by 1825. The area around the present settlement appears to be shown as a linear green either recently or 'to-be' enclosed as a result of the award. The present nucleated area may well have developed as a result of this land made newly available for building.

20th century extension of the village to the west has continued this same trend and largely occupies land formerly enclosed by parliamentary award.

Thorpe in Balne

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: Strip Enclosure

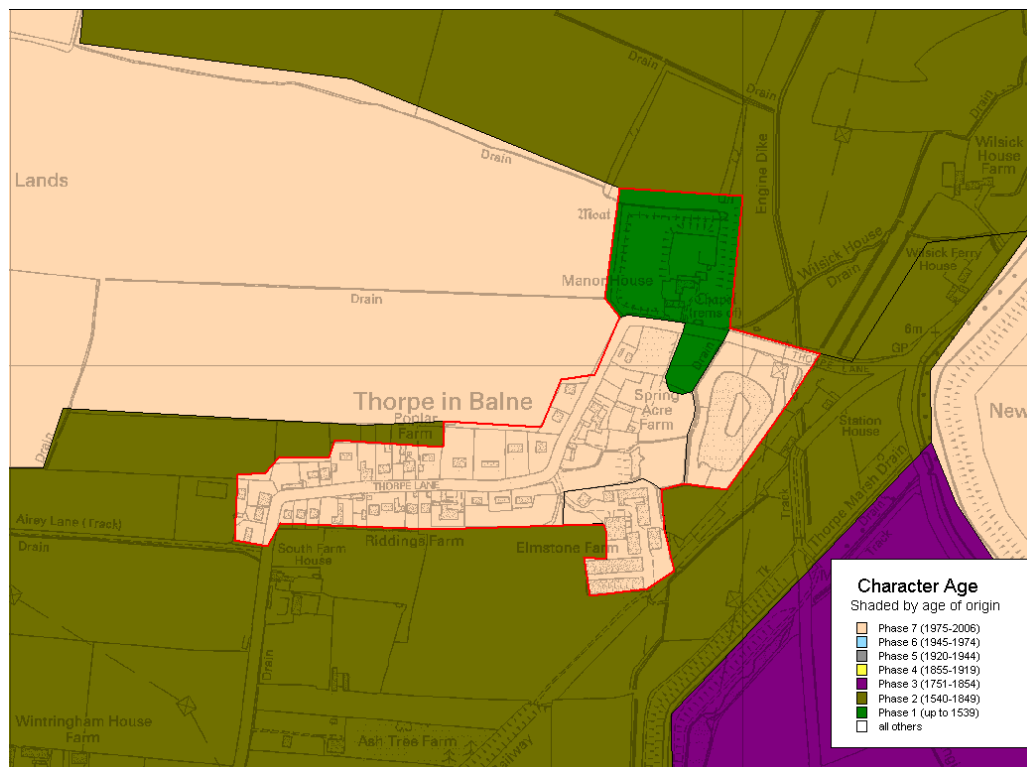


Figure 44: Thorpe in Balne

Most of the detached properties that make up this small village were built between 1984 and 1997. Magilton considers the village possibly “shrunk” (1977, 74) with only “a few houses strung out along Thorpe lane” at this time, most of which survive to give partial legibility of its 18th century post-medieval character. However the “absence of a church”, cited by the same author as evidence against a larger medieval settlement, does not take account of the shrinkage of the manor house chapel which originally included a nave and side chapel (see Ryder in SMR 492).

This Manor House site includes a post-medieval farm complex, the 19th century barns of which incorporate the chancel of a 12th century chapel. Significant earthwork and fishpond remains across this scheduled site, the chapel of which makes this one of the best preserved medieval manorial sites in the county.

Thorne Waterside

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: 'Post Industrial' / 'Wetland Enclosure' zones

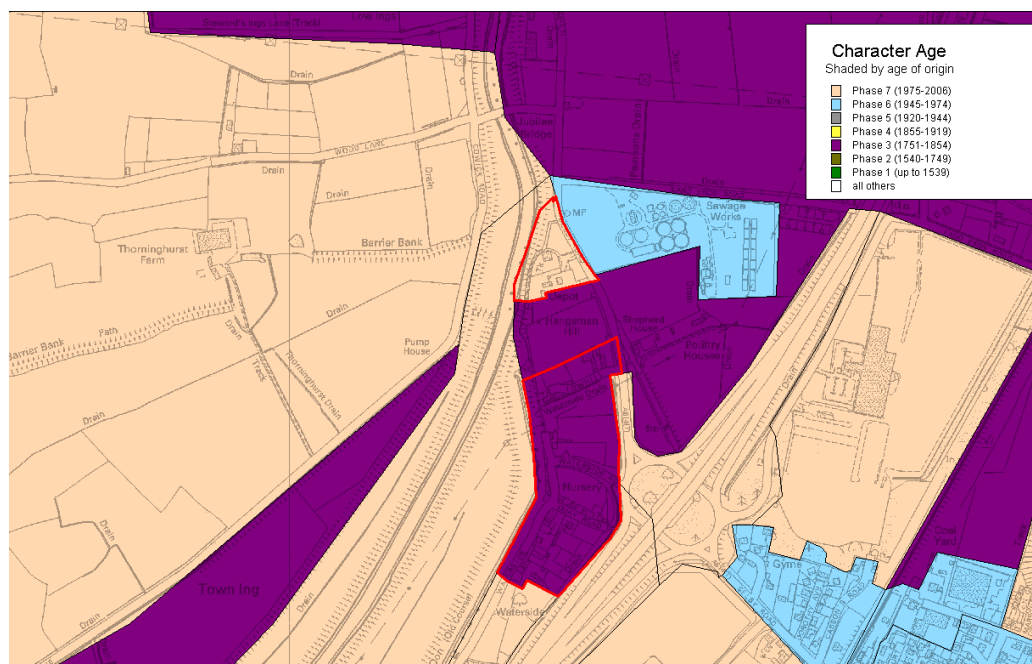


Figure 45: Thorne Waterside

"The houses that make up the settlement all seem roughly contemporary, of late C18 or later (date)" (Magilton 1977, 73). This was formerly an important small inland port and an associated 18th-19th century quay and warehouse survive.

Thorne Waterside is now dominated by an enormous motorway junction to its immediate south-east.

Wadworth

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: Late 20th Century Private Suburbs; 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zones

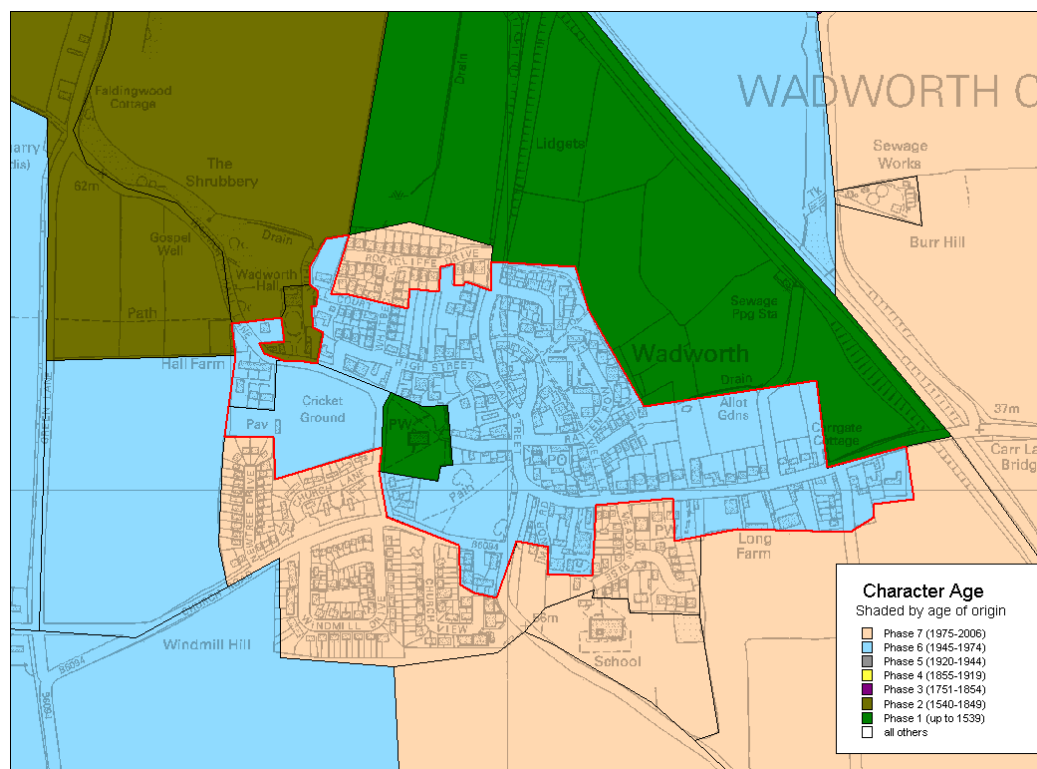


Figure 46: Wadworth

The large size of the Wadworth Character area reflects the complexity and size of the village as depicted on historic maps. The main historic axis of the settlement was along the curving course of Main Street, High Street and Carr Lane, with historic maps showing traces of long narrow burgage type plot series to either side, those to the north of High Street being rare survivals. The thin paths and roads named Walnut Tree Hill, Ratten Row, Well Lane, and Sweet Lane, preserve legibility of a more complex area of settlement close to the rare maypole. This maypole is sited at the northern end of a wider section of Main Street, which may represent a fossilised green or market place. It is possible that the irregular road pattern to its north-west may represent a degree of late or post-medieval encroachment on to a larger green.

Despite the survival of a number of buildings along this main axis, the overall built character of this character area has been transformed in the mid twentieth century by the construction of a mixture of villa and semi detached properties constructed as infill.

Warmsworth

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: Mid 20th Century Municipal Suburbs

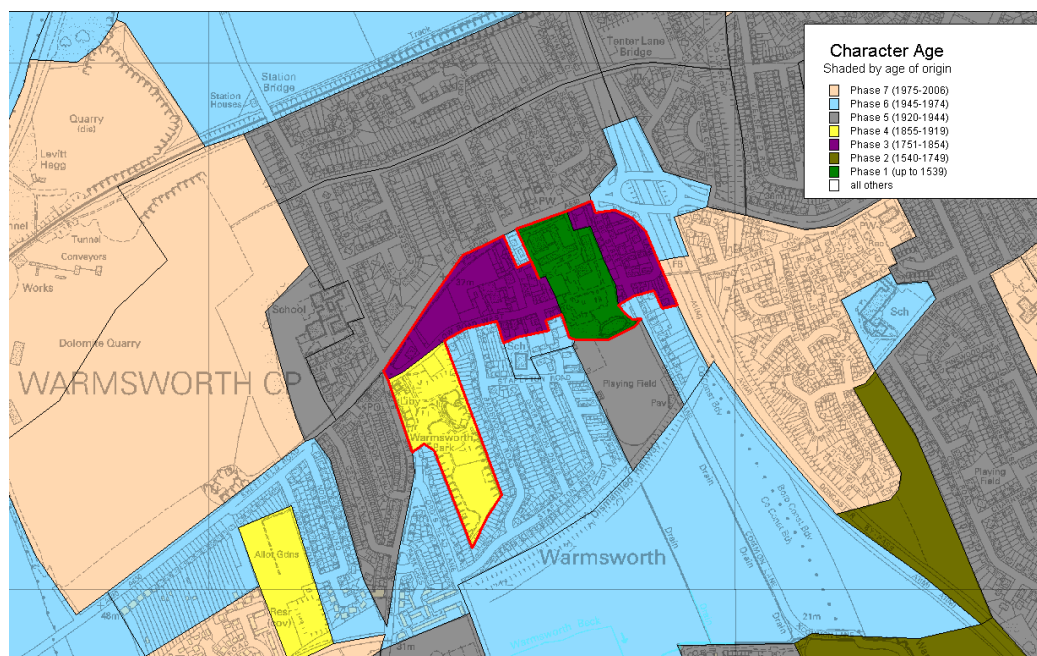


Figure 47: Warmsworth

Now a suburb of Doncaster, the historic core of Warmsworth can be identified as a linear village strung along a main street, described by Magilton as "(a) typical limestone village centred around Warmsworth Hall" (Magilton 1977, 82). Magilton's description of Warmsworth as a village with minimal infilling within this area remains valid, although the extent of surrounding infill has rather crowded the surviving mostly 18th and 19th century farm buildings and houses.

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