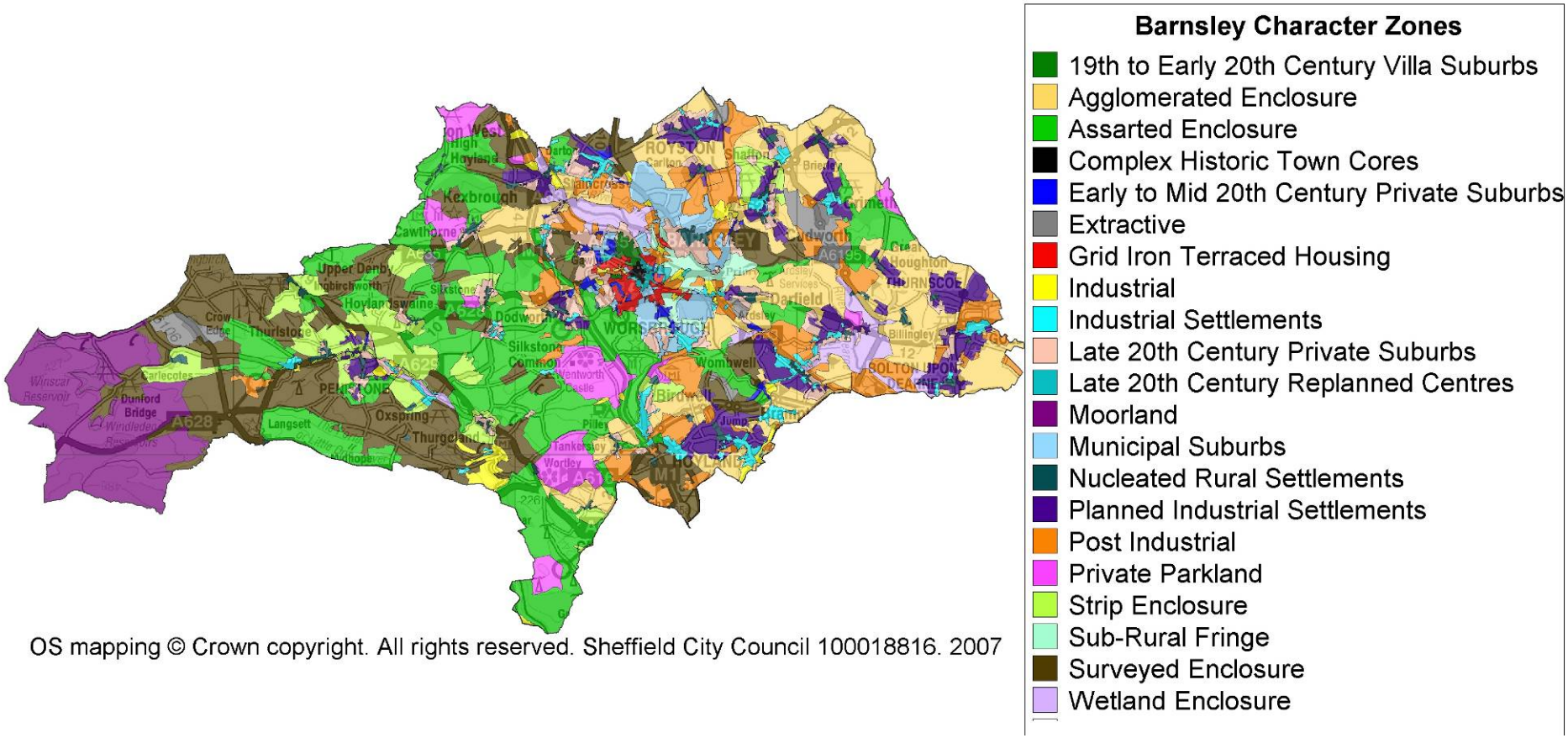
Barnsley Character Zone Descriptions



Moorland

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone lies to the west of Barnsley, where a narrow finger of the district reaches into the Peak District National Park. The zone is positioned on an underlying geology of Millstone Grit and ranges from 500 m AOD at its western edge to 300 m AOD where the moors meet adjacent areas of enclosed farmland to the east. There are numerous steep-sided valleys or cloughs cutting through the moors, transferring water to the River Don.

The vast majority of the zone lies within the Peak District National Park and is part of the Dark Peak Landscape Character Area (Countryside Commission 1998, 111-115), which has a *"[w]ild and remote semi-natural character created by blanket bog, dwarf shrub heath and heather moorland with rough grazing and a lack of habitation*" (ibid, 111). Modern moorland management practices and controlled burning of strips, in order to encourage habitat suitable for red grouse, have lead to a complex mosaic pattern when viewed from the air.

Whilst classified by the Historic Environment Characterisation project as 'Unenclosed Land', as the majority of this area has no obvious internal boundary features, this area was generally subject to Parliamentary Enclosure and long drystone walls were built across the landscape to indicate ownership at that time.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

For the most part, there is a clear change of landscape where open moorland meets the improved pastures of the Surveyed Enclosure zone. Some small intakes of land have been grouped within the Moorland zone but often land on one side of a drystone wall sharply contrasts with land on the other.

Inherited Character

The prehistoric landscape of the upland moors is thought to have been quite different from the current heather dominated moors. Environmental evidence, principally taken from the analysis of regional pollen sequences, indicates that following the retreat of the ice at the end of the last Ice Age, a mosaic of woodlands, scrub and grassland developed with open woodland cover extending even to the high moors (Bevan 2003, Chapter 2, 3). Some naturally open areas within the denser vegetation would have resulted from natural processes of lightning strike fires, tree falls, gales and wild grazing. These may well have been attractive to Mesolithic hunter-gatherer

populations, as a result of their attraction to important game resources such as red deer (ibid, Chapter 2, 7).

Occupation of upland areas during the Mesolithic (attested to by many find-spots of Mesolithic tools recorded on the South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record) was probably seasonal - with visits made to this zone at a time when it was particularly rich in resources (Barnatt and Smith 2004,12). A significant cultural and economic horizon has been detected during the Mesolithic, represented by changes in the flint toolkits being used (ibid, 12); an increasing specialisation and localisation of tool types has been interpreted as an indication of more restricted seasonal patterns of movement. Associated with this change is evidence for increased clearance of woodland, probably by fire. This process is likely to be connected with the initial formation of blanket bog; as trees were removed from the landscape there would have been a reduction in transpiration rates, resulting in waterlogging of the thin soils (Bevan 2004, 32). The rate at which areas of blanket bog grew and the relative importance of human influence and climatic change on this process remain somewhat controversial subjects; current inadequacies in regional pollen sequences make definitive answers to these questions difficult. It seems likely, however, that the earliest areas to lose their tree cover would have been the highest points of the moors.

There is little known of the later prehistoric use of these moors. There is no known evidence for Neolithic occupation within the zone, although this may, in part, be due to the difficulties involved in separating flint tools of the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic; the tools of these periods had similar forms (Bevan 2003, Chapter 2, 12). Any introduction of domesticated species into this zone during the Neolithic period is unlikely to have been accompanied by a dramatic cessation of either earlier hunting practices or seasonal patterns of movement (Bevan 2004, 33). New practices, such as the deliberate keeping, breeding and droving of animals, were probably integrated into an existing seasonal round. Changes to the overall character of the landscape as a whole may well have been imperceptible to individual generations.

Further south, within Sheffield's Moorland Zone, there is good evidence for farming and settlement in the Bronze Age, within a relatively open and part wooded landscape (Long et al 1998, 516). No comparative cairn (clearance) fields or related monuments are known within Barnsley district; this may be because there is a lack of suitable plateaus on the Barnsley moors.

Regional pollen sequences show a dramatic drop in the remaining woodland cover from the middle Iron Age onwards. After this point, pollen sequences are dominated by open grassland and moor species (Bevan 2003, Chapter 4, p9-10), representing the development of an open moorland landscape that has continued to this day.

Later Characteristics

There is no evidence that the moors themselves were settled in the medieval period but they would have been an important resource for the inhabitants of the valleys below. The moors were generally seen as a resource held 'in common', meaning not that they were owned by all but that certain groups held traditional rights to graze animals and gather resources such as bracken, for thatch and bedding, and heather and peat for fuel (Bevan 2004, 89). Parish boundaries in the 19th century show that large parts of the Barnsley moors were detached portions of Cartworth, Hepworth and Austonley parishes; these settlements were located in the valleys north of the moors, in what is now West Yorkshire. This division of resources in the 19th century is likely to be the continuation of earlier practices.

The 18th and 19th centuries saw changes in the established practices of the utilisation of common land. Large areas of moorland and other common land were enclosed and the land improved for use as pasture, under the authorisation of parliamentary enclosure awards (see 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone). In many areas of open moorland, parliamentary enclosure was largely a conceptual change rather than a process of physical enclosure. The process generally involved: "the removal of communal rights, controls or ownership over a piece of land and its conversion into 'severalty', that is a state where the owner had sole control over its use, and of access to it." (Kain et al 2004, 1).

Parts of this zone were enclosed in the early 19th century. For example, in 1830 John Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall acquired around 1,000 acres of recently enclosed land near Dunford Bridge, which he used for grouse shooting (Sykes 1996, 195). The physical manifestations of this enclosure of land are: walls enclosing the edges of the moors (designed to keep people out, rather than livestock in), grouse butts and the strips where controlled burning maintains the low heather needed for grouse. Without this management practice, much of the high moors could be expected to develop, over time, as birch scrub woodland (Bevan 2004, 126).

Figure 3: Strips produced from controlled burning of heather, south east of Dunford Bridge. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002.

The enclosure of moorland for grouse shooting had an affect on the numbers of sheep it was possible to maintain on former common land. Sheep farming and woollen manufacturing were important in western Barnsley from the medieval period until the early 20th century, when the industry declined. However, the enclosure period did produce local gentlemen farmers in this region interested in maintaining the Penistone sheep breed. In the 19th century, tenants of the Spencer-Stanhope's maintained eight flocks in this area (Sykes 1996, 192-5).

Figure 4: Drystone walls running across unimproved land on Thurlstone Moors. © SYAS

The A616 runs across the centre of the Barnsley moorlands towards Glossop and Manchester. The course of the modern road was established in 1830, altering a long established route whose original course survives just south of the modern road as a track. This was "*the most important highway across the Pennines in South Yorkshire*" (Hey 1979, 61) and this segment of it was turnpiked in 1741 (ibid, 61), before many other roads in the area.

The highway has more ancient origins and formed part of a wide network of salt related routes across the country. The processing and transportation of salt was well established in England by the Anglo-Saxon period (Raistrick 1973, 197-8) and the dating of local placename 'Saltersbrook' to the 11th or 12th century (Smith 1961, 342) puts the origins of this road back to at least the medieval period. This is one of a number of salt placenames within Barnsley and South Yorkshire, the trade route running east towards Doncaster and branching off into Sheffield. Within this zone, a surviving medieval feature on this path is the remains of Lady Cross, a stone marker recorded in 1290, that marks the limits of land granted to the Cistercian abbey of Basingwerke by the lord of Glossop (Hey 1979, 62, 85). This is an early example of boundary marking that was to take on a more explicit form in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Significant modern influences on the historic landscape of this zone reflect the influences of the nearby urban populations. Population in this region began to grow in size exponentially from the 17th century onwards (Pollard 1956, 172), creating an increasing demand for resources such as water, minerals and open space for recreation. Throughout the zone, reservoirs fill the valley bottoms and in the north earthworks from flag and slate quarrying, although weathered, assert a clear visual impact on the landscape.

Recreational influences are most apparent in the management of the moors by the Peak District National Park, set up in 1951 in order to "*conserve the character of the Peak District landscapes and to enable visitors to enjoy them*" (Barnatt and Smith 2004, 136). The foundation of the National Park, the first in the UK, was in part a tacit acknowledgement of growing claims that private land needed to be used as wider recreational and cultural amenities. These claims were brought to the fore in the Peak District by direct action by campaigning groups of ramblers, such as the British Workers Sports Federation (Bevan 2004, 164-167), which culminated in the mass trespass of Kinder Scout in 1932.

Such groups often based their claims for access to the moors on detailed studies of history and archaeology, helping them to write a history of 'common' access in order to legitimise their contemporary claims (often fiercely resisted by landowners and tenants). A legal right of access was finally established in the 2000 Countryside and Rights of Way Act.

Public access to the zone, since the establishment of the National Park, has brought its own lasting physical changes to the landscape, notably the provision of car parking facilities, hard wearing footpaths and signposts – as well as more intangible and potentially temporary intrusions such as traffic, pollution, litter and vandalism. These features are particularly common around the reservoirs, which have become sites for fishing and water sports.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Barnsley Moorland', 'Western Reservoirs'

Assarted Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is made up of ancient woodlands and ancient irregular enclosure patterns. The key characteristics of these enclosures are that they form small, sinuous or rounded fields, with mainly hedged boundaries. Very little of the land was formerly part of a medieval open field system (see 'Strip Enclosure and 'Agglomerated Enclosure'); 62% of land within the zone is recorded by the project as former woodland and a further 14% (953 ha) is still ancient woodland, likely to date back to the medieval period. The past landscape of this zone was clearly heavily wooded. Assart, the term used to describe woodland cleared for cultivation, has, therefore, been used to describe the character of this zone. Other parts of the zone represent the piecemeal enclosure of commons and moors. Most such enclosures date to the medieval or early post-medieval period.

The zone mostly overlies lower and middle coal measures geology; alternating bands of shales, sandstone and coal seams have weathered to produce a rolling hilly landscape with steeper scarps in the west of the zone and where the River Don cuts through the area. Areas of woodland have often survived on these steeper slopes.

Settlement in this zone is generally dispersed in character, with a significant distribution of medieval farm buildings recorded by the South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record. In the valleys, settlements surround the numerous water-powered industrial sites, some dating from the medieval period, others related to 18th and 19th century industries.

Relationship with Adjacent Zones

This zone forms a fairly cohesive block down the centre of the district with some 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' and areas of 'Strip Enclosure' interspersed within areas of 'Assarted Enclosure'. The older irregular field patterns of the Assarted Enclosure zone tend to be associated with dispersed settlements; nucleated settlements are generally related to areas of former open field agriculture. This is not a completely clear cut pattern within South Yorkshire, but it is a general trend.

The majority of surviving deer parks and 18th century private parks are surrounded by this zone, with areas of ancient woodland also found within them. This relationship is likely to be in part due to the former wooded character of the land within this zone, as a link has been made between heavily wooded regions and high numbers of deer parks (Rackham 1986, 123).

Inherited Character

Placename evidence throughout this zone indicates a formerly highly wooded landscape. Anglo-Saxon and early medieval placenames related to woodland and woodland clearance are common. These names may represent existing clearings renamed by Viking and Anglo-Saxon settlers, rather than necessarily providing dating evidence for the clearance itself. What is clear is that large areas of former woodland had been removed by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, by which point only 13% of the land was recorded as woodland (Jones 2000b, 42-3).

The landscape that results from woodland clearance often contains botanically rich hedgerows. Within this zone there are likely examples within 'Langsett Ancient Enclosures', 'High Hoyland to Pilley Wooded Farmland' and 'Ancient Enclosures near Ingbirchworth'. Another common feature of land assarted from woodland is the presence of shaws, belts of woodland running between fields. These may have provided timber and other woodland resources within an otherwise enclosed landscape (Muir 2000, 22-25).

Figure 5: Shaws within the anciently enclosed fields north of Penistone. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

Remnants of the ancient woodlands, from which much of this enclosed landscape was assarted, can be seen across this zone. These larger areas of woodland typically survive on steeper slopes, where it has been impractical to clear land for agriculture. The survival of ancient woodland on marginal land is also evident when the woodland distribution is compared with historic parish boundaries; many of the woodlands are on the edge of the parish, sometimes straddling parish boundaries.

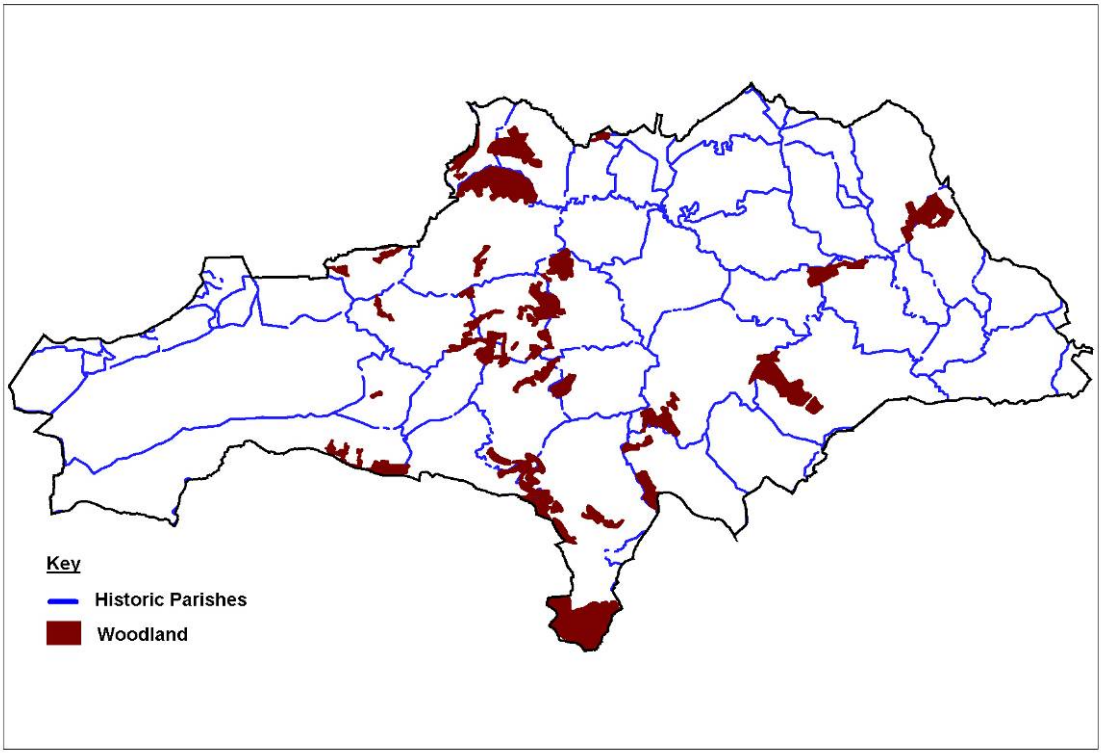


Figure 6: Map of Barnsley district showing areas of surviving woodland within the 'Assarted Enclosure' zone and their relationship with early 19th century parish boundaries. (Parish data from Kain and Oliver 2001)

Although much removed from the landscape, woodland was not an insignificant resource in the medieval and later periods. Woodland was an important source of timber, which was the major building material until the 17th century transition to stone (Hey 1979, 131). Woods and wooded pastures were also utilised for fuel production and grazing land from the medieval period onwards (Rackham 1986, 89 &121).

The driving force for the expansion of settlement into wooded areas may have been increases in the population of the area in the early medieval period (Hey 1979, 72). These pressures will also have led to the occupation and irregular enclosure of areas of common such as those at 'Penistone Assarts' and 'Catshaw Ancient Enclosures'. At Catshaw a former moorland landscape is suggested by the absence of hedgerows.

The surviving woodlands often contain earthwork remains of prehistoric and Roman activity. The South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record records good examples in Wombwell Woods, for example, including a late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age hengiform monument and Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures. The Wharncliffe area is also rich in remains of Iron Age and Roman industries and earthwork remains of contemporary settlement. This area juts into Sheffield district and is closely related in character to adjoining woodlands within Sheffield's 'Assarted Enclosure' zone, where a large Iron Age and Roman quern making site is located (Butcher 1957).

The landscape of Wharncliffe Chase adds further complexity. In 1252 a grant of free warren was given to the Wortley family, giving them the right to establish a hunting chase or deer park. The resultant chase stretched across a large area of the current parish of Wortley and took in lands from the hamlets of Whitley and Stanfield, which were "violently depopulated" (Hey 1979, 115). Traces of medieval enclosure patterns associated with these settlements survive but most of the fields in the area are characteristic of assarts from woodland. An enclosed deer park wasn't defined until around 1590 (ibid); an earthwork boundary and ponds survive.

Later Characteristics

Rurally based industries have been a significant feature of this landscape since the early medieval assartment of the woodlands. The geology and topography of the zone provides fast flowing waterways, ideal for water-powered mills. This power was utilised by corn mills from the medieval period and was later harnessed for iron working.

There is evidence of medieval iron smelting at Wharncliffe and Cinder Hill near Cawthorne. This industry continued to develop throughout the zone because of the combination of rich iron stone deposits running through the region and woodland that could be used to produce charcoal for fuel. Documentary and placename evidence suggest that a number of the woods within this zone were utilised for coppicing; a woodland management technique often associated with fuel production. Woodlands can also contain earthwork evidence for ironstone mining in the district. Further information on surviving iron working sites associated with the mining in this area can be found within the 'Industrial' zone.

Coal extraction was another key industry in this area. As the coal seams are near to the surface in the west of the district they could be utilised from an early date; documentary evidence puts coal mining here as far back as the medieval period. However, it wasn't until between 1550 and 1700 that the industry expanded (Hill 2001, 54). These early mines were shallow, relatively small scale, short-lived operations because there were few transport links beyond local markets. These mines have left few traces on the landscape and many did not survive long enough to be marked on the 1850s Ordnance Survey maps (the first detailed map of the area). This style of mining continued into the early 19th century; the building of the canal at Worsbrough and the coming of the railways in the mid 19th and 20th century facilitated greater expansion. The railways associated with early coal mines have left their mark on the landscape, even where they have since been dismantled, leaving a smooth, curving path cutting though earlier enclosures.

A more recent influence of transport on this landscape comes in the form of the M1 motorway and other major roads. These can be highly disruptive to

field patterns, although the curving road layout generally has much in common with the sinuous field boundaries of this zone.

There has not been significant recent boundary loss within the zone, but boundary degradation through lack of maintenance of hedges and increased reliance on fences has become a problem (ECUS & Land Use Consultants 2002, 96). Management practices are under development to halt this degradation and also to encourage replanting of oak woodland where ancient woodlands have been subject to large amounts of conifer plantation from the 1950s.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Catshaw Ancient Enclosures', 'Darfield Assarts', 'Darton Ancient Enclosures', 'Grimethorpe and Great Houghton Assarts', 'High Hoyland to Pilley Wooded Farmland', 'Ancient Enclosures Near Ingbirchworth', 'Langsett Ancient Enclosures', 'Penistone Assarts', 'Wharncliffe Chase', 'Wombwell Woods', 'Wortley Metal Workings Area'

Strip Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by long thin curving fields, sometimes all running in the same direction and sometimes forming a patchwork pattern across the landscape. These patterns are interspersed with more irregular enclosures with some curving boundaries. In the west of the district, field boundaries tend to be drystone walls, further east there are many more hedges, sometimes containing mature trees. The western fields tend to have more land set aside as pasture, with a trend towards more arable farming in the east.

Most of the enclosures date to the 16th and 17th century and 'Carlecotes Town Field' and 'Penistone and Hoyland Swaine Town Fields' have 16th and 17th century farm buildings (English Heritage 2005b) scattered across the enclosed fields.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

Areas of 'Strip Enclosure' are almost exclusively found in association with 'Nucleated Rural Settlements'. Where this is not the case, it is possible that an earlier settlement has shrunk to such an extent that it can no longer be recognised. This contrasts with areas of 'Assarted Enclosure' where the settlement pattern tends to be one of dispersed farmsteads. This relationship has long been recognised in landscape studies. Rackham (1986, 3-5) recognises the distinction between 'planned' and 'ancient' countryside and this division is broadly comparable to the division between 'nucleated' and 'dispersed' settlement described by Roberts and Wrathmell (2000). In the west of Barnsley the Strip Enclosure zone is surrounded by and interspersed with the Assarted Enclosure zone, showing a blurring between planned and irregular landscape types in this region.

There were large areas of strip fields in the east of the district, making up a more clearly planned landscape, but modern agricultural practices, resulting in significant boundary loss, have meant that these fields have been categorised as part of the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone.

Inherited Character

Previous landscape use defines this zone. The pattern of strip fields has resulted from piecemeal enclosure of former open fields. In the medieval period, large open areas of land were cultivated in long thin unhedged strips that were "*individually owned but farmed in common*" (Taylor 1975, 71). The land would be ploughed by oxen into separate ridges and often the practice of turning the plough team at the end of each ridge or strip would

produce a characteristic reverse 's' shape, in plan, that could be fossilised by later enclosure (ibid, 78-80).

Figure 7: Formation of plough ridge and associated plough furrows (Marchant after Taylor 1975, fig 9b)

Within open field systems, individual ownership of strips was scattered throughout the common fields, meaning that people could own a mixture of the good and bad soils. This pattern of land ownership made communal farming necessary, as some strips within the same unhedged area could not be used for corn whilst others were turned to fallow and grazing. Settlements (or towns) typically had three large fields of strips that could be farmed in rotation (a pattern common across the English Midlands) (Hall 2001, 17). However, the areas of town field within the Barnsley district are quite small, suggesting a smaller scale use of this pattern.

Open field farming continued at 'Roughbirchworth Strip Fields' into the 17th century (Hey 2002, 32) but generally open fields had been enclosed well before then. From the 15th century farmers were exchanging dispersed strips throughout a town field to obtain contiguous blocks of land that could be enclosed (Rackham 1986, 170).

Figure 8: Roughbirchworth enclosed strip fields showing a characteristic reverse s shape. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

Fossilisation of the pattern of former strips by post-medieval walls and hedges is clearest at: 'Roughbirchworth Strip Fields', 'Thurlstone Town Fields' and 'Penistone and Hoyland Swaine Town Fields'. At Penistone there are also crop marks showing former ridge and furrow patterns. West of Hoyland Swaine land was still marked as "Town's Field" on the first edition O.S. maps.

Later Characteristics

There has been some boundary loss within the Strip Enclosure zone but this has occurred on a less significant scale than that seen to the east of the district. This difference is in part due to the different land uses. Sheep rearing is a significant farming industry around Penistone, to the west, but much of the lower land to the east has retained its arable use and so here modern farming methods have led to boundary removal.

Around Worsbrough the driving factor for boundary removal was the coal industry. Barrow Collieries were located just north of the surviving area of strip fields; they were the cause of significant alteration to the landscape. Their influence reached into this zone but didn't heavily alter the field pattern. Some small-scale coal mining and sandstone quarrying also took place at 'Far Coates Strip Fields'.

Across this zone, and Barnsley as a whole, there has been modern expansion and alteration to surviving farms. This has often seen the introduction of modern corrugated sheds.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Carlecotes Town Field', 'Cudworth Town Fields', 'Far Coates Strip Fields', 'Howbrook Strip Fields', 'Ingbirchworth Town Fields', 'Pashley Green', 'Penistone and Hoyland Swaine Town Fields', 'Roughbirchworth Strip Fields', 'Silkstone Open Fields', 'Thurgoland Town Field', 'Thurlstone Town Fields', 'Worsbrough Strip Fields'

Wetland Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by low-lying alluvial landscapes. The vast majority of the zone consists of enclosed landscapes, although within this there are often large areas of fairly open land with few divisions. Parts of the zone contain regular drainage ditches. These areas are often under arable cultivation, although some are utilised as areas of pasture. Where there have not been drainage programmes the land is marshy and wet with scrubby vegetation growth.

This zone predominantly lies within the historic floodplain of the river Dearne, with outlying areas on the river Don, Dove and along smaller dikes south east of Royston. This pattern is due to the differing topographies of the rivers within the Barnsley district. The Dearne has a wide, low flood plain that has been too wet for sustained arable agriculture in the past. The river Don, however, is characterised by steep-sided narrow valleys, with only very small areas of floodplain.

There are broad differences in the period and type of enclosure within this zone. There are areas of largely unimproved land with possible medieval enclosure patterns; other areas were enclosed in the 18th and 19th century. In the south east of the district there was substantial boundary removal in the late 20th century.

Within the 'Lower Dearne Valley Ings' there are numerous straight-sided enclosures that probably originated with parliamentary awards. Parliamentary enclosure is characterised by land enclosed with straight-sided walls or hedgerows laid out to a regular pattern. Roads within the field pattern are often straight and of a standard width (Hindle 1998). By the 18th century many large landholders were calling to enclose formerly open land. Where owners of three quarters of the land in question agreed, an Act of Parliament could enforce their wishes upon the minority landholders (Hey 1986, 193).

The enclosure of meadow is mentioned in the Bolton Upon Dearne parliamentary award (English 1985, 20). Although not mentioned specifically in the surrounding enclosure awards, the plan form of the field boundaries in these areas suggests that they were included in parliamentary or contemporary 'agreed' enclosure schemes.

Ings (a term used for low lying pasture or meadow land) were frequently included in the classes of land enclosed by Act of Parliament. This, along with the frequency of straight-sided enclosure in locations with 'Ing' place names throughout the borough, is strong evidence that meadow was generally a resource held in common in the medieval period.

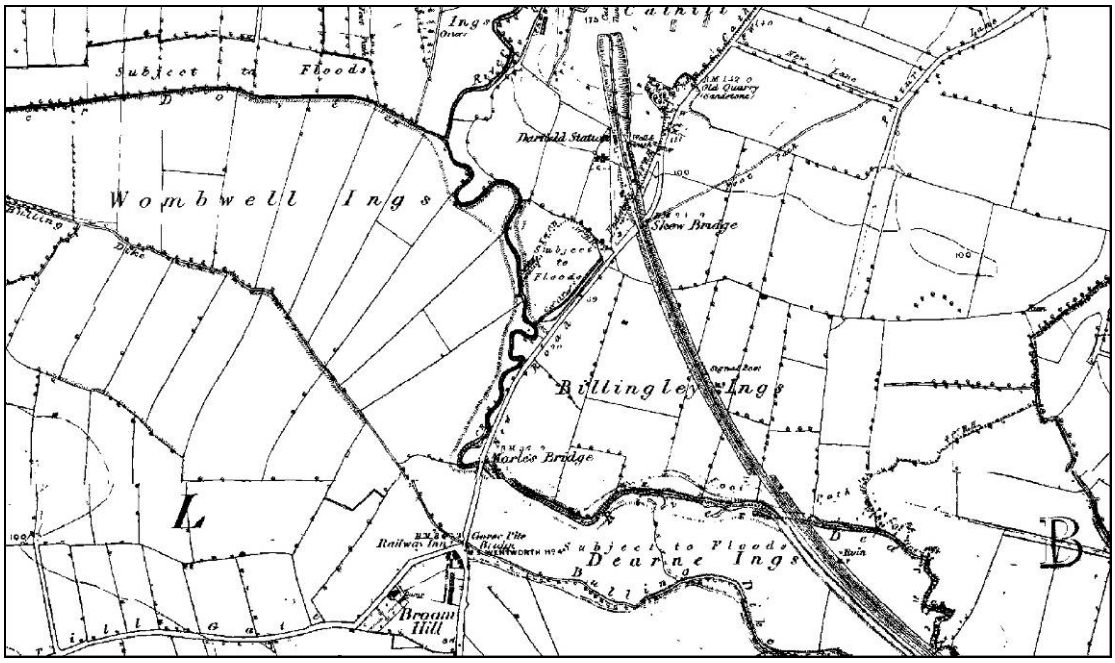


Figure 9: Dearne valley 'Ings' south of Darfield, showing highly regular enclosures, as marked on first edition (1854) OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

Where the Dearne valley floor runs through the urban zones of Barnsley town the landscape has been recorded as part of the 'Sub-Rural Fringe' zone. This is due to the strong influence of the adjoining urban area on the land here; an example of this influence is the development of areas of public parkland with resultant landscaping and footpath creation. There is, however, significant overlap in character between the 'Sub-Rural Fringe' and 'Wetland Enclosure' zones, as many sub-rural areas retain relict enclosure boundaries.

There are often significant similarities in boundary pattern between areas of former meadow land that has been enclosed and adjacent areas of 'Surveyed Enclosure'. Drainage features are often laid out in a regular pattern along straight field boundaries, creating a landscape similar to the regular enclosures of the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone.

Some areas of flood plain are recorded within the 'Post Industrial' zone. These include areas of former coal extraction, where mining has ceased and the area has been landscaped, such as at he Old Moor Wetland Centre. Such areas often adjoin the 'Wetland Enclosure' zone.

Inherited Character

As noted above, the valley floor area is dominated by Ing place names e.g. Bolton Ings, Billingley Ings, Wombwell Ings and Darfield Ings. This derives from 'Eng', meaning "meadow, water-meadow, [or] pasture" (Smith 1962, 183). In the medieval period, meadow is considered to have been an essential part of the mix of farmland. Rackham (1986, 332) describes it as providing winter feed for animals during the months when pasture grasslands (kept for grazing) were less productive. In areas of arable production, like much of the east of the Barnsley district, this feed was largely for animals kept for motive power. Flood plains were eminently suitable for hay making as their propensity to flooding made them simultaneously unsuitable for arable cultivation and highly fertile, due to regular deposits of alluvium. Little of this meadowland character survives.

Later Characteristics

The industries of Barnsley have visibly impacted on this zone through the development of transport links, such as the mineral railways that ran through 'Lower Dearne Valley Ings' and along the edge of 'Carlton Marsh'. These lines have since been removed but associated earthworks preserve their routes.

Prior to the development of the railways, an important transport mechanism in the area was the canal system. Plans for the Barnsley Canal and the Dearne and Dove Canal were given approval in 1793. Both of the canals were instigated by local industrialists to open up new markets for coal and iron. Problems of subsidence and competition from the railways finally caused the closure of these canals in the mid 20th century and led to much of the courses of the canals silting up (Glister 1995; Glister 1996). The best surviving traces of the canal system within this zone are within 'Upper Dearne Valley Ings', where both wet and dry courses are visible in the landscape.

Figure 10: Aerial photograph showing the course of the Barnsley Canal as it runs through the Dearne valley, south of Staincross. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002.

Boundary loss has impacted on many of the rural character zones within Barnsley district in the late 20th century. The 'Wetland Enclosure' zone is no exception to this and, as with other zones this loss is more prevalent in the east of the district.

The 'Lower Dearne Valley Ings' have suffered significant boundary removal through agricultural intensification of drained lands. In recent years there have been concerns over the environmental consequences of the drainage of wetlands and the subsequent wildlife habitat loss. This, alongside plans to regenerate former industrial areas close to the 'Wetland Enclosure' zone, has led to the establishment of a number of nature reserves.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Carlton Marsh', 'Lower Dearne Valley Ings', 'Upper Dearne Valley Ings', 'Worsbrough Dale Flood Plain'

Private Parkland

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone consists of land used as ornamental parkland from the 17th to the early 19th centuries. These areas of parkland often have clearly defined boundaries, separating them from the surrounding countryside, in the form of circuit walls or plantation woodlands that provide both screening and enclosure. In some cases these boundaries are broken or absent, where agricultural use has been reintroduced within the park. Most of the larger parks developed from deer parks, so the boundaries often have deep internal ditches to prevent deer leaving the enclosed space.

Trees and woodlands are an important feature of most of these landscapes, with numerous ancient woodlands and deciduous plantations and scattered trees punctuating open areas. The surrounding ground cover is typically either permanent grassland, maintained as pasture, or land managed for arable cultivation.

The focal point for many of these parks is a large elite residence and related 'home farm' complex, sometimes on the fringe of an older village. Design features are generally intended to emphasise the high status of their owners. Such features can include ornate gateways and lodges; tree lined avenues and curving driveways; architectural follies, statuary, fountains and summerhouses; artificial lakes and ponds; formal gardens and kitchen gardens.

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

Areas of 'Assarted Enclosure' surround the majority of the 'Private Parkland' zone. This relationship may in part be due to the former wooded character of the land, as a link has been made between heavily wooded regions and high numbers of deer parks (Rackham 1986, 123). The later establishment of 18th century ornamental parklands within a similar area has more to do with the financial success of large landowners.

The parks are also often closely related to the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone, with many examples abutting or surrounding historically older villages; a relationship that will be explored further below.

Inherited Character

Setting aside large tracts of land for the exclusive use of a small and powerful social group developed from the medieval tradition of creating enclosed deer parks. In their heyday, in the 14th century, it has been estimated that deer parks covered up to 2% of England (Rackham 1986, 123). This practice, in turn, was linked with designating an unenclosed hunting area, known as a forest or chase. All deer belonged to the crown, making a licence to create a park or chase, known as a grant of free warren, necessary from the 13th century (Jones 2000, 91). Numerous grant of free warren are recorded for the Barnsley area, only some of which resulted in the creation of enclosed deer parks. Medieval chases have not been considered within this zone as they rarely directly impacted on the physical form of the landscape

Within the district of Barnsley the earliest known enclosed deer park was at Tankersley, with deer parks at Wortley, Wharncliffe, Gunthwaite and Brierley established by the 15th and 16th centuries. Of these, only 'Wortley Old Park' and 'Wortley New Park' remain as cohesive areas of parkland. Brierley was partly overbuilt by the industrial settlement of Grimethorpe; Tankersley was broken up after extensive ironstone mining and Gunthwaite was converted to agricultural use in the 18th century.

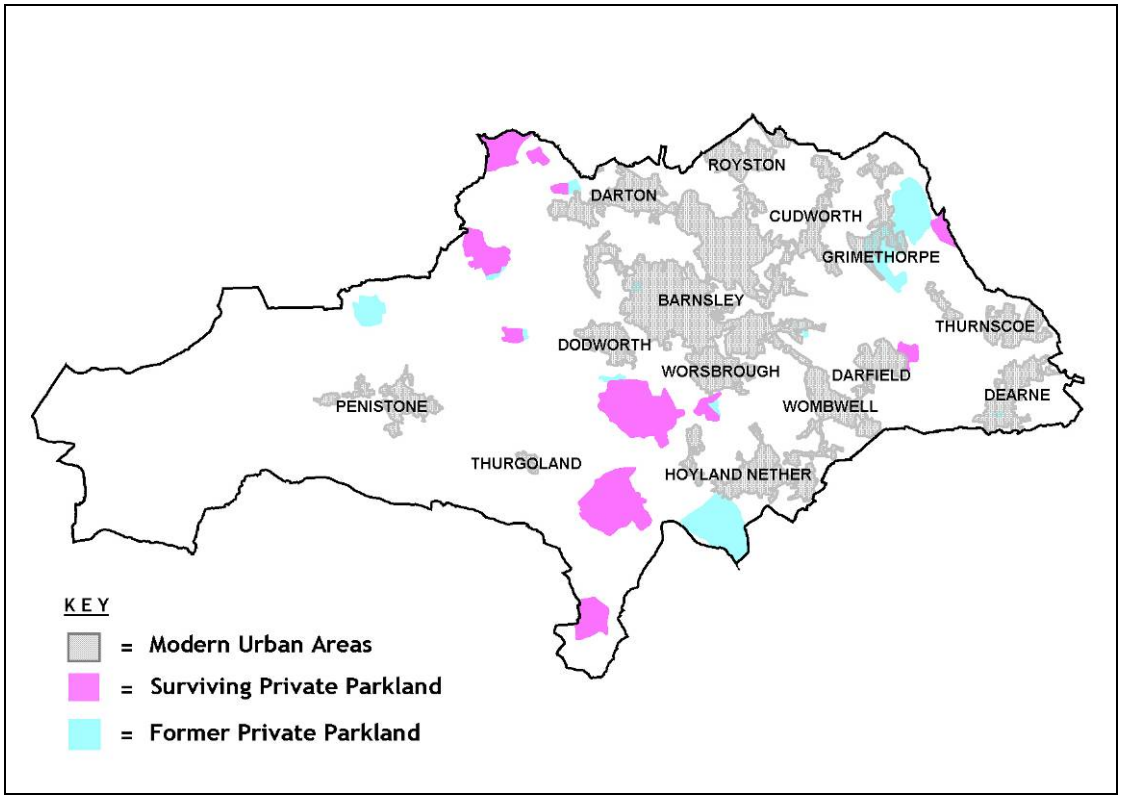


Figure 11: Map of Barnsley district showing areas of current and former private parkland. Based on OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

The enclosed space within a medieval deer park would have been too small for a true hunt. Rather, the parks were a store for fresh venison, other meats and timber (Rackham 1986, 125). Although medieval deer parks were an important economic resource for their owners, they nevertheless required considerable maintenance - representing significant investment in land resources. Most were being broken up by the 16th or 17th century as maintenance costs stretched their owner's resources (ibid, 126).

Following the European renaissance of the 14th to 17th centuries, the idea of parkland was reborn as a focus for display of status and wealth, through the aesthetic manipulation and presentation of land. Initially such parks' designs were influenced by continental models, based on the geometric division of space through the use of features such as low hedges; regular straight avenues of trees; and rectangular canals. During the 18th century this formal and geometric aesthetic was challenged by English landscape designers championing a naturalistic, picturesque approach to landscape (ibid, 129). Many of the earlier parks within this zone were re-ordered to conform to this naturalistic style during the 18th and 19th centuries. Stainborough Park, although itself an 18th century development, went through some of these changes in style. Early maps show a regimented layout of trees and pathways with formal ponds and gardens; many of these features were replaced, in the late 18th century, by rolling parkland and the development of the Serpentine Lake (Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Heritage Trust 2006).

In a number of cases within this zone, the sites chosen by landowners for their landscaped parks were already the sites of existing large houses and halls - in some cases the sites of medieval manor houses. Many of the earlier halls were entirely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries, to conform to new architectural fashions and to create a more imposing symbol of wealth and status. At Worsbrough a 17th century manor house survives and at Birthwaite a 17th century structure partially survives, although remodelled, but in most cases there is nothing left of the earlier manor house.

Where these later parks relate to an earlier elite residence there is usually a close relationship with a nearby medieval nucleated settlement. The villages of Wortley, Worsbrough and West Bretton (over the border in West Yorkshire) are all closely associated with large parks and their halls. In some cases there is strong evidence for deliberate clearance of an earlier village or encroachment upon a village's open fields during the creation of parkland; the sinuous field boundaries within Stainborough Park are suggestive of a former open field (associated with a village that no longer exists) and historic map analysis suggests that areas of open field were removed for the development of both 'Wortley Old Park' and 'Cannon Hall' park. There is also evidence for the re-routing of roads around new areas of parkland; this is known to have occurred at Cannon Hall.

The preservation of boundary and earthwork features from earlier agricultural landscapes by the 18th and 19th century park designers was partly a deliberate act – a way to root the new park in the landscape. As Rackham has pointed out, the designers of parklands set out to create, "*an appearance of respectable antiquity from the start, incorporating whatever trees were already there*" (1986, 129). This approach is most likely to have fossilised earlier steeply sloping ancient woodlands and boundary features along the edges of parks.

The fabric of buildings within nearby villages (see the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' Zone) shows clear evidence of investment by estates in their appearance, through the rebuilding of tied cottages and facilities. This thorough reworking of existing rural forms has been associated by some authors (see Newman et al 2001, 105) with the park sponsors and designers desire to idealise the countryside, physically and historically separating it from the truth of its past. Examples of the establishment of ornamental features outside of the main park boundary are seen at Stainborough Park; at Rockley Abbey a former hall on the southern park boundary was remodelled to form a picturesque ruin. Follies were also built further afield in the surrounding countryside, as features to ride to; examples survive on the edge of Nether Hoyland and Worsbrough.

Later Characteristics

The resources needed to maintain these large tracts of land and their accompanying mansions appears, in most of the cases, to have been too great to maintain the parks in private use. Although outside this zone, Tankersley Park is a prime example of an absentee owner finding the mining of ironstone too tempting an economic prospect to disregard. This led to the breaking up and final abandonment of the park and hall (see 'Surveyed Enclosure'). Cannon Hall also saw mining activity, although at a later date. This consisted of significant amounts of open cast coal mining after the Second World War, which led to much tree loss in the park (Moxon 2000, 158).

Most of the elite residences in this zone seem to have experienced major changes of use in the period 1900-1950. In the Second World War both Stainborough/Wentworth Hall and Wortley Hall were occupied by the army. Wentworth Hall went on to become a teacher training college and later an adult education centre; Wortley Hall was bought by a Labour Co-operative to be used as an education and holiday centre, where the partly derelict hall and grounds were restored by a voluntary workforce (Wortley Hall 2001). Bretton Hall also became a teaching college in 1949, later becoming part of the University of Leeds; it is now set to become the site of a hotel and luxury spa (Wakefield Council 2007). The grounds were sold separately and became the Yorkshire Sculpture Park.

Some of the elite residences associated with smaller areas of parkland sustained their private use until a later date, presumably because of the

smaller financial pressures involved in their upkeep. However, many of these became offices or were divided into a number of separate dwellings in the late 20th century.

Arable cultivation of parkland is noticeable at a number of the parks within the zone. Turning over parkland to arable production may be how the landowner managed to retain private ownership of the estate, but this trend has led to the loss of many park features.

The late 20th century trend to maintain park landscapes as heritage sites, because of their public amenity value, has led to restoration programmes of both house and park landscapes at several locations. Stainborough Park is currently undergoing such a programme and the surviving parts of Worsbrough Park have been developed as a country park (with the addition of former 19th century industrial sites around Worsbrough Basin).

Pressure from housing and commercial development has led to urban encroachment on some parkland landscapes. This has occurred at 'Noblethorpe Hall', 'Birthwaite Hall' and on the edges of 'Cannon Hall'. This pressure has also led to the loss of other areas of 18th century parkland, within the urban centres of the district.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Birthwaite Hall', 'Bretton Park', 'Burnt Wood Hall', 'Cannon Hall', 'Haigh Hall', 'Middlewood Park', 'Noblethorpe Hall', 'Stainborough Park', 'Worsbrough Park', 'Wortley Old Park', 'Wortley New Park'

Surveyed Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by land enclosed by straight-sided walls or hedgerows laid out in a regular pattern. Roads within this field pattern are often straight and of a standard width (Hindle 1998) and any woodland is mostly plantation, either planted as part of the surveyed layout, or planted later within existing surveyed boundaries. Surveyed enclosure mostly dates to the 18th and 19th centuries, but there are also more modern areas of straight-sided enclosure, which are also included within this zone.

The majority of the zone consists of former moorland on the higher land in the west of the district, which was enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries - often under the authority of a parliamentary award. Further east, much more of the land was already enclosed by the 18th century, so here the areas of surveyed enclosure are smaller and represent the enclosure of isolated commons.

The process of enclosing areas of common moorland and communally farmed open fields had started long before the 1700s (Hey 1986, 192). When carried out by the agreement of the local population this often led to the development of piecemeal, irregular enclosure patterns (see the 'Assarted Enclosure' and 'Strip Enclosure' zones). By the 18th century the call by large landholders to enclose land was supported by parliament; where owners of three quarters of the land in question agreed, an Act could enforce their wishes upon the minority (ibid, 193). This often meant that the poorest farmers fared badly. This division of the newly enclosed land was the creation of a surveyor's drawing board and led to a very regular field pattern.

Farmsteads within this zone generally align with the field pattern, indicating they are of a contemporary or later date. This is supported by the fact that their plan form principally corresponds to the 'courtyard' plan type. Characterisation of farmsteads in Yorkshire has revealed that farms based around regular planned courtyards "*were most commonly developed on arable-based farms established as a result of enclosure from the later 18th century*" (Lake and Edwards 2006, 44).

The areas of modern enclosure within this zone date to the mid to late 20th century and are usually the result of reinstatement of land to agricultural use after opencast coal or clay working or deep shaft coal mining. The Middle and Lower Coal Measures make up most of the geology of Barnsley and a number of coal seams run close to the surface; these became the focus for attention of the Directorate of Opencast Mining from the Second World War (Gray 1976, 41). Running through the Coal Measures bedrock are also rich seams of clay that have been utilised for pottery and brick production over many years. Since the mid 20th century these resources

have been extracted on a large scale in opencast pits. After their reinstatement, there are broad similarities between some of these areas and earlier areas of surveyed enclosure. The main difference lies in the nature of the hedgerows that divide up the land. The hedges on modern enclosures are less mature and contain fewer trees than those on earlier enclosures. There are sometimes small plantations along the edge of the fields, which were probably planted at the time of the mineral extraction to mask the works from nearby roads and houses. In a few places these modern enclosures are similar in character to the older irregular assarts, but the dividing hedgerows tend to be less species rich and to be slightly more regular in form when compared to their ancient equivalents.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

At its western limits the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone stretches into the 'Moorland' zone, along the river valleys. In most places there is a clear change between the improved farmland and the open moorland, but some enclosed fields are reverting to a moorland type.

Areas of 'Surveyed Enclosure' become more fragmented further east and intermingle with the 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Piecemeal Enclosure' zones, where the land was often enclosed at an earlier date. There were more areas of surveyed enclosure in the east of the district, but the suburbs of Barnsley and of industrial settlements have mostly over built these.

Inherited Character

The areas of parliamentary enclosure within this zone represent a large-scale systematic programme of landscape change. This process involved dramatically altering the character of the area in social as well as physical terms, as the common resource of the heather moors was transformed into managed grasslands that were only accessible to their owners and tenants. The physical transformation of the land involved, for the most part, a complete change from what was already present. In some areas the newly enclosed land was ploughed for the first time (Taylor 1975, 143) and where lime was added to the soil this altered the plant species that could grow there.

Where parliamentary enclosure was of moorland there is generally little evidence of earlier landscapes. However, in the west of the zone there are small areas of land reverting to moorland plant types after the abandonment of grazing.

Where isolated commons were enclosed by parliamentary award, such as at Barugh Common west of Barnsley town, it is sometimes possible to make out the limits of the earlier common. These are visible as sinuous or irregular boundaries at the edge of the enclosed area.

A small proportion of surveyed enclosure within the district of Barnsley was created by the division of former open fields. These were large fields that surrounded a nucleated settlement and were divided into unhedged strips that were "individually owned but farmed in common" from the medieval period onwards (ibid, 71). In many cases, Ordnance Survey mapping still shows former open field names, although they are associated with a number of modern land parcels (Oliver 1993, 56). Parliamentary enclosure of these areas gives a more complex pattern of historic legibility than the former moorlands. An example of this can be seen at Hunshelf, where there is a mixture of straight and curving boundary features, medieval farm buildings and sinuous roads amidst the surveyed enclosure. A pattern of older roads is also seen south of Kexbrough.

At 'Gunthwaite Park' and 'Tankersley Deer Park' the picture is even more complex. Both of these sites developed as private parkland, Tankersley in the 14th and Gunthwaite in the 15th century. These were two of a number of medieval deer parks in the district (see 'Private Parkland' zone), which provided venison, grazing for cattle or sheep and timber – as well as being a symbol of status for their owners. By the 19th century both parks had fallen out of us. Both were turned over to farmland, although Tankersley was also exploited for the ironstone that is prevalent in the area (Jones 1995). Although not part of a parliamentary award, the date of the enclosure of these parks means that enclosure generally took the form of regular straight-sided fields. The extent of the former park is visible through surviving boundary features and, at Gunthwaite, buildings associated with the medieval hall. Within the Gunthwaite Park area there are also hints of an even earlier landscape, as the slight curving of some field boundaries suggests this land may have been part of the Ingbirchworth open field.

Figure 12: Tankersley Deer Park showing the curving former park boundary and 18th and 19th century regular surveyed enclosure, with the M1 cutting through it. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

In contrast to the complex histories visible in the surveyed enclosure of former parkland are the histories visible in the surveyed enclosure on former extractive sites, such as 'Kexbrough and Cawthorne Former Mineworks', 'Kexbrough Modern Enclosures' and 'Wombwell Main'. After the closure of areas of opencast clay or coal mining the land is reinstated with new field boundaries that tend to be regular and straight. However, around Cawthorne there are areas where new field boundaries have been created along the same boundary lines that existed prior to mining, giving the impression of an ancient landscape. The key difference is that these hedges tend to less diverse than true ancient hedges, with fewer mature trees. Where reinstatement of the land has been successful there is often no clear sign of the former opencast mining itself.

Later Characteristics

As with the moors to the west, a number of 19th and early 20th century reservoirs and associated waterworks fall within this zone - in the steeper valleys in the north west of the district. Several of the reservoirs have taken on recreational functions as fishing lakes or places to watch birds. These activities have brought car parking and concrete paths to the sites. Taking advantage of these recreational uses is the Scout Dike Outdoor Education Centre, adjacent to Scout Dike Reservoir. This centre developed on a site used by the US army in the Second World War for amphibious training (Council for British Archaeology 2006, Non Anti Invasion Record: 1410)

Transportation routes have also had a significant impact. As the industries of Barnsley developed, large numbers of railway lines were laid across the landscape cutting across surveyed enclosures, as well as earlier features. Around 'Wombwell Main' the course of dismantled mineral railways are still preserved in the landscape; although the tracks have been removed the earth banks, with their tree lined sides, stay as clear reminders of this former industrial use. In places these routes have helped the regeneration of the landscape as a recreational amenity; this is seen at 'Dunford Bridge' where former railway lines are now part of a well-developed cycle trail.

The continuing effect of transportation is seen in the construction of roads though the district that affect areas of surveyed enclosure. The M1 motorway cuts through part of this zone, as do other modern duel carriageways. These new roads generally sever earlier previously coherent landscape units. The gentle curves of roads that allow traffic to move at speed are in direct contrast with the straight lines of boundaries and roads within this zone.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Barugh Former Commons', 'Dunford Bridge', 'Gunthwaite Park', 'Reservoirs around Ingbirchworth', 'Kexbrough Modern Enclosures', 'Kexbrough and Cawthorne Former Mineworks', 'Langsett to Hunshelf Former Moors', 'Lundwood Enclosures', 'Enclosed Moors North of Penistone', 'Penistone East Enclosed Commons', 'Staincross and Royston Commons', Tankersley Deer Park', 'Wombwell Surveyed Enclosures', 'Wombwell Main'

Agglomerated Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone dominates the east of the Barnsley district. Fields within the zone are predominantly used for large-scale intensive arable farming. This has been the cause of significant loss of field boundaries in the late 20th century, as they are removed to agglomerate fields – creating larger agricultural units. The remaining field boundaries are a mix of hedgerows and fence lines, sometimes with fences supplementing gaps in poorly maintained hedged boundaries.

Despite this boundary loss, closer examination of this zone reveals a history of an agricultural landscape planned in the medieval period, or earlier, and based on the medieval common arable system. Evidence for this earlier history includes field boundaries and surviving road patterns that exhibit the characteristic sinuous curves of former open fields. 67% of the land within this zone is recorded as former open fields, making this medieval agricultural technique a significant part of the inherited character of the zone; this will be explored further below.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

There is not always a clear distinction between the enclosed landscapes of the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone and those of the other rural zones. There has been some boundary loss within all of the rural zones, but this has generally occurred on a less significant scale than in the agglomerated enclosure zone. This is in part due to the different land uses in the west and east of the district. Sheep rearing is a significant farming industry around Penistone in the west, but much of the lower land in the east has retained its arable use, with modern farming methods leading to boundary removal.

There are small areas of 'Surveyed Enclosure' and 'Assarted Enclosure' interspersed with the main 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone in the east of the district. These represent small areas of common land that were enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries and remnants of ancient woodland that was not drawn into the open field systems that developed in the medieval period. These more marginal lands have suffered less boundary loss through agricultural intensification in the 20th century than the surrounding agglomerated enclosures; this is likely to be a result of the poorer quality soils and marginal positions of these areas.

In the 19th and 20th centuries local coal seams were intensively exploited and significant extractive and former extractive landscapes exist in close proximity to this zone – sometimes as islands within it.

Inherited Character

The field patterns visible on 19th century mapping for this zone suggest that most of the enclosed land at that time had developed from the open fields surrounding nucleated villages. This medieval farming system consisted of large open areas of land cultivated in long thin unhedged strips that were "individually owned but farmed in common" (Taylor 1975, 71). The land would be ploughed into ridges by oxen and often the practice of turning the plough team at the end of each strip would produce a characteristic reverse 's' shape (ibid, 78-80).

Within the open field system, ownership of strips of land was scattered throughout the common fields. This meant that people could own a mixture of the good and bad soils. This pattern of land ownership made communal farming necessary, as strips within the same unhedged area could not be used for corn whilst others were turned to fallow and grazing. There were typically three large open fields of strips that could be farmed in rotation (a pattern common across the English Midlands) (Hall 2001, 17). This pattern of land use was only partially developed in the west of the district, but within the area covered by this zone there were substantial open fields that ran right up to the limits of the township boundaries. The field systems around Thurnscoe, Bolton-Upon-Dearne, Brierley and Cudworth are good examples of this.

From the 15th century onwards, farmers were exchanging dispersed strips throughout the open field to obtain contiguous blocks of land that could be enclosed (Rackham 1986, 170). This often led to the patterns of strip fields seen on 19th century maps in this area and in places these patterns survive quite well despite modern agglomeration. Even where the pattern of strips themselves does not survive, the road patterns' indicate the origins of the agglomerated fields; the roads' sinuous courses fossilise the edge of former strip fields.

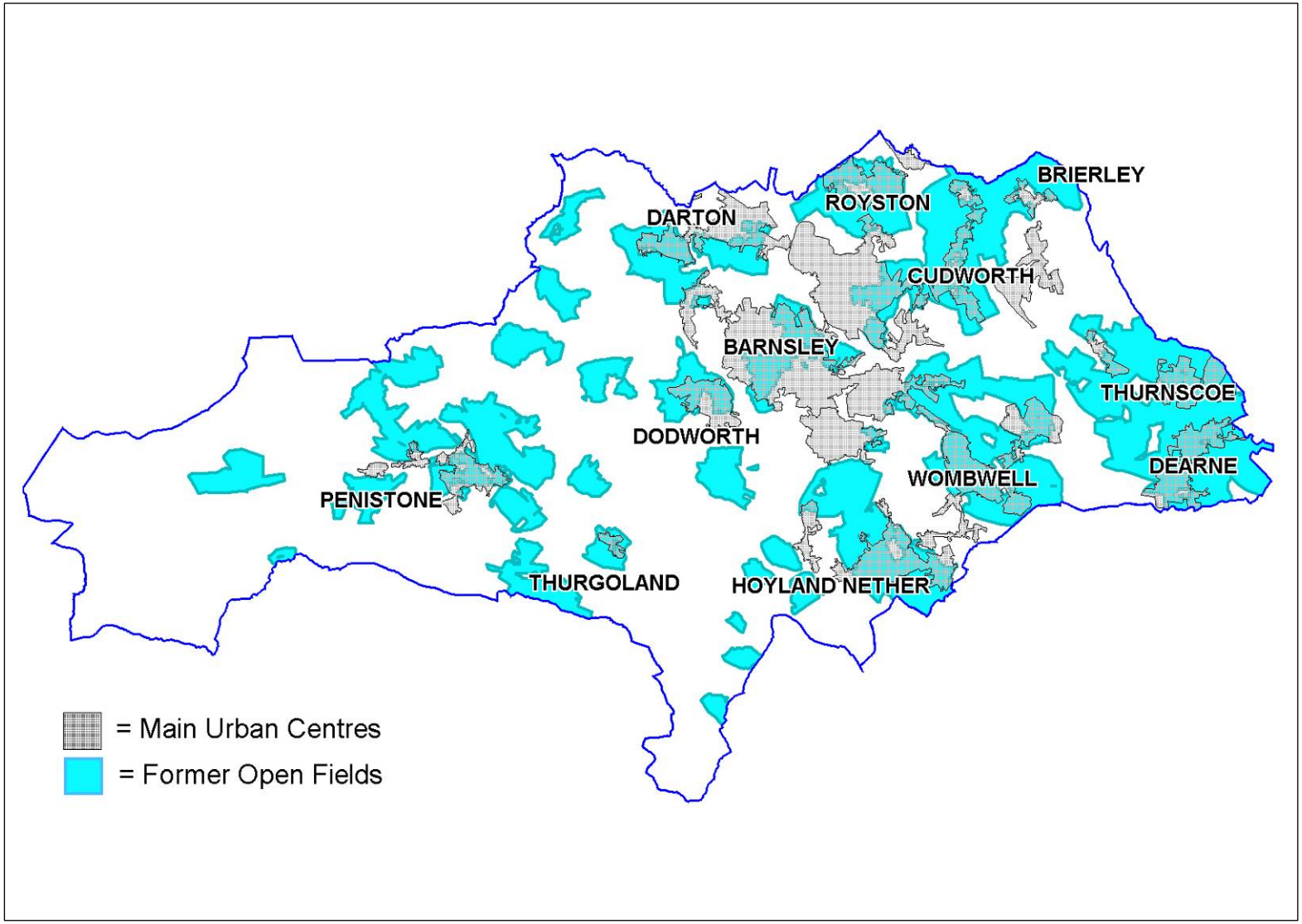


Figure 13: Land recorded by the project as former Open Fields. Based on OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

Figure 14: Billingley village and surrounding strip enclosures. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002 overlain by 1854 OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Just south of Brierley there is a conspicuous gap in the otherwise open field agricultural landscape. This was the location of Brierley Deer Park, another medieval feature that is still partially legible within the layout of this zone. In 1280 a grant of free warren is recorded for Brierley (Hunter 1831, 402). It is uncertain if this is the date of the establishment of the park, if not it was certainly in place by 1424 when Sir William Harryngton owned the manor of Brierley (Harrison & Watson 2006). Within the park, and still surviving as a scheduled earthwork, is the moated site of Hall Steads, which served as the manor house. A bank north of West Haigh Wood was formerly part of the park boundary. There has been substantial boundary loss across the former park, resulting in the area being recorded as agglomerated fields rather than as part of the 'Private Parkland' zone.

This zone also shows the influence of the extractive industries of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Both 'Cawthorne to Darton Town Fields' and 'Carlton and Royston Enclosures' contain fossilised routes of railway lines that grew up around the mining industry in the mid 19th century. These lines often have a significant impact on the landscape because they survive whilst earlier hedgerows around them have been removed.

There are also surviving segments of the Barnsley Canal, which opened between Heath and the Barnsley Basin in 1799, with the remaining section connecting Barnsley to Barnby in 1802. Walter Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall was the principal investor in the project and owned large areas of coal rich lands around Silkstone and Cawthorne that required a good transport route to make them profitable (Glister 1996, 215-6). Competition with

newly built railways caused problems for the canal from the mid 19th century onwards. This, coupled with subsidence and breaching problems, led to the closure of the canal in 1953 (Barnsley, Dearne and Dove Canals Trust 2007). Much of the canal is now infilled but the course is often fossilised by surviving field boundaries and a stretch still in water runs through the 'Carlton and Royston Enclosures' area. The canal basin at Barnby has been more significantly altered; the basin and reservoir had been filled in and new houses built on the site by 1965 but the canal workers cottages survive.

Later Characteristics

The loss of boundaries, which has produced the open character of much of this zone, appears to have been most significant in the second half of the 20th century. The economies of scale provided to farmers by larger land parcels continue to offer incentives to remove hedges. Acting to counter this trend are incentives offered by the stewardship schemes sponsored by central government since the early 1990s. These schemes offer financial incentives to farmers who enter into environmental management agreements, which can include steps to maintain or restore historic features such as boundaries and buildings and (under the Environmental Stewardship scheme in place since 2005) reduce the impact of their activities on known buried archaeological sites (Rural Development Service 2005, 68-70).
A contemporary development has been the introduction of the Hedgerow Regulations (HMSO 1997), which require the Local Planning Authority to be notified before the removal of a hedgerow. This allows a Hedgerow Retention Notice to be served, which can define hedgerows as important in historical, archaeological, wildlife or landscape terms.

Other late 20th – early 21st century influences on this zone relate largely to the influence of adjacent zones. Most notably new roads required by the need to link former 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' to larger urban centres and places of work. These generally sever earlier previously coherent landscape units into smaller new ones.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Carlton and Royston Enclosures', 'Cawthorne to Darton Town fields', 'Cudworth Strip Fields', 'Dodworth Open Fields', 'Great Houghton to Bolton Agglomerated Fields', 'Howbrook Agglomerated Fields,' 'Shafton and Brierley Enclosures', 'Stairfoot Enclosures', 'Pilley to Wombwell Agglomerated Fields'

Sub-Rural Fringe

Summary of Dominant Character

The historic character of this zone is defined by an open landscape with strong rural indicators such as open space, relict field boundaries, high levels of woodland and a general absence of housing or active industry. Nevertheless, the influence of nearby or surrounding urban settlement has fundamentally altered the zone's character. All the areas in this zone have previously been dominated by agricultural or, occasionally, industrial character (sometimes both). However these activities have now generally ceased and the management of these landscapes is more concerned with maintaining their amenity value as green spaces, whilst encouraging opportunities for recreation and biodiversity. The character areas within this zone feature a wide variety of character types dating to many different periods. As a result, this zone is often one of character transition, areas of sub-rural character often blending or interlocking with adjacent urban landscapes.

In Sheffield City a number of large areas retain substantial rural characteristics despite having been enveloped by urban settlement in the 19th and early 20th centuries, because the open space has become parkland. In Barnsley a similar process has occurred, but here the areas of 'Sub-Rural Fringe' are mostly creations of the late 20th century. Areas of relict countryside and areas of scrub on former industrial sites have been improved for use as urban green spaces, as part of the regeneration of the district.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is related closely to the suburban landscapes that surround it, having been retained and landscaped for its amenity value.

Inherited Character

The 'Kendray and Worsbrough Bridge' character area represents a remnant of agricultural and common land that was surrounded by the expansion of Barnsley town's municipal suburbs in the 20th century. The public park that now covers most of this land developed in around 1980 (South Yorkshire Forest Partnership 2000), but there are still remnants of older landscapes surviving. There were large areas of common in this area in the 18th century, much of which was enclosed as part of the 1779 Barnsley Parliamentary Award (English 1985). Barnsley cemetery, established in 1860-61 (English Heritage 2005b, Listed Building ref: 333693), retains several boundaries from the regular field pattern of this enclosure award.

Figure 15: Barnsley cemetery - established on part of the 18th century surveyed enclosure of Pinder Oaks common and on part of the common enclosed by the 1779 Barnsley Parliamentary Award. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002 overlain by 1855 OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Also within this area was Pinder Oaks house, known from at least the 17th century as the home of William Taylor (Hunter 1831, 292), and used as the Pinder Oaks Maternity hospital between 1921 and 1970 (The Welcome Trust 2007). Although the building has been demolished and the grounds are overgrown, some property boundaries remain visible, as do features that may have been part of the ornamental garden associated with the house. Features like these, within a scrubland landscape, are amongst those most vulnerable to change in this zone.

The 'Dearne Valley Park' character area was also developed in 1980 (South Yorkshire Forest Partnership 2000), as part of the regeneration of the district. There were some substantial alterations to the landscape when it was converted into public parkland, but there are still survivals of earlier features.

The early histories of the land here are centred on the medieval priory at Monk Bretton. Adam Fitz Swane founded a Cluniac priory, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, in c.1154 (Rigold 1968, xi), as was a common practice for the early Norman barons. The site transferred allegiances to the Benedictine order in 1281 (Hey 1986, 59-60) and the monks remained as important landowners in the region until the dissolution of the monastery in 1538. Although partially demolished, there is good survival of the monastery, which in places stands to two storeys; two fishponds also partially survive as earthworks.

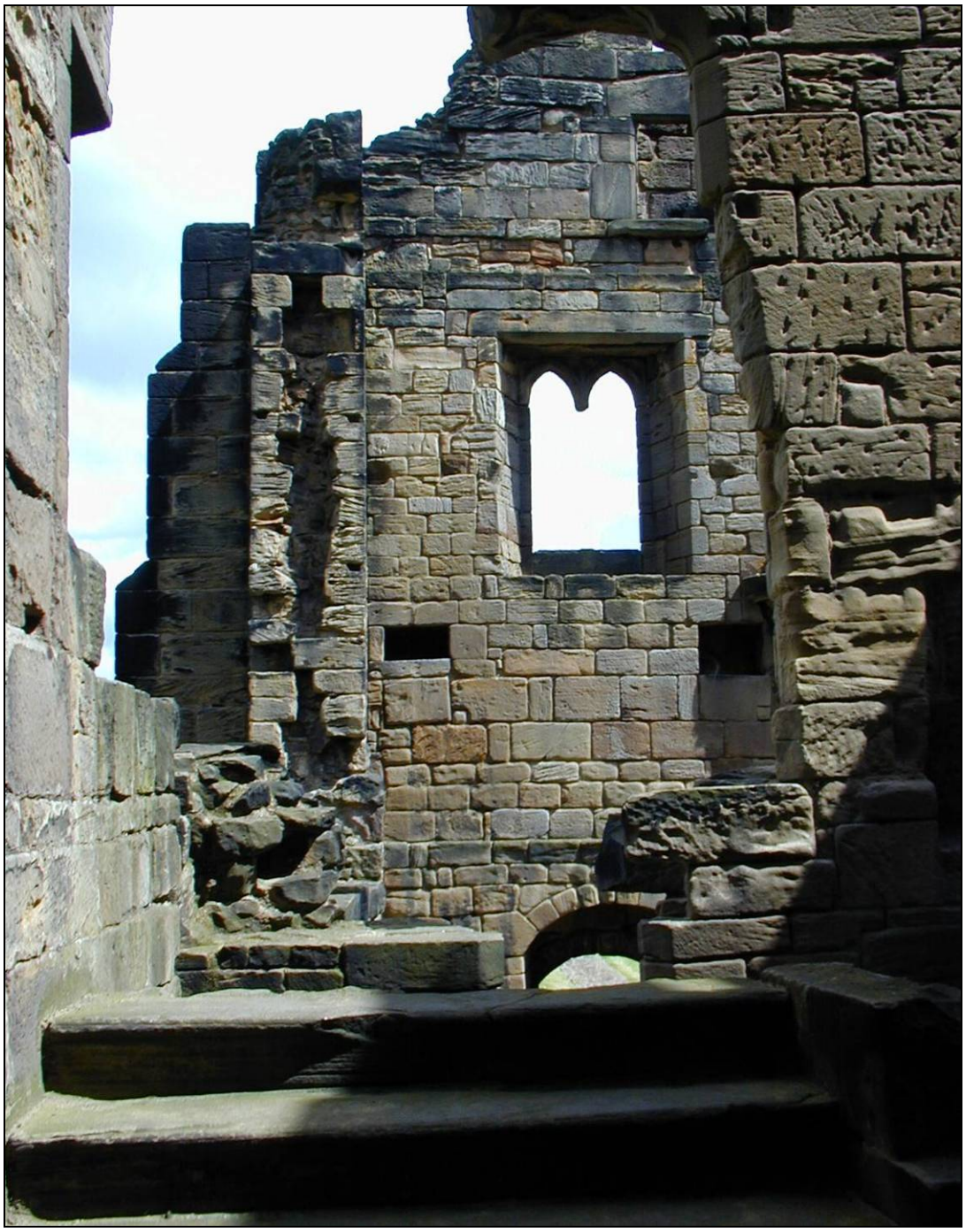


Figure 16: Upstanding remains at Monk Bretton Priory. © SYAS

Land associated with the monastery includes nearby Cliffe Wood, an ancient woodland that shows some evidence for coppicing and was used as a source of timber for local coal mining and iron ore production (South Yorkshire Forest Partnership 2000). A number of mill sites are also know to have been owned by the monks, which were utilised for corn grinding. The best surviving example is Priory Mill, which is likely to be 13th century in origin but was heavily remodelled in the 17th century (English Heritage 2005, Listed Building Ref: 333721). In 1878, Barnsley Borough Council bought the

mill and surrounding land for the development of a sewage farm (Umpleby 2000, 145-6) and the mill then fell into disrepair. It has since been redeveloped as a pub and the surrounding land has become part of the public park.

Figure 17: Priory Mill, Monk Bretton. © Michael Patterson 2006 – Creative Commons License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-

Many of the industrial activities of the monks at Monk Bretton were subsequently to be followed by other land owners, throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, but it was not until the 19th and 20th centuries that industrial and extractive use of this area was to have a significant impact on the landscape.

Numerous collieries developed along this stretch of the river Dearne and they were associated with large numbers of railway lines running from all points of the compass, curving and crossing one another to reach each colliery. These have left their impact on the landscape in the form of linear earthworks that have often become the route for new footpaths through the area. This is also true for the course of the Dearne and Dove Canal; the infilled canal is now a footpath running thorough Cliffe Wood.

Another significant industry in Barnsley was linen production. Within this area there were several sites associated with this industry. These included a chemical mill producing bleaches (Umpleby 2000, 143); Hoyle Mill Bleachworks and Beevor Bleachworks, which were both in operation in the late 18th to 19th century (Taylor 1993, 28-32, 40-42); and a calendering works where cloth was "pressed under rollers for smoothing or glazing" (Shorter Oxford English Dictionary 1973), which was also part of the Hoyle Mill works (Umpleby 2000, 143). Remains of the mills and bleachworks have been removed by the development of the Dearne Valley Park, leaving little trace of this industrial activity; the bleaching greens themselves would have had little impact on the landscape in the first place, as they were really only areas of land set aside for cloth to be spread out on after washing.

Later Characteristics

As much of this zone has been landscaped and altered in the very recent past, there has been little opportunity for later developments. The forces for change within the zone are likely to involve continuation of this ornamentalising of the landscape, as part of the improvement of public spaces within the district.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Dearne Valley Park', 'Kendray and Worsbrough Bridge'

Nucleated Rural Settlements

Each character area within this zone, equating to an individual settlement core, has been described and mapped separately in the Nucleated Settlement Gazetteer. As a result, this zone description will concentrate on a brief overview only.

Summary of Dominant Character

The zone represents the majority of the areas of nucleated settlement[1] established by the time of, and mapped by, the first 6inch survey of the Barnsley area by the Ordnance Survey, published between 1851-4. Character area boundaries within this zone have been drawn to include areas developed at this time and also related peripheral areas, especially plots directly relating to residential properties, village greens, churches, former manorial sites, etc. Most of these character areas include some 20th century infill, where it has respected earlier property boundaries and scales. Where 20th century infill has introduced new plan forms and patterns within an older settlement, it has been shown on the mapping included in the gazetteer as being characteristic of a later period.

Typical buildings within these settlements include parish churches and vernacular buildings of the medieval (1066-1539) and post-medieval (1540-1749) periods; later development often includes more 'polite' architectural forms, related to the gentrification of some settlements by landed estates, and the construction of middle class villa housing in the 19th century, in addition to brick built terraces from the mid 19th century onwards. More recent modifications usually include examples of semi-detached and detached suburban housing, primary schools and new shop fronts.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone includes the historic cores of villages that are still isolated within rural countryside and those that have become absorbed within the large-scale suburbanisation of the district. In the medieval period these villages were often surrounded by land farmed in the open field system, typically enclosed in the post-medieval period in thin reverse 's' shaped fields. In the east of the district these field systems have largely been subject to 20th century boundary removal and are discussed within the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone. In the west of the district however, strip patterns often survive better and these are discussed within the 'Strip Enclosure' zone.

Many of the settlements within this zone have been subject to expansion, in some cases leading to the historic core being completely surrounded by

[1] The term nucleated settlement is used to describe a pattern of settlement "where buildings are built together in clusters (i.e. hamlets or villages)" (Roberts 1996, 24)

'Industrial Settlements', 'Planned Industrial Settlements', 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' or other settlement zones. The 'Industrial' and 'Planned Industrial' settlements are the most common zones to be immediately associated with the historic village cores. This relationship is most apparent in the east of the district, on the Middle Coal Measures (see Figure 18), where rich coal seams were extensively mined in the 20th century, leading to the expansion of settlements in this area. An exception to this is Billingley, which has been little altered since the 18th century and probably largely retains its medieval plan form.

The Lower Coal Measures have also been subject to coal extraction, but mines in this area generally fell out of use at an earlier date than those in the east of the district, many closing before the first edition OS survey in the 1850s. The workforce at many of these early mines would often have had dual occupations (Hey 1986, 221), combining mining with farming or other industries such as woollen weaving, nail making and wire making. None of these industries had the same large-scale impact on settlement size as the later mining in the east, but where they were prevalent settlements did expand onto areas of former common, or within the historic core of the village. Thurlstone, Penistone, Cawthorne, Dodworth, High Hoyland and Pilley show utilisation of commons or greens for housing prior to the 19th century.

Settlements in the west of the district often didn't expand significantly beyond their historic core until the mid to late 20th century when they became increasingly attractive to commuters. Suburbanisation of this group of settlements typically began as ribbon development along main roads. Most of the smaller villages in this zone have experienced continuing infilling of their historic cores and piecemeal replacement of older buildings as part of a similar trend. This pattern of suburbanisation is also true in the east of the district, but often occurs outside the historic cores - around the earlier industrial and planned industrial settlement zones.

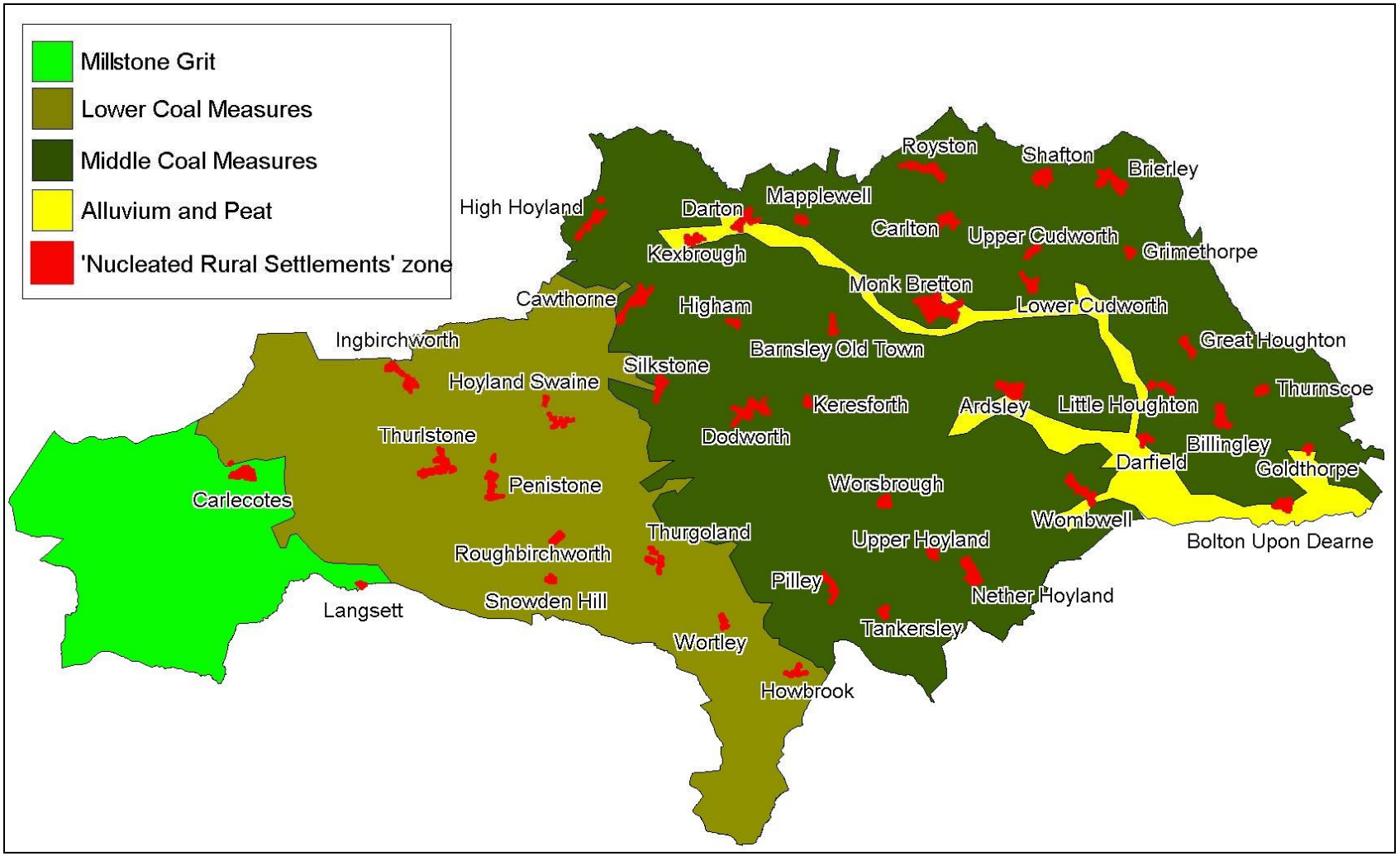


Figure 18: Distribution of the Nucleated Rural Settlements zone against the geology of Barnsley. Based on OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

Several of the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' within Barnsley also have an important relationship with the 'Private Parkland' zone. In the case of Wortley and Worsbrough, this relationship and close proximity prevented the large-scale expansion typical of many settlements in the area. These villages were maintained as fairly picturesque settlements, which could be seen from the park and hall. It was possible to restrict the expansion of these settlements, because much of the land belonged to the hall owner. At Cawthorne, where the park developed late in the history of the settlement, there were no limits on expansion to accommodate migrant workers, as was seen at many 'closed' estate villages (Hey 1986, 240).

Former areas of parkland at Brierley and Tankersley also impacted on the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' of Grimethorpe and Tankersley. These settlements were adversely affected by the creation of the nearby parks, leading to their depopulation (Harrison & Watson 2006; Hey 1975, 111).

Inherited Character

Where later development of a settlement has included little more than the piecemeal replacement of properties within existing historic boundaries, the form of the medieval settlement often survives well. Thurlstone is a clear example of a planned medieval village that has retained its pattern of narrow plots running perpendicular to the main high street (see Figure 19). This pattern can be seen to a greater or lesser extent in a number of the historic cores within this zone.

This style of planned row village is fairly common in the north of England in the medieval period and is believed to have replaced an earlier pattern of scattered hamlets. The development of a communal open field system of farming is also believed to be contemporary with this replanning (Aston 1985, 72). As well as Thurlstone, there are good examples of 'row' villages at: Cawthorne, Dodworth, Silkstone, Royston, Brierley, Great and Little Houghton, Wombwell, Nether Hoyland and Monk Bretton. Other settlements in this zone show aspects of planning, but without the clear pattern of regular plots that these villages exhibit (on historic maps). There are, however, settlements within this zone that are likely to have developed from mere hamlets, which were not redesigned in the medieval period.

Aston (1985, 72) has suggested that the large number of planned villages in the north of England represents opportune development after William the Conqueror's 'harrying of the North', which led to many settlements being recorded as 'waste' in the Domesday Book, in 1086. Other research has suggested that there is a link between replanning of settlements in the medieval period and high status landowners such as abbots and bishops (Sheppard 1974; 1976, cited in Aston 1985).

Figure 19: Thurlstone. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002 overlain with 1851 OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

In Barnsley, both Dodworth and Monk Bretton have clear associations with high status landowners – in both cases Pontefract Priory (Monk Bretton Priory being a daughter of Pontefract) (Sykes 1993, 233-4; Hey 1986, 59). The town of Barnsley itself (described within the 'Complex Historic Town Cores' zone) was similarly replanned by the monks of Pontefract (Elliot 2002, 25-27).

Comparison of the best-preserved examples of planned medieval villages in this zone with data from the South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record (SYAS 2008) reveals that many contain known manorial sites dating to the medieval period. The legibility of these sites depends on the extent of later growth of the settlement of which they formed a part. Where later growth has been absent or limited, such sites may still show significant legibility of their medieval form.

Later Characteristics

The later development of these settlements is intimately related to the processes of industrial expansion and suburbanisation discussed above. The identification and designation of many historic cores as Conservation Areas from the 1960s onwards has helped to preserve their character. Outside of designated Conservation Areas, or where redevelopment preceded their creation, suburbanisation has frequently reduced the legibility of historic forms. A common cause of this reduction in legibility is the amalgamation of historic plots, to produce larger plots of land for the development of

housing estates. Settlements within this zone that have been fairly substantially altered by modern developments include: Bolton Upon Dearne, Carlton, Darton, Higham, Lower Cudworth, Royston, Wombwell and Worsbrough. These settlements do, however, still retain earlier buildings and street patterns. Ardsley, Grimethorpe, Goldthorpe, Kexbrough, Little Houghton, Mapplewell, Monk Bretton and Pilley have also been substantially altered since the 19th century, mostly by the building of terraced and semi-detached housing for colliery workers.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Ardsley Historic Core', 'Barnsley Old Town', 'Billingley', 'Bolton Upon Dearne Historic Core', 'Brierley Historic Core', 'Carlecotes Village', 'Carlton Historic Core', 'Cawthorne Historic Core', 'Lower Cudworth Historic Core', 'Upper Cudworth Historic Core', 'Darfield Historic Core', 'Darton Historic Core', 'Dodworth Historic Core', 'Goldthorpe Historic Core', 'Grimethorpe Historic Core', 'Higham Historic Core', 'Little Houghton', 'Great Houghton Historic Core', 'Howbrook', 'High Hoyland', 'Nether Hoyland Historic Core', 'Upper Hoyland', 'Hoyland Swaine Historic Core', 'Ingbirchworth Village', 'Keresforth', 'Kexbrough Historic Core', 'Langsett Village', 'Mapplewell Historic Core', 'Monk Bretton Historic Core', 'Pilley Historic Core', 'Penistone Historic Core', 'Roughbirchworth', 'Royston Historic Core', 'Shafton Historic Core', 'Silkstone Historic Core', 'Snowden Hill', 'Tankersley', 'Thurgoland Historic Core', 'Thurlstone Historic core', 'Thurnscoe Historic Core', 'Wombwell Historic Core', 'Worsbrough Village', 'Wortley Village'

Nucleated Rural Settlements Gazetteer

Ardsley

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

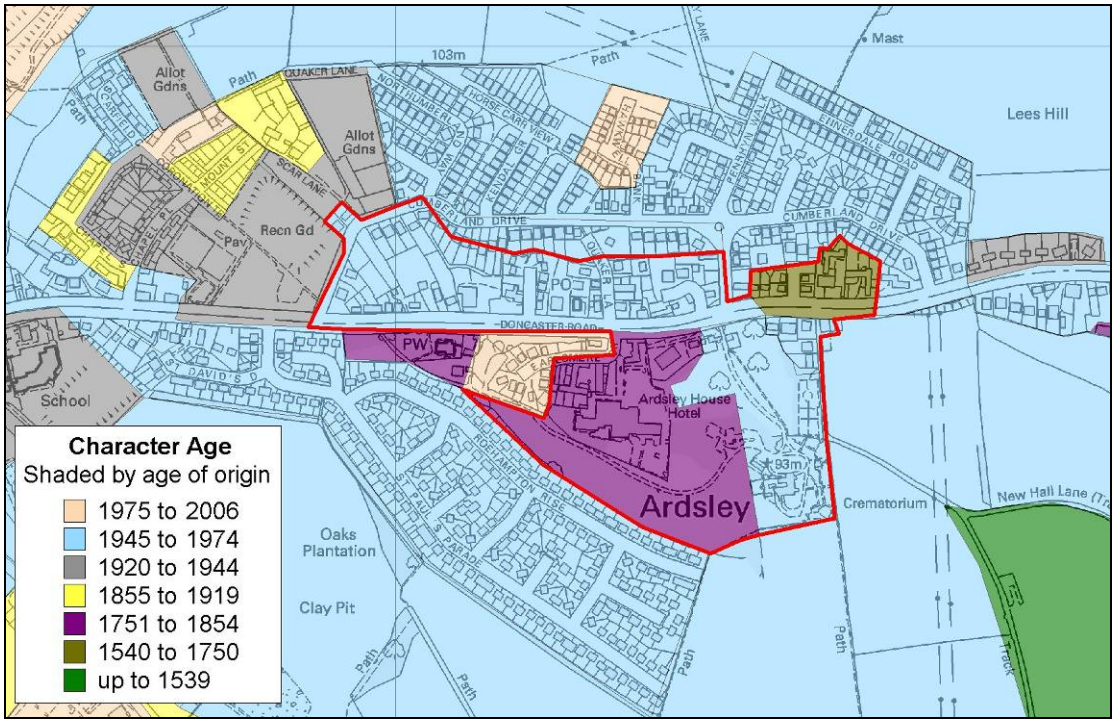


Figure 20: Ardsley Historic Core

Ardsley 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

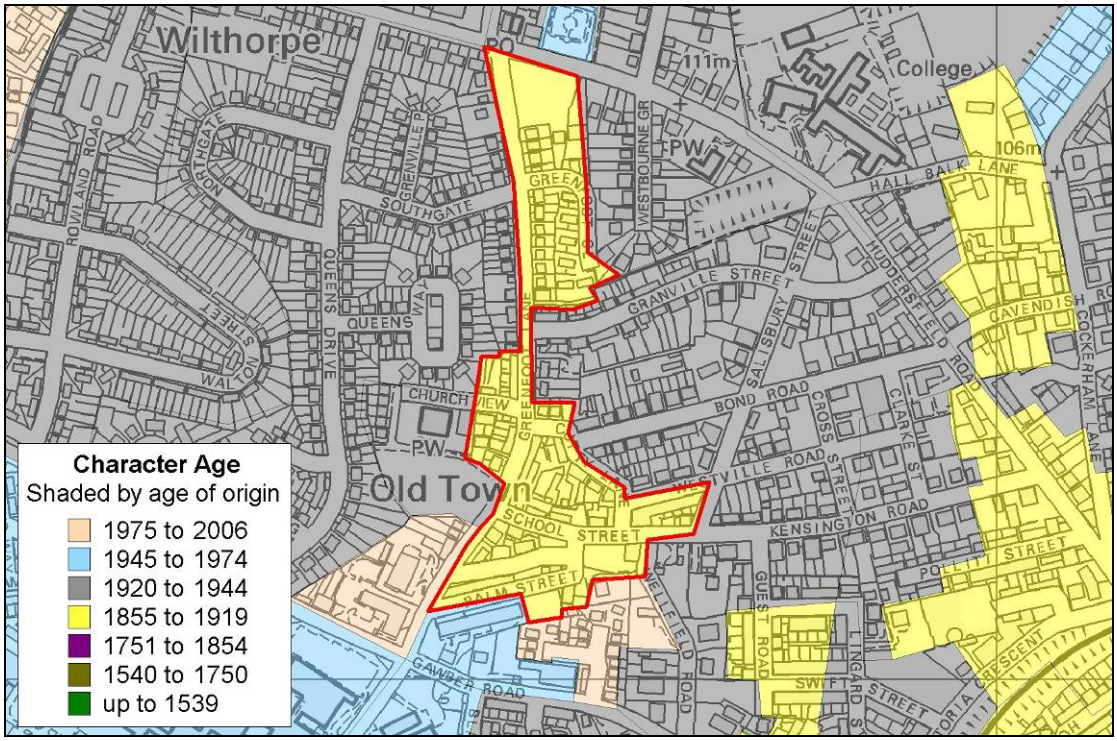


Figure 21: Barnsley Old Town Historic Core

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

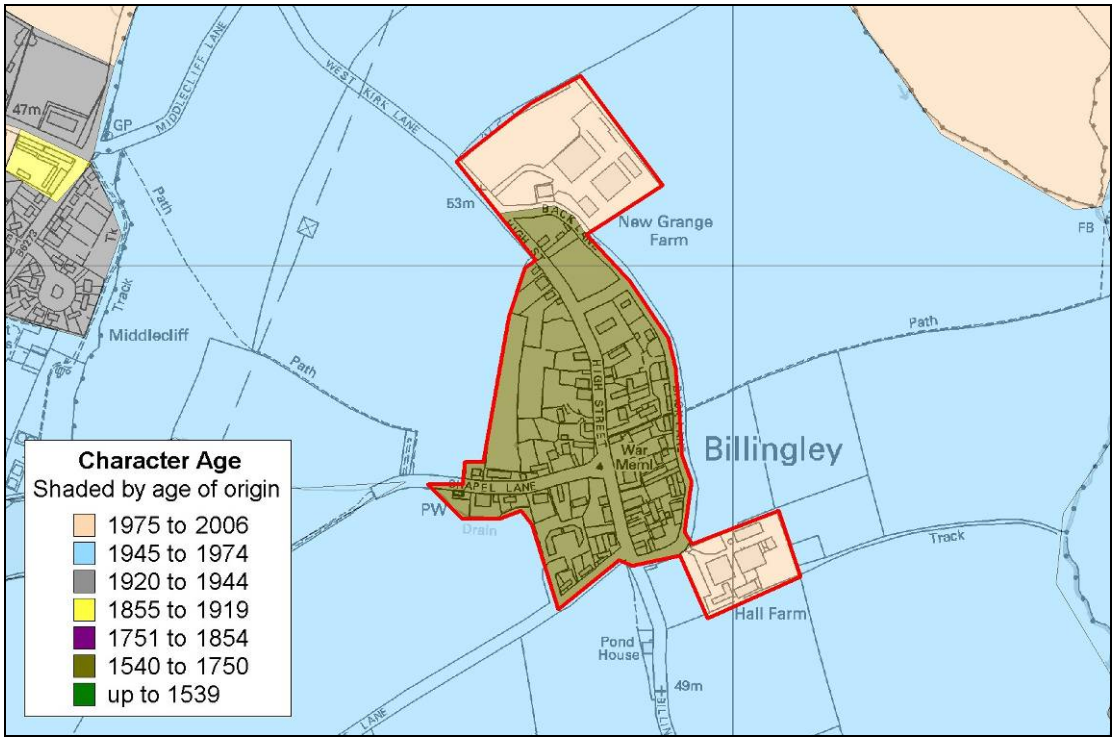


Figure 22: Billingley Historic Core

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

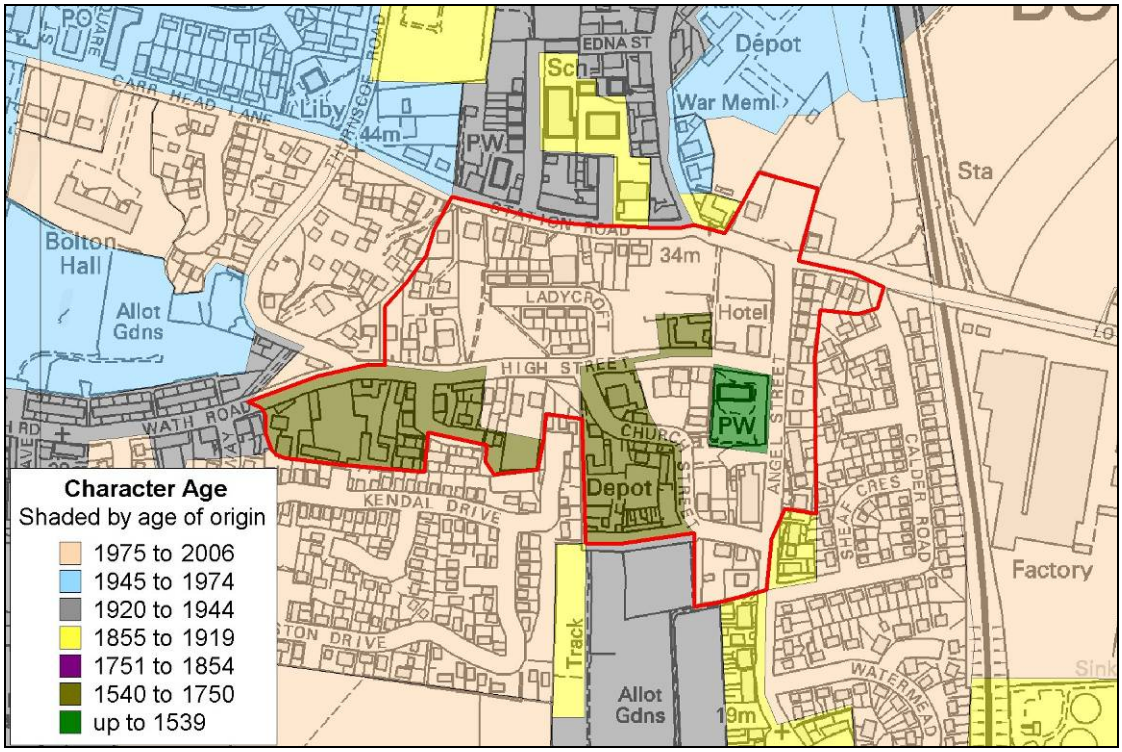


Figure 23: Bolton upon Dearne Historic Core

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

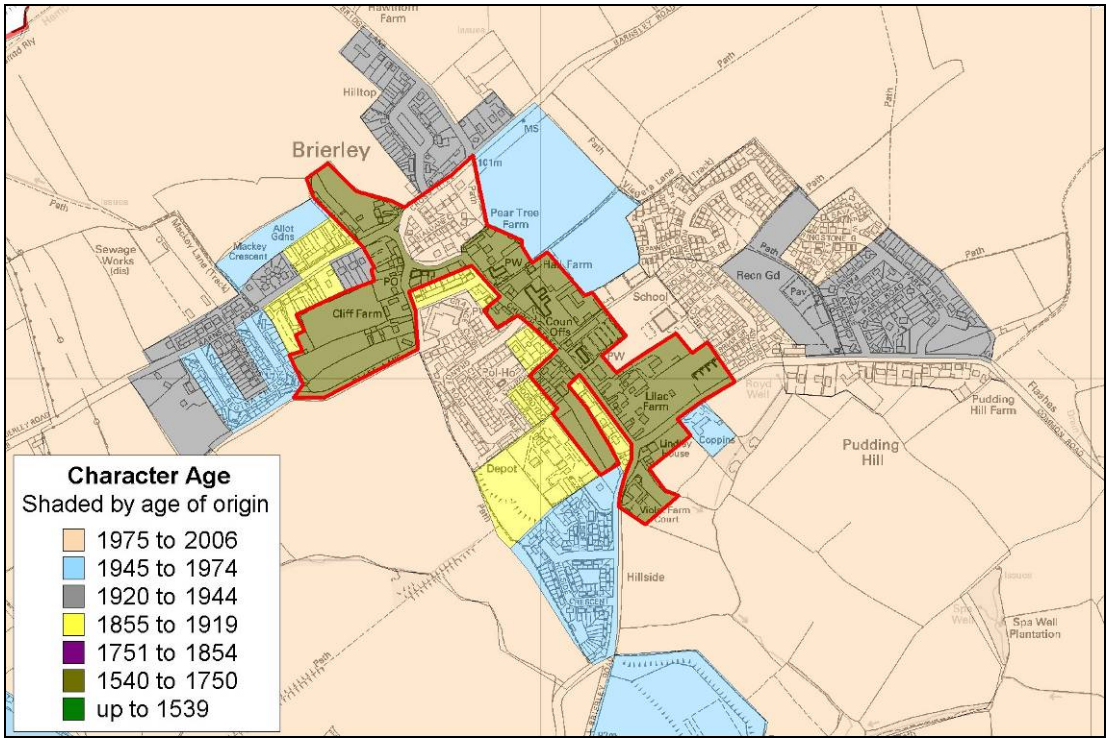


Figure 24: Brierley Historic Core

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

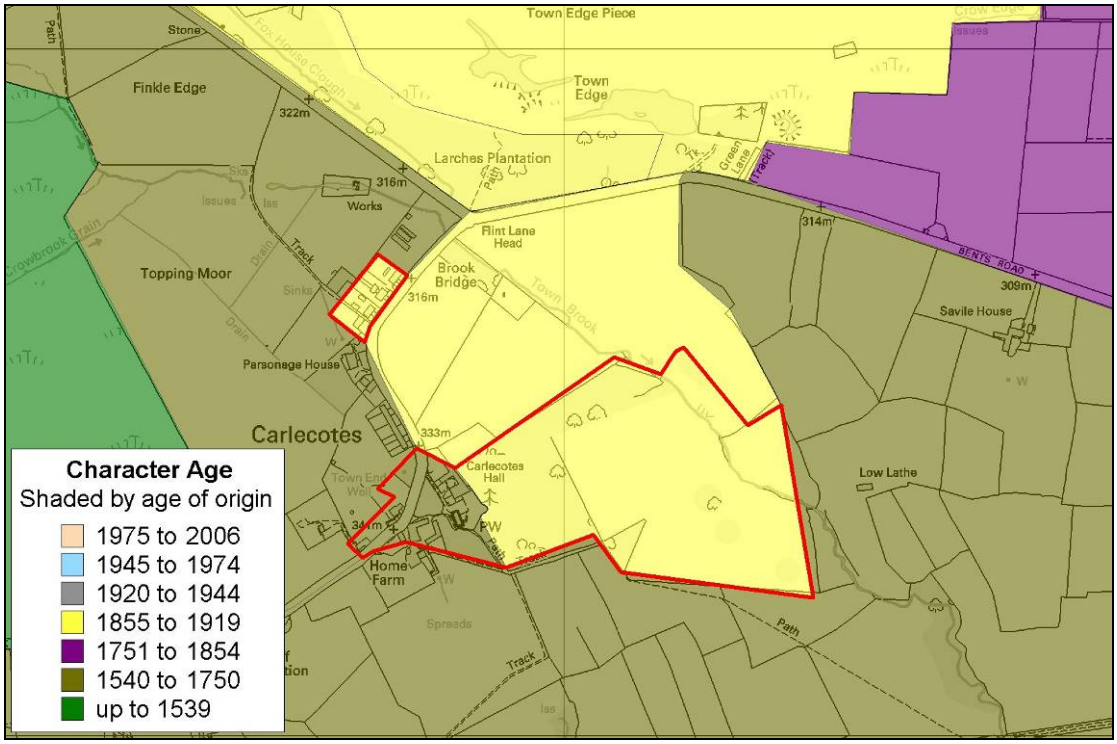


Figure 25: Carlecotes Historic Core

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

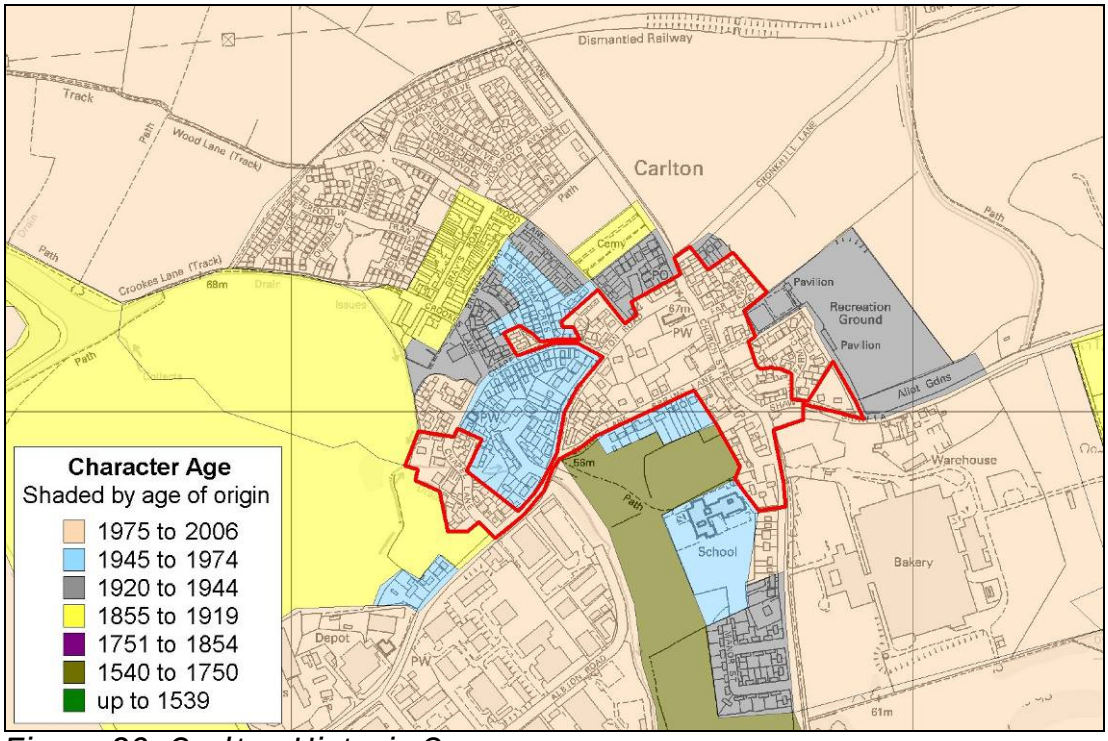


Figure 26: Carlton Historic Core

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

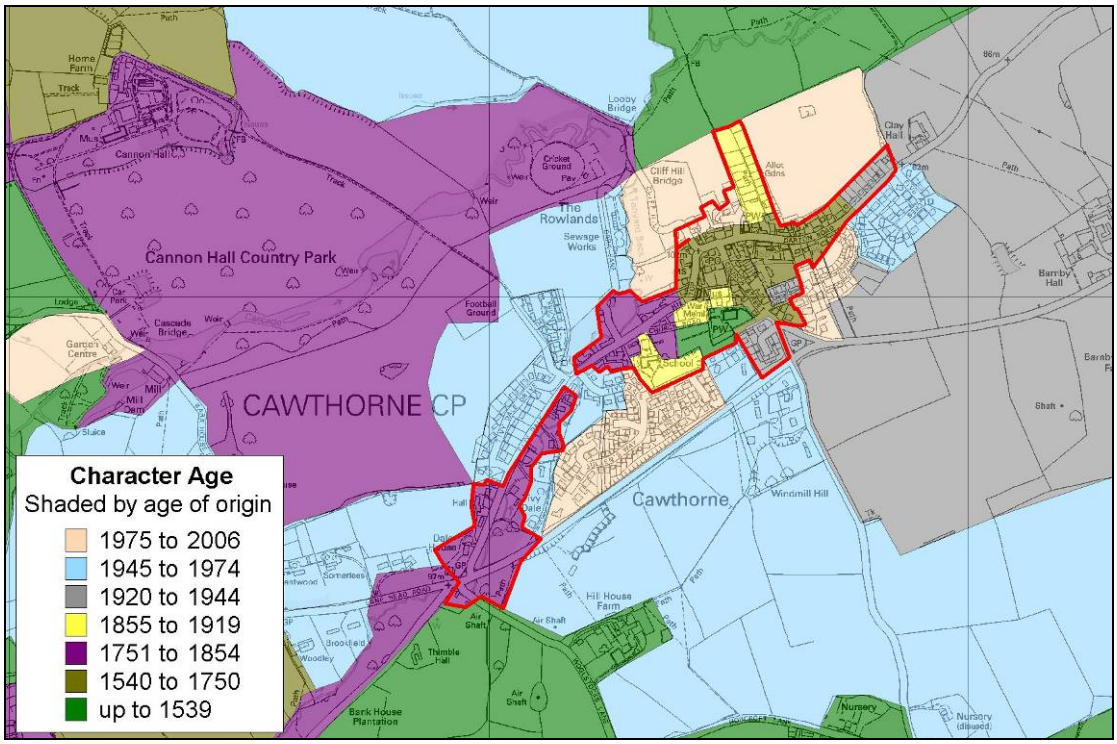


Figure 27: Cawthorne Historic Core

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

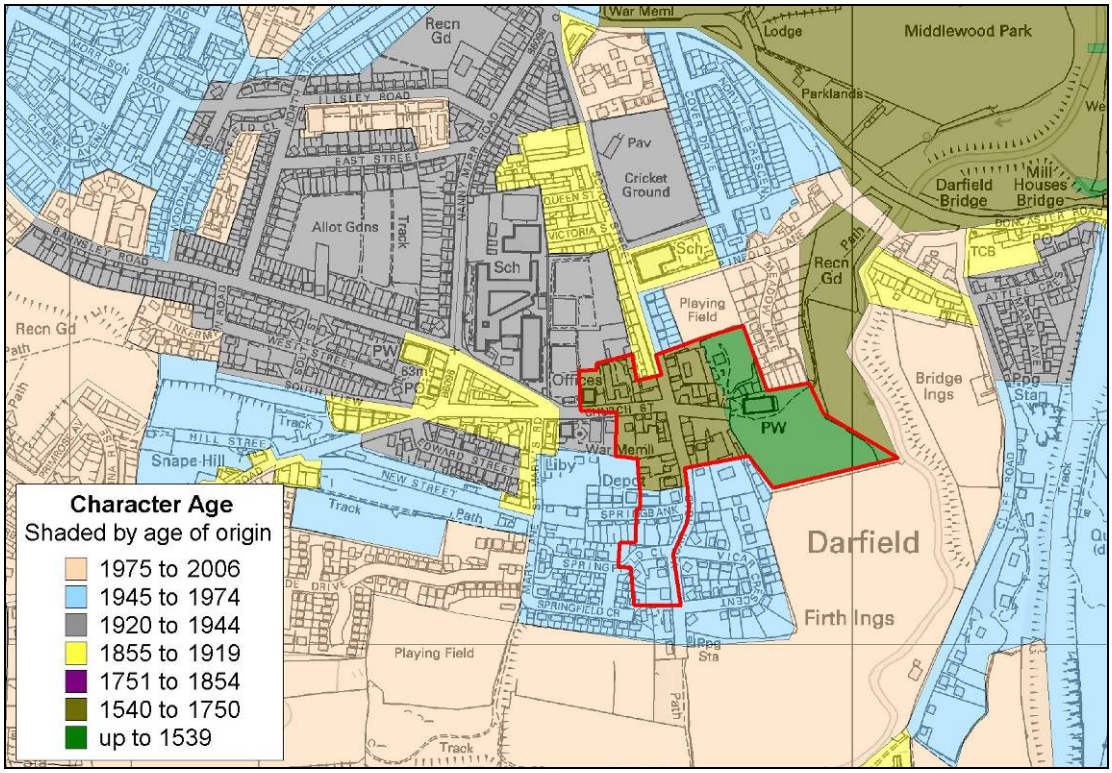


Figure 28: Darfield Historic Core

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

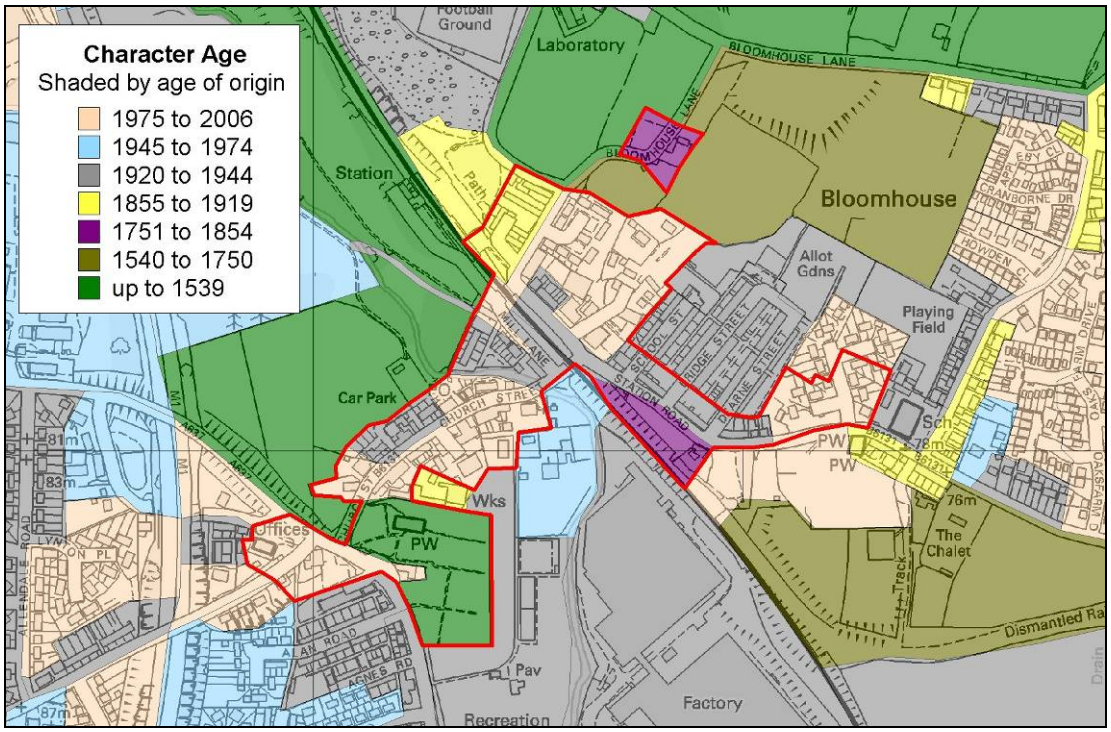


Figure 29: Darton Historic Core

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

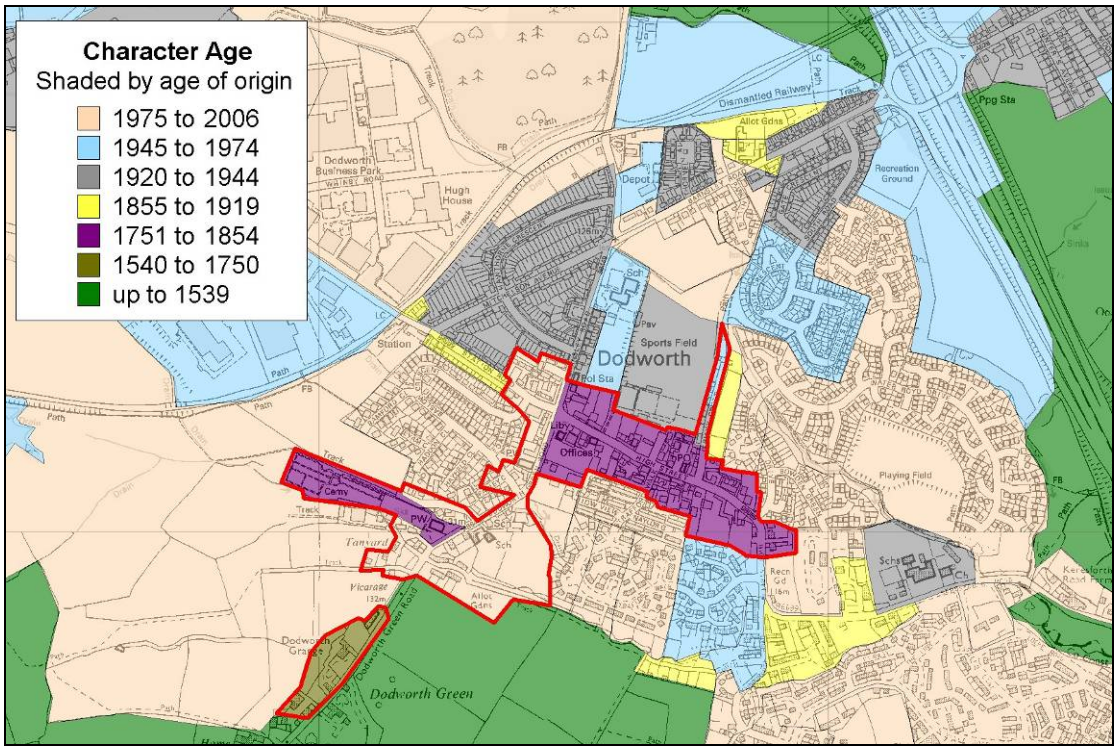


Figure 30: Dodworth Historic Core

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

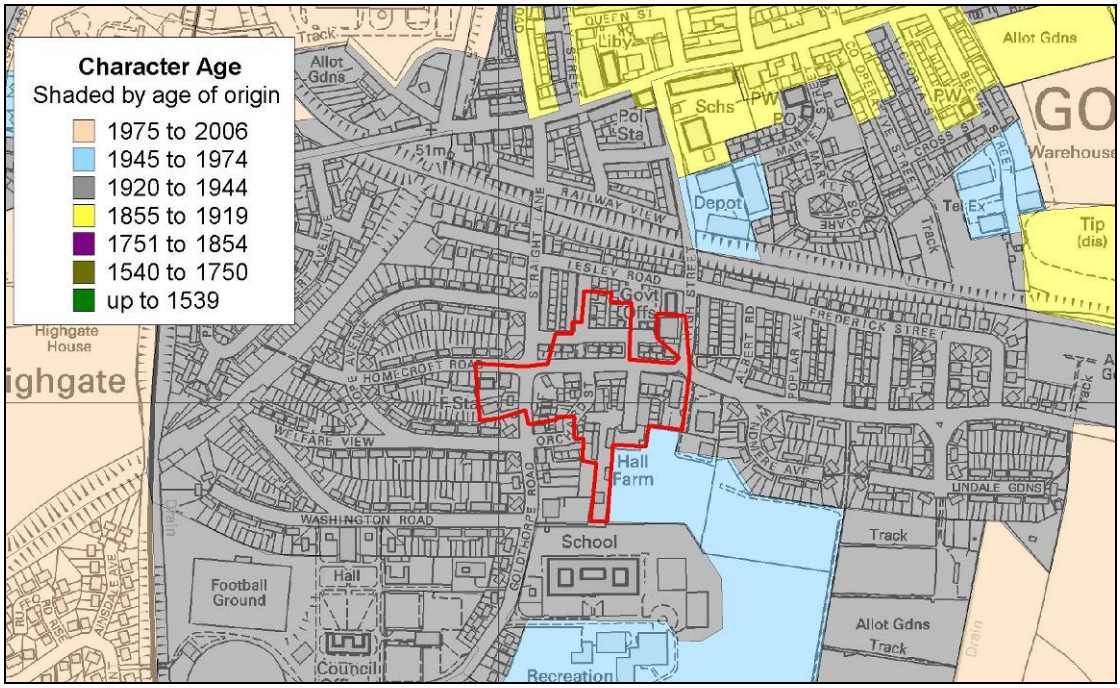


Figure 31: Goldthorpe Historic Core

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

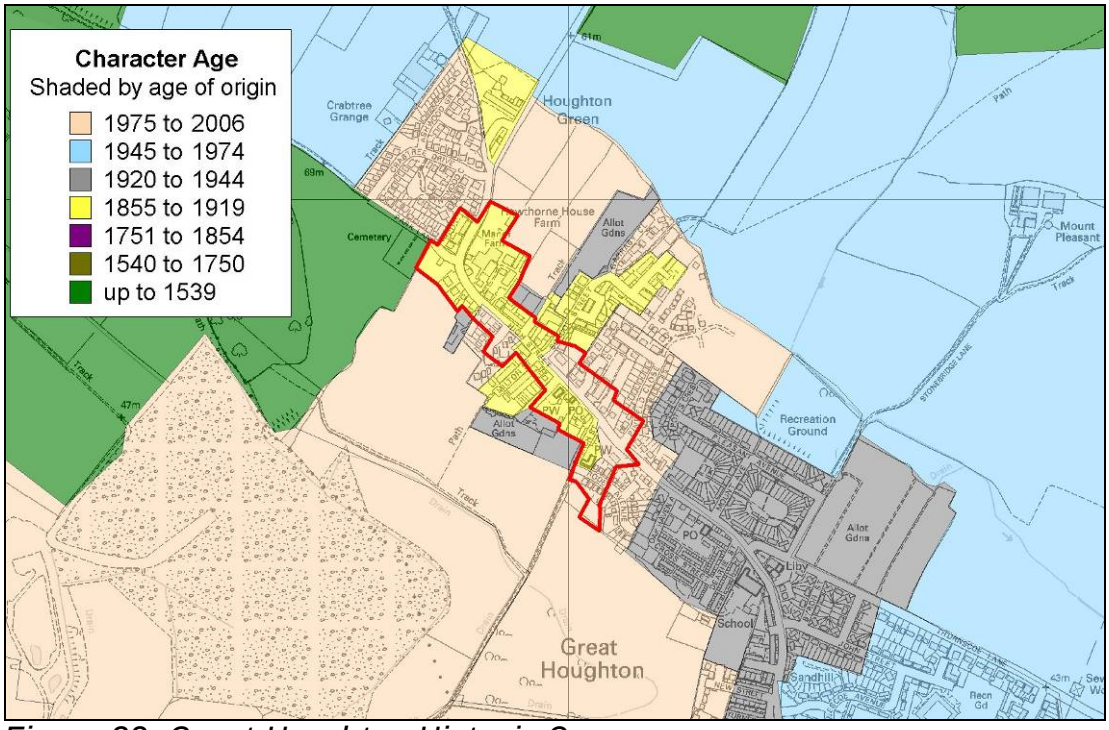


Figure 32: Great Houghton Historic Core

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

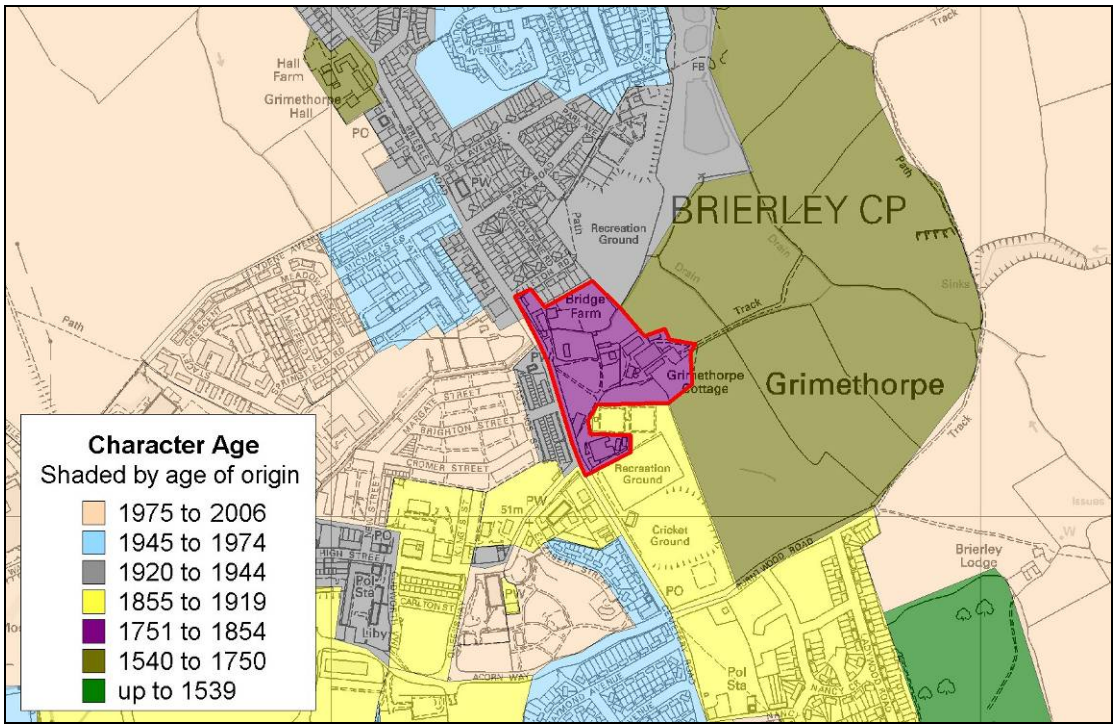


Figure 33: Grimethorpe Historic Core

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

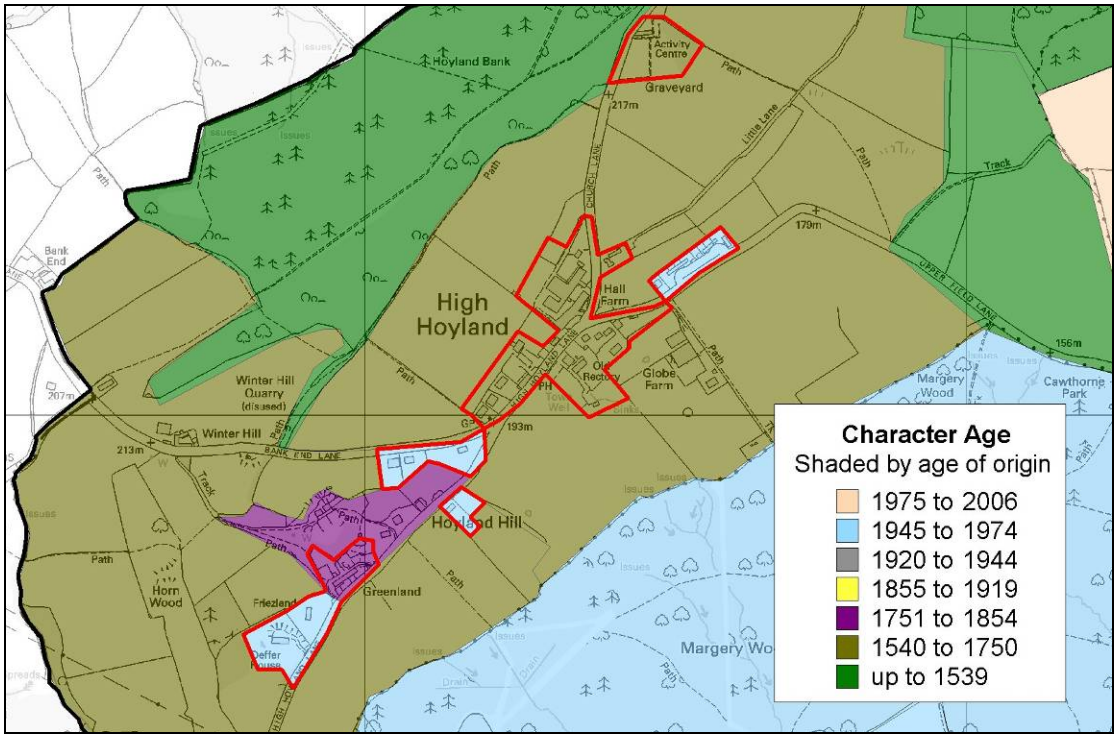


Figure 34: High Hoyland Historic Core

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

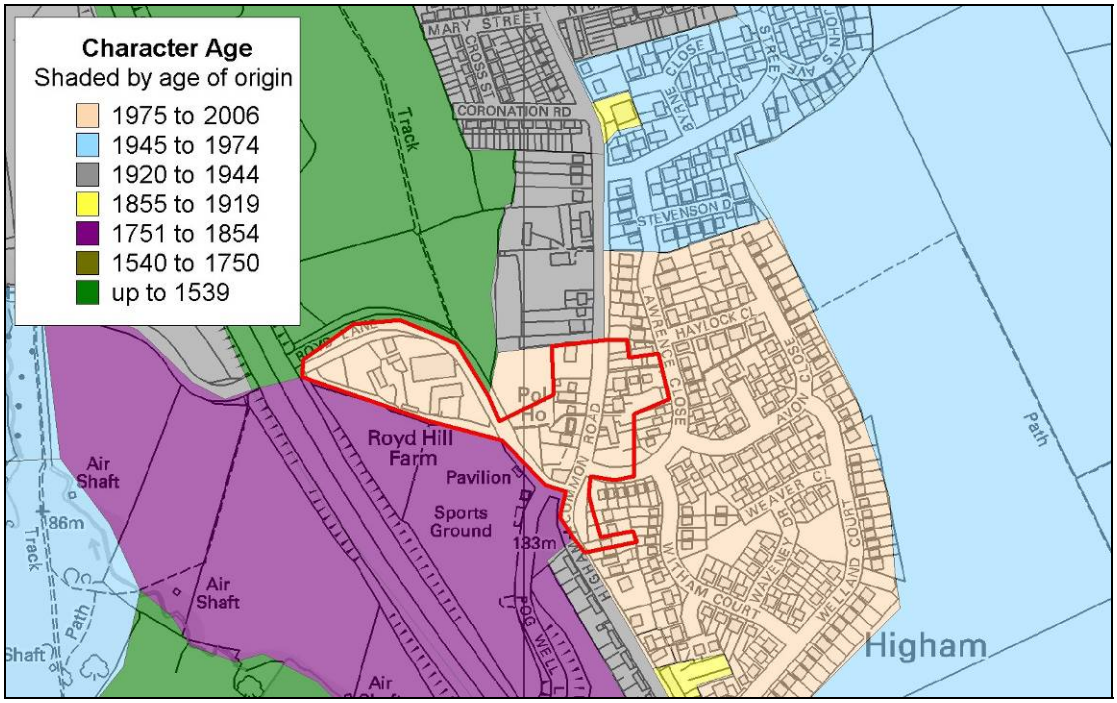


Figure 35: Higham Historic Core

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 zone: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Strip Enclosure'

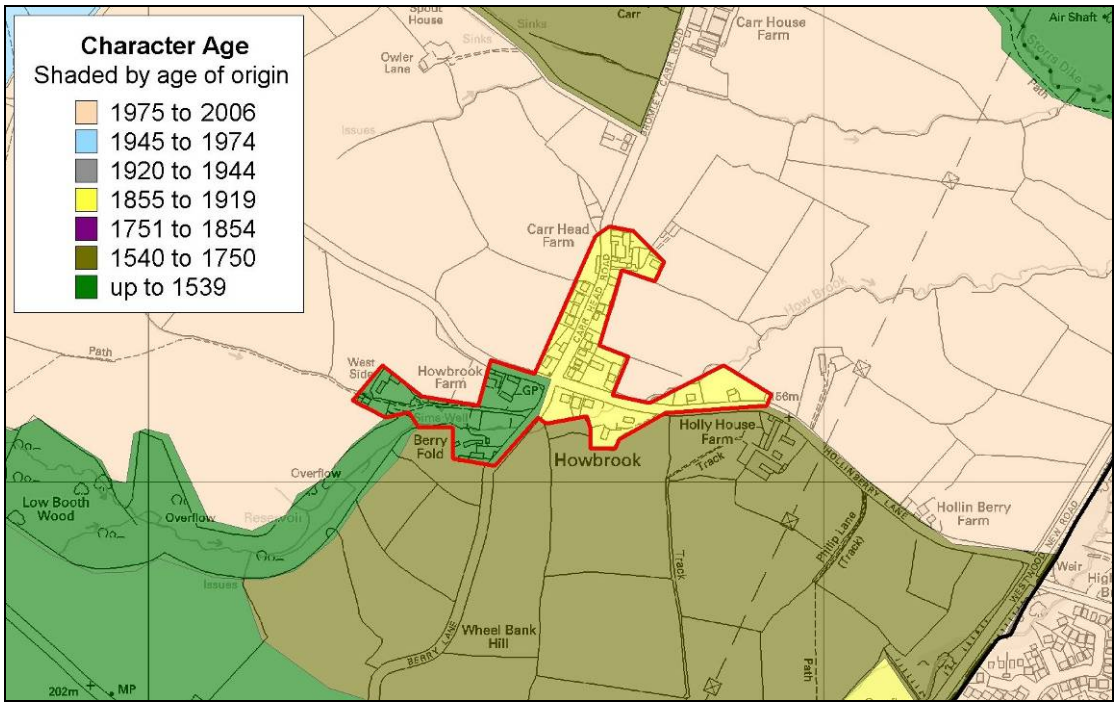


Figure 36: Howbrook Historic Core

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

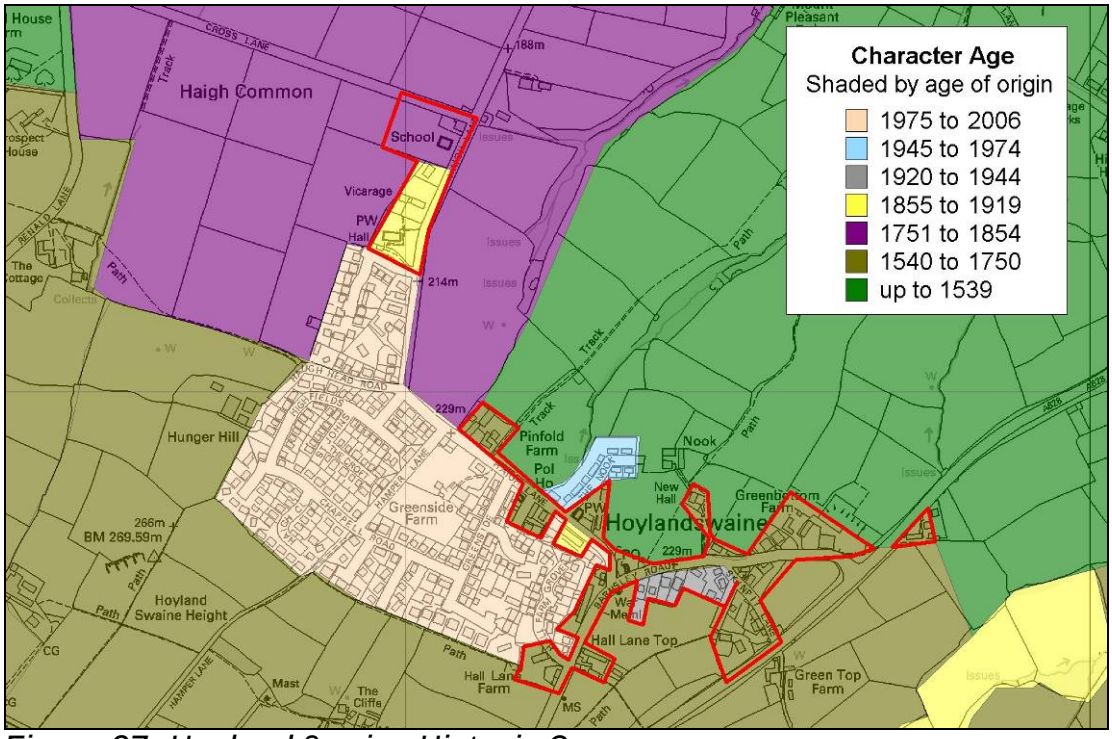


Figure 37: Hoyland Swaine Historic Core

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

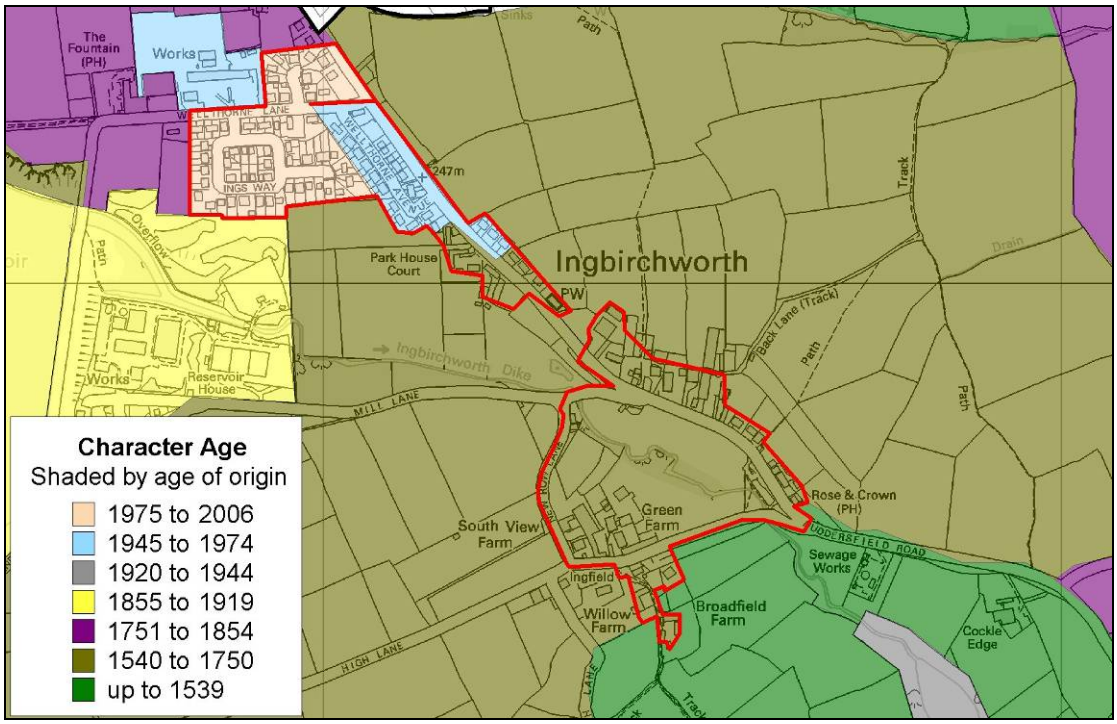


Figure 38: Ingbirchworth Historic Core

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

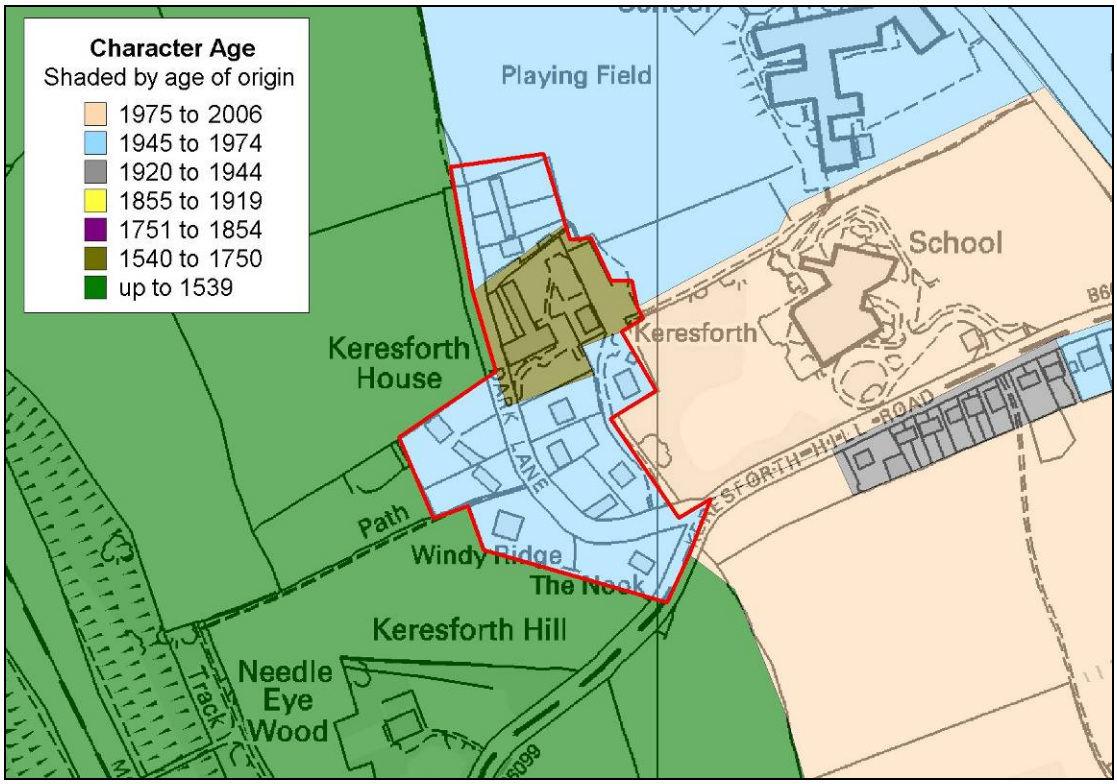


Figure 39: Keresforth Historic Core

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.

Kexbrough

Geology: Alluvium and Peat
Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone

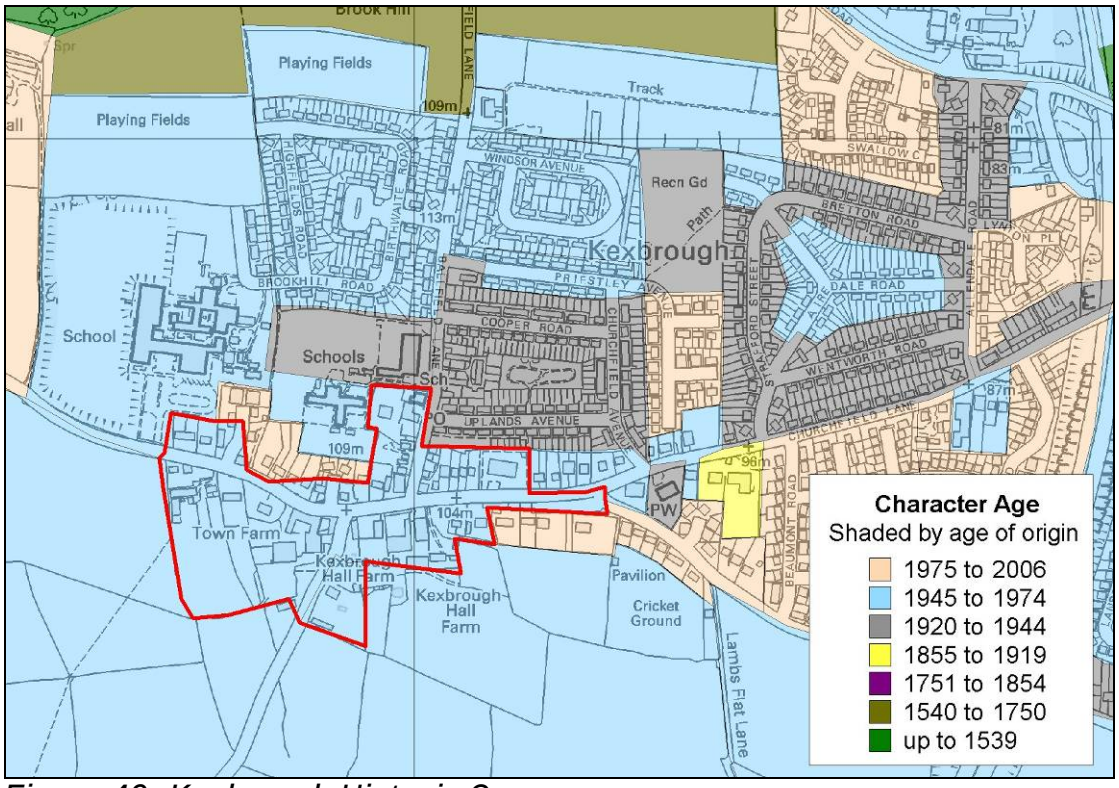


Figure 40: Kexbrough Historic Core

Kexbrough was first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) and was surrounded by a number of medieval open fields, farmed in strips. Farms still remain within the historic core of the settlement although the buildings nearly all date to the late 20th century. A timber-framed cruck barn may be medieval in date (SYAS 2008). Historic maps show small courtyard terraces that were probably built in the 18th century, by landowners to house their work force. Many of these buildings have been replaced by mid 20th century detached housing but there are several surviving buildings. Early street patterns also survive.

Up until the 20th century the settlement consisted of a roughly linear village based around the junction of several roads. The 1930s saw a massive increase in housing in the area, with planned estates built out towards Darton to house local miners. This settlement has dwarfed the earlier village.

Langsett Village

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

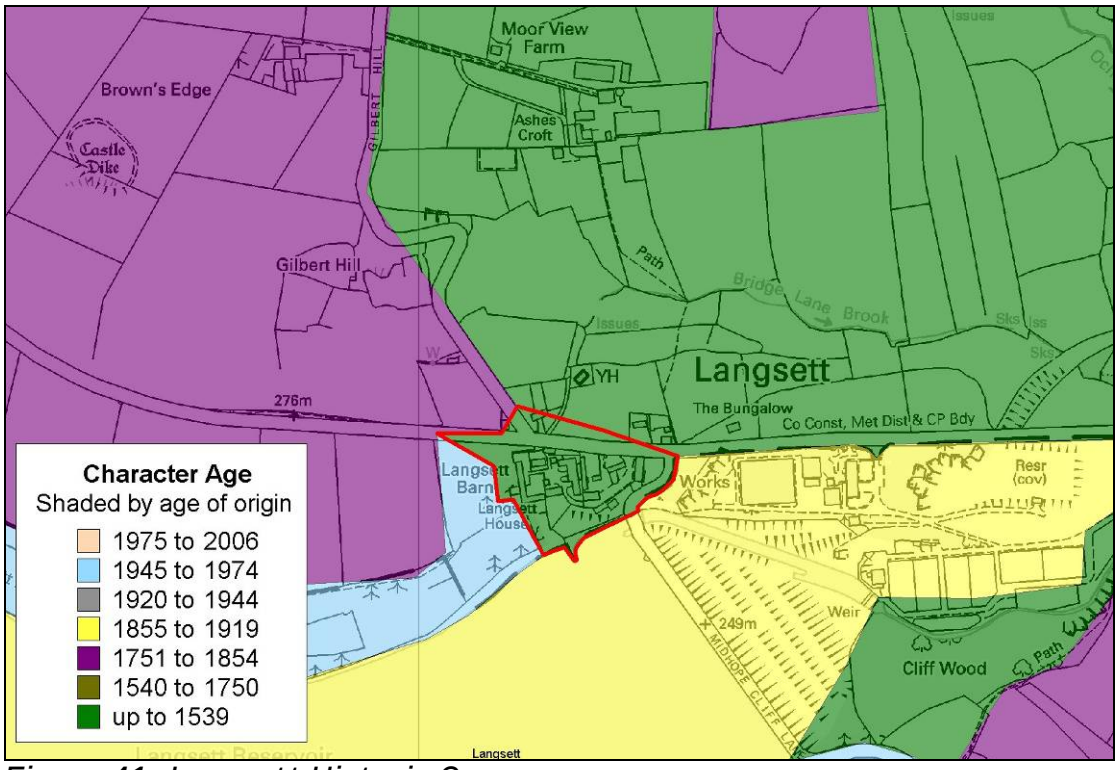


Figure 41: Langsett Historic Core

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 zones: 'Post Industrial' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure'

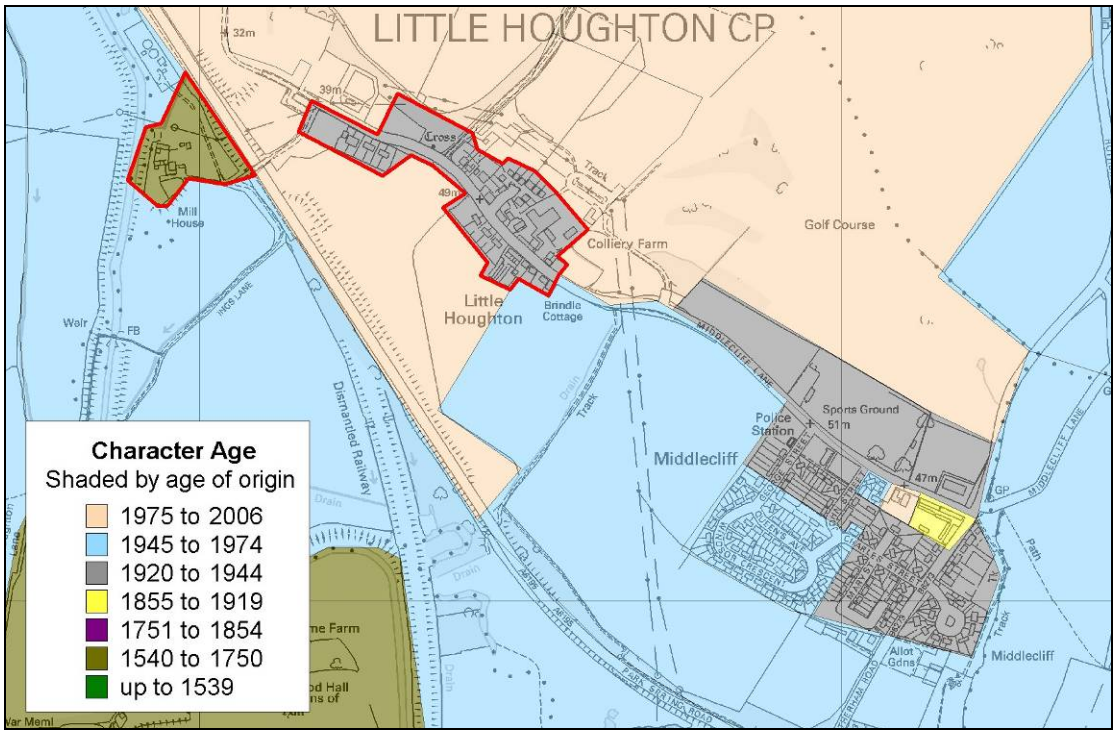


Figure 42: Little Houghton Historic Core

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

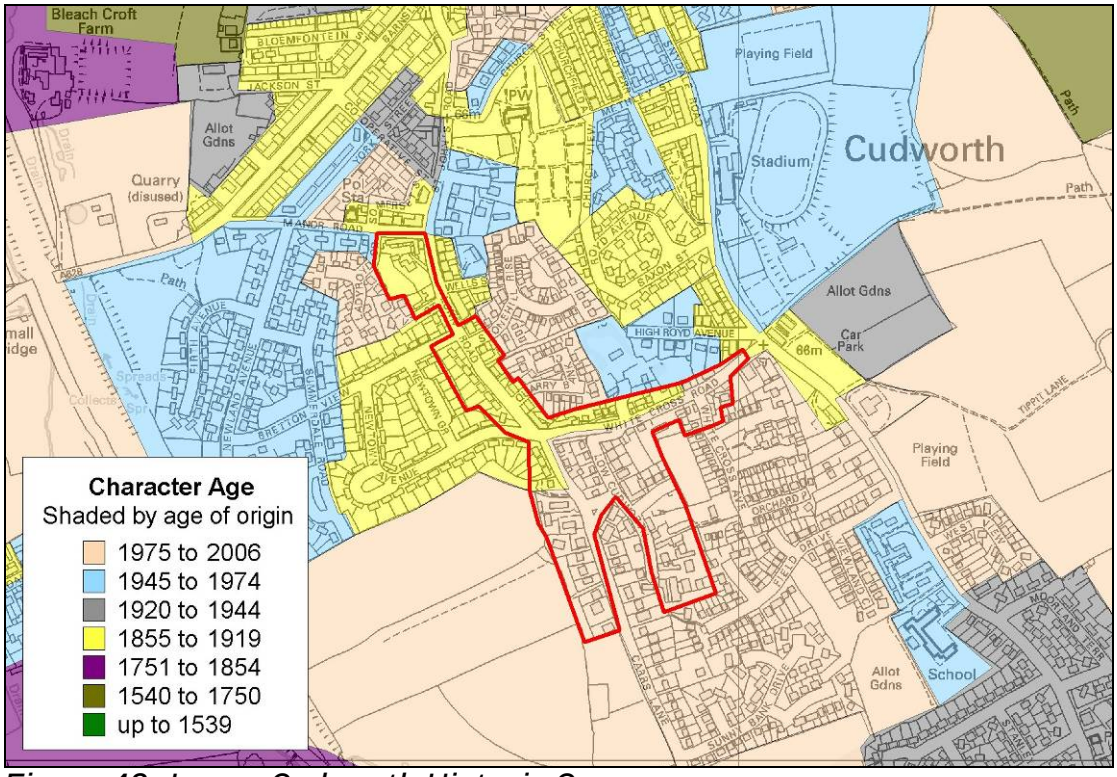


Figure 43: Lower Cudworth Historic Core

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

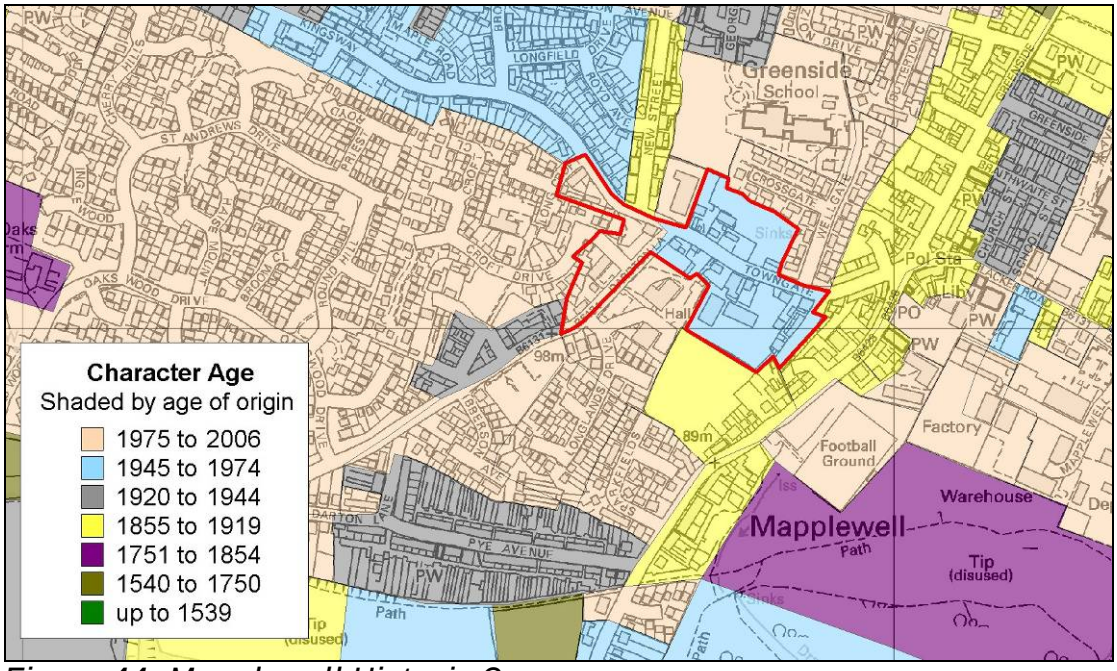


Figure 44: Mapplewell Historic Core

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

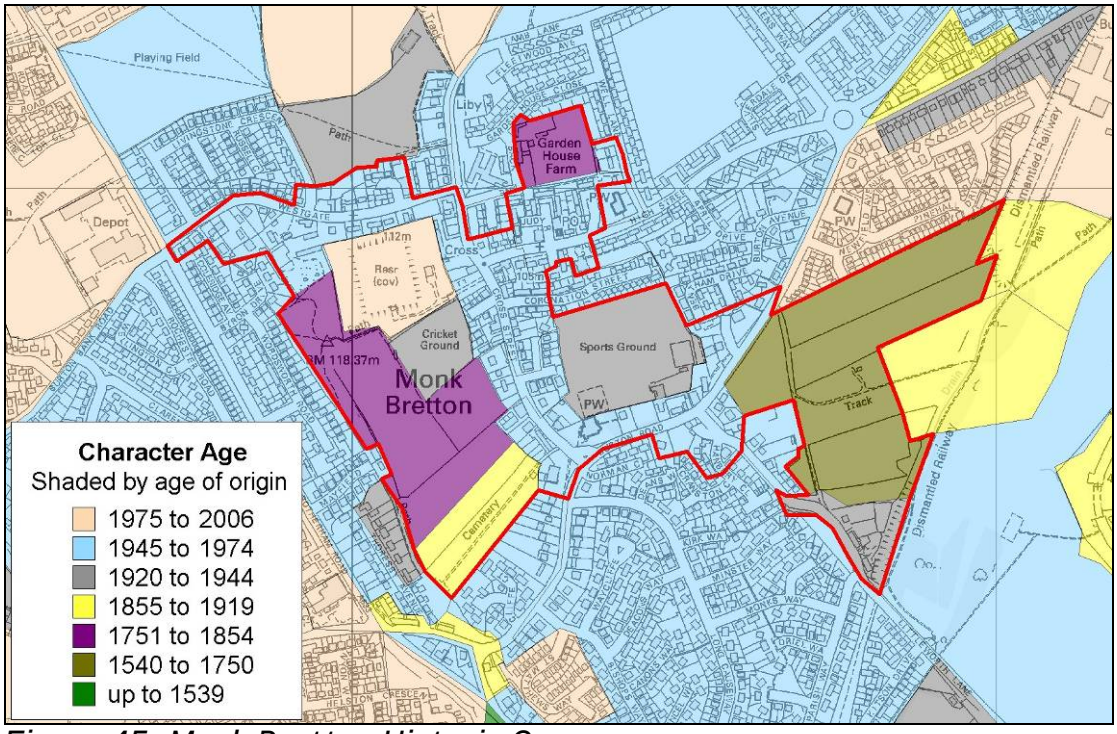


Figure 45: Monk Bretton Historic Core

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

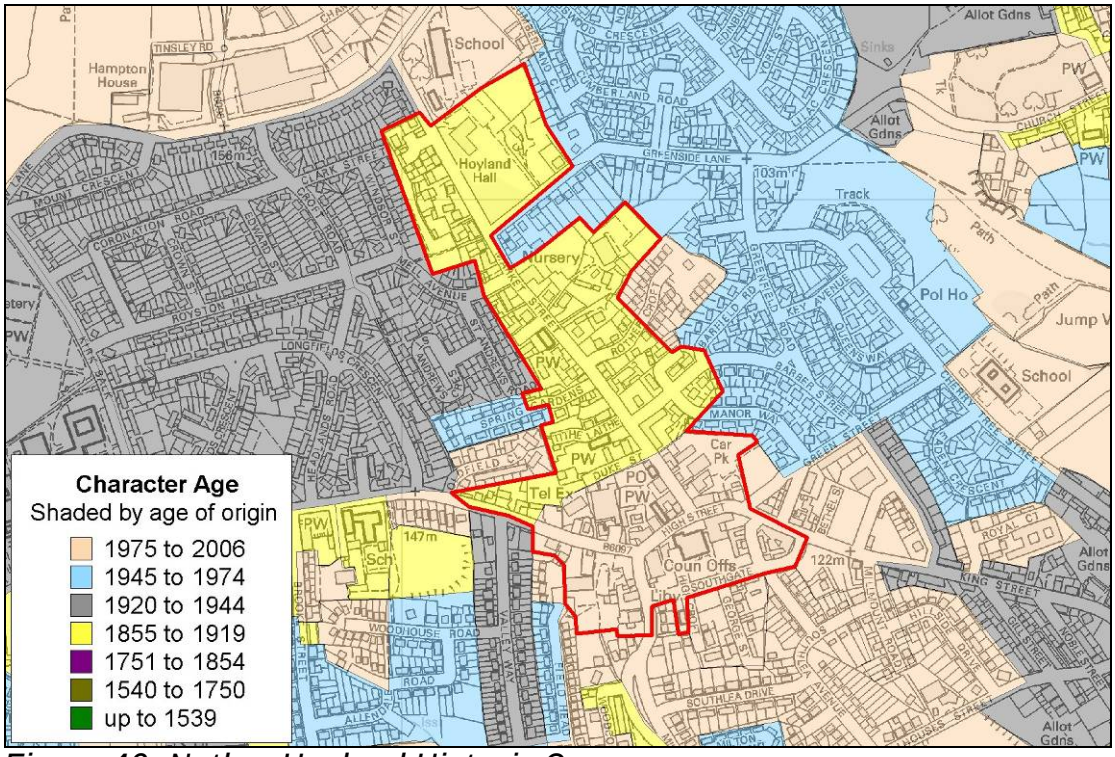


Figure 46: Nether Hoyland Historic Core

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 20th 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

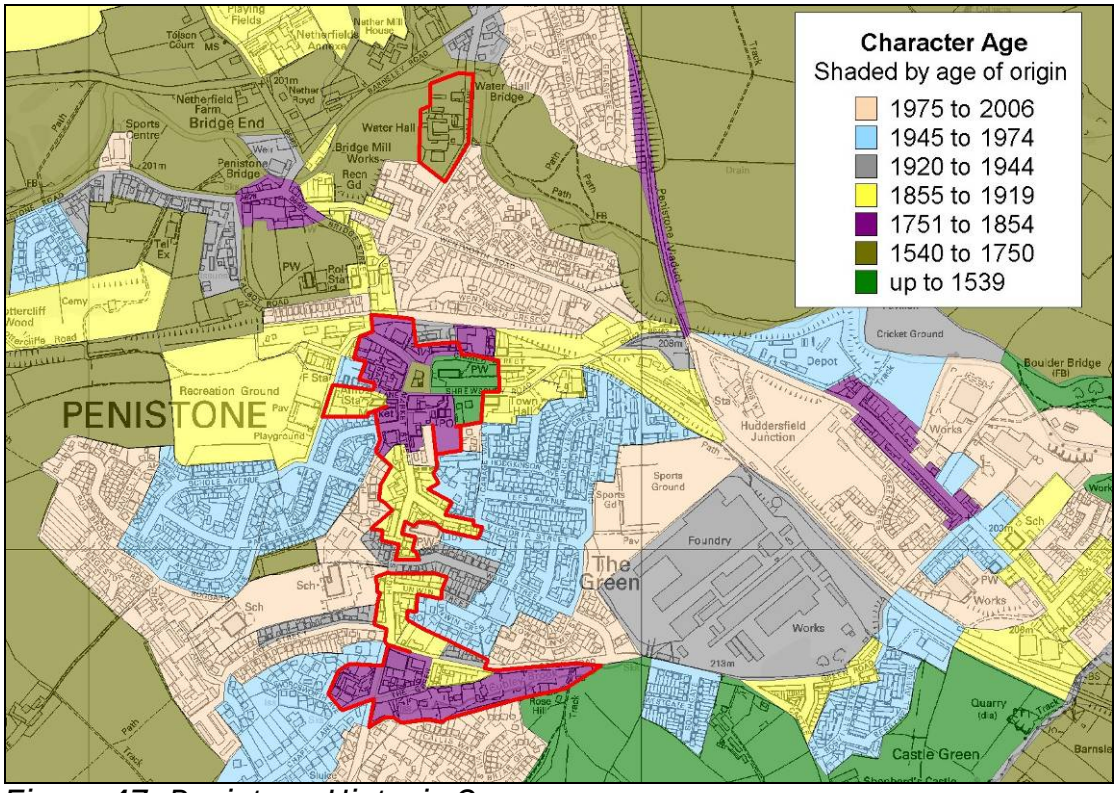


Figure 47: Penistone Historic Core

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 zone: 'Post Industrial' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure'

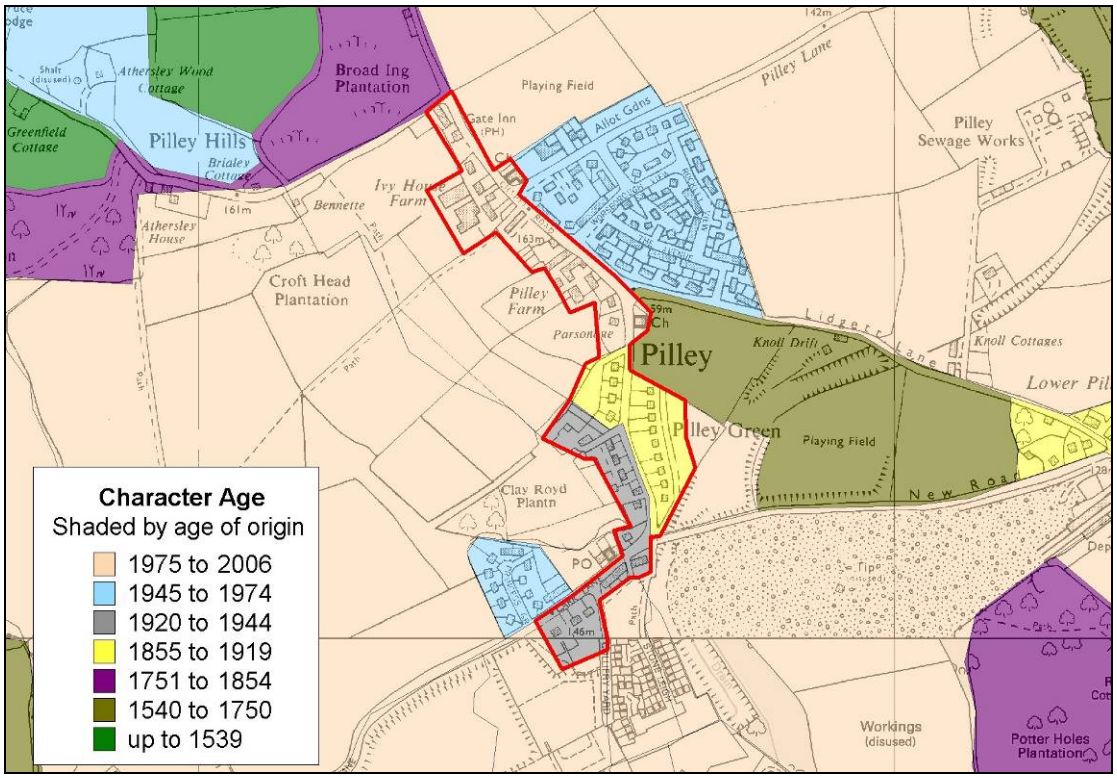


Figure 48: Pilley Historic Core

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

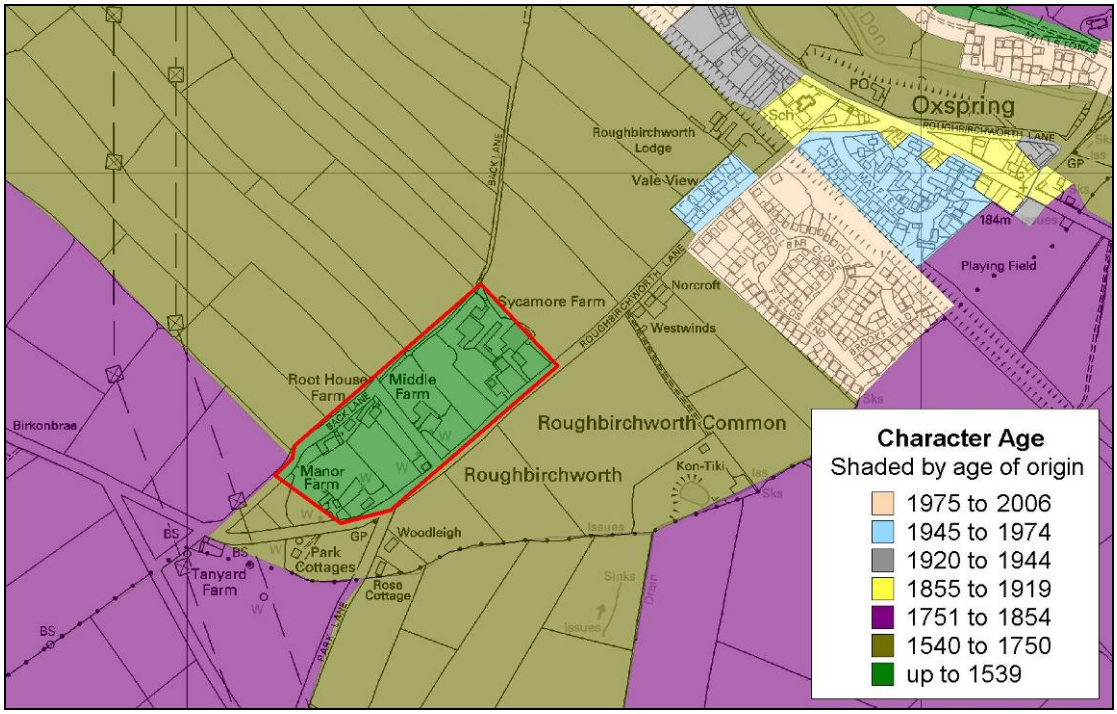


Figure 49: Roughbirchworth Historic Core

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

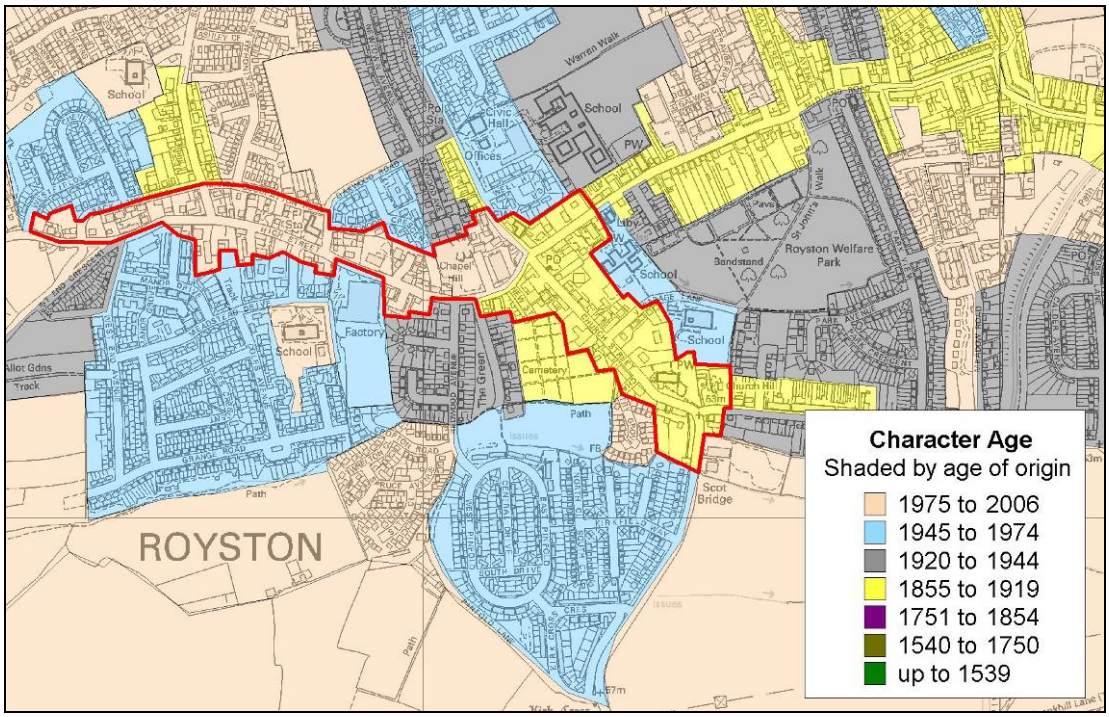


Figure 50: Royston Historic Core

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 1980s. At this time there was much infilling of garden plots and demolition of earlier farm buildings and vernacular cottages. There are survivals of some 19th century terraces and a 17th 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 19th/early 20th 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 20th century, as terraced housed 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

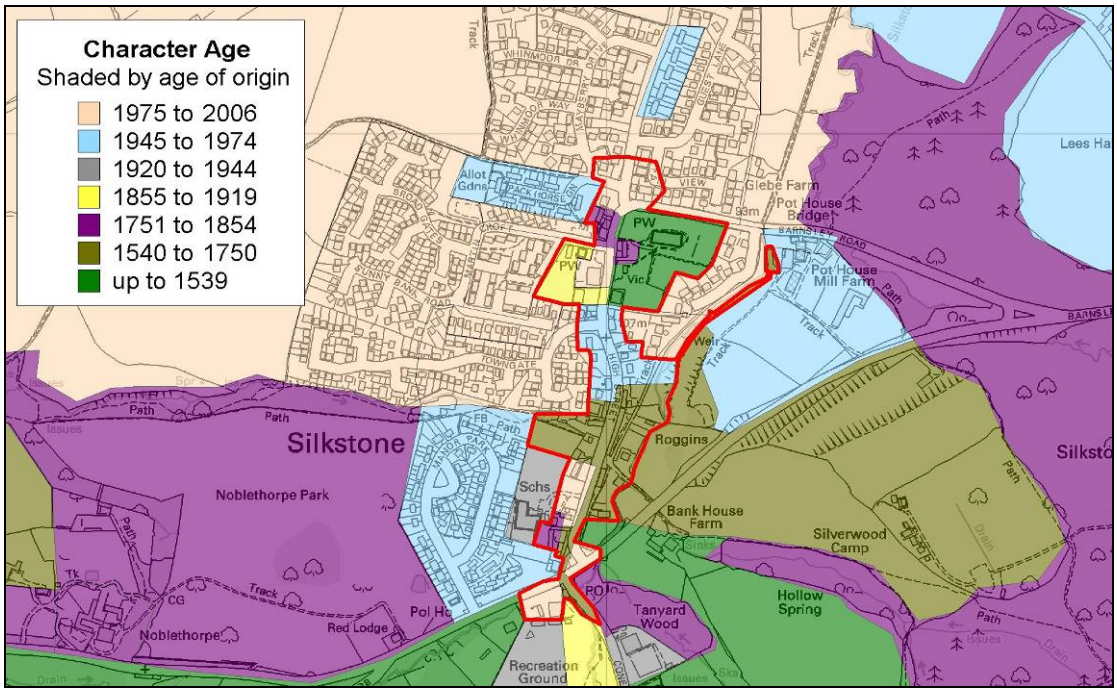


Figure 51: Silkstone Historic core

The core depicted represents the extent of Silkstone in the 19th 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 18th and 19th 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 hosing.

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 12th century origins but was significantly remodelled externally in the 15th 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 17th and 18th 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 17th century by the Pilmey family. The Pilmeys 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

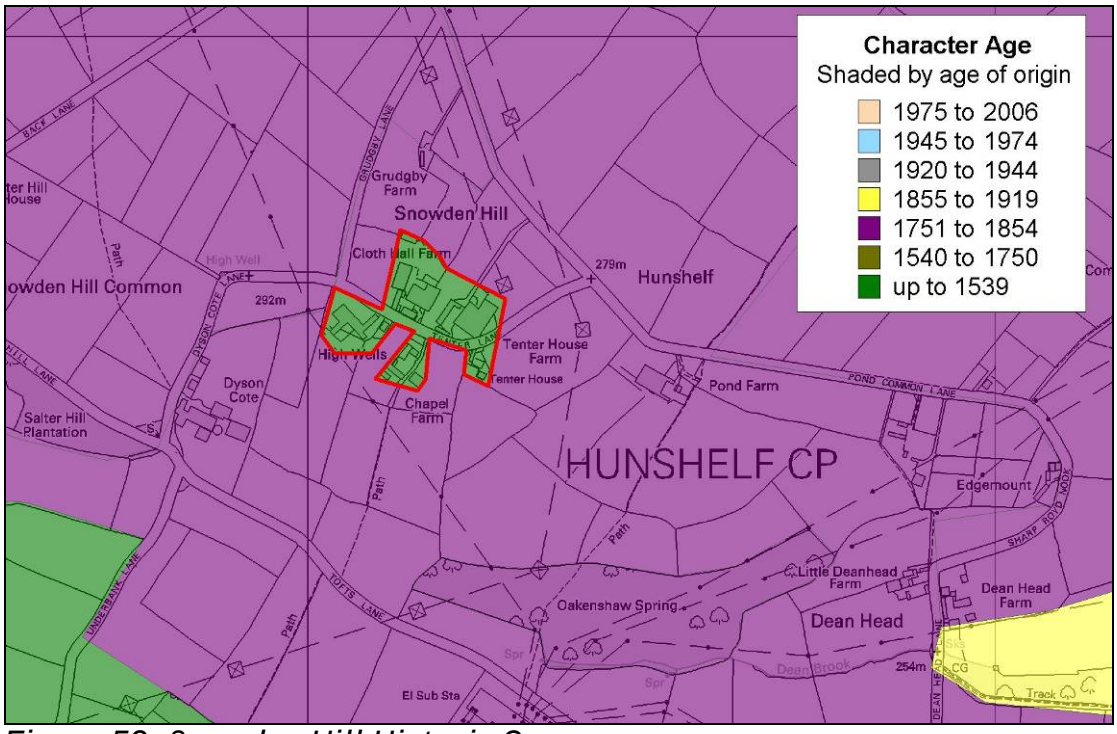


Figure 52: Snowden Hill Historic Core

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 idea 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 17th and 18th 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

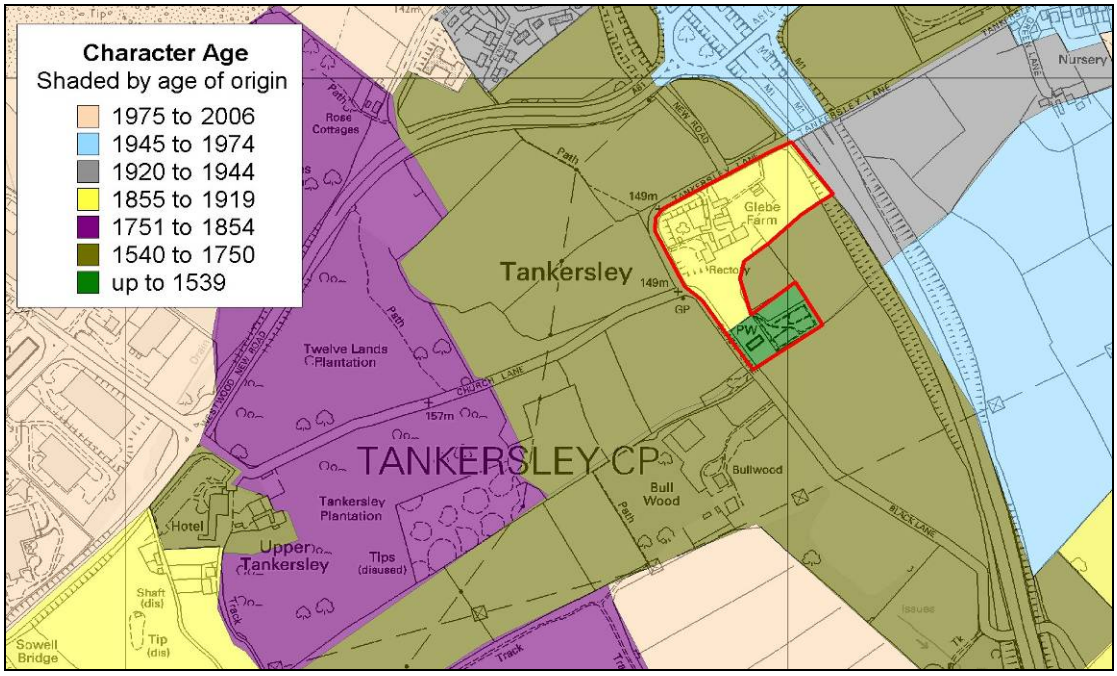


Figure 53: Tankersley Historic Core

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 14th 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 16th 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

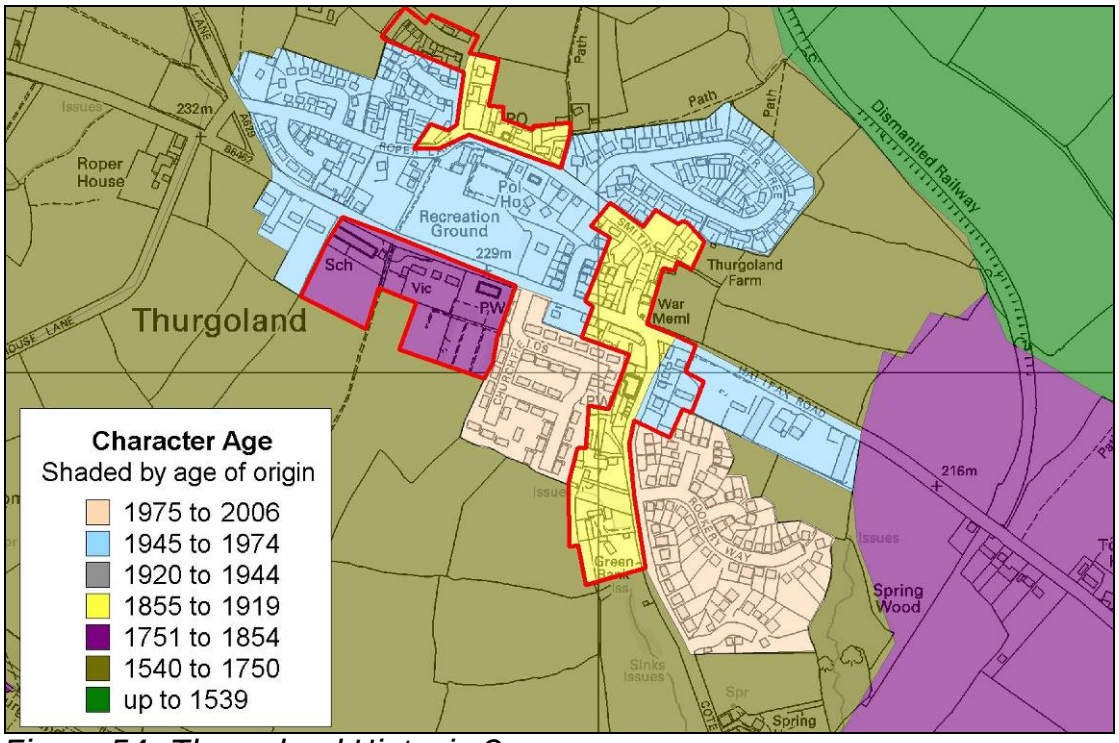


Figure 54: Thurgoland Historic Core

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 Wharncliffe (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 19th 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 19th century structures have been rebuilt but the general layout of the village remains despite 20th century suburbanisation.

Thurlstone

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

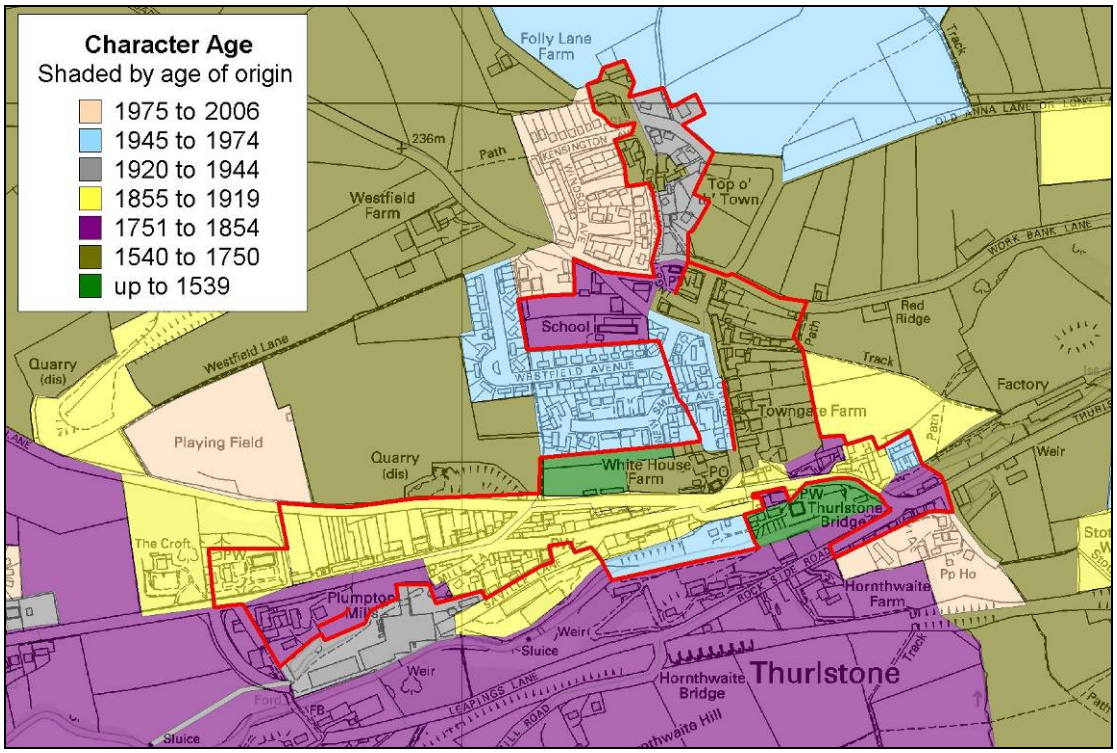


Figure 55: Thurlstone Historic Core

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 18th and 19th 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 19th 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

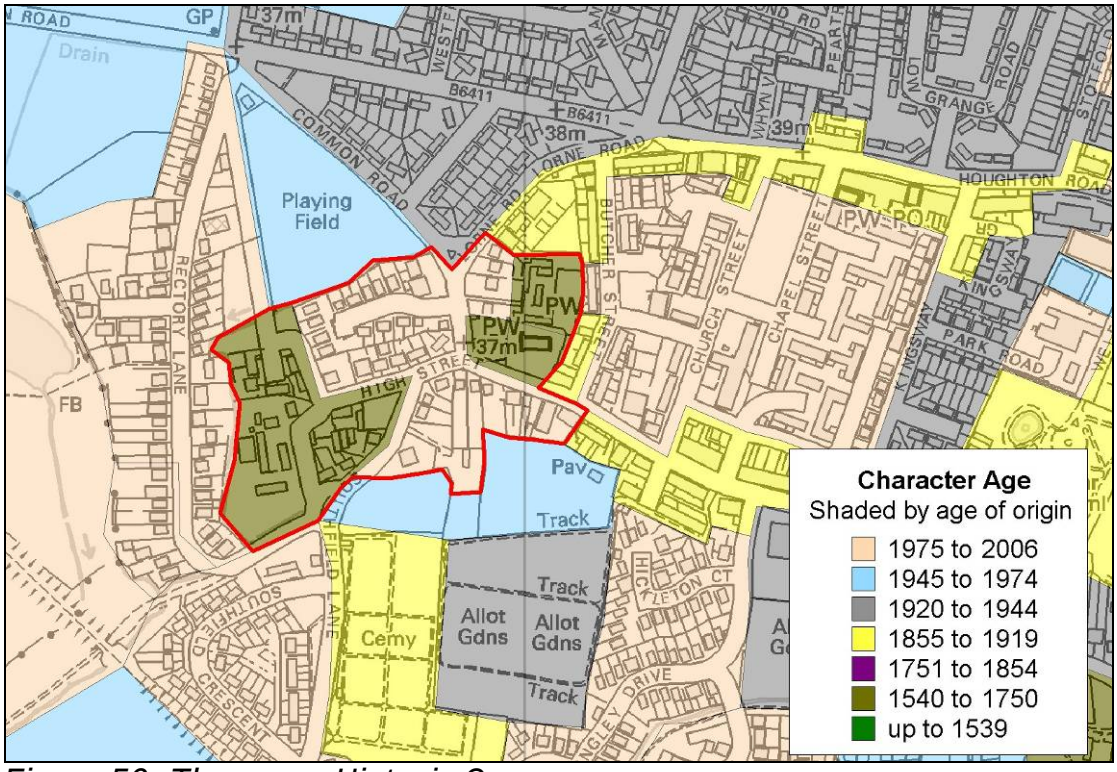


Figure 56: Thurnscoe Historic Core

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 20th 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

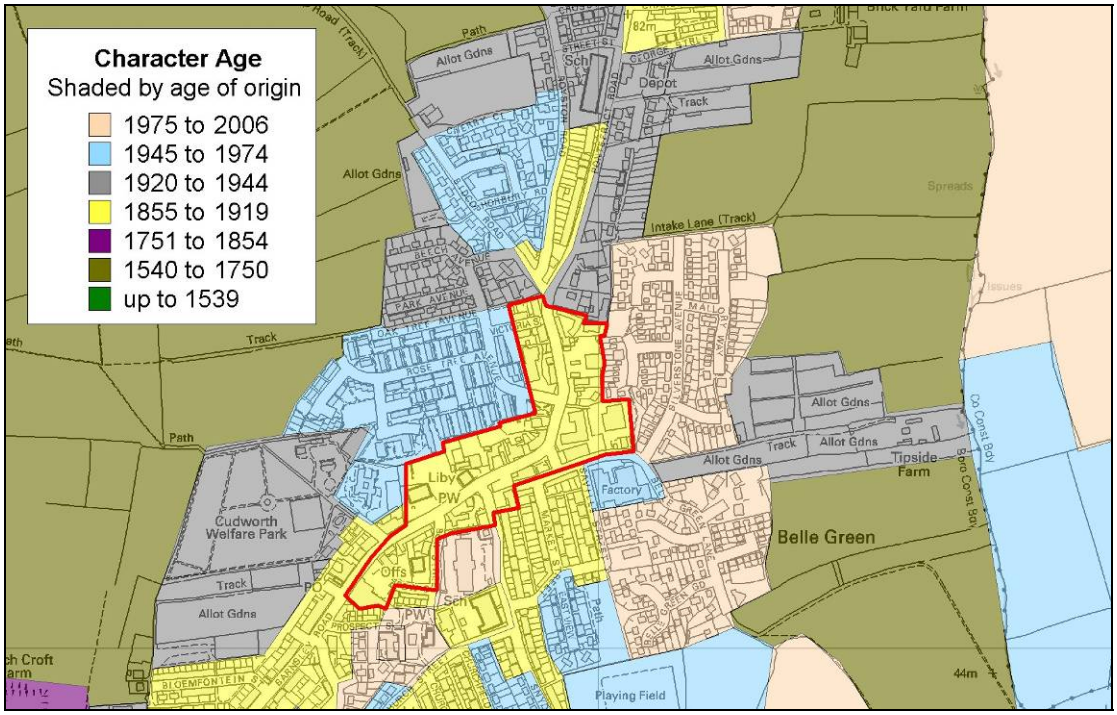


Figure 57: Upper Cudworth Historic Core

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 19th /early 20th 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 20th century. The street pattern of the village core survives, although the settlement was surrounded by colliers housing in the 20th century.

Upper Hoyland

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

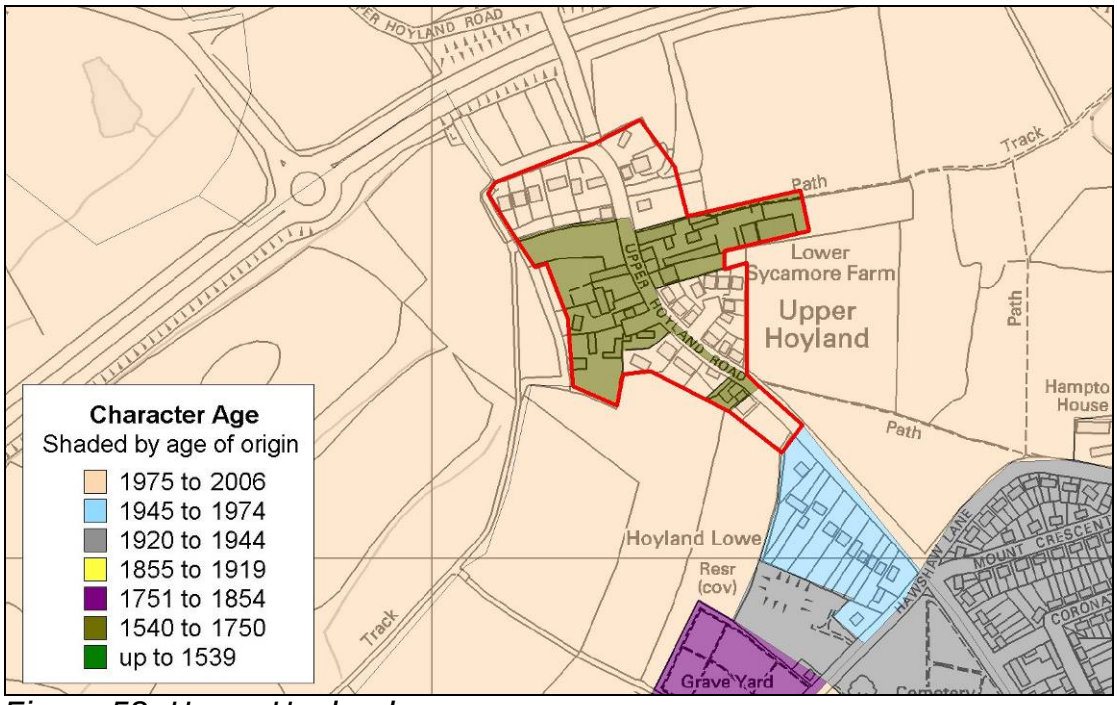


Figure 58: Upper Hoyland

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 20th 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

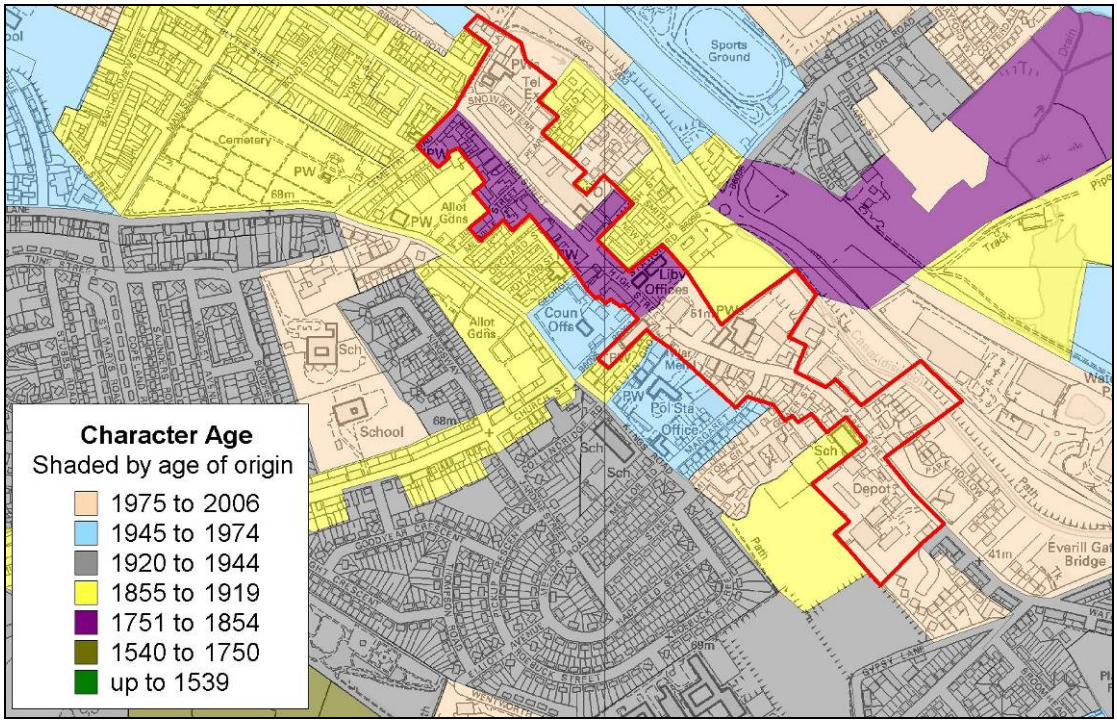


Figure 59: Wombwell Historic Core

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 17th century it was a known stopping place for Halifax clothiers on their way to London (Hey 1979, 71).

The 19th 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 19th century, which drove a significant population expansion. This expansion lead 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 19th century buildings although there have been some alterations and modern infilling. Late 20th century buildings dominate

the southern part of the historic core, but there are surviving 19th 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

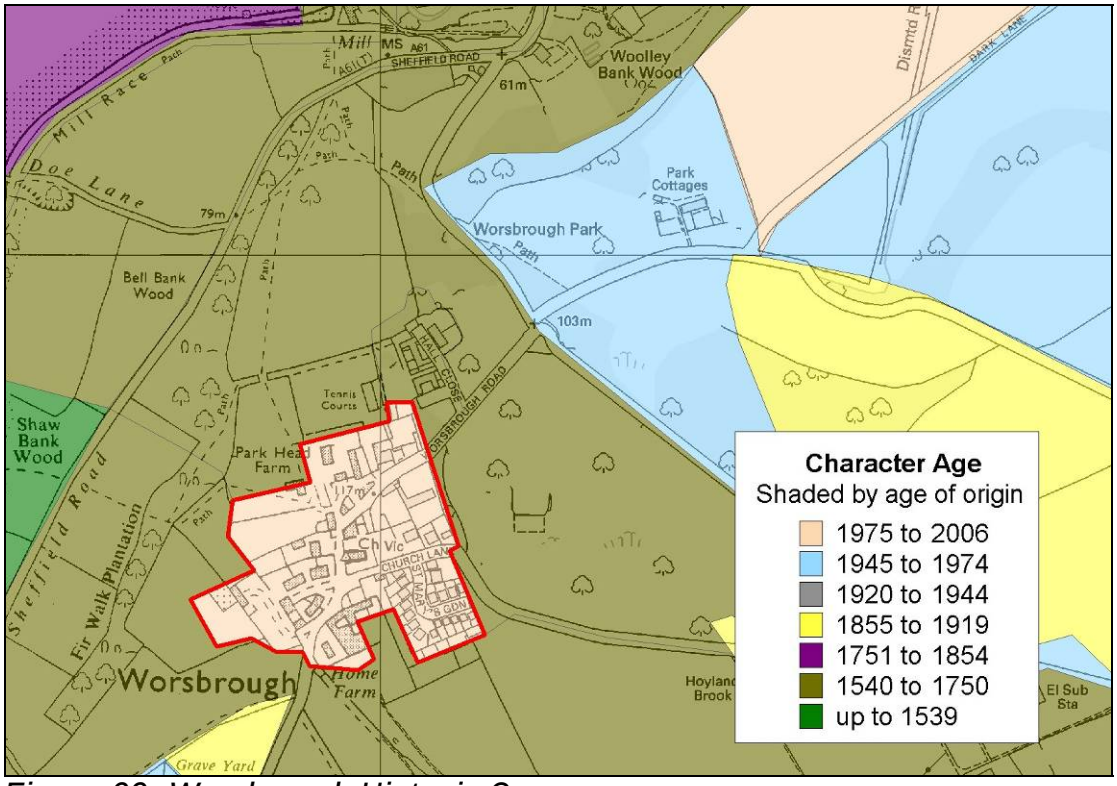


Figure 60: Worsbrough Historic Core

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 7th 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 18th and 19th century structures give significant legibility of the earlier village.

The village is closely associated with a 17th 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

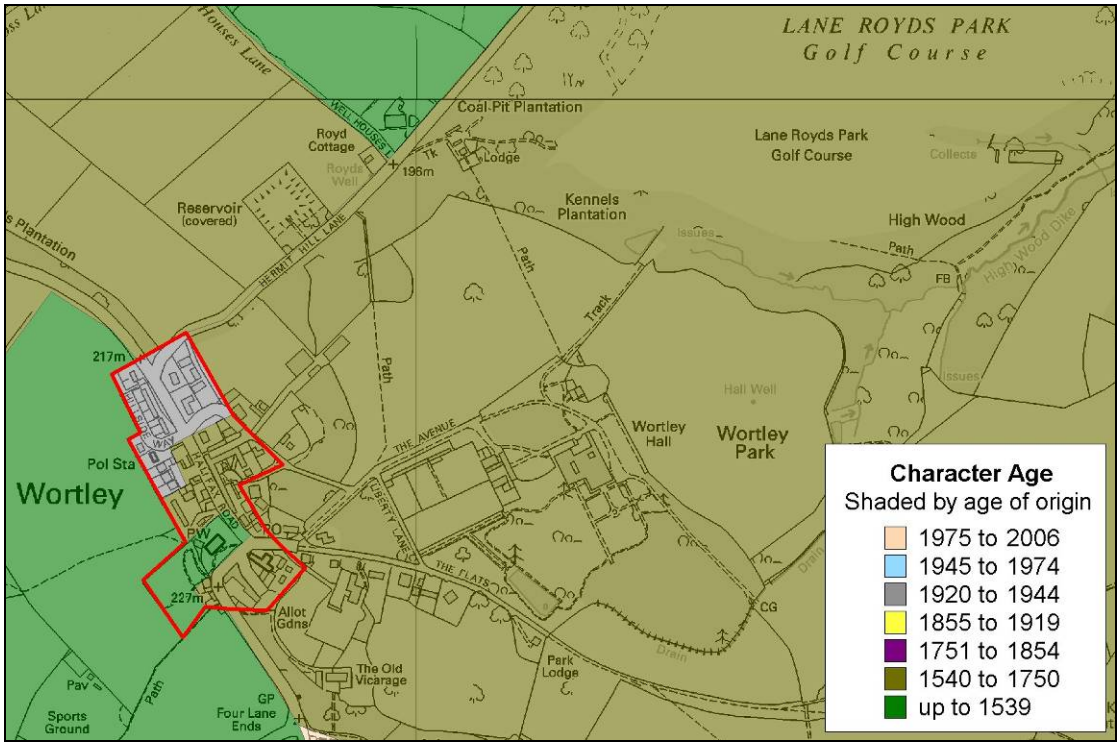


Figure 61: Wortley Historic Core

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 18th or 19th 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 20th 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 15th or early 16th 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).

Complex Historic Town Core

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone includes most of the historic settlement of Barnsley town, as shown on the 1777 parliamentary enclosure map (Fairbank 1777), excluding areas that have been significantly redeveloped in the 20th century. Barnsley town displays a more complex urban form than settlements within the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone. The medieval settlement was laid out in a well-planned manner and included a medieval market that gained its market charter in 1249 (Elliot 2004, 168). The town significantly expanded in the 19th century and most of the buildings within the historic core date to this time. There has been some 20th century alteration in the northwest and southeast of the zone but the plan form of the medieval settlement is fairly well preserved.

Relationship with Adjacent Character Zones

Barnsley's historic core has been circled by later development. The initial expansion of the town consisted of terraced courts, which have mostly been demolished but which led on to the development of large areas of terraced housing. The 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone forms a near complete ring around the town centre, except in the south where former terraces have been replaced by later municipal housing and in the north where larger elite residences were established in the '19th to Early 20th Century Villa Suburbs' zone.

The 'Complex Historic Town Core' zone also has a key relationship with the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' zone, which forms a 'u' shaped band south of the historic centre. This latter zone is one of dramatic alteration to the landscape and little former historic character is legible in this area. The medieval core of Barnsley mostly lies outside this area of major redevelopment. However, east of Cheapside the modern market developments cover part of the historic core around the former May Day Green. Here the road pattern and building layouts overwrite the 18th century, and possibly earlier, developments.

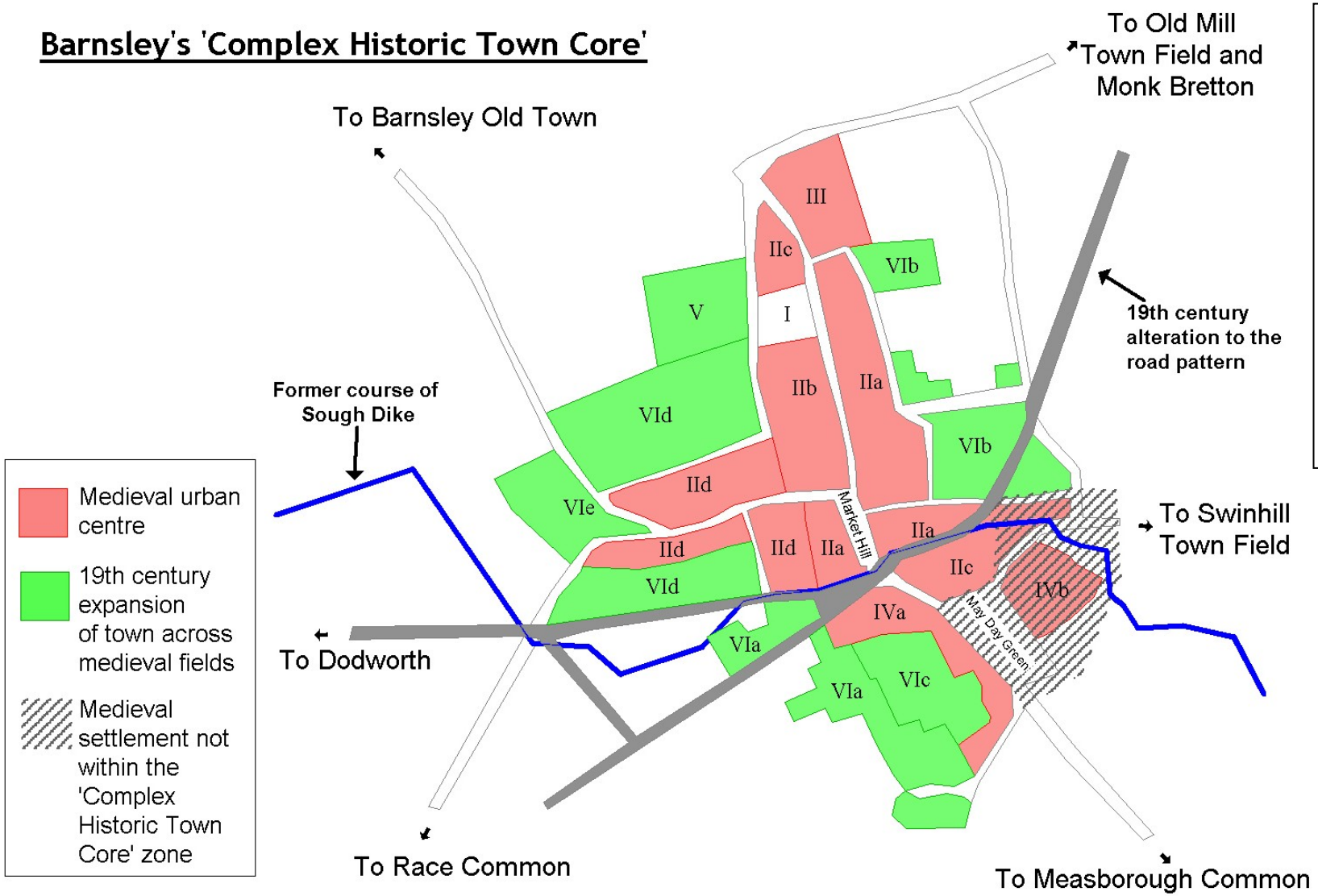


Figure 62: Map showing the assumed layout of medieval Barnsley. See 'Plan Form Analysis' for explanation of numbering. Based on OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

Plan Form Analysis of Barnsley's Historic Core

The layout of the historic core of Barnsley survives well, with many earlier road patterns remaining. Through a combination of historic map analysis, consideration of archaeological excavations, and comparison with other medieval settlements, the historic core has been divided into areas inhabited in the medieval period and those that were subject to 19th century development (see Figure 62 above). The phased development of the town is outlined below, with degrees of historic legibility and later development considered in each plan unit.

Plan Unit I

The original settlement of Barnsley, located to the north west of the current centre at an area now known as Old Town, is likely to have had Saxon origins (Elliot 2002, 26-27). This settlement was of no particular import and was only recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 under Keresforth. In 1156 the manor was granted to the Cluniac priory of St John at Pontefract and the town was relocated to its current position by the 13th century. This new position took advantage of better communication routes, including the road between Wakefield and Sheffield and the major highway between Richmond and London (Hey 1979, 57). There is no archaeological evidence for settlement on the site of the planned medieval town prior to the establishment of new Barnsley.

The church of St Mary's would have been an important feature of this new settlement. The current building was rebuilt in 1862, apart from the tower, which had been built in 1821 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society 1897, 332). Prior to this redevelopment, the building had been described in a 19th century edition of the Gentleman's Magazine as a "beautiful piece of Norman work" (cited in Hey 1979, 57). The remains of this medieval structure are found in fragments of medieval grave covers that were built into the current church (SYAS 2008).

Plan Unit II

The new settlement was laid out in a characteristic medieval form, with narrow plots running perpendicularly to the main street and a system of back lanes surrounding the urban plots. The town was centred on a wide open market place at Market Hill and the monks were awarded a market charter in 1249 for weekly Wednesday markets and an annual fair (Elliot 2002, 27). The transport routes coming from the north of the town will have been directed through this new market place.

Early maps of the town show a concentration of buildings immediately around the market place. To the west of Market Hill the plots are very short but those on the east of the market seem to be extra long. These may have

been extended to compensate for narrow frontages. Archaeological work would be required to know whether the tenements along Shambles Street were contemporary with the rest of the settlement or whether they overwrote enclosed plots to the rear of the buildings west of Market Hill. Possible evidence for the later establishment of Shambles Street can be seen in the reverse 's' shape of some of these plots. This suggests that they were developed from part of the town's open field, which would have been ploughed in this characteristic pattern.

Early examples of timber-framed buildings have been found along Church Street, dating to the 15th and 16th century (Belford and Hayling 1999, 18; Tyer 2002, 5). By this time Barnsley had developed into a sizable community compared with other settlements in the Wapentake of Staincross (Elliot 2002, 27). This is supported by evidence for a timber yard in Barnsley in the 15th century supplying building materials to a booming local economy (Tyer 2002, 5).

Figure 63: Part of the historic core of Barnsley showing the long narrow plots surviving in the current townscape. 1893 OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024 overlain by Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002.

IIa: Within this area there is clear survival of the long thin plots facing onto Church Street and Market Hill. Most of the buildings within this area date to the 19th century and, particularly around Market Hill, consist of commercial buildings. However, an early school building, founded by

Thomas Keresforth in 1660, survives (Lawson 1840, 227) and is now used as an art gallery and adjoined by the College of Art and Design.

The market place and parts of the town were redesigned in around 1823 by John Whitworth (Whitworth 1998, 192), at around this time Eldon Street was built, cutting through the former road pattern and shortening the tenements running out from Market Hill. The Moot Hall, a former meeting place, council chamber and law court, was also demolished. This ancient building of unknown origin consisted of a large upstairs meeting room above several shops (Jackson 1858, 127-135).

IIb: The pattern of thin tenements doesn't survive as well in this area although the road pattern is still in place. This is due to the building of the Town Hall and Barnsley College in the 1930s. The land was cleared of dense terraces and courts as well as Barnsley Old Hall, which was the former Manor House.

IIc: In the 1960s, much of the commercial centre of Barnsley was redeveloped to create large shopping centres. The cattle market and buildings south of Eldon Street were subject to considerable alteration but, unlike developments further to the south and east, the road pattern was maintained.

IId: Shambles Street was largely rebuilt after the establishment of the 1822 Barnsley town improvements act, under the designs of John Whitworth (Whitworth 1998, 192). This phase of rebuilding maintained the long thin tenement pattern but this was not to survive the mid 20th century redevelopment of the town. Large numbers of public and municipal buildings were built across this area within the main road pattern but removing the individual plots.

Plan Unit III

This area consisted of more irregular plots to the north of the main town. This land was outside the medieval back lane and is likely to have been a later expansion of the settlement. Historic maps show at least one large private house in this area. This may be an early example of the trend seen in the 19th century for more well off members of the community to position their homes away from the industrialised areas in the south of the town.

This land is now filled by the mid to late 20th century Barnsley College buildings. The main road pattern remains but the former character of the area is not visible.

Plan Unit IV

May Day Green was the site of fairs and markets in Barnsley for many generations and until the 19th century bull and bear baiting took place on

this land (Jackson 1858, 126). This land was likely to be held in common in the medieval period but small works and cottages were encroaching upon the green from at least the 18th century (Fairbank 1777). This is likely to have started as illegal 'squatter' settlement on the common and developed into an industrialised area.

IVa: This area is now part of the commercial core of Barnsley. The buildings were redeveloped in the mid to late 20th century but the road pattern and general layout of the plots survives.

IVb: Although outside of the 'Complex Historic Town Core' zone, this area is included within this analysis because it was part of the early settlement. In the 19th century the town steadily expanded to fill this land with larger industrial developments, including a gas works and several iron foundries. These were cleared in the 1970s to make way for indoor and outdoor markets and a shopping centre. The current landscape shows no evidence of these industrial developments or the earlier urban patterns.

Plan Unit V

In 1249 a charter was granted to the town allowing "one fair day lasting for four days, viz., the eve of Saint Michael's day and two days hereafter.." (cited in Elliot 2004, 168). The land adjacent to this park was still known as Fair Field into the 20th century and this area was probably set aside for this purpose from medieval times. The Fair Field was part of the land enclosed from former open fields by the 1799 Parliamentary Enclosure Award (date from English 1985); an extension to the graveyard of St Mary's Church reduced the field's size in 1806 (Lawson 1840, 226). The field pattern established as part of the parliamentary enclosure award influenced the regular shape of the graveyard. This pattern is still visible in the modern public park.

Plan Unit VI

Much of this area was part of the open field system in the medieval period. Some of the land was enclosed into narrow reverse 's' shaped fields in the late medieval or early post-medieval period, with the remaining townfields and commons around Barnsley enclosed as part of the 1779 Parliamentary Enclosure Award (English 1985).

As the industrial wealth of Barnsley allowed expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries, the town was to expand over these former fields. Often the landowners that benefited from the Parliamentary Enclosure Award were also industrialists. They took the opportunity to amalgamate former disparate land parcels and use this land to build industrial sites and housing for the workers required to operate them. Several linen mills and a calendering works, where cloth was "pressed under rollers for smoothing or glazing" (Shorter Oxford English Dictionary 1973), were established in the

west of the town and large numbers of terraces and courts were built for the textile workers in the south west of the town.

As mentioned above, the 1820s saw the laying of new roads at Eldon Street, Pitt Street and Peel Street (Whitworth 1998, 191-5). These new road patterns formed the framework for the new housing and industrial sites.

VIa: In the 1840s there were large numbers of weaving cottages within this area, with most buildings having between 2 and 3 looms per cottage (Taylor 1995, 43). These would have been linen weaving cottages with basement workshops. There was also a timber yard marked on 1893 maps. These buildings were replaced by late 19th/ early 20th century shops as the wealth of the town increased and commercial developments became more established. Part of this land had been enclosed in strips prior to the Parliamentary Enclosure Award and there is still the curve of this field pattern in the layout of Wellington Street.

VIb: The current character of this area dates to around the same time as VIa but this land was never utilised for industrial development. Much of this area was established initially as a commercial and cultural zone, with the building of large town houses, a Victorian shopping precinct and the Civic Hall in the mid 19th century. The pattern of the narrow medieval tenements associated with the housing along Market Hill and Church Street is still visible in this area although that pattern was disrupted by the creation of Eldon Street.

VIc: This area had a very similar formation history to plan unit VIa until the 20th century. At this point the commercial buildings were largely replaced with modern shops, the general layout of the street pattern, however, remains. This has also preserved the curving pattern of strip fields that predated the establishment of weaving workshops.

VId: Taylors Mill dominated the land south of Shambles Street in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The linen manufacturing business was founded in 1727 and the mill opened the Peel Street Mill in 1845. By 1870 it was reputed to be the largest of its kind in the country but by 1939 the firm relocated to Ireland and the site closed (SYAS 2008). The mill was built on the edge of the medieval centre and largely overwrote the former enclosure pattern.

The development of terraced houses north of Westgate was broadly contemporary with the establishment of the mill. These houses were established on fields enclosed from Barnsley's open town fields as part of the 1799 Barnsley enclosure award (date from English 1985) and the housing fitted within the regular field pattern.

Both of these areas have been subject to substantial alteration in the late 20th century. North of Westgate, the Police headquarters and Magistrates court removed most of the small terraces, south of Shambles Street, the

mill site was demolished to make way for modern supermarkets. Remnants of the 19th century buildings do however remain in both of these areas.

VIe: This land was also utilised by industry in the 19th century. A small linen calendaring works is known in this area from 1810 and this mill was later enlarged by the Spencer family and used for cotton spinning, weaving, calendering and printing. The downturn in the textile industry in Barnsley in the late 19th century saw the closure of this site, with the weaving shed used as an engineering works. In the First World War shells were produced here and by 1919 the works was owned by the Barnsley Canister Company. These buildings survived until 1992 (ASWYAS 2000) and the site remained as scrub for some time. The modern expansion and redevelopment of central Barnsley is likely to include the development of this disused land in the near future. The road pattern along the edges of this site is likely to date back to the medieval establishment of Barnsley, a pattern that will continue to be visible despite alteration to structures on the site itself.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Barnsley Historic Town Core'

Industrial Settlements

Summary of Dominant Character

The areas of housing within this zone are intimately related to developments in industry and the need to house the expanding populations that came with this. The industries include wool manufacturing, nail making, steel working, iron working, linen working and coal mining. These housing developments generally date to the 19th century and largely consist of terraced houses, but also include some areas of semi-detached housing. The form of the settlements is fairly irregular and key trends in the positioning of these industrial settlements include close proximity to railways and canals, ribbon development along existing roads and establishment on areas of former common or green associated with an earlier settlement. There are some examples of irregular expansion on the edge of an existing historic core.

Settlements associated with water-powered industries tend to be found in the west of the district, running along the narrow valleys of the river Don. The settlements east of this are often associated with coal mining, although some were earlier associated with other industries and later developed into predominantly mining settlements. Many of the settlements in the east of the district were later developed with large areas of planned housing estates, which surround the earlier irregular terraces within this zone.

Industrial settlements often feature allotment gardens associated with the workers housing. Large areas of these can be seen on historic OS maps of these settlements, although many are now in neglected conditions or have been overbuilt during the 20th century. Other facilities included football and cricket pitches, recreation grounds and parks. In the mining villages these facilities were generally provided by the Miners Welfare Fund, the product of a levy paid by colliery companies of 1d on every ton of coal produced following the Mining Industry Act of 1920 (Griffin 1971, 170). These developments are often part of a phase of later improvements to the original industrial settlement.

Relationship with Adjacent Zones

The most obvious relationship between this zone and others is with the 'Industrial' and 'Post Industrial' zones, where the sites of the concerns that influenced the development of these settlements are located. The collieries associated with the mining settlements are all now disused and mostly fall within the 'Post Industrial' zone, although the former extractive sites associated with 'Silkstone Common' were worked on too small a scale to warrant separation from the rural landscapes in which they were situated. The water powered industries in the west of the district mainly fall within the 'Industrial' zone.

There are many comparisons that can be made between the 'Industrial Settlements' zone and 'Planned Industrial Settlements'. Like many of the villages within this zone, most of the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' were developed to house a mining population, however, the planned settlements have a greater level of organisational planning and the developments are built on a larger scale. There are streets within the 'Industrial Settlements' zone that have more designed characteristics but these are too small to pull out as a separate zone. A good example of this is South Yorkshire Buildings in Silkstone Common. These were laid out in a regular pattern surrounded by small allotment gardens. This, however, contrasts with the rest of the settlement, which consists of terraces strung out along existing roads.

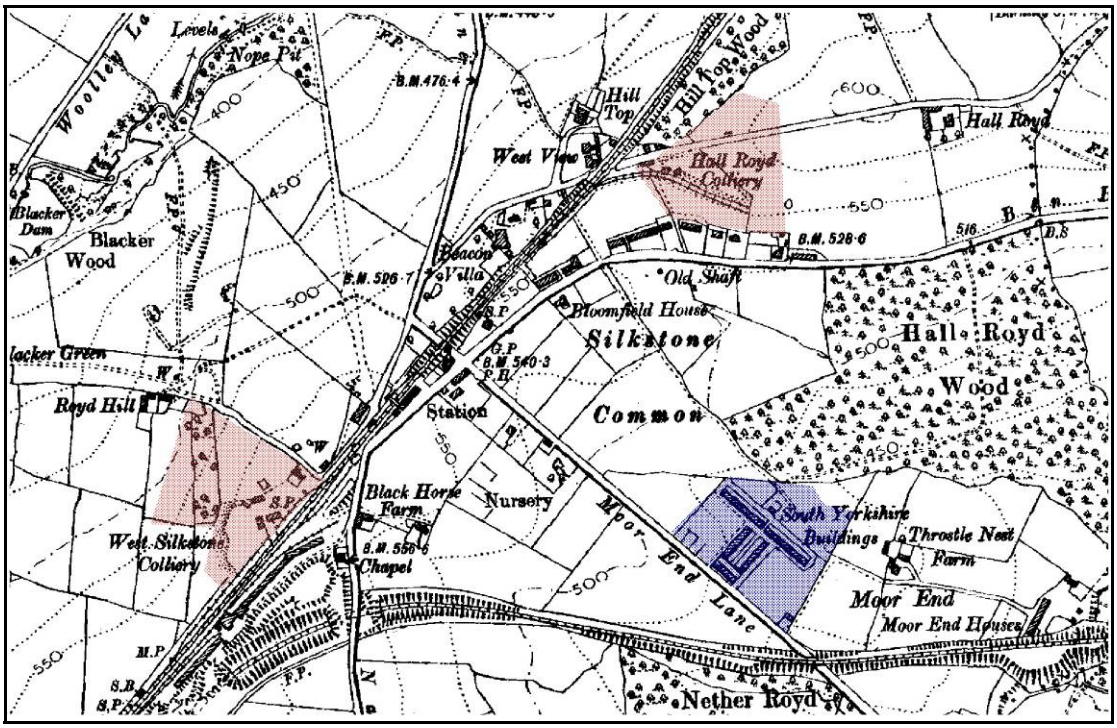


Figure 64: 'Industrial Settlement' at Silkstone Common: area of planned housing built by the South Yorkshire Coal and Iron Company in 1877 (Bayliss 1995, 14) shown in blue with small collieries marked in red.

In some cases 'Industrial Settlements' have developed large areas of planned housing, conforming to garden suburb design styles; these areas have been recorded within the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone.

Inherited Character

There were important industries within South Yorkshire prior to the industrial developments of the 19th century. A number of historic settlements within the Barnsley district had strong associations with these industries: Thurlstone, Ingbirchworth, Cawthorne, Hoyland Swaine and

Silkstone have been connected with wool and linen weaving, nail making and glass making. These villages have not been included within this zone as the industries and associated workers housing developed within the historic village rather than being the driving force for the establishment of new settlements.

From the medieval period onwards the growth and development of villages was affected by patterns of land ownership. Population movement was controlled, often to prevent migrant labourers becoming a burden upon poor rates, and this model continued in many settlements into the 19th century (Hey 1986, 240). Where townships asserted less control on the incoming population this often lead to a growing population working in a wide variety of industrial occupations, as with some of the established settlements above. With the increases in industrialisation in the 19th century, there was a rise in the establishment of new industrial communities outside of the more controlled historic settlements. From the 16th century, squatter settlements on the edge of areas of common land were common (ibid, 170), but with the enclosure of many commons in the 18th and 19th century (see 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone) this practice became more controlled, sometimes leading to the deliberate establishment of workers housing by large land holders and industrialists.

A significant number of the settlements within this zone follow this pattern and were established on areas of common, as the number of placenames including Green or Common suggest. Many of these areas had been subject to surveyed enclosure and the regular patterns that this created in the landscape can still be seen in the layout of housing within 'Birdwell', 'Higham and Barugh Green Miners Housing', 'Hoyland Common', 'Hunningley Terraces', 'Silkstone Common' and 'Wortley Mill Workers Housing'. Another common feature of these settlements is housing built along turnpiked roads and other enclosure period roads that were built across the commons.

Access to new resources was increased by the enclosure of the commons, but the location of these resources away from earlier villages made it necessary to draw a large workforce to a new location. The development of Elsecar is a good example of this. The new colliery at Elsecar was located away from existing settlements and the owner Earl Fitzwilliam had difficulty recruiting a workforce, so between 1796 and 1798 he built, converted or repaired 42 houses in the area (Medlicott 1998, 156). These homes were built to a higher standard than those of some other early industrial settlements, which consisted of very small cottages, sometimes built as back-to-backs (which housing was often the first to be demolished in later years).

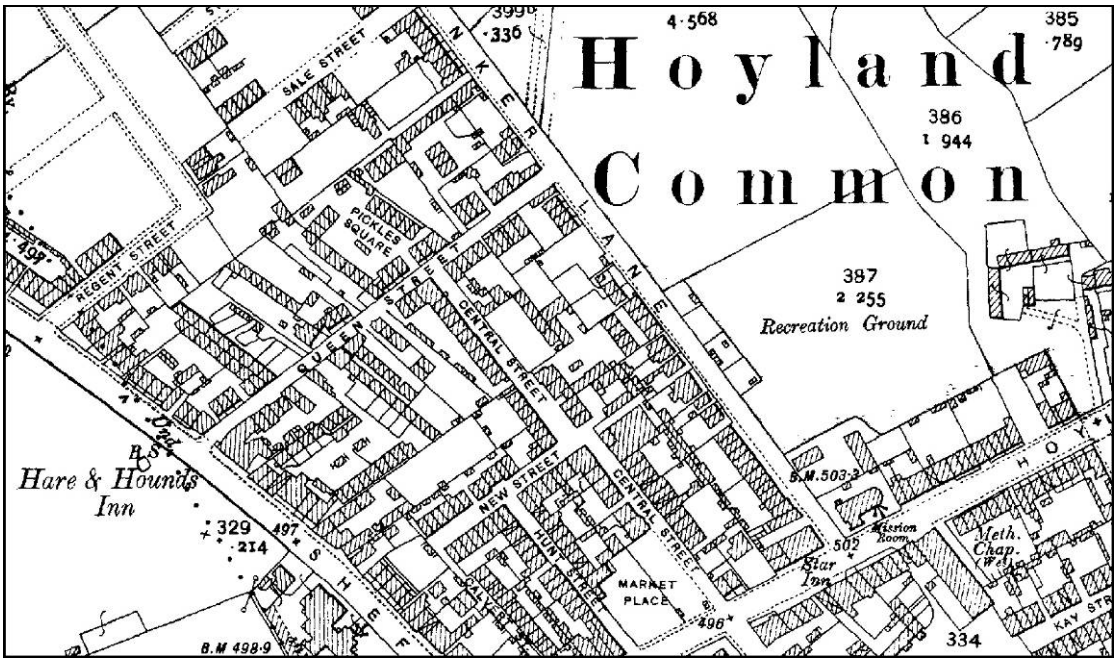


Figure 65: Hoyland Common: a settlement with a dense irregular pattern of housing, including some back-to-back properties that have since been demolished.

With the development of coal mining in the area, 'Industrial Settlements' specifically associated with collieries grew in number. Early colliers would have lived within a nearby village, but from the late 18th century small row housing developed - either near to an existing settlement or near to the pit shaft (Hey 1986, 221). Many of the collieries in Barnsley had a small number of houses directly adjacent to the colliery, although, like other early industrial housing, very few of these pit head terraces survive. In some cases the industrial settlement expanded around these terraces, such as at Jump, but often a later, larger industrial settlement was located further away from the mine. Many of the early terraces have been removed as part of the redevelopment of colliery sites or were replaced during housing improvements in the 1980s, but a surviving example is 'Woolley Colliery Housing'. These homes are still lived in and would have once housed the workforce at Woolley Colliery, which closed in 1987 (Gill 2007). Some smaller areas of pit side housing also survive, but due to their small size these have been included within surrounding zones. Examples include Monk Terrace, adjacent to the former Monk Bretton Colliery, which is included within the 'Municipal Suburbs' zone and Ratten Row, north west of Crane Moor, which is included in the 'Assarted Enclosure' zone. Ratten Row is now in a very isolated position but 19th century OS maps show shafts adjacent to the housing and several collieries in the surrounding area (none of which remained in use past the very early 20th century). By the 1970s most of the row had been knocked down; the remaining property is an amalgamation of several terraced houses knocked together.

The concentration of colliery settlements in the central and eastern parts of the district is due to the geology of the area. The earliest collieries were located on the shallow coal seams in the west but by the middle of the 19th century these collieries were beginning to become exhausted and advances in the technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of the deeper seams further east a reality (Hill 2001, 16). This led to a vast increase in mining in the district and a subsequent need to house the increased colliery workforce.

The intense development of the coal resources in the east of the district is likely to be the reason for more industrial settlements developing right on the edge of existing historic villages. 'Bolton Upon Dearne Terraces', 'Unplanned Cudworth', 'Darfield and Low Valley', 'East Darton', 'Royston Terraces' and 'Wombwell Terraced Expansion' are all areas where the industrial settlement developed on the edge of a small, nucleated village. This sometimes leads to settlement patterns that reflect earlier medieval field systems, such as the strips still visible at Darfield.

Figure 66: Snape Hill, Darfield - area of 'Industrial Settlement' outlined in blue, showing housing within former field boundaries.
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The positioning of industrial developments away from older settlements was sometimes a deliberate act on behalf of a land owner, to keep ugly housing and industrial concerns away from their hall and out of their views of the countryside. The small estate village of Hickleton in Doncaster is located alongside the 18th century hall and 19th century private parkland (English Heritage 2001) and consists of well preserved 18th and 19th century buildings. The village was maintained as a rural settlement despite the

inception of Hickleton Main Colliery, whose workforce was located away further away - in Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe (Hey 1981, 360). Within Thurnscoe the earlier phase of terracing has been subsumed by the later planned settlement, but the more substantial industrial settlement at Goldthorpe remains. A similar pattern can be found at Worsbrough, with the industrial activities around Worsbrough Canal Basin and elsewhere in Worsbrough Dale being separated from the small village adjacent to Worsbrough Hall.

Industrial settlements and their associated industries tend to be closely related to transport links. 'Elsecar and Milton Industrial Settlement', 'Hoyle Mill Terraces', 'Hunningley Terraces', 'Worsbrough Dale' and 'Wombwell Terraced Expansion' all developed alongside the canals that ran through Barnsley, linking their industries to wider markets. The development of the railways within the district in the mid 19th century supplemented this network, providing better transport links to wider areas. 'Millhouse Green', 'Oxspring', 'Penistone Industrial Expansion', 'Spring Vale' and 'Wortley Mill Workers Housing' were primarily positioned for their industries to take advantage of the fast and steep waterways of the river Don, but the coming of the railway allowed these industries to expand.

Later Characteristics

The industrial settlements in the centre and east of the district all went on to expand in the 20th century and develop areas of 'Planned Industrial Settlement', as the rich coal reserves surrounding them were increasingly exploited. The impact of this later development on the earlier phase of settlement often included building on former allotments and the demolition of some of the earliest phases of housing and replacement with council built homes. Housing styles in these later developments were very different from the small, dense terraces of the early industrial settlements (see 'Planned Industrial Settlements').

The 1970s and 80s saw the closure of many of the industries that these settlements were established around, leading to significant hardship in the region. After a period of neglect, the 1990s and early 21st century have seen a concerted effort to improve and regenerate former industrial settlements. This has involved further demolition of cramped housing, sometimes leading to replacement homes being built, but often leaving the land as an area of urban green space. This pattern can be seen at Grimethorpe where the early phase of the industrial settlement has largely been demolished and its terraced housing replaced with hundreds of new homes.

The industrial settlements in rural areas in the west of Barnsley have faired differently following the loss of local industry. These areas are often considered to be desirable locations for people looking for a less urban setting for their homes, leading to the creation of new estates at the edge of the existing villages. Recent changes to these settlements often involve

the reuse of industrial areas for housing and an increase in the numbers of public parks and other recreational amenities. At Penistone, this has included reuse of a former industrial railway line as a public cycle route.

The use of industrial settlements as part of the commuter belt has also affected settlements further east. At Barugh, Birdwell, Dodworth and Higham the close proximity to the M1 motorway has led to substantial areas of new private housing alongside the original industrial settlement. These areas have been considered as part of the 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone. An extreme example of this later influence on early industrial settlements is at Crane Moor, south west of Stainborough Park. Here the settlement, which was likely to have been established for miners at the once numerous coal mines in the surrounding area, has been almost fully rebuilt with modern housing.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Birdwell', 'Bolton Upon Dearne Terraces', 'Unplanned Cudworth', 'Darfield and Low Valley', 'Dodworth Bottom', 'East Darton', 'Elsecar and Milton Industrial Settlement', 'Goldthorpe Terraces', 'Green Moor', 'Unplanned Grimethorpe', 'Hemingfield', 'Higham and Barugh Green Miners Housing', 'Hood Green', 'Hoyle Mill Terraces', 'Hoyland Common', 'Hunningley Terraces', 'Millhouse Green', 'Oxspring', 'Penistone Industrial Expansion', 'Royston Terraces', 'Shafton and Two Gates Miners Housing', 'Silkstone Common', 'Spring Vale', 'Staincross and Mapplewell Industrial Settlement', 'Wombwell Terraced Expansion', 'Woolley Colliery Housing', 'Worsbrough Dale', 'Wortley Mill Workers Housing'.

19th to Early 20th Century Villa Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by the development of housing for purchase by the middle classes. These properties were built as semi-detached or detached houses and display less uniformity than those built either in the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' or 'Early to Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs' character zones. Most properties generally afford some level of garden to both the front and rear of the property, the gardens generally aspiring to some degree of landscaping. Streets are often lined with trees and building densities are generally low. The majority of the properties in this zone were developed from the late 19th century to around 1930.

The areas that make up this zone were first developed in the 19th century as middle class suburban developments away from the industry south of Barnsley town centre, which was becoming increasingly densely developed with back to back and courtyard housing (Taylor 1996b, 117).

There are significant numbers of mature trees (in both streets and private gardens) and evergreen shrubbery that contribute to a Gardenesque atmosphere, clearly differentiating these areas from the terraced housing areas and younger middle class suburbs surrounding them.

The streets closest to Barnsley town centre were built up in the late 19th century and streets were then laid out further to the north, either side of Huddersfield road. This area took much longer to develop, which has led to a complex mix of building styles in an area where the main character is that of the original streets and villas. This is likely to have been the result of division of the land by a land or building society. Land societies bought up whole estates and divided them into individual building plots; members of the society paid a monthly contribution to costs and charges for making roads, with the society being wound up once costs for the land had been met. These types of land society were popular because they enabled larger numbers of people to vote, as voting rights were linked to property ownership (Harman and Minnis 2004, 282). The slow development of housing in parts of 'Churchfields' may be an indication of land bought to obtain voting privileges but not built upon. Locally, the Barnsley British Co-operative Society was developing houses between 1862 and 1902 (Barnsley Family History Society 1999 [accessed 21/1/08]) and may have played a part in the establishment of these villa suburbs.

Figure 67: Victoria Road, Churchfields, Barnsley.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The villa suburbs of Barnsley are located close to the town centre and the town has grown around them. 'Dodworth Road Villas' became surrounded by denser terraced housing and industrial developments in the early 20th century, which probably stunted any further development of villa houses in this small area. 'Churchfields' expanded, but has since been surrounded by 20th century housing developments.

The development of land societies that influenced housing within this zone also affected an area within the 'Municipal Housing' zone. The Honeywell estate is built on land that was initially intended to be part of the Honeywell Mount Freehold Land Society, established in 1873 (May 2004b, 7). Few plots were built upon and this land was eventually turned over to council housing development in the mid 20th century. The low uptake of the plots may have been due to the continued use of New Gawber Colliery, which was located near to the prospective development.

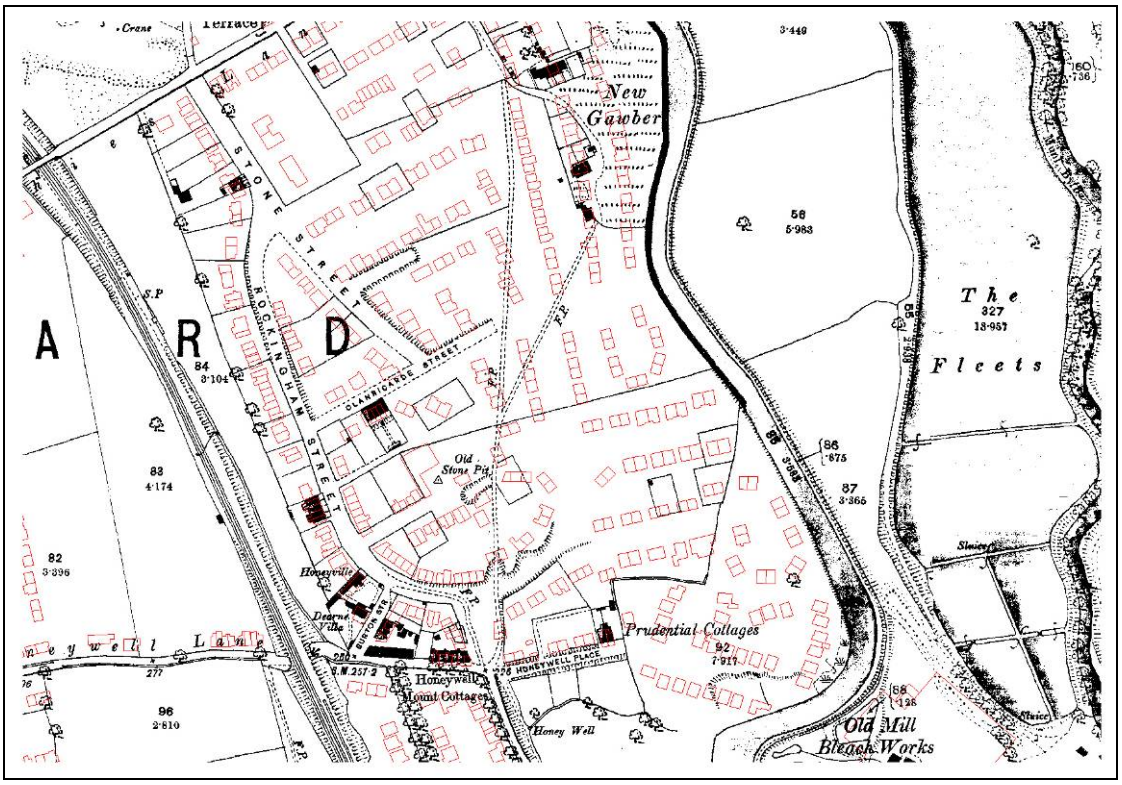

Figure 68: Honeywell estate in Barnsley. The streets associated with the Honeywell Mount Freehold Land Society are shown under development but few houses have been built within the plots. The red outlines show the eventual modern development of a council estate on the site in the mid 20th century.

Inherited Character

The middle class developments of Barnsley were built at a time when the growth of the linen industry was allowing the town to expand rapidly across the enclosed land surrounding the previously small market town. To the north of the town this land was former open fields, many of which had been enclosed by the 1779 Barnsley Enclosure Award (date from English 1985). The regular straight-sided enclosure of Church Field is named on Fairbanks 1777 enclosure map.

The regular pattern of these surveyed enclosures can be seen in the layout of the housing within this zone. Where the open fields were enclosed at an earlier date they often retained a pattern of narrow enclosed strips (see 'Strip Enclosure' zone). These are also visible in parts of the 'Churchfields' area.

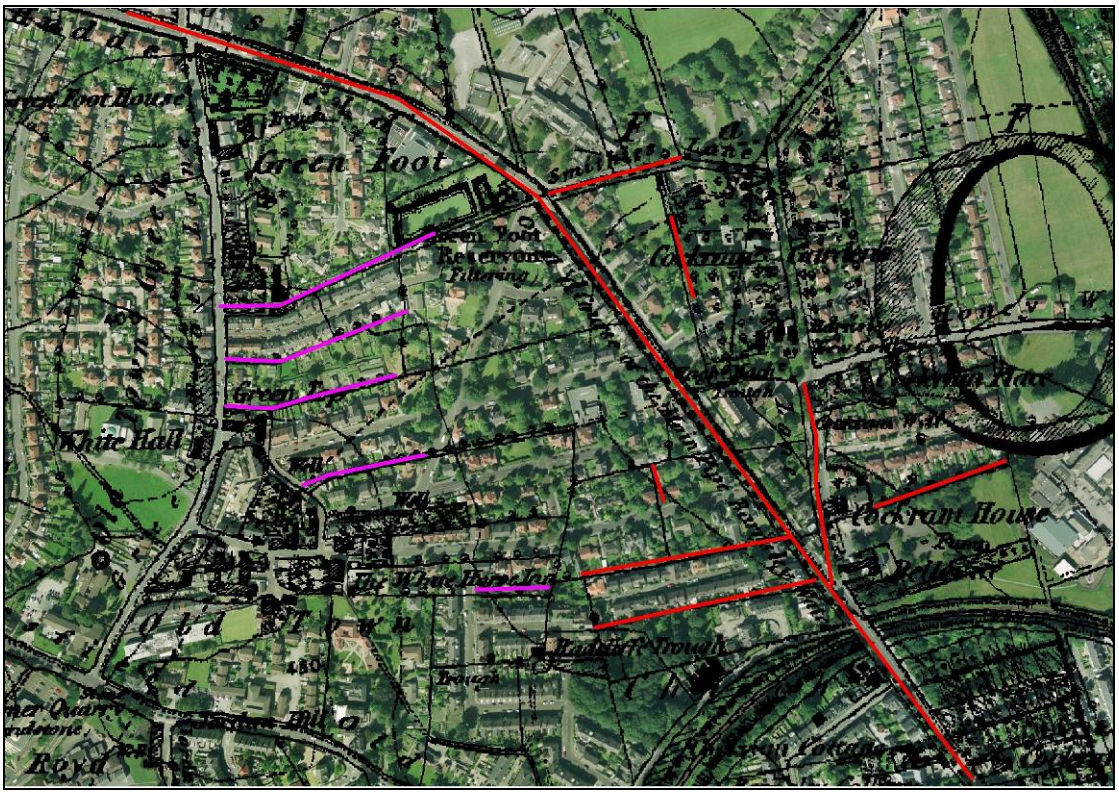

Figure 69: Well preserved field boundary patterns within the Churchfield villa suburb are shown in pink and red. Red lines represent areas of former surveyed enclosure and pink represents former strip enclosure boundaries.

Later Characteristics

Because much of the villa suburbs that were laid out in the late 19th century were not fully built up, a range of housing styles have developed within this zone, as housing gradually filled the plots. These have, however, largely kept to a spacious design of detached and semi-detached houses, indicating a continuation of the middle class status of these suburbs.

Non-residential additions to the zone include annexes of Barnsley College. Many of these buildings date to the 1930s, but part of the main school building, off Hall Balk Lane, was built in 1909 as a Girls' High School (English Heritage 2005b, Listed Building No: 333725).

Character Areas within this Zone
'Churchfields', 'Dodworth Road Villas'

Industrial

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone can be split into two quite different landscapes. One is inactive sites of industry that still display significant characteristics of the former industrial activity with surviving buildings and boundaries. These sites tend to date to the late 18th or 19th centuries, although some sites developed from early post-medieval or medieval origins. The other is more recent 20th century industrial concerns, with larger industrial buildings associated with chimneys, tanks and containers. These sites were generally still active in 2003. Late 20th century industry is generally only included within this zone when the buildings are part of an earlier industrial concern that has continued in use, or been rebuilt.

Relationship with Adjacent Character Zones

The 'Industrial' zone has a key relationship with contemporary settlement. Industrial activities require a workforce; sometimes this will be drawn to a new area by the promise of work, or the industry will develop near to an existing centre of population. The 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones are settlements that specifically developed alongside local industries. Although within Barnsley such settlements were mainly related to coal mining, the iron, glass, wool, linen and steel industries played significant parts in their expansion. The extractive industries are dealt with separately, under the 'Extractive' zone, or, where sites have been redeveloped, the 'Post Industrial' zone.

Some of the early industries of Barnsley did not lead to the establishment of new settlements but relied upon the population within existing nucleated villages. This is particularly apparent in the west of the district, where woollen weaving and nail making were significant to the local economy. Specific buildings were associated with these craft industries. Nail making required a small forge in the rear of the property; woollen weavers' cottages had numerous large windows to let light into the work rooms. Surviving evidence for this early industrial activity has generally been considered in the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone, however, these industries will be explored further below.

A number of industrial sites are not included within this zone. The majority of these sites have been considered within the 'Post Industrial' zone as they consist of industrial developments within large business parks, which have often been developed on areas of former coal extraction. These late 20th century industrial sites consist of plain shed-like buildings and are often mixed with commercial retail developments and large offices. The building style of these industrial units is not always significantly different to that of

the adjoining commercial sites. This is in part due to a changing emphasis away from the heavier industries.

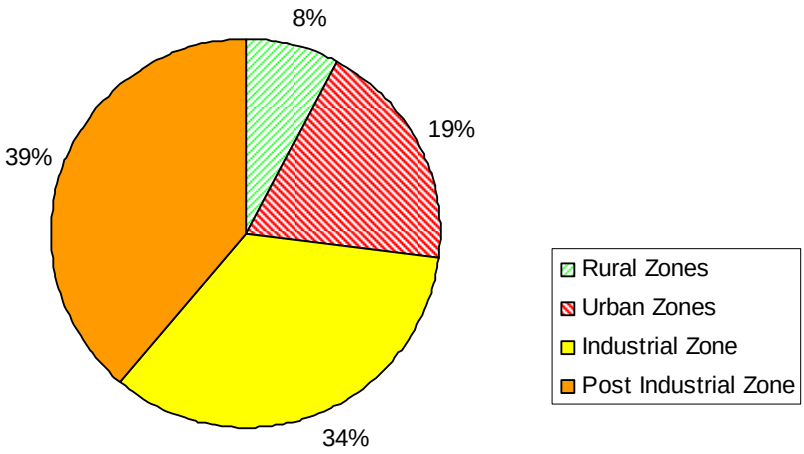

Figure 70: Chart showing which Character Zone sites recorded by the HEC project as *Industrial* fall within.

The concentration of industries within a distinct geographical location, which is found in Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield, has not occurred in Barnsley. This has led to industrial activity being located within most defined character zones. This scattered distribution pattern will be considered below.

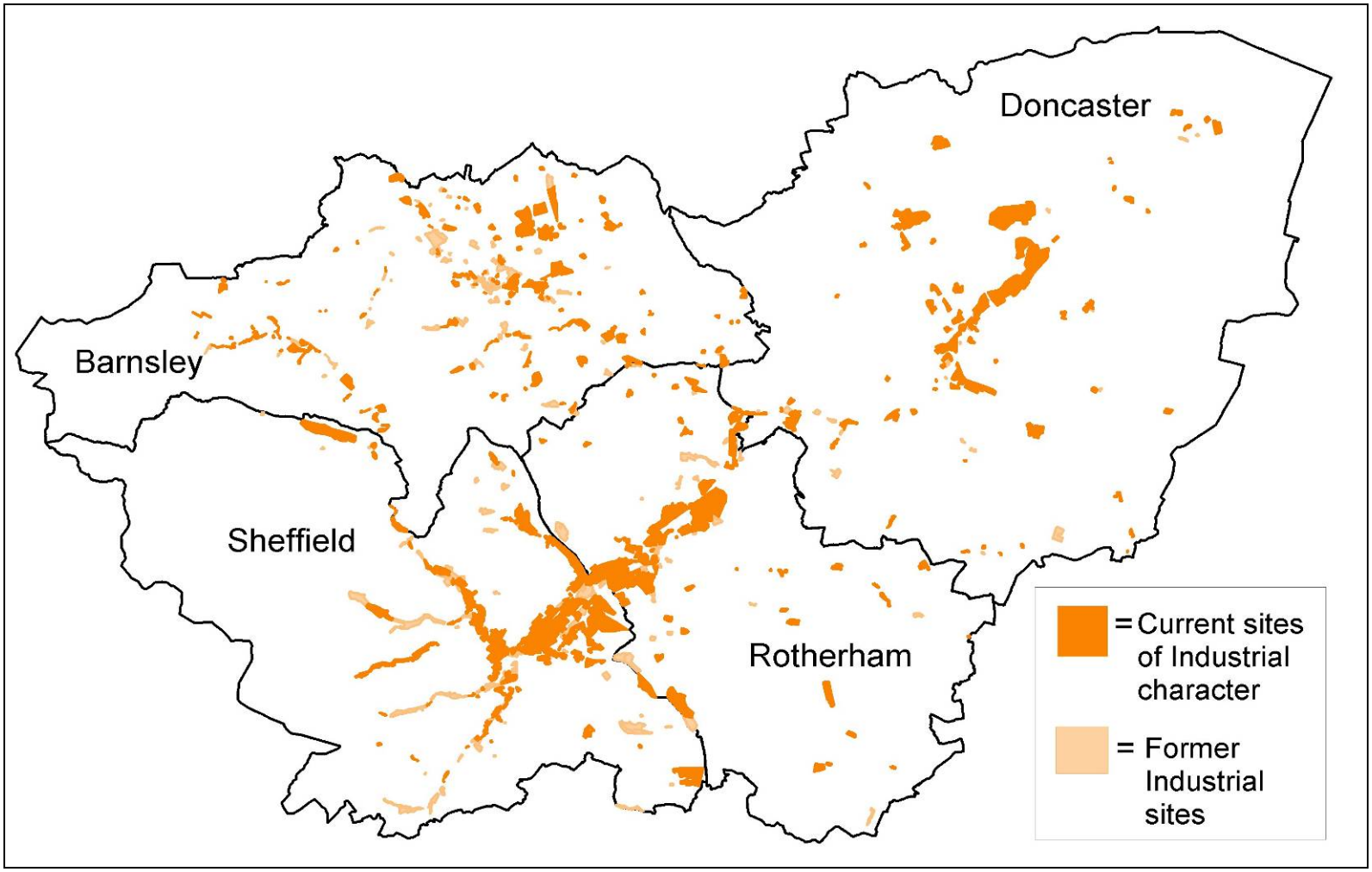

Figure 71: Distribution of current and former *Industrial* sites across South Yorkshire, according to the HEC project. Based on OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

Inherited Character

Water power was a key factor in the early establishment of industry within this district, and in South Yorkshire as a whole. From the medieval period onwards, water power was utilised in the grinding of corn - early documented examples being Hornthwaite Mill and Nether Mill, which were used for milling corn from at least 1486 and 1566 respectively (Nicholson 2001, 91). The fast flow of the river Don, as it cuts down through the steep geology in the west of Barnsley, is ideal for powering mills and as former craft industries became more mechanised, this area developed into a centre for wool working in South Yorkshire.

The Pennine fringe area in the west of Barnsley forms the southern edge of the wool district in Yorkshire, where woollen cloth manufacturing had been prevalent since the late medieval period. Mechanisation first came into the industry in the 13th century, as water powered fulling mills were developed (these pounded and cleaned the wool) (Raistrick 1973, 96). The mill at Oxspring is known to have been a fulling mill from the 14th to the middle of the 19th century, when it was replaced with a wire mill (Nicholson 2001, 141-144). Significant mechanisation did not occur until the 18th and 19th centuries, when scribbling mills, for carding and stretching wool prior to spinning, were developed (Raistrick 1973, 97-98). There were numerous mills related to the various processes involved in wool production in the Penistone area, including fulling mills, scribbling mills and a dye mill, as well as weavers' cottages in the nearby settlements. Oxspring Mill and Bullhouse Mill were converted to wire mills in the mid 19th century (Nicholson 2001, 131-140) and other wool mills also changed use, particularly in the early 20th century when there was a decline in the cloth industry. At Oxspring and Plumpton Mills parts of the earlier mills survive, despite later modern developments on the sites. Aside from some evidence for earlier water-powered mills, there is generally no evidence of past landscapes within these industrial sites.

Paper manufacturing also began its life as a water powered industry. Within this zone, the Hoyland Fox umbrella works began its life as a paper mill in the late 18th century and Spring Grove paper mill opened in 1834 (Schmoller 1992, 113 and 103). There were other paper manufacturers in the district - at Worsbrough, Monk Bretton and Old Mill. Of these, the earliest was Lewden mill in Worsbrough, which was operating in the early 18th century (ibid, 51), and the latest was Old Mill, of mid 19th century origin, which closed in 1981 (Taylor 1993, 52). These mills have all been demolished and replaced by non-industrial activities; Spring Grove at Oughtibridge remains the only surviving paper mill in the area.

Another significant industry that took its early power from the local rivers is iron manufacturing. Within Barnsley two areas of iron working became well established in the post-medieval period. A bloomery (used to reduce iron ore to produce wrought iron) was working at Rockley from at least the 16th century. This was supplemented by Rockley Low Furnace, which survives as an upstanding building, in the late 17th century. The furnace supplied iron

to local nail makers within the district (Hey 1979, 118-9). At Wortley there is evidence for iron working from the 14th century onwards, but the first documented reference to water powered bloomeries is in 1621; in 1658 the bloomeries were rebuilt as a forge. A complex of iron working mills and forges grew up in this small area, including a finery (to remove carbon from the iron and make it more malleable) and a chafery, where wrought iron was reworked before sending it on to the slitting mill or tin mill. The 19th century saw a reduction in demand for wrought iron and the forge closed early in the 20th century (SYAS 2008). However, the sites at Rockley and Wortley have both left substantial remains that are now protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The iron industry developed in this area because of local iron reserves that run in a diagonal band across Barnsley, broadly parallel with the M1 motorway. Particularly visible are the remains of ironstone mining at Tankersley, which are described within the 'Post Industrial' zone. There were numerous bell pits in this area in the late 18th and 19th century, leaving characteristic annular spoil heaps across Tankersley Park. Ironstone from this area mostly supplied the Chapeltown furnace and the Milton and Elsecar Ironworks (Jones 1995a, 80). The site of the Milton ironworks has been fully demolished, so lies within the 'Post-Industrial' zone, but parts of the Elsecar ironworks survive through their reuse as engineering workshops associated with Elsecar New Colliery (Bayliss 1995, 21). Elsecar owes the expansion of its industry to the creation of the Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal, which was completed in 1798 (Glister 1995, 118). There were some industrial concerns in the area prior to the establishment of the canal, including lime manufacturing (Medlicott 1998, 165), but the canal encouraged the expansion of industries in an area that had previously been fairly isolated from a wider economic market (Medlicott 1987, 108).

When, in the 18th century, iron foundries were separated from the blast furnace (Raistrick 1973, 47), a number of foundry sites developed in Barnsley town. These tended to be mixed brass and iron works. There was also an ironworks at Wombwell and a steel and ironworks in Penistone, along with some small iron casting sites in Mapplewell. The later larger industries developed along the routes of the railway lines that crisscrossed Barnsley in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of these sites have been redeveloped for non-industrial activities and have, therefore, not been considered within this zone. However, industrial activities survive within the 'West Barnsley Industries' area and at 'Penistone Industrial Sites'. These sites reflect the enclosure pattern that predated their construction, as the industrial units was built within a regular surveyed enclosure pattern.

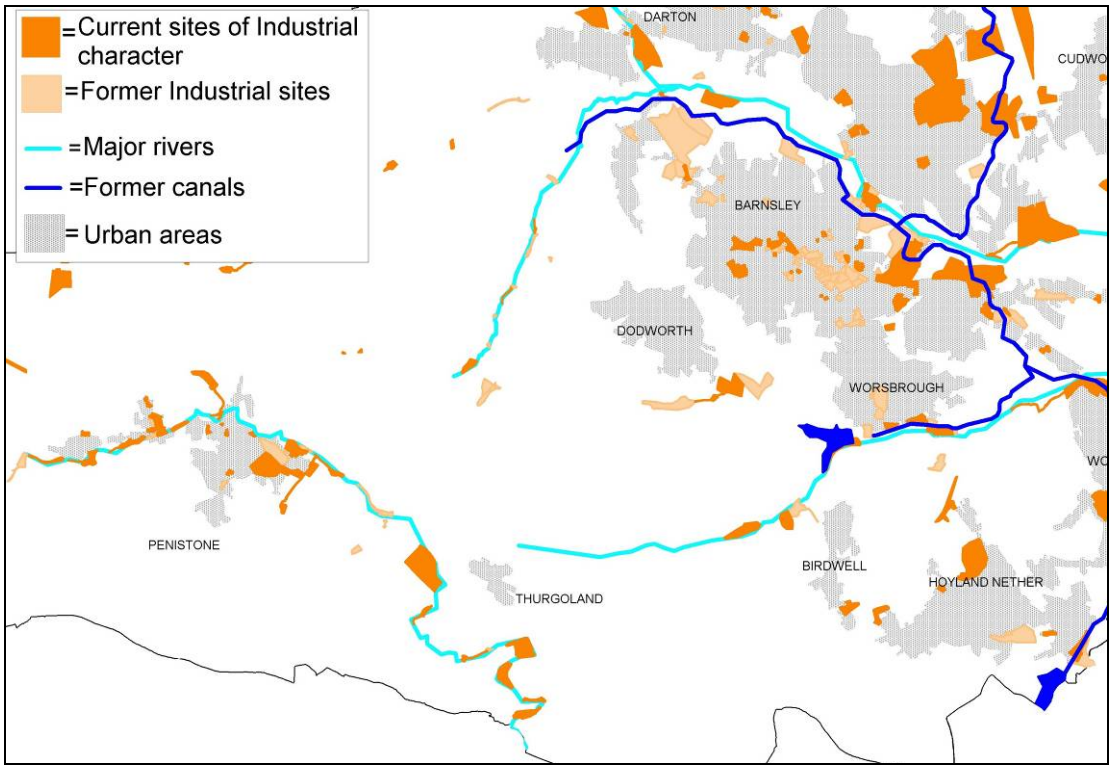

Figure 72: Water powered industries followed the course of Barnsley's rivers; other 18th and 19th century industrial sites clustered along the Dearne & Dove Canal and the Barnsley Canal. Later industries often developed along the dense network of railway lines that ran across Barnsley from the 19th century.

A wide variety of iron products came out of Barnsley over the years including nails, wire, plate iron and (in the 19th century) bar iron for use in the railways. Many were produced in the 'Wortley Metal Workings Area'. Nail making was a craft industry that flourished in settlements across Barnsley including at Mapplewell, Hoyland Swaine, Staincross and Thurgoland. These craft activities are further explored within the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone.

The linen industry, which was highly significant for the expansion of Barnsley in the 19th century (Taylor 1993, 25), is also little represented within the 'Industrial' zone. Very few examples of linen mills or textile warehouses survive and most of these fall within the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone and 'Complex Historic Town Cores' zone. Surviving early textile buildings include Sudgens, which opened in 1904, and the Utilitas works, built in 1867, to producing padded clothing. Sugdens shirt factory closed in 2003 and the Utilitas works closed in 1977 and has been reused as offices of the Barnsley chamber of commerce (Bayliss 1995, 55). A later example of the textile industry in central Barnsley is seen at the SR Gents factory, which opened in 1945 and is now a supply depot for Marks and Spencer's.

The bleaching of cloth was a significant part of the linen industry in Barnsley. There were numerous bleacheries across the district, many of which encircled Barnsley town. Bleaching required a clean water supply for the washing of the cloth and a large open space (known as a bleachcroft) for the cloth to be hung out to dry. These requirements meant that bleacheries were located away from other industrial areas and urban developments (Taylor 1993, 24). The bleachcroft generally just consisted of former agricultural fields on which the industry made little impact. This means that, in surviving areas, the former landscape is generally legible despite this industrial activity.

Most of the bleacheries of the district are long gone and now lie beneath urban and industrial developments. However, there are survivals at Ardsley, Midland, Redbrook and Swithen. These sites were operating from the late 18th to mid 19th centuries and had generally fallen out of use by the early 20th century. There are several surviving buildings on all of these sites, although they have been reused for a variety of purposes.

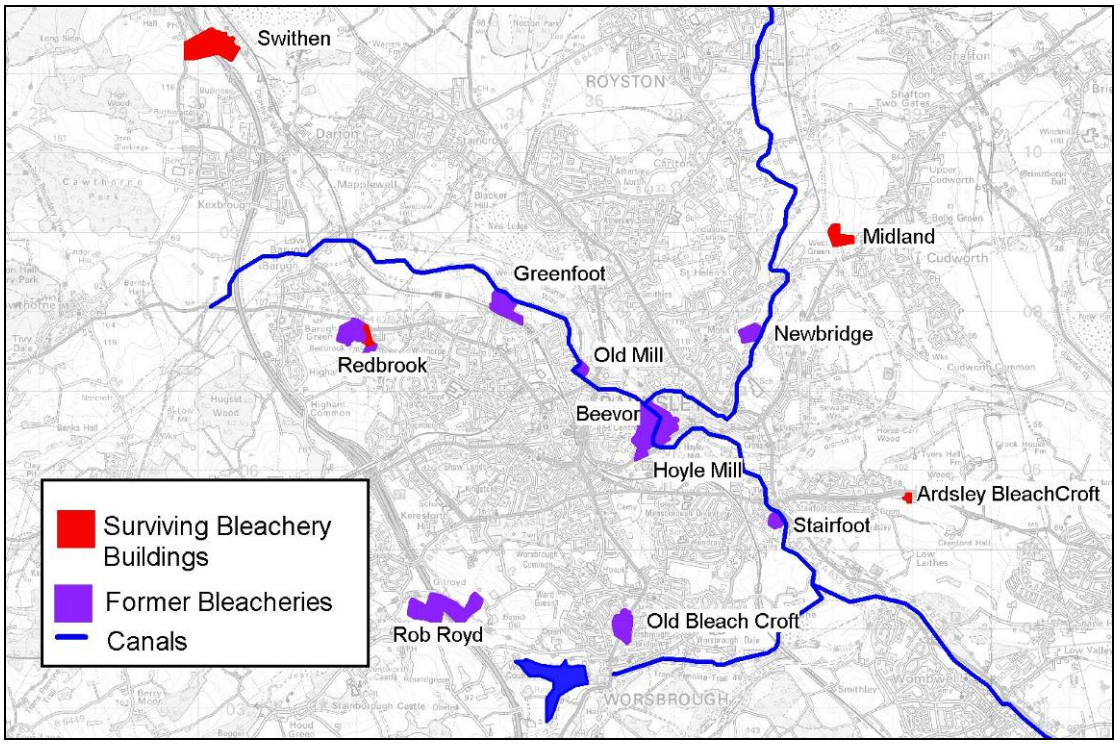

Figure 73: Location of the known bleacheries around Barnsley.

One of the few historic industries of Barnsley still ongoing at any substantial level is glassmaking. This industry was widespread in the centre of the district by the 19th century, mostly built around the canal system (Ashurst 1992, 5). The Redfearn glassworks was established in 1946 when the Redfearn Brothers glassworks at Old Mill had become too small (ibid, 96-7). The modern sheds cover a large area, removing all traces of the earlier strip fields. The Potter-Ballotini glassworks is broadly contemporary, opening in 1956 (Potters Europe 2007) and producing reflective glass beads for road

signs. The current glassworks replaced the Oaks Glass and Bottle Works, which was in operation between 1872 and 1927 and was owned by Sutcliffe, Wade and Dobson (Ashurst 1992, 126). The Beatson Clark glassworks is also a 20th century development on an older site. The Hope Glassworks was opened in 1867 by Ben Ryland and closed in 1928; the site was bought by Beatson Clark in 1929 (ibid, 74). These sites have all been fully redeveloped, removing the buildings of the early glassworks and mostly developing over any sign of former field patterns. However, at the Beatson Clark glassworks the course of the Dove Canal survives in the building pattern.

Figure 74: Redfearn Glass Factory.

Later Characteristics

In the west of the Barnsley district evidence for water powered industries often survives quite well. Some of these sites remain as industrial concerns, but where 18th and 19th century mill buildings survive there is a general trend towards their conversion as houses. The rural location of the water powered sites in the west of Barnsley and the growing appeal of these areas for commuters makes the restoration of surviving mill buildings desirable; examples include former mills in Thurlstone, which also fall within a Conservation Area. Most of the remaining industrial buildings at Elsecar also lie within a Conservation Area, as well as being listed buildings. Other sites have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including Rockley

Furnace and the Wortley forges. The tourist potential of these early industrial sites has been recognised with the development of a heritage centre at Elsecar and the creation of a museum at Wortley Top Forge.

Some of the later large-scale industrial sites within this zone are in the process of closing. There are not the same numbers of manufacturing jobs in the region as there once were and many of these sites are likely to see redevelopment for housing or commercial activities. The remaining industrial sites within the district are now often located in business parks, within generic shed-like structures.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Darton Industries', 'Elsecar Industries', 'Hope Glassworks', 'Hoyle Mill', 'Midland Bleachworks', 'Old Mill', 'Penistone Water Powered Sites', 'Penistone Industrial Sites', 'Redbrook Bleachworks', 'Rockley Furnaces', 'Spring Grove Paper Mill', 'Swithen Bleachworks', 'Wakefield Road Industry', 'West Barnsley Industries', 'West Green Industries', 'Wombwell Foundry', 'Wortley Metal Workings Area'.

Grid Iron Terraced Housing

Summary of Dominant Character

Barnsley was a relatively small market town up until the 19th century when linen manufacturing and other industries attracted large numbers of people into the town. This influx of population necessitated a substantial expansion over a short period of time and led to the development of large areas of terraced workers housing to the south of the town centre, with the new streets mainly set out in a regular grid iron pattern. The building of terraces to house the workforce was an established tradition in the district of Barnsley, as it was across the country. Many of the early terraces were very small properties within short rows or built around a small courtyard and often included back-to-back houses. It was often not until the late 19th century, when concerns for housing standards were raised, that properties where built to higher standards. Few of the earliest phases of terraced housing survive within Barnsley, as they were demolished in various phases of slum clearance in the 20th century. This zone is largely made up of the later developments of terraced housing, with larger houses and improved living conditions.

Most of the housing within this zone was built in regular grid patterns from the late 19th century into the 1930s. There is generally much similarity of building style within the rows of terraces, but within the zone there is a certain amount of variation. On sloping roads the roofs of the terraces are often built in a continuous run from one end of the street to the other. This differs from Sheffield, where roofs tend to be stepped down along the slope. Many terraces feature a modern rear extension, normally housing a kitchen and bathroom, but some of the larger houses lining the main thoroughfares through Barnsley were built on a grander scale, with a two storey off-shot built as part of the original house.

In the 19th and early 20th century, access to the rear of the houses was necessary for emptying the outside toilets. This access was facilitated in a mixture of ways including: shared yards running off the main street; back alleys running the length of the street; and covered passageways running through the terrace to an enclosed rear yard. Sheffield has a tradition of passageway access through terraces, a pattern which has been explained as a continuation of an older practice of constructing domestic 'courts' of back-to-back houses (Muthesius 1982). This contrasts with Doncaster, which has mainly alleyway access. The 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone within Barnsley has a mixture of these traditions, although there are large numbers of rear alleyways.

Figure 75: (left) Shared back yard behind houses on the corner of Vernon Street and Denton Street.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002; OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

Figure 76: (below) Regular layout of terraces with narrow lanes or alleyways running to the rear of the houses.
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Many areas of housing within this zone contain contemporary institutional buildings, especially churches and schools, although these have often been reused. These areas were also provided with shops and pubs (often on street corners) and land set aside for allotment gardens.

The rapid expansion of these areas of grid iron terraced housing can be clearly seen by comparing the historic OS map editions between 1855 and 1907.

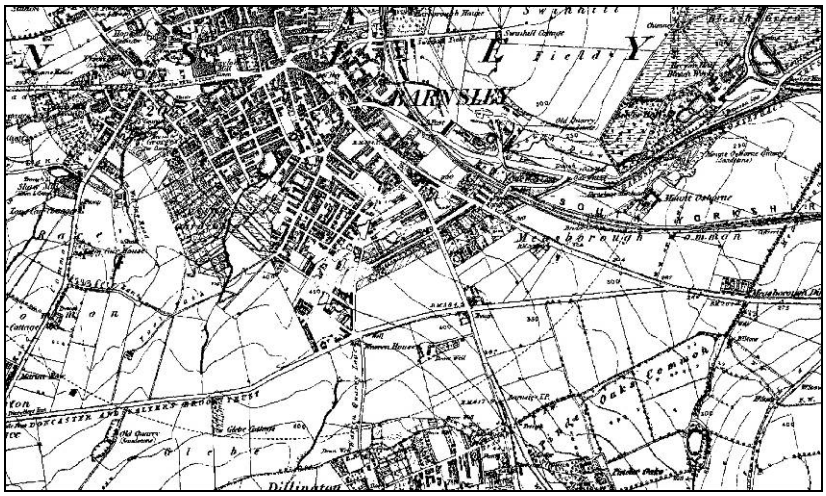

Figure 77: Barnsley 1855. OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

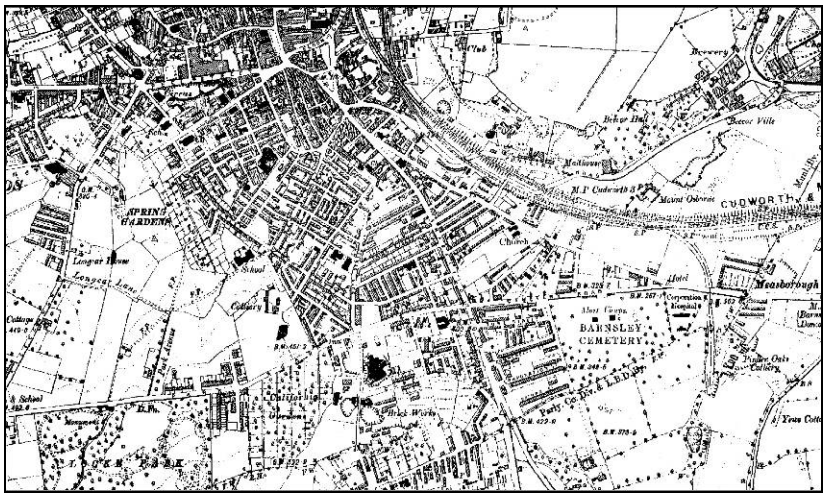

Figure 78: Barnsley 1894. OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

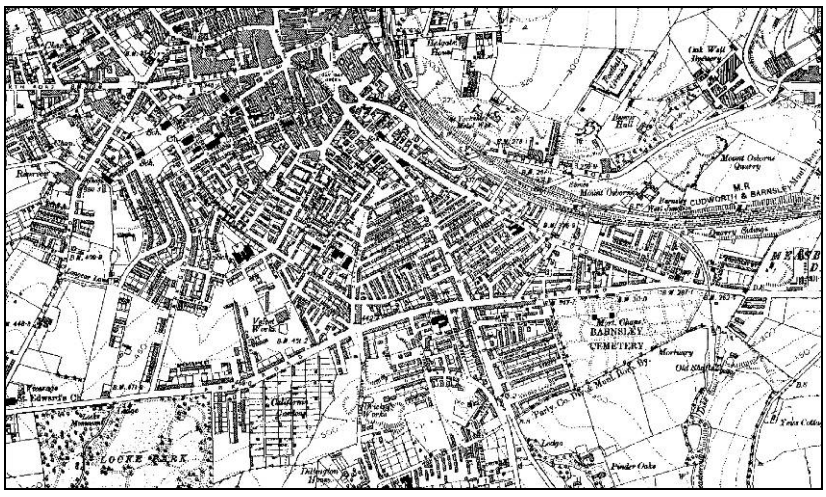

Figure 79: Barnsley 1907. OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

Within the district of Barnsley, 552 hectares of terraced housing have been recorded by this project, but less than half of this area is within the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone. Most of the remaining terraces are found within the 'Industrial Settlements' zone. These settlements developed from the tradition of colliery rows and there is often little clear structure to the layout of the settlements.

As is typical across many parts of Britain, industrialised in the later 19th century, the development of large areas of terraced housing in Barnsley is closely related to contemporary industries and the need to quickly and affordably build sufficient housing to accommodate workers and their families. Each area of this zone is adjacent to sites of significant industrial employment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: there were formerly iron works adjacent to 'Swinhill Terraces'; there was a mix of iron and steel works and textile industries radiating out from Town End; and there was a concentration of industrial sites around the canal basin at Old Mill.

Around Town End the earlier terraces seem likely to have been built up in a piecemeal fashion, possibly by individual industrialists, as the area has a more irregular patterning of streets, with short rows clustered around the former industrial sites.

Around Locke Park and near to Victoria Crescent the houses tend to be larger and more trees line the streets. These areas of terraced housing are slightly further from the sites of 19th and early 20th century industry and have characteristics in common with the grander '19th to early 20th Century Villa Suburbs'; as with the villa suburbs, Freehold Land Societies may have been involved in the development of the houses in these areas (see '19th to early 20th Century Villa Suburbs' zone).

Large areas of early terraced housing within Barnsley town were knocked down in the 1960s and 70s. Often these areas are now dominated by council built flats and so fall within the 'Municipal Suburbs' zone, or they were redeveloped after the replanning of the urban commercial centre in the 1970s and fall within the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' zone.

Inherited Character

To the south of Barnsley town, large areas of common moorland were enclosed as part of the 1779 Parliamentary Enclosure Award (date from English 1985). The regular field patterns created lent themselves to the laying out of large areas of terraced housing and there is clear visibility of these field patterns in the layout of the streets of this zone.

Figure 80: Surveyed enclosure of Race Common is still clearly shown in the layout of the terraced housing. 1855 OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024 overlying Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

West of the town centre there were older field patterns, either from early enclosure of moorland or former woodland or from piecemeal enclosure of parts of the medieval open field. The sinuous road patterns of this older landscape are retained within the town and the strip patterns produced by the piecemeal enclosure of medieval open fields are clearly seen in the long thin strips of land within the allotment gardens off Shaw Lane.

Linen manufacturing was primarily responsible for Barnsley's rapid increase in population in the first half of the 19th century (Taylor 1993, 25). Many of the warehouses and mills associated with this industry were located around Town End and fall within this zone, as well as within 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' and 'Complex Historic Town Cores'. Large numbers of weavers' cottages were also located south of the town centre. These homes housed up to 6 looms per building and were built and owned by linen manufacturers for renting out to hand loom weavers. The looms were generally placed in a basement workshop as damp conditions made it less likely that the linen would to snap during weaving (Taylor 1995, 42-3).

The weaving cottages within Barnsley have all been demolished. This was often done as part of the housing clearance schemes of the 1960s and 70s, but some areas of early terraces were cleared to allow for new facilities associated with the better terraced housing of the 1930s. These facilities included the Health Centre built by 1938 on an area of former back-to-back housing on New Street in the 'Shaw Lands and Locke Park' character area. Extensive redevelopment has meant that most of the areas of former weavers' cottages lie within the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' zone and within 'Municipal Suburbs'. Around Doncaster Road, however, an area of former weaving cottages retains its street plan and some of the better quality terraced housing survives.

Surviving elements of the textile industry within the zone are represented by a small textile mill on Shaw Lane and the former velvet works on Pond

Street. There is very little legibility of the other former mill sites and warehouses within this zone, as they have since been over built. Generally a continuation of the earlier road pattern is all that survives.

The linen industry went into decline in Barnsley from the mid 19th century, as the industry failed to adapt to increased mechanisation (Jones 2000a, 59). However, there were numerous other working opportunities for the population of Barnsley. The rapidly increasing coal industry drew in many of the former male weavers as did the local iron foundries and glassworks. Within this zone are some surviving buildings associated with the Yorkshire Metal Works at Swinhill and the site of the former Victoria iron foundry, which was first marked on the 1893 OS map, but which was replaced by terraced housing in the 1930s.

Later Characteristics

As with most urban areas, there are various examples of late 20th century infilling throughout this zone. Commercial properties and private housing estates are the most common new developments. These have been built on a variety of different former landscape types (see chart below).

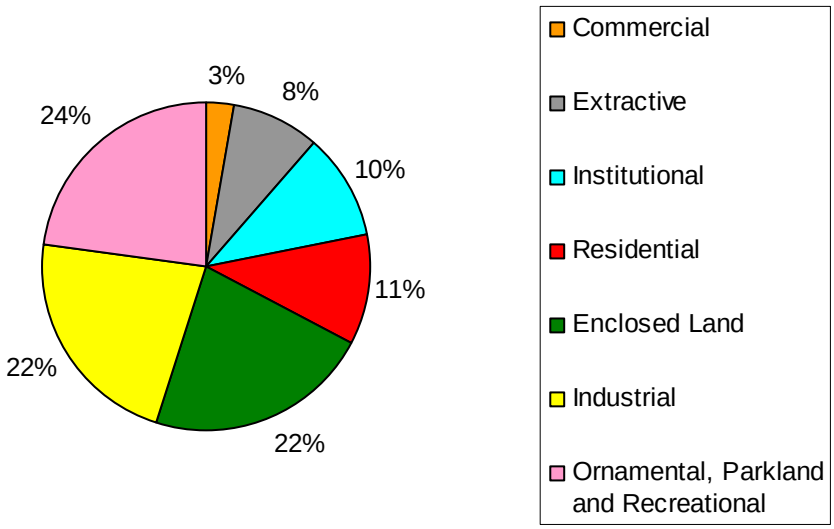

Figure 81: Chart showing the previous landscape character types of areas of late 20th century infill found within the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone. (Percentage of land by area).

Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational landscapes are the most common type to be affected by modern development. These predominantly consist of former allotment gardens, although part of the 19th century public baths also falls within this category. The decrease in demand for allotments in the late 20th century has seen large areas throughout the region revert to scrub or disappear through development pressures. Remnants of agricultural land have also been affected by this urbanising pressure. In contrast to this movement towards a more built up environment, the former

extractive sites within this zone have been landscaped and converted to parks and recreation grounds in the late 20th century. These sites were mostly clay pits and brickworks that would have been instrumental in providing materials for the construction of brick terraces in Barnsley. The new green spaces created, however, are smaller than the areas of open and recreational land that have been removed.

Institutional sites have also been overbuilt with modern housing. Within this zone these were mostly small school sites contemporary with the surrounding terraces; the schools having been replaced by larger more centralised schools in the late 20th century. Where school buildings have not been demolished, they have often been reused as community centres, clubs or youth centres.

Mid to late 20th century infilling on sites of former residential development consists of a mix of modern private housing and small commercial developments. Often it is the older terraced houses that have been knocked down and replaced, but this has only occurred on a small scale within this zone. This mix of commercial and private residential redevelopment has also occurred on some of the small industrial sites contemporary with the development of the terraced housing that fall within this zone.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Doncaster and Cemetery Road Terraces', 'Old Mill Terraces', 'Pog Moor to Victoria Crescent', 'Shaw Lands and Locke Park', 'Swinhill Terraces', 'Wakefield Road Terraces'.

Extractive

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone contains all extractive sites operative in 2003. These sites include large clay pits, areas of open cast coal mining and former colliery sites that were still undergoing spoil heap reclamation at that time. These landscapes often date from the mid 20th century, although many have evolved from 19th century origins. They are heavily industrial in character and access to the general public is typically low.

Relationship with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is always found within or at the edge of enclosed agricultural landscapes, although the coal mines of Monckton Colliery and Grimethorpe Collieries are also inherently related to the adjacent 'Planned Industrial Villages' of Royston and Grimethorpe. Most of the borough overlies important mineral reserves and, as a result, extractive landscapes can be found as islands within 'Surveyed Enclosure', 'Assarted Enclosure' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zones. There is a time based relationship between this zone and the 'Post Industrial' character zone, as there are strong forces of change in the borough acting to promote the reuse of former extractive sites as recreational and commercial sites.

Inherited Character

The nature of the activities at these sites means that, beyond traces of their earlier development as extractive landscapes, previous historic character is generally invisible - having literally been mined away. 'Wombwell Opencast' is an exception to this, as surveyed enclosure patterns are visible ion the edges of the area of mining. The inherently destructive nature of mining and clay extraction on the landscape means that this section will concentrate on a brief history of the extractive landscapes of this zone themselves.

The Lower and Middle Coal Measures are the dominant geology within the Barnsley district. These rocks hold valuable coal and clay seams that dip from the west to the east. The thickest deposits of coal run down the centre of the Coal Measures with one of the most productive seams being the Barnsley Bed. Further east the seams thin and dip further underground until the coalfield runs beneath the Magnesian Limestone west of Doncaster (Hill 2002, 14).

The shallow outcrops in the west of Barnsley made the coal seams accessible from an early date. Most of these early coal mines will not have been individually recorded by the project because of the small impact they

made on the landscape, but they were an important part of the development of the coal industry. However, by middle of the 19th century, collieries in 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 seams a reality (ibid, 16). This led to a vast increase in mining in the district and as technologies developed further many of the collieries expanded to cover large areas.

The reorganisation of the coal industry in the 1970s and 80s led to many pits closing or combining with other nearby collieries and by the 1990s there were only small numbers of active pits in the district. After closure the colliery buildings were sometimes pulled down immediately but the large spoil heaps around the collieries are often still dominant features in the landscape.

Both of the colliery sites within this zone, 'Monckton Colliery and Royston Drift' and 'Grimethorpe Collieries', started life in the late 19th century and rapidly expanded in the mid 20th century. Major railway sidings served these mines and the sites included brick works, sewage works, a power station, a gas works and coke ovens. The sites closed 1989 (ibid, 243) and 1992 (ibid, 161) respectively but the reclamation of the land through open cast mining and landscaping was still underway in 2003. This reclamation process has largely wiped out traces of the colliery buildings.

Aside from its use in spoil heap reclamation, open cast coal mining is still an active process within the region. It is an industry that began in 1942 with the creation of the Directorate of Opencast Coal and subsequent mining activities on the Flockton, Whinmoor and Fenton coal seams (Gray 1976, 41). The industry continues to work on a small scale in the.

Clay extractive industries are also still ongoing within the region. This industry was in part a parallel development to coal mining as the shales that run through the Coal Measures also hold seams of fireclay and ganister along with ironstone (Raistrick 1973, 54). The clay pits at the 'Hazlehead Works' developed alongside coal extraction, but fell out of use in the mid 20th century. Alongside the collieries here, there was an Iron Works, Fire Clay Works and Tile Works. These earlier uses of the site have mostly been quarried away, but there are surviving features of these industries around the site (Banks Group/Hepworth Building Products Ltd 1999). Similarly, the ongoing clay extraction at Stairfoot developed after a seam of valuable clay was discovered at New Oaks Colliery, which led to the creation of Stairfoot Brickworks in the early 20th century (Hill 2001, 59). The collieries in both of these examples are long gone but clay extraction remains.

Figure 82: Aerial photograph of Hazlehead clay pits overlain by the 1948 OS map, which shows Hazlehead and Sledbrook collieries and the Hepworth Iron Works.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002;
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Later Characteristics

The highly recent nature of the areas within this zone means that there has been little opportunity for later additions to the landscape. The former collieries within the zone are moving towards 'Post Industrial' landscapes, with the reclamation of spoil heaps, planting of trees and addition of new roads to facilitate the creation of business parks. The 1990s has been a time of significant change for former extractive sites, with financial support coming into the region for regeneration of such areas, for example from European Objective 1 funding. This has meant that the vast majority of former collieries now fall within the 'Post Industrial' zone.

Opencast coal mining is an ongoing process in the district, although not on the scale it once was. This type of landscape will rapidly move away from active extraction, like the former collieries. At 'Wombwell Opencast' large areas of the site that were still being opencast in 2003 have already been landscaped and are being developed as a community green space (South Yorkshire Forest 2007).

Character Areas within this Zone
'Cawthorne Clay Pits', 'Grimethorpe Collieries', 'Hazlehead Works', 'Monckton Colliery and Royston Drift', 'Stairfoot Brickworks', 'Wombwell Opencast'

Planned Industrial Settlements

Summary of Dominant Character

As the coal seams are near to the surface in the west of the district they could be utilised from an early date and documentary evidence puts coal mining here back as far as the medieval period. These mines left few traces on the landscape and many did not survive long enough to be marked on the 1850s Ordnance Survey maps. This small-scale style of mining continued into the early 19th century, but by the mid 19th century advances in the technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of the deeper seams further east a reality (Hill 2001, 16). This led to a vast increase in mining in the district. Existing coal mines in the area were expanded and new shafts sunk, producing increasing demands for workers. The provision of the initial houses for the workers at collieries in Barnsley was generally the responsibility of single landlords; planned settlements are larger and later examples of such guided development.

The dominant characteristics of this zone largely relate to character areas that developed rapidly prior to 1939, to accommodate miners working on the exposed coal field in central and eastern Barnsley. Also included are the estates built for the workforce at the Iron and Steel works in Penistone and the development of 'Stairfoot Planned Housing' and 'Planned Wombwell', which were substantially influenced by the nearby glassworks. Some of the settlements within this zone, such as 'Staincross Common' and 'Bolton Upon Dearne Miners Housing', have only a limited amount of pre-Second World War housing and saw their main expansion between 1960 and 1980. There are also substantial areas of post 1939 development within all of the character areas within this zone.

Many of the settlements within this zone expanded out from late 19th/early 20th century 'Industrial Settlements', with their more irregular terraced forms. Other settlements, such as Brierley, Carlton, Kexbrough and Thurnscoe, had, however, developed only a very small area of terraced housing and expansion here was focused on the edge of existing medieval settlements.

This zone is dominated by geometrically planned estates of brick built semi-detached houses, although there are also some short terraces of 4 or 6 houses. This kind of estate design is heavily influenced by the garden city designs of Ebenezer Howard. Howard was working in the late 19th and early 20th century, designing satellite settlements of low density houses with associated shops and recreational facilities (Edwards 1981, 83). Only two 'Garden Cities' were built, but the ideas were used in the development of contemporary suburban settlements, particularly those developed by municipal authorities and large scale industrialists.

Figure 83: The south west suburbs of Wombwell showing complex geometric forms.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

These types of estate often have radial plans, which frequently make use of concentric circles divided by axial roads. Architectural forms were designed to emulate traditional cottages, all be it in a thoroughly modernised form (English Heritage 2007b, 5). Styles favoured to achieve this effect were generally influenced by the Arts and Crafts revival of the late 19th century and the Neo-Georgian school of architecture (ibid). The layout surrounds communal open spaces with cottages in the supposed tradition of English village greens. There was also generous provisions of garden plots.

Fitting within the garden suburbs idea of public recreational space, mining villages also generally feature facilities originally provided by the Miners Welfare Fund. This fund was the product of a levy paid by colliery companies of 1d on every ton of coal produced following the Mining Industry Act of 1920 (Griffin 1971, 170). At colliery sites the fund provided pit-head baths, but within this zone notable features provided are welfare halls, recreation grounds and parks. Team and spectator sports are well catered for, with football and cricket pitches at most recreation grounds. Some grounds also include provision for tennis and bowling. Large areas of allotment gardens can also be seen on the 1930s OS plans of these settlements.

With the nationalisation of the coal industry in 1947 (Hill 2001, 36), all assets of the former colliery companies, including 140,000 houses nationally, passed to the new National Coal Board (Beynon, Hollywood and Hudson 1999, 2). The NCB continued to take a role in the construction of housing estates to attract workers to colliery communities, although from 1952 this role was undertaken in partnership with local authorities (ibid). In this zone, the majority of residential development up to 1976 (when the NCB withdrew from the provision of miners housing (ibid, 3)) was provided

as part of large-scale social housing schemes [generally characterised at character unit level by this project as 'Planned Estate (Social Housing)] undertaken by the public sector. Until the 1970s development led by the private sector was generally small-scale, and mostly consisted of ribbon development along main roads. Later developments within this zone have superficial characteristics in common with the earlier estates, however the open spaces of the earlier estates became less common and the developments tend to increase in housing density. Houses may also be built from cheap building materials, as with the corrugated metal homes in part of the 'Royston Miners Housing' area.

Figure 84: Central Drive, south Royston. Cheaply constructed houses built within the same housing layout as earlier brick built homes.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

Some of the later housing developments within this zone moved away from providing private space around the houses, to open plan estates based on the Radburn principles of design. These layout principles, originating in a study by US architects Stein and Wright of English garden suburb planning (Sheffield City Council 1962, 12) aimed to maximise the separation of vehicles and pedestrians by avoiding points at which pedestrians would have to cross vehicle carriageways. Instead of facing on to carriageways, houses were designed to front directly onto common green spaces, without privately demarcated enclosed gardens.

The Radburn estates built across this zone in this period are typical of many developed nationwide from the 1950s through to the late 1970s. Houses of this type are generally constructed according to system building techniques, typically the 'No Fines' method developed by Wimpey. Houses built in this system were cast *in situ* from a concrete mix requiring no 'fine' aggregates, i.e. cement and gravel. This method could be executed quickly and cheaply, however, the resulting aesthetics of the properties, which were finished with quickly applied render, are generally regarded as bleak.

Structural problems with this method of system building include poor thermal insulation and condensation.

Figure 85: Radburn-type estate, Billingley View, west Bolton-upon-Dearne.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

More recent urban design theories have turned away from the open plan concept of these estates, as they are now believed to offer no defensible space, whilst the common parking areas provided to the rear of properties have been criticised as "poorly overlooked and magnets for anti-social behaviour" (CSR Partnership 2004, 26). Estates of these design are fairly low in number in Barnsley, however, with most planned industrial estates conforming, at least partially, to the geometric garden suburb styles of the earlier period.

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

The most obvious relationship between this zone and others is with the 'Industrial', 'Extractive' and 'Post Industrial' zones where the sites of the commercial concerns that influenced the development of these 'Planned Industrial Settlements' are located. This link with industry also means that settlements were located near to the numerous railway lines that ran across the district and in proximity to the Dearne & Dove Canal and the Barnsley Canal. Many of these transport links were removed in the mid to late 20th century, but some railway lines remain as do sections of the canals.

There are many comparisons that can be made between the 'Industrial Settlements' zone and 'Planned Industrial Settlements'. Like many of the estates within this zone, most of the 'Industrial Settlements' were developed to house a mining population. However, the planned settlements have a greater level of organisational planning and the developments are built on a larger scale. There are streets within the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone that have more irregular characteristics, but these are too small to pull out and discuss as a separate zone. Many of the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' developed around earlier 'Industrial Settlements' and all of the character areas of this zone abut or are located close to historic villages described by this project under the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone description.

Inherited Character

Within this zone, character relating to earlier landscapes is generally rare. As with the similar housing forms of the 'Municipal Suburbs', the geometric housing patterns tend to overwrite much of the previous landscape. This is particularly true where the planned settlements have been developed rapidly on a large scale.

Colliery settlements developed on a broad range of rural landscape types; 89% of the housing in this zone was built on agricultural land. The main features of the past landscape partially visible within the current housing estates are historic enclosure boundaries and earlier rural lanes. These are generally seen along boundaries of various phases of development or along the edges of housing estates. The close proximity of many of these settlements to medieval villages, however, means that enclosed strip fields and medieval crofts account for nearly half of this enclosed land. Strip field patterns associated with former medieval agricultural systems (see 'Strip Enclosure' zone for further detail) can be seen at 'Brierley Colliery Housing', 'Carlton Miners Housing', 'Cudworth Miners Housing', 'Goldthorpe and Bolton-upon Dearne Expansion', 'Great Houghton Colliery Housing', 'Hoyland, Jump and Elsecar Planned Expansion', 'Penistone Industrial Expansion', 'Royston Miners Housing' and 'Thurnscoe Colliery Village'. Crofts are the long thin enclosures that run behind medieval buildings fronting the main village street and at Dodworth these are partially preserved by the edges of the miners welfare ground and in the boundaries at the edge of Dodworth Primary School.

Figure 86: Upper Cudworth – some strip field boundaries are fossilised within the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone (emphasised in pink).
1854 OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024 overlying Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

As mentioned above, many of the settlements within this zone expanded from earlier irregular 'Industrial Settlements'. This is the case for housing around Nether Hoyland and Elsecar, which resulted in the 'Industrial Settlements' of Hoyland Common and Elsecar becoming agglomerated. There was also an industrial settlement at Jump, formed in the 19th century to house a colliery workforce. Most of the terraces of houses were largely replaced by a park and social housing in the 1980s, although there are still some surviving 19th century terraces and a surviving street layout incorporated within the later planned industrial settlement.

Later Characteristics

All of the settlements within this zone were closely associated with industry, especially with coal mining. The 1970s saw a gradual reduction in the number of pits as sites were rationalised and combined. The major closures started in the 1980s, with the last colliery in Barnsley closing in 1992 (Yorkshire Forward 2003, 17). These closures were fought against by the vast majority of the local working population (Adeney and Lloyd 1985). The eventual closures left communities with substantial numbers of unemployed people and a landscape of derelict industrial sites.

The NCB had disbanded the Coal Industry Housing Association in 1977 and had been selling off its housing at a gradual rate, but this was to increase substantially after the miners strike of 1984-5. Much housing had been transferred to the municipal authority or sitting tenants, but the late 1980s saw the sale of housing to private landlords (Beynon, Hollywood & Hudson 1992, 3). There are still large numbers of council owned housing within this zone, but there is still a move towards more private ownership; this is in line with national trends (Office for National Statistics 2004, 30).

Barnsley, like much of the surrounding region, received substantial grants from the European Union in the 1990s to reverse the effects of economic decline (Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber 2007). This funding has been ongoing and has been used to reclaim disused land, bring business into the area and improve housing in former colliery settlements. These changes are not always seen directly within this zone as often the areas of housing removed and replaced are within the earlier 'Industrial Settlements' zone. Examples of improvement within the zone include the demolition of early terraces on the edge of Staincross and the regeneration of a former brickworks on the edge of Thurnscoe. Both these sites have been redeveloped into public parks.

Throughout the zone small private estates have also been built, sometimes infilling between earlier developments, or built on the edge of the settlement. Other later developments within this zone include improvement of green spaces, expansion of schools, establishment of a modern sports centre and the creation of a number of nursing homes.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Bolton Upon Dearne Miners Housing', 'Brierley Colliery Housing', 'Carlton Miners Housing', 'Cudworth Miners Housing', 'Darfield Planned Housing', 'Darton and Kexbrough Miners Housing', 'Dodworth Colliery Housing', 'Goldthorpe and Bolton Upon Dearne Expansion', 'Great Houghton Colliery Housing', 'Grimethorpe', 'Hoyland, Jump and Elsecar Planned Expansion', 'Middlecliff', 'Penistone Industrial Expansion', 'Royston Miners Housing', 'Shafton Miners Housing', 'Staincross Planned Colliery Housing', 'Stairfoot Planned Housing', 'Thurnscoe Colliery Village', 'Planned Wombwell'.

Early to Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised chiefly by small areas of housing developed speculatively between 1914 and 1945, in small estates or as areas of ribbon development on the edges of existing settlements. Stylistically, developments in Barnsley during this period have much in common with areas developed in the 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones. These housing developments, with their geometric street patterns and spaciously arranged semi-detached housing, were heavily influenced by the garden city designs of Ebenezer Howard. Howard was working in the late 19th and early 20th century, designing satellite settlements of low density houses with associated shops and recreational facilities (Edwards 1981, 83). These designs were then adapted by Raymond Unwin and used as the basis for many contemporary municipal and private housing developments (Unwin 1994 [1909], 236).

Figure 87: Part of the 'Early 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone at Wilthorpe in north west Barnsley, outlined in blue, surrounded by stylistically similar geometric municipal estates.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

In the district of Barnsley there are significantly fewer areas of privately built housing of this period than municipal housing developments. The private estates tend to be small and were not, as a rule, built to a wholesale plan but rather in phases of piecemeal development. There is often a mix of detached and semi-detached housing within these estates and some plots with very different housing styles, where individual houses have been built independently.

The areas making up this zone are on the edge of existing settlements and are generally set away from industrial landscapes. Most of the areas within this zone are built along or near to a main road (often toward Barnsley town centre) to facilitate the home owner's journey to work. At the time when these houses were built, there were significantly fewer cars on the road, making these road side locations more desirable than they are currently.

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

Where early 20th century private suburbanisation has occurred on a small scale, such areas of housing have been included within other Character Zones, as infill. Some larger areas of private development have also been included within the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone as, in many cases, these private developments can be seen as part of the ongoing industrial settlement expansion. However, the early suburbanisation at the edge of Dodworth is included within this zone, despite nearby mining activity at the time of construction, as the housing is very close to the edge of Barnsley town and would have been developed as early commuter belt.

Housing within this zone tends not to be the first phase of settlement in an area, but is generally built adjoining earlier settlements. This housing is also generally not the last phase of suburbanisation, leading to early 20th century housing becoming sandwiched between bands of earlier and later suburbanisation.

Inherited Character

By area, 83% of this zone was developed directly on agricultural land on the edges of existing settlements. Field boundaries are often fossilised in the edges of these early suburbs; where the estates developed in a piecemeal fashion there tend to be further boundaries preserved within the estate. Housing within the 'Staincross Common' and 'Kingstone Early Suburbanisation' areas was built upon surveyed enclosure of former common land. The regular layout of the streets and housing plots here follow the former field pattern quite well. Much of the early suburbs at Kingstone are also surrounded by large areas of 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing', which itself fits within this regular pattern of fields. The more sinuous field patterns of former assarted woodlands and areas of former strip fields tend not to be preserved.

The housing within the 'Sheffield Road Early Suburbanisation' area preserves few field boundaries, but the housing is built along the course of the turnpiked road between Barnsley and Worsbrough Dale. The turnpike cut across the former field pattern in the area and became the course of the tram line running between Barnsley and Worsbrough.

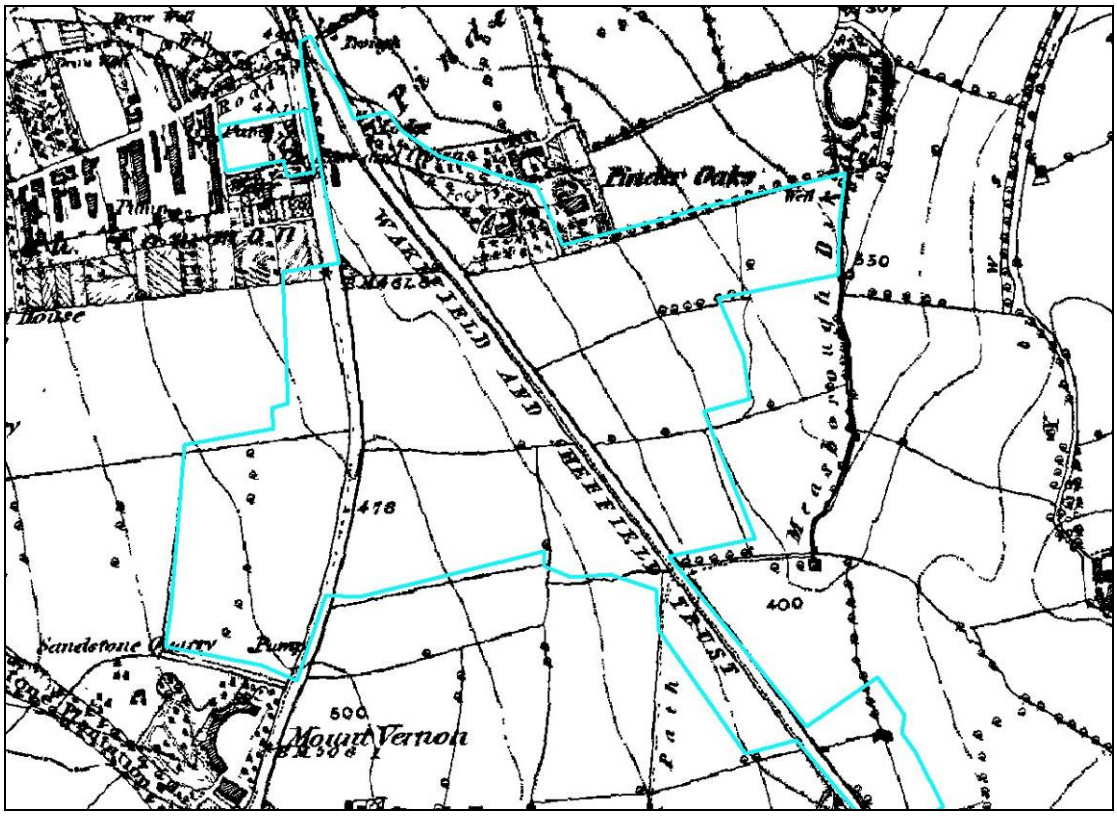

Figure 88: The Wakefield and Sheffield Trust turnpiked road cutting through earlier field patterns. Part of the 'Early 20th Century private Suburbs' zone is outlined in blue.

The tram depot of the Barnsley Tram Company, which was built in 1902 (Bayliss 1995, 68), falls within this zone. The site was later rebuilt and expanded and in 1913 the Barnsley Electric Traction Company bought its first motor bus. The last tram ran back into the depot in 1930 but the site continued as the home of the Yorkshire Traction bus company (Polding 1998, 75-77). The development of the tram route in the early 20th century was likely to have caused an explosion of speculative building along this road.

There are generally few legible early features beside road patterns and field boundaries within this zone. However, the housing at 'Barugh Ribbon Development' and 'Gawber Early Suburbanisation' partially preserves evidence for former industrial settlements.

Barugh and Low Barugh have medieval origins, with a mill that is first recorded in the 13th century (Umpleby 2000, 122-3) and a mention in the Domesday Book (Faull & Stinson 1986, 9W 72). This was a very small settlement that began to expand in the 19th century because of its proximity to the Barnsley Canal, which was completed in 1802 (Glister 1996, 216). The 1841 census shows that the occupants of Barugh were a mix of farmers, linen workers, canal workers and miners (Barugh Green and District Local

History Group 1989, 12). Small areas of 19th century housing survive within this zone, as do fragments of the mill buildings.

Gawber was also an industrial settlement, but one developed on an area of former commons. These were probably settled with weavers' cottages (ibid, 16) after the enactment of the 1823 Parliamentary Enclosure Award (date from English 1985). Most of the current housing dates from the 1930s onwards, as the early small houses have been demolished and replaced. The inn, some buildings at Hill Top Lane and the 19th century church are the only surviving examples of this earlier phase of settlement.

Later Characteristics

There has generally been little significant alteration to the character of this zone in the later half of the 20th century and the early 21st century. Some buildings have been replaced, but the generally mixed nature of these suburbs often accommodates such change. Where houses were originally built in a more uniform style, however, these additions tend to be more obvious. On an individual property scale, most changes in character are likely to have been limited to the replacement of doors and windows in UPVC, the construction of extensions and conservatories and the replacement of front gardens with hard standing areas for car parking.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Aldham Bridge', 'Barugh Ribbon Development', 'Blacker Lane Ribbon Development', 'Dodworth and Barnsley Road', 'Gawber Early Suburbanisation', 'Harborough Hill', 'Kingstone Early Suburbanisation', 'Penistone Early Suburbanisation', 'Sheffield Road Early Suburbanisation', 'Staincross Common', 'Station Road Ribbon Development', 'Wombwell Wood Ribbon Development'.

Municipal Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is dominated by semi-detached houses and short terrace rows laid out in geometrical patterns, based on intersecting circles with open greens, institutional buildings and retail areas placed at the hubs of these radial streets. Cul-de-sacs are rare, with most roads forming circuits, and houses are generally aligned in a repetitive pattern, with small front and larger rear gardens. Public green spaces are generally simple areas of grass and there are few street trees included in the layout.

This housing estate style has much in common with the housing of the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone, as both were heavily influenced by the garden city designs of Ebenezer Howard. Howard was working in the late 19th and early 20th century, designing satellite settlements of low density houses with associated shops and recreational facilities (Edwards 1981, 83). Only two 'Garden Cities' were built, but the ideas were used in the development of suburban settlements, particularly those developed by municipal authorities.

Figure 89: A curving road layout at New Lodge Estate.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

This style of development continued in a modified form into the mid and late 20th century in Barnsley. Later examples often followed the plan form layout of the earlier estates, but some, although geometrically planned, have less curving road patterns. The style of the houses also changed over time, with simpler buildings styles developing and more modern building materials being utilised.

Figure 90: A more angular street layout at St Helen's Estate.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

Another feature of late 20th century municipal housing is the establishment of low rise flats. These are generally a feature of the council estates closer to Barnsley town centre, but examples can be found in the wider suburbs. These flats consist of a mix of building styles, including large conjoined buildings, such as those at 'Honeywell', and smaller developments of just four residences, such as those on Sykes Street in 'Kingstone Estate'. There is little private outside space in these developments, with simple grassed areas surrounding the flats. In contrast to the large numbers of high rise municipal developments in Sheffield, the only example of this type of housing within the district of Barnsley is found at 'Sheffield Road Flats'.

Figure 91: Sheffield Road Flats, Barnsley.
© Barnsley MBC

Until the late 19th century, house construction was the province of private individuals with land owners and industrialists responsible for most construction. From the 1840s onwards there were increasing concerns over the standards of housing for the poor (Havinden 1981, 417) and the beginnings of pressures for local authorities to intervene in matters of housing. There were, however, still large numbers within government who resisted these ideas.

The 1890 Housing of the Working Classes Act extended the interests of municipal bodies beyond just rebuilding, to the establishment of new estates (Gaskell 1976, 187). Municipal housing was often built away from existing urban centres as the Housing Act made it slow and expensive to buy up large areas of land for demolition and rebuilding (ibid, 188). In Bansley, 90% of the area covered by the Municipal Suburbs zone was enclosed land prior to this development. 'Lundwood' is one of the earliest such estates, built by 1906 OS mapping.

Although there was a growing recognition that state intervention was required to solve housing problems, it was not until after the First World War that centralised government subsidies were focused on home building. 'Homes Fit for Heroes' was a compelling slogan aimed at quelling public unrest by providing low density new houses for the expanding population (Short 1982, 31-2). Within Barnsley several estates had been built or were under construction by this point (see Figure 92 below).

The municipal housing schemes of the inter war years, however, failed to solve existing housing problems. This, alongside the hiatus in construction during the Second World War, an increase in population and war damage to existing housing, led to a severe shortage of houses (ibid, 42). In the 1950s and 60s significant numbers of council houses were built across the country and within Barnsley specifically. These houses were built in similar forms to the earlier estates but were often smaller and built to a poorer standard (ibid, 47).

Nationally there was a drop off in council building after the mid 1950s, as the government focused its attention on slum clearance rather than housing for the general population (ibid, 51). Within Barnsley, however, significant numbers of municipal houses continued to be built, as large numbers of high density, poor condition houses within the centre of the town were replaced.

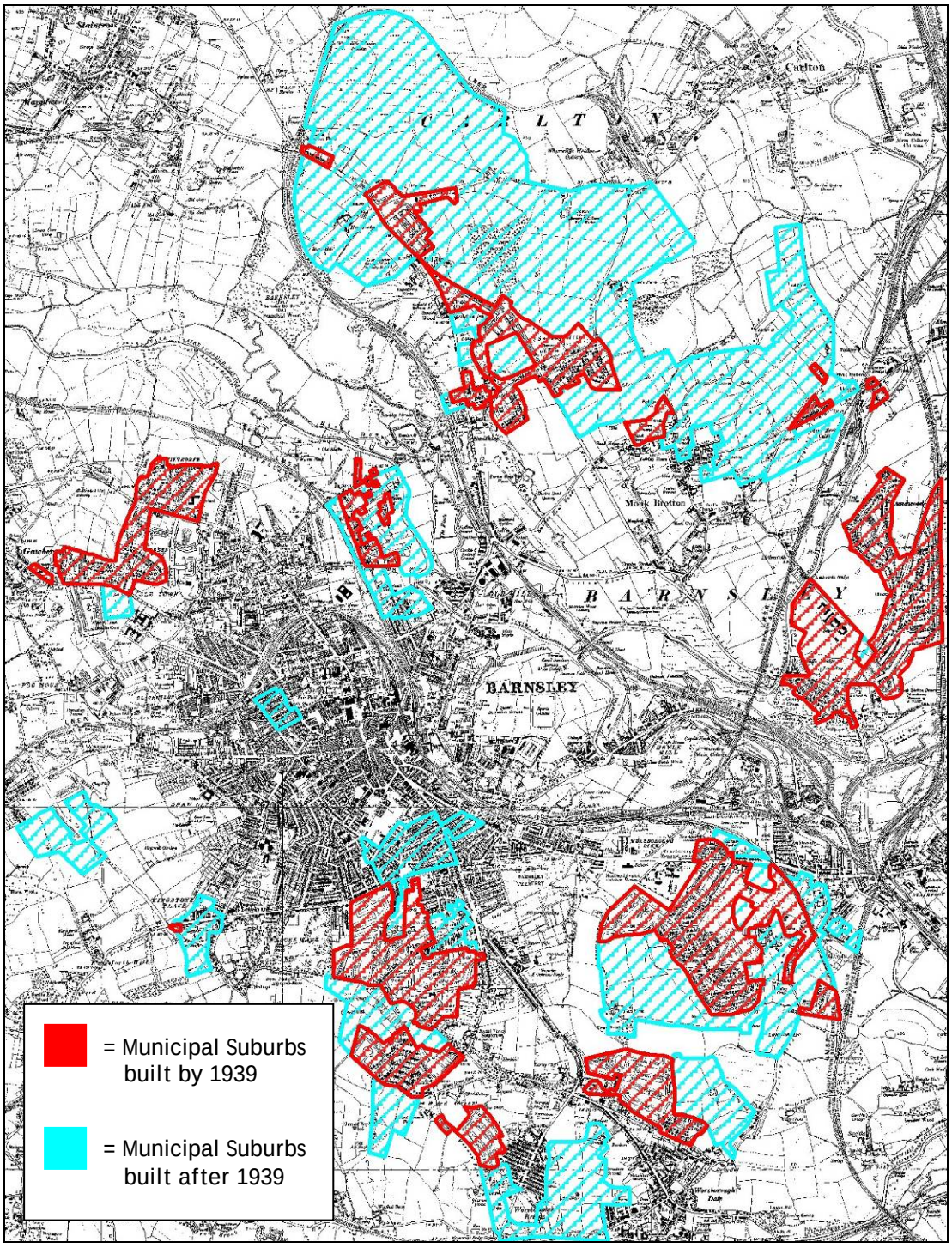

Figure 92: 'Municipal Suburbs' zone, showing pre and post 1939 building.
Overlying 1938 OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The development of the 'New Lodge and Smithies' and 'St Helen's' suburbs had a close relationship with the then ongoing extractive industries around Barnsley. These extractive sites closed in the 1980s and 1990s and have

since been subject to considerable alteration. The business parks and industrial parks that have grown up on these sites now fall within the 'Post Industrial' zone. Municipal housing in the south of Barnsley had links with the extractive industries along the Dearne Valley, particularly Barnsley Main Colliery, as well as with other industrial sites in Worsbrough Dale and around Stairfoot. Worsbrough Bridge, Worsbrough Dale and Stairfoot already had industrial settlements, prior to the establishment of the large municipal estates here; the council housing expanding these areas into suburbs of Barnsley.

As mentioned above, there is a connection between the 'Planned Industrial Settlement' zone and the 'Municipal Suburbs' zone. Many of the geometric cottage estates of the 'Planned Industrial Settlement' zone were built by the local council as part of the same housing improvement regime that saw the establishment of Barnsley's municipal suburbs.

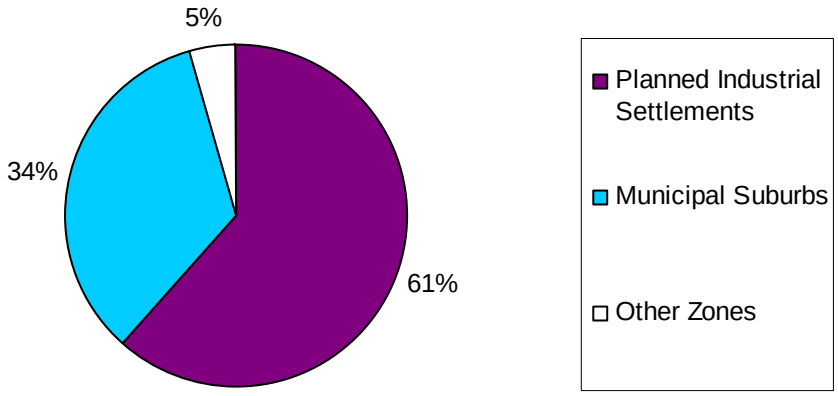

Figure 93: Chart showing which Character Zone land recorded by the HEC project as *Planned Estate (Social Housing)* falls within.

Inherited Character

There is little visible of the past landscape within the larger council developments around Barnsley. The scale of development that allowed for the establishment of large geometric estates mostly overwrote earlier field patterns. There are a few surviving boundaries on the edges of these estates, but often it is the main roads that are the main surviving feature of the former rural landscape. At 'New Lodge and Smithies', however, part of a farmstead, associated with an earlier elite residence, survives as a nursing home.

Closer into the town centre, the municipal estates have more complex histories. At 'Honeywell' the estate is built on land that was initially intended to be part of the Honeywell Mount Freehold Land Society, established in 1873 (May 2004, 7). Land societies bought up large areas and divided them into individual plots; members of the society paid a monthly

contribution to costs and charges for making roads, with the society being wound up once costs for the land had been met. These types of land society were popular because they enabled larger numbers of people to vote - as voting rights were linked to property ownership (Harman and Minnis 2004, 282). Within 'Honeywell' few plots were actually built upon and this land was eventually turned over to council housing development in the mid 20th century. The low uptake of the plots may have been due to the continued use of New Gawber Colliery, which was located near to the prospective development and which has also now been over built by council housing.

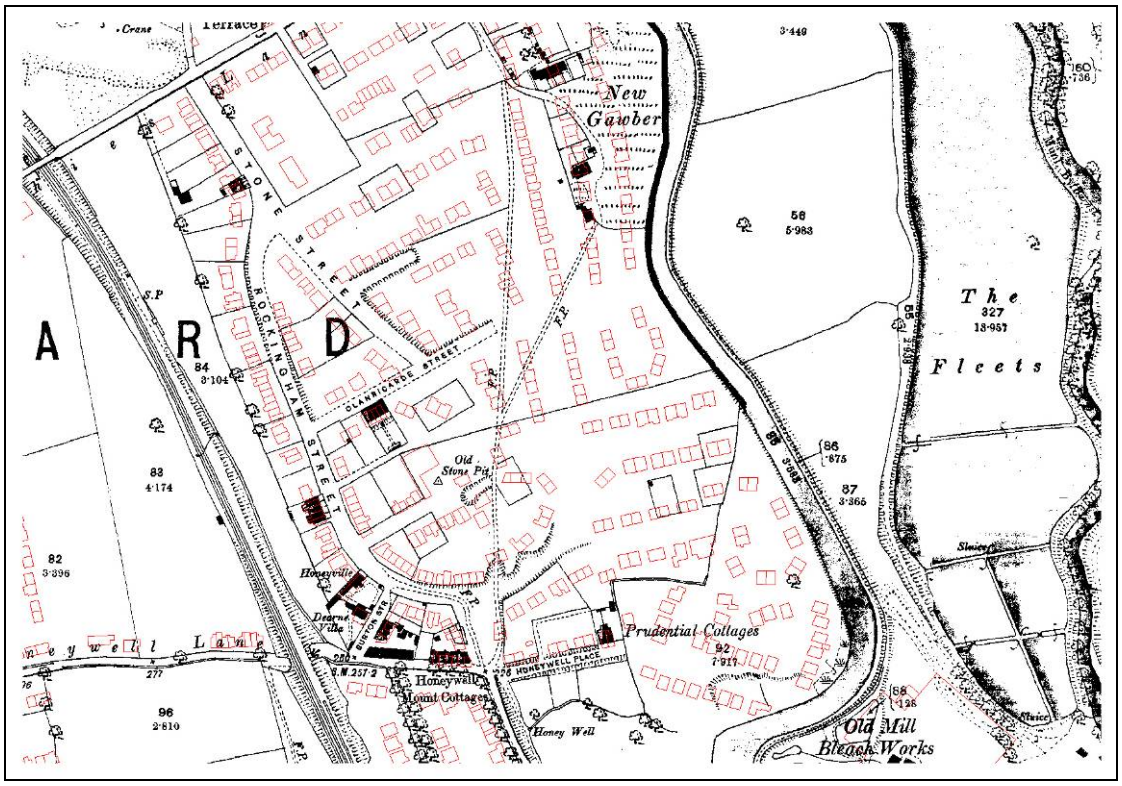

Figure 94: Honeywell Estate, Barnsley. The streets associated with the Honeywell Mount Freehold Land Society are under development by this time but few houses have been built within the plots. The red outlines show the eventual modern development of a council estate on the site in the mid 20th century.

At 'Summer Lane Estate', 'Kingstone Estate', and 'Worsbrough Common' the municipal housing of the later 20th century replaced earlier residential development. There were large numbers of poor quality houses in central Barnsley; these areas were eventually cleared in the 1960s and were often then redeveloped for municipal housing.

Much of this earlier housing was related to the linen industry, which was primarily responsible for Barnsley's rapid increase in population in the first half of the 19th century (Taylor 1993, 25). There were large numbers of weavers' cottages south of the city centre, within the 'Sheffield Road Street

Flats' character area and also at 'Worsbrough Common'. These homes housed up to 6 looms per building and were built and owned by linen manufacturers for renting out to hand loom weavers. The looms were generally placed in a basement workshop, as the damp conditions made it less likely for the linen to snap during weaving (Taylor 1995, 42-3).

None of these weavers' cottages survive and often the geometric arrangement of the municipal estate has over written the former street pattern. However, there are surviving fragments of earlier street patterns. The 19th century terraces and weavers' cottages were often built on areas of former moorland that had been enclosed as part of the 1779 Barnsley Enclosure Award (date from English 1985). The surveyed enclosure field patterns became integrated into the layout of the 19th century housing developments and are sometimes the clearest evidence of the earlier landscape that have survived the demolition of the terraces.

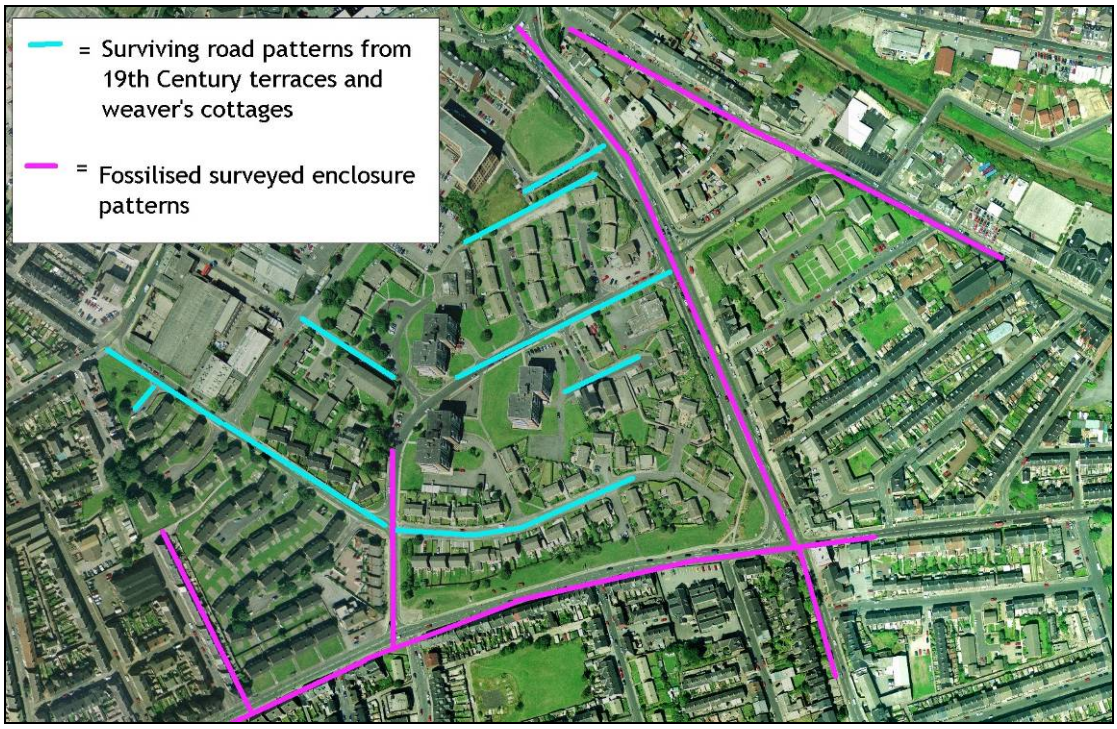

Figure 95: 'Sheffield Road Flats' Character Area showing preserved evidence of earlier landscapes.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

Later Characteristics

The 20th century saw large numbers of council homes built across the country, expanding existing settlements and replacing earlier low quality housing. 1954-5 was the peak for council house building and there followed a steady decline in the numbers of houses built (Short 1982, 52). This trend was to draw to a close in the later part of the 20th century, as council tenants were encouraged to buy their homes and there were fewer

government incentives for councils to build housing (ibid, 59). A number of council houses in Barnsley moved into private hands in this time. This is part of a nationwide trend where home ownership has increased and council renting has decreased since the 1970s (Office for National Statistics 2004, 30).

This trend has led to more housing being built by private developers, which has itself led to the development of large late 20th century suburbs. Within the 'Municipal Suburbs' zone there has been some infilling by privately built housing, as well as expansion of private housing around them. Within 'New Lodge and Smithies' there are small areas of privately built housing that have replaced former council houses. This later redevelopment fits within the street pattern of the original estate.

Other later developments within this zone include improvements to green spaces and demolition of some housing to form further areas of green space – such as within the Kendray estates. Schools have also been improved and expanded over the years and a number of nursing homes have been established within the zone.

Character Areas within this Zone
'Honeywell', 'Kendray Estates', 'Kingstone Estate', 'Lundwood', 'New Lodge and Smithies', 'St Helen's', 'Sheffield Road Flats', 'Summer Lane Estate', 'Wilthorpe', 'Woodland Drive Social Housing', 'Worsbrough Bridge Estates', 'Worsbrough Common', 'Worsbrough Dale Social Housing'.

Late 20th Century Replanned Centres

Summary of Dominant Character

The centre of Barnsley, like many large towns and cities across the country, was subject to significant alteration between the 1960s and 80s. This modernisation of the centre consisted of the development of large concrete shopping centres, multi-storey car parks, wide dual carriageway road systems and other transport links. Preparing the town for the car was an important part of these developments, in a period where its growing importance in urban life was becoming clear. The new road patterns were designed to bypass the centre of the town, segregating the car from pedestrians. The resulting forms often cut through former building patterns and modern developments were then built in relation to the new patterns.

Figure 96: Historic street patterns, shown on the 1893 OS map, cut through by the West Way dual carriageway (coloured in pink).

This zone is made up of a fairly even mix of character types. 'Commercial' includes a mix of indoor shopping centres, large shops and covered markets; 'Communications' includes open car parks, large roads bypassing the city centre and the transport interchange, which includes a bus and train station; 'Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational' includes a modern sports complex and football stadium; 'Institutional' includes the council offices

around the historic core and Barnsley Hospital to the north west of the city centre.

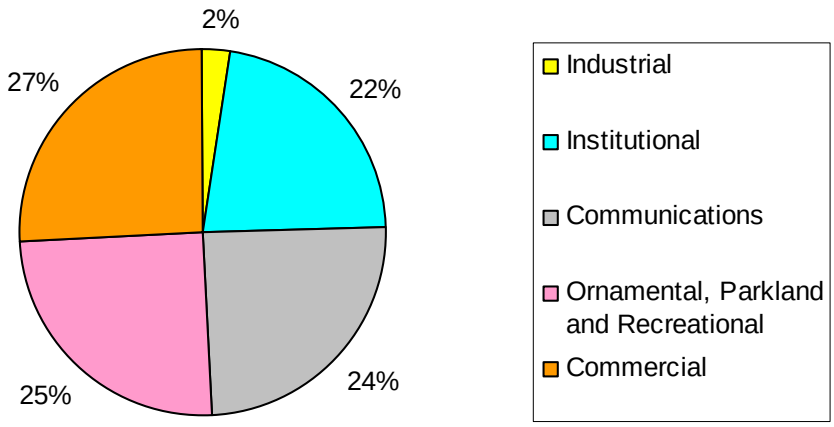

Figure 97: The Broad Character types that make up the current landscape of the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' Zone (percentages by area).

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is intimately related to the historic core of Barnsley. The centre of the town has seen various phases of redevelopment, since its origins as a medieval market town, and these redesigns and rebuilds have continued into the 21st century. This zone includes those areas where modern development has overwritten areas of medieval and early post-medieval settlement and radically altered the earlier street patterns; where there is a clear continuity of plan form, modern buildings have been considered as part of the 'Complex Historic Town Cores' zone.

Barnsley began to expand well beyond its medieval core in the 19th century. The earliest major expansion of the town took place around May Day Green and across the recently enclosed areas of former common south of the town centre. These areas were rapidly filled by terraced housing and weavers' cottages, with their basement workshops. The process of demolition and redevelopment of the industrial and residential areas within this zone is similar to that which occurred within the 'Municipal Suburbs' zone. In fact, the creation of late 20th century municipal housing estates could be considered part of the replanning of the centre of the town.

Inherited Character

The very nature of the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' zone means that there is generally little visible of the landscape prior to the late 20th century. The replanning of Barnsley town was not as severe and extensive,

however, as similar projects in Sheffield and Doncaster and in places there is some legibility of the past landscape.

One of the oldest landscapes to be overwritten by the replanning of Barnsley was that of May Day Green. When Barnsley was relocated from Old Town to focus around Market Hill, in around the 13th century, this land remained common land (Elliot 2002, 27-9). By the 18th century, the green had been surrounded by wiremakers' workshops and cottages but the triangular form of the green remained largely unchanged throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, only for it and much of the street patterns to the south and east to be radically altered by the construction of the covered markets and surrounding shopping precincts in the 1970s and 80s. However, the edges of the green are partially preserved by existing roads.

Figure 98: Former May Day Green, highlighted in blue. Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002 overlain by 1893 OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Barnsley expanded rapidly in the 19th century, moving from a successful but small market town to a place with significant industrial concerns. Linen manufacturing was primarily responsible for Barnsley's rapid increase in population in the first half of the 19th century (Taylor 1993, 25). South of the town centre large numbers of weavers' cottages were built, along with other terraced housing. The weavers' cottages housed up to 6 looms per building and were built and owned by linen manufacturers for renting out to hand loom weavers. The looms were generally placed in a basement workshop, as damp conditions made it less likely for the linen to snap during weaving (Taylor 1995, 42-3). Back-to-back housing and dense courtyards were common within this area and a parliamentary report of 1840 (cited in Taylor 1995, 51) describes weavers as "degraded being(s)". Hand loom weaving became less common in Barnsley from the 1860s, when mechanised power looms came into dominance (Jones 2000a, 49), but the buildings

remained until the slum clearance regimes of the 1960s and 70s (see 'Municipal Suburbs' zone, for more detail). This resulted in much of this early housing having been cleared before the establishment of the West Way dual carriageway in the 1980s, which substantially altered the layout of this area of Barnsley. Much of this area was then utilised for warehousing and commercial units, although currently much of the warehousing is being redeveloped for offices.

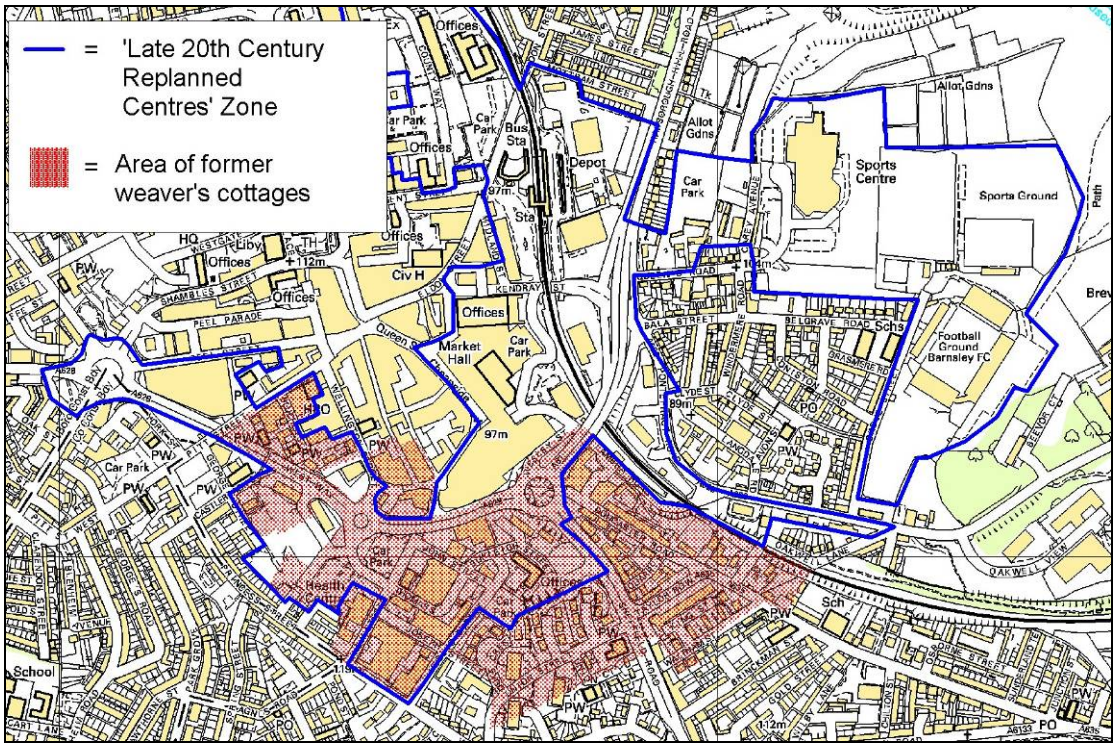

Figure 99: Area south of Barnsley's commercial centre dominated by weavers' cottages in the 19th century (in red), in relation to the 'Replanned Centres' zone.

Barnsley also had numerous warehouses and mills associated with the linen industry, many of which were located around Town End. The sites of these mills fall within the north west of this zone, as well as within the 'Complex Historic Town Cores' zone and the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone. These mills were developed to house power looms, as hand loom weaving went into decline, but developments occurred at too slow a pace and the industry went into a steady decline from the mid 19th century onwards (Jones 2000a, 59). These mill sites have been heavily affected by the new road patterns of the late 20th century and associated commercial developments.

In spite of the replanning of this area, fragments of the street pattern associated with the 19th century expansion of Barnsley survive. Some of the streets that survived the later replanning are: Eldon Street, Peel Street and Pitt Street, which were laid out c.1838 (Whitworth 1998). These streets were themselves a replanning of the town and Eldon Street, in particular, had cut through the medieval pattern of long narrow crofts that ran east of

Market Hill. Within this zone, the grid patterns of the 19th century landscape are particularly clear in the very south of the zone, around Joseph Heller Street.

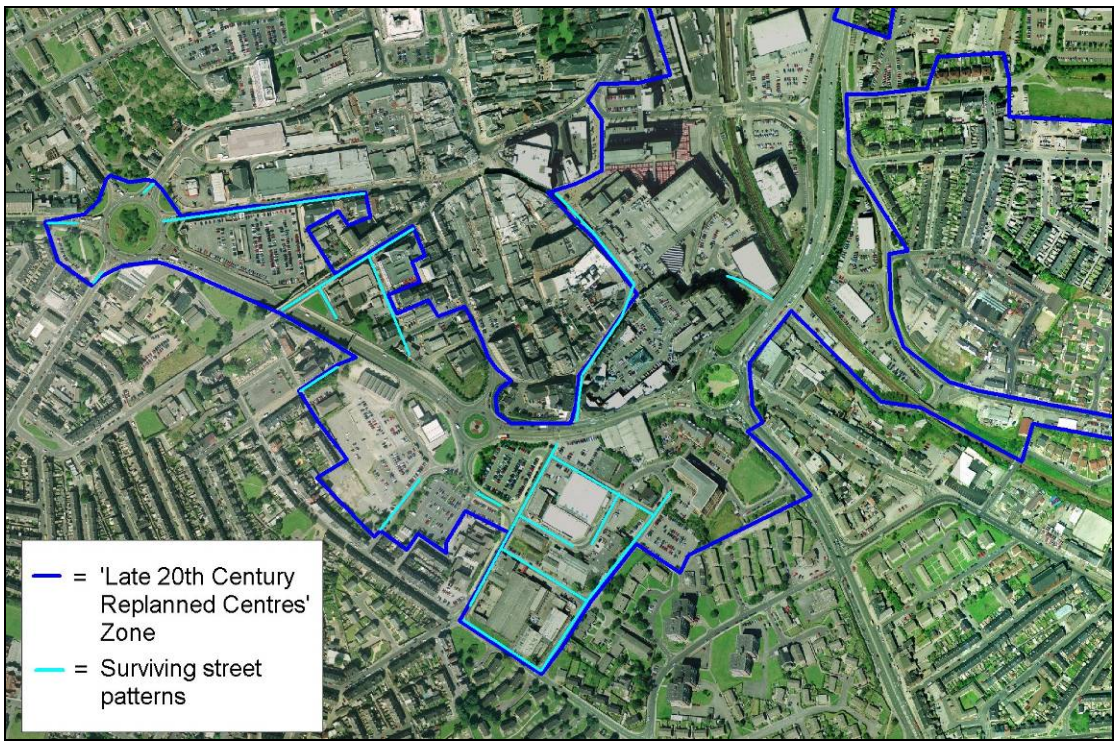

Figure 100: Street patterns associated with earlier terraced housing and weavers' cottages surviving within the 'Late 20th Century replanned Centres' Zone.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

Despite the decline in the linen industry there were still numerous working opportunities for the population of Barnsley. The rapidly increasing coal industry drew in many of the former male weavers, as did local iron foundries and glassworks. There were several Iron and Brass foundries within this zone - smaller sites surrounded by housing and larger ones alongside the railway line, adjacent to the former Gas Works. The iron industry declined from the mid 19th century, as a result of continued competition with mild steel (Andrews 1975, 55), but large foundries remained in Barnsley until the mid 20th century; their sites are now covered by substantial shopping precincts, built in the late 20th century. Most industrial activities have now moved to more peripheral locations.

The centrally located industrial activity in Barnsley in the 19th century led to the construction of substantial railway sidings around Barnsley Station. The railway lines around Barnsley had been developed expressly to service the growing numbers of coal mines and other industrial sites in the district; passenger transport being a secondary consideration (Taylor 2001, 47). The current bus station and council offices in the north of this zone replaced a large area of railway sidings, goods sheds, cattle pens, a timber yard and a foundry associated with the railway. The movement or abandonment of

industrial and colliery sites close to the railway and an increasing reliance on road transport led to this wholesale redevelopment.

Within this zone, but further away from the main commercial core, is the site of Barnsley District General Hospital. This broadly corresponds with the site of the former Barnsley Union Workhouse, which was built in 1852 after the formation of the Barnsley Poor Law Union in 1850 (Higginbotham 2000 [accessed 10/04/08]). The site came under the control of West Riding Council in the 1930s and became Barnsley Municipal Hospital. By the 1973 OS mapping the workhouse building had been demolished and modern hospital buildings built in its place, removing all trace of the workhouse.

Later Characteristics

Redevelopment of the commercial, business and entertainment facilities within the urban centre of Barnsley is a continuing process. In the late 1990s and early 21st century, projects to revitalise the region's economy were instigated and major rebuilding projects in the centre of the town were the result. These have included the replacement of some of the extensive commercial developments of the 60s and 70s, which were considered to be dated and inappropriate for modern shoppers (Yorkshire Forward 2003, 20).

There have also been moves towards creating a more pedestrian friendly environment "placing the needs of people ahead of the needs of their vehicles" (ibid, 34). This has included the redevelopment of the transport interchange and a reduction of private vehicular access to the town centre.

A further step within this ongoing replanning is the addition of more residential properties within the urban centre. This goes against the replanning of the 1970s, which removed extensive areas of housing in favour of commercial developments, and shows how ideas about where people wish to live have changed.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Barnsley General Hospital', 'Barnsley Replanned Commercial Centre', 'County Way and the Transport Interchange', 'Metrodome and Football Stadium'.

Late 20th Century Private Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone represents private suburban expansion since the 1960s. These areas tend to consist of estates of detached and semi-detached housing. Housing density tends to be medium to low, with at least a rear garden for most houses.

The earliest private housing developments in this zone continued to have 'garden suburb' influences (see the 'Early to Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone). From the 1970s onwards, the layout plans of private housing estates are more commonly of cul-de-sac form, with road patterns designed to minimise through traffic past the front of the houses, whilst ensuring that each property has some form of vehicular access. As a result, properties do not generally front on to main roads, but are instead clustered around short branching cul-de-sacs. An advantage of the cul-de-sac plan is its adaptability to irregularly shaped plots of land, making it especially suitable for infilling between earlier developments. Large estates often consist of just one housing type, although smaller estates sometimes contain a mix of bungalows, detached and semi-detached houses and low rise flats.

Figure 101: Priory Estate, Monk Bretton, showing pattern of cul-de-sacs.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

The vast majority (88% by area) of the land in this zone has been characterised as of residential character. The next most extensive land use (6% by area) is institutional complexes, mostly government funded schools and their playing fields. Schools built during this period were generally constructed using building systems such as those developed by the public

sector CLASP [Consortium of Local Authorities Special Project] group. Buildings constructed using the CLASP system (in common with private sector systems such as Vic Hallam's 'Derwent system') feature significant amounts of prefabricated materials and are generally formed of prefabricated steel frames infilled with asbestos, wood or concrete panels, under flat roofs. The system was regarded as being particularly suitable for construction on sites liable to mining subsidence (CLASP n.d.). There are also a rising number of private and NHS old people's homes within the zone.

Few settlements within Barnsley have not been altered by late 20th century suburbanisation, which has significantly expanded the amount of housing in the district. Within the rural west of the district, seen as attractive for those seeking a less urban lifestyle, newly built estates on the edges of the existing villages have sometimes doubled the size of these settlements. Further east, many areas of late 20th century housing have developed as commuter belts because of the close proximity of the M1 motorway and public transport links to Barnsley itself.

Relationships with Adjacent Zones

This zone is often directly adjacent to areas of earlier suburbanisation or surrounds the historic core of rural villages, reflecting a continuing trend towards the expansion of the suburban landscape. This expansion has been driven partly by continued population growth, but also by a general increase in prosperity - resulting in increased property ownership and the consequent movement of population from the urban centres to lower density urban fringe locations.

Small areas of late 20th century infilling will be found within other zones, where they are too small to have registered as character areas in their own right. Within Nether Hoyland there are some slightly larger areas of private suburbanisation that have been included in the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone because it predates the closure of local mines; although privately built it would still have housed families connected with the mines and associated industries.

Inherited Character

The majority of the suburban development within this zone (83% by area) has taken place on land that was in agriculture use until the mid to late 20th century. This is a typical feature of this period of suburban expansion, where small villages are expanded and suburbs grow around the edges of towns, sometimes linking former villages to a larger conurbation. Often little of this former agricultural character is visible within the modern estates; 81% of the units recorded by the project that fall within this zone are rated as having fragmentary or invisible legibility of past landscapes. This is a result of the large scale on which some of these areas developed, with estates over writing existing field boundary patterns. Where aspects of

the former field pattern do survive these tend to be either where an estate has been built in phases, with a field boundary surviving as a tidemark between the phases, or on the edges of the estate, where housing runs up to the edges or a former field.

Figure 102: 'Barnsley Western Suburbs' showing fossilised field patterns (red lines). Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002 overlaid by 1855 OS map © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

The 17% of the zone that was not agricultural land prior to suburban expansion consisted of a mix of residential, extractive, institutional, industrial and ornamental landscapes. Amongst these are areas of former allotment gardens. These had developed in abundance around the colliery settlements of the district in the early 20th century, but many have been redeveloped for housing in the late 20th century, as suburbanisation has put pressure on surrounding land. This pattern can also be seen in other character zones, where late 20th century infilling has occurred on allotments and playing fields, but where the areas affected are too small to be pulled out as separate character areas.

Another landscape type impacted upon by late 20th century suburbanisation has been private parkland. There are several examples of late 20th century housing being built upon the edges of small 18th and 19th century parks or deer parks. Aside from some fragments of boundary, generally little of these ornamental landscapes survives. Similarly, where industrial and extractive sites have been over built by late 20th century housing, there is rarely much sign of the former landscape.

An exception to the general trend for low legibility of former landscapes is found in the north of the 'Suburban Barugh' character area. The area has a predominantly modern character that gradually developed after the closure and infilling of the Barnsley Canal, which ran along the north west edge of the area and closed in 1953 (Glister 1996, 219). However, housing at Low Barugh was originally stimulated by the proximity of the canal and, although

most of the small terraced houses here have been demolished and replaced by 20th century housing, the earlier church and pubs have survived this redevelopment.

Later Characteristics

The main period of historic character in this zone stretches from the 1960s to the present day and, as a result, the dominant characteristics of this zone are, at the time of this study, continuing to form.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Suburban Ardsley', 'Suburban Ardsley Bridge', 'Barnsley Western Suburbs', 'Suburban Barugh', 'Suburban Birdwell', 'Suburban Carlton', 'Suburban Cawthorne', 'Crane Moor', 'Suburban Cudworth', 'Suburban Darfield', 'Suburban Dodworth', 'Suburban Hoyland Swaine', 'Suburban Kexbrough', 'Suburban Lundwood', 'Monk Bretton Suburban Expansion', 'Suburban Penistone', 'Suburban Pilley', 'Suburban Royston', 'Suburban Shafton', 'Suburban Silkstone', 'Suburban Silkstone Common', 'Suburban Staincross and Mapplewell', 'Suburban Thurgoland', 'Suburban Thurlstone', 'Suburban Thurnscoe', 'Suburban Wilthorpe', 'Suburban Wombwell', 'Suburban Worsbrough Bridge'.

Post Industrial

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by late 20th century landscapes of distribution, retail, light industry, leisure and transport. The zone has developed across a variety of former landscapes, from the later 20th century onwards, but has mainly affected former colliery sites. 51% of the zone is categorised by the project as having 'extractive' characteristics, generally consisting of surviving spoil heaps. However, most of these sites are undergoing rapid alteration, with landscaping and erection of large industrial and commercial sheds having taken place since 2003.

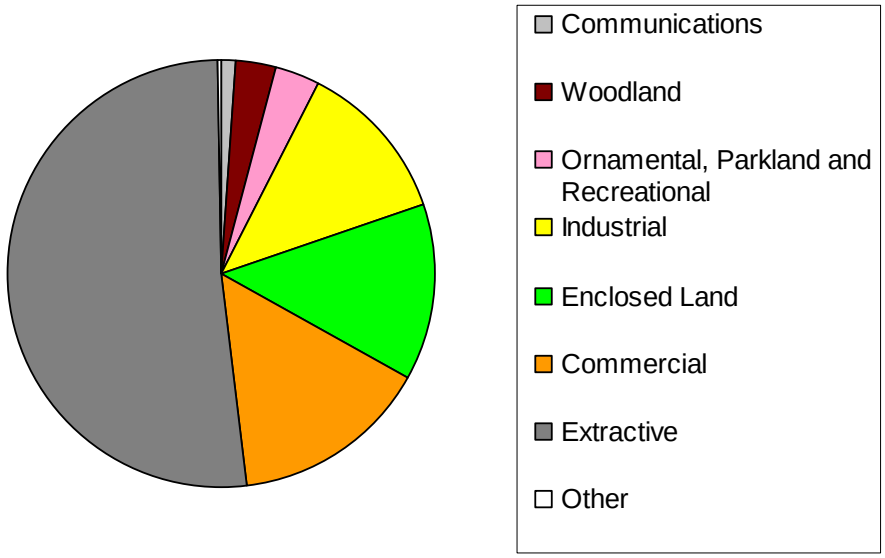

Figure 103: Current landscape types within the 'Post Industrial' zone, as recorded by the South Yorkshire HEC project.

Areas such as 'Carlton Industrial Estate' and 'Carlton and Monkton Extractive Sites' show a mix of modern development, along with plantation woodland and regenerative scrubland. Elsewhere, at 'Dearne Valley Mines', 'Park Hill Brickworks' and 'North Wombwell Park', large areas have been landscaped and set aside as public parkland, nature reserves and newly established agricultural land with very little industrial or commercial development.

This zone dominates the eastern half of Barnsley district, due to the former concentration of coal mines in this area and the more established modern transport links. East Barnsley has good links with the M1 motorway and the A1(M) and industrial and business parks have been established at major road intersections. These road junctions are built in the stark poured concrete that characterises much of the UK motorway network, and generally include earthwork embankments and cuttings to provide sloping slip-roads to join

the motorway to the rest of the trunk road system, often via large elevated roundabouts. The business parks closest to the M1 (at 'Barugh and Redbrook Business Parks', 'Former Darton Main', 'Dodworth Business Park' and 'Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery') have grown because of good transport links, but most developed on former colliery sites, some of which would still have been in operation in the late 1960s when the motorway was built.

'Post Industrial' developments not formerly part of a colliery site themselves are often sited close to a former colliery, such as at 'Worsbrough Canal Basin', which is adjacent to 'Worsbrough Park Colliery', or they are located in areas of early industry located along the canal and railway lines through Barnsley town.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is widely distributed across the central and east of Barnsley district. The close association with former coal mines and other areas of former industrial activity means that there are also close relationships with areas of 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements'. These settlements housed the work force at the collieries and other industrial sites and their improvement is often the driving force for the redevelopment of the former industrial sites - either to improve the quality of the landscape around the towns or to bring new employers into the area.

Inherited Character

The redevelopment of former industrial and coal mining areas is often specifically designed to remove the former character of the area, as land reclamation regimes seek to improve the landscape. However, the large scale of the spoil heaps that developed alongside these mines in the mid to late 20th century can sometimes defy removal without very substantial earth moving operations. This means that, despite considerable alteration of the land through landscaping, planting of trees and grasses, and removal of colliery buildings, many of the sites within this zone have significant historic legibility of their coal mining past.

The Lower and Middle Coal Measures are the dominant geology within the Barnsley district. These rocks hold valuable coal and clay seams that dip from the west to the east. The thickest deposits of coal run down the centre of the Coal Measures with one of the most productive seams being the Barnsley Bed. Further east the seams thin and dip further underground, until the coalfield runs beneath the Magnesian Limestone west of Doncaster (Hill 2002, 14).

By the middle of the 19th century collieries in 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 seams a reality (ibid 16). This led to a vast increase in mining in the

district and, as technologies developed further, many of the collieries expanded to cover wide areas. The former collieries within this zone were often first worked in the mid to late 19th century but were subject to significant expansion in the mid 20th century.

The reorganisation of the coal industry in the 1970s and 80s led to many pits closing or combining with other nearby collieries and by the 1990s there were only small numbers of active pits in the district. After closure the colliery buildings were sometimes pulled down immediately but the mounds caused by the extensive dumping of spoil were left as dominant features in the landscape. A sizeable network of railways was developed within Barnsley to transport coal from the collieries. Although many of these lines were removed in the late 20th century, earthworks preserve their course and surrounding developments fit within the pattern of the former railway lines. Examples of such legibility of the earlier industrial landscape can be seen at both 'Smithies Post Industrial' and 'Worsbrough Park Colliery' character areas.

Alongside the 19th and 20th century coal mining activities in this area are remains associated with ironstone extraction around Tankersley. This area was once part of Tankersley deer park, which was enclosed in 1303-4 (Hey 1986, 81-2), but ironstone mining began within the park boundary from at least the early 18th century (old ironstone pits are marked on an estate map of 1749) (Jones 1995, 84). Spoil heaps dominate the area and survive, reused, within a golf course. There is also some legibility of the former parkland as the golf course sits within the old park walls. Ironstone from this area was sent to the Milton and Elsecar Ironworks and to the Thorncliffe Ironworks. Parts of Elsecar Ironworks survive and are described in the 'Industrial' zone, but Milton Ironworks closed in 1927 and the site was cleared for a public park in the 1980s.

The nature of the activities at these sites means that beyond traces of their earlier development as extractive landscapes, previous historic character is generally invisible having literally been mined away. Parts of Tankersley are an exception to this. Another exception is at 'Bullhouse'. This area was subject to small scale coal, stone and ganister extraction from at least the mid 19th century, which led to the felling of Bullhouse Wood, but there are several surviving field boundaries along the edges of the former extractive area.

Patterns of legibility and development are more complex within the non-extractive character areas of the zone. This is particularly true of the former industrial sites along the Dearne valley, running from Old Mill down through Wombwell. This area has been heavily utilised by industrial concerns over the years, a trend that continues within this zone. Modern industrial development takes place in large mixed use industrial and business parks. Around Stairfoot and Old Mill however, earlier industrial sites have been replaced with large retail developments.

The positioning of former industrial sites will have been partially influenced by the availability of flat land along the Dearne valley but transportation links will have played a significant part in the development of the area. The Dearne and Dove Canal, which runs through this area, was fully opened in 1804, connecting with the Barnsley Canal and the Don Navigation (Glister 1995, 118). Parts of the canal system were falling out of use from the 1920s but final abandonment only came in 1961 (ibid, 120-22). Although the canal has been infilled in places, the course is often fossilised by property boundaries. Within this zone the canal can bee seen within 'Old Mill Retail Parks', 'Stairfoot Post Industrial Area', 'Wombwell Business Parks North', 'Wombwell Park', and 'Worsbrough Canal Basin'.

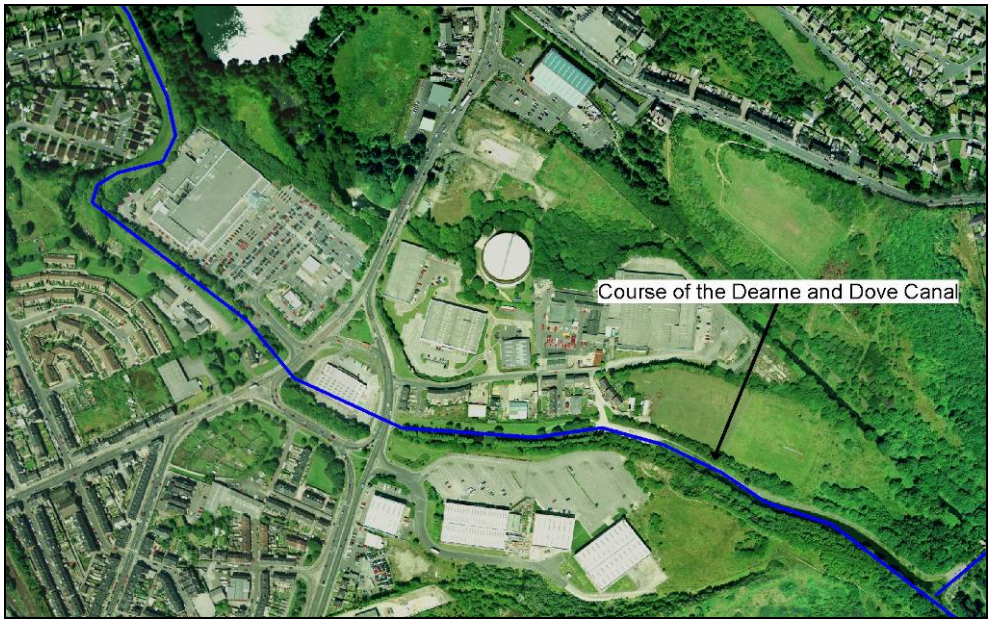

Figure 104: Former course of the Dearne and Dove Canal (in blue) as it runs through Old Mill in Barnsley, where former industrial sites have been replaced with modern retail developments.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

A broad selection of industries developed around the Dearne and Dove Canal in the 19th century, including lime kilns, coke ovens, saw mills, gas works, bleachworks, paperworks and glassworks.

The bleaching of cloth was closely connected with the linen industry in Barnsley. Within this zone there were bleachworks at 'Monk Bretton Colliery', 'Old Mill Retail Parks' and 'Stairfoot Post Industrial Area', all well positioned to take advantage of the canal. There are no visible remains of these sites. Monk Bretton Colliery expanded across Newbridge Bleachworks, completely altering the landscape; Old Mill Bleachworks was overwritten by the expansion of the adjacent paperworks in the early 20th century; Stairfoot Bleach and Dye works was demolished for warehousing in the 1970s. The later industrial sites have also been removed in recent years; Old Mill has become an area of retail developments and Monk Bretton Colliery has gradually been over built by business parks.

The area around Old Mill has quite a complex industrial history. The Dearne Paperworks developed in the mid 19th century on the site of a 14th century corn mill that had been converted into a flax spinning mill in 1802 (Umpleby 2000, 131-2). Alongside these developments was a saw mill, tannery, early gas works and a large glassworks. Within this zone there were also glassworks at Wombwell, Worsbrough Basin and Stairfoot.

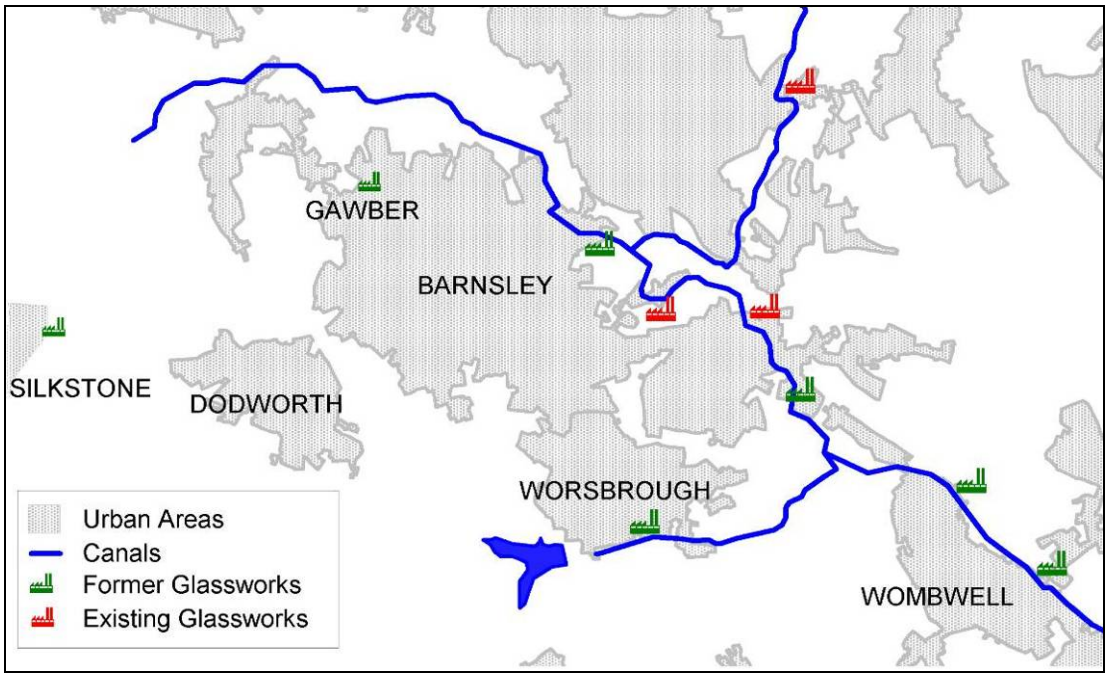

Figure 105: Former and existing glassworks in Barnsley.

The glass industry in Barnsley began in the 17th century, with glassworks developing in Silkstone and Gawber. By the 19th century there were multiple glassworks across the central portion of the district, mostly linked with the canal system (Ashurst 1992, 5). Bottle manufacture was the prime concern of many of these sites and in the late 19th century South Yorkshire had created a virtual "world-wide monopoly in bottles for aerated waters" (ibid, 3). Several of these sites still exist as glass producers and are considered within the 'Industrial' zone, but five sites fall within this zone. Most of these sites were replaced by commercial or light industrial units in the late 20th century, while the Dearne and Dove Glassworks at Wombwell and the Wood brothers glassworks at Worsbrough basin have been removed to develop areas of public parkland. Within all these areas it is only the course of the canal that hints at an industrial past.

Later Characteristics

As this zone is typified by much of the most recent developments to affect the Barnsley landscape it is perhaps best to consider it as a growing

landscape, highly likely to expand over the next decade. During the life of the project work has been in progress at most of the colliery sites within this zone, most notably in the establishment of community woodlands and nature reserves.

Character Areas within this Zone

'Barugh and Redbrook Business Parks', 'Bullhouse', 'Carlton Industrial Estate', 'Carlton and Monckton Extractive Sites', 'Former Darton Main', 'Darton and East Gawber Collieries, 'Dearne Valley Mines', 'Dodworth Business Park', 'Elsecar Former Industry', 'Goldthorpe Industrial Estate', 'Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe Extractive Sites', 'Grimethorpe and Houghton Collieries', 'M1 Junctions', 'Monk Bretton Colliery', 'Mount Osborne Industrial Park', 'North Wombwell Park', 'Old Mill Retail Parks', 'Park Hill Brickworks', 'Platts Common Industrial Estate', 'Rockingham Colliery', 'Smithies Post Industrial', 'Stainborough Park Mines', 'Stairfoot Post Industrial Area', 'Tankersley Ironstone and Coal Workings', 'West Barnsley Post Industrial', 'Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery', 'Wombwell Business Parks', 'Woolley Colliery', 'Worsbrough Canal Basin', 'Worsbrough Park Colliery'.