

## **Post Industrial**

### ***Areas within this Zone***

Former Collieries and Power Station

*'Askern Main Site / Askern Mather', 'Site of Bentley Colliery', 'Site of Bullcroft Main', 'Brodsworth Main and Redhouse', 'Denaby and Conisborough post-industrial area', 'Markham Main (Armthorpe) Colliery Site', 'Site of Yorkshire Main Colliery (New Edlington)', 'Thorpe Marsh Power Station Site'*

Other Sites

*'A1, M18 & M180 Intersections and Junctions', 'Bankwood Industrial Estate', 'Mexborough Late 20th century Commercial Area', 'New Rossington', 'North Bridge Post Industrial area', 'Robin Hood Airport', 'Shaw Lane Industrial Estate', 'Thorne Commercial Parks', 'West Moor Park', 'White Rose Way and Lakeside'*

### ***Summary of Dominant Character***

This zone is characterised by late 20<sup>th</sup> century landscapes of retail, distribution, leisure, light industry and transport. The zone has developed across a variety of former landscapes from the later 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Landscapes associated with former collieries in this zone tend to consist of large areas of recently landscaped parkland, plantation woodland, or unmanaged regenerative scrubland and are sometimes associated with commercial, light industrial or distribution estates. Examples include Brodsworth Main, where spoil heaps from the colliery (closed in 1990 (Hill 2001, 195)) have been landscaped as a community woodland since 1997 (Land Restoration Trust 2004) and the adjacent Redhouse development - which has advanced over adjacent farmland since the closing years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Character areas within this category are large in scale, within the range of 100 - 250 hectares in size. At some sites land is used explicitly for amenity purposes, for example in the 'Denaby and Conisborough post-industrial area'. Here the sites of Cadeby Main Colliery, Denaby Main Colliery as well as other industries have left a large area of post extractive land designated in the late 1990s for reuse as a wildlife sanctuary and environmental education centre. During the life of the project these developments consisted of large areas of landscaped slurry lakes and spoil tips augmented with immature plantation woodlands and ornamental gardens, in addition to the post modern architectural forms of the Earth Centre millennium project. Closely related to this group is the site of the disused Thorpe Marsh coal fired power station, which, despite the loss of most of its buildings including its enormous generating hall, retains a group of six cooling towers that dominate the surrounding flat landscape for miles around. The former coal storage area to the west of the site is now a part of Thorpe Marsh Nature reserve.

The landscapes to be found in the non extractive character areas of this zone range from those directly concerned with modern transport infrastructure, notably the major intersections of the A1 and M18 motorways, and RAF Finningley, which re-opened in 2004 as Robin Hood Doncaster Sheffield Airport (Carter 2004). The road junctions are built in stark poured concrete characteristic of much of the UK motorway network, and are generally 'grade separated junctions' where earthwork embankments and cuttings provide sloping slip-roads that join the main carriageways to the rest of the trunk road system, often via large elevated roundabouts. The oldest parts of the dual carriageway system dates to the early 1960s when the A1 was upgraded to a dual carriageway and the Doncaster Bypass was built. In 1967 a short section of the M18 was built between Wadworth and Thurcroft (Rotherham MBC area) linking the A1 to the M1, but work to extend the road to the M62 progressed in stages through the 1970s. A further spur towards North East Lincolnshire (the M180) was opened in 1977 (dates from Hewitt, undated database).

The intersection of these roads has encouraged the growth of large distribution centres for the retail industry. A typical example of the type of landscape related to this influence is the 'West Moor Park' character area, developed on formerly agricultural land adjacent to Junction 4 of the M18 between 2000 and 2008. West Moor Park includes distribution and retail centres for major UK retailers of furniture, motorcycles and clothing, housed in massive prefabricated sheds surrounded by large areas of tarmac used for parking of car and distribution vehicles. Typically these buildings have few windows but many bays of doors into which large articulated road haulage vehicles can be reversed for unloading and unloading. Similar development patterns can be observed at Redhouse adjacent to J31 of the A1(M) and the Thorne Commercial Parks developing between J6, M18 and the town of Thorne.

The remaining strand of development characterising this zone is the provision of areas of large-scale commercial leisure provision, most noticeable at the 'White Rose Way and Lakeside' character area. This area of mixed commercial, industrial and ornamental character has been largely developed since the mid 1980s to take advantage of the White Rose Way, dual carriageway built across the former Doncaster and Potteric Carrs between 1979 and 1984. This road links the centre of Doncaster with the M18 to the south. Developments include, the Doncaster Dome [1985-1989] leisure centre and arena complex; Lakeside Village retail park [1996] call centres and offices; and the 15,000 seater Keepmoat Stadium [2006] (Doncaster MBC 2007). These developments, all of which feature large areas of car parking, are set around a near circular artificial lake and linked by further parkway dual carriageways, Gliwice Way and Lakeside Boulevard which map evidence shows were built between 1984 and 1999.

### ***Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones***

This zone is widely distributed across the Doncaster MBC area, with no clear relationship with any other zone. However, the majority of this zone developed across previously extractive landscapes, providing a chronological relationship with the 'Extractive' zone. These former colliery sites also all relate to adjacent 'Planned Industrial Settlements' (with the exception of 'Thorpe Marsh Power Station').

### ***Inherited Character***

#### *Former extractive sites*

The South Yorkshire coal reserves consist of both an *exposed coalfield* where seams outcrop at the surface and are consequently more accessible, and a *concealed coalfield* where the carboniferous strata (in South Yorkshire the Coal Measures Sandstones) are overlain by later geological deposits of Permian and Triassic limestone and sandstone. The shallower depth of the most productive seams in the exposed coalfield (most notably the 'Main' or 'Barnsley Bed' seam from which many collieries gained part of their name) meant that mining was concentrated to the west of the county until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hill 2002, 16). However, by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century collieries to the west of the coalfield were beginning to become exhausted and advances in technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of the deeper concealed coalfield a reality.

Most of the Doncaster sites within this zone were first sunk between 1903 and 1916 (NMRS data) with the exception of Cadeby and Denaby Mains (sites within the 'Denaby and Conisborough Post-Industrial' character area, which exploited natural cuttings through the Magnesian Limestone made by the Don Gorge. These two pits were first sunk in 1889 and 1856 respectively (NMRS data). Denaby worked until 1968 (all coal winding having transferred to Cadeby in 1956) and Cadeby was closed in 1986 (Hill 2002, 156-7). By 1999 aerial photography showed both pit heads as levelled sites, with tracks removed from the extensive rail sidings serving both sites. Landscaping for post industrial leisure uses has since affected both sites - the extensive spoil heaps to the north east of Cadeby becoming part of the ill fated 'Earth Centre' development [1999-2005 (Dunlop 2005)]; whilst the pithead site at Denaby Main has been overbuilt by the Dearne Valley Leisure Centre opened in 2002. Legibility of the former collieries is restricted to the landscaped spoil heap and the pedestrian bridge to the Earth centre across the Don.

The rest of the former colliery sites are situated on the concealed coalfield, an area not exploited by the coal industry until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the earliest sinking being at Bentley Main in 1903 and the most recent at Askern in 1911 (NMRS data). The shortest lived of these pits was Bullcroft Main (1908-1970), closed after an underground tunnel was dug towards workings of Brodsworth Main, allowing the Bullcroft coal to be wound there (Hill 2001,

210). The next to close was Yorkshire Main in 1985 (ibid). Unsurprisingly the collieries which have been closed the longest have the most established post-extractive uses, with substantial industrial estates now operating at both Bullcroft Main and Yorkshire Main. The remaining collieries in the zone closed in the period 1990-1996, a major period of contraction of the industry nationally. This contraction has been attributed (for example, Hill 2001, 51) to the use of cheaper imported coal at the time of electricity privatisation from 1990 onwards. At the time of the project these sites were good examples of 'interstitial landscapes' (Bradley *et al* 2004) - landscapes that existed at a point of time between two clear uses but without clearly defined current status. Aerial photographs of these sites taken in 1999 (Geoinformation Group 1999) clearly show this state at these sites - pit head buildings have been cleared down to concrete slab levels with surrounding former siding yards and spoil heaps generally left to regenerate as scrub.

At none of these former colliery sites has any legibility of earlier rural landscapes survived the development of the coal-mines, although the boundaries of sites are likely to follow older patterns of land enclosure. Patterns of legibility and development are more complex within the non extractive character areas of the zone, although there are examples where the former agricultural or industrial landscapes are not legible following (re)development. The commercial and leisure developments at the 'White Rose Way and Lakeside' area nearly completely erase traces of earlier character. Comparison of the modern landscape with that of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century shows the extent to which the landscape has been reconfigured. There is more legibility of the former RAF Finningley, despite its second life as Robin Hood Doncaster Sheffield Airport.

The RAF base was opened in 1936 as part of the RAF's 'expansion period'<sup>1</sup> building programme initiated as a counterpoint to German re-armament. Expansion during World War II saw more runways added. In the mid 1950s the runway was further upgraded to accommodate Vulcan bombers, then the delivery system for the British Nuclear capability. Nuclear weapons storage facilities were also added at this time. The base became a training facility from the 1970s onwards until closing as a military base in 1996 (Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick 1999, 13C/5-13C/6). Despite redevelopment as a civil airfield, the site has retained much of the fabric of the site intact including the World War II hangars buildings, although cold war period nuclear weapons stores have been destroyed (R. Sykes pers. com). Construction of the airfield in the 1930s removed all legibility of earlier rural landscapes within the perimeter fence.

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<sup>1</sup> The RAF's 'expansion period' dates to 1934-1939 and the Expansion Schemes A-M, which sought to rapidly expand UK air capabilities following the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations Disarmament Conference in Geneva (Dobinson 2000, 73-119)



Figure 1: The 'White Rose and Lakeside' Character Area situated between suburban Doncaster and the Hexthorpe railway yard. Legibility of the former landscape (the 1938 6 inch to the mile OS is overlain in black) has been completely erased by mid 20th century tipping (north east of the lake) and by ongoing construction of the commercial landscape of Lakeside and Doncaster Dome. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002; © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

### ***Later Characteristics***

This zone is typified by the most recent developments to affect the Doncaster landscape. It is therefore best to consider it as a growing zone, likely to expand over the next decade, especially across rural and post extractive land adjacent to the A1 and M18 junctions, as well as around existing industrial and commercial areas. During the life of the project work has been in progress at most of the colliery sites of this zone, most notably in the establishment of community woodlands and nature reserves.

Not all regeneration in this zone has been a resounding commercial success. The closure of the Earth Centre after only 5 years due to lack of visitor numbers being a case in point (Dunlop 2005).

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**Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd**

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