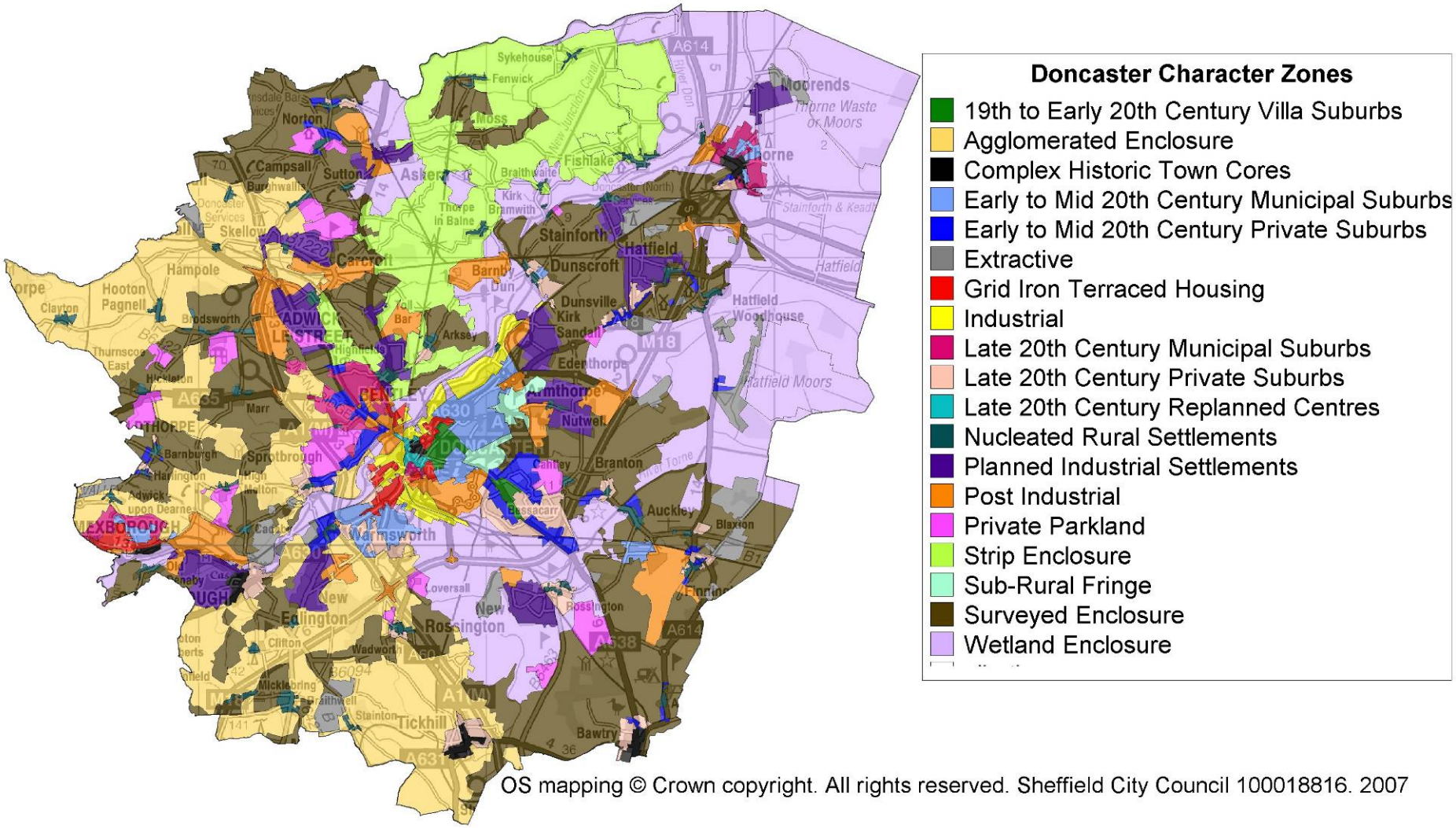
Doncaster Character Zone Descriptions



Strip Enclosure Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 106: Un-metalled 'green-lanes' are still common in the 'Fosterhouses Strip Enclosure' character area. This example is in an area that was probably enclosed piecemeal from Fishlake West Field before the 1825 Parliamentary Award.

This zone is typified by semi regular to irregular patterns of small to medium enclosures, generally bounded with dense species rich hedgerows with frequent mature trees (Doncaster MBC 2006a). Such characteristics are generally considered an excellent indicator that the hedgerows are of pre-parliamentary enclosure origin (Rackham 1986, 194-204; Pollard *et al* 1974).

Field patterns in this zone vary from arrangements of intersecting blocks of curving narrow rectilinear fields, forming semi regular strip patterns, through to less regular patterns more characteristic of landscapes assarted from woodland over a long period. These patterns are clearest in areas where land is managed as permanent pasture but there are also parts of the

zone in which more intensive arable cultivation is being practised. In these intensified areas the field patterns are larger in scale and generally less densely hedged.

Where land is still maintained as pasture, the highest concentrations of upstanding ridge and furrow and of moated site earthworks, in South Yorkshire, can be found.

Road patterns in this area are typically sinuous or irregular, with some un-metalled 'green lanes' forming significant features, particularly around Fishlake and Sykehouse. Parish boundaries and road boundaries generally feature mature species rich hedgerows.

In contrast to the road network are a number of straight linear routes related to main and branch railway lines and to the New Junction Canal. These features overlie the earlier field and road patterns, bisecting fields and other features.

Settlement within this zone, which surrounds a number of significant 'Nucleated Rural Settlements', includes a significant number of dispersed farmsteads; 25 listed farm buildings dating from the 17th to 19th centuries are recorded here (English Heritage 2005b). The dispersed farmsteads in this landscape typically evolved from simple linear, l-plan and dispersed layouts into more formal courtyard arrangements in the later 19th century (see Lake and Edwards 2006, 42-44 for a detailed account of farmstead plan-form types). Building materials used for older structures are predominantly brick and tile, although sandstone rubble is sometimes seen in lower building courses. Many farms feature significant post 1950 expansion phases in the form of large prefabricated metal barns used predominantly for cattle shelter.

Blocks of woodland in this zone are less common and smaller in size than in other assarted or strip enclosure landscapes in South Yorkshire, probably as a result of a lack of steep slopes in this generally low relief landscape. Where they do exist, they are rarely large enough to have been recorded in the project database in their own right.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This character zone is closely related to its underlying geological strata, which can be generalised as an area of Bunter Sandstone overlain with silts, clays and gravels. To the east and west of the zone, the Bunter Sandstone is overlain by areas of alluvium that were historically less suitable for settlement and arable production. This change in geological character is marked by changes in historic characteristics described in the 'Wetland Enclosure' and 'Surveyed Enclosure' character zone descriptions.
To the south of Fenwick, around the area of Moss, there is a substantial area of former common belonging to the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone.

To the north and south of the zone are the floodplains of the Went and Don rivers respectively. In these areas land use was historically characterised by seasonally flooded grassland meadows (known locally as 'ings'), which is described in the 'Wetland Enclosure' character zone. The villages of Sykehouse, Fishlake, Fenwick, Haywood, Braithwaite and Thorpe in Balne all relate to this character zone but collectively form a part of the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone.

Inherited Character

The principal character of this zone relates to non surveyed or piecemeal patterns of land enclosure. The patterns visible on 19th century mapping throughout this zone suggest that much of the enclosed land at that time had developed from large open field systems surrounding nucleated villages - a pattern typical of much of the English midlands (see Hall 2001, 13-15). The characterisation project defines 'Strip Enclosure' as "Fields resulting from the enclosure of medieval open fields. Typically these fields are at least 5 times longer than their width with essentially parallel sides exhibiting reverse-s curve boundaries fossilising the shape of earlier cultivation strips within the common field" (SYAS 2005). This type of enclosure pattern is generally thought to have resulted from the private enclosure of common arable fields from the late medieval period onwards (Taylor 1975, 78-80).

Map evidence examined during this project indicates that in South Yorkshire the majority of this type of enclosure predated the first 6 inch to the mile survey by the Ordnance Survey in the mid 19th century, with very few new examples appearing in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Good examples of strip enclosure patterns of this type can be seen: to the south of Sykehouse (character unit HSY4384); to the south of Thorpe in Balne (character HSY4332); and to the east (character HSY4392) and north (character HSY87) of Fenwick and in the 'Fosterhouses Strip Enclosures' character area north east of Fishlake. The area of strip fields at Fosterhouses were already enclosed by 1825, when the Hatfield Thorne, Fishlake, Stainforth and Sykehouse enclosure award was drawn up (Haywood 1825). Late 18th century legal papers (Sheffield Archives references DDCL/1808 and CM/1373) refer to the area as "closes in the Hays of Fishlake" - part of this area is still known as Hayes, a placename that may mean "enclosure" (Smith 1964, 15) or, more specifically, "land enclosed by hedges" (Field 1972, 101). This suggests that these piecemeal strip enclosures may be medieval in origin, as the placename Hayes has been traced to 1343 [written as *Haya*] and 1404 [written as *le Haghe*] in documents relating to this location (Smith 1964, 15).

Ridge and furrow is recorded by the characterisation database and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record in 14 character units within this zone, although detailed field survey would undoubtedly reveal further sites.

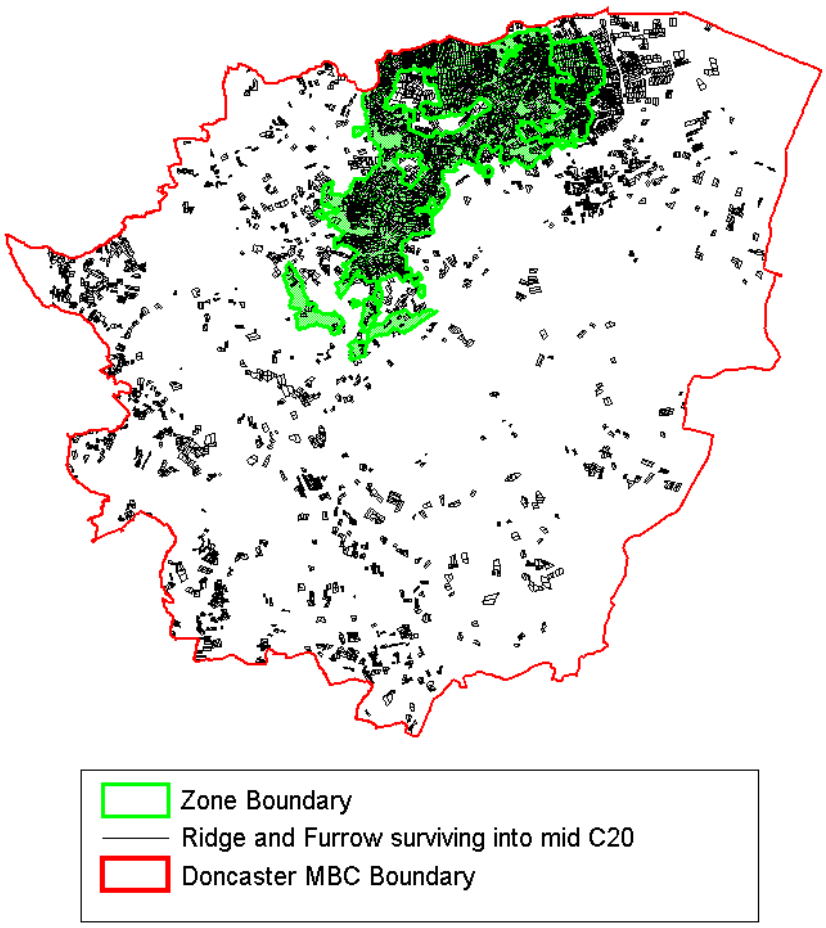


Figure 107: A significant proportion of the 'ridge and furrow' earthworks surviving into modern times in Doncaster were within this zone.

Aerial survey data based on Roberts *et al* 2007 © 2007 EH

Comprehensive digitisation of archaeological features apparent on 20th century aerial photographs (English Heritage 2007; Roberts *et al* 2007) showed a particular concentration of ridge and furrow surviving until at least the mid 20th century that almost exactly corresponds to this character zone. The majority of this ridge and furrow is interpreted as being of post-medieval origin. The fossilisation of these ridge and furrow patterns is likely to have taken place at a time when land passed from arable use to permanent pasture; continued management as grassland has prevented the earthworks from being ploughed away (Fairclough 2001, 11).

The loss of ridge and furrow in this zone, particularly along its western fringe, is intimately related to the reintroduction of arable farming and consequent intensification of land use through the removal of field boundaries in the late 20th century (discussed below).

The piecemeal nature of the enclosure of this zone means that many of the patterns and features of earlier landscapes survive. Many lanes and some longer continuous boundaries, for example those that enclosed the earlier open field units and marked the edges of parishes, may well have been established in the medieval period. Definite legibility of medieval landscape features is provided by the surviving moated sites. In a national context these earthwork sites are generally agreed to consist of a:

"wide, water-filled ditch partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground which provided the site for one or more buildings (domestic, religious or agricultural), or for horticulture, or for both" (Darvill 1988, Para. 1).

These features frequently served to emphasise the high status of a residence, often a manor. Moated sites are sometimes known in association with other earthworks, such as building platforms, causeways or fishponds (ibid, Para 7). They are often found sited on low lying land.

Of the twenty-three moated sites recorded on the South Yorkshire SMR (SYAS 2008) in the Doncaster MBC area, eleven are within this zone. Most of these have survived due in no small measure to their identification and cataloguing as archaeological sites (see Le Patourel 1971; and Roberts 1977, 91-94 for lists of sites), with most gaining legal protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments during the later 20th century (English Heritage 2004c). The importance of this level of legal protection is best highlighted by the case of the unscheduled Woodhouse Field Moat [SMR ref: 315], photographed and described as an upstanding monument in 1980. Site notes, dated January 1986, record the deliberate levelling of the field in which the monument stood through the infilling of the moat with imported soil and drainage with land drains prior to cultivation (Sydes 1986). The damage to the site and the surrounding former ridge and furrow patterns is clearly visible on 1999 vertical aerial photography, with the site visible as soil marks, a clear sign that the most recent ploughing of this land has disturbed the stratigraphic layers making up this monument.

Figure 108: Woodhouse Field Moat from the North West, July 1980.
Photo by P.F.Ryder © SYAS

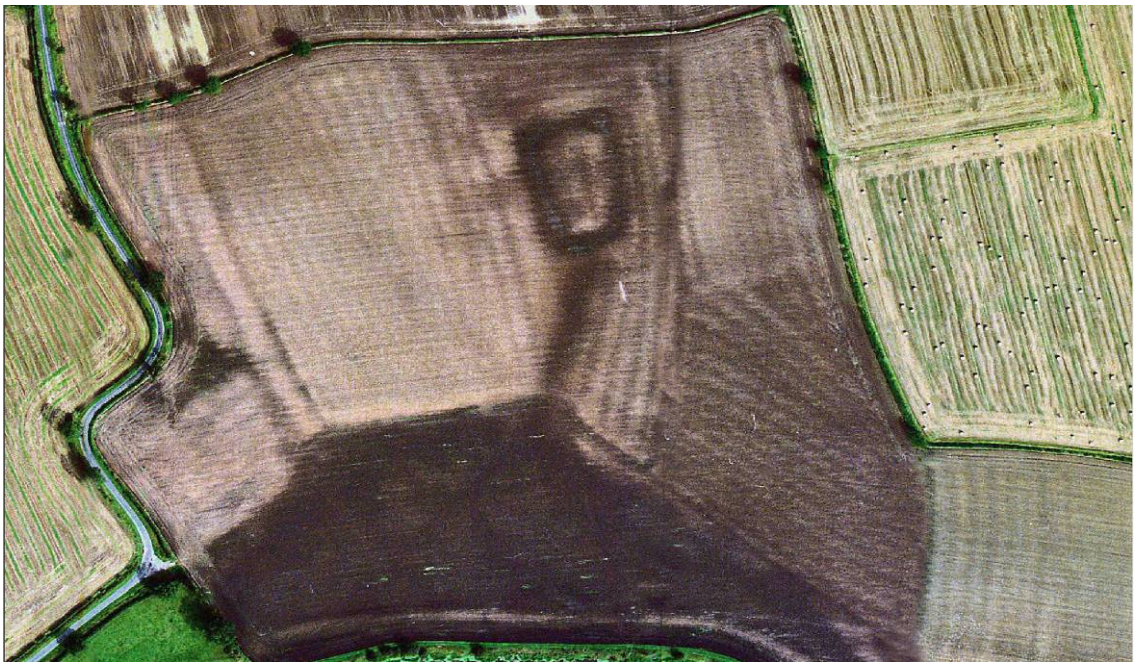


Figure 109: Woodhouse Field Moat in 1999 (dark rectangle at top middle of frame). Ridge and furrow patterns and the dark outline of the moat are now visible as soil marks in this recently ploughed field.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 1999.

Better preserved examples include Thorpe in Balne Manor House (SMR ref: 309); Fenwick Hall (SMR ref:312); Radcliffe Moat (SMR ref:393); Tilts Farm (SMR ref:399); and Round About Moat (SMR ref:399). Of these, the most

dramatic is Thorpe in Balne Manor House, a site with a well preserved medieval moat, building platform, fishponds and an upstanding section of medieval chapel retained in a later complex of barns. The residential complex at the site was rebuilt in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. A further well preserved complex can be seen at Radcliffe Moat near Adwick-le-Street, where a medieval moated site is preserved in a small area of rough ground that also includes a rare example of a waterlogged Motte and Bailey castle and the possible earthwork remains of Langthwaite or Hangthwaite deserted medieval village (Beresford 1953, 239)

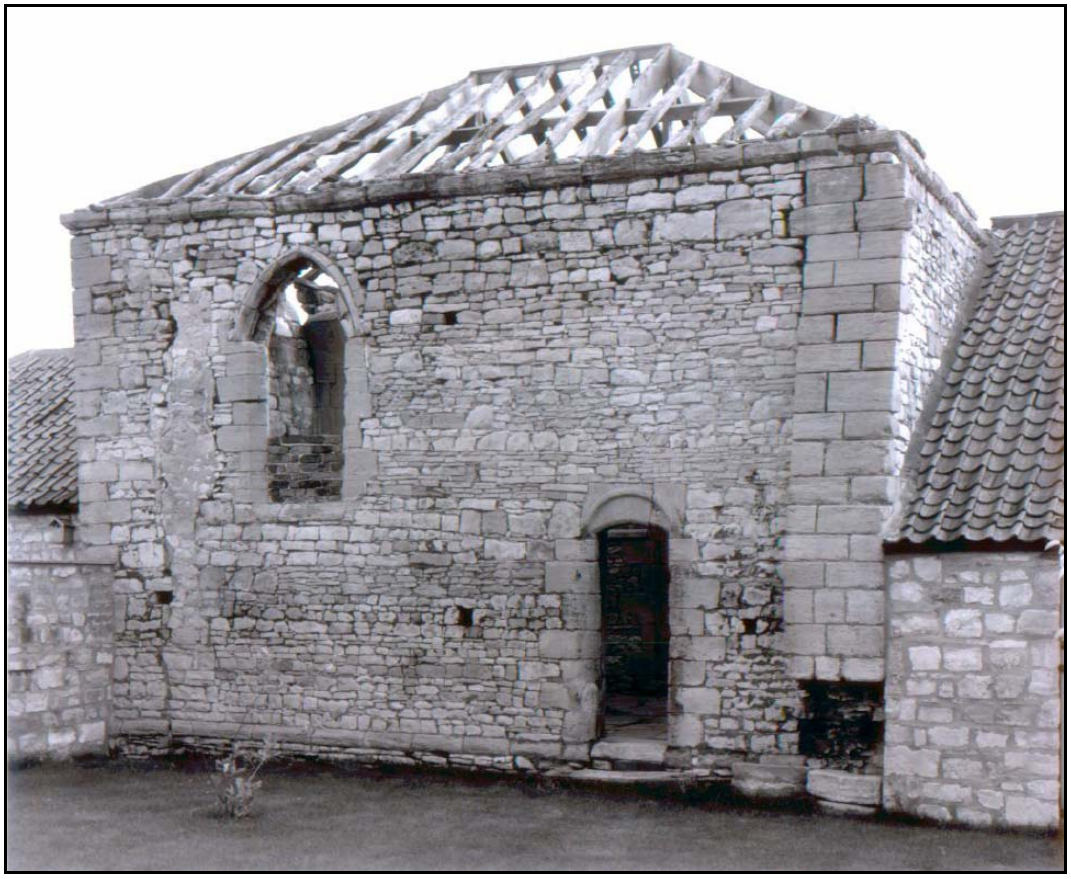


Figure 110: Fragment of chapel wall retained in later barns at the site of Thorpe in Balne Manor House, June 1981.
Photo by P.F.Ryder © SYAS

Later Characteristics

An important factor in the later development of the historic character of this zone has been the intensification of drainage regimes sponsored through the 1970s and 1980s by the UK Government Ministry of Agriculture. This intensification often led to the agglomeration of fields, a process that in this zone occurs later than in other parts of South Yorkshire, frequently not becoming apparent until 1980s and 1990s mapping. The effects of this state sponsored drainage programme has been studied in detail at Sutton Common, to the immediate west of this zone, where one phase is known to have reduced water levels by 2m (Van de Noort *et al* 2007, 7), greatly

increasing the viability of arable exploitation in the area. It is probable that it was one of these drainage schemes that resulted in the damage to Woodhouse Field Moat (described above). Damage through the desiccation of previously waterlogged remains has been highlighted as potentially important in many of the scheduling descriptions for the moated sites within Doncaster.

The introduction of arable farming within this zone is apparent when comparing some of the many aerial photographs taken by Derrick Riley, over the 1970s and 1980s, with vertical photos taken in the late 1990s. The loss of large areas of ridge and furrow can be seen during this period. Analysis of aerial photography has indicated that "*only one fifth* [of previously recorded ridge and furrow] *appears to be extant on the most recent air photographs and this is largely concentrated in the area between the rivers Went and Don and the ancient settlements of Sykehouse and Fishlake*" (Roberts *et al* 2007, Chapter 8, p4).

The process of agricultural intensification has continued into the present, as 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 brought in 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, buildings and (under the Environmental Stewardship system in place since 2005) and reduce the impact of activities on known buried archaeological sites (Rural Development Service 2005, 68-70).

A contemporary development has been the introduction of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 (HMSO), which require notification of the Local Planning Authority before the removal of a hedgerow - in addition to conferring powers on the same authority to serve a Hedgerow Retention Notice where hedgerows can be defined as important in historical, archaeological, wildlife or landscape terms.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Balne Ancient Enclosures', 'Fosterhouses Strip Enclosures'

Wetland Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 111: The landscapes of this zone are typified by straight boundaries and roads, drainage ditches, flat open arable fields and wide skies.

Photo 'Green Lane' West End, Doncaster © 2007 Steve Fareham –licensed according to a creative commons license- http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/

The main landscape divisions within the zone are: large-scale wide open areas of arable farmland, enclosed by regular patterns of man-made drainage ditches; valley floor pastures alongside the rivers Don and Went; and the vast landscapes of scarred peat making up the remnants of the lowland raised mires of Thorne and Hatfield Moors.

This zone is characterised by low relief alluvial landscapes. 'Enclosed Land' is by far the most dominant Broad Type of character unit recorded, occupying 78% of the zone, with the relict moorlands making up the next most frequent Broad Type of character unit.

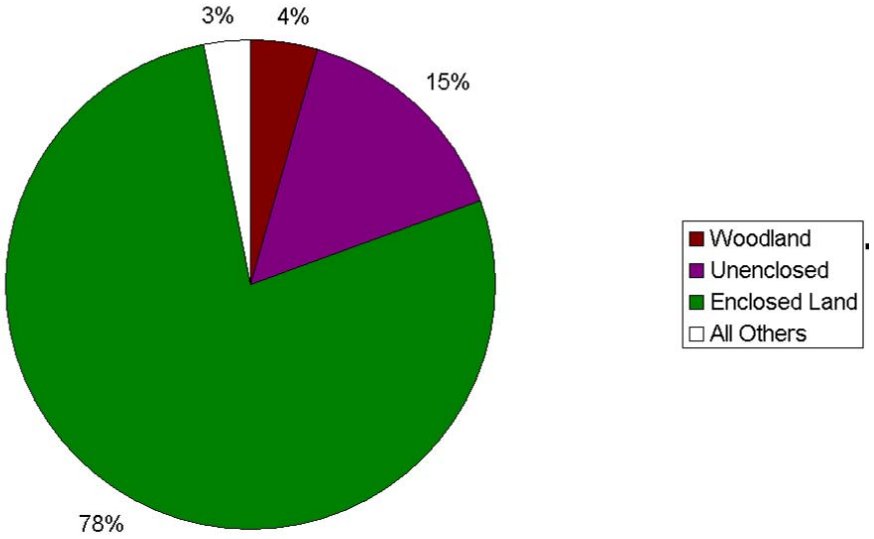


Figure 112: Wetland Enclosure zone by Broad Type of character unit

The arable farmlands here are a large-scale modern agricultural landscape, characterised by a highly regular pattern of drainage ditches. Linear features such as roads and field boundaries often follow the same course for many miles. Settlement within this landscape is typically dispersed, with small brick-built farmsteads associated with each land holding. Occasional rectilinear plantation woodlands fit within the overall plan form of enclosures. Some landscapes belonging to non-agricultural character types, particularly those related to gravel extraction, are also present.

The valley floor character areas are principally located in the historic flood plain of the River Don. Dominating this area is the main channel of the river and a number of subsidiary channels designed to facilitate navigation or improve the drainage of surrounding land. This improvement of the valley floor began in the 18th century, with the construction of the South Yorkshire Navigation. Cuts were made to straighten meanders of the river and to avoid non-navigable features such as weirs and sand beds (Hopkinson 1956; Holland 1980, 32). The river and canal system is accompanied by man-made flood embankments, used to allow areas of normally dry land to act as floodplain. As a result of this expectation to flood, this land was generally set down as permanent pasture. Land within the natural flood plain of the river, but protected (in theory) by the man-made embankments, was generally drained by ditches and managed for arable production.

The relict moorland landscapes at Thorne and Hatfield constitute the two largest lowland raised mires in Britain. As such, these areas are of special scientific interest for their biological and archaeological. They are characterised by open expanses of wet, boggy peat. The moorlands are

subdivided by regular grid patterns of drainage ditches, within which are further regular patterns of trench-like cuttings. Some parts of the moors support large stands of woodland.

The earliest large-scale drainage landscapes visible today were created following an agreement in 1626 between Charles I and the Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden (Hey 1979, 129). Vermuyden's drainage scheme proved highly unpopular with much of the local population, who not only disputed the new rights of ownership allocated to the participants in the scheme through direct action, but also complained of increased flooding in surrounding lands (Dinnin 1997a, 26). Much of this secondary flooding was not alleviated until the second great period of drainage in this zone, during the period of Parliamentary Enclosure - in Doncaster between c1750-c1850.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The former wetland character of these landscapes means that areas of historic nucleated settlement are largely absent from the interior of this zone, although their edges are rich with settlements, such as Hatfield, Thorne, Bawtry and Hatfield Woodhouse.

The typological division between this landscape and the adjacent landscapes of the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone is sometimes indistinct, where common drainage patterns intersect landscapes of uncertain earlier character.

Post-drainage exploitation within areas of former wetland has resulted in the development of character areas belonging to other zones, for instance: the sites of Hatfield and Thorne Collieries; Finningley Airport; and the motorways and junctions of the M18 / M180, belonging to the 'Extractive' and 'Post-industrial' character zones.

The development of the transport corridor along the valley floor of the River Don has resulted in areas of 'Wetland Enclosure' alternating with 'Industrial', 'Extractive' or 'Post-industrial' character areas. This trend is most visible through the limestone 'Don Gorge Valley Floor' area and through the main Doncaster conurbation. Nucleated settlements, with a historic relationship to the valley floor area, include Fishlake, Braithwaite, Kirk and South Bramwith, Thorne Waterside, Barnby Dun, Kirk and Long Sandall, Doncaster, Sprotbrough, Conisbrough, Old Denaby and Mexborough.

The present extent of the moorland within this zone is the result of historic processes of conversion (through drainage, dry warping, mineral and peat extraction), giving a close relationship with enclosed and extractive landscapes.

Inherited Character

Drainage: The drained arable farmlands within this zone have parallels with other large-scale drained landscapes in the UK, chiefly the East Anglian Fens, but also the Somerset Levels, Romney Marsh and the Norfolk Broads.

Historically most of the area that is now arable farmland was characterised by *"watery marshes, fens, bogs, moors and other grounds of like nature"* (Gardner 2005, 5). Exploitation of much of this area was under the control of the crown from 1347, as a royal hunting park (Hatfield Chase), effectively preventing any medieval attempts at drainage (Dinnin 1997a, 22). Beyond the Chase, land was subject to intercommoning (ibid) - the important resources of peat, grazing pastures, wood (especially in areas of carr), fowl, and fish being shared by the surrounding parishes.

Prior to its drainage, the largest area of wetland was around Thorne and Hatfield Moors**.** It is this area that is likely to have formed the bulk of Hatfield Chase. There is some evidence (see ibid, 20-21) that the earliest attempt to drain this area was made either during the Romano-British period or in the early centuries following the Norman Conquest, with the digging of the Turnbridge Dike. A plan made in 1639 by Thomas Arlebout (in Miller 1997a, 3.3) shows that the essential form of the 'Hatfield - High and Low Levels' and 'Dikes Marsh and Moorends' character units, defined by the project, dates to the agreement in 1626 between Charles I and the Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden (Hey 1979, 129). In these units it is possible to identify the sinuous courses of former streams on aerial photographs.

Figure 113: An example of irregular linear settlement following a relict watercourse in the Hatfield Levels.

As in the Cambridgeshire Fens [where they are known as 'roddons' (Page *et al* 1936)], these palaeo-channels provide higher and more stable ground for building, due to the presence of fluvial gravel deposits. This has led to the development of linear collections of farmsteads, all coinciding with a palaeo-channel; this pattern is still visible on aerial photographs (at OS grid references SE7019; SE7119; SE7219).

Previous character types: Earlier character variations in the intercommoned wetlands and flood plains within this zone can be gleaned from analysis of placename elements indicative of land-use. Common examples of such elements are summarised in the table below.

Placename element	*Meaning*	*Examples*
'Ing'	A meadow – especially one by the side of a river and low-lying [1]	Low Ings, Sykehouse; West Ings and Peaker Ings, Stainforth; Town Ings, Fishlake; Bentley Ings; Old Ings, Kirk Bramwith; Ings Field Rossington; Long Sandall Ings; Newton Ings; Hexthorpe Ings.
'-holme'	A piece of flat low-lying ground by a river[1] or stream water-meadow[2]	Lindholme, Almhome, Reedholme and Rands Ruskholme
'Moor'	A boggy area, especially one that is peaty and dominated by peats and sedges[3]	Thorne Moor; Hatfield Moor; Tween Bridge, Pighill and Nun Moors (Thorne Cables); Thorne Moorends; Hatfield Moor; West Moor; Rushy Moor, Owston.
'Carr'	Marsh ground covered with brush wood[1] A wood of alders[4]	Huggin Carr; Almholme Carr; Potteric Carr; Carr Doles, Rossington; Black Carr, Cantley; Loversall Carr; Balby Carr; Wadworth Carr; and Stancil Carr.

1 – Shorter Oxford English Dictionary 1973
2- The Place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, (Smith, 1969)
3- Merriam Webster Online Dictionary
4- (Rackham 1986)

Table 6: Analysis of placenames in the Wetland Enclosure zone indicative of former landuses.

The valley floor areas are dominated by 'ing' and '-holme' place names, both generally taken to be indicative of riverside meadow-land. 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 Doncaster area, this feed was largely for animals kept for motive power. Flood plains were eminently suitable for hay making as their propensity to inundation made them simultaneously unsuitable for arable cultivation and highly fertile, due to regular deposits of alluvium.

Much of the valley floor is now characterised by straight edged enclosure, consisting of both hedged and ditched boundaries. It is probable that many of these enclosures originated with Parliamentary Awards. Bentley Ings is a good example of this, where the surviving enclosure pattern is typical of enclosure period layout, with straight roads and similarly aligned field boundaries throughout. It is probable that its enclosure dates to the 1830 Bentley with Arksey Enclosure award, which dealt with *"Open fields, intermixed inclosures, ings, meadows, pastures, commons, wastes, commonable lands"* (English 1985, 15 - *my emphasis*). The frequent presence of 'ings' in the classes of land recorded as enclosed by Parliamentary Award and the frequency of straight-sided enclosure in locations with 'ing' placenames throughout the borough is strong evidence that meadowland was generally a resource held in common.

'Moor' place names are associated with three main locations in the zone: Thorne Moors; Hatfield Moor; and West Moor. 'Moor' is generally taken in modern use to indicate "uncultivated hill land" (Rackham 1986, 305), however, historically it has also been associated with lowland 'turf-moors' indicating land covered by a layer of peat. There is a technical difference between Hatfield and Thorne Moors, on the one hand, and West Moor on the other. The former are raised mires, where peat growth has been the product of water levels maintained entirely by precipitation exceeding transpiration levels. As such, they are raised above the level of the surrounding countryside. West Moor is thought to be "somewhat unusual" in its origins (Dinnin 1997b, 157), having developed in a 5-6m deep circular geological depression without connection to present or past water courses.

Thorne and Hatfield Moors were avoided in their entirety by Vermuyden's drainage scheme, whilst only a partial attempt was made at the drainage of West Moor, by digging two drainage ditches across it – thought to be precursors of West Moor, Dutch and Diggin Dikes (ibid, 159).

Figure 114: The circular outline of the pre-drainage 'West Moor' is still perceptible in boundary patterns shown on this 1999 aerial image (overlain with 1854 OS 6 inch to the mile data). The area drained by Vermuyden was probably the narrow crescent along the southern edge, now under development as the 'West Moor Park' commercial development.

The earliest reclamation of part of Thorne Moor is likely to have been in the area known as Thorne Cables, between the moor and the town of Thorne. These linear, parallel sided fields, associated with 'moor' placenames, are generally taken to date to the period between Vermuyden and the later parliamentary enclosures. A description of their creation survives:

"every inhabitant that had right of common and turbary in this parish, by agreement had the moor measured in breadth next to Thorne common and they computed how many yards broad would fall to each common-right house. When this was done every person had his equal breadth . . . and .. . cut to the east…; then they begun to cut drains betwixt each others moor; the turf that came out paying for the labour, and betwixt those dykes they graved their turf. . . to the very bottom… …now they have got from twenty to forty and fifty acres each of good firm land." (Stovin c.1752)

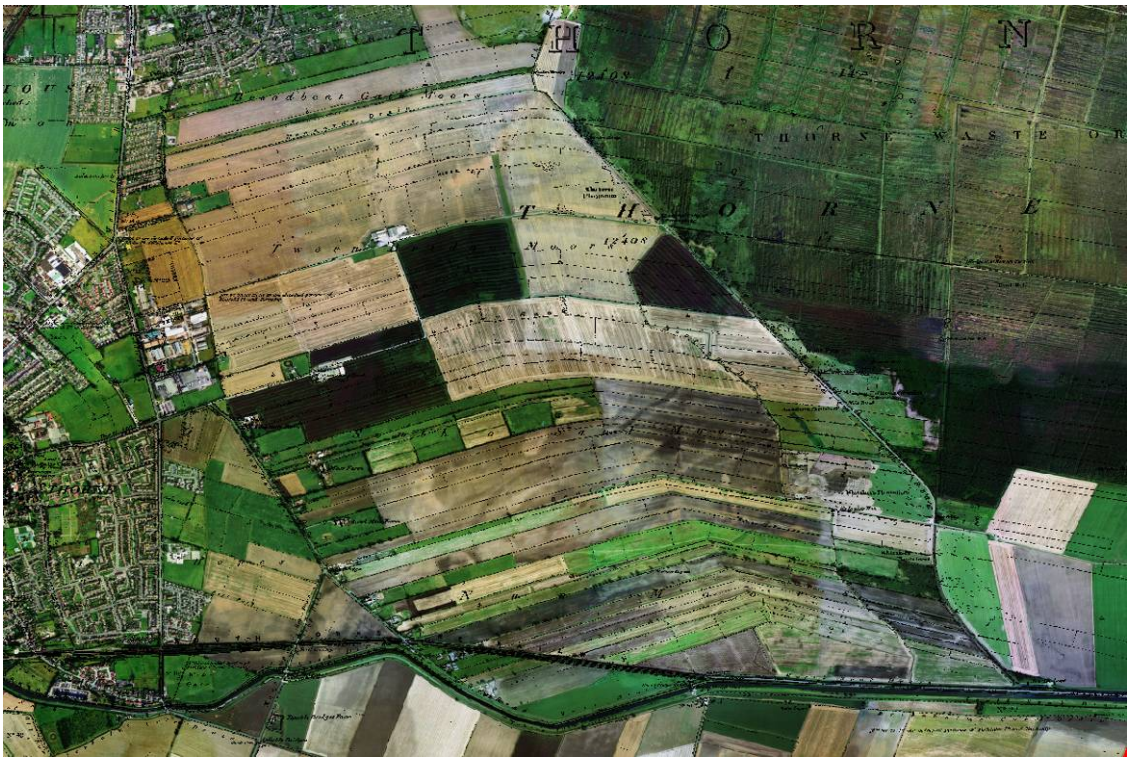


Figure 115: Thorne Cables – reclaimed from moorland by the removal of peat, by former commoners allotted land as compensation following Vermuyden's drainage of Hatfield Chase.

Stovin's description of this land improvement highlights the removal of peat, a valuable commodity that would continue to be extracted from both Thorne and Hatfield Moors until recent times. Turves were transported away from the moor by water transport during the 18th century. Boating Dyke, which cuts across many of the southern Cables, is a survival of this process.

Much of the remainder of the South Yorkshire section of Thorne Moor was allocated for enclosure by the Hatfield, Thorne, and Fishlake Enclosure Award of 1825, with the cutting of further drainage ditches in a grid pattern across the Moor (shown on Haywood 1825). However, this process does not appear to have led to a concerted effort to convert the moor to agricultural use.

Hatfield Moor appears to have avoided any direct attempts to drain it until the enactment of the 1825 enclosure award. Stovin described the moor as:

"[a] Great moras or turf more so turgid with water and so soft and rotten that it is not to be gone on unless in ye driest times of the year … good for nothing but to dig up, to dry, and burn for turves" (quoted in Dinnin 1997a).

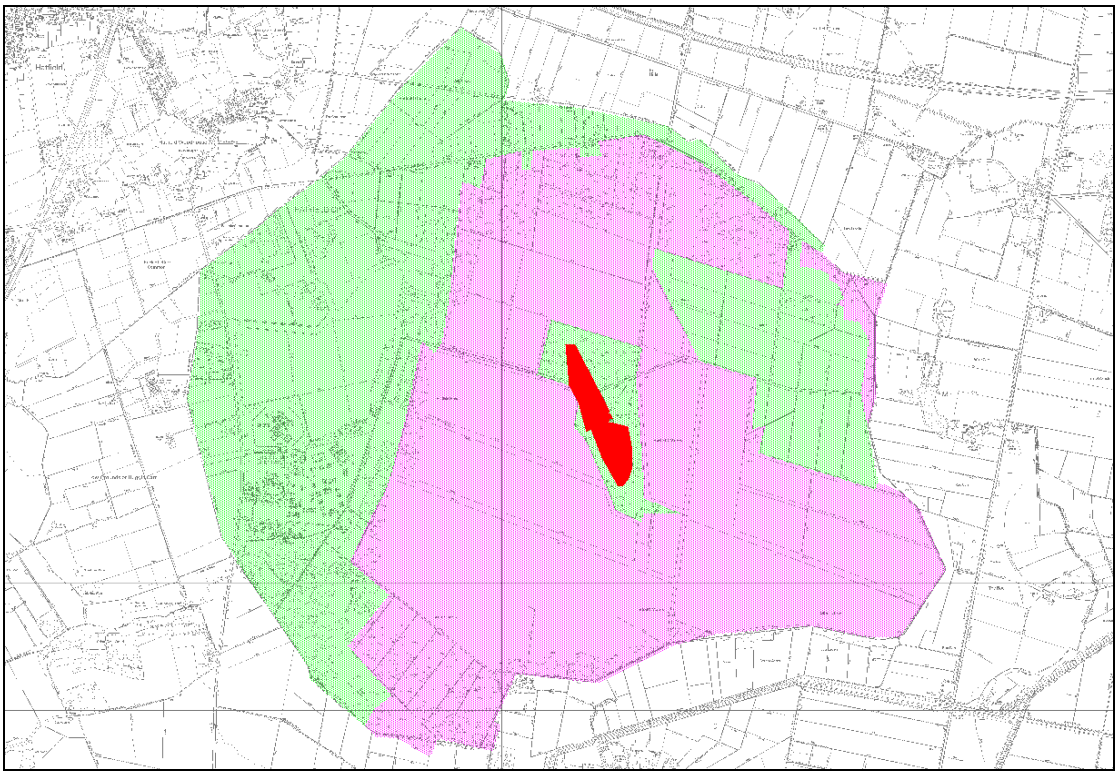


Figure 116: The extent of Hatfield Moor as enclosed in 1825: areas successfully improved by 'dry warping' up to 1891 shaded in green; areas marked as rough ground in 1891 shaded in purple; and Lindholme Island in red.

At the centre of the intractable waste recorded by Stovin, lay a raised area of dry land known as Lindholme Island, still apparent as an island today, standing proud of the surrounding peat. This island is likely to have been at least sporadically settled since the Neolithic; a trackway leading from it, dating to that period, was discovered in the early 21st century (Gardner 2005, 4). In the medieval period, Lindholme Island was the home of a religious hermitage (ibid, 9), but by the time Stovin visited the island in 1736 the island was in use as a farmstead, *"60 acres of firm sandy ground. . .which was growing barley, oats and pease"* (cited in Gardner 2005, 8).

The enclosure of Hatfield Moor is notable for the success of a technique called 'dry warping', through which a large band to the west and north of the moor was claimed for agriculture by the extraction of alluvium from former riverbeds of the Don and Idle and its transport overland to the moor. Both the 1825 Enclosure Award plan (Haywood 1825) and the 1851 OS 6 inch mapping of the moor indicate that it was intended that the whole area be improved in this way. However by 1894, only part of the moor had been treated in this way.

The remainder of the lands enclosed and drained by enclosure acts provide fewer indicators of their former character. Placenames tend to refer either to 'common' or 'carr'. Etymologically 'carr' is more useful for the reconstruction of former character. Most authorities agree that 'carr' is derived from the Old Norse term 'kjarr' meaning 'marsh' or 'brushwood' (Smith 1962, 215). In South Yorkshire the word is a frequent place-name element and has been taken to refer particularly to low-lying woods bordering wet areas, with a predominance of alder and willow (Jones 2000, 53). Carr placenames in this zone are particularly concentrated to the south west of Doncaster – the 'Doncaster Carrs' character area highlighting their extent. This area retains the highest density of woodland of this zone.

'Common', the final placename element discussed here, is less indicative of former land cover, and it may simply indicate the type of land tenure in use before enclosure and drainage. Where it occurs, it may merely indicate land that was neither remembered as 'carr' at the time of its enclosure and first cartographic survey, nor characterised by the impenetrable vegetation of 'moor'. Notable examples within this zone are Sutton and Norton Commons, to the east of Askern. Both these former wetlands are visible in plan form through continuous former external boundaries. Sutton Common is the better known archaeologically, for the presence of two dunes or islands of drift geology that have stood proud of the surrounding wetland for much of the Holocene (Van de Noort *et al* 2007, 53). Archaeological work has shown these islands acted as a locale for specialised activity in the prehistoric period. As at Lindholme, their physical isolation within wetlands seems to have been central to their use. The first identified phase of use comprised a small mortuary enclosure associated with a single pile of pyre debris dated to the early Bronze Age. The second phase included the construction, from 372BC – 350BC, of elaborate earthwork ditch and bank defences around both islands, which were broken at formal entrances, at which evidence has been found for structured deposition of human heads. Inside the defences there were later addition of what have been tentatively interpreted as ephemeral mortuary enclosures, where pyre debris was scattered following cremation (ibid, xviii).

By the mid 19th century the earlier uses of the dunes at Sutton Common were long forgotten, the Ordnance Survey plans of the 1850s marking them as Crook Hills - shortly before the Parliamentary Enclosure of the common in 1858 (English 1985, 138). This enclosure, drainage and subsequent lowering of the water table on the common appears to have had near immediate implications for the buried remains. In the 1860s timber posts likely to be related to an Iron Age causeway between the enclosures were observed, probably exposed due to the desiccation and shrinkage of protective layers of peat (Van de Noort 1997, 21).

Later Characteristics

Changes in the drained arable landscapes in this zone reflect national intensifications in agriculture, found in other enclosed historic character zones in South Yorkshire. Much of this intensification can be traced back to the drive towards national self-sufficiency in agriculture and the rise in the adoption of mechanised agricultural practice in the post-war period (Penrose 2007, 108-109). Developments typical of this period that can be identified in this zone include the conversion of traditional pasture to arable cultivation, the removal of internal hedgerow boundaries to make larger enclosures and the construction of large "functionally homogenous" (Lake 2007) shed units to replace and supplement traditional farm buildings. In Doncaster, an important development has been the intensification of drainage regimes sponsored through the 1970s and 1980s by the UK Government. At Sutton Common, further reductions in the water table are known to have been stimulated by increased intensive drainage in the 1970s, whilst in the 1980s the larger of the enclosures was flattened, the land being further improved for agriculture use by the laying of field drains.

The twentieth century also saw the conversion of some areas of drained farmland to other uses, most notably institutional functions connected with military and punitive activities. The largest military landscape in the zone was an 'expansion period'[1] heavy bomber base to the west of Hatfield Moor, within the area reclaimed by dry warping in the 19th century (SMR ref: 4344). RAF Lindholme was constructed in advance of World War II and during much of the war functioned as a training base for heavy bombers. Following World War II, the base became a training establishment for Bomber Command. It was sold in 1985 to the Prison Service, with conversion of the runways back to agricultural use; the camp to the south was reused as prison accommodation. Legible areas of the former base include the reused and converted 'technical and domestic site' of the airfield, within the perimeter of the current Lindholme Immigration Removal Centre. The site is complete in plan form and includes a control tower, five 'Type-C' hangars, barrack blocks (converted in 1985 from dormitory to single cell accommodation), Headquarters and officers mess buildings (interpretation based on likeness to plans of Cranfield and Feltwell, in Dobinson 2000, 137). Adjacent, but belonging to the separately described 'Early 20th century Private Suburbs' zone, are a number of streets of Airmen's Married Quarters.

A late addition to the RAF station at Lindholme is the cold war period Lindholme Tactical Control Centre, one of two surviving complexes of its kind in the UK from an original four (SMR ref: 4582). The buildings, which include the base of a Type 82 Radar Unit and the Tactical Control Centre itself, served as part of the Cold War Bloodhound Missile System, a network

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

of control centres controlling 11 missile sites, mostly protecting the bases for the British V-Force air-launched nuclear deterrent - operational until the introduction of the submarine-launched Polaris system. The Monument Protection Programme considered this site to be of "National Importance" and recommended it be put forward for listing (Cocroft 2001).

Figure 117: Lindholme Type 82 Radar Unit and Tactical Control Centre c.1950-1960

The most visible and significant later landscapes in this zone relate to the large-scale extraction of peat from Thorne and Hatfield Moors, and to a lesser extent to the extraction of gravel from the western fringe of Hatfield Moor. Traditional exploitation of peat evolved into more intensive extraction in the mid 19th century, for use as horse litter. By 1903, 10,000 tonnes were extracted annually for this use from Hatfield Moor alone, although the industry declined from the 1920s onwards with the increase in motor transport. The peat industry began to dominate the moors again from 1963 onwards, when Fisons purchased the British Peat Moss Litter Company, with a consequent introduction of mechanised block cutting on both moors. During the late 1970s the introduction of the 'surface milling' technique allowed greater efficiency of operation, resulting in the eventual reduction of the peat depth on the moors to less than 2m (Van de Noort and Ellis 1997, 28-29). Following financial agreement between the UK government, English Nature and Levington's Horticulture (successor in title to Fisons), most peat cutting at Hatfield ceased in 2004 - the site, now in the ownership of Natural England, is to be managed for public access and conservation as a National Nature Reserve.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Bentley Ings to Thorne Don Valley', 'Doncaster Carrs', 'Don Gorge Valley Floor', 'Humberhead Drained Farmland', 'Sutton / Norton Commons and Wrancarr', 'Thorne and Hatfield Moors', 'Went Ings'

Private Parkland Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 118: Cusworth Hall

The defining historic characteristic of this zone is the use of land as ornamental parkland chiefly from the 18th to late 19th centuries. Many features created during this time continue to have a major impact on current landscape character. Character areas in this zone are frequently clearly separated from surrounding countryside by circuits of walls or plantation woodlands, providing screening and enclosure, although these may be broken or absent where agricultural use has been reintroduced within the park boundaries. Trees and woodlands are an important feature of most of these landscapes, with deciduous plantation and ancient woodlands being not only ornamental, but also providing cover for game. Open areas are often punctuated by scattered trees, with the surrounding ground cover typically either permanent grassland, maintained as pasture, or, in many cases, managed for arable cultivation. The focal point of many of these parks is a large elite residence and related 'home farm' complex, sometimes on the fringe of an older village; in some cases no hall survives.

Common design features in this zone 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. Such features were generally intended to emphasise the high status of the park's owners.

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

The distribution of the character areas within this zone frequently relate to areas of farmland economically productive during the 18th and 19th centuries. A notable concentration of parkland can be found in relation to the economically productive agricultural landscapes of the Southern Magnesian Landscape (Countryside Commission 1996). A close relationship also exists between the landscapes of this zone and the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone, with nearly all examples adjacent to areas of land enclosed by parliamentary award.

The character areas within this zone are also often closely related to the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone - with many examples abutting or surrounding older villages; a relationship that will be explored further below.

Inherited Character

The practice of setting aside large tracts of land for the exclusive use of a small, restricted and powerful social group is much older than the period in which the parks of this zone were established. The medieval landscape of South Yorkshire included at least 26 specially enclosed or *imparked* areas, created specifically to enclose a population of deer for hunting (Jones 2000, 91). In Doncaster (although, notably, outside the areas included within this zone) three enclosed deer parks are known from the medieval period at Conisborough (Jones 2000b, 94), Finningley (Hunter 1828, 79), and Hatfield (ibid, 155). Within this zone, a further probable deer park existed at Owston, thought to be on the site of the present Owston Park (Roberts 1995). This is the only known example of medieval parkland in this zone and some legibility of this former medieval park can still be seen in the current landscape; a circuitous boundary can be traced around the site, likely to represent the original park pale that defined the demesne lands of the manor. Medieval deer parks performed a much less aesthetic function than their post-medieval counterparts, but nevertheless required considerable maintenance, representing significant investment in land resources. Most were being broken up by the 16th and 17th centuries as these maintenance costs stretched their owners' resources (Rackham 1986, 126), with many deer parks divided into enclosed land and woodland.

Following the European renaissance, the idea of parkland was reborn as a focus for the display of status and wealth through the aesthetic manipulation and presentation of land. Early examples, such as the park

established for Godfrey Copley at Sprotborough in the late 17th century (Klemperer 2003, cited in Fenton-Thomas 2006, 13) took their influences from formal continental models (Copley had been influenced by a visit to Versailles) based on the geometric division of space through the use of features such as low parterre hedges; regular straight avenues of trees; and rectangular 'canals'. During the 18th century this formal and geometric aesthetic was challenged by English landscape designers such as Lancelot 'Capability' Brown [1716-1783] and Humphry Repton [1752-1818] (Rackham 1986, 129). Both Brown and Repton championed a naturalistic, 'picturesque' approach to landscape, following artists such as Claude Lorraine. The majority of parks surviving in the Doncaster 'Private Parklands' zone were either originally designed in this style or were re-ordered to conform to it during the 18th and 19th centuries.

In a number of cases, the sites chosen for their new parks by landowners were already the sites of existing large houses and halls, some the sites of medieval manor houses. Medieval manor houses are known or probably existed at Brodsworth Park, Cusworth Park, and Wadworth Hall, with Tudor or earlier building fragments known at Hickleton Hall, Burghwallis Hall, High Melton Hall, Loversall Hall and Owston Hall (compiled from Roberts 1995). At Burghwallis the site of a moated manor house may survive as a small pond within the former park (see Keith 2002, 5.3.3).

Where these parks relate to existing elite residences there is usually a close relationship to a pre-existing medieval nucleated settlement. At Bilham and Owston there is strong evidence for deliberate clearance of earlier villages at the time of emparkment. Evidence also exists for the deliberate re-routing of important roads and the alteration of parts of villages at Burghwallis, Brodsworth, Hickleton, Cusworth, High Melton, and Loversall (see 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone and individual gazetteer entries). The built fabric of the remaining buildings of these villages shows clear evidence of investment by estates in their appearance, through the rebuilding of tied cottages and facilities. Other evidence of medieval settlement within these 'Private Parkland' areas includes the medieval churches of Loversall, High Melton and Brodsworth, which were deliberately included within later parks. This thorough reworking of existing rural forms has been associated by some authors (see Roberts 1995, 2-4; Newman 2001, 105) with the creation by the park sponsors and designers of an idealised countryside, physically and historically separated from the truth of its past.

The 18th and 19th century creation of many of these parks served to preserve a number of pre-existing boundary and earthwork features from earlier agricultural landscapes. The designers of parklands would generally set out to create, *"an appearance of respectable antiquity from the start, incorporating whatever trees were already there"* (Rackham 1986, 129). This approach is likely to have fossilised earlier steeply sloping ancient woodlands and boundary features along the edges of parks. A less deliberate class of fossilised features within these parks are ridge and furrow earthworks, preserved by their removal from arable cultivation at impartment, and earthworks from the tofts and crofts of deserted and

shrunken settlements. Examples of ridge and furrow can be found at Loversall and Owston.

Parks that were not linked directly to earlier manorial estates are more likely to have been created by individuals belonging to the gentry rather than aristocratic classes. Examples in this zone include Rossington Hall and Park, and Wyndthorpe Hall and Park. At Rossington, a new park was created in 1773 on the former Rossington Common by Doncaster Town Clerk James Stolvin, shortly following its parliamentary enclosure in 1771 (Roberts 1995). At Wyndthorpe the small simple park still retains the triangular shape of earlier common land.

Later Characteristics

The economic pressure that these large tracts of land and their accompanying mansions put upon owners appears, in most of the examples in this zone, to have been too great to maintain their use as originally designed. Stolvin found the financial outlay necessary to create Rossington Park and the Shooters Hill mansion too great and was forced to sell his stake in the property after only a few decades (Roberts 1995).

Most properties in the zone seem to have experienced major changes of use in the period 1900-1950, with a number of houses transferring to institutional use during this period: Burghwallis Hall (convent school), Hickleton Hall (girls' school and later care home), High Melton Hall (military training camp and later further education college) and Woodlands Hall (miners' welfare institute). With the exception of Burghwallis Park (where conversion to agriculture removed most internal specimen trees), the accompanying ornamental grounds survive to some extent. At Woodlands part of the park survives around the hall, whilst another fragment was incorporated into the model village built for the Brodsworth Colliery Company by Percy Bond Houfton. This period also saw Owston Park converted into a golf course before its conversion to agriculture during World War II[2].

Arable cultivation of parkland is noticeable at a number of the houses where residential occupation of the mansion appears to have persisted into the later 20th century, most noticeably at Cusworth and Brodsworth, two of the grandest houses of the district. At both sites, new enclosure boundaries were introduced within the park during the mid 20th century; by the late 1990s cultivation was integrated with the surrounding intensive arable regimes. At Cusworth, the agricultural intensification that followed the bisection of the park by the A1 Doncaster Bypass in the late 1960s has erased much of the earlier park boundary. At Brodsworth, much of the mature planting within the park survives within the newer arable landscape and the screening plantations are largely intact.

[2] Owston Park was re-imparked as a golf course in the 1990s (Symonds and Davies 1995)

Figure 119: Part of Brodsworth Park, converted to arable production in the 20th century but retaining specimen trees planted for ornamental purposes.

More recently, the late 20th century trend to maintain elite landscapes as heritage sites has led to restoration programmes of both house and garden at Brodsworth and Cusworth, by English Heritage and Doncaster MBC respectively, following their purchase from ancestral owners.

Pressures for housing development may alter surviving smaller parkland landscapes, a process already apparent at Hesley Park where some small scale residential development was undertaken around the hall and farm c.2005.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Bilham Park', 'Bramwith Hall', 'Brodsworth Park', 'Burghwallis Park', 'Campsall Park', 'Cantley Park', 'Cusworth Park', 'Hesley Park', 'Hickleton Park', 'High Melton Park', 'Loversall Park', 'Owston Park', 'Rossington Hall and Park', 'Wadworth Hall', 'Woodlands Park (fragment)', 'Wyndthorpe Hall and Park'

Surveyed Enclosure Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 120: Lings Windmill near Dunscroft stands within well preserved surveyed enclosure, typified by straight sided hedged enclosures and regular planned layouts.

This zone is widely distributed across the borough of Doncaster, with examples found overlying areas of Coal Measure Sandstone, Magnesian Limestone and Bunter Sandstone geology. The defining characteristic of the zone is the regular plan form of its enclosure boundaries and roads, typically laid out in the drawing offices of 18th and 19th century land surveyors. The resulting landscape is characterised by perfectly straight hedgerows, although boundary removal across much of the zone, especially on the productive soils of the Magnesian Limestone ridge, has meant that many character units have been recorded in the project database as 'Agglomerated Fields'. The most frequent Broad Types of character unit to be found in this zone are 'Surveyed Enclosure' (39%) and 'Agglomerated Fields' (47%), with the vast majority of the latter type having developed from degraded surveyed patterns.

Most roads in this zone are of standard and regular widths and are laid out to perfect straight courses. Such characteristics are typical of roads laid out by Parliamentary Enclosure surveyors nationwide (Hindle 1998). Such standardisation was a feature of enclosure countryside and can be seen as representative of a shift from vernacular to designed processes of landscape formation. In a similar vein, woodland in this zone has generally been recorded in as 'Plantation', rather than 'Ancient' or 'Semi Natural', having

been planned deliberately as part of the surveyed layout, most likely in order to provide cover for game. These woodlands generally share the straight edges of the surrounding countryside, both in their external boundaries and in internal subdivisions.

Settlement within the zone is generally a mixture of dispersed 19th century farmsteads and 20th century residential ribbon developments. Farmsteads, where recorded by English Heritage in Listed Building descriptions, tend to be contemporary with, or later than, the date of the Parliamentary Enclosure of the surrounding land. However, there are earlier examples in the Hatfield / Hatfield Woodhouse, Fosterhouses and Moss character areas, where some earlier loose nucleations can be found. The 19th century farmsteads generally align with the surrounding enclosure fields, indicating their contemporary or later date, as does their plan form, which principally corresponds to the courtyard plan type. Characterisation of farmstead types 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 building materials of farmsteads in this zone generally follow the underlying geology, with limestone rubble preferred, when available, to the locally produced bricks that are used elsewhere. Tile is a common choice for roofing, across the zone.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The landscapes of this zone alternate to the west of the district with landscapes of the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone, situated across the Limestone and Sandstone geology. Distinctions between the two zones can be subtle and difficult to identify on the ground, with both types having been subject to subsequent 20th century agricultural intensification.

Scattered throughout this zone are a number of villages from the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone. In the medieval period, these settlements were often surrounded by open field agricultural systems. Parts of these field systems were enclosed in a piecemeal fashion and are found within the 'Strip Enclosure' zone. In such locations, the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone was often the final phase of enclosure of the former open fields.

In the 20th century the underlying limestone bedrock and coal seams of the zone were intensively exploited, and significant landscapes of the 'Extractive' and 'Post Industrial' zones exist in close proximity to this zone – sometimes as islands within it. These zones can be highly visible, particularly when spoil heaps, either active or re-landscaped, are present.

Inherited Character

The character of 92% (by area) of this zone post dates the 1760s, with the vast majority having been subject to surveyed enclosure, typically by

Parliamentary Act, since that date. Analysis of the rate of parliamentary enclosure shows two peaks - during the 1760s-1770s and again during the 1810s-1820s. Similar patterns have been noticed nationally (see fig 1 Turner 1986). Examining each of these bursts of enclosure in turn reveals an interesting pattern.

The earlier enclosures, dating to the period before 1790, are concentrated towards the east of the borough, away from the arable heartlands of the Magnesian Limestone ridge. During this period, the improvement of marginal land appears to have been the dominant motivation for enclosure, with 70% of the areas enclosed during this period showing an earlier character of 'Commons and Greens'; 'Wetland Common'; 'Wet Wood'; 'Ancient Woodland' or 'Moorland'.

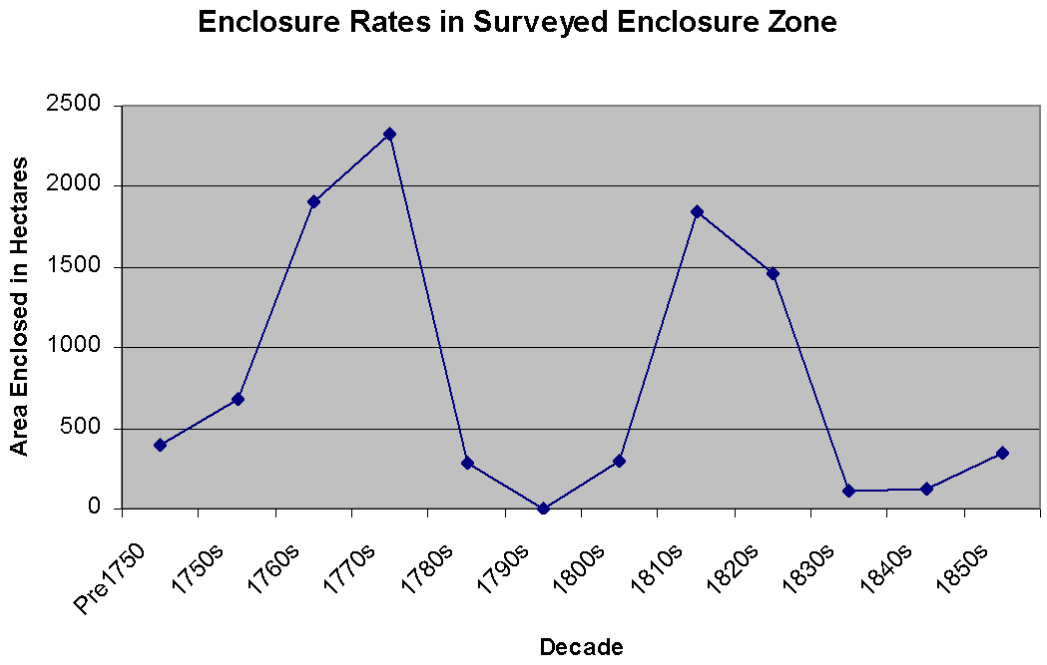


Figure 121: The rate of enclosure, by decade, in the Surveyed Enclosure zone - from 1750-1860

By contrast, after 1790 there was a significant increase in the enclosure of land connected to open field agriculture; character units that had been part of open fields or were early piecemeal enclosure make up 57% of the land enclosed during this period. It is during this period that the remnants of 'common' arable production across the Magnesian Limestone were extinguished.

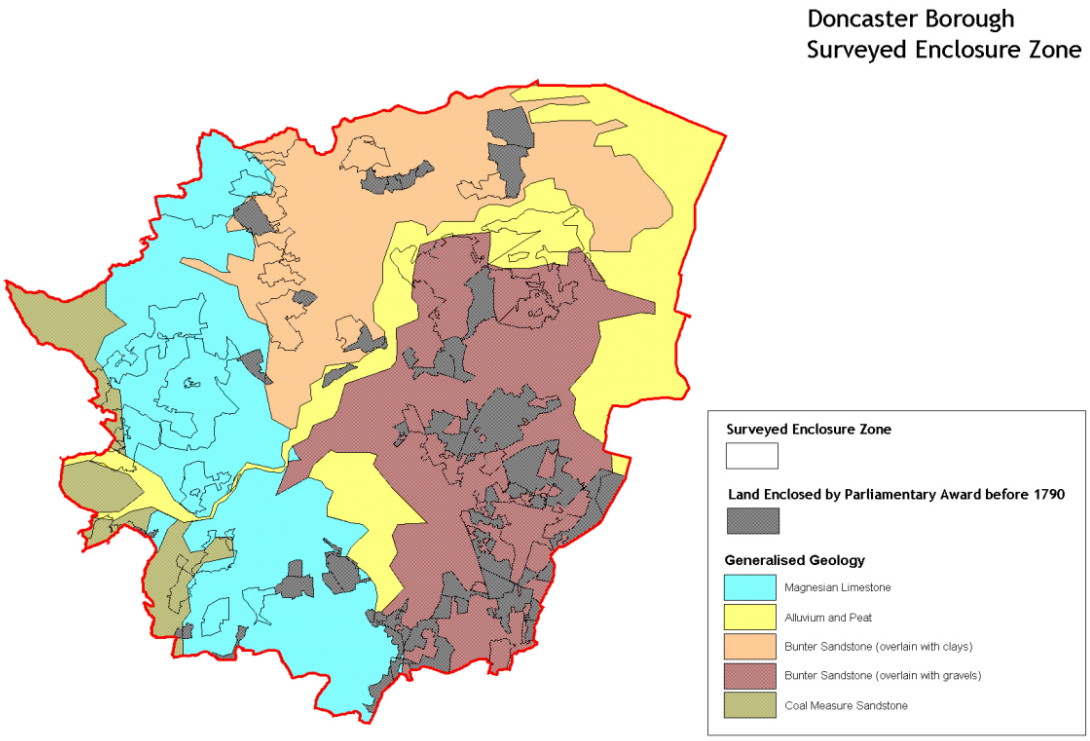


Figure 122: The distribution of land in the Surveyed Enclosure zone enclosed before and after 1790, in relation to underlying geology.

Parliamentary enclosure of the remnants of common fields resulted in a highly complex pattern of historic legibility in many areas, which can be seen quite clearly on historic maps. In many of the character units with a 'common' arable past it is apparent that significant areas of former open field had already seen strips enclosed by private agreement, prior to any Parliamentary Award. Following enclosure awards, former open field areas can, therefore, often include mixes of straight (Parliamentary) and curving (private) boundary features. However, subsequent boundary removals across the borough have seriously denuded these patterns in most cases. Legible evidence of open field agriculture is, therefore, rare within this zone. The irregular external boundaries of former open fields are more likely to have been preserved than internal divisions, as they often form boundaries to roads, the edges of individual landholdings and parish boundaries. In many cases, former open fields can be identified by field names shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps that are always associated with a number of modern land parcels rather than individual ones (Oliver 1993, 56).

Legibility of previous landscape characteristics is less easy to discern in areas of former common land. The lack of earlier subdivisions in these areas allowed the award surveyors a freer hand to design the new landscape than in open field areas. Earlier informal tracks across common lands appear to have been formalised by these awards, typically being enclosed between hedgerows. As in former open field areas, the name of the former

common, woodland or wetland is typically retained to identify the newly enclosed land and so is included on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

It is likely that the enclosure and subsequent agricultural use of former common lands has significantly reduced the legibility of much earlier activity that may formerly have been visible. Unploughed common land would have been an ideal location for prehistoric and earlier historic monuments to have survived as upstanding earthworks. For example, documentary evidence (Hunter 1831, 61; Large 1952, 2) suggests that three burial mounds existed on Barnburgh Common until their deliberate levelling at the time of the Barnburgh-cum-Harlington Enclosure Award of 1819 (English 1985)

Even so, evidence for earlier landscapes have been sporadically observed and photographed, as variations in the colour of ripening crops, since the mid 1970s (see for example Riley 1980). This includes evidence for features dating back to the Iron Age / Romano British periods (Roberts *et al* 2007, Chapter 8). This aerial photographic evidence has recently been mapped (Roberts *et al* 2007) and comparison of these former landscapes with those recorded by this project shows that there is substantial discontinuity between the pattern of prehistoric/Roman field systems and the pattern of medieval land use that can be reconstructed in this zone. Few, if any, boundary features of the prehistoric/Roman landscape seem to have survived and been reflected in the medieval field pattern. Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed landscapes appear in areas characterised during the medieval period as both common grazing and common arable cultivation – suggesting that the division to 'field' or 'common' was not influenced by earlier patterns of land use.

The distribution of surviving traces of this earlier landscape are affected by a number of factors, including the permeability of the underlying geology, which affects the degree to which crop marks are likely to form (ibid, Chapter 8, p2 and Appendix 3). The more freely drained the soils, the more they are prone to drought, placing crops under stress and encouraging differential crop growth and, hence, the formation of crop marks. Within this zone, the crop marks indicating buried features correspond closely to the area underlain by Magnesian Limestone and to areas of glacial gravels overlying the Bunter Sandstones.

Later Characteristics

The loss of boundaries that has produced the relatively open character of much of this zone appears to have been most significant in the second half of the 20th century. During this period the increased mechanisation of agriculture further increased the benefit of large, straight-edged land enclosure, and in some areas this process has continued into the present; the economies of scale provided to farmers by larger land parcels continue to offer incentives to remove hedgerows. At farmstead sites, this agricultural intensification has been accompanied by continued investment

in larger buildings, typically sheds built from prefabricated materials, less indicative of their function or local origins than earlier farm buildings.

Acting to counter these trends 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 system in place since 2005) reduce the impact of farming activities on known buried archaeological sites (Rural Development Service 2005, 68-70).

A contemporary development was the introduction of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 (HMSO), which require the notification of the Local Planning Authority before the removal of a hedgerow; the Regulations also confer powers on the same authority to serve a "Hedgerow Retention Notice" where hedgerows can be defined as important in historical, archaeological, wildlife or landscape terms.

Of other influences changing the character of land within this zone, since the mid 20th century, those connected with leisure are particularly significant. Newly created landscapes in this zone include: 5 golf courses, covering 225 hectares; 4 horticultural nurseries; 2 fishing ponds created at disused gravel extraction sites; and a racecourse. Commercial influences include the creation/expansion of a number of quarries for limestone and gravel.

Other late 20th/ early 21st century influences on this character zone relate largely to the influence of adjacent zones. Most notable is the effect of the A1 dual carriageway and the M18 motorway, west of Wadworth Interchange (itself part of the Post Industrial character zone), which promote developments on adjoining land. The roads' dominant constructional materials are concrete, steel and massive earthen embankments, which generally sever previously coherent landscape units into new, smaller ones.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Barnby Dunn Surveyed Fields', 'Bawtry Area Surveyed Fields', 'Braithwell to Wadworth Surveyed Fields', 'Brodsworth to Barnburgh Common Surveyed Fields', 'Cadeby Surveyed Fields', 'Cantley and Aukley Commons Surveyed Fields', 'Conisbrough Parks Surveyed Fields', 'Denaby Surveyed Fields', 'Fenwick and Moss Surveyed Fields', 'Surveyed Fields between Hatfield and Hatfield Woodhouse', 'Norton-Owston Surveyed Fields'

Agglomerated Enclosure Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 123: This zone is typified by enormous arable fields with few boundaries. Photo 'Is it going to Rain?' taken near Barnburgh and is © Steve Fareham 2007 and licensed for reuse under a creative commons license http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/

The 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone dominates much of the open countryside of the Magnesian Limestone and Coal Measures Sandstone geological areas of Doncaster borough. Intensification in arable farming technologies is immediately apparent in this predominantly enclosed landscape[3], with enormous land parcels and with very few hedgerow boundaries to be found. As a result of this boundary loss, 55% of the 'Enclosed Land' of this zone has been recorded within the project database as 'Agglomerated Fields'. Despite this, closer examination of the landscape of this zone reveals a deeper history - an agricultural landscape planned in the medieval period or earlier and based on the medieval common arable system.

The zone also contains the majority of the surviving ancient woodlands in Doncaster. Pre-20th century farm buildings in this zone typically feature limestone walling and red clay tile roofing, however, from the mid

[3] 89% of the character units within this zone fall within the 'Enclosed Land' Broad Type

twentieth century onwards many have been augmented by large prefabricated metal shed-type barns.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The landscapes of this zone alternate with landscapes of the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone. Distinctions between the two zones can be subtle and difficult to identify on the ground, with both types having seen twentieth century agricultural intensification.

Scattered throughout these two zones, and historically related to the common field heritage underlying both, are a number of villages from the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone.

The agricultural productivity of the soils within this zone has historically facilitated the accumulation of large agricultural surpluses. From the 17th to 19th centuries this wealth was displayed through the establishment of large landscaped parklands. Elements of the 'Private Parklands' zone can be found adjacent to this zone at Brodsworth, Owston, Hickleton, and High Melton.

In the 20th century the underlying limestone bedrock and coal seams of the zone were intensively exploited, and significant landscapes of the 'Extractive' zone exist in close proximity to this zone – sometimes as islands within it.

Inherited Character

The principal legibility of this zone consists of those underlying elements relating to non-surveyed or piecemeal patterns of land enclosure, principally that of former 'Strip Enclosure'. The main evidence comes from road patterns exhibiting the characteristic sinuous curves of former open fields, although some curving field boundaries also preserve this former character.

Well preserved strip enclosure landscapes survive within this zone adjacent to the villages of Clayton, Hooton Pagnell, Braithwell, Micklebring and Clifton. The patterns visible on 19th century mapping throughout this zone suggest that most of the enclosed land at that time had developed from large open fields surrounding nucleated villages, in a pattern typical of much of the English Midlands (see Hall 2001, 13-15). This type of enclosure pattern is generally thought to have resulted from the private enclosure of common arable fields from the late medieval period onwards (Taylor 1975, 78-80).

Figure 124: Church Field Road, between Clayton and Hooton Pagnell. Despite the loss of strip enclosure field boundaries either side of this road, their former sinuous shapes have been preserved by this road's course.

This character zone includes 71% of the rural ancient woodlands in Doncaster[4], reflecting the medieval origin of the open field systems underlying its development. Archaeologically, the ancient woodlands of Doncaster Borough are some of the least studied of those within South Yorkshire. As a result, it is probable that they contain more earthwork evidence than is currently represented on the South Yorkshire SMR. Records for these woodlands already include: Bronze Age barrows; Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures; and medieval strip lynchets / ridge and furrow. Evidence for the industrial use of woodlands in this area, so characteristic of the woodlands of Barnsley, Sheffield and Rotherham, is less well recorded.

Woodlands in this zone show a close relationship to the distribution of historic parish boundaries, with many located at the margin of parishes. All but two of the character units identified as Ancient Woodland in this zone intersect with a historic parish boundary – a pattern noticed elsewhere in South Yorkshire (see Jones 1995, 72; 2000, 54-55).

[4] This calculation is based on the character units classified with a Broad Type of "Ancient Woodland"

The legibility of this underlying medieval and post-medieval landscape contrasts sharply with that of an earlier landscape, dating to the Iron Age / Romano-British periods (Roberts *et al* 2007, Chapter 8). This earlier landscape has been sporadically observed and photographed as variations in the colour of ripening crops since the mid 1970s (see for example Riley 1980) and this ephemeral evidence has recently been mapped (Roberts *et al* 2007).

The present distribution of the remaining traces of this landscape are affected by a number of factors, principally the permeability of the underlying geology, which affects the degree to which crop marks are likely to form (ibid, Chapter 8, p2 and Appendix 3); more freely drained soils are more prone to the conditions under which crops become stressed at time of drought, affecting their growth where there are buried features. Within this zone, the visible crop marks correspond closely to the area underlain by Magnesian Limestone geology. However, the survival of the subsurface features themselves will also affect their distribution. In this zone, the highest concentration of crop marks is in areas where woodland was felled in the twentieth century - at the site of Brodsworth Wood; Marr Moor and Marr Thick (all of which were felled between 1938 and 1966). It is likely that the protection offered by growing trees, until their felling, preserved the features now producing these crop marks, whilst similar features were eroded by ploughing elsewhere.

Later Characteristics

The loss of boundaries that has produced the open character of much of this zone appears, from the characterisation data, to have been most significant in the second half of the 20th century. This process has continued to the present day, as 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 historically characteristic features such as boundaries, buildings, and (under the Environmental Stewardship system in place since 2005) reduce the impact of their activities on known archaeological sites (Rural Development Service 2005, 68-70).

A contemporary development has been the introduction of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 (HMSO) which requires the notification of the Local Planning Authority before the removal of a hedgerow in addition to conferring powers on the same authority to serve a Hedgerow Retention Notice where hedgerows can be defined as important in historical, archaeological, wildlife or landscape terms.

Other late 20th/ early 21st century influences on this historic character zone relate largely to the influence of adjacent zones, particularly those which

will influence future character change. Most notable is the presence in this zone of the majority of the course of the A1 dual carriageway and part of the course of the M18 motorway west of Wadworth Interchange (itself part of the 'Post Industrial' character zone). These routes are generally superimposed on landscape features of earlier origin, although parts of the A1 follow the earlier route of the Great North Road. Their dominant constructional materials are concrete, steel and massive earthen embankments, which generally sever earlier previously coherent landscape units.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Clayton Frickley to Burghwallis', 'Marr Thick, Melton Wood and Sheep Walks', 'Mexborough to Scawsby Piecemeal Countryside', 'Micklebring to Wadworth Piecemeal Field', 'Tickhill to Stainton Piecemeal Enclosures'

Sub-Rural Fringe Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

This project has described the 'Sub-Rural Fringe' as a zone characterised by:

"an open landscape with strong rural indicators such as open space, relict field patterns and boundaries, high levels of woodland and a general absence of housing or active industry…[where]… the influence of nearby or surrounding urban settlement has fundamentally altered their character." (Sheffield 'Sub-Rural Fringe' character zone description).

In Sheffield, a number of areas retaining substantial rural characteristics have been enveloped by urban settlement but preserved as parkland or other open space. The topography of Sheffield has partly influenced the development of this zone around the city, due to large areas where gradients are too steep for large scale urban development; the early activities of philanthropic individuals and groups was another key influence (Sewell 1997, 208-210). In Doncaster borough, this process has been less pronounced, with surburban development enclosing smaller and fewer areas for recreational purposes. The only character area to be defined in this zone comprises the Doncaster Racecourse and land around Danum School and Wheatley golf course to the north and south of Armthorpe Road.

Figure 125: Doncaster Racecourse

Doncaster Racecourse features a large grandstand and other buildings along its northern edge, with the race track (itself defining the teardrop shaped perimeter of the site) laid down to permanent grass. The area within the track is landscaped as a golf course.

Danum School and Wheatley Hall golf course are typical of many examples of their type nationally.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is related closely to the suburban landscape that surrounds it, having been retained as open space for its amenity value.

Inherited Character

Accounts of racing in Doncaster tend to attribute a possible 16th century origin, although the first definite documentary evidence dates to 1614, by which time Doncaster Corporation was involved in the upkeep of a course. Early races are recorded as taking place on Cantley and Doncaster Commons, with the present site on Doncaster Common (aka Town Moor) established by the Corporation in 1777, following the enclosure of most of the common land to the east of the town (Boucher and Oakley 2005, para. 7.5). Legibility of the pre-racecourse landscape is invisible, although the placename Town Moor obviously recalls the common land origin. Links between traditional common land and horse racing are widespread nationally – the racecourses of York and Newmarket are other examples where present sites originated as common land.

The northern parts of this character area, around Armthorpe Road, were beginning to move away from their rural origins by the early 20th century, with housing areas to both east and west by 1938. Markham Main Colliery, situated to the south-east, was first sunk in 1916 (Hill 2001, 29). To the west the Wheatley Hall suburb dates to a similar period. Wheatley Hall golf club moved to its present site between 1930 and 1937 (OS 25 inch to the mile maps), clearing all existing internal field boundaries apart from one, which runs north south through the centre of the site. Landscaping of the course does not appear to have fossilised any other earlier features, although Shaw Wood to the north of the site is probably ancient in origin.

Danum School is first depicted on the 1968 OS map and by 1982 it had been extended to the south across the playing fields. Formerly, the area was probably piecemeal enclosure; legibility of this character is no more than fragmentary, but some partial field boundaries have been retained, for instance around the allotment gardens to the east of the school.

Later Characteristics

Current drivers for change in this zone appear to be mainly restricted to the site of Doncaster Racecourse, where major reconstruction works took place during 2006-2007 to rebuild the main stands and betting areas. Further works to develop apartment housing and a hotel on the site were granted planning permission in 2007 and are due to take place from 2008-9.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Doncaster Eastern Sub Rural Fringe'

Nucleated Rural Settlements Zone

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.

Further historic settlements are described in the 'Complex Historic Town Cores' zone.

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 126: Clayton Lane, Hooton Pagnell

The character areas within this zone represent the majority of the areas of nucleated settlement[5] established by the time of the 6inch survey of the Doncaster area by the Ordnance Survey, published between 1851-4.

Character area boundaries within this zone have been drawn to include areas developed by this time and also related peripheral areas, especially

[5] 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)

plots directly relating to village greens, churches, former manorial sites and open areas surrounded by development. Within this zone, most character areas include some 20th century infill. Where this has respected earlier property boundaries and scales it has generally been included within units of earlier character; where it has introduced new plan forms and patterns it has been shown on the mapping included in the gazetteer as being characteristic of a later period.

These villages typically include a parish church and vernacular buildings of the medieval (1066-1539) and post-medieval (1540-1749) periods. Later developments often include 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, the zone may include brick built terraces dating from the mid 19th century onwards. More recent modifications usually include examples of semi-detached and detached suburban housing, primary schools and replaced shop fronts.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone includes the historic settlement cores of villages that are still isolated within rural countryside, in addition to those that have become absorbed within the large-scale suburbanisation of the borough. Of those still largely associated with enclosed landscapes, clear differences exist according to the historic landscape and geological context of each settlement. Within the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Surveyed Enclosure' zones that dominate the Coal Measures and Magnesian Limestone, most settlements are linear nucleations of demonstrably medieval date, often featuring medieval parish churches and constructed to quite regular plans. Historically, these villages were frequently surrounded by common arable open fields, typically enclosed in the post-medieval period.

Further east, across areas underlain by Bunter Sandstone geology, and particularly noticeable within the 'Piecemeal Enclosure' zone, are a group of settlements that have much less planned layouts. Examples include: Fishlake, Sykehouse, Braithwaite, Haywood, Fenwick, Hatfield Woodhouse, Cantley, and Branton. These settlements are less likely to feature medieval churches (although they are not unknown) and are more loosely nucleated, often only coalescing into single settlements in the past 150 years.

A further sub-group of the settlements, mostly associated with the Magnesian Limestone ridge, have an important relationship with the 'Private Parklands' character zone. This group includes: Campsall, Pickburn and Brodsworth, Hickleton, High Melton, Burghwallis, and Cusworth. In addition, Warmsworth, Marr, Skelbrooke and Cantley are all related to former parklands.

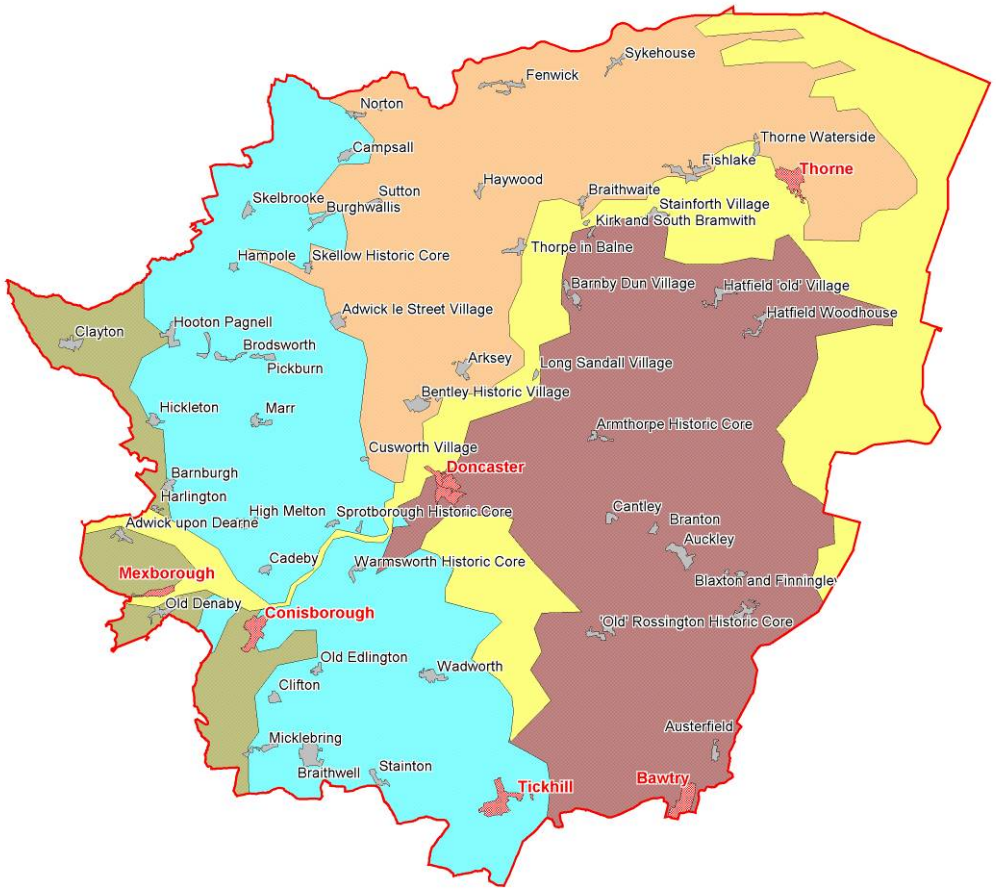


Figure 127: Historic Settlements in Doncaster in relation to underlying solid geology (Complex Historic Town Cores shown in Red).
Key: Light Brown=Coal Measures; Blue=Magnesian Limestone; Orange=Bunter Sandstones overlain with clays; Dark Brown=Bunter Sandstones overlain with gravels; Yellow=Alluvium and Peat.

Villages of this zone are frequently surrounded by areas of mid to late 20th century suburban character. Such suburbanisation can be seen at: Auckley, Barnby Dun, Barnburgh and Harlington, Branton, Cusworth, Norton, Warmsworth, and Wadworth. These suburbs typically began as ribbon development along main roads, before further growth took place as the villages became increasingly attractive to commuters. Most of the smaller villages in this zone have experienced continuing infill of their historic cores and piecemeal replacement of older buildings throughout the 20th century, as part of a similar trend.

A number of these character areas, e.g. Adwick le Street Village; Armthorpe Historic Core; Bentley Historic Village; Hatfield 'old' Village; Old Edlington; Skellow Historic Core; and Stainforth Village, have close relationships to the

'Planned Industrial Settlement' zone, with new model villages either planned close to or around their historic cores.

Settlements are largely absent from the 'Wetland Enclosure' zone, although the edges of the zone appear to have provided attractive locations from which both wet and dry land resources could be exploited; both Thorne and Fishlake are known to have been important as small ports in this respect. Similarly, Braithwaite, Thorpe in Balne, Barnby Dun and Stainforth occupy locations self consciously placed at the edge of the river Don floodplain and Hatfield Woodhouse sits between areas of formerly dry and wet land.

Inherited Character

By the mid 19th century, villages across Doncaster was typically made up of nucleations of farms and cottages grouped along single roads (often called High Street or Main Street) with each property allocated a narrow plot set perpendicular to the main street, often with 'back lanes' providing rear access to the plots set parallel to the main road. These settlements also frequently included a church of medieval origin, most usually with the earliest phase dating to the Norman period - although a number may have pre-conquest origins (Ryder 1982).

Where later development of the settlement consisted of little more than the piecemeal replacement of properties within existing boundaries, the form of the medieval settlement often survives well. Well preserved linear plan villages include: Braithwell, Clifton, Hatfield, Hooton Pagnell, and Sutton. Less well-preserved former planned medieval villages include: Arksey, Aukley, Barnby Dun, Bentley, Braithwell, Micklebring, Norton, Sprotborough, Stainforth and Wadworth.

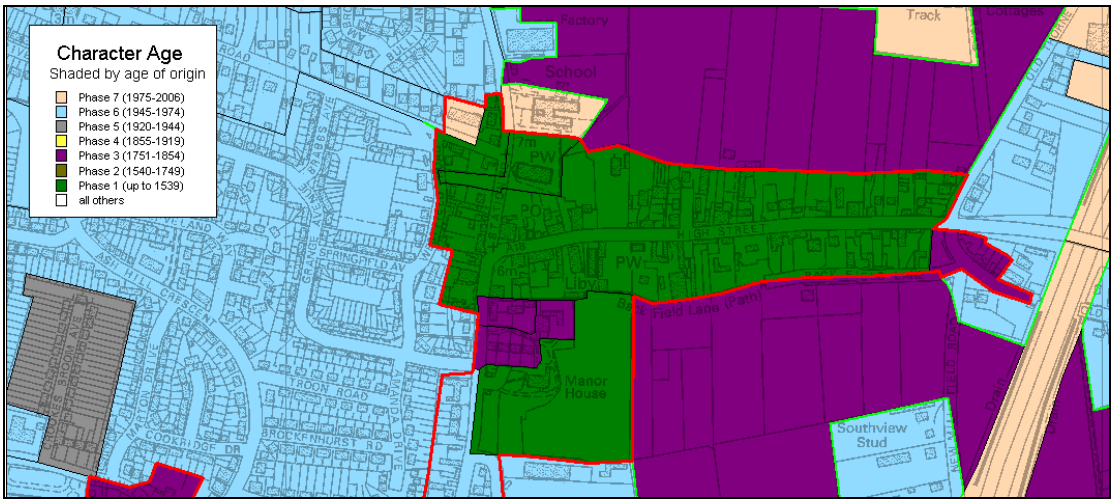


Figure 128: The historic core of Hatfield- showing a clearly planned medieval linear pattern of plots set perpendicular to a main street. Note the well-preserved large enclosure around the medieval manor house to the south west of the series.

Comparison of the best-preserved examples of planned medieval villages in this zone with data held in the South Yorkshire SMR reveals that many of these character areas contain known manorial sites dating to the medieval period. Legibility of these sites depends on the level of later growth at the settlement of which it is a part. Where post-medieval and modern growth has been absent or limited, such sites may still include significantly legible components (for example, at Thorpe in Balne).

Figure 129: The remains of the chancel of a 12th century chapel at Manor House Farm, Thorpe in Balne, reused as a barn in the post-medieval period.

Photo by PF Ryder 1981 © SYAS

Villages with significant influences from adjacent private parklands are: Campsall, Pickburn and Brodsworth, Hickleton, High Melton, Burghwallis, Cusworth, Warmsworth, Marr, Skelbrooke, and Cantley. These share a number of frequently re-occurring characteristics; there is often clear evidence for either the shrinking or contraction of these medieval settlements before or at the time the parks were landscaped.

At Burghwallis the re-planning of the village took place at some time between the surveying of Thomas Jeffreys' map of Yorkshire (c.1775) and the 1815 enclosure map for Burghwallis and Haywood (reproduced in Keith 2002). On Jefferys' map, the nucleated core of village is shown clustering around the church and the hall to the east. By the time of the 1815 enclosure map a new core had been established around the 17th century Home Farm, much of which still survives - including the school, smithy and

estate cottages. Grange Lane does not appear to have been depicted by Jeffreys and probably represents a diversion of the historic right of way through the village; Burghwallis Hall was built in 1797 and this diversion of an older road around its parkland was deliberate replanning. Evidence for the diversion of main streets and the clearance of areas of medieval planned settlement has also been noted at Cusworth, Cantley, Skelbrooke, High Melton and Brodsworth. Churches from the latter two examples are now isolated by 18th century parkland from other early buildings in these settlements.

Later Characteristics

The later development of these settlements is intimately related to the processes of suburbanisation discussed above. The identification and designation of many historic cores as Conservation Areas in the 1960s and 1970s has served to preserve the character of many of these settlements. Although the criticism that this led to, "the creation of a fossilised village centre containing buildings of historic interest surrounded by areas of dense modern housing of an unsympathetic character" (Magilton 1977, 90) remains valid. Outside of Conservation Areas, or where redevelopment preceded their creation, suburbanisation has frequently reduced the legibility of historic settlement forms. A common cause of this reduction of legibility is the amalgamation of historic plots, in order to produce larger plots of land for the development of estate housing.

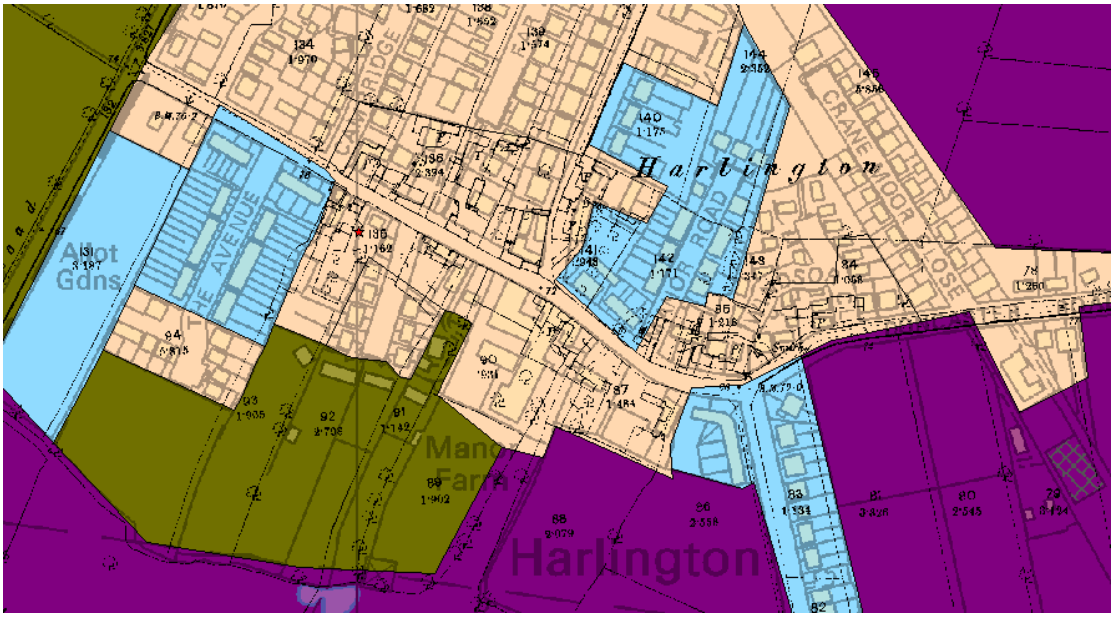


Figure 130: Harlington village is a good example of the extent to which historic character can be lost with late 20th century redevelopment.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Adwick le Street Village', 'Adwick upon Dearne', 'Arksey', 'Armthorpe Historic Core', 'Auckley', 'Austerfield', 'Barnburgh', 'Barnby Dun Village', 'Bentley Historic Village', 'Blaxton and Finningley', 'Braithwaite', 'Braithwell', 'Branton', 'Brodsworth', 'Burghwallis', 'Cadeby', 'Campsall', 'Cantley', 'Clayton', 'Clifton', 'Cusworth Village', 'Fenwick', 'Fishlake', 'Hampole', 'Harlington', 'Hatfield 'old' Village', 'Hatfield Woodhouse', 'Hickleton', 'High Melton', 'Hooton Pagnell', 'Kirk and South Bramwith', 'Marr', 'Micklebring', 'Norton', 'Old Denaby', 'Old Edlington', 'Pickburn', 'Skelbrooke', 'Skellow Historic Core', 'Sprotborough Historic Core', 'Stainforth Village', 'Stainton', 'Sutton', 'Sykehouse', 'Thorne Waterside', 'Thorpe in Balne', 'Wadworth', 'Warmsworth Historic Core'

Nucleated Rural Settlement Gazetteer

Adwick le Street

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

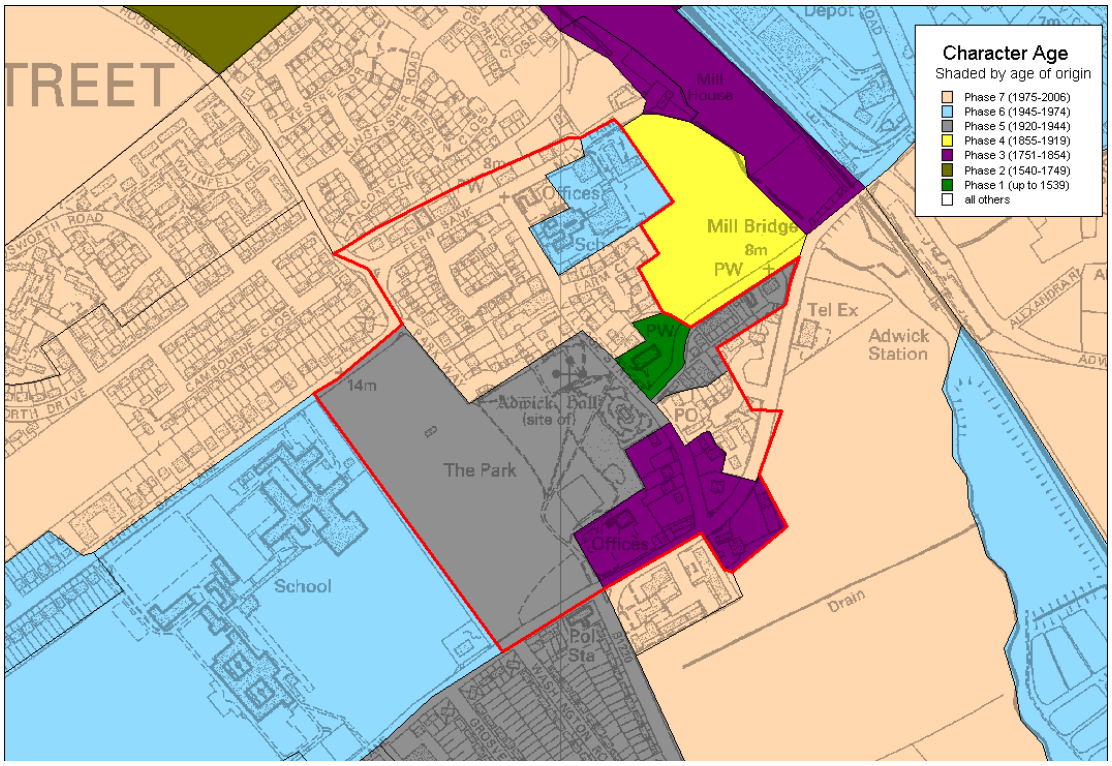


Figure 131: Adwick le Street

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

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

Adwick upon Dearne

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

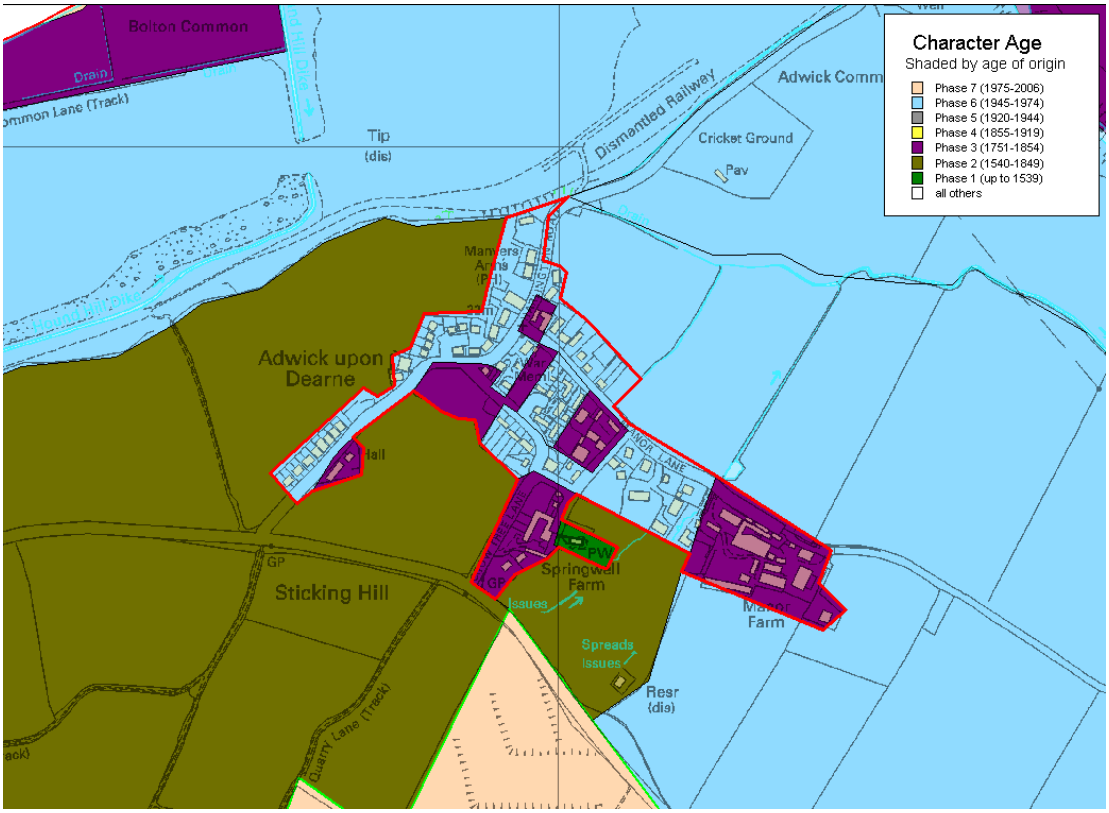


Figure 132: Adwick upon Dearne

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

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

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

Arksey

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

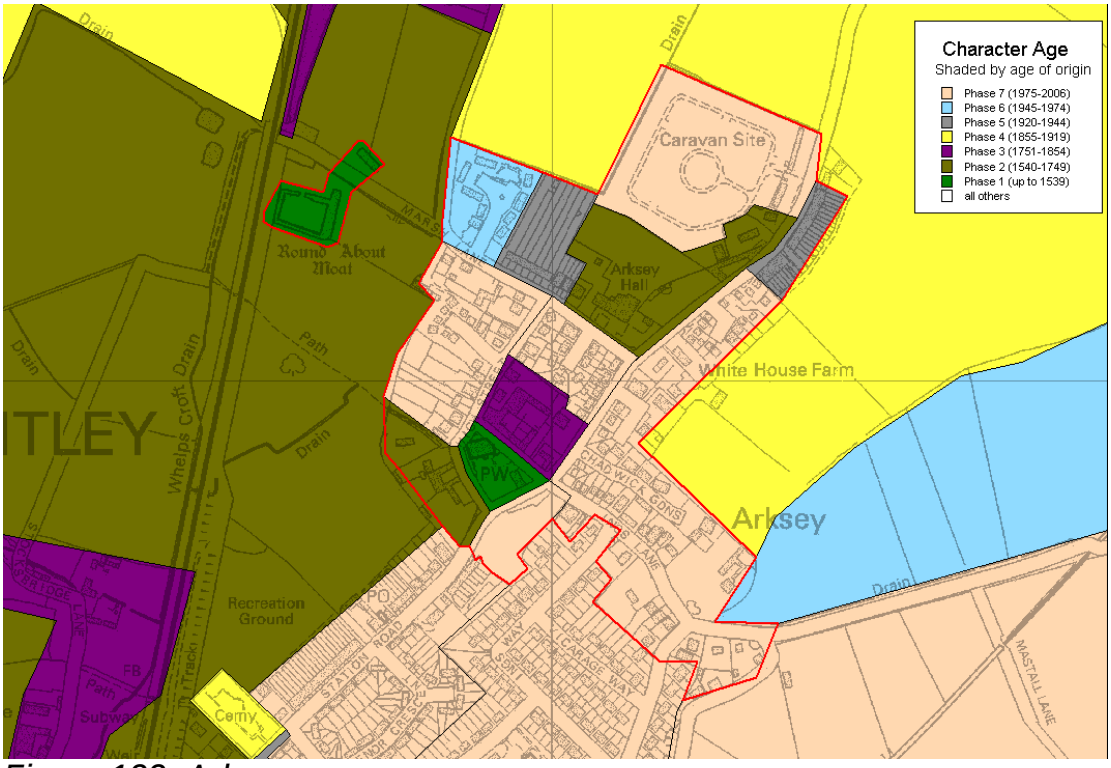


Figure 133: Arksey

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

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

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

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

Armthorpe Historic Core

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

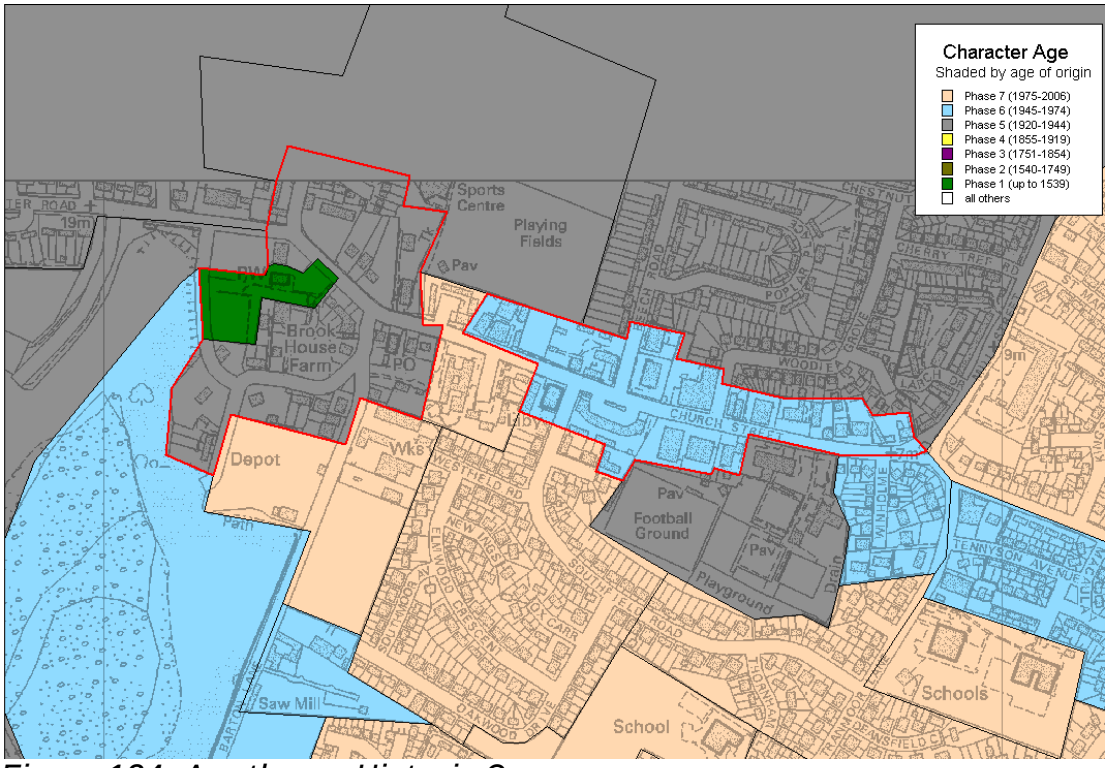


Figure 134: Armthorpe Historic Core

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

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

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

Auckley

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

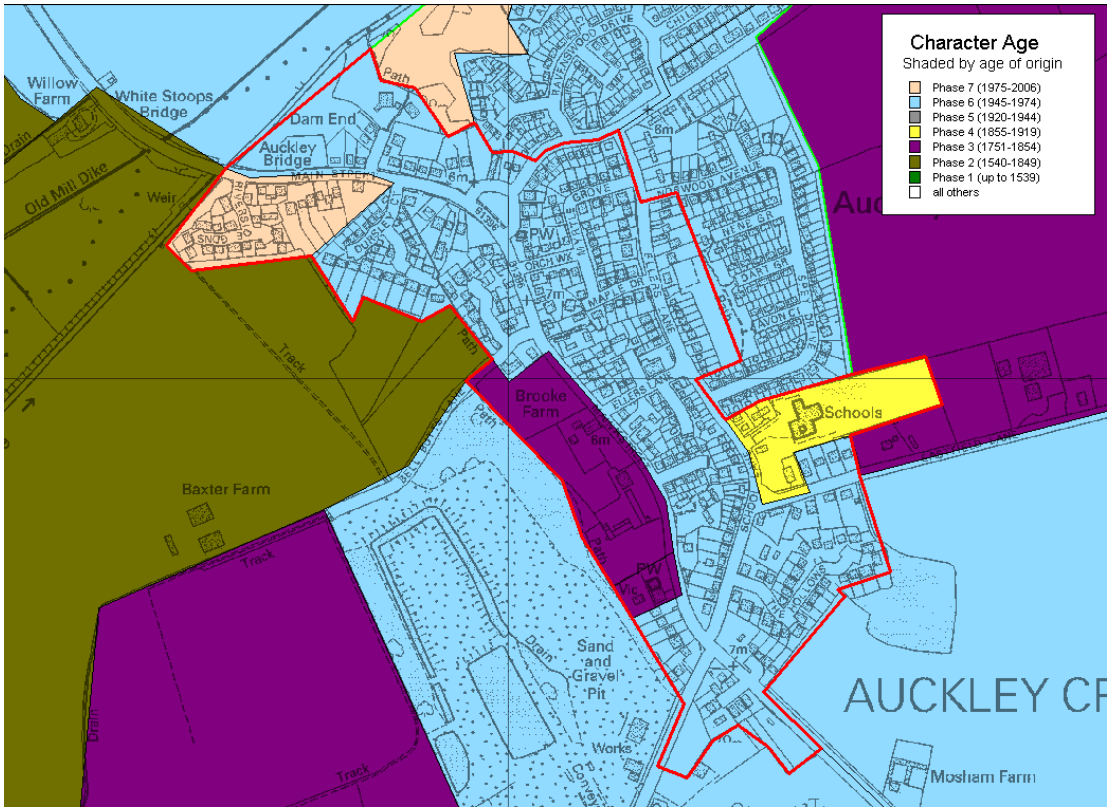


Figure 135: Auckley

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

Austerfield

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

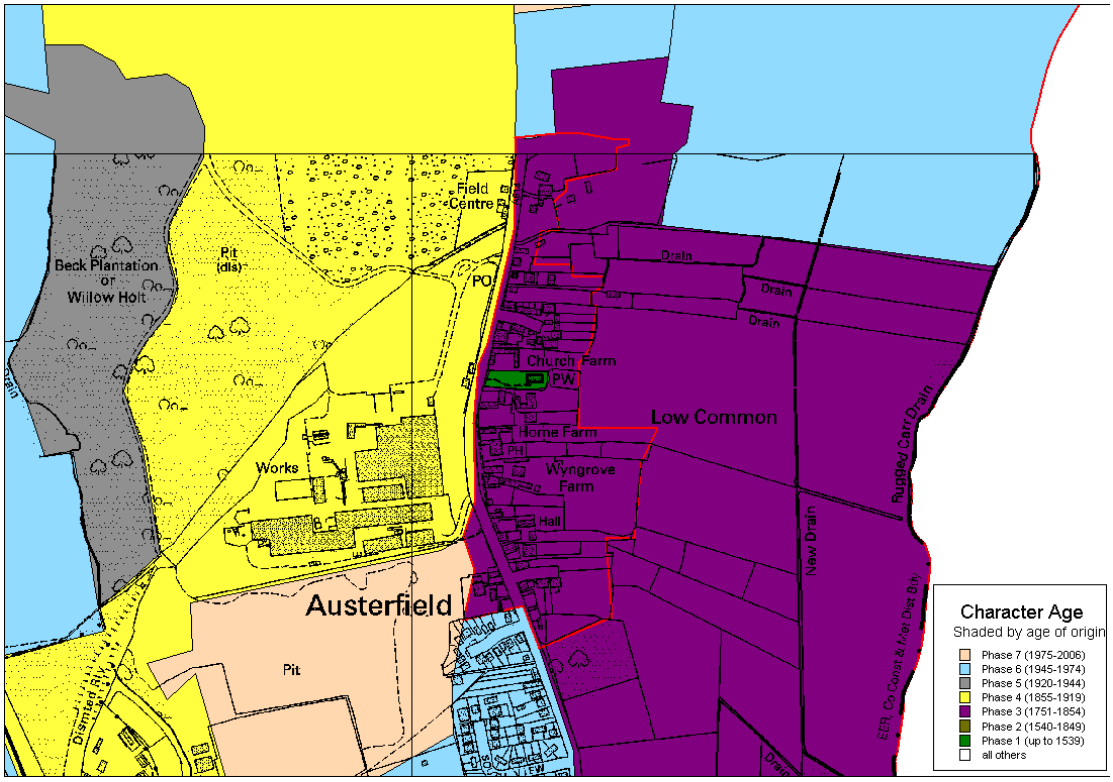


Figure 136: Austerfield

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

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

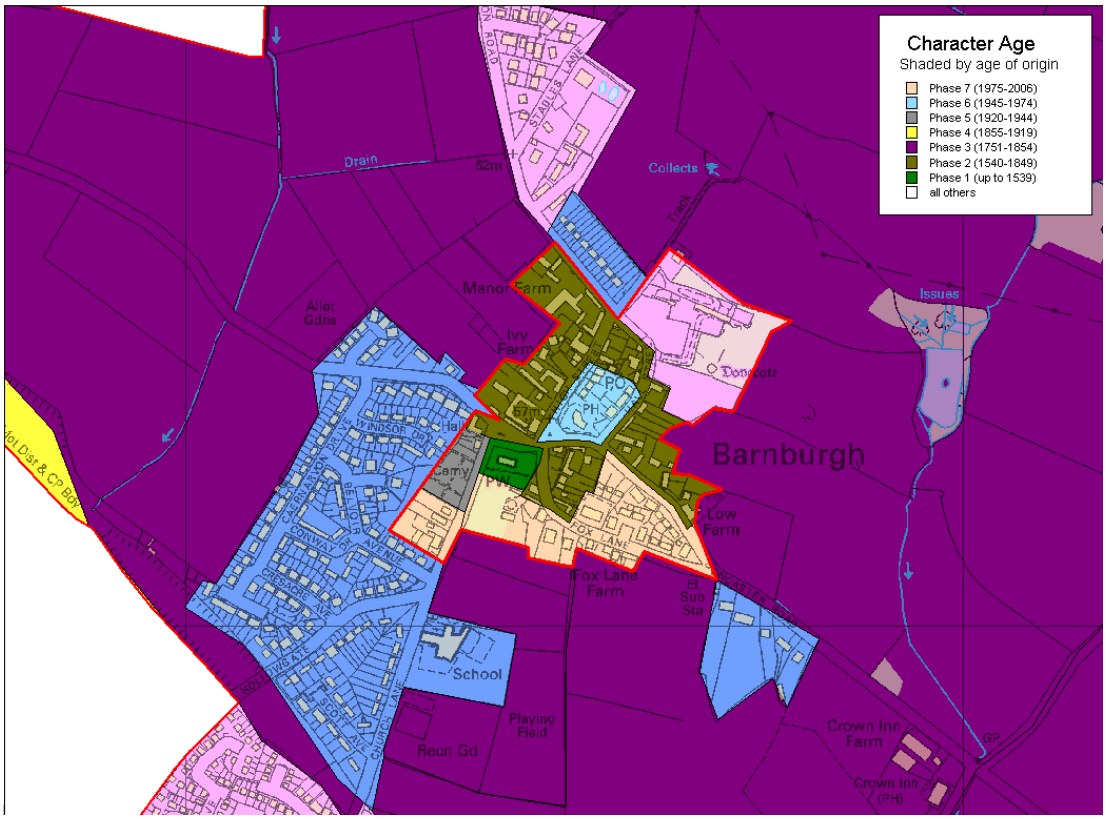


Figure 137: Barnburgh

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

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

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

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

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

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

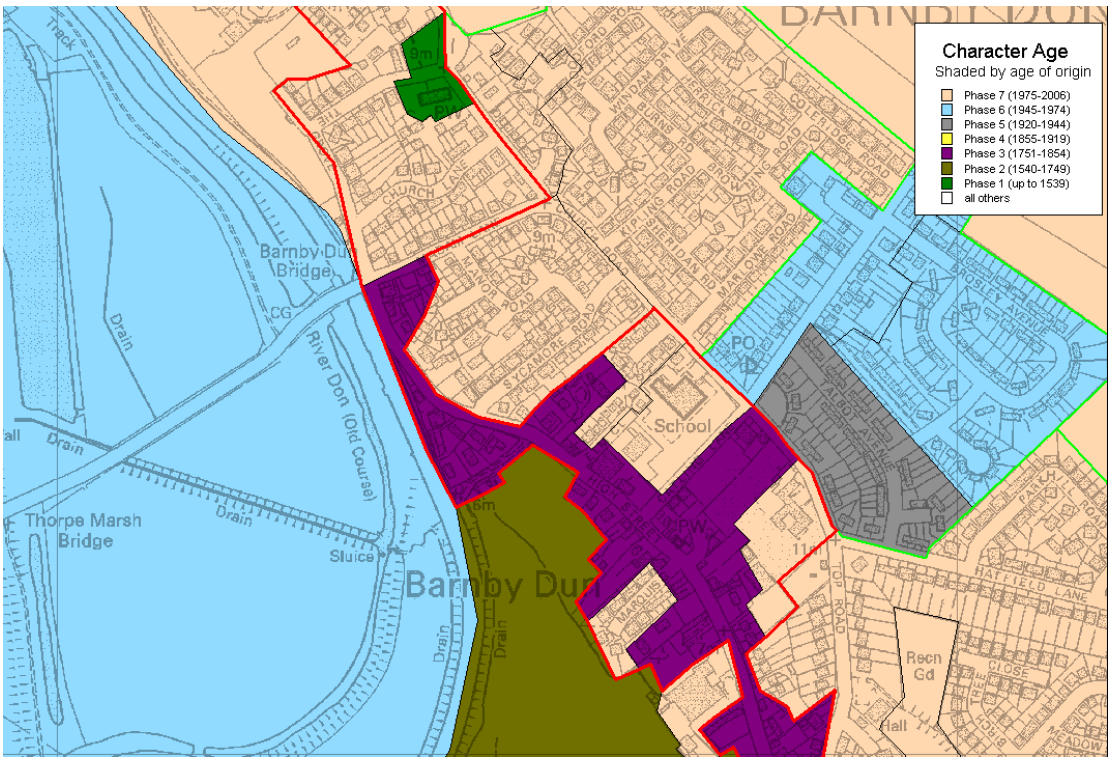


Figure 138: Barnby Dun

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

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

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

Bentley Historic Village

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

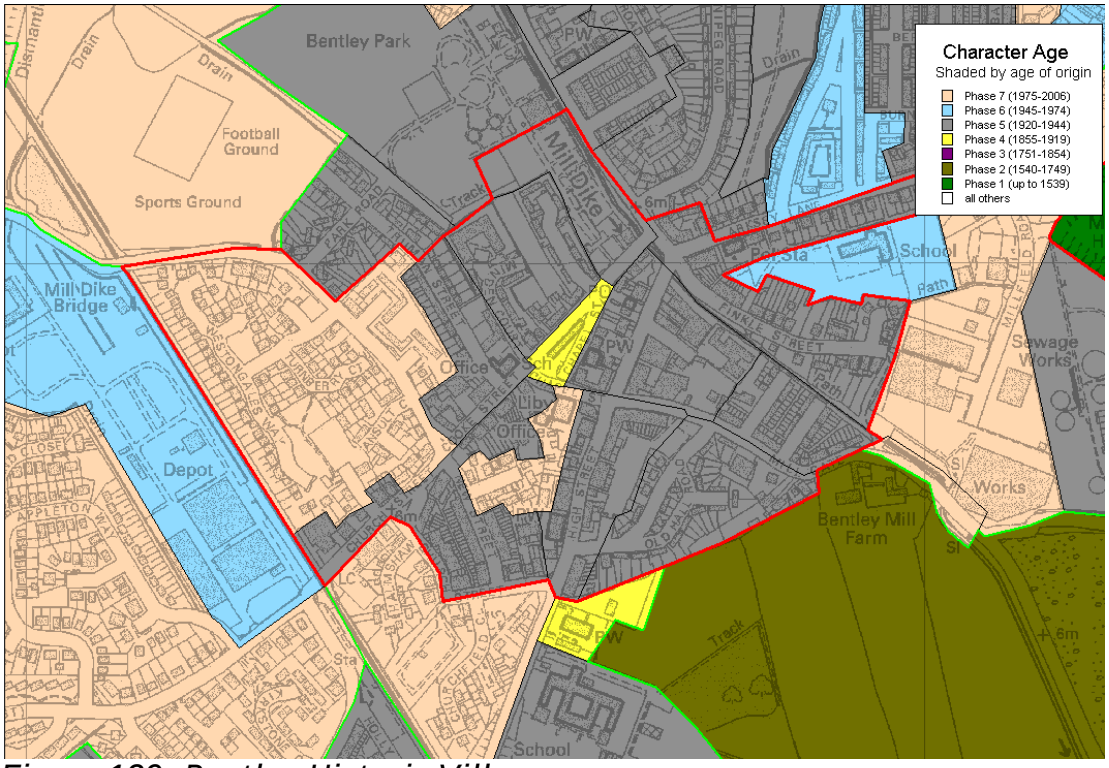


Figure 139: Bentley Historic Village

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

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

Braithwaite

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

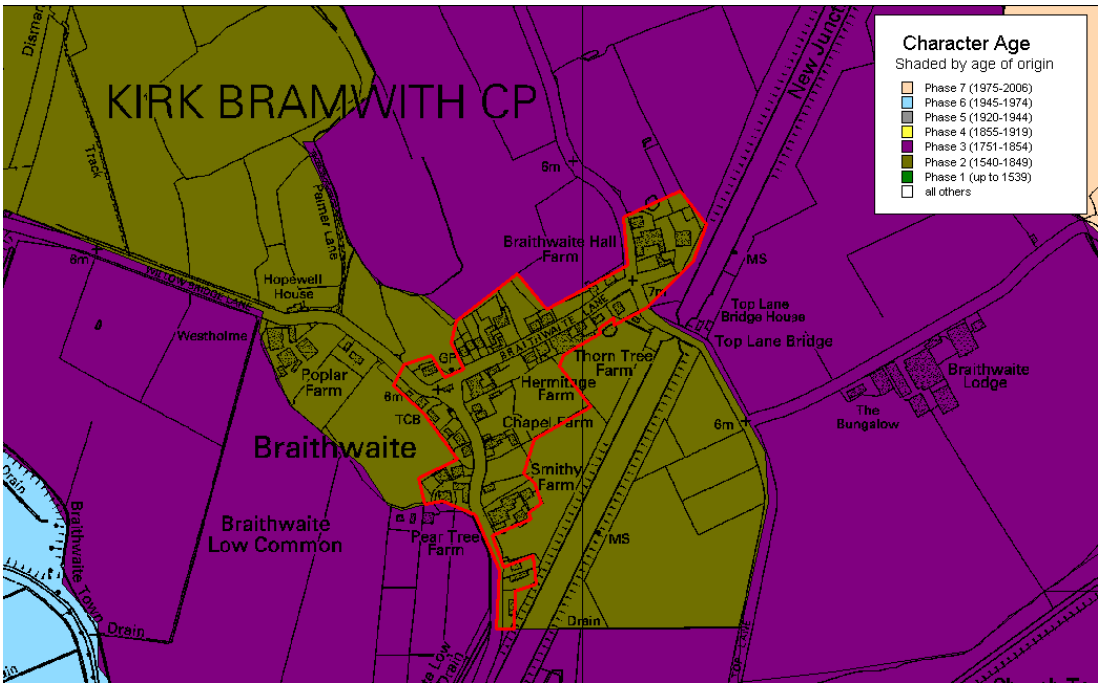


Figure 140: Braithwaite

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

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

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

Braithwell

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

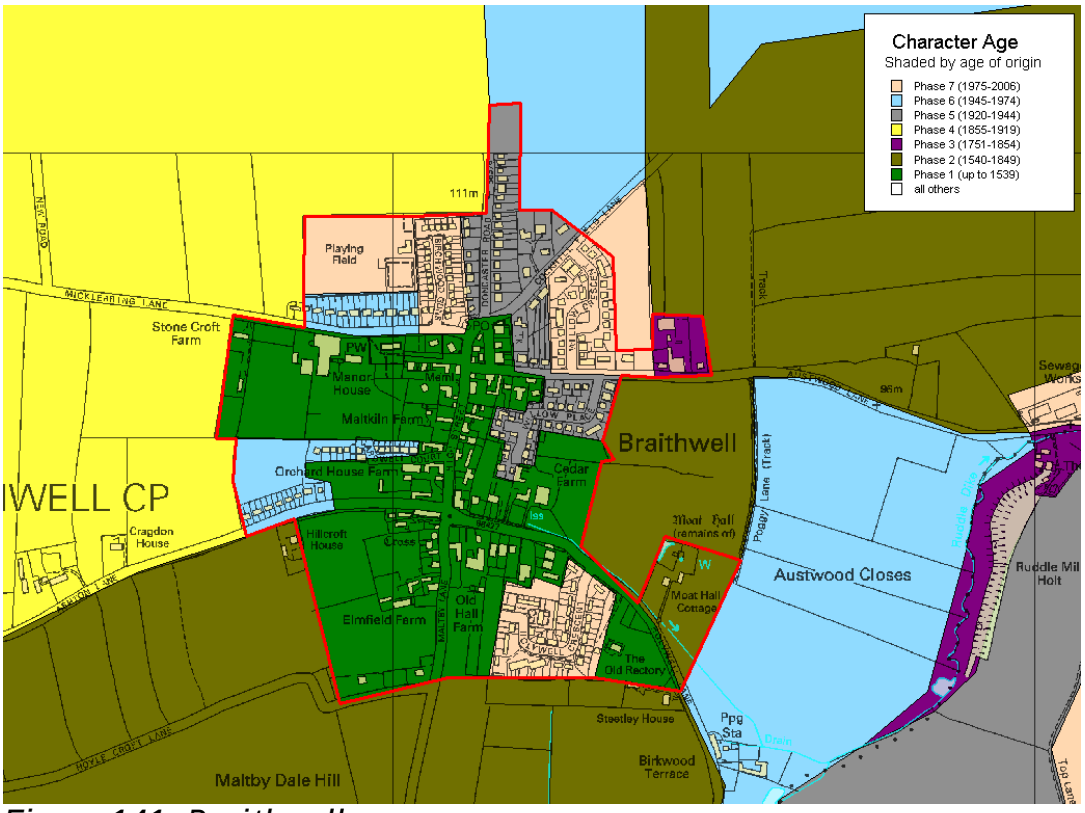


Figure 141: Braithwell

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

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

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

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

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

Branton

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone to the east; 'Wetland Enclosure' zone to the west

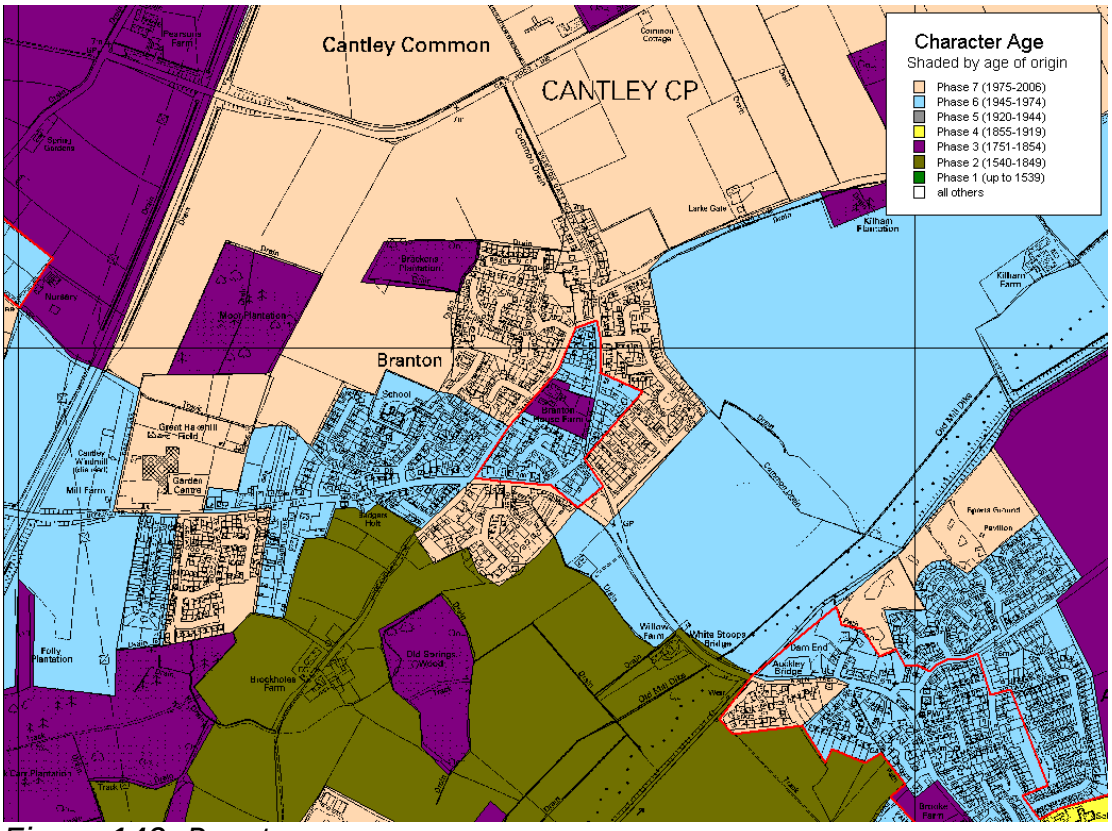


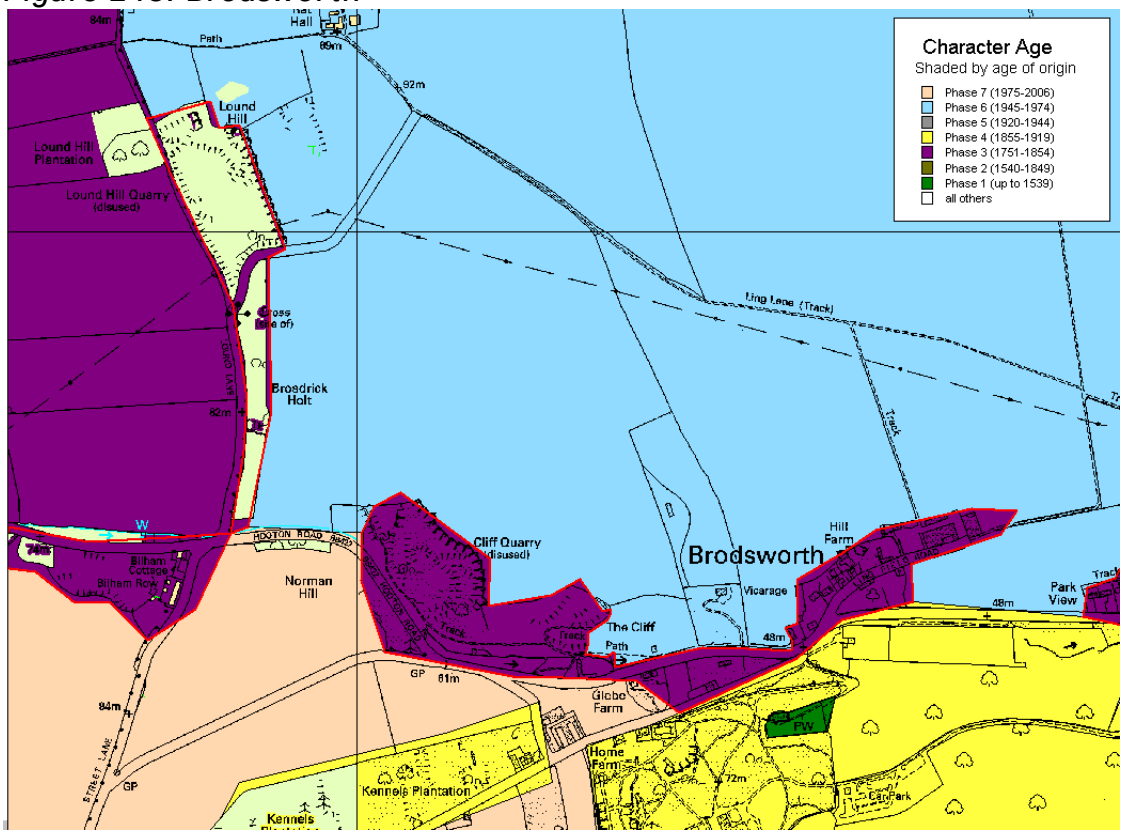
Figure 142: Branton

Few earlier characteristics of this historically small churchless hamlet have survived its late 20th century suburbanisation, which has encroached into this historic character area. Branton Home Farm is the only character unit predating the Ordnance Survey's first 6 inch to the mile survey of 1851-4. The settlement was probably a satellite of Cantley.

Brodsworth

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

Figure 143: Brodsworth



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

Burghwallis

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

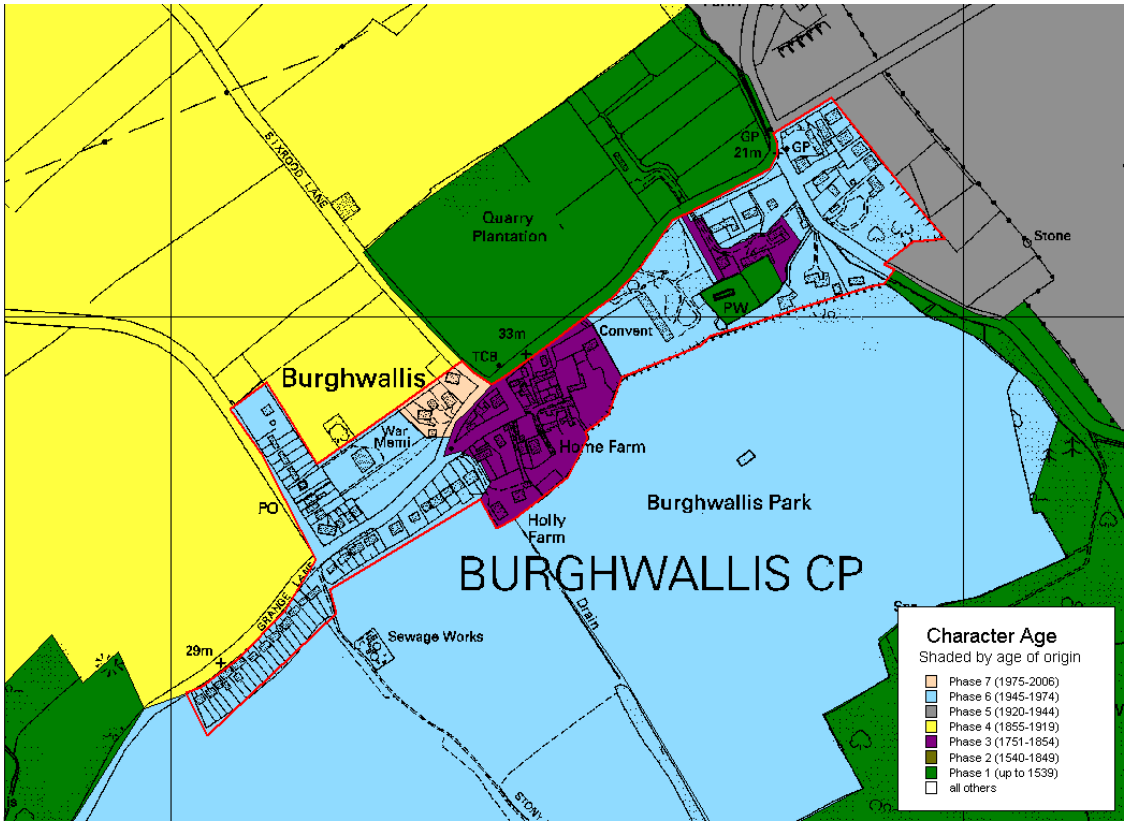


Figure 144: Burghwallis

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

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

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

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

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

Cadeby

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

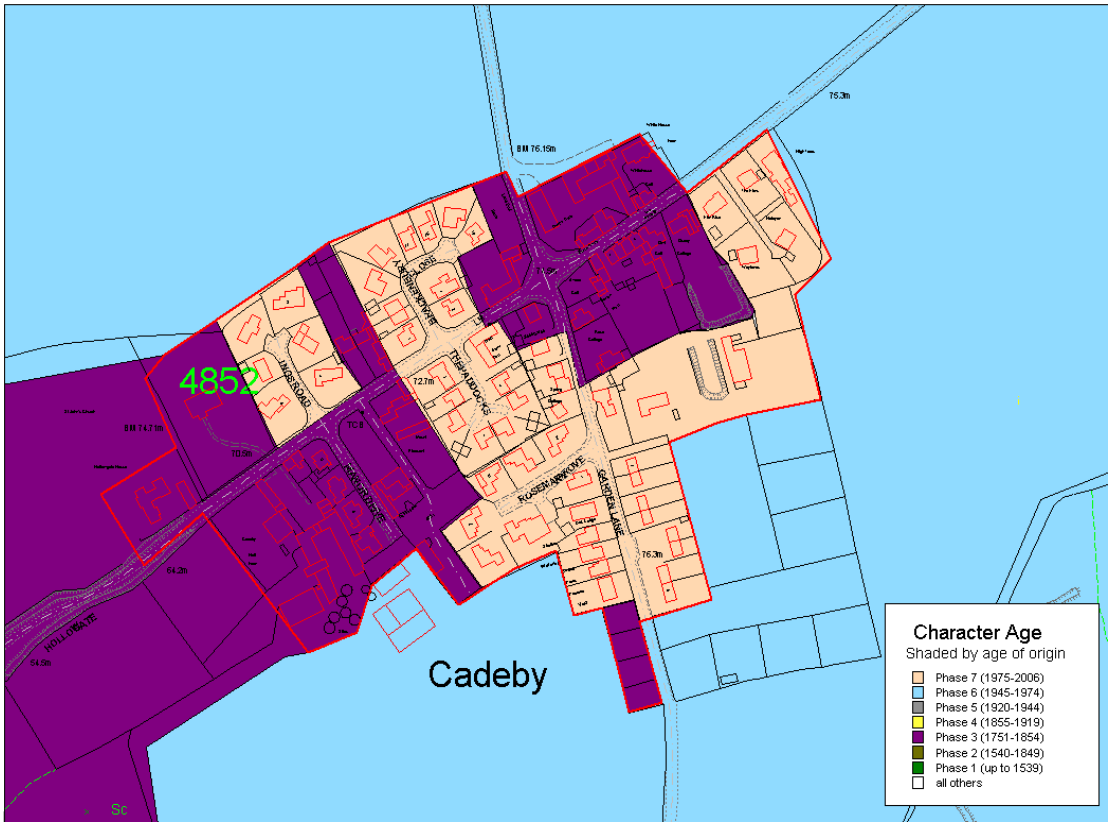


Figure 145: Cadeby

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

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

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

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

Campsall

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

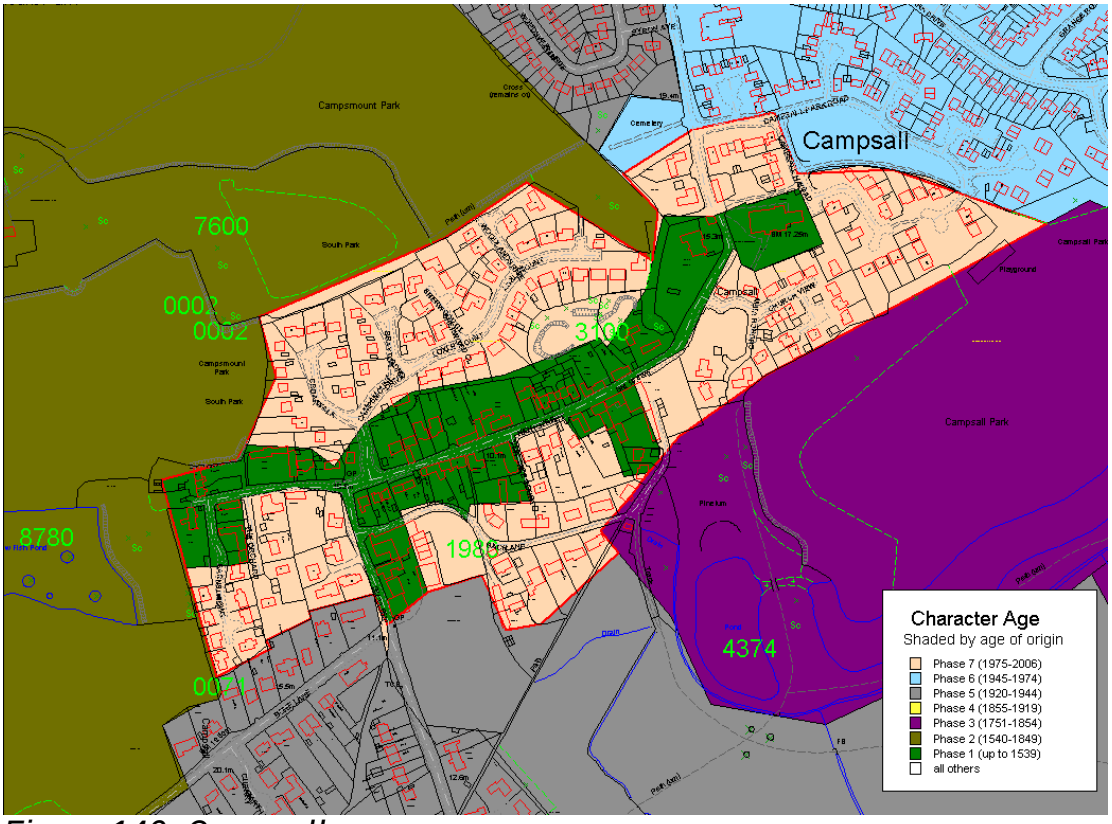


Figure 146: Campsall

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

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

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

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

Cantley

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

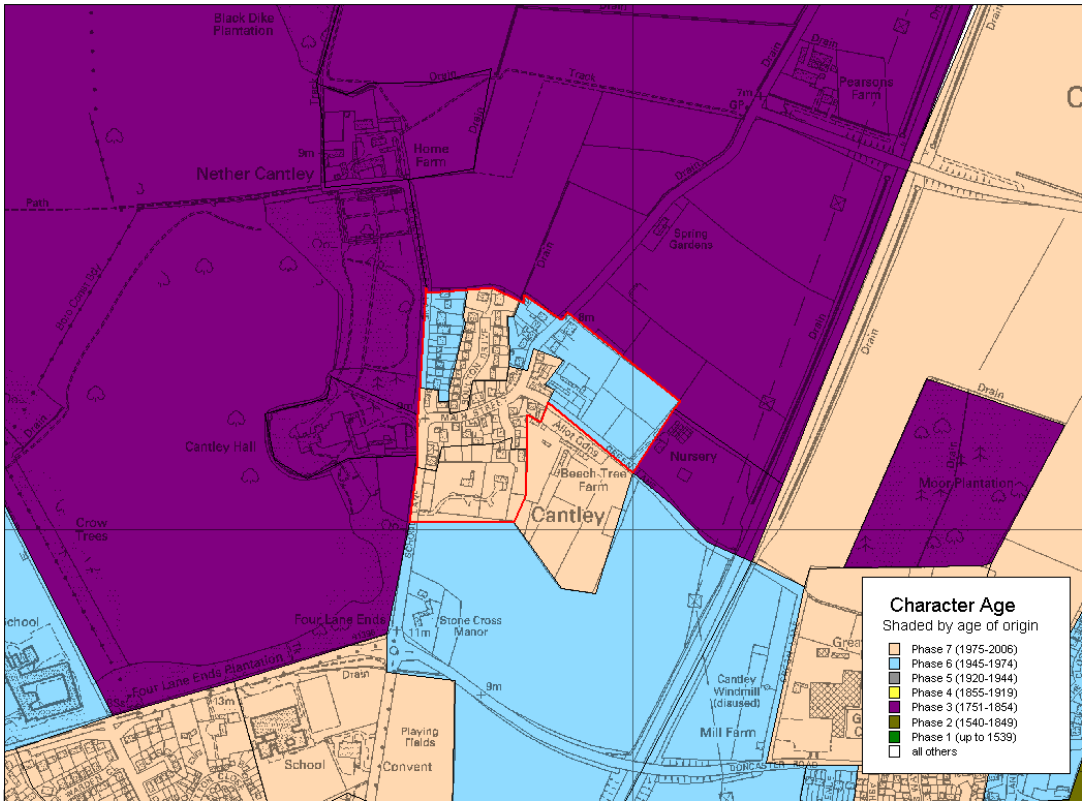


Figure 147: Cantley

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

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

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

Clayton

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

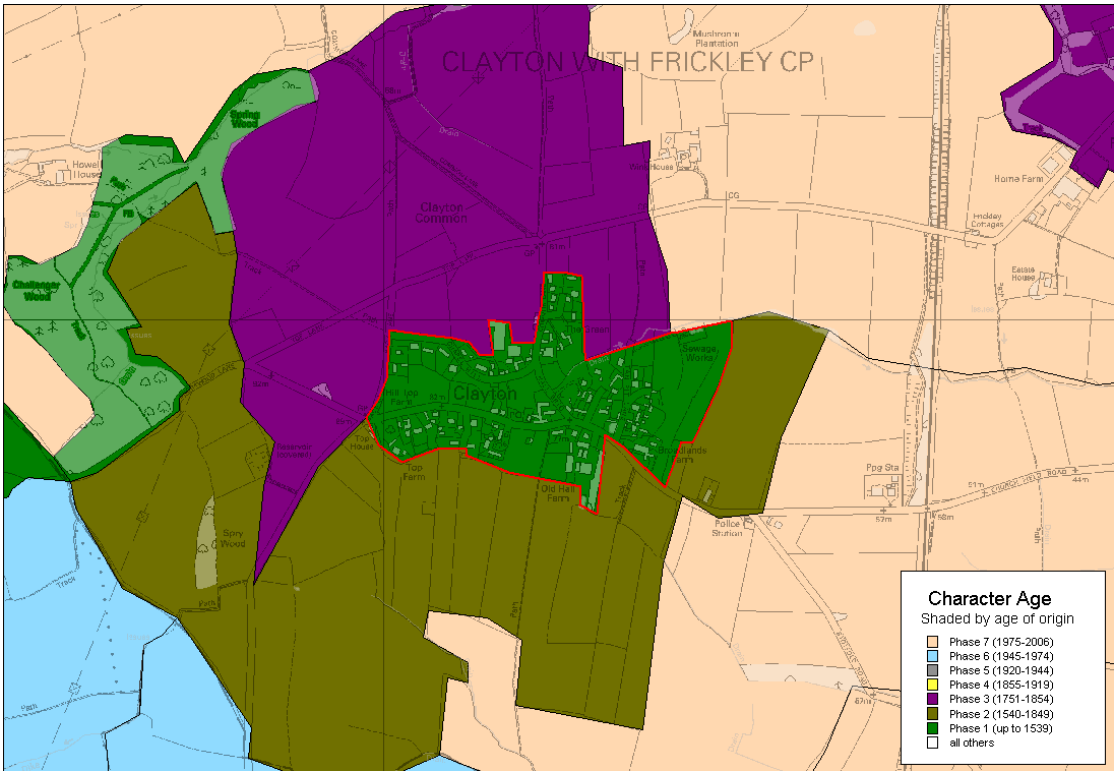


Figure 148: Clayton

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

Clifton

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: Agglomerated Fields

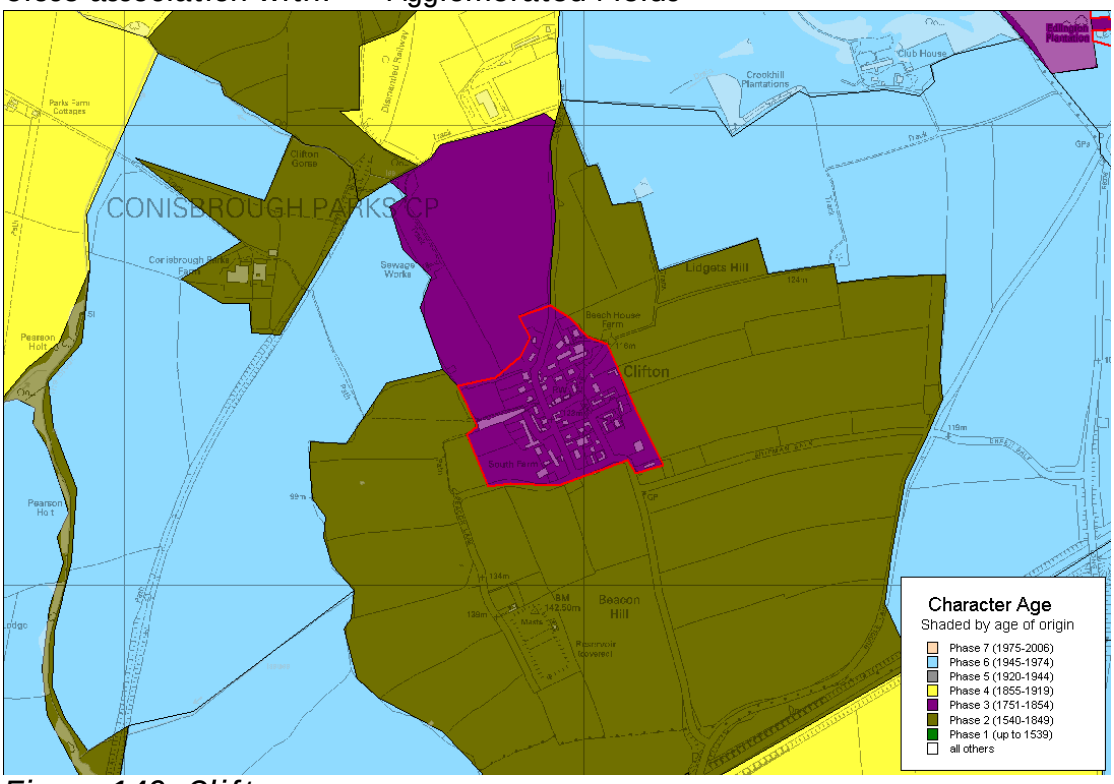


Figure 149: Clifton

This polygon covers the hamlet of Clifton and corresponds mostly to the currently designated conservation area. Its buildings consist mostly of detached villas although there are still some traditional farm buildings. Clifton is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Magilton (1977, 27) describes the village as exhibiting "no unusual features and very little of the slightest interest to a student of vernacular architecture". However, the street pattern, which includes a back lane, and many boundaries, which are depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854, remains.

The village is set in a unusually well preserved landscape (for the Magnesian Limestone) of long and gently curving strip enclosures giving legibility of the former open fields that once surrounded this nucleated village.

Cusworth

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

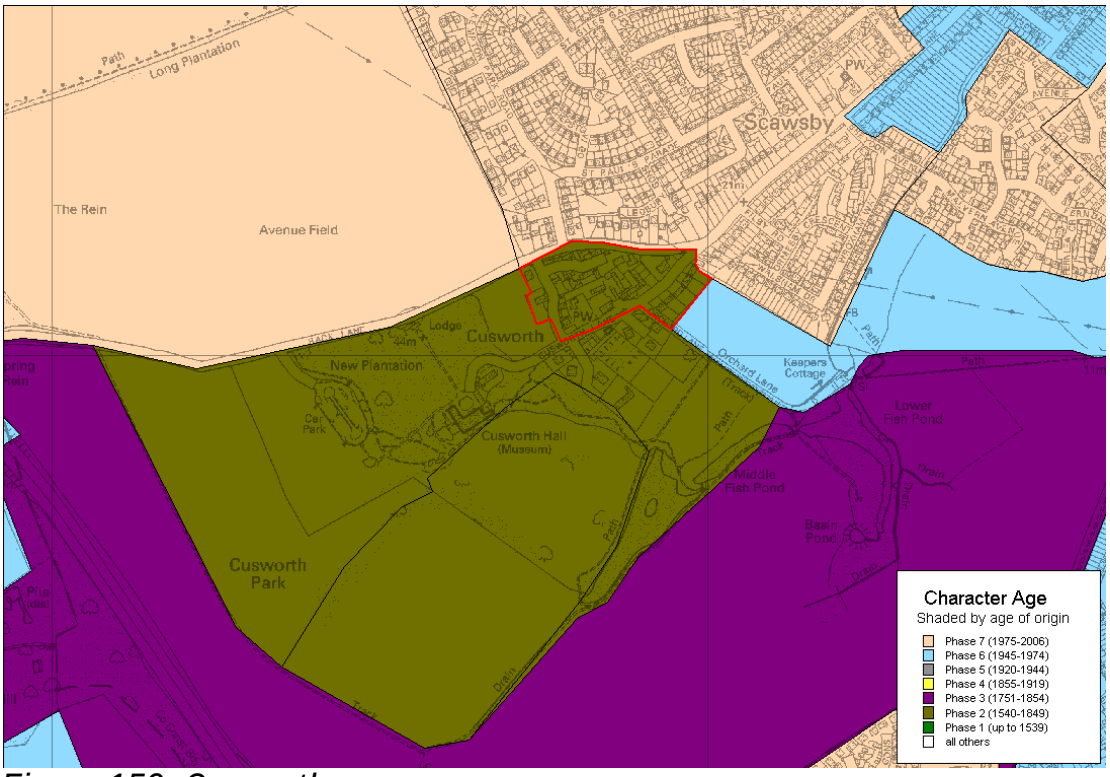


Figure 150: Cusworth

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

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

Fenwick

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

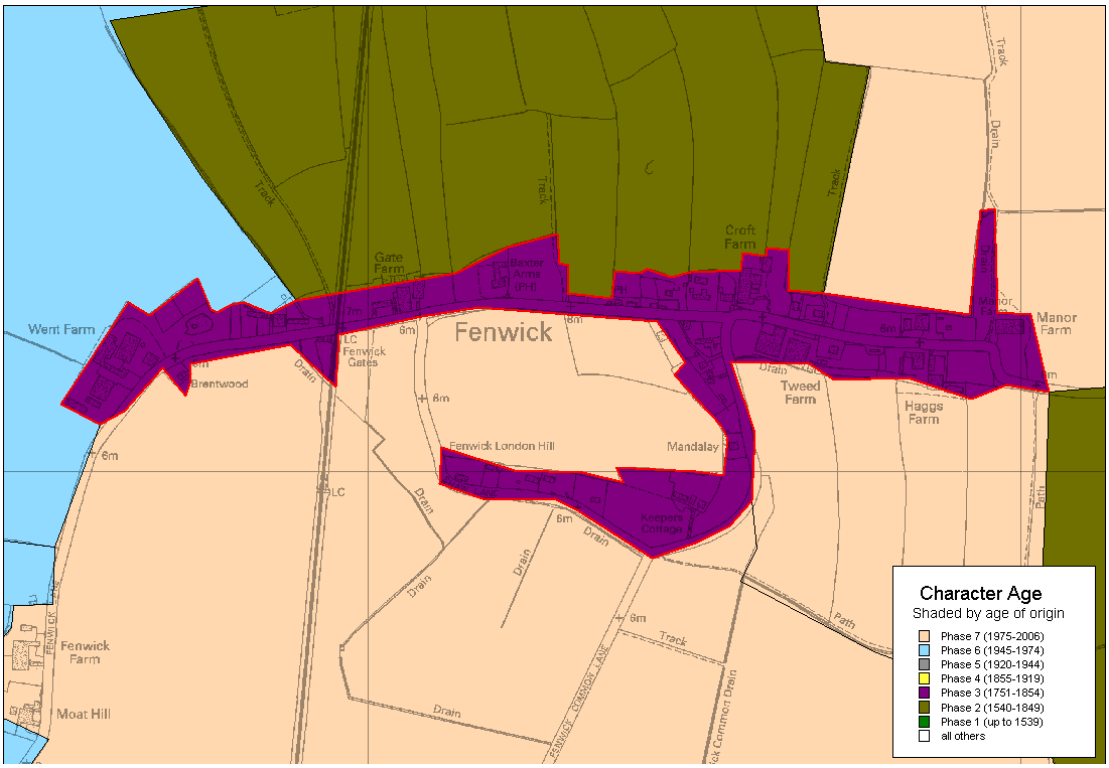


Figure 151: Fenwick

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

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

Finningley

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

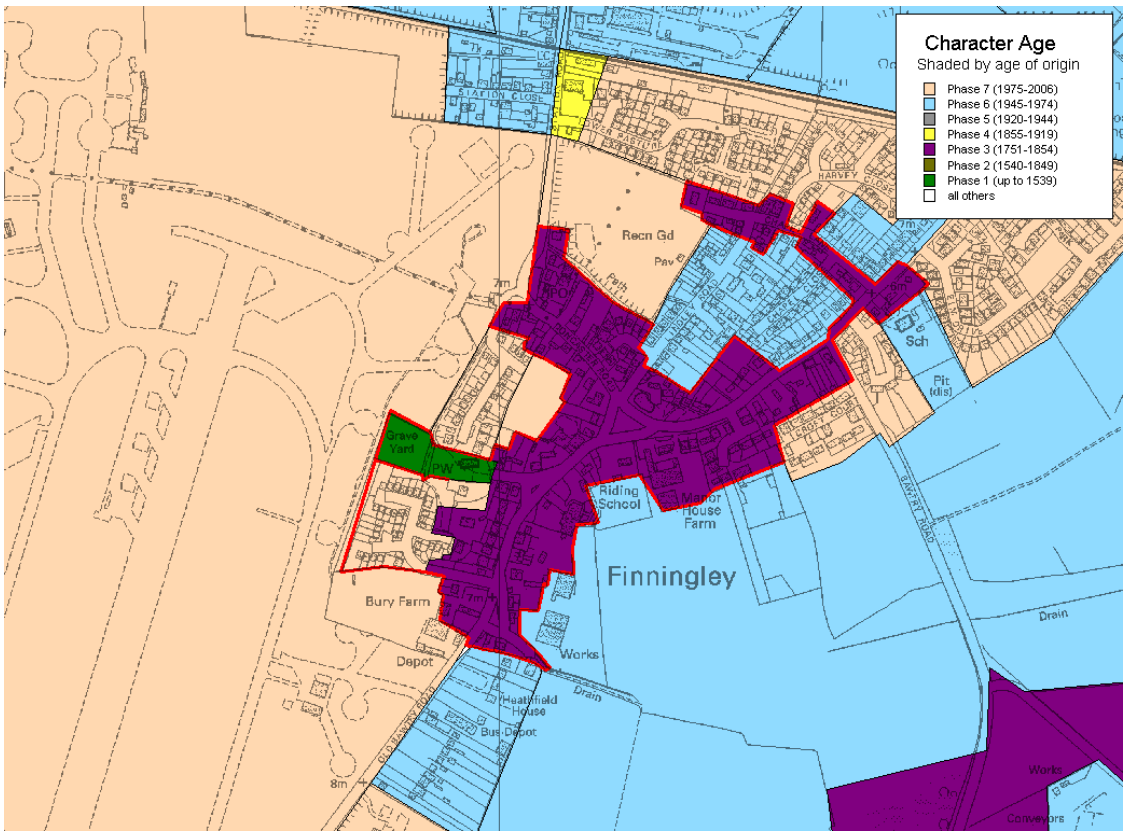


Figure 152: Finningley

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fishlake

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

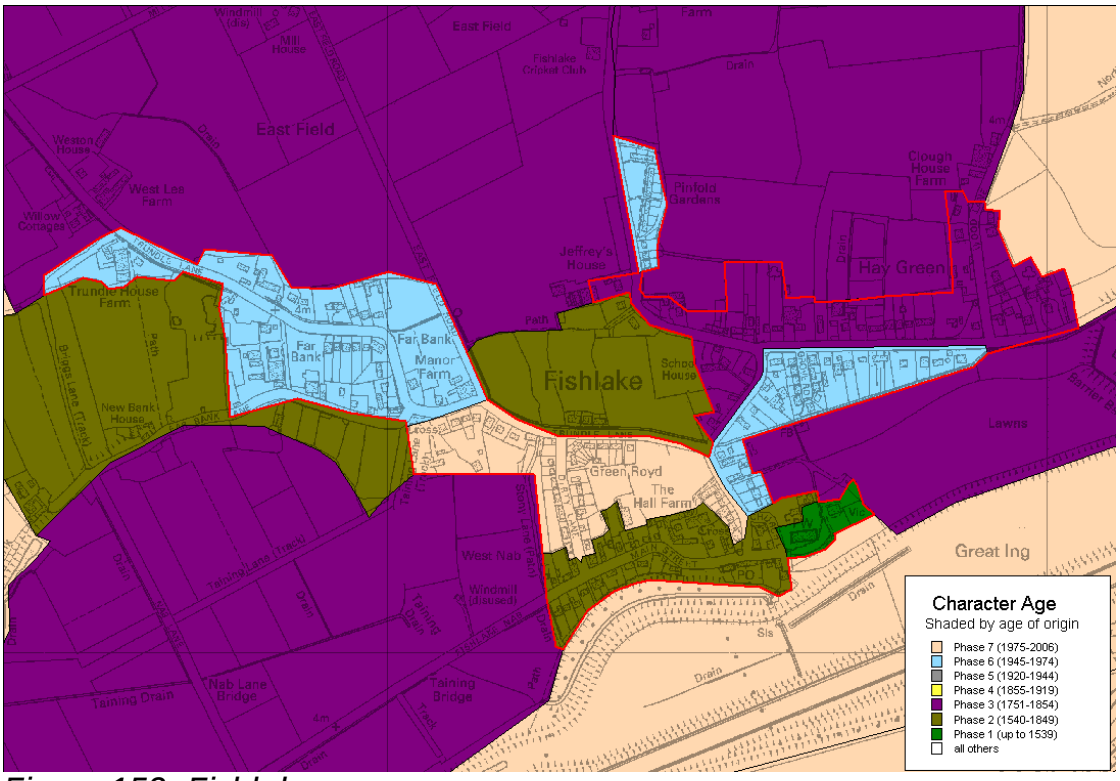


Figure 153: Fishlake

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

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

Hampole

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

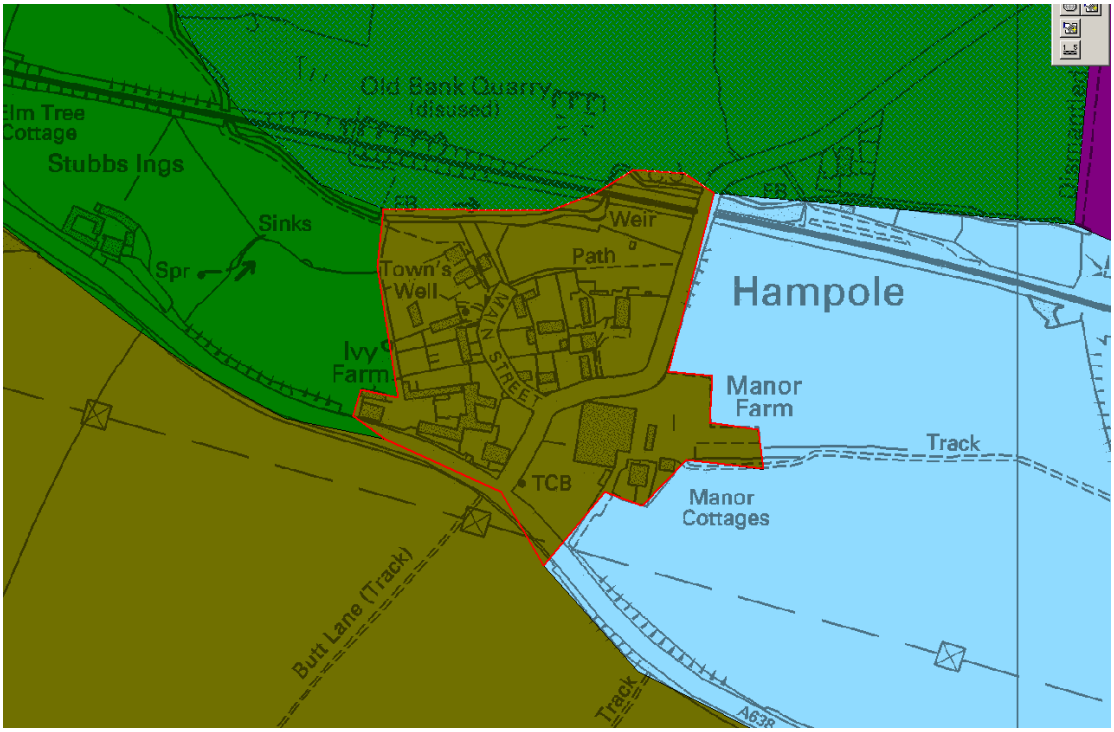


Figure 154: Hampole

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

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

Harlington

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

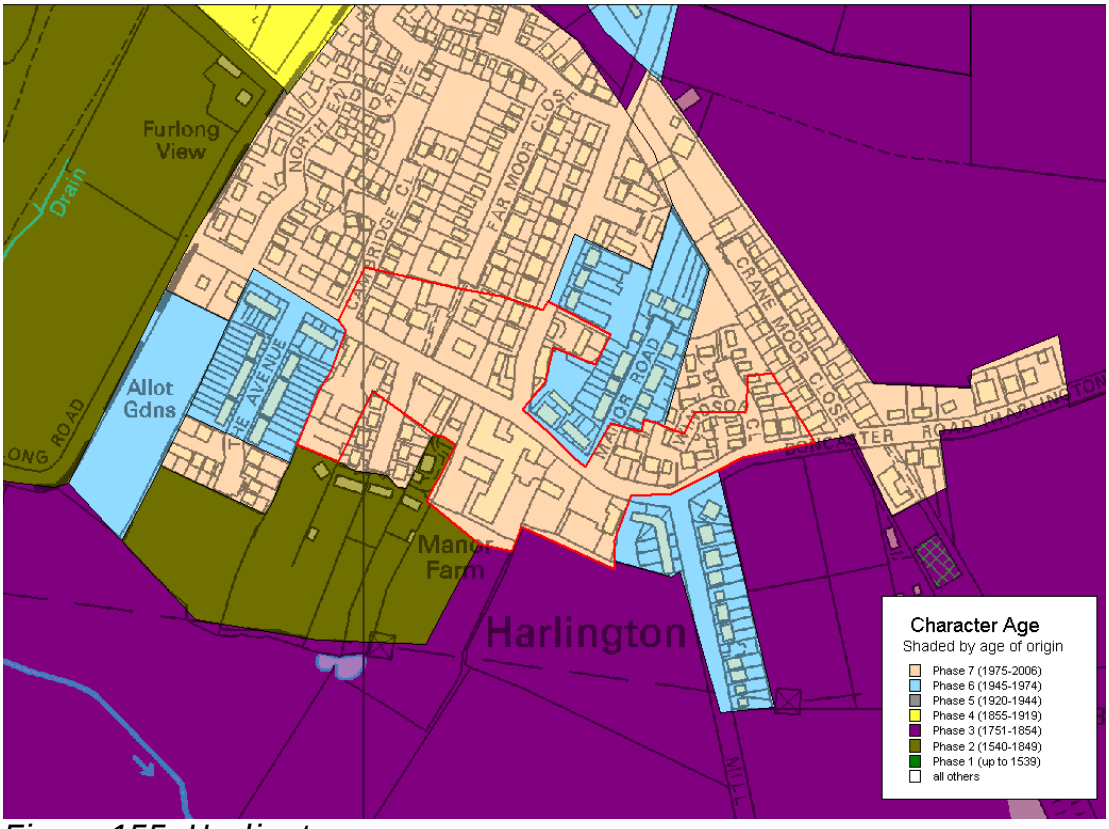


Figure 155: Harlington

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

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

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

Hatfield 'old' Village

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

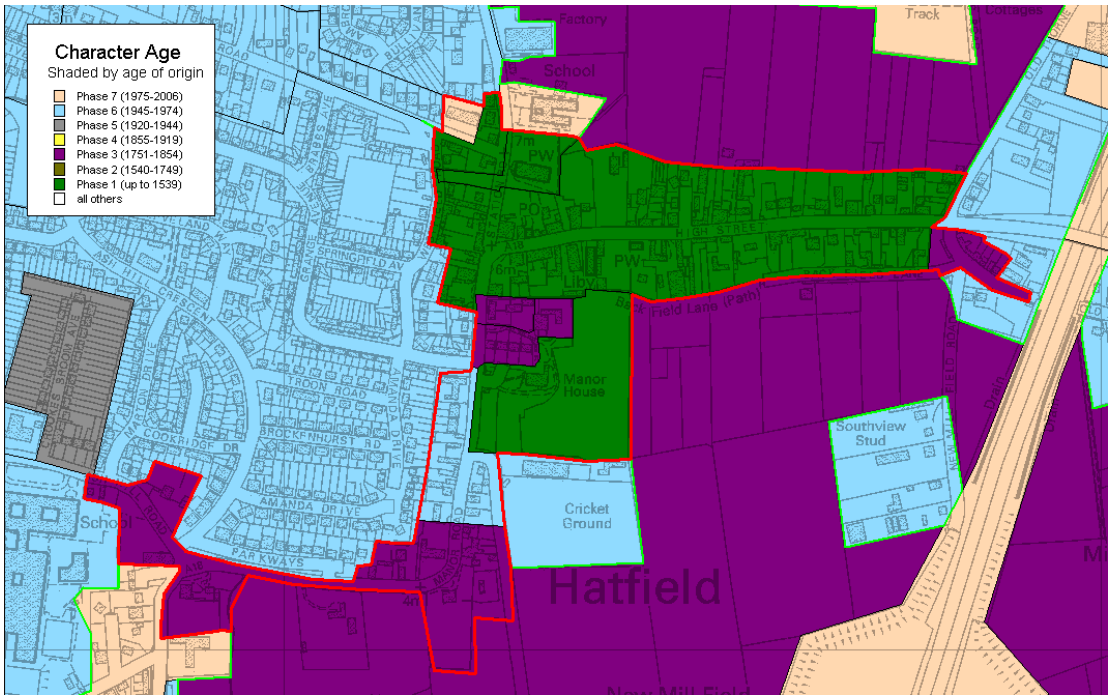


Figure 156: Hatfield 'old' Village

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hatfield Woodhouse

Geology: Bunter Sandstones
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone (to north west); 'Wetland Enclosure' zone to south east

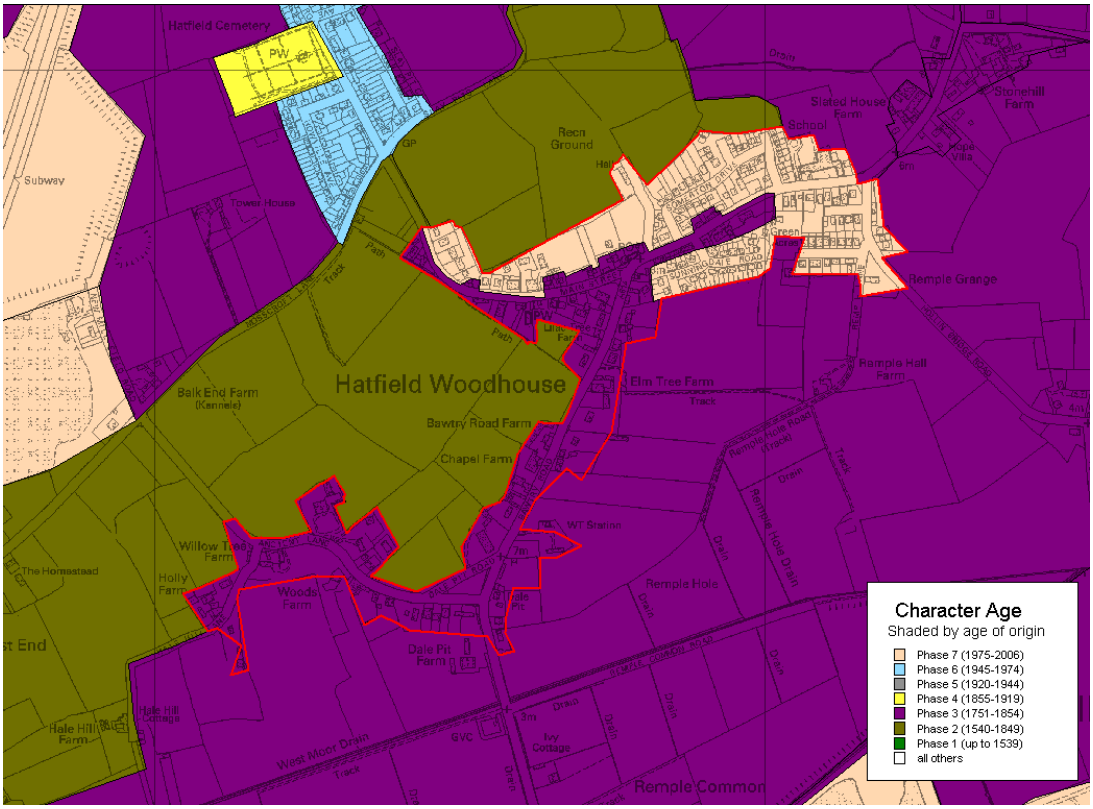


Figure 157: Hatfield Woodhouse

Hatfield Woodhouse is a churchless satellite of the main Hatfield settlement, which displays little evidence for planning during the medieval period. The first record of the placename 'Wodehouse' attached to the Hatfield settlement occurs in 1404 (Smith 1961, 8). Elsewhere in the north midlands the placename suffix 'Woodhouse' is generally appended to outlying satellite settlements (often established around hunting lodges).

This character area shares characteristics with other straggling loose nucleations on the edge of the former Humberhead wetlands such as Fishlake, Fenwick, Sykehouse and Moss in that settlement seems to have coalesced along a road, perhaps taking advantage of land that whilst dry occupies a marginal niche between wetland and dry-land resources.

Scattered settlement and irregular property boundaries was depicted throughout this area by Jeffreys' 1775 map. The village's lack of clear planning indicates a later medieval or even post medieval origin, perhaps as a 'squatter' settlement on the fringe of Hatfield Chase.

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

Hickleton

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

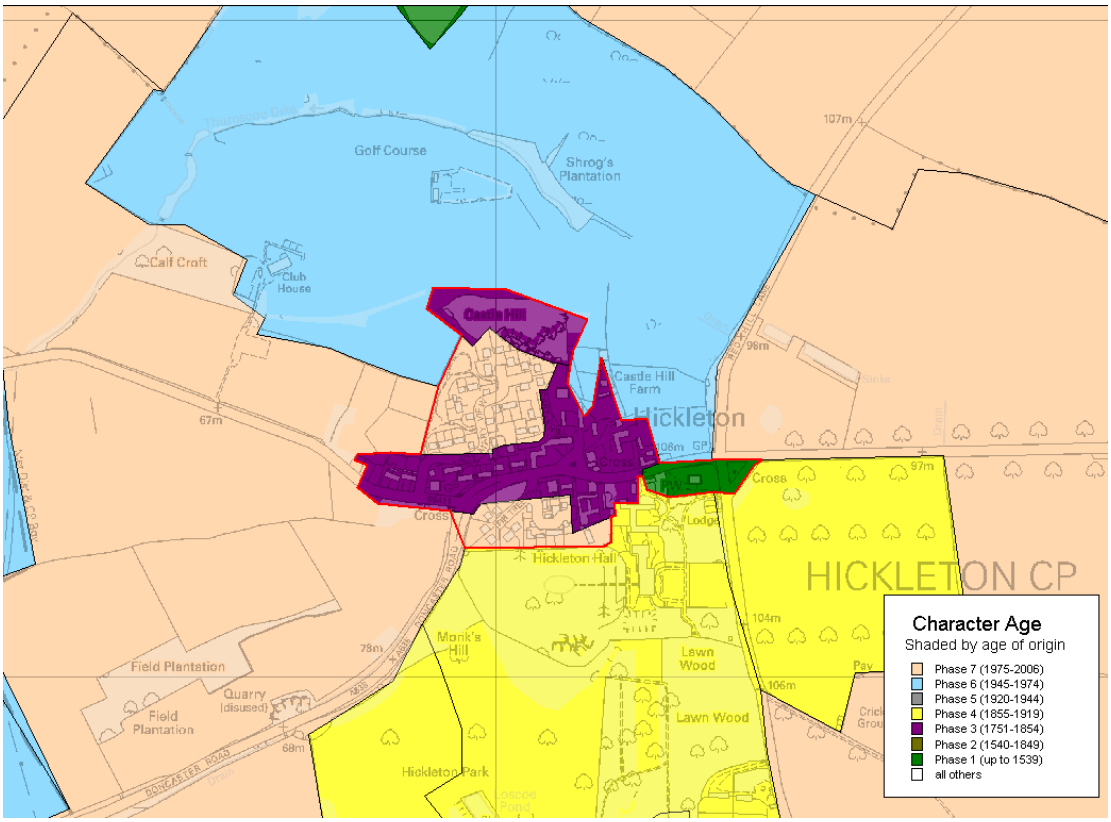


Figure 158: Hickleton

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

High Melton

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

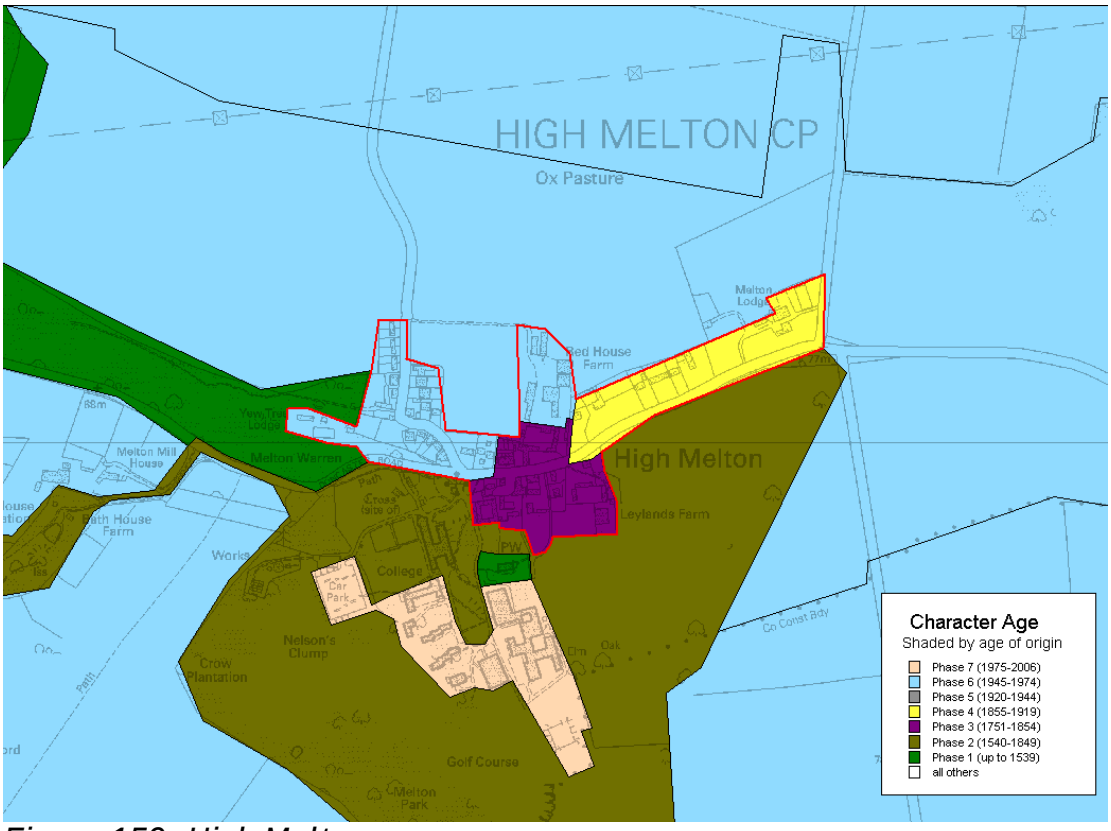


Figure 159: High Melton

As at Hickleton, Barnburgh, Cusworth and Burghwallis, there is evidence that the present village plan has been reorganised at the time of the establishment of the adjacent parklands.

The majority of the buildings in the oldest unit of the village (purple on above plan) date to the later 18th and early 19th century (Magilton 1977, 50) with some 20th century infill. It is probable that most of the present buildings here were instigated as 'estate cottages' and the present site of this village may not reflect its medieval location. Magilton considered it possible that the village had been re-sited to the north (ibid). The presence of a medieval cross within this area, however, indicates possible legibility of earlier development, if it has not been moved from elsewhere.

To the east of the oldest part of the village The Old Vicarage and Melton Farm date to the mid - late 19th century (first depicted 1891) and retain some aspects of their original gardens. The remainder of the large villas in this area date to 1938-1966.

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

Hooton Pagnell

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

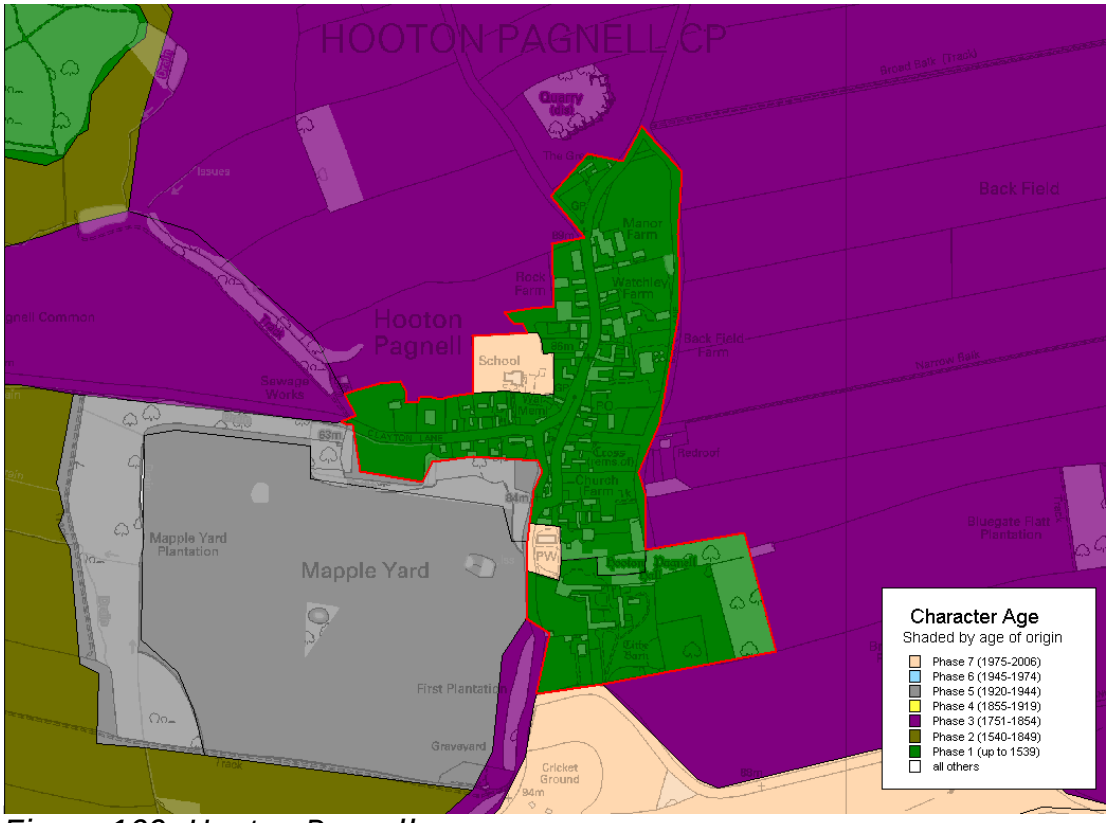


Figure 160: Hooton Pagnell

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

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

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

Kirk and South Bramwith

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

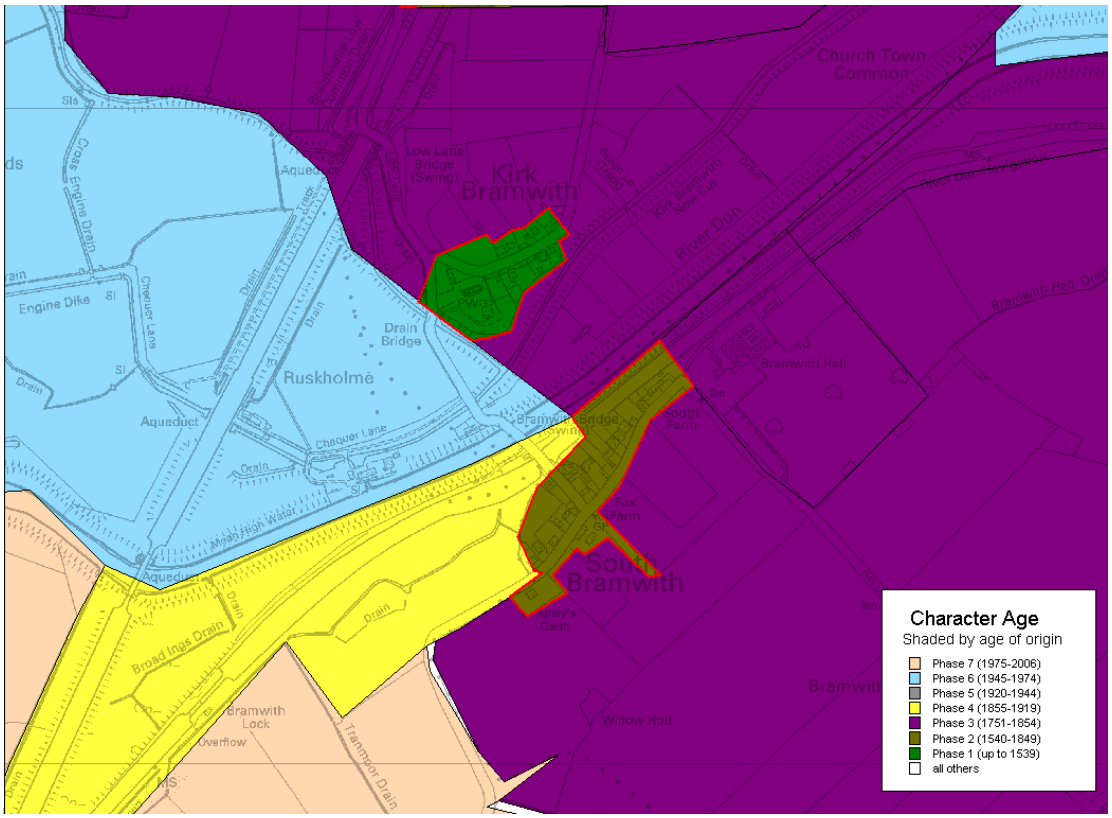


Figure 161: Kirk and South Bramwith

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

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

Marr

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

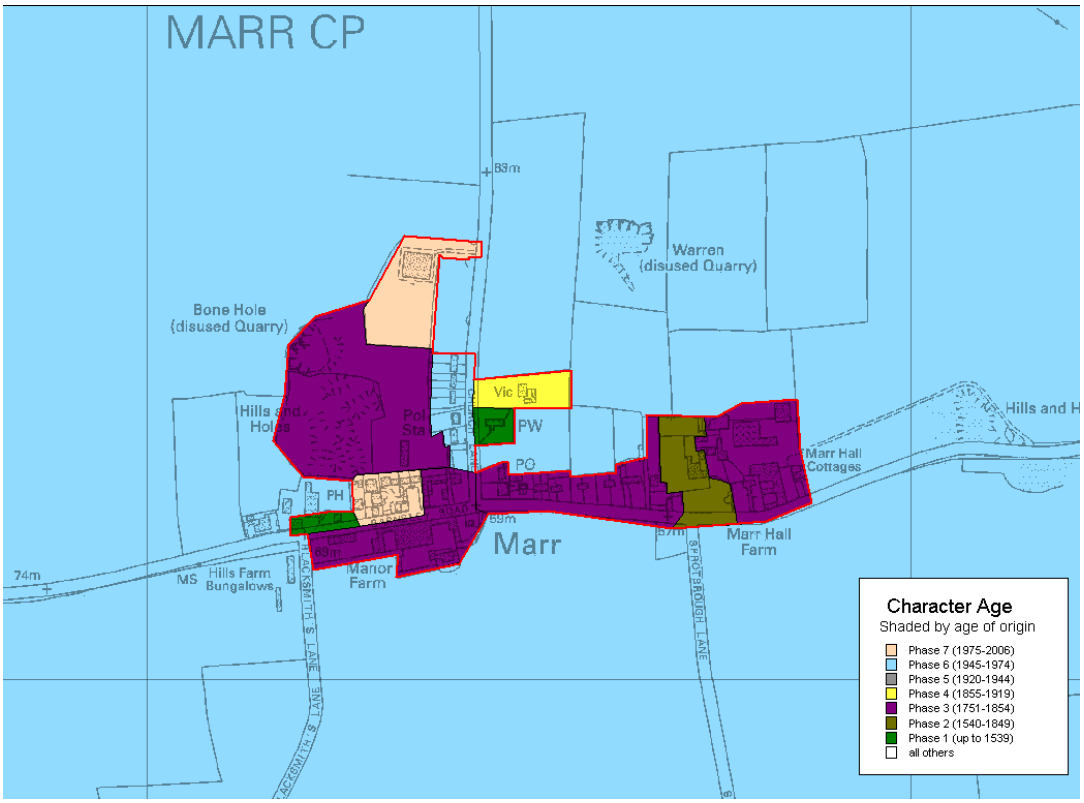


Figure 162: Marr

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

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

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

Micklebring

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

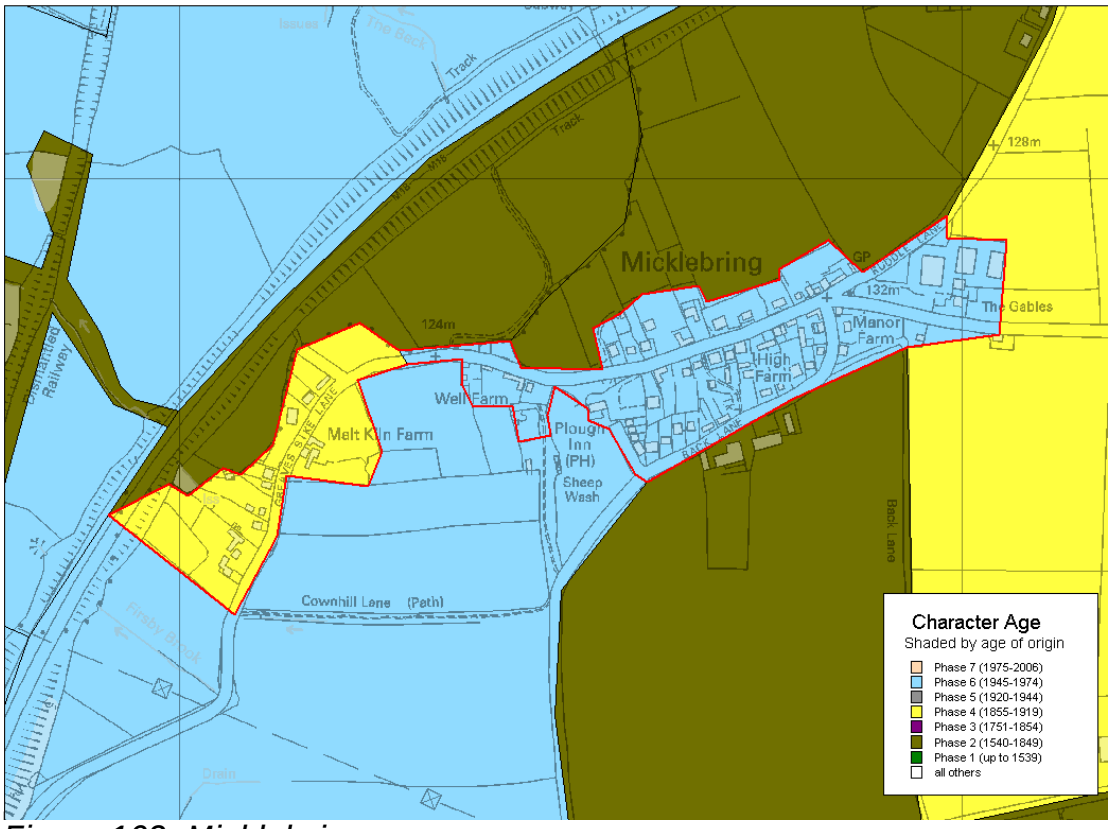


Figure 163: Micklebring

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

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

Norton

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

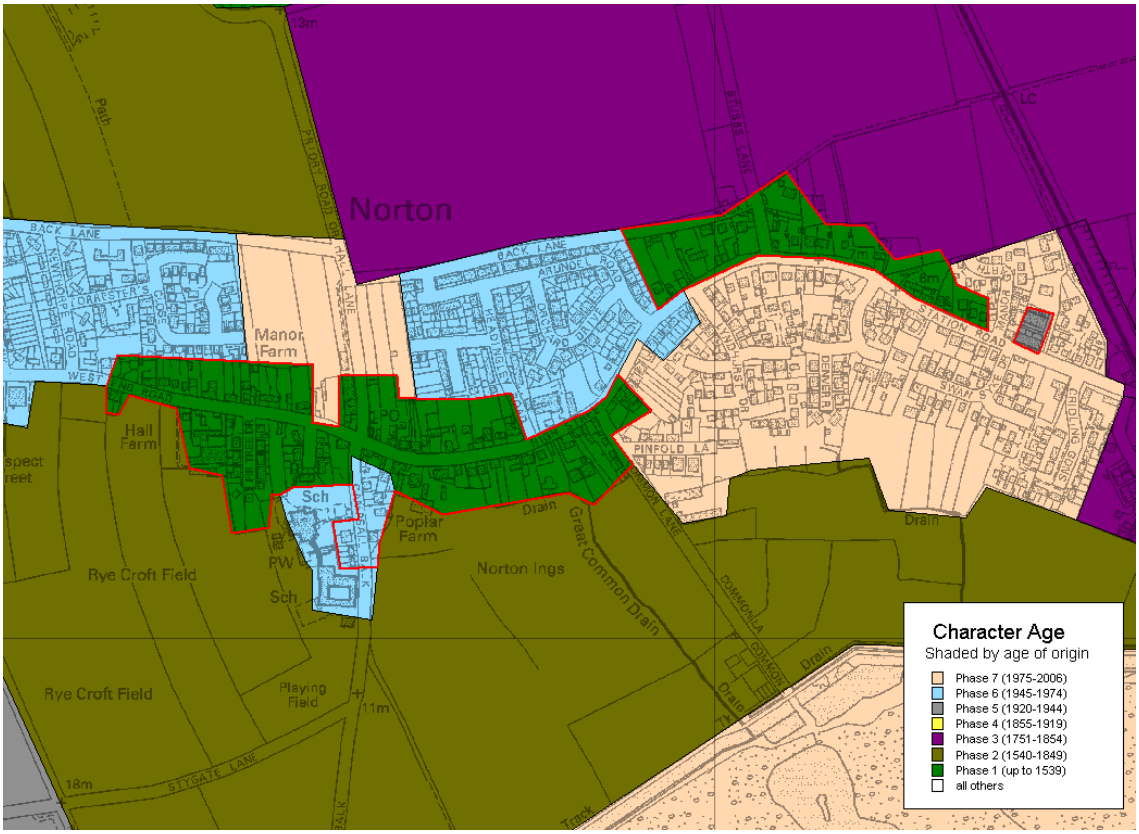


Figure 164: Norton

The plan form of this character area is typical of other linear villages in Doncaster featuring a meandering Main Street set with perpendicular narrow property boundaries. Of these villages, around 30% appear to be significant survivals of vernacular buildings that Magilton lists as being of primarily 17th and 18th century fabric. There has been some erosion of character from the demolition of vernacular buildings and their replacement with new buildings and building to the rear of properties in the plots in the 20th century.

Outside this character area it is likely that the medieval settlement (listed in the Domesday Book) was significantly larger. The position of the surviving 'Back Lane' suggests particularly long plots in the original plan, only some of which now survive following the development of 20th century infill housing estates.

Old Denaby

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

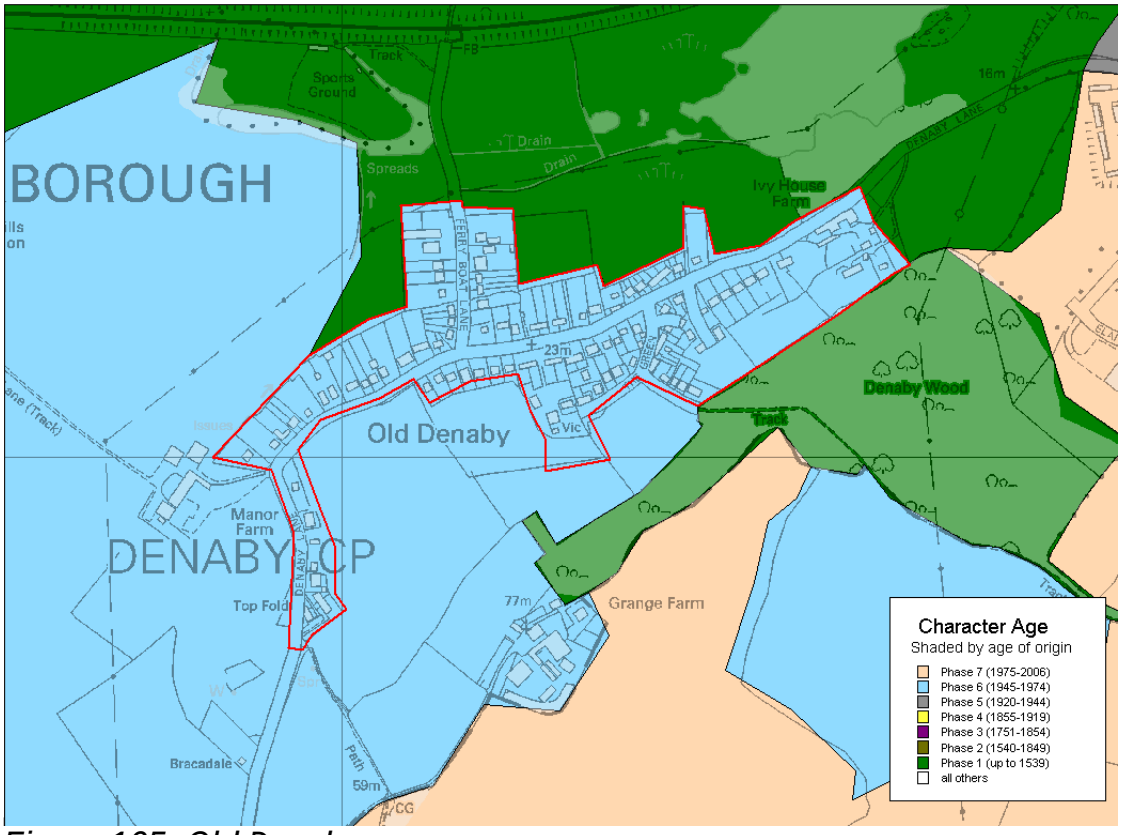


Figure 165: Old Denaby

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

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

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

Old Edlington

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

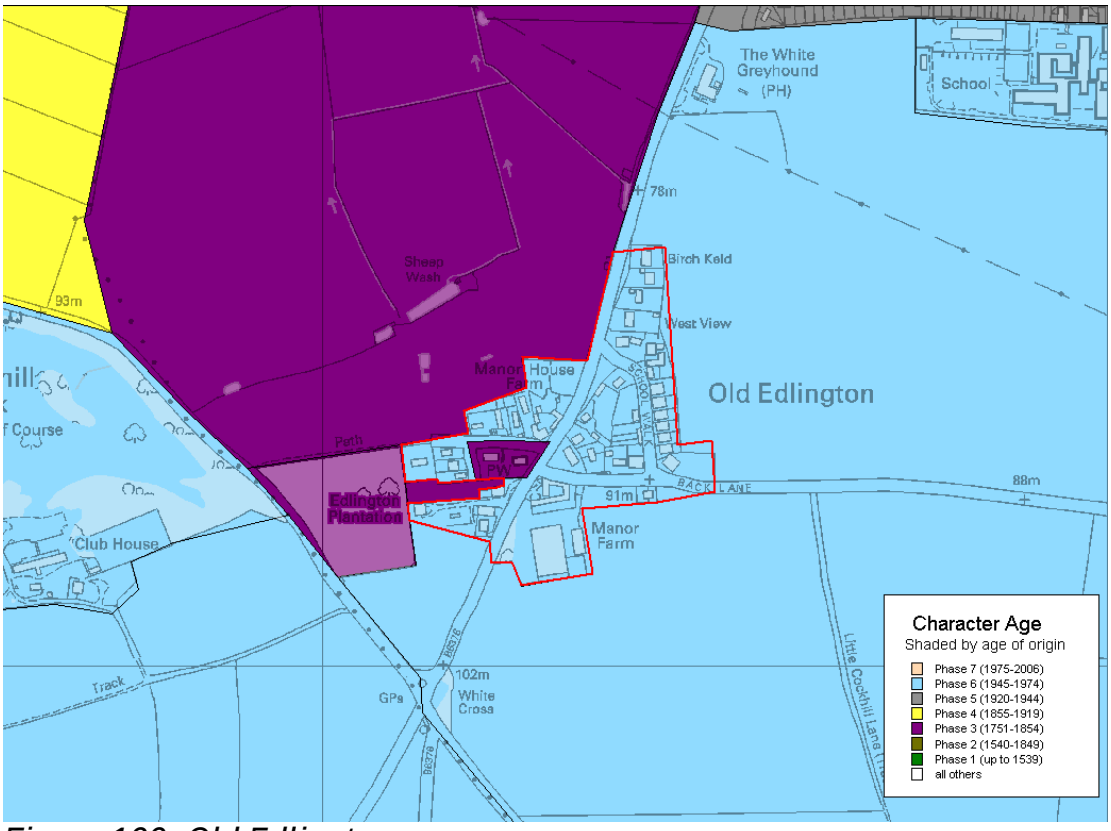


Figure 166: Old Edlington

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

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

Pickburn

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

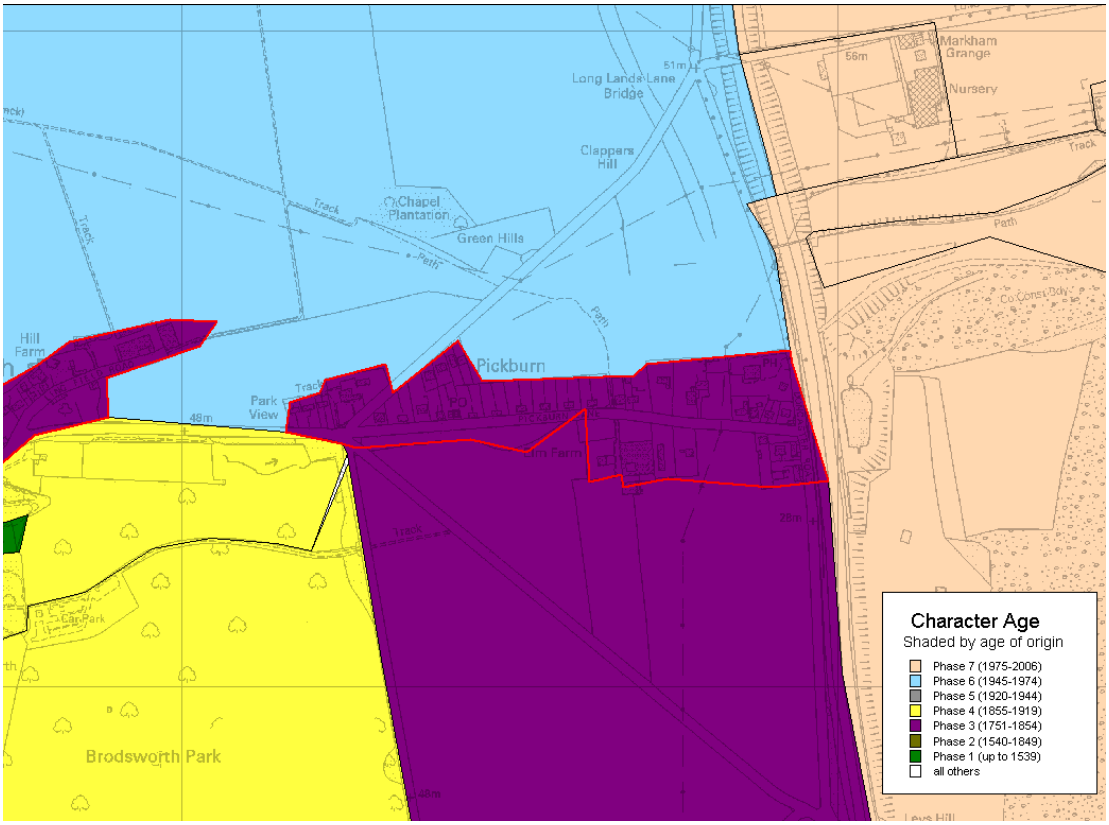


Figure 167: Pickburn

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

Skelbrooke

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

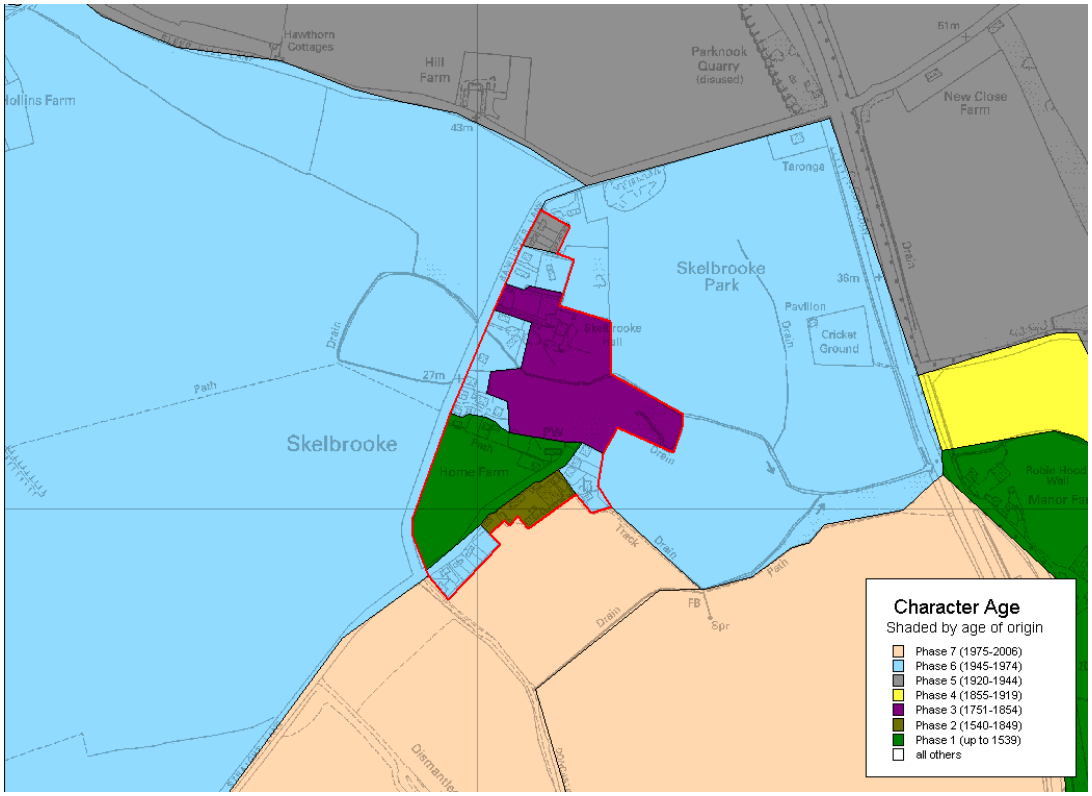


Figure 168: Skelbrooke

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

Stainforth

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

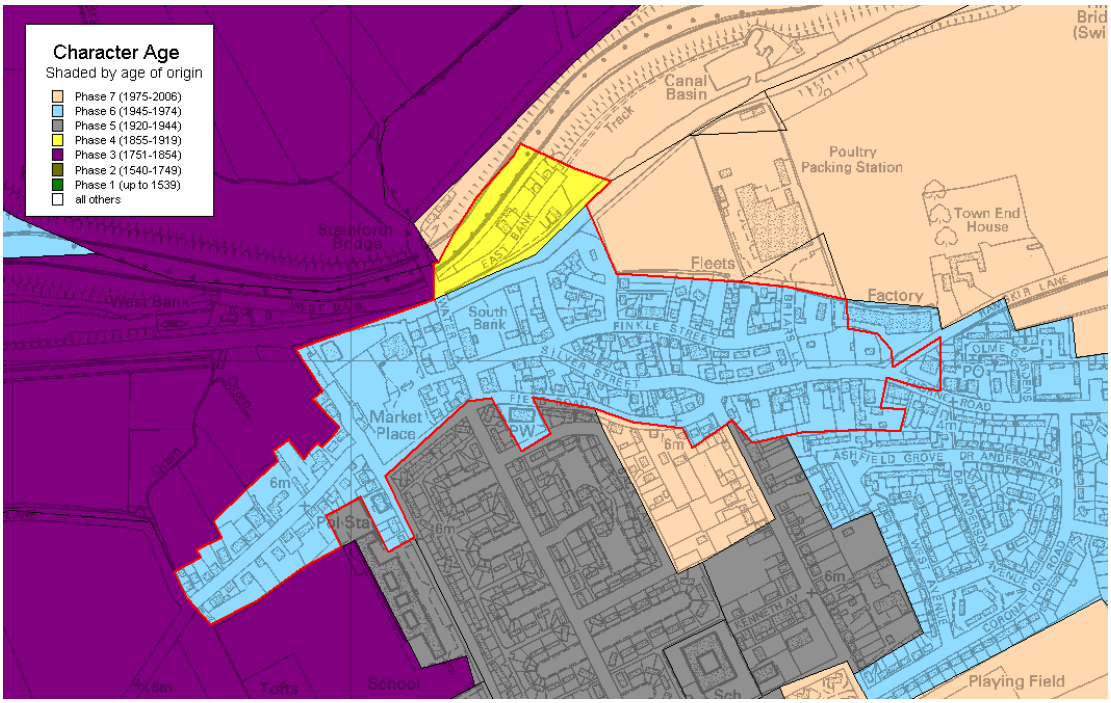


Figure 169: Stainforth

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

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

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

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

Stainton

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

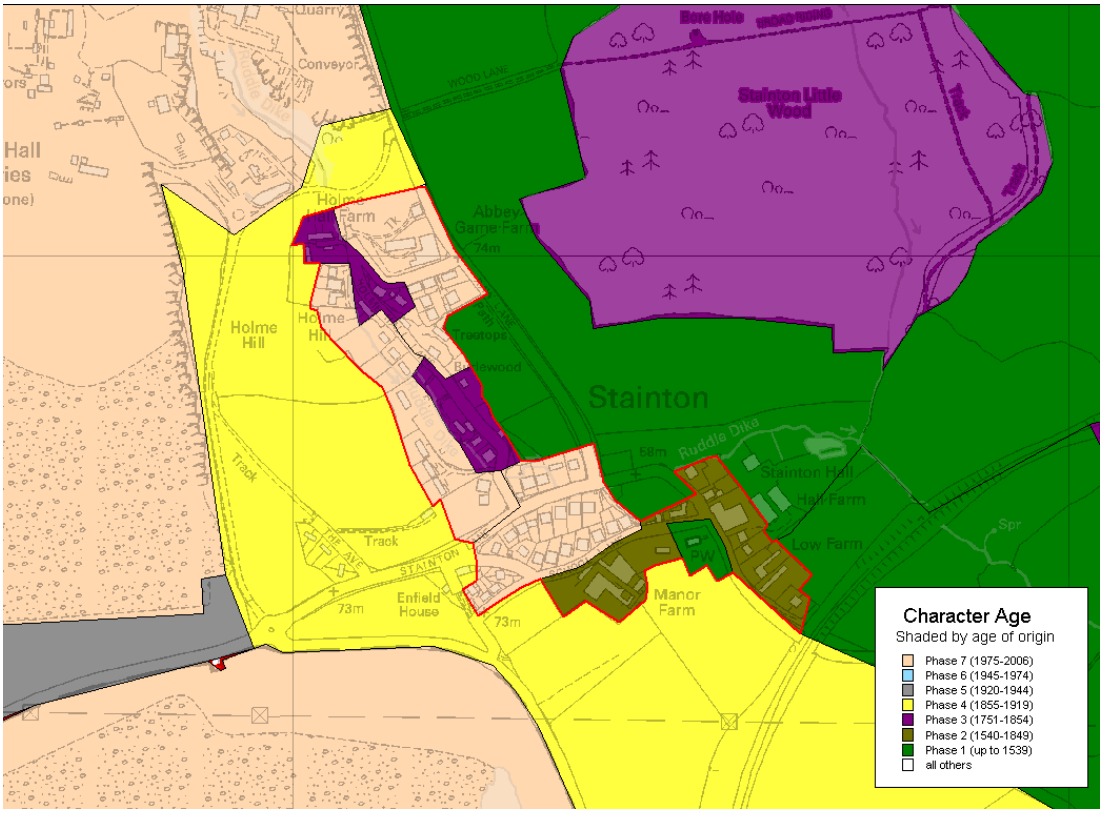


Figure 170: Stainton

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

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

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

Sprotborough

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

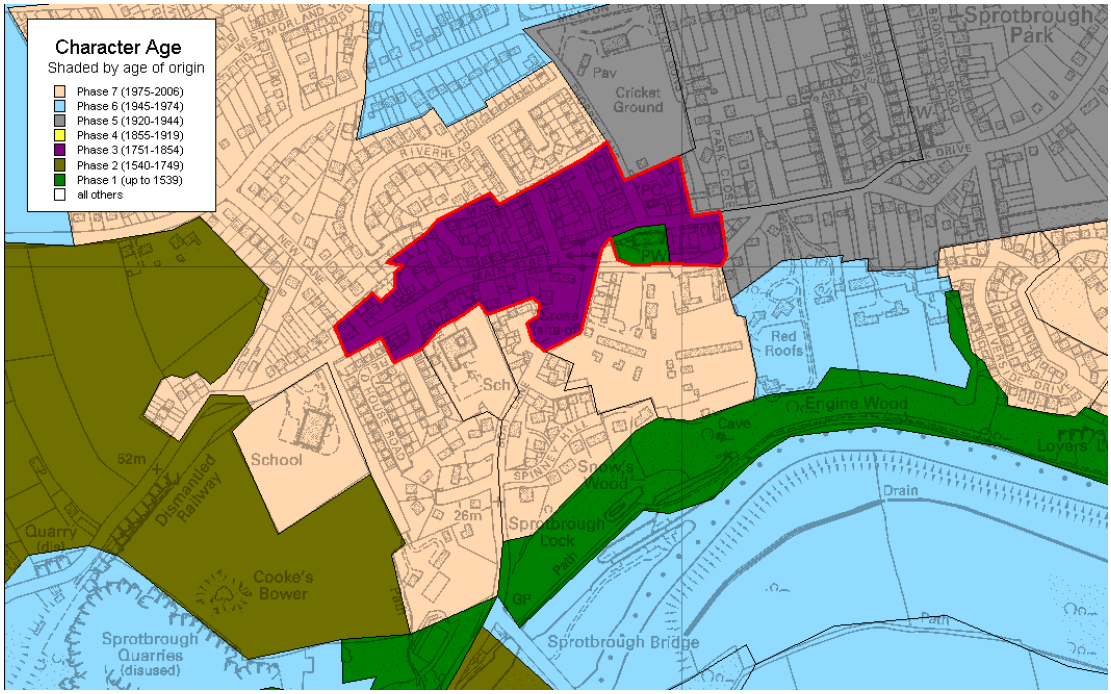


Figure 171: Sprotborough

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

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

Sutton

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

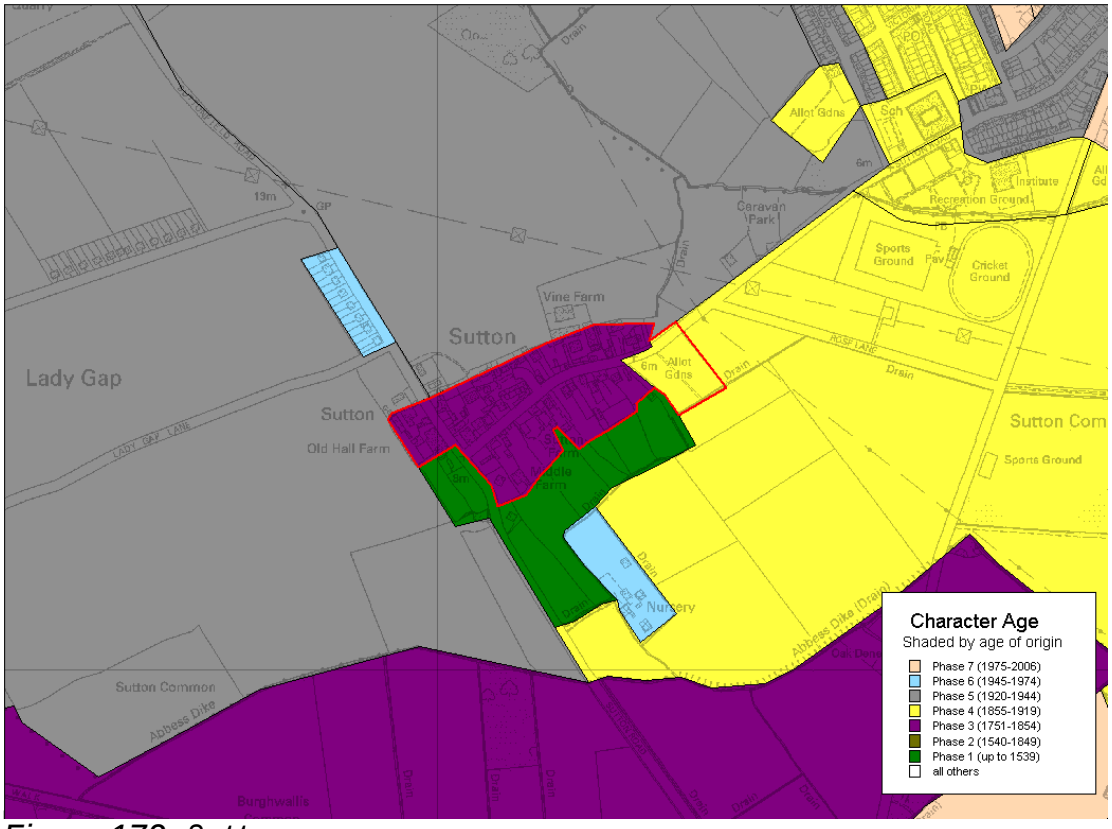


Figure 172: Sutton

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

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

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

Sykehouse

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: Strip Enclosure

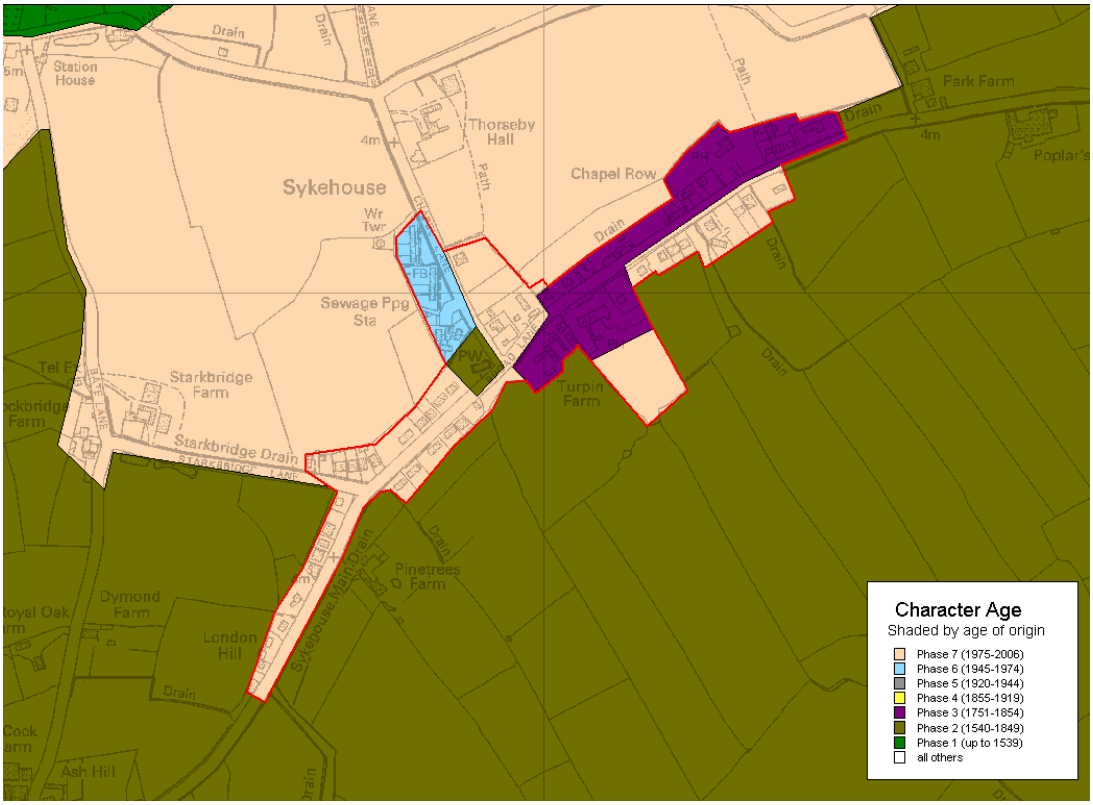


Figure 173: Sykehouse

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

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

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

Thorpe in Balne

Geology: Bunter Sandstone
Close association with: Strip Enclosure

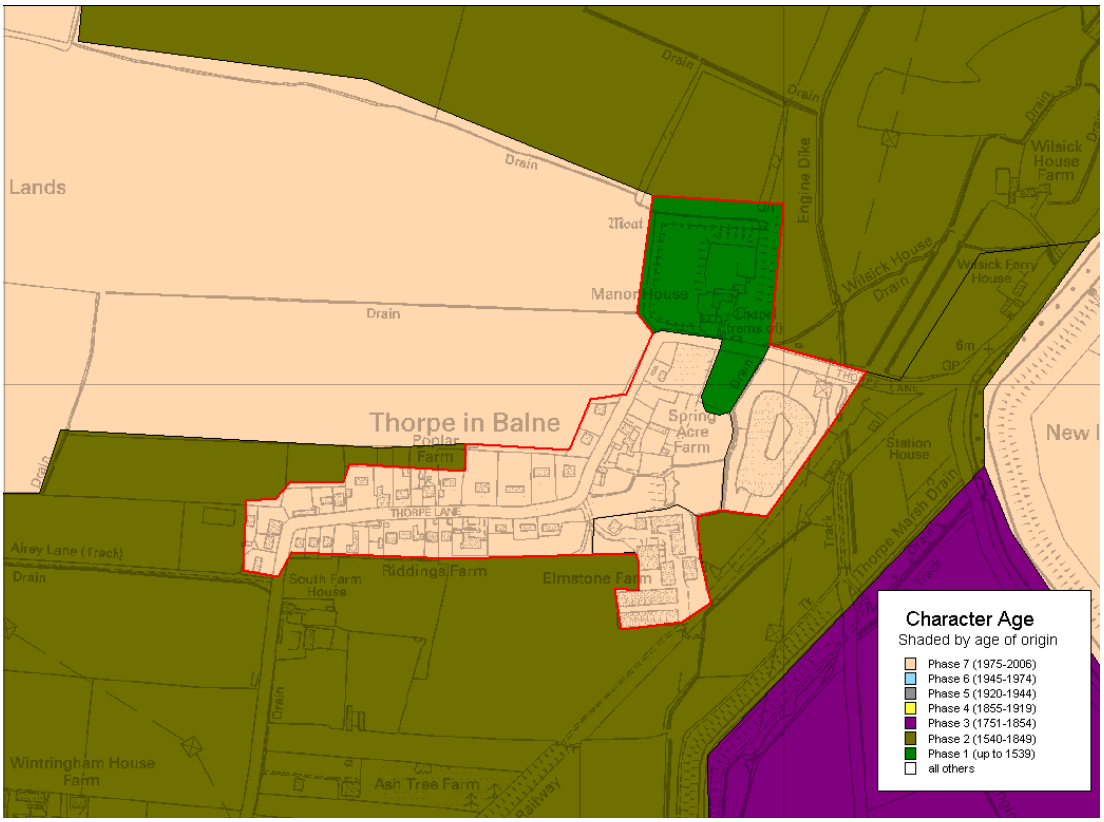


Figure 174: Thorpe in Balne

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

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

Thorne Waterside

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

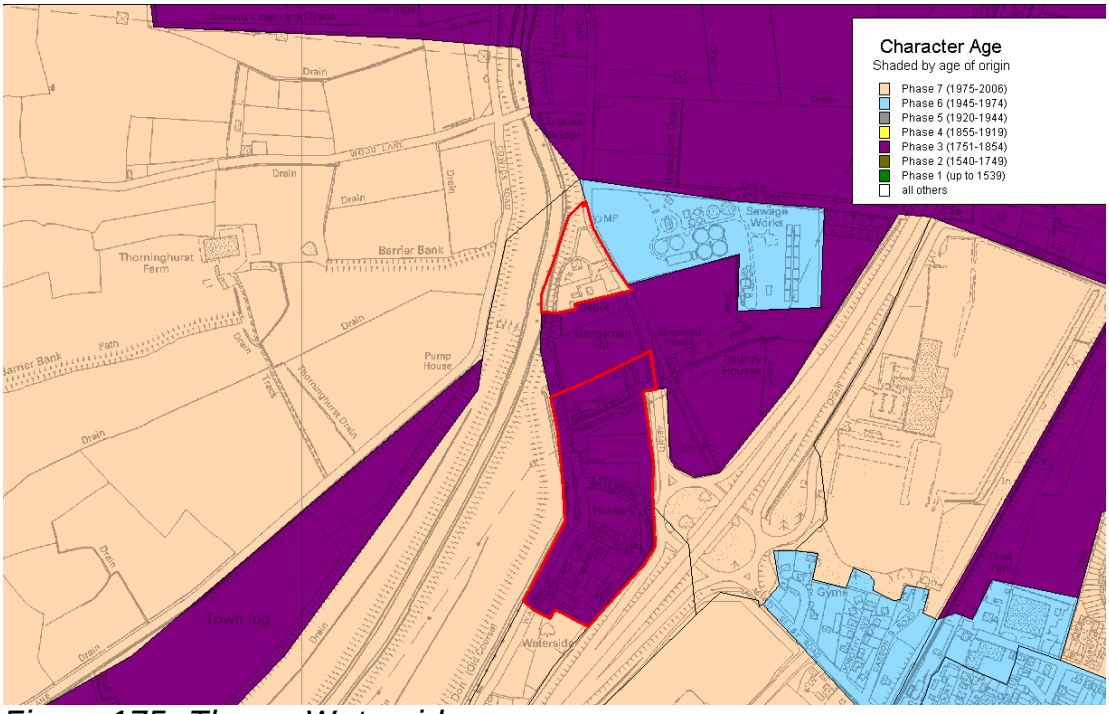


Figure 175: Thorne Waterside

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

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

Wadworth

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

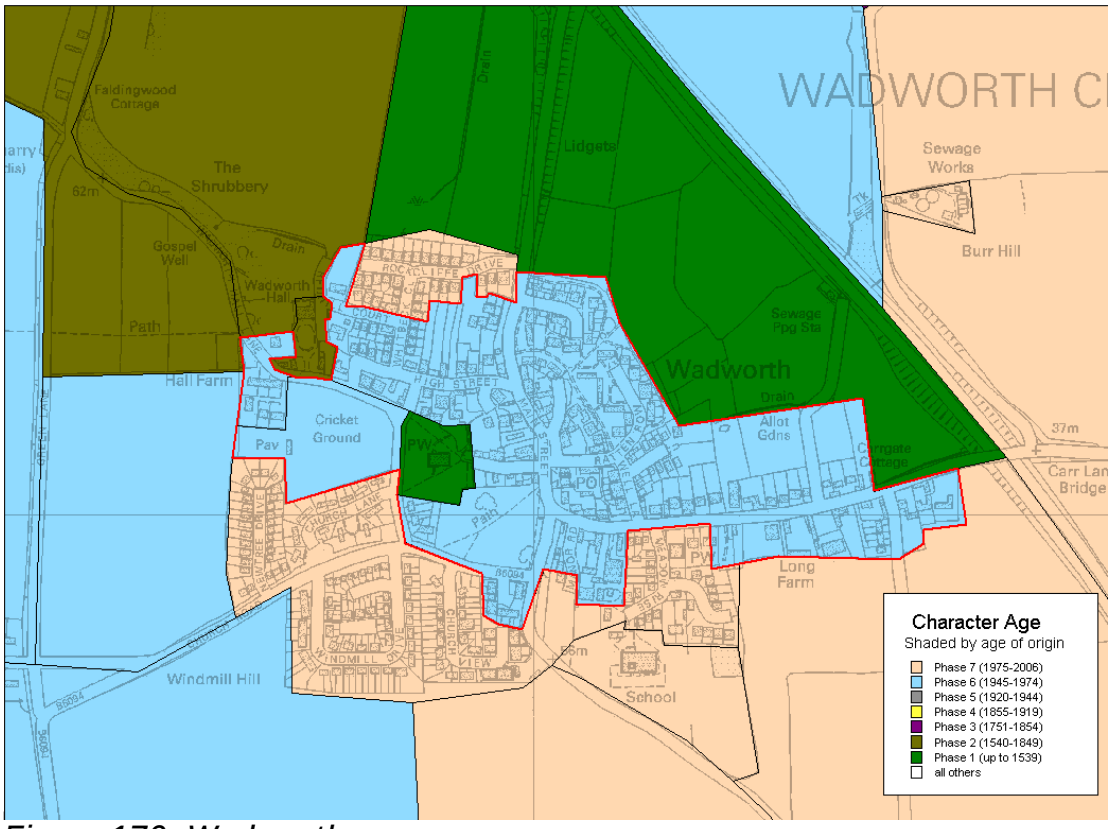


Figure 176: Wadworth

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

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

Warmsworth

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

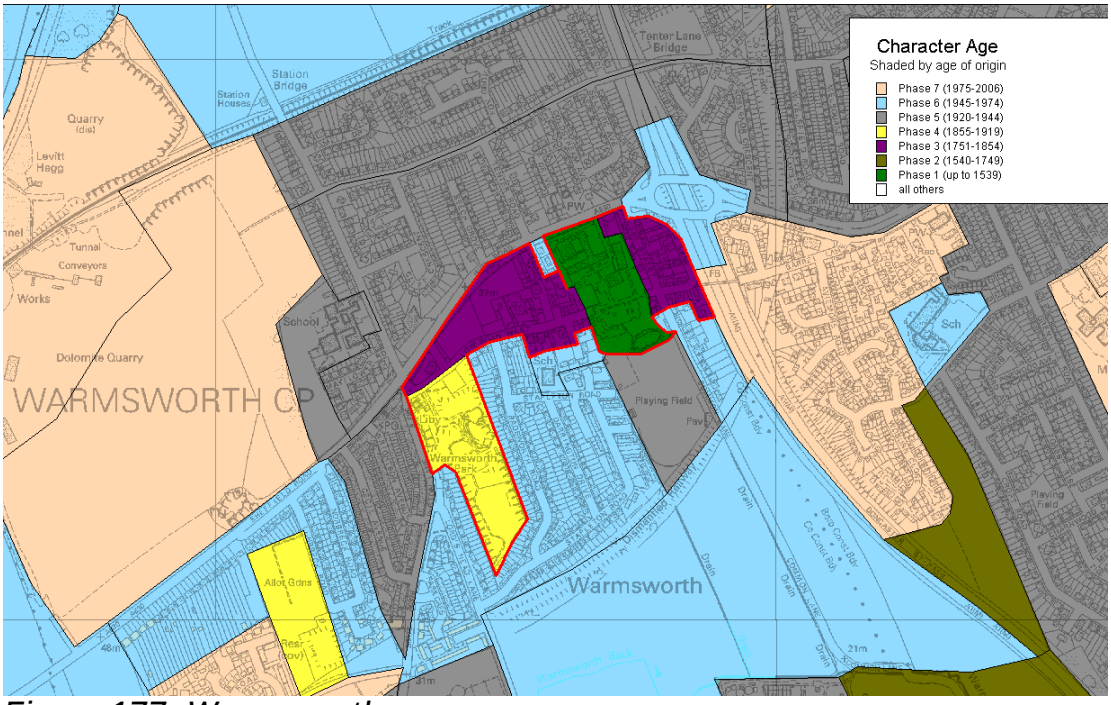


Figure 177: Warmsworth

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

Complex Historic Town Cores Zone

Each character area within this zone, equating to an individual town's historic core, has been described and mapped individually in separate Plan Form Analyses (see below). As a result, this zone description will concentrate on a brief overview only. In the case of Doncaster, the area of settlement in 1851-4 included most of the 'Replanned Town Core' area. As a result, the relevant plan form analysis and this zone description should be read together to gain a complete overview of the character of the historic town.

Summary of Dominant Character

Character areas within this zone include those historic settlements identifiable on the 1st edition 6 inch to the mile OS mapping of Doncaster (1851-1854) that display a more complex urban form than settlements within the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone. This complexity generally involves the presence of market places, castles and complex multi-phase planned layouts, all of which constitute evidence for deliberate acts of medieval planning (in addition to those elements characteristic of lesser historic settlements).

Inherited Character

The earliest elements of these settlements relates to the course of a Roman road identifiable in the contemporary townscapes of Bawtry and Doncaster. This road was part of the alternative course of Ermine Street (the major Roman road linking Lincoln and York). The detour through the Doncaster area avoided a ferry crossing on the Humber Estuary, which would not always have been passable in poor weather conditions (Ordnance Survey 1978). In Doncaster, this road is generally believed to be represented in the current town plan by High Street, Frenchgate and Hall Gate, whilst its route to the north has been obscured by 20th century re-routing of North Bridge Road (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 23-30). In Bawtry, the same road is almost certain to be represented by Top Street (Collis 1996, 184; Buckland 1986, 32), with traffic thought to have been diverted away from this historic route and into what is now the market place in the medieval period.

Archaeological excavations at Doncaster and Conisborough (Buckland *et al* 1989, 72; O'Neill 2004) have shown evidence of Saxon settlement activity. Pre-conquest building phases have also been argued for in the churches at Conisbrough (Ryder 1982, 45) and Thorne (SMR ref: 318), and the church at Mexborough incorporates a pre-conquest cross shaft (Ryder 1982, 95). Documentary and placename evidence helps to reinforce the pre-conquest origins of Mexborough and Conisbrough, both of which are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The place name element '-burgh' has a pre-

conquest origin, generally accepted to mean 'fortified settlement'. The string of local settlements around the banks of the Don and Dearne with 'burgh' placename elements may be indicative of a line of fortified sites along an important pre-conquest frontier (Magilton 1977, 28). These settlements include Conisbrough, whose name means "the king's stronghold" (Smith 1969, 125). Further archaeological investigation within the historic cores will be needed to demonstrate conclusively a pre-conquest origin for features within these settlements.

By contrast, strong evidence exists at all these settlements for major capital works in the years following the Norman conquest. Castles of 'motte and bailey' form were constructed at all these towns, with the exception of Bawtry, and their central mounds and defensive circuits have influenced the location of later urban forms. At Doncaster, Mexborough and Conisbrough it seems likely that these fortifications were built to either protect or dominate existing settlements. At Tickhill, the castle was placed almost a kilometre away from the pre-conquest church and associated settlement of Dadesley.

Bawtry and Doncaster both show clear evidence for the comprehensive planning of burgage plots in the 12th centuries. Burgage plots are long narrow enclosures set at right angles to a main street. Typically the 'head' of the plot (on the main street frontage) is occupied by the principal buildings, whilst the 'tail' (at the opposite end) adjoins a lesser street or back lane. Such plots were available to rent from the overall landlord rather than given in exchange for feudal service. This allowed a degree of independence and increased the bargaining power of the tenants or 'burghers'.

In Doncaster the longest burgage plots front onto Frenchgate and High Street; the placename 'Frenchgate' has been taken as evidence that this (re)planning was undertaken on behalf of Norman settlers (Magilton 1977, 35; Buckland *et al* 1989, 32). The street name can be traced back to 1159 (Smith 1969, 30).

In Bawtry the most regular burgage plots are associated with the town's High Street and central market place. The plots associated with the market place are more regular and longer, as shown on historic maps, than the plots fronting on to the possibly older Church Street; the grid pattern formed by subsidiary streets set at right angles to High Street is typical of town plantations made during this period (Hey 1980, 105; Butler 1976, 32-48). Most writers have concluded that Bawtry represents a Norman plantation town, probably sponsored by Robert de Vipont, lord of the manor in the late 12th to early 13th centuries (Collis 1996, 184; Magilton 1977, 13). Indications of the growing urban status of the settlement include the confirmation of plots given to free burgesses of the town by Vipont's widow in 1292 (Hunter 1829, 70) and a market charter dated 1293 (Collis 1996, 184).

Whilst the clearest evidence for deliberate planning can be seen in Doncaster and Bawtry, possible burgage plot series and potentially planned

layouts can be traced in Thorne, and Tickhill. In both cases, the clearest regular burgage plots are in areas set slightly apart from the castle, outside the circuits of the putative outer bailey or castle green areas.

Later Characteristics

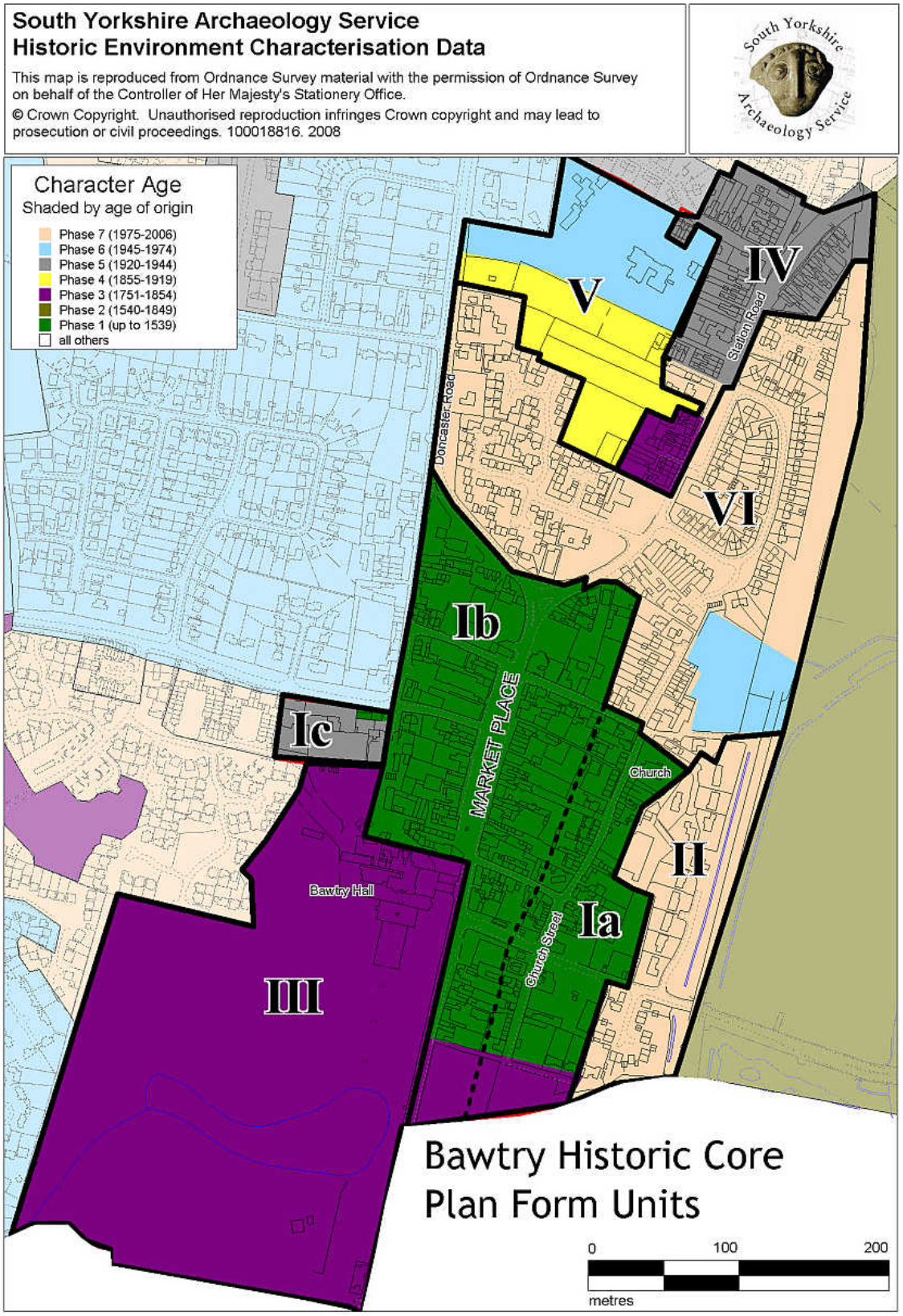
At all these settlements later development has generally fitted within what the urban historical geographer MRG Conzen termed the "morphological frame" (Whitehand 2001, 106). This refers to the concept that pre-existing property boundaries exercise a significant influence on subsequent development, either by direct reuse of established plots or by the subsequent continuation of their alignments by later development. Applied to the narrow planned plots characteristic of these character areas, this concept suggests that whilst the styles of buildings within individual plots has evolved since they were originally laid out, the pattern of plots has remained more stable. Plot amalgamation and erosion of the original pattern can only happen when adjacent plots become available to new tenants or owners simultaneously. Map evidence suggests that until the 20th century, development within these areas of burgage tenure was largely piecemeal in character. This has resulted in areas where timber framed medieval or early post-medieval buildings stand alongside brick built enclosure period townhouses and 20th century retail units, all sitting within the medieval plan form.

Where this pattern has been broken, most notably in Doncaster and Mexborough, it is likely to have been chiefly as a result of deliberate institutionally led infrastructure projects or regeneration initiatives, often involving legally enforceable compulsory purchase orders. In both Doncaster and Mexborough, the present 'Complex Historic Core' character area has been reduced and truncated in size from its medieval extent by large late 20th century road schemes and accompanying retail developments.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Bawtry Historic Town Core', 'Conisbrough Historic Town Core', 'Doncaster Historic Town Core', 'Mexborough Historic Town Core', 'Thorne Historic Town Core', 'Tickhill Historic Town Core'

Complex Historic Town Cores – Plan Form Analysis

Bawtry Complex Historic Town Core



Units I a, b and c – The medieval settlement area

The dominant plan-form within this area of Bawtry consists of classic narrow 'burgage' plots laid out perpendicular to three linear streets - Top Street, High Street (with its rectangular market place), and Church Street. These streets run roughly north to south through the town and are linked to one another with a regular grid formed by interconnecting streets.

The oldest element of this plan is almost certain to be Top Street, which fossilises part of the course of a Roman road between Doncaster and Lincoln (Collis 1996, 184; Buckland 1986, 32). Church Street, however, probably formed the main street of the earliest surviving settlement area (unit Ia) that is thought to have been a riverside settlement focussed on the medieval chapel of St Nicholas (patron saint of seafarers) (Hey 1980, 105; Magilton 1977, 13).This church incorporates architectural elements dating to c.1200 (Pevsner 1969, 98). The river Idle, which lies just to the east of the town, remained navigable up until the 19th century and Bawtry's prosperity as a market centre appears to have been linked largely to its location as a convenient point of transhipment from the river to the Great North Road. High Street is generally accepted to have been laid out to divert traffic from this route through the market place of the later planned town.

Figure 178: High Street on the east side of Market Place (unit 1b), Bawtry. The streetscape is marked by a variety of buildings dating to different periods and including some former coaching inns

Most writers regard the area shows as plan unit Ib as the main area of replanning of Bawtry, probably by Robert de Vipont lord of the manor in the late 12th to early 13th century (Collis 1996, 184; Magilton 1977, 13). Indications of the growing urban status of the settlement include the confirmation of tofts to free burgesses of the town by Vipont's widow in 1292 (Hunter 1829, 70) and a market charter dated 1293 (Collis 1996, 184) The plot series' associated with the market place are more regular and longer on historic maps than the plots fronting to Church Street, and the grid pattern formed by the subsidiary streets set at right angles to High Street is typical of town plantations made during this period (Hey 1980, 105; Butler 1976, 32-48).

Plan form unit Ic represents the site of the medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalene, sited alongside the former Roman road. This foundation is likely to have served as both a hospital (in the medieval sense of providing hospitality to travellers or pilgrims) and a chantry chapel for the saying of prayers in perpetuity for the soul of its founder and their family. In 1300 and 1316 this chapel is referred to as both "by" and "without" Bawtry (Collis 1996, 184) indicating its marginal position in relation to the town. A Masonic lodge, believed to incorporate parts of the medieval building, now occupies the site. Medieval burials were retrieved from land to this buildings immediate east in 2007 (O'Neill and Jackson 2007)

Most current buildings in these plan units are of post-medieval date but a number have possible 17th century or earlier elements including some with known timber framing (Magilton 1977, 11). Holland (1999, 169-174) ascribes many of the present buildings in this area, especially along High Street, as dating to the period 1770 to 1850 during which the town's economic prosperity shifted from river borne trade to its position on the coaching route of the Great North Road.

Unit II – Port Area

The dominant plan form of this area is of cul-de- sac roads featuring large detached and semi detached properties. These developments date to the late 20th century.

This area roughly corresponds to the area of the wharfs and associated features of the historic port area of Bawtry (SMR 3502) centred on a now silted and overbuilt meander of the River Idle. Bawtry's existence as a port is first recorded in 1276 with medieval records indicating the export of Derbyshire lead and Nottinghamshire wool (Hey 1980, 108). It is known there were 'staithes' (landing platforms), controlled independently by the town burgesses and the lord of the manor, the former "butted upon the churchyard wall" (ibid, 109). By the time of Daniel Defoe's visit to the town in the 1720s, Bawtry was exporting heavy goods from South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire such as lead, wrought iron, edge tools and grindstones; and importing timber, hemp, flax, iron ore, copper and tin (Holland 1980, 21-22). The water borne trade along the Idle began to break down with the

improvement of transport along the River Don Navigation and Chesterfield Canal in the later 18th century. This took the navigable waterways directly to the industrial centres of South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire, removing the need for costly road transport (Holland 1999, 171).

Little remains in the current townscape of this unit's earlier history.

Unit III – Bawtry Hall and Park

This plan unit shows the surviving area of Bawtry Hall Park (in the 19th century the park extended further to the west and north west but this area has now been developed for mid – late 20th century housing). Pemberton Milnes built the present Bawtry Hall in 1779 (Hunter 1829, 72), although both Hunter and local antiquarian William Peck believed the hall to be built on the site of the manor house of the traditional lords of the manor of Bawtry (Doncaster MBC undated). The hall is sited directly on the probable course of the Roman road diverted through the town centre by the medieval replanning of the town (Collis 1996, 184; Buckland 1986, 32). This alignment is depicted by Peck's plan of 1813 (reproduced in Jefferson 2002, Ill. 4), suggesting it was still apparent as a pathway at this time.

Bawtry Hall was acquired by the Government prior to 1939 and became a major headquarters of RAF Bomber Command during World War II. This use continued until the late 20th century.

The parkland within this unit is of complex form, the lake and Woodlands at the south are depicted on 1851 OS whilst the more regular woodlands and avenue to the west are 20th century in origin probably dating to the RAF's occupation of the site from 1941 until 1986.

This plan unit appears to truncate the south western corner of the planned medieval settlement: it is possible that the former road running through the park may have bounded the settlement until the enlargement of Bawtry Hall Park in the 18th century.

Unit IV – Station Road

Limited ribbon development of terraced properties along Station Road is first apparent on the mid 19th century OS plans, although the majority of this area post dates the establishment of the towns railway station in the later 19th century.

Unit V - Relict strip pattern between Doncaster Road and Station Road

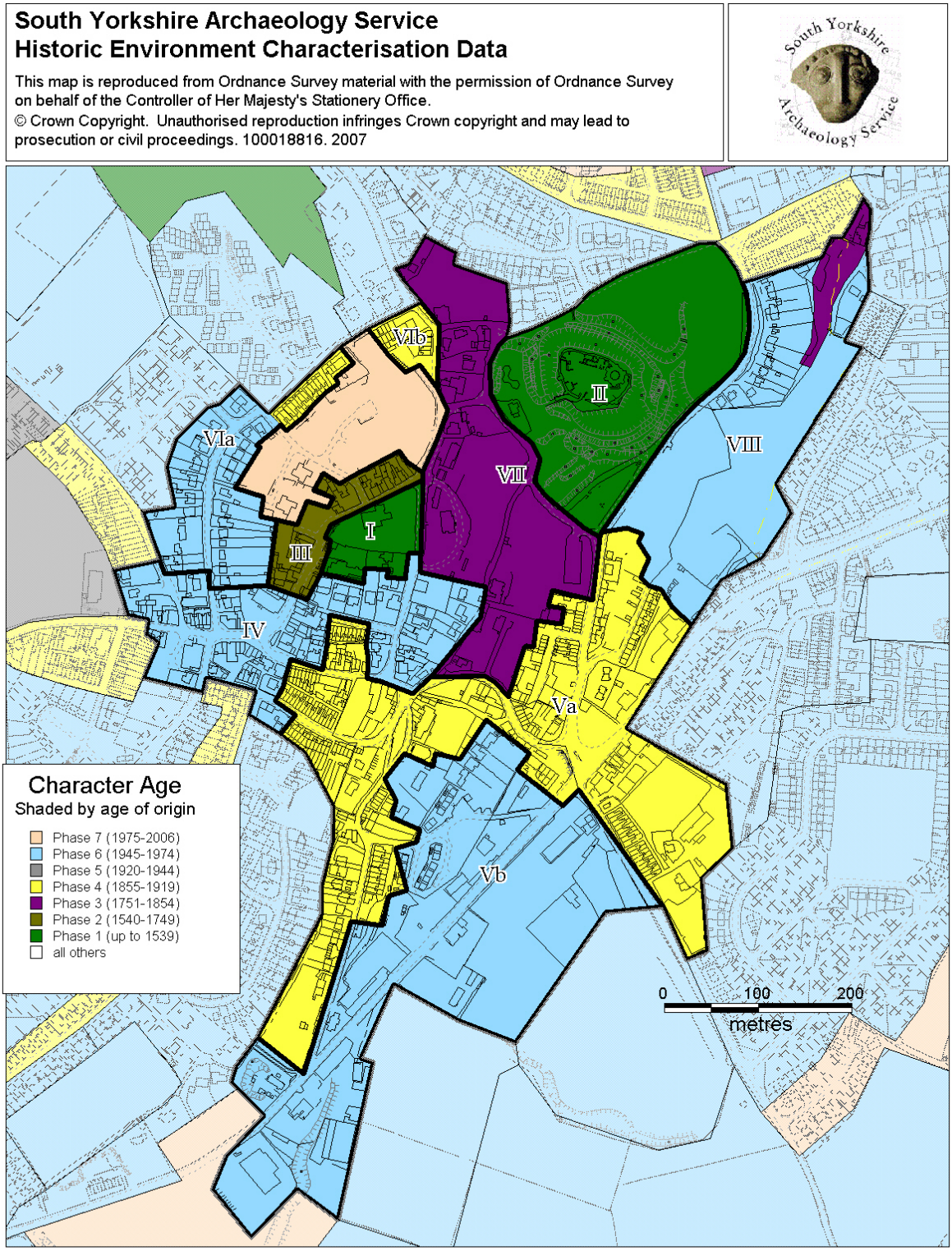
This area retains strip enclosure boundaries into which later land uses (including a cemetery, nursery plots and a school) have been fitted with minimal damage to the older plan form. Before the construction of the late

20th century housing that is characteristic of unit VI, this pattern continued to the south right up to Doncaster and Station Roads. The pattern of these enclosures is typical of former open fields enclosed by the piecemeal removal of blocks of strips as communal cultivation practices went out of use (nationally from the late medieval period onwards). A hint of the gentle elongated 'reverse-s' shape that is so common in this enclosure type is still apparent in the boundaries that run through the cemetery.

Unit VI – Late 20th century infill

The majority of this housing dates to the mid - late 20th century. West of Station Road its pattern is mostly of detached housing built on cul-de-sac patterns across a continuation of the strip patterns preserved in unit V. East of Station Road, housing is generally semi detached and laid out in a more geometric pattern typical of the mid 20th century across former wash lands of the river Idle. None of the development of this area has fossilised earlier land division patterns.

Conisbrough Complex Historic Town Core



Conisbrough Historic Town Core
Plan Form Units

Overview

Conisbrough has been described as "the most important administrative unit in Anglo Scandinavian Yorkshire" (Hey 1979, 29), a statement based on the quantity of land in as many as 28 townships indicated as being part of the 'fee' of Conisbrough by the 1086 Domesday survey (ibid, 30). The name has a known pre-conquest origin, its earliest documentary appearance being in a will of 1002 (Smith 1969, 125). The meaning is generally accepted as being 'The king's stronghold' and some writers (e.g. Magilton 1977, 28) argue that, taken in light of a string of local 'burh' placenames around the banks of the Don and Dearne, Conisbrough formed the most important point in a line of fortified settlements along an important pre-conquest frontier. The site of any defensive 'burh' stronghold within the village is not known although suggested locations have included the present castle site (Cumberpatch and Robbins 1998, 11) or the site of the church on the second largest hill of the settlement (Thompson 1971, 1). Conisbrough Church has architectural evidence of the remains of a minster church of probable 8th century date (Ryder 1982, 45).

Evidence for the continued importance of Conisbrough following the Norman Conquest is clear in the impressive surviving motte and bailey castle. Whilst the earthworks of the site are likely to date to the decade immediately following the Norman Conquest, the castle was refortified in stone in the period 1180-90 (Thompson 1971, 2) with the building thought to have fallen into ruin from the mid 15th century onwards.

Figure 179: Aerial view of Conisbrough Castle

There is little evidence that Conisbrough was ever granted urban privileges during the later medieval period and neither a market charter nor clear evidence within the current plan form point towards a market at this settlement. It is also difficult to definitively identify areas of clearly organised burgage plot planning within the current or historically mapped plans. Excavations in the Wellgate area, however, (O'Neill 2004, 3) identified a period of activity during the 12th century during which plot boundaries appeared to have been laid out. This has been tentatively interpreted as indicative of a population increase associated with significant building phases at the church and castle (ibid, 51).

The later medieval period shows a decline in the fortunes of Conisbrough, with 14th century poll tax returns failing to show any merchants or tradesmen in the town of taxable status and the castle thought to have fallen into ruin by the 15th century (Thompson 1971). The survival of the castle, all be it in ruins, is generally thought to have been by virtue of its escape from slighting during the civil war (Cumberpatch and Robbins 1998, 13), perhaps a further indication that by this time Conisbrough was of lesser strategic significance. The failure of Conisbrough to thrive in its later medieval and post-medieval period has been attributed to the presence of the large hunting park to its south, "which prevented any growth southwards" (Magilton 1977, 28).

Post-medieval expansion of the settlement appears not to have begun until the 18th and 19th centuries. This was in response to the presence of iron and later timber milling at a site established in the 1770s by the Walker's of Masborough at Burcroft Mill to the north (Munford 2003, 29), the development of Ashfield Brick and Fire Clay works and the sinking of Cadeby Main and Denaby Main collieries in the later 19th century. The early 20th century saw a massive expansion in the population of the area due to the intensive exploitation of the Doncaster coalfield – locally expressed by the construction of the Conanby estate to the west of the historic core in the 1920s (Cumberpatch and Robbins 1998, 16). Suburban housing associated within the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' and late 20th century suburbs character zones has since engulfed the historic core area.

Plan Unit I – St Peter's Church

This church "has some claim to be the most interesting ancient parish church in [South Yorkshire]" (Ryder 1982, 45). The main walls of the nave are thought to be survivals from a Minster church of the 8th century with portici to north and south with a western porch or tower. This church was enlarged with side aisles and a larger chancel possibly close to the time of Hamelin Plantagenet's rebuilding of Conisbrough Castle in stone in the 12th century (ibid, 52).

The 12th century is also the date suggested for the laying out of burgage type property boundaries to the north in the Wellgate area (O'Neill 2004, 51). The substantial building works of this period "would presumably have

required a considerable itinerant workforce….[reflected in] a population increase in Conisbrough at this time" (ibid).

The next major rebuild at the church is dated by Ryder to the later 15th century (1982, 55) with further alterations in the 17th and 18th century removed by 19th century restoration (ibid, 59).

Figure 180: St Peter's Church

Plan Unit II - Conisbrough Castle

Conisbrough Castle is a large motte and bailey earthwork surmounted by a tower keep castle. The earthwork components probably date to the decades immediately following the Norman Conquest, although it probably replaced an earlier Saxon 'burgh' stronghold. The stone castle probably dates to 1180-90 (ibid, 2) with the building thought to have fallen into ruin from the mid 15th century onwards.

This unit includes features related to the sites' current management as a visitor attraction including new floors and roof within the keep, a temporary visitor's centre built on a concrete raft rather than using intrusive foundations and walkways and fencing.

Plan Unit III - Church Street

These plots are those most likely in the village to represent gradual evolution from medieval narrow tenements. This area also containing three buildings noted in Magilton's study of Doncaster district (1978) as containing at least early 18th century elements.

Plan Unit IV - Old Road

This area (which retains partial legibility of the historic street and plot pattern of Conisbrough dating back at least to the 1850s mapping of the village), appears to have been largely redeveloped for commercial shops and business premises during the 20th century.

Plan Unit V – Ashfield

Much of Plan Unit Va and all of Unit Vb is underlain by a regular boundary pattern characteristic of parliamentary enclosure. Vb represents the site of a large 19th and 20th century Brick and Fireclay works that is likely to have been a significant influence on the development of the row housing found across Unit Va. This housing has features in common with areas within Barnsley's 'Industrial Settlements' Zone (qv), such as its development adjacent to an area of extractive activity and siting largely on an area of former common land.

Parts of Unit Va are likely to have encroached on and merged with the south eastern extreme of Conisbrough's medieval settlement area.

Plan Units VIa and VIb – Elm Green Lane

Elm Green Lane is a modern renaming of the road running through this unit, historically known as Back Lane. The naming of this road and the way it encloses archaeologically and historically known areas of early settlement such as plots associated with Wellgate and Church Street, indicate that it may have formed the historic boundary of the settlement, perhaps dating back to the Saxon period. The present housing began to be laid out as terraces in the late 19th century with typical mid 20th century 'ribbon development' detached properties infilling its length later on.

Plan Unit VII – Station Road, Castle Street and Castle Lane

This unit is now characterised chiefly by early 19th century large villas such as Spring Dale, Castle Terrace, The Priory and the Vicarage, all depicted on the 1851 OS.

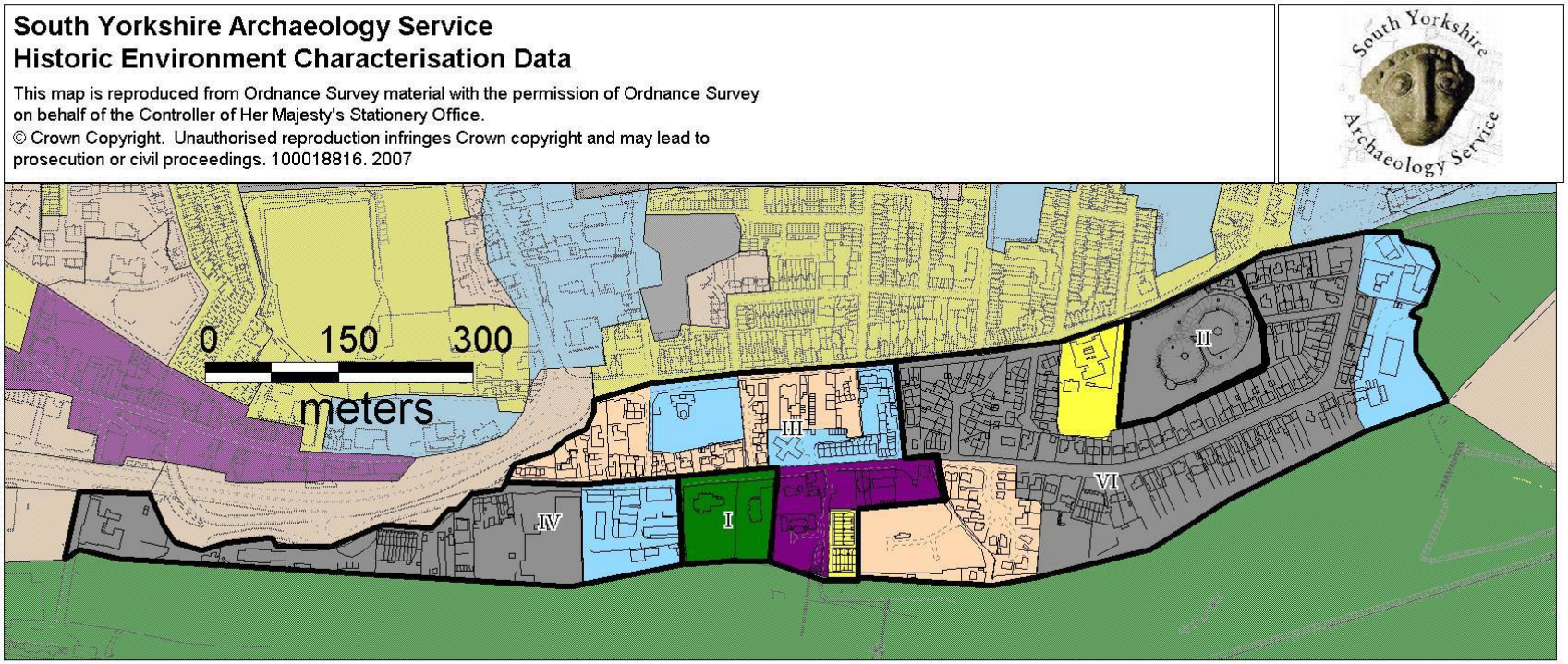
These properties remain within large open garden areas which, from their proximity to the Castle, seem likely locations for medieval settlement. The southern area is bisected by a winding lane named Castle Avenue. Formerly named Old Chapel Lane, this probable ancient lane features a wall with a reused medieval grave slab (SMR 2068).

This area seems a likely place to consider the possibility of shrunken medieval settlement, due to its location between the Castle and Church, although similar zones, which can be identified as putative 'outer baileys' or 'castle greens' can be identified at Doncaster and Tickhill, which appear to have kept as open areas until the later medieval period.

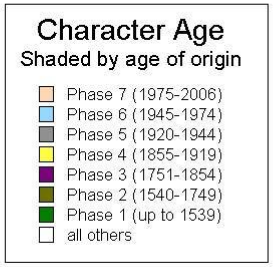
Plan Unit VIII – Area around Castle Mill

This unit is mostly occupied by 20th century regenerative woodland following its enclosure by later housing. Within it, is the site of a water powered saw mill depicted as such from 1851-1948 OS mapping. The mill's presence is indicated on the 1775 Jeffreys map of Yorkshire and is potentially a site of one of the two mills mentioned in Domesday in 1086 (Cumberpatch and Robbins 1998, 14). The mill dams filled or silted up during the period 1948-1973 and its buildings were demolished. There has been some encroachment in the north of this unit by mid 20th century semi detached housing.

Mexborough Historic Core



Mexborough Historic Core Plan Units.



Overview

The origins of settlement at Mexborough can clearly be placed within the pre-conquest period, with the settlement mentioned within the Domesday survey as 'Mechesburgh' – meaning the fortified settlement of 'Moec' (Smith 1961, 77). The 'burh' suffix to the placename puts the settlement in a list of similarly named settlements potentially indicating a defensive chain at the northern limits of Mercian influence around the rivers Don and Dearne (May and Jessop 2007, 7). Further evidence of a pre-conquest origin for the settlement includes a fragment of a Saxon cross shaft to be found at the otherwise post conquest church (Ryder 1982, 95).

Mexborough's population doubled in size between 1811 and 1821 in response to the development of pottery, glass and lime industries (Hunter 1828, 394). There was even more dramatic growth during the 20th century in response to the development of the surrounding coalfield. The subsequent expansion of the village has greatly reduced the historic legibility of its medieval development. The settlement of New Mexborough to the west may well have been developed across the southern edge of Dolcliffe Common in response to this early growth, the regularity of its plan form is reminiscent of early industrial settlement patterns across much of the exposed coal measures in the Barnsley area.

Mexborough included its own Victorian market place but no medieval market privileges are recorded as being granted. This area is now severed from the current 'historic core' character area by a late 20th century road scheme.

The majority of this unit, which includes the sites of castle, manor and church, is bounded to the north by the common boundary of Doncaster Road (potentially an older 'back lane') and to the south by the South Yorkshire Navigation. The South Yorkshire Navigation may have truncated plots originally laid out to the River Don further south. Historic maps indicate that most buildings were laid out in typical 'linear village' fashion along a central main street lined with narrow perpendicular plots.

Plan Unit I – Church of St John the Baptist

"Some late Norman or Transitional work survives in this much restored church. The three bay north arcade has round unmoulded arches, and some of the chancel lancets are old, the apse being an addition of 1891. Inside is a fragment of a late Saxon cross shaft" (Ryder 1982).

Plan Unit II – Mexborough Castle

SMR record 122 describes this site as "mutilated by landscaping when the site was made into a public park" (between 1903 and 1930). The monument now includes boundary planting, bandstand and war memorial along with the remains of the motte and bailey. The castle is generally believed to

have been constructed to command a site (Straffoth Sands) where the Don can be easily forded. The exterior boundary of this site is clearly related more to the surrounding 20th century development than to any feature related to the castle.

Plan Unit III – Plots to along Church Street

Most buildings in this unit are likely to be of 20th century date, although the two public houses to the south of Church Street date to the late 18th to early 19th century.

Plan Unit IV – Mexborough Canal Side

This site is dominated by a large and imposing building along the canal that is currently used as a wire drawing works. Comparison between the boundary of this site and historic mapping of Mexborough reveals that this site has evolved from the amalgamation of a number of probable historic plots. By 1891 these plots featured farm buildings along the front of Church Street, and orchards and gardens closer to the canal. By 1891, these horticultural areas have become industrialised with the Don Mill (Corn) depicted associated with a crane for the transfer of goods to and from the canal. The present large building appears between 1903 and 1930 with further sheds added in the area of the now demolished residential buildings in the mid 20th century (see also May and Jessop 2007).

To the east of this unit and adjacent to the church is the site of the former Manor House. The present arrangement of industrial buildings dates principally to the late 20th century. Up to 1948 this site is labelled on OS mapping as Manor House with SMR record 471 recording the survival of substantial masonry walls of a possible late medieval / early post-medieval stone structure.

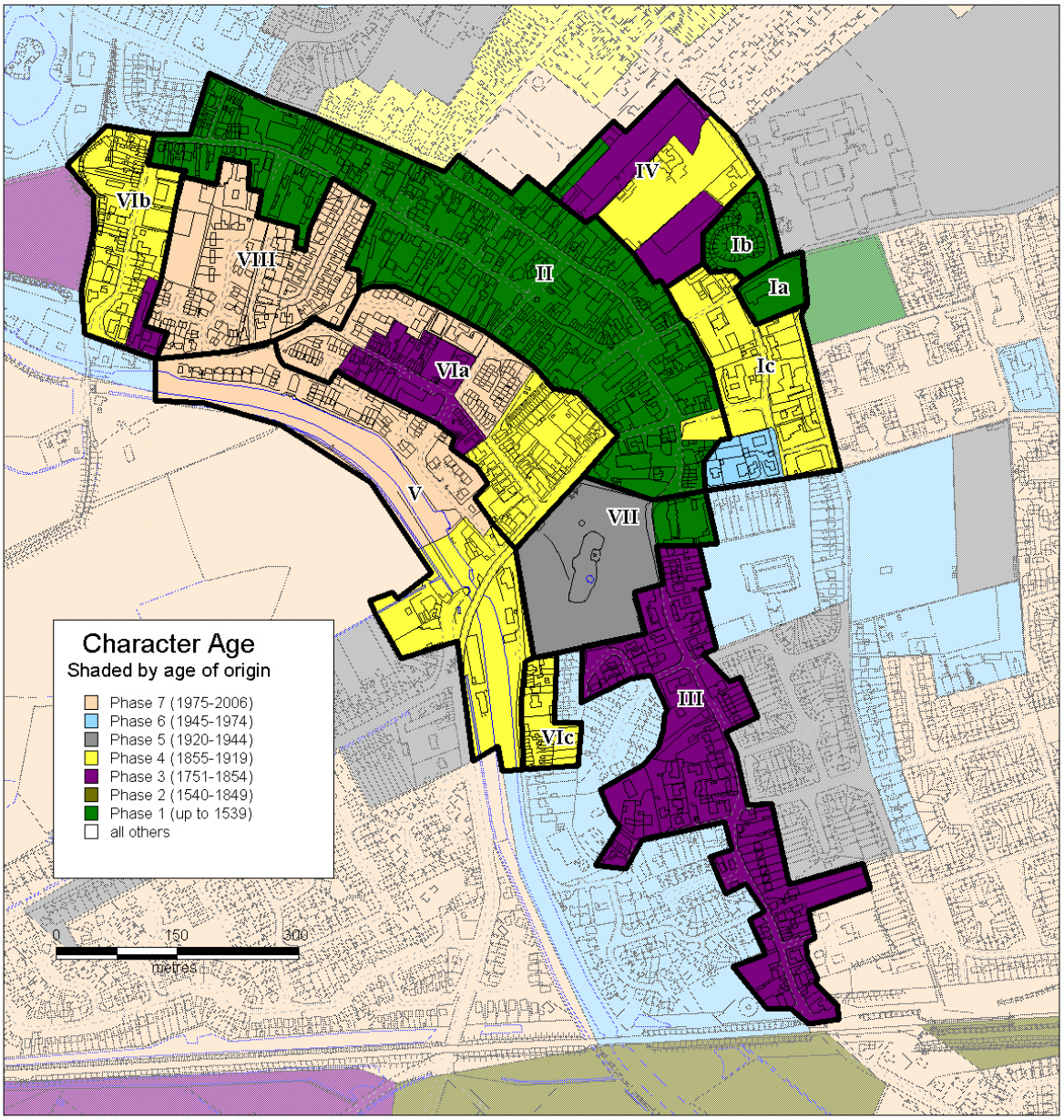
Plan Unit V – East End of Church Street

The present urban form of this area, which has overbuilt earlier linear plots around the castle, dates mostly to the early and mid 20th century with development of semi detached housing first along Church Road between 1903 and 1930 and by 1960 filling most of the polygon. Church Street was straightened between 1891 and 1903.

Fragments of earlier urban form survive, such as the possibly 19th century cottages at numbers 43-55 (odd no's), but otherwise there is no legibility of earlier forms or features in this area. The mid 20th century industrial buildings at the east of this unit represent the site of the Bull Green Glassworks in operation from 1879-1893 (Ashurst 1992).

Thorne Complex Historic Town Core

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Historic Environment Characterisation Data



Thorne Historic Core Plan Units

Unit Ia and Ib – the Church and Castle

The medieval church of St Nicholas is largely of 12th, 13th and 15th century dates (Pevsner 1969, 509; Ryder 1982, 97). As at Bawtry the dedication to St Nicholas, patron saint of seafarers, is evidence of the importance of the river trade to the town's medieval and later prosperity (Magilton 1977, 71). The north aisle wall shows clear evidence for a pre-conquest building with the 12th century arcades apparently cut through a pre-existing wall. A gap between the most easterly arches and the rest of the arcade may indicate the position of an earlier 'porticus' structure such as has been demonstrated at the Saxon churches of Laughton and Conisbrough (SMR 318 undated).

It has been suggested (SMR 119 undated; Ryder 1982, 97) that the church may have functioned in the 12th and 13th centuries as a chapel within a castle bailey as at Doncaster and possibly at Tickhill.

The only surviving part of Thorne's Norman fortifications is the Scheduled earthen mound to the north of the church known as Peel Hill. No bailey earthworks survive, although 17th century documentary records indicate high status stone built medieval buildings to the south (see Unit Ic 'Stonegate' and English Heritage 1991). The monument is likely to date to the 11th century. A building on the motte is known from Leland's description of the town in the 1530s, when the building was recorded as in use as a prison, although the building was subsequently dismantled during the post-medieval period, possibly for use as building stone (ARCUS 1993, 8).

Unit Ic – Stonegate

Most of the buildings in this unit, which include a 19th century school, Quaker meeting house, and 18th century houses and vicarage, are in institutional use. 20th century housing clearance has reduced the density of the built environment, particularly along Church Street where cleared areas have been reused for car parks and for construction of medical centre and nursing homes. Traces of the older plots set perpendicular to Church Street and Stonegate do however survive despite this amalgamation of some adjacent units. Notes in the SMR (file 119) postulate that this area, with the site of the church, may have represented the original core of Thorne with buildings occupying a putative southern bailey around the castle. Physical evidence of this theory rests on subsidence in a wall to the north of the school building photographed in Nov.1980 and tentatively interpreted as resulting from the settlement of bailey ditch deposits.

Early 17th century documentary references suggest that important medieval buildings stood south of the motte. Casson (27-28) quotes references to the "Hall Garth" (evidently to the west of the church), the "King's Chamber" and the "Chamber over the Outward Gate". The "Gate House" evidently stood in Stonegate not far from the church. The presence of an important group of buildings with a specific gatehouse, in this situation, would suggest that the

Peel Hill motte may have had a bailey to the south providing the focus of early medieval settlement activity.

Unit II – King St, Queen Street, Finkle Street and Silver Street burgage plot series

The regular plot series of thin narrow properties set perpendicular to main streets is typical of other towns believed to have been deliberately planned in the period following the Norman conquest, for instance Bawtry and Tickhill. The majority of this plan unit is related to the parallel roads of King Street and Queen Street / Finkle Street which run from the site of the medieval Thorne Hall in the west to the Market place in the east. The 1825 Enclosure Award map (Haywood 1825) indicates that land to the north of this unit was at this time characterised by long strip enclosures taken from the medieval North Field. The southern boundary for most of the Finkle Street and Queen Street plot series was formed by a post-medieval boating dyke connecting Thorne Moor to the River Don and used during the 18th century for the transportation of turves from the moor (Davies 1998, 11). Mapping prepared for the parliamentary enclosure of the area (Haywood 1825) shows that this boundary separated the town plots from the area of common land known as Horse Fair Green (see plan unit VIa).

The sub-rectangular market place in this unit has an important relationship with both King Street and Finkle Street. These streets make abrupt ninety degree turns at the market place, a feature that has been noted in other planned towns, e.g. at Bawtry and Pontefract (ARCUS 1992, 9) where roads are clearly diverted in order to funnel traffic to the towns' market places.

Whilst the plan form of this area clearly indicates a town of market status, with clear parallels with many known medieval boroughs, there is no documentary evidence for this legal status before 1659 (Davies 1998, 11). By this time the town's trade was benefiting from the drainage of the Hatfield Levels (Hey 1986, 145). Evidence for a medieval precursor to this market can perhaps be inferred from medieval documentary references to Thorne as a town rather than a village and from a 1586 petition for the establishment of "another" market or fair (Stenton 2005, 8).

Unit III – Ellison Street

This area, to the south of the main historic core area of Thorne, is of mixed historic character, with a mixture of property types and boundary patterns strung out along a winding road. The form of the area on historic maps is similar to a number of loosely nucleated settlements on the fringes of former wetland areas in the Humberhead levels, local examples being Sykehouse, Fenwick, Austerfield and Hatfield Woodhouse where settlement is strung alongside a road running along a raised ridge of gravels. The majority of plots within this area are probably of post-medieval origin - the area was urbanised and enclosed in advance of the 1825 enclosure (see

Haywood's plan of 1825 which depicts the underlying irregular form of this area and Jeffreys' survey of 1774-5). The area is likely to contain significant elements of historic form and character dating to the early 19th century or earlier despite a certain amount of 20th century infilling. The area displays a much less clearly planned layout than the main historic core of Thorne (units Ia, Ib and II) and may represent piecemeal expansion of an original planned layout into the rest of the locally geologically suitable land (Units Ia, Ib, II and III are restricted to an island of raised glacial sands and gravels sitting amongst the historic wetlands of Hatfield Chase).

Unit IV – Relict Strip Enclosures north of Peel Hill

Post-medieval land uses such as orchards allotment gardens and villa housing have preserved the long boundaries of piecemeal 'strip enclosures' in this unit.

These long narrow enclosures, running north east / south west, are shown on historic maps as part of a much larger system of similarly patterned and aligned strips predating the 1825 Enclosure Award for Thorne (see Haywood 1825). These strips were probably enclosed piecemeal from the towns 'North Field' which was originally immediately adjacent to the plots of unit II.

Unit V – Union Road / Thorne Canal Side

This unit is dominated by the Stainforth and Keadby Canal built following an act of Parliament of 1793 (Davies 1998, 12). This watercourse ran to the south of an area of common land known as Horse Fair Green (see unit VIa). Current buildings in the area range from a few 19th century survivals at the south eastern end related to canal traffic to a larger number of late 20th century private houses. The south of the area is cut by a late 20th century flyover. Following construction of the canal this area was occupied by several industrial developments including briefly a railway and station, but principally a shipyard (ibid, 13).

Unit VIa, VIb and VIc – Horse Fair Green

Unit VIa roughly corresponds to the area of Horse Fair Green a former area of common land which, on the basis of place name evidence, may have been the site of a post-medieval horse fair although no definitive documentary evidence has been traced predating the 20th century (Davies 1998, 11). The enclosure of this common (Haywood 1825) was typical of enclosure period layouts, featuring a geometric pattern of regular straight roads and rectilinear enclosures. This still forms the underlying pattern of development in this unit. The small size of the resultant enclosures perhaps indicates that there was already an intention in the minds of the land owners to provide the plots for building grounds – a similar pattern of

enclosure can be inferred at Little Sheffield Moor and at numerous smaller greens and commons throughout South Yorkshire. Development of row housing, a gas works and a few larger properties was already underway on Orchard Street, Plantation Road and Union Road by 1851, with larger properties fronting South Parade taking advantage of the view across the parkland of Thorne Hall. Unit VIc is similar with isolated examples of terraced housing dating to the second half of the 19th century and possibly related to the growth of industry around the shipyard (Unit V).

Unit VII – Thorne Hall and Memorial Park

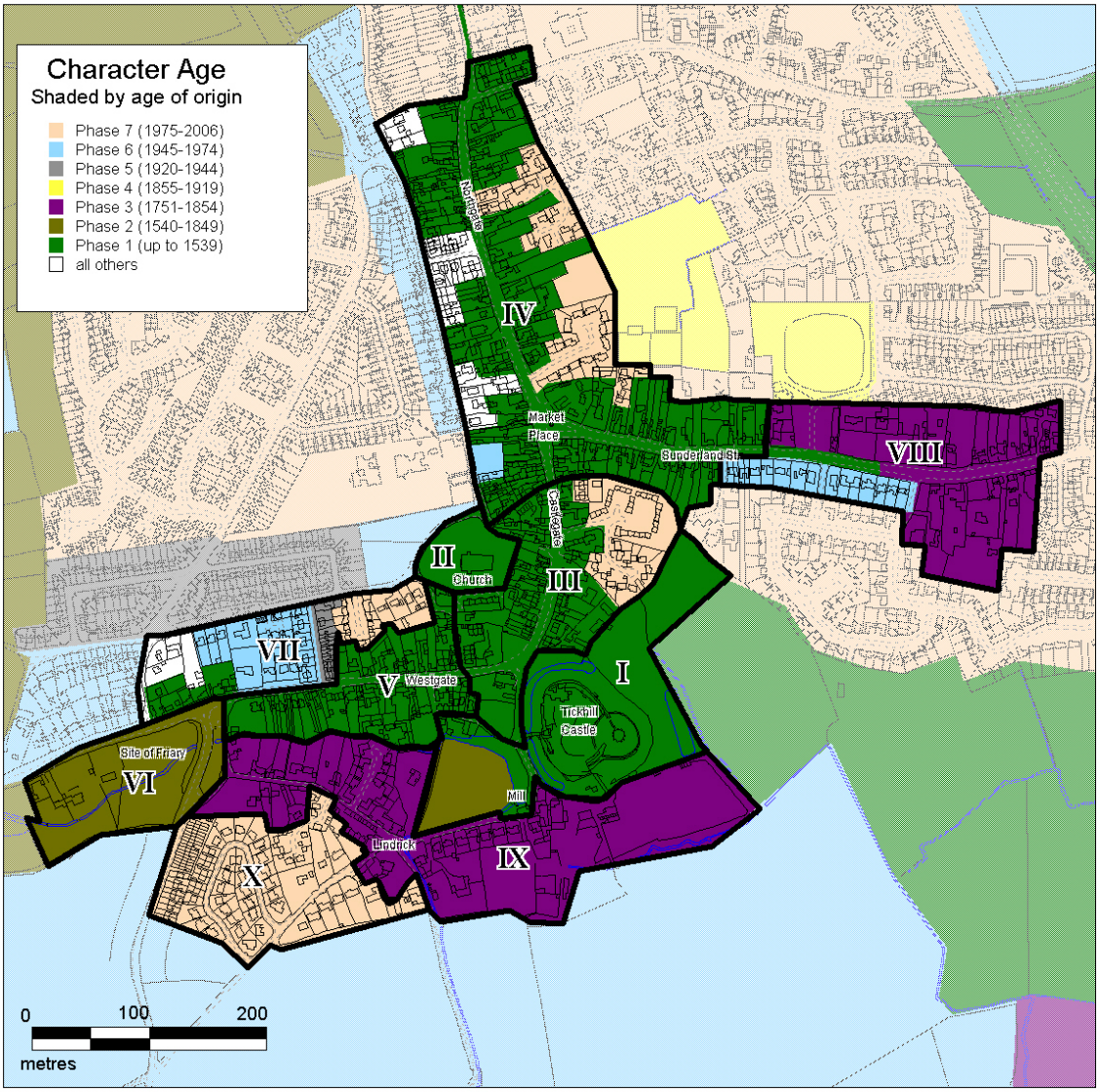
Thorne Hall is an early 19th century mansion set in parkland. Memorial Park was originally landscaped in the late 19th century, from which period the central lake dates, presumably for and by the occupants of the hall. The park was adopted as a municipal park in the early 20th century following World War I, to which it contains a listed memorial.

Unit VIII – Late 20th century infill around site of former 'Rope Walk'.

Mid to late 20th century housing infill in this unit has largely removed narrow strip enclosures of similar character to those in unit IV in this unit. The cul-de-sac Rope Walk takes its name from an earlier rope walk linked to Dunstan's Shipyard (unit V) the last traces of which were destroyed for its development.

Tickhill Complex Historic Town Core

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Historic Environment Characterisation Data



Tickhill Historic Core Plan Units

Overview

The Domesday survey of 1085 records two locations within the whole of Yorkshire as having urban status by this time – Tanshelf (identified as modern Pontefract) and 'Dadsley' (identified as the precursor settlement to Tickhill) (Hey 1986, 39). The placename Tickhill first appears in the 1109-1119 cartulary of Nostell Priory (Stenton 2005, 7). The present town is believed to have been re-sited following the Norman conquest, probably from around the site of All Hallows Church (SMR 220) which lies about 1km to the north west of the centre of Tickhill in open countryside. The focus of the new town was a motte and bailey castle, probably built in the late 11th century.

Figure 181: St Mary's Church, Tickhill, viewed from across the Mill Pond

Unit I - Tickhill Castle

Tickhill Castle is an early Norman motte and bailey structure (i.e. a large earthen mound surrounded by one or more earthwork defensive circuits) which excavation evidence has shown was rebuilt in stone during the 12th century (Hey 1979, 48). The church is likely to have been the focus of the early town, providing the centre of administration and military power for the surrounding area.

Unit II - St Mary's Church

St Mary's Church is thought to have replaced the earlier church of All Hallows at some time in the 13th century, the date of the earliest architectural features of the building (Magilton 1977, 75). The church's site is significant – the building itself lies at the very edge of the putative 'outer earthwork' of Tickhill Castle, suggested by Magilton (1979, 347). The western boundary of the churchyard was extended in the later 19th century, with New Road replacing an older route much closer to the arc of this possible former castle green area.

The church was subject to major enlargement in the 14th and 15th centuries, including the endowment of 4 chantry chapels[6] (Hey 1979, 51), showing the power and wealth of local merchants in the town.

Unit III - Castlegate

The Castlegate area lies within the possible outer bailey of Tickhill Castle and to the south of the best-defined area of burgage plots within the town (Unit IV). The interpretation of this area as an outer bailey corresponds with a variety of evidence including that of place-names Castle Green (formerly attached to an open space east of Castlegate now infilled by the late 20th century Castle Close) and Sunderland (St) which can mean "land cut off" (Magilton 1979, 347). The backs of properties to the south of Sunderland Street all correspond to the common boundary of this plan unit.

This plan unit does not feature 'back lanes' associated with the short plots fronting the street and there appears to be less regularity in their planning than in the Northgate unit (Unit IV). Magilton has suggested that occupation of this area may be of later date than that immediately outside this plan unit, with the area *"in the vicinity of the castle… deliberately kept clear for defensive reasons"* (ibid). This suggestion is based on evidence from the excavation of two plots in this area by PC Buckland and RF Smith in 1973 indicating late medieval or early post-medieval land allotment (Thorp 1974, 149).

This area includes Tickhill Mill, which is probably the successor to a medieval castle mill.

Unit IV – North Gate

The North Gate plan unit comprises two main streets - North Gate and Sunderland St which converge on a triangular market place just to the north

[6]'Chantries' were chapels provided for the exclusive purpose of saying prayers for the souls of their founders, who endowed parcels of their estates 'in perpetuity' for the support of a priest.

of the Castlegate plan unit. The plot series associated with these streets are more regular in their layout than those in any of the other plan units of Tickhill. To each side of the main streets are arranged many long narrow plots with main buildings fronting directly to the street and common boundaries shared by the 'back' end of the plots. Since at least the mid 19th century, North Gate has featured 'back lanes' along both the west and east extents of its plots, although it is not known if these are original medieval components of the town plan.

There is a clear increase in the density of plots to the west of the market place, which may have reflected the increased demand for plots fronting on to this area. Settlement activity associated with these plots has been dated archaeologically to the 13th and 14th centuries (Boucher 1995, para 5) Magilton's 1977 survey noted a large number of notable historic structures and features throughout this plan unit (p75-80) including most notably the timber framed medieval Hospital of St Leonard (PRN 223), the probable medieval market place and a number of timber framed survivals.

Late 20th century infill has generally been limited to the rear end of the traditional plots (sometimes creating a new street frontage along the back lanes) and, with the exception of the cul-de-sac development of St Leonards, has not always retained the perpendicular plot boundaries characterising the medieval layout.

Unit V – West Gate

It is difficult from the 19th and 20th century mapping of Tickhill to deduce if the plan form of this unit, which hints to a regular burgage layout bounded by a stream to the south of the main street, was once as regular as unit IV. It is possible that the expansion of Clarel Hall and its grounds (see unit VII) may have truncated and removed plots to the north of West Gate.

Unit VI – Site of Tickhill Friary

This unit shows the site of an Augustinian Friary established by the middle of the 13th century (Magilton 1979, 346). Some architectural fragments of the friary complex are incorporated into a house here (Hey 1979, 50). This property has been in residential use since the dissolution of the Augustinian Friary of Tickhill in 1538 (Magilton 1978, 79). The last major reordering of this plan unit probably took place during the 19th century including landscaping of surrounding grounds. During the life of the religious foundation the friary is likely to have been related to a larger complex of precincts and buildings including a mill site to the north west.

Unit VII – Site of Clarel Hall

If plan unit V (West Gate) was ever associated with burgage style plots to both its north and south then they had by the time of the town's first detailed mapping by the OS been cleared and replaced by the large Clarel House its grounds and surrounding surveyed enclosures. Clarel House was the medieval manor house of Tickhill (Hunter 1828, 224). At the time of Hunter there were still extant buildings on this site but by the mid 19th century the site had been cleared. In the 20th century this area has been infilled with suburban housing.

Unit VIII – East end of Sunderland Street

19th century maps of Sunderland Street show that the regularity of the burgage plot series that can be seen to its western end, was less clear towards its eastern end. It may be that this is a product of late medieval or post-medieval settlement contraction, or that the medieval settlement was merely less planned in this area. By the late 19th century the dominant characteristics of this area were large villa properties standing in their own grounds. It is possible that these plots originated as former burgages progressively amalgamated to form larger properties.

This area maintains a lower property density than most other residential areas of the historic core, although its density has been increased over the 20th century by the construction of detached properties, for instance those along the south side of Sunderland Street between numbers 49 – 79 which are typical of early to mid 20th century ribbon development properties across the UK.

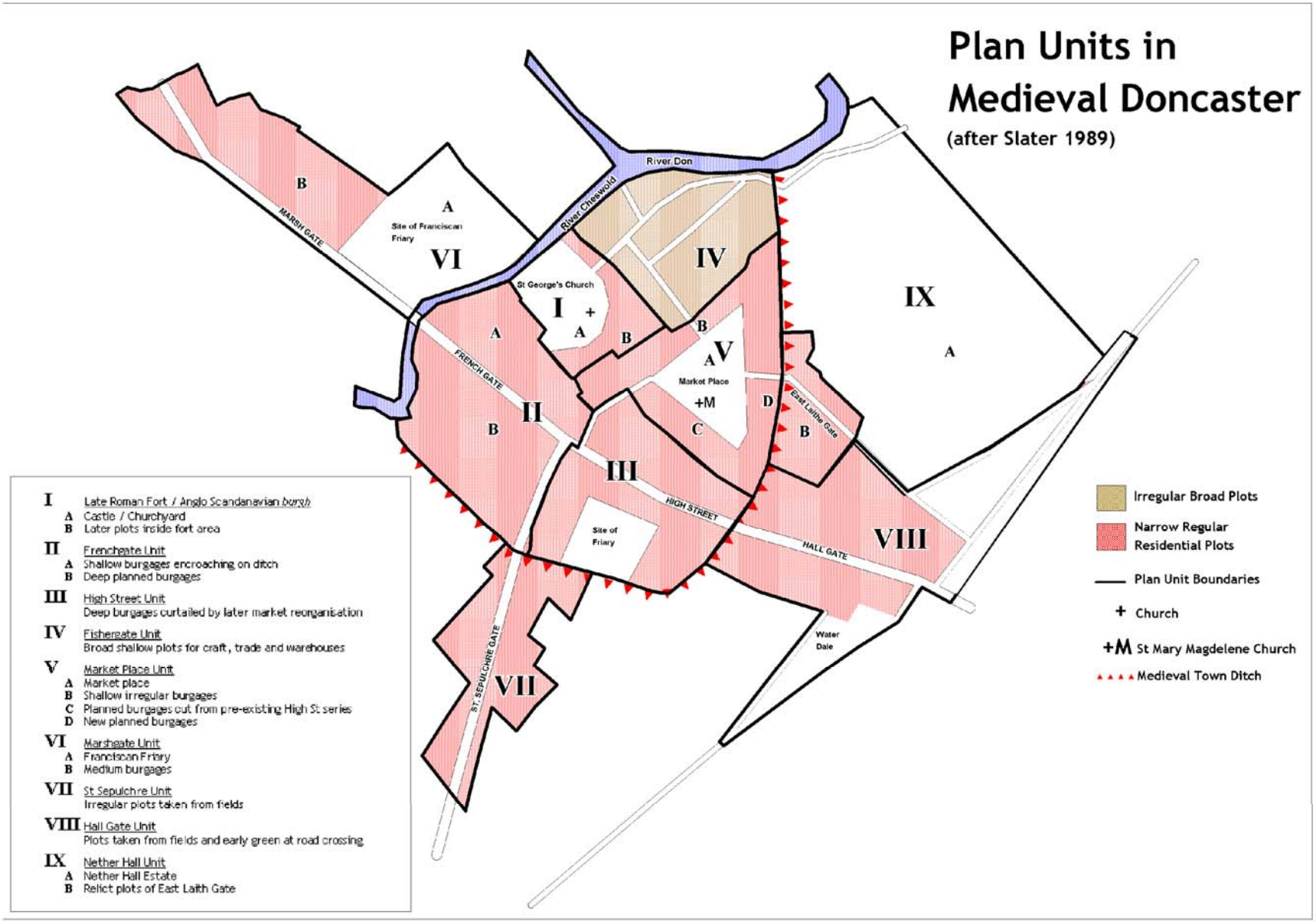
Unit IX – Lindrick

Probably developed in the post-medieval period as a settlement area, the district known as Lindrick is set to the south of the Paper Mill Dike defining the common southern boundary of the plots along Westgate. The angularity of the streets that meet at Lindrick Square and the regular enclosures shown on 1854 OS mapping as orchards and nurseries, is suggestive of other small commons in South Yorkshire enclosed at the time of Parliamentary enclosure. Some of the oldest housing in this unit is the row of high density row housing at Lindrick Square. Originally one of two similar rows this housing is typical of row housing built across South Yorkshire, particularly in North Sheffield and Barnsley in the 19th century to house industrial workers. This example may be related to a contemporary limestone quarry sited 150-200m to the west.

The rest of this plan unit appears to have developed over the 19th and 20th centuries as villa housing, mostly respecting the earlier property boundaries and road pattern.

Unit X – Lindrick Close

Mostly late 20th century detached housing developed with little regard to historic field boundaries. Included due to its isolation from other suburban areas of the town.


Plan Units in Medieval Doncaster
(after Slater 1989)
River Don
River Cheswold
MARSH GATE
Site of Franciscan Friary
St George's Church
FRENCH GATE
Market Place
+M
East Laithe Gate
HIGH STREET
Site of Friary
HALL GATE
Water Dale
ST. SEPULCHRE GATE
I Late Roman Fort / Anglo Scandanavian burgh
A Castle / Churchyard
B Later plots inside fort area
II Frenchgate Unit
A Shallow burgages encroaching on ditch
B Deep planned burgages
III High Street Unit
Deep burgages curtailed by later market reorganisation
IV Fishergate Unit
Broad shallow plots for craft, trade and warehouses
V Market Place Unit
A Market place
B Shallow irregular burgages
C Planned burgages cut from pre-existing High St series
D New planned burgages
VI Marshgate Unit
A Franciscan Friary
B Medium burgages
VII St Sepulchre Unit
Irregular plots taken from fields
VIII Hall Gate Unit
Plots taken from fields and early green at road crossing
IX Nether Hall Unit
A Nether Hall Estate
B Relict plots of East Laith Gate
Irregular Broad Plots
Narrow Regular Residential Plots
Plan Unit Boundaries
Church
St Mary Magdelene Church
Medieval Town Ditch

Doncaster Complex Historic Town Core

Overview

Analysis of the town core of Doncaster was first undertaken by TR Slater as part of the monograph series dealing with the archaeology of the town produced in the 1970s and 1980s (Slater 1989). More recent excavation of sites in the town has tended to confirm Slater's conclusions. This analysis will be summarised below, used mapping of the town from the late 18th and early 19th century to define nine 'plan units' based on 'Conzenian' principles of analysis (Whitehand 2001). Conzenian analysis is based on the notion, termed the 'Morphological Frame' (ibid, 106), that pre-existing property boundaries exercise a significant influence on subsequent development either by direct reuse of established plots or by the subsequent continuation of their alignments by later development. Detailed consideration of the relationship between the different 'plan units' can then be used, together with evidence from placenames, historical evidence, analysis of standing buildings and the results of archaeological intervention, to elucidate the history of the overall plan of an urban area.

Summary of Slater's analysis units:

Plan Unit I

The earliest influences on the historic plan of Doncaster can be traced to the Roman period. Excavations have shown that a Roman fort with at least two phases of ditches was centred on the present site of St George's Church (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 23-30). Also, the alignment of High Street and Frenchgate is believed to have been first established as a part of the Roman Road from Lincoln to York. The early fort is believed to have been constructed c.71AD before abandonment in the early 2nd century. In around 160AD a smaller fort on the same alignment was built with sand and gravel ramparts. This fort was re-garrisoned in stone in the late 3rd or early 4th century before a period of decline characterised by the breakdown of grid planning and the development of probable garden soils dating from the mid 4th century (Magilton 1977, 34). The site, which abutted the River Cheswold, thought by Buckland and Magilton to be the likely historic course of the Don (1986, 12), controlled a strategically important crossing place. Similar crossing points of the Don were fortified at Templeborough and Rossington Bridge.

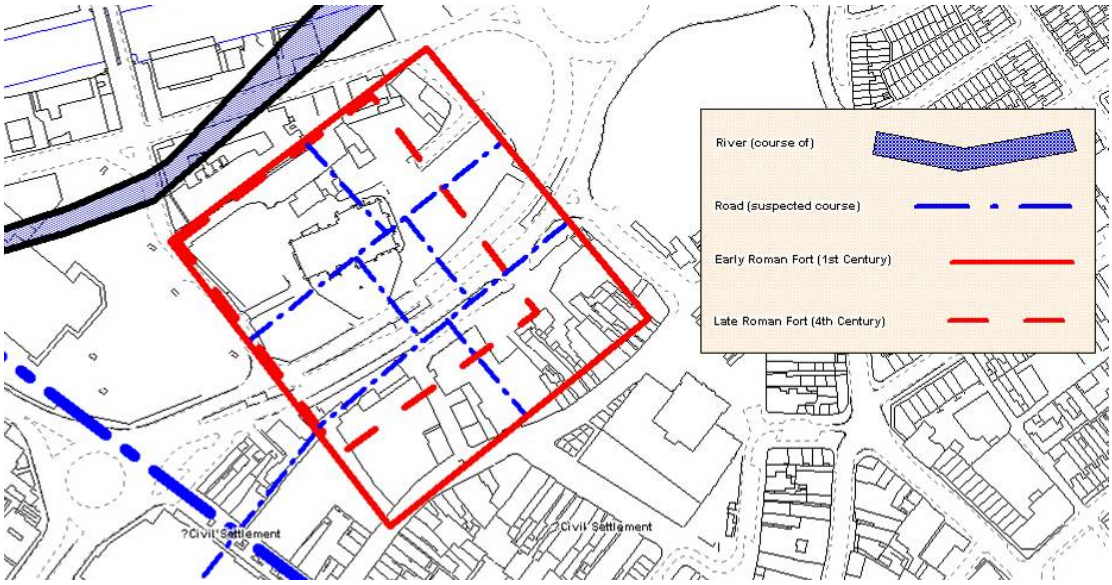


Figure 182: Location of Roman fort ditches and roads (after Babtie 1999)

The strategic importance and continued visibility of the site in the landscape are further demonstrated by at least two probable Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian re-fortifications of the site, archaeologically known from two large ditches excavated in the 1970s (Buckland *et al* 1989, 72). These ditches lie to the outside of the later Roman defences and within the earlier circuit on the southern and eastern sides of the earlier fort. Waterfront features, including a Saxon quayside, were discovered during excavations to the east of this enclosure within the Fishergate plan unit (see Unit IV) in the early 1990s (Lilley 1994, 36).

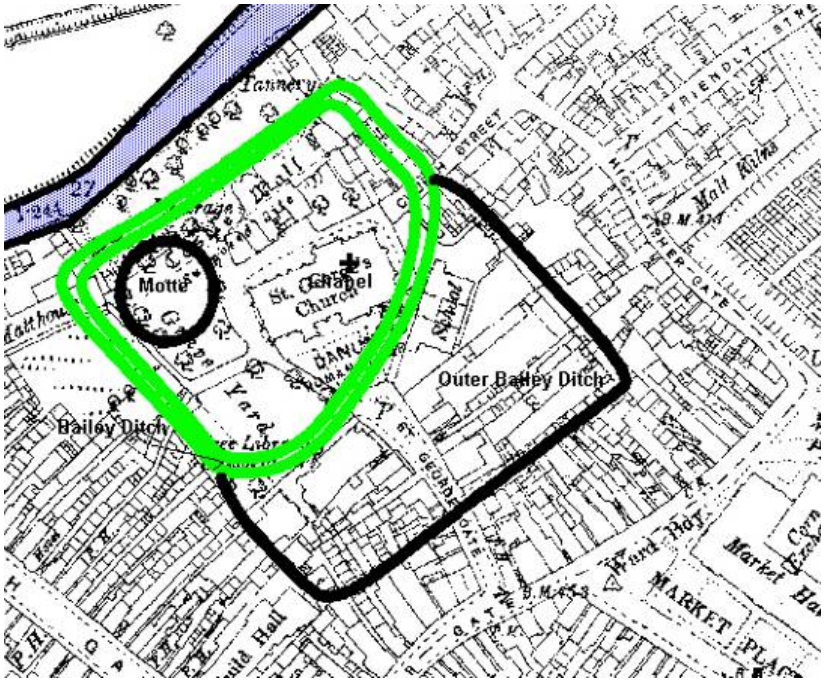


Figure 183: Reconstruction of the Roman fort / Saxon 'burgh' enclosure as a Norman motte and bailey castle.

The final phase of the fortification of this 'stronghold' area was the construction of a castle motte in its north-western corner, probably following the Norman Conquest. The earthworks of the castle's bailey ditches have been archaeologically recorded on three occasions (Magilton 1977, 34). The castle is known to have had two circuits of bailey ditch – an inner bailey whose line approximated to that mapped as the boundary of the churchyard by the 1854 OS – and an outer bailey consisting of a ditch dug to the outside of the later Roman rampart and thrown up over the 4th century walling (ibid).

This defensive unit at the heart of the early Norman town forms the basis of Slater's plan unit I. St George's Church is thought to have been developed in the 13th century (Magilton 1977, 34), perhaps at the same time as the planning of the market place (Unit V). It has been suggested (Magilton 1977, 34; Slater 1989, 52) that St George's originated as a castle chapel, eventually being promoted to parish church status at the expense of the older St Mary Magdalene's.

Comparison of the location of these phases with 19th century mapping shows the clear influence of the bailey earthworks on the resultant plan form. Slater's unit IV, the irregular waterside tofts of the Fishergate unit, terminate against the north eastern ditches. To the south east, the regular burgages of unit V^B (Baxter Gate) also approximate to the line of the Norman ditch. To the south west, a similar relationship can be seen between the line of the castle ditches and unit II^A – although by the late 18th century these plots had begun to encroach on the ditch. Within the outer bailey (Slater's plan unit I^B) the plots are likely to post date the disuse of the castle – excavation in this area (Buckland and Magilton 1989, 170) showed that the plots depicted by the 18th and 19th centuries in this area were probably post-medieval in origin.

Plan Units II and III

These plan units identify an area of burgage plots, still clearly shown on 1890s mapping.

These very long burgage plots fronting, on to French Gate and High Street, are predominant despite the presence of intersecting streets all of which have smaller plot series (Slater 1989, 53). This plan form, in common with similar developments in other towns, is commonly assumed to be a result of centrally organised planning that required an element of compulsion or cooperation in order to mitigate against the re-arrangement of earlier properties. The placename French Gate has been taken as evidence that this (re)planning was undertaken on behalf of Norman settlers (Magilton 1977, 35; Buckland *et al* 1989, 32). This street name can be traced back to 1159 (Smith 1969, 30).

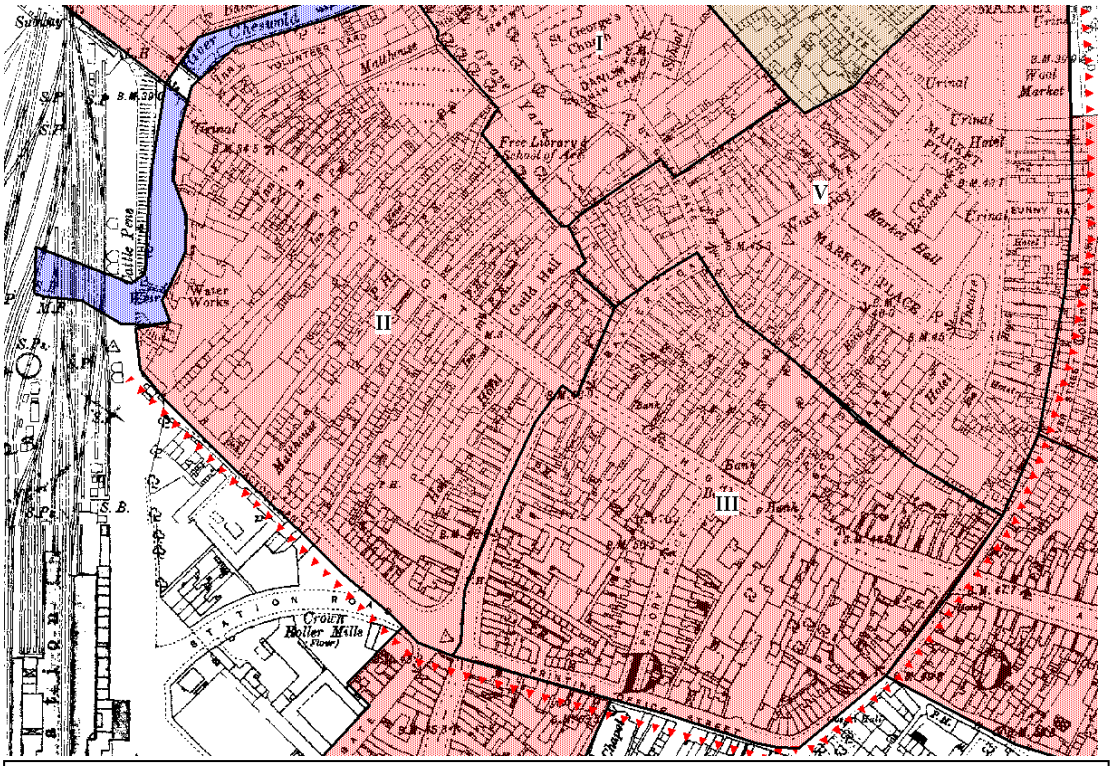


Figure 184: Plan units II and III overlain on 1893-94 OS 25inch: 1mile data

To the south-west of this plan unit the plots were bounded, in advance of the construction of the Frenchgate / Arndale centre, by the streets Factory Lane and Printing Office Street which are though to perpetuate the line of the medieval 'Bardyke' or town ditch.

Plot series II^{A} was considered by Slater to have gradually encroached on the castle ditch after its defensive role passed and the site redeveloped as a churchyard. The line of the castle ditch and possibly parts of the Roman wall were apparently still visible in gardens to the east of Frenchgate in the mid 19th century (Buckland, Magilton and Hayfield 1989, 99).

Plot series to either side of High Street, however, are though to have been shortened during the medieval period. To the north east the planning of a putative new market place (see below – Unit V) is believed to have cut through earlier plots focussed on High Street in around 1200AD. Further truncation of the original layout can be inferred at the back-lands of the series to the south west of High Street, (the approximate current area of Priory Place where the Carmelite Friary was established by 1346 (ibid, 106). This area is largely open on most of the historic maps of the area until its development as Priory Place (HSY 5823) in the 19th century. The friary was recorded at the dissolution as possessing a dove-cote and other houses within its grounds and an adjacent walled garden or orchard (ibid). The remaining buildings were probably demolished in the 17th – 18th centuries

with map and archaeological evidence supporting the maintenance of horticultural uses of the site in the post-medieval period (Atkinson 1992).

Plan Unit IV

Unit IV represents the Fishergate quarter of the city, now almost entirely cleared of the plan form on which Slater's analysis was based.

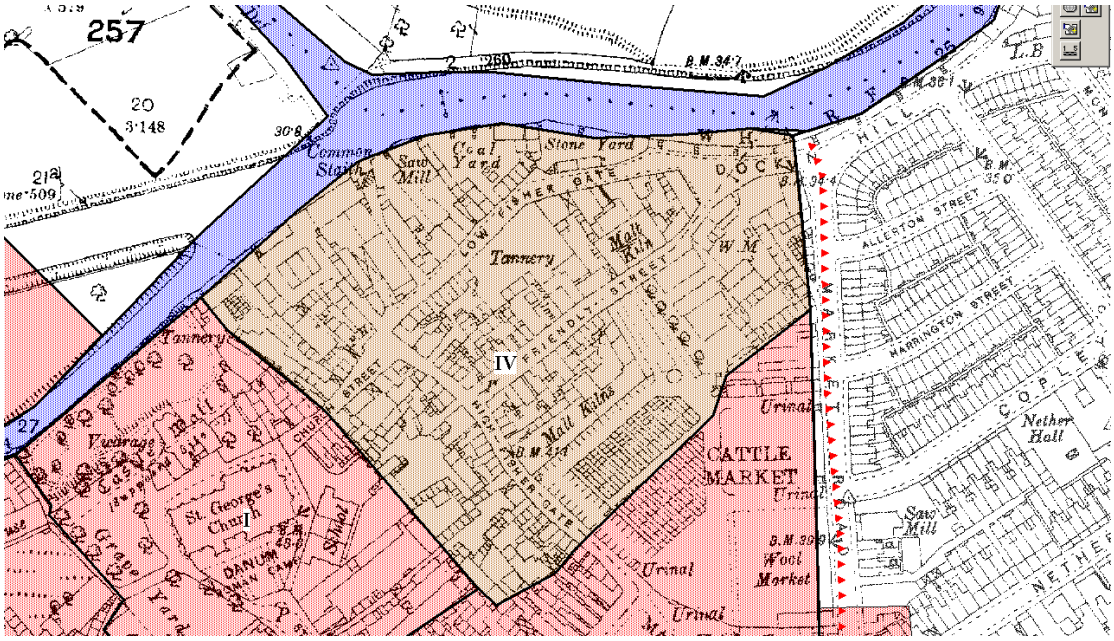


Figure 185: Plan Unit IV

The irregular streets and plots shown in this area on historic plans were probably populated during the medieval period by timber framed buildings on stone foundations. There are strong indications, from excavation and documentary sources, of industrial occupation related to medieval waterfront activity. This waterfront was also preceded by a Saxon quay discovered through excavation (Lilley 1994, 36).

The findings of the excavations during the 1990s fit neatly into the picture drawn by Slater's analysis which interprets the former streets of "Low Fisher Gate and Friendly, formerly Friendless Street leading down to the wharves to beside the Don, [as] suggest[ing] early and irregular development". Slater bases his phasing of this part of Doncaster on evidence for the diversion of the putative former line of High Fisher Gate / East Laithe Gate (originally leading directly to this quarter) by the construction of the market place.

The former placename Friendless Street may refer to the predominance of industrial activities in this area. "[A] piece of ground called Tanhouse Yard" is referenced here in 1597-8 (Appendix 18 in Lilley 1998) with references to tanners, boat keeping, a skin yard, timber yard coal yard and other activities continuing throughout the post-medieval period. The land between Fishergate and the river is described in post-medieval documents as "the Common Lane" or "Common Shore" indicating an area for docking and wharves which were subject to common rights of use (ibid).

Plan Unit V

Central to Slater's analysis of the plan form of Doncaster is his phasing of the Market Place unit. Slater argues that the Market Place was the result of deliberate planning, with the laying out of three regular series of burgage plots in a triangle around the medieval church of St Mary Magdalene. This interpretation is based on the apparent diversion of an earlier street (High Fishergate / East Laithe Gate) into the market place and the possible truncation of plots along the east side of High Street to form new plots facing the market place. Slater conjecturally suggests that this re-planning occurred around the 1190s at a time concurrent with the granting of increased urban privileges to the town (Slater 1989, 49-50).

The site of the market place may well have developed as a result of traditional market privileges within and around the churchyard of the former St Mary Magdalene, as occurred in a number of medieval market towns such as Boston (Harden 1978), Richmond and Salisbury (Hindle, 1990). This church is generally accepted (Buckland *et al* 1989, 49; Belford 1996, 2) to have developed from a pre-conquest foundation and to have been the original parish church of Doncaster. It is thought from the presence of burials and a churchyard at St Mary's (in part excavated - Belford 1996) that this church originally held parochial status until downgraded in favour of St George's after the appropriation of Doncaster by St Mary's Abbey in York in 1303 when these privileges are thought to have been transferred (ibid, 2).

Following the putative loss of parochial status of the church it operated as a chantry chapel until the dissolution of intercessionary institutions in 1548 (ibid). Following the seizure of the chapel by the state, it passed through private hands until eventual redevelopment by the 17th century as a Town Hall and Grammar School.

The post-medieval period saw the development around the former church of 'market accretion' buildings, as temporary stalls were replaced piecemeal by more permanent structures. These buildings are visible on historic plans from 1786, 1820, 1828, and 1832 (Figs 4-7 in Ford 2006). The built structure of the market place was cleared and rebuilt (allowing detailed engravings to be made of the surviving fabric of the church – see SMR 415) in the mid 19th century when the current Market Hall and Corn Exchange were developed.

Plan Unit VI

Plan Unit VI lies within the area of a former island probably created by the digging, in either the Roman or medieval period of the Mill Dyke section of the river Don (as mapped in 1854 by the OS first 6 inch edition) to the north and the river Cheswold to the south.

Unit VI^{A} shows the supposed area of the precincts of a Franciscan Friary established on the north bank of the Cheswold at some time before 1290 when Pope Nicholas IV granted indulgences to those visiting their church (Buckland *et al* 1989, 131).

The precincts of the Friary probably equated to the enclosure shown on the 1828 Corporation plan of Doncaster as the Friary Minors (in Ford 2006, Fig 6)

Unit VI^{B} shows the area of Marsh Gate, a potentially medieval suburb described by Slater in his town plan analysis (Slater 1989, 54-55). These plots, depicted on historic maps up until the 20th century, lay outside the core of the town (defined by the Cheswold to the north and the area enclosed by the medieval Bar Dike) but within the bounds of the medieval borough as marked by stone crosses (ibid, 54).

Slater considered this suburban development to have been, "a potentially late development … primarily of poorer townspeople, the poor living conditions [this area being poorly drained and liable to flooding] being balanced by the attraction of a main road and its trading possibilities" (ibid, 55).

The medieval burgage plan was principally situated on the east side of Marsh Gate road which follows the course of the Roman road until it diverts to meet the river crossing of St Mary's Bridge (on the site of a medieval predecessor).

Plan Units VII, VIII and IX

Plan Units VII, VIII and IX^{B}, all lie outside the medieval Bardyke, and were considered by Slater to represent further medieval suburbs developed across and within former field systems on the fringes of the town where major roads left the defended area. Plan unit VIII includes a diamond shaped former green, believed by Slater to be sited at the junction of two Roman roads (Slater 1989, 57).

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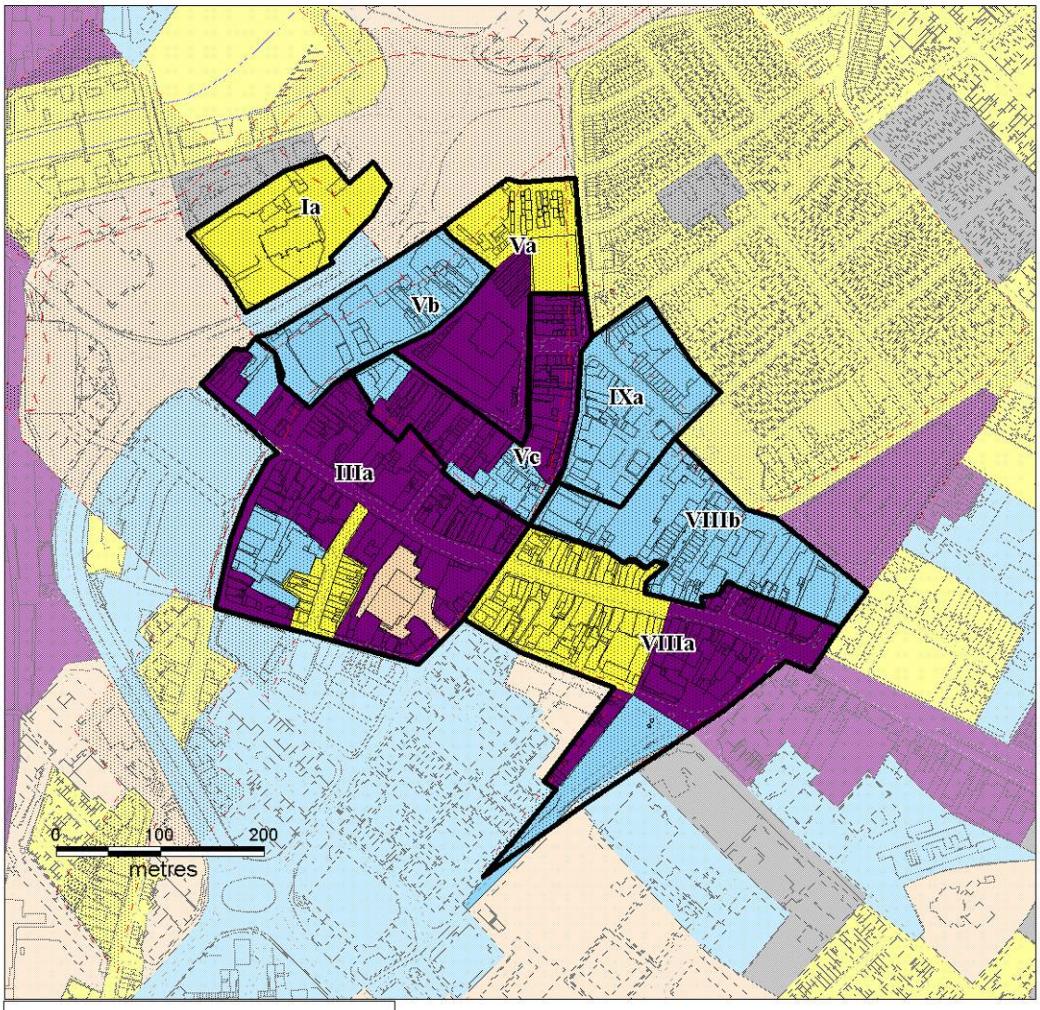

Character Age
Shaded by age of origin

- Phase 7 (1975-2006)
- Phase 6 (1945-1974)
- Phase 5 (1920-1944)
- Phase 4 (1855-1919)
- Phase 3 (1751-1854)
- Phase 2 (1540-1749)
- Phase 1 (up to 1539)
- all others

Historic Town Core Plan Unit Boundaries
Boundaries of Slater (1989) plan units

Doncaster Historic Town Core Plan Units

Review

Doncaster represents the most intensively archaeologically studied urban area within South Yorkshire, largely as a result of an intensive 'rescue archaeology' programme undertaken in response to major redevelopment of the town centre in the 1960s and 1970s (Buckland and Magilton 1986; Buckland *et al*1989). This redevelopment included the construction of the Arndale (now the Frenchgate) shopping complex and the major urban dual carriageway system represented by Church Way/ Trafford Way and their associated interchanges.

The publication of the results of this research programme included a detailed 'plan-form' analysis of the medieval town area (Slater 1989) which is summarised above. This analysis is of immense use in elucidating the development of the town from the Roman period to the 19th centuries, however, comparison of its plan units with the current town shows quite clearly that following the late 20th century redevelopments only a small area of the town can trace its present form back to this medieval root. This area of greater historic legibility forms the current 'Doncaster Historic Town Core' character area. Outside this area, particularly to the north and west, the medieval character of the town has been largely overwritten by that of the 'Replanned Doncaster' character area.

The labelling system for the plan units in this area follows that used by Slater for the medieval plan form of the town although changes to the plan in the last two centuries mean that there is not a complete correspondence between the two analyses.

Current Plan Unit Ia – The Minster Precincts

Slater's plan unit I traced the influence of a rectilinear defensive enclosure first established as a Roman fort, but subsequently refortified in the Anglo Saxon / Anglo Scandinavian and Norman periods, which eventually evolved into the site and churchyard of the medieval parish church of St George. The boundaries of the churchyard continued to approximate to the inner bailey of the Norman castle until the late 20th century.

The medieval church of St George was destroyed by fire in 1853 (Pevsner 1967, 181). Map evidence points to the present structure having been constructed on or closely following the footprint of the medieval building, although comparison of the modern building and the older structure as depicted on an engraving of the ruins of its predecessor (in SMR file 457) shows that the present building is substantially taller. Further changes to the site came in the early 20th century, when the river Cheswold, redundant since the digging of the 'New Cut' of the South Yorkshire Navigation to the north, was infilled, allowing for the construction of the Technical College and College of Art, although the northern and western boundaries of the churchyard continue to approximate to the edges of the earlier defensive site.

To the east of the current plan unit the churchyard was extended in the later 20th century following the demolition of buildings along Church Street, outside the limits of the Norman defences and within the area of medieval settlement allocated by Slater to the Frenchgate unit. This area is now part of the lawns around the minster, although the boundary of the former unit is still legible on the ground following the excavation and display of a length of Roman wall following the 1970s excavations.

To the south of the current plan unit, the area of the historic defensive enclosure was truncated in the 1960s by the construction of Church Way. This work removed all traces of Slater's unit subdivision I^B which had evolved from late or post-medieval infilling of an area immediately outside the medieval churchyard.

Current Plan Unit III – High Street

This plan unit is underlain by a strong pattern of burgage plot boundaries set perpendicular to the main street – which itself is believed to fossilise the route of a Roman road from Lincoln to York. The current built character of this burgage area includes hotels, inns, banks and shop-fronts dating to the 19th and 20th centuries and includes a number of listed buildings. Before the construction of the Arndale / Frenchgate centre in the late 1960s a similar pattern of plots extended along both sides of Frenchgate to the north west in Slater's unit II. Only a very few plots of this unit now survive and have been included within this current plan unit.

To the south of High Street there are interruptions to the burgage plot series. Priory Place dates to the mid 19th century and replaced an area opened up in the medieval period by the construction of a Carmelite Friary, whilst other areas of traditional plots, cleared during the 20th century, have been replaced by a restaurant and telephone exchange.

Current Plan Unit V – Market Place

The post-medieval and modern development of the 'Market Place' unit has generally continued the basic form established in the medieval period of a triangular open space surrounded by regular plot series to each side. Plan unit subdivision Va includes the central area of the medieval Market Place in addition to the northern corner of the plan unit where traditional plots were cleared in the mid 19th century for the construction of the Wool Market of 1861-3 (Listed building legal description).

The central area is dominated by the mid 19th century Market Hall and Corn Exchange which were developed on the site of buildings developed piecemeal during the late medieval and post-medieval periods. These included an earlier town hall and grammar school which had been built around the remains of St Mary's Church (Belford 1996).

Plan unit Vb has experienced major change in the 20th century, particularly to its western end. Many of the former narrow plots have been cleared or amalgamated for redevelopment as large stores. This has led to the enlargement of the original medieval unit and buildings encroaching onto the area of the fort / burgh complex to the north.

Current plan unit Vc has the clearest surviving narrow plot series of this unit, corresponding broadly to Slater's units V^C and V^D. Most plots in this subdivision are likely to have had their buildings renewed in a piecemeal fashion during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries although the presence of earlier cores surviving behind later frontages cannot be discounted.

Current Plan Unit VIII – Hall Gate

Within this current plan unit the narrow burgage plots that characterised the medieval or post-medieval suburb of Hallgate described by Slater (1989, 57). These are best represented today in current plan unit VIIIa mostly to the south of Hall Gate, as late 20th century clearance and redevelopment in unit VIIIb has generally truncated and erased similar patterns to the north of Hall Gate. The triangular greens to the east of this unit, thought by Slater to have developed at the crossing of two Roman roads (ibid) remain as urban patterns within the current plan, although the most northerly has been included within the 'Doncaster Town Field Suburb' character area, due to its redevelopment in the early 19th century as the site of Christ Church.

Current Plan Unit IXa – Hall Gate

This unit has been redeveloped in the mid 20th century with little legibility of earlier plot patterns carried into the current layout. Legibility of the former East Laith Gate suburb is now restricted to the road pattern only. The remainder of Slater's plan unit IX was developed in the later 19th century with the grid iron terraced housing which now characterises the 'Wheatley Terraced' character area.

Late 19th to Early 20th Century Villa Suburbs Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by the development of housing for purchase by the middle classes. Properties were built semi-detached or detached 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 have some level of garden to both the front and rear, 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 mid 19th century to around 1930. The zone includes two major open spaces: Town Field, a large recreation ground crossed by straight tree-lined avenues; and Elmfield Park, characterised by geometric flowerbeds and curving avenues in addition to tennis courts and bowling greens. Both of these recreational landscapes were created by municipal re-landscaping of existing green spaces depicted on the 1930 25 inch-to-the-mile OS map.

Built character varies across the zone. The earliest area of development was constructed along South Parade before 1851, essentially as ribbon development, and consists of large terraced townhouses, generally of 3 storeys and now generally in commercial use. Accompanying these terraces is Regent's Square laid out in the early 1850s (Doncaster MBC (a), 12).

Figure 186: Regent's Square, Doncaster - a mid 19th century 'Garden Square'.
Photo © 2007 Microsoft + © 2007 Blom

This is a formal 'garden square' of terraced townhouses, mostly fronted in ashlar limestone, surrounding a small enclosed garden. This garden's surviving design follows a pattern well established in London squares of the

same period; the perimeter is planted with trees and shrubs, within which there is a symmetrical walk around a central lawn (Beresford 2003, 7). The construction of Regent's Square began the speculative development of larger residences on plots of land to the south east of the town centre.

The period between the 1894 and1903 OS maps sees the western end of Thorne Road developed with large semi-detached and detached properties in their own grounds, both as ribbon development along the road itself and along perpendicular plots - such as that in which Avenue Road was built. Houses are a mixture of late Victorian and Edwardian styles, with ornate Gothic and Arts & Crafts details common. Most buildings are of complex construction, featuring multiple building ranges and roof-lines.
Later development in this area, particularly the blocks to the east of Town Field, are built to a higher density and display more of the architectural character of the 'Early – Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs' character zone, being of more uniform design and generally being of simpler square construction.

The 'Bawtry Road Villas' character area was first developed between 1902 and 1930, with large building plots in which large detached residences were constructed, standing in their own grounds - both along Bawtry Road and around the specially laid out St Wilfred's Road.

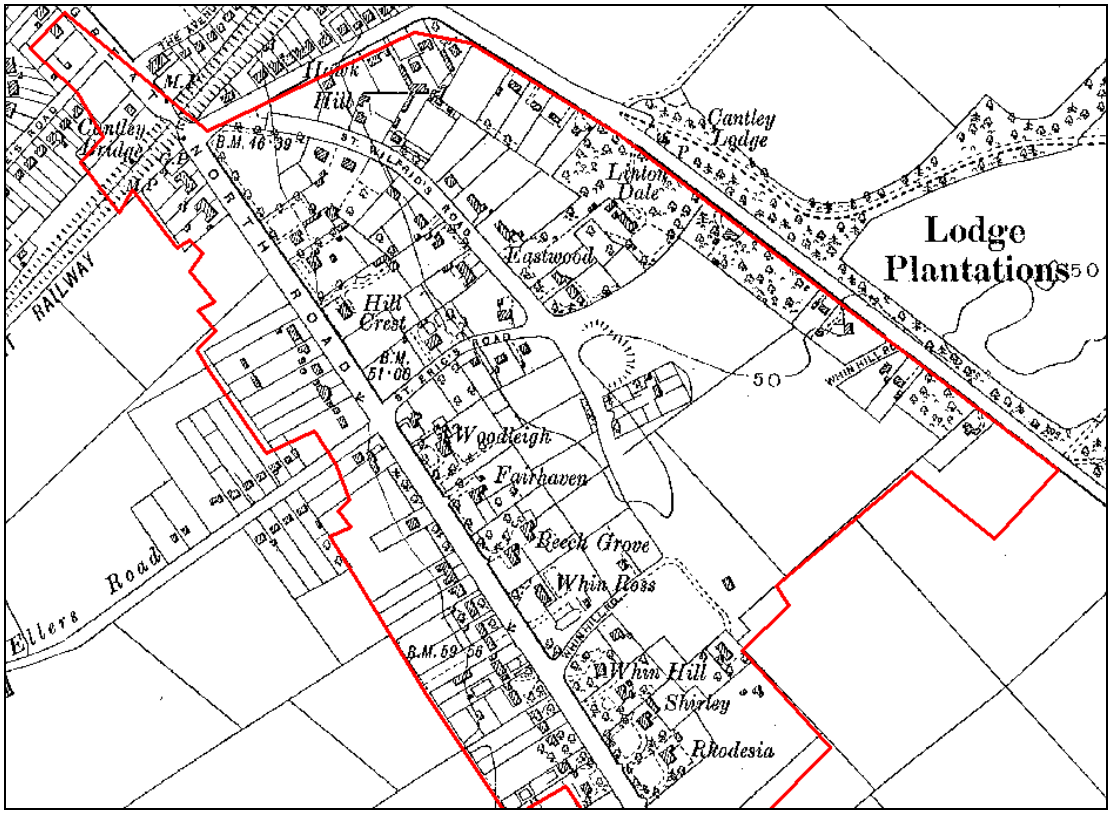

Figure 187: Development of the 'Bawtry Road Villas' character area by 1931.

Based on 1931 OS 1:10560 mapping © Sitescope Ltd

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

The two character areas of this zone are both within the main Doncaster conurbation, the only settlement in the borough where villa developments have covered large enough areas to be described as character areas in their own right (smaller, more dispersed examples are included within character areas of the 'Complex Historic Town Core' zone). As in Sheffield, these areas were consciously developed away from established industrial zones and areas of working class housing. Later suburban development of higher density generally surrounds these character areas.

Inherited Character

In the 'Bawtry Road' character area the only features traceable from earlier landscapes are the courses of Bawtry Road and Cantley Lane, within which the villa development was fitted. Earlier field boundaries along these roads were straight edged and probably dated to the enclosure of open fields by the 1779 Cantley, Branton, Bessacarr and (High) Ellers enclosure award (date from English 1985).

The Town Field recreation ground, within the 'Town Field Suburb' character area, represents the last area of Doncaster's former open fields to fall out of agricultural use.

Figure 188: Town Field, Doncaster

This area was partly farmed in 's-curve' strips, bounded only by stone markers, until 1926 (Braim 1982). Parliamentary enclosure of this field was strongly resisted by townspeople, with the Town Council passing a motion in 1814 that,

"it is not desirable for the Corporation to concur with the other proprietors of Doncaster Field in applying to Parliament for an act to enclose same" (Council Minutes 22nd December, 1814, cited in Braim 1982).

Following the departure of the final tenant farmer from the Town Field in 1922, the land was laid down to grass with the present paths and avenues set out. However, these do not preserve any legibility of the former strip layout or historic paths across the field.

Elsewhere in the 'Town Field Suburb' character area patterns of development fossilised boundaries from earlier landscapes. These include the triangle of land on which Christ Church now stands. This large Commissioners Church (built with French War reparations) dates to the period 1827-9 (Pevsner and Radcliffe 1967, 182); its site preserves the exterior boundaries of the north western end of a diamond shaped green. Slater (1989, 57) has suggested this originated at the crossing point of the main north - south Roman road and a lesser, more speculative, Roman road from Long Sandall to Templeborough.

Other legible earlier features in the 'Town Field Suburb' character area include the early 19th century Elmfield House, the parkland of which was redesigned in the 1920s, when it became the municipal Elmfield Park.

Later Characteristics

This character area has continued to develop until the present day, with the construction of higher density suburban housing on plots in between those developed before World War II.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Bawtry Road Villas', 'Doncaster Town Field Suburb'

Industrial Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone comprises the major areas of traditional heavy industry in Doncaster borough still active in 2003. The zone excludes mineral extraction (see 'Extractive Zone') and those large-scale landscapes characterised by the construction of leisure, retail and light industrial activity on former sites of heavy industry (see 'Post Industrial' zone).

The built landscape of this zone is characterised by large factory buildings, mostly dating to the mid 20th century and generally constructed from prefabricated materials such as steel and concrete, although pre-1919 examples featuring brick walling with steel truss roofing can be found. Massive shed like factories are the dominant built form, although most are surrounded by smaller ancillary buildings and offices. Buildings are set in generally flat, open landscapes. Open spaces in the zone are either open railway yards, characterised by multiple sidings interspersed with scrub, or they are tarmaced areas used for car parking or the distribution or storage of raw materials and finished products. Road patterns are straight and regular, especially in the 'Balby Bank' character area.

The industries represented include locomotive & carriage manufacture, engineering and repair [Doncaster Plant Works est.1953 (Bayliss 1995, 40)]; agricultural machinery manufacture [Doncaster Works, International Harvester *later Case*, Wheatley Hall Lane est. 1939]; glass working [Pilkingtons, Kirk and Long Sandall est.1930 (Ashurst 1992,127)]; synthetic fibre manufacture [British Bemberg *later ICI and DuPont*, Wheatley Hall Road est.1929 (Bayliss 1995,55)] in striking modernist factory and office buildings by important architects Wallis Gilbert and Partners (Skinner 1997, 233-234); and sundry smaller concerns.

Figure 189: Doncaster Plant Works from Doncaster Station

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The most important relationship between this zone and those that surround it is with the large areas of housing built to accommodate the industrial workforce. In Kirk Sandall, where several thousand employees worked for a single employer (Davis and Morley 2006, 400-401), housing was provided on land owned by the Pilkington company, who developed an entire model village community designed by influential planner Patrick Abercrombie (see 'Planned Industrial Settlements'). The growth of this zone also took place alongside the growth of terraced housing in the 'Wheatley', 'Bentley Rise', 'Balby', and 'Hexthorpe' character areas (see 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone), as well as suburban housing expansion belonging to the 'Early to Mid 20th Century Suburbs' character zones. Later suburban development is harder to associate with particular industrial areas because of the rise of individual mobility in the later 20th century, encouraged by greater car ownership.

Inherited Character

As with the industrial zones of Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham, this zone occupies a largely riverine location. However, the location of Doncaster's heavy industries zone was not influenced by the presence of early water powered predecessors or by the transport opportunities offered by the South Yorkshire Navigation. It grew up in this position to take advantage of the flat wide open space of the valley floor, close to the railway line that was itself positioned along the level topography of the valley floor.

The pre-industrial character of the Doncaster character areas was largely rural, with 1850s OS mapping indicating 'ing' meadows alongside the river Don. Ings are generally understood to be low lying riverside land, prone to flooding and used for the provision of winter feed for animals during the months when pasture grasslands (kept for grazing) were less productive (Rackham 1986, 332). At the edges of the alluvial flood plain, the 19th century landscape was characterised by the strip enclosure patterns commonly associated with land enclosed piecemeal from open fields. Very little legibility survives in this zone of either of these landscapes.

A different pattern dominated the 'Balby Bank' character area, where the current landscape pattern is still influenced by the regular geometric surveyed enclosure patterns of the 'Hexthorpe with Balby and Long Sandall' enclosure award of 1785 (date from English 1985, 69). Here the present alignment of factory buildings is set perpendicular to the main arterial road that bisects the area. This road, Balby Bank Road, dates to the enclosure award and is of typical enclosure period form. The positioning of the factories echoes the earlier pattern of the enclosures.

The earliest industrial development within this zone was the town Gas Works built in a meander of the river Don just north of the town centre some time prior to 1851. The original site lay to the west of the present

gasholders (first depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1894) and was demolished between 1972 and 1984. By 1948 industrial development in this area was still small, occupying between 5-10 hectares. Reused early 20th century industrial buildings survive from this phase around the junction between Mile Thorne Lane and Wharf Road and include a spinning mill, toffee factory and wallpaper factory.

The earliest phases of Doncaster Plant Works include the long office block that can be seen from the platforms at Doncaster Station and the machine shops that lie to its immediate west. The plant was enlarged in 1890 with a new larger erecting shop (Bayliss 1995, 40). The earliest developments in the Balby Carr Bank character area also related to the railway, with early phases of the Carr Wagon Works surviving at SE585010 (ibid). Contemporary with the growth of the adjacent railway yards was the development of a substantial wire works to the east of Catherine Avenue, producing wire rope for the collieries of the region. Much of the early phases of this complex survive within the present Carr Hill works of Bridon (formerly British Ropes).

Beyond the legibility of the surveyed enclosure of Balby Carr described above the vast majority of character units within this zone have no legibility of earlier character types.

Later Characteristics

As with the areas of heavy industrial character in Sheffield, Rotherham and Barnsley, the general character trajectory of much of this zone seems likely to move towards a 'Post Industrial' phase in the future. This trend is already visible in the newer developments to the south of Carr Road and Wheatley Hall Road, where the greater importance of retail and distribution industries is already becoming apparent. Significant areas of Pilkington's Glass factories at Kirk / Long Sandall have been decommissioned in the past two decades, as has the former British Bemberg facility on Wheatley Hall Road – its closure announced by owners DuPont in 1996 (New York Times 1996).

Character Areas within this Zone:

'Balby Carr Bank', 'Doncaster Railway Area', 'Doncaster Valley Floor Industrial Area'

Grid Iron Terraced Housing Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by blocks of conjoined terrace housing built in a regular grid pattern, generally dating to between 1900 and 1938. The built form of each house in a row is highly regular, with a standardised elevation usually including one widow for each of the two storeys and a front door below a roof that slopes away from the street. Internally most of these houses will have two main rooms per storey, plus a large attic room lit by skylights. Most examples in Doncaster feature a rear offshoot, normally housing a kitchen and bathroom. Access to the rear of the houses is typically via a rear alleyway - the arrangement commonly seen in Sheffield of regular passageways through houses opening on to communal yards shared between houses is rare in Doncaster. In Sheffield this design has been explained as a continuation of patterns established through the longer established tradition of constructing domestic courts of back-to-back houses (Muthesius 1982) – a tradition which seems to have been largely absent from Doncaster. The few back-to-back properties identifiable on historic maps of Doncaster tend to be built in isolated rows, with open access at both sides. Most properties in this zone appear to have been laid out with separately enclosed private rear spaces accessible either from the house or the alley. In Mexborough both 'passageway' and 'alley' types can be located.

Grid patterns of streets and alleyways are common across this zone with the hierarchy of main thoroughfares and lesser side streets often reflected in the property sizes on each, the main streets generally laid out with the largest houses. Features marking the higher status of some terraces include tree-lined streets, bay windows, decorative stone lintels over doors and windows, ridge tiles and finials, and bands of differently coloured stone or brick used to elaborate front elevations.

Non-residential character included within this zone, due to its intimate relationship with surrounding housing, includes parks, allotments, churches and chapels, integral terraced shops, and schools. These features are generally contemporary with the laying out of the housing.

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

As is typical across many parts of Britain industrialised in the later 19th century, the development of large areas of terraced housing in Doncaster is closely related to large-scale heavy industries and the need to quickly and affordably build sufficient housing to accommodate workers and their families. Each character area of this zone is adjacent to sites of significant industrial employment in the late 19th and early 20th century, for example the Plant Works west of Doncaster town centre and the industries along the river Don through Mexborough and Doncaster town centres.

Areas of terraced housing are a feature of many of the earliest phases of 'Planned Industrial Settlements', especially at Denaby Main, where the majority of the town was built according to strict grid iron terraced patterns before its near complete demolition and rebuilding from 1967–1987 (Jones 1999, 123-142). Grid iron terraced housing also formed the earliest phases of mining villages at Bentley and Instoneville (Askern). Whilst much of the other housing in the colliery villages and (significant amounts of 20th century municipal housing) continued to be built as conjoined rows, most of this housing was in non grid iron patterns and represents a development, rather than a continuation, of the character type described here.

Inherited Character

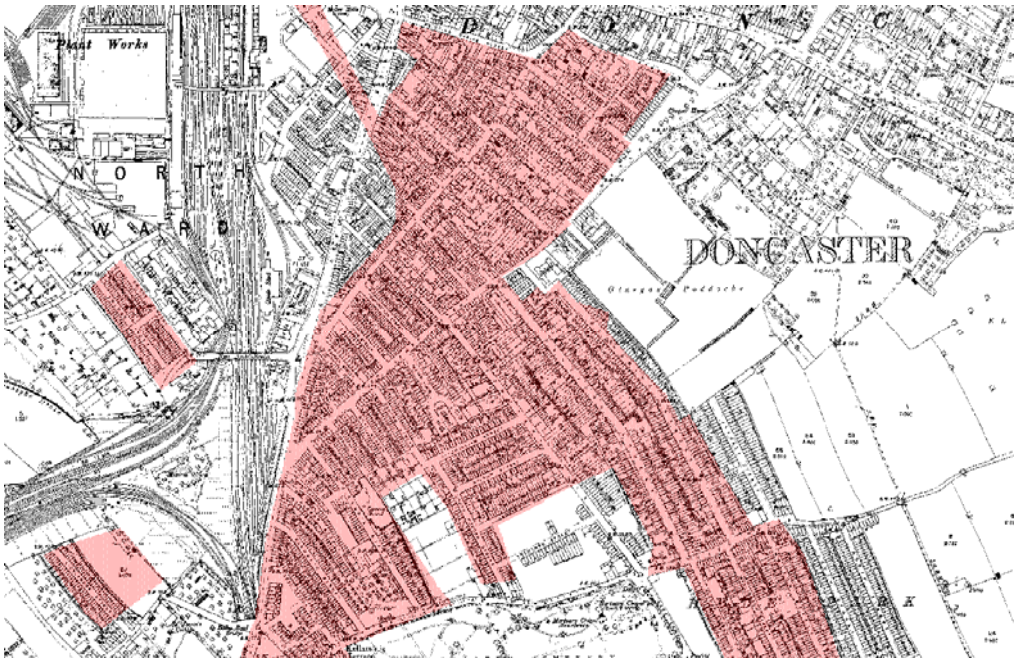

Figure 190: 1891 OS Map extract showing Doncaster's earliest area of grid iron terraced housing (shaded).

The earliest terraced suburb in Doncaster was developed over approximately 50 hectares, bounded by the medieval suburb of St Sepulchregate, Glasgow Paddocks, the Plant Works/Station, and Doncaster Cemetery between 1851 and 1894. This suburb, probably related to the inflow of workers to Doncaster's Plant Works, was developed across earlier allotment and market gardens. Nearly all this area was cleared in the late 20th century; the area, now occupied by dual carriageways, commercial buildings and the Balby Bank Estate forms part of the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' zone.

While terraced housing developed outside the historic cores of Doncaster and Mexborough, at Balby an earlier linear village and its surrounding

perpendicular strip field landscape was progressively absorbed into a terraced suburb.

Figure 191: Development of grid iron terracing across an earlier strip enclosure landscape in Balby.

The development of Balby does not appear to have fossilised many of the buildings of the earlier settlement, although the road patterns do preserve significant legibility of the earlier plan form. The main axis of the early settlement appears to have been Low Road, with most buildings depicted in 1775 (Jeffreys) and in 1854 (Ordnance Survey) focussed here. High Road / Warmsworth Road are part of a former turnpike route between Doncaster and Rotherham. Early terraced development appears to have focussed on the stretch of this road from Balby to Doncaster and gradually colonised the strip fields to either side. Many of these side roads fossilise the layout of former fields, an example being St John's Road, first depicted in 1894 but built within a plot marked as gardens in 1854.

Housing in this zone frequently developed one or two streets at a time over many years. Strip fields formed ideal rectangular plots in which to fit developments of this scale. Patterns influenced by former fields can be found in blocks between Holly Avenue, Wellington Road (Bentley Rise) and around Hyde Park in the 'Balby Terraces' character area. The straight boundaries of parliamentary enclosure landscapes proved even more suitable. The block of perpendicular streets from Milton Road to Victoria Road in Mexborough all align with enclosures defined by the Parliamentary enclosure of Dolcliffe Common, undertaken in 1861 (Goodchild 1997, 206).

An exception to the patterns of legibility seen above can be demonstrated within the 'Wheatley Terraced' character area, where development appears to have been more wholesale within the former grounds of Nether Hall. These houses were built between 1882 and 1892 and are reputed to be the first terraced houses built in Doncaster with inside toilets (Kessen 2006).

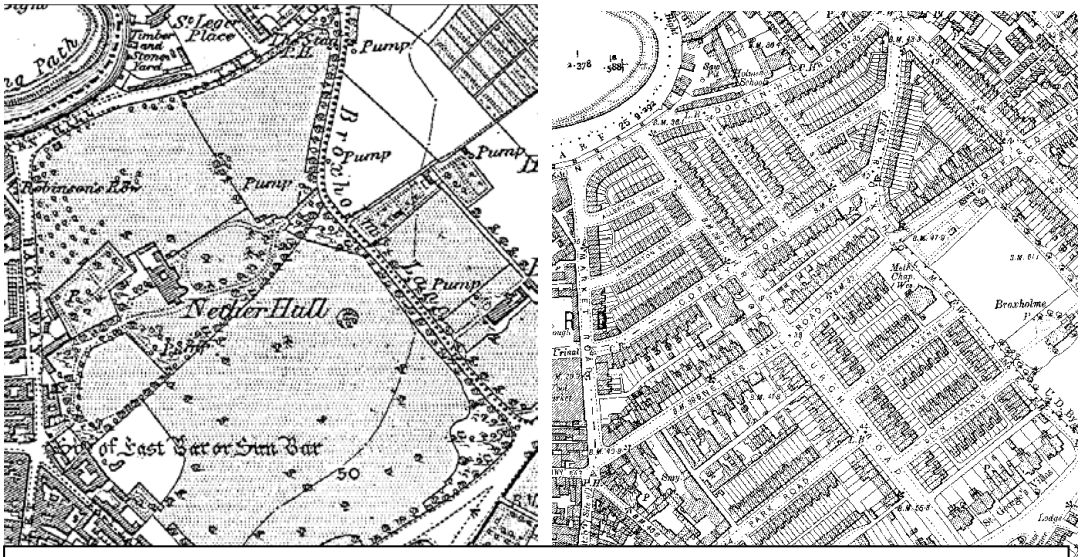

Figure 192: Wheatley Terraced character area; the parkland of the 18th century Nether Hall (left, in 1852) was developed wholesale with terraced housing, leaving the hall itself an isolated island of earlier character. It survives, in much altered form, as part of a complex of Doncaster MBC offices.

Suburbanisation of this area fossilised few boundary patterns, although the hall itself, thought to have been built on the site of a medieval manor house (Hunter 1828, 51; Magilton 1977, 32) survives at the core of present municipal offices.

Later Characteristics

The majority of this zone continues to be characterised, at character unit level, by developments with clear pre Second World War origins. However, 50 hectares (about 1/7th of the total zone) has been recorded in the project database as being characteristic of the post-war period. Some of this land represents clearance of the oldest 19th century terraced housing stock for newer housing, but the majority represents infilling of remaining open spaces, particularly remaining agricultural land, allotment gardens and former quarries and brick pits.

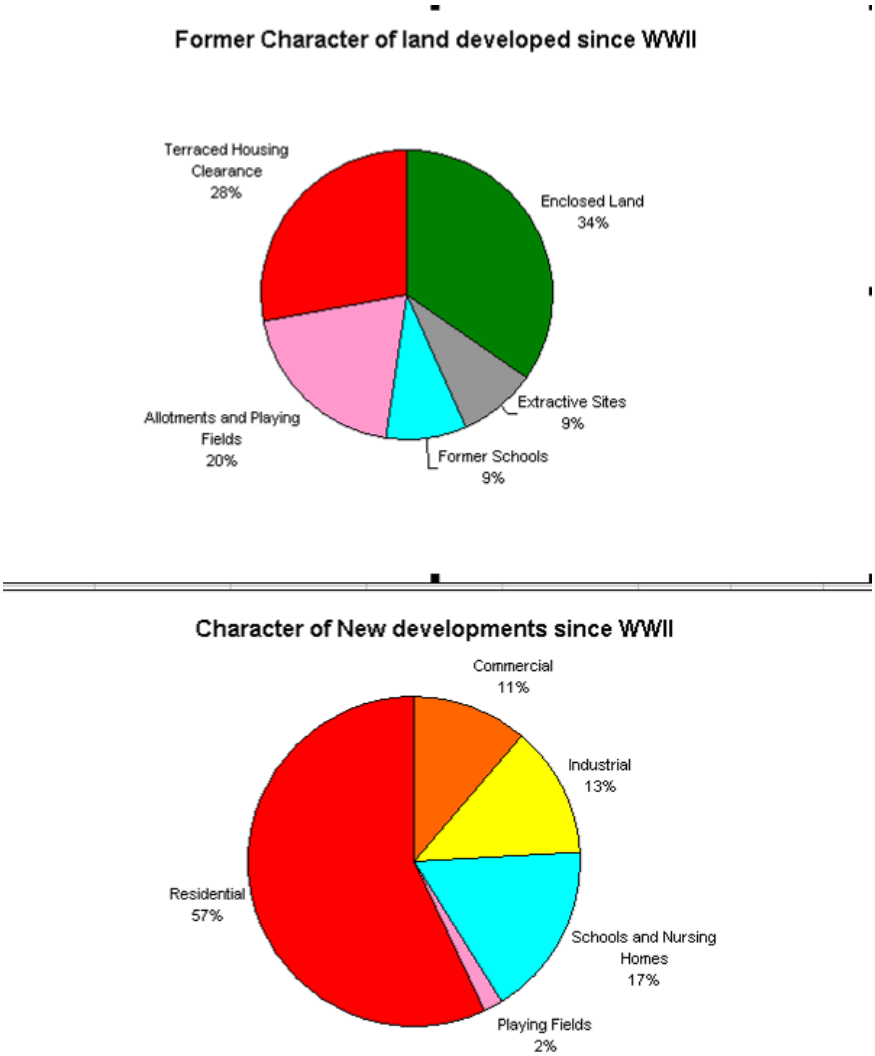

Figure 193: Changing character of units developed since WWII © SYAS 2008

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Balby Terraces', 'Bentley Rise Terraced', 'Hexthorpe Terraces', 'Mexborough Terraces', 'Wheatley Terraced'

Extractive Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 194: View over Holme Hall limestone quarry near Stainton.

The 'Extractive' zone contains all quarrying and mining operations still operative in 2003. To the east of the district, between Hatfield and Bawtry, lie concentrations of sand and gravel pits, exploiting the glacial deposits that overlie the Bunter Sandstone. Elsewhere, the colliery sites of Thorne (disused, but at the time of the survey still featuring headgear), Hatfield Main and Rossington Main all exploit the extensive concealed coalfield deposits below the Bunter Sandstone and Magnesian Limestone strata. Further west, the Magnesian Limestone supports a number of large-scale limestone quarries. The character areas making up this zone are often single or small groups of quarries. They have been treated as a separate zone due to the intrusive nature of their relationship to the surrounding landscape. Generally these landscapes date to the mid 20th century or later (although some have evolved from smaller, now illegible extractive sites) and are heavily industrial in character. Access by the general public is typically low, except where former gravel and clay pits have been allowed to flood and converted to amenity uses.

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

This zone always is found within or at the edge of enclosed agricultural landscapes, although the coal mines of Rossington, Thorne and Hatfield are also intrinsically related to adjacent 'Planned Industrial Settlements'. Most of the borough overlies important mineral reserves and as a result extractive landscapes can be found as character islands within 'Surveyed Enclosure', 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Wetland 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 disused extractive zones 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 invisible, having literally been quarried away. The inherent destruction of earlier evidence that this activity involves often includes the continual removal of earlier phases of work. Therefore, this section will concentrate on a brief history of the extractive landscapes of this zone themselves.

Coal: In 2003, the end date for the characterisation of this landscape, this zone contained three coal mines retaining surface buildings, Hatfield Main, Rossington Main and Thorne Colliery. Of these, Hatfield and Thorne were dormant (with pumping gear kept working, despite day to day coal extraction having ceased) and kept on a 'care and maintenance' basis in case of future need. Rossington Main was still in operation as a working mine.

The South Yorkshire coal reserves consist of both an *exposed coalfield* where seams outcrop at the surface and are consequently easily accessible, and a *concealed coalfield* where the carboniferous strata (in South Yorkshire the 'Coal Measures Sandstones') are overlain by later geological deposits of Permian and Triassic limestone and sandstone. The shallower depth of the most productive seams in the exposed coalfield (most notably the Main or Barnsley Bed seam, from which many collieries gained part of their name) meant that mining was concentrated to the west of the county until the late 19th century (Hill 2002, 16). However, by the end of the 19th century, collieries on the west of the coalfield were beginning to become exhausted and advances in technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of the deeper concealed coalfield a reality. Most of the collieries on the Doncaster coalfield were first sunk between 1905 and 1916 (Gill 2007), with the exception of Cadeby and Denaby Mains, which were sunk earlier as they exploited a natural cutting through the Magnesian Limestone made by the Don Gorge.

The first shafts at Rossington Main Colliery were sunk in 1912 with the mine beginning production in 1916 (Taylor 2001, 105-106). Production finally

ceased in March 2006 (BBC News 2006a). Prior to mining, the area formed part of the larger drained wetlands of the 'Doncaster Carrs' character area (see 'Wetland Enclosure' zone). Early OS maps mark the area as Holmes Carr, with typical regular drained enclosures bounded by ditches shown. The colliery expanded in size largely through the growth of its spoil heaps to the north east and principally to the south. Further effects on the landscape were created by the construction of the accompanying mining village of New Rossington around an older medieval village to the east (described in 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone). During 2003 the colliery was highly legible as a working coal mine with exposed headgear and traditional brick buildings.

Figure 195: Hatfield Main Colliery

Hatfield Main Colliery was sunk in 1911 with major investment schemes implemented in 1945-6, 1957 and 1978. However, large losses through the 1980s led to periods of closure from the 1990s (Hill 2001, 213-214) and production finally ceased at Hatfield Main in 2003. Current proposals (BBC News 2006b) to introduce a coal gasification plant would (if successful) reintroduce mining to the pit by 2009. The proposals would involve the demolition of the current above ground buildings and washing of the colliery spoil tips and their replacement with an industrial estate resulting in "dramatic changes to the setting of the surviving pithead elements" (Lakin 2002, 19).

Analysis of Haywood's enclosure award plan of the area (1825) does not suggest Parliamentary enclosure here. The irregularly bounded enclosures shown suggest pre-existing piecemeal enclosure; the expansion of the pit-head and its accompanying spoil heaps appears to have removed all traces of this earlier landscape. Nearby placenames such as Nettleholmes and Carr suggest previous land uses as wetland common. The growth of Hatfield Main fostered the growth of the adjacent 'Stainforth Colliery Village' character area (see 'Planned Industrial Settlements Zone').

Thorne Colliery was first sunk in 1909, although the sinking process was interrupted by both flooding problems and WWI; production did not begin until 1926 (Hill 2002, 232). The colliery is sited within the area of 'Moorland Allotments' as defined by Miller (1997) to the west of Thorne Moor and created by intake of moorland fringe in the late 18th - early 19th centuries. The construction of the colliery and the accompanying village of 'Thorne Moorends' has rendered legibility of this older pattern of enclosure invisible. Thorne Colliery was worked until 1956, although production was often beset by flooding (Taylor 2002, 108).

Despite ceasing production in the 1950s, the mine remained technically open for nearly 50 years longer, with a number of proposals mooted for reopening it, as it has significant unexploited resources. The most recent attempt to restore the colliery was in the early 1980s and saw the demolition of many older buildings and the construction of two modern winding gears (Hill 2002, 233), although this project was halted before completion. The mine continued on a 'care and maintenance' basis pending a rise in coal prices and the expected future exhaustion of the Selby coalfield. In 2002 it was proposed, by then owners UK Coal, to seal the shafts and formerly abandon the mine, with demolition of surface buildings and winding gear taking place in 2005.

Minerals: Mineral extraction in this zone can be allocated to two district groups. To the west of the district are major quarries now largely operated for the extraction of limestone and dolomite, in relation to the underlying Magnesian Limestone strata. To the east of the borough, large extractive sites are concerned with the extraction of fine and course aggregates, which are found where there are sizeable areas of glacially deposited sands and gravels.

Limestone quarrying is apparent on a small scale across the district on mid 19th century mapping, particularly around Warmsworth, Cadeby and Sprotbrough in the 'Don Gorge' character area and around Hampole (Ford 2007, 25). These early quarries were chiefly involved in the extraction of building stone and the burning of lime for use in agriculture and glass making. The majority of sites of this period either lie outside the present 'Extractive' zone or have since been quarried away, as at Warmsworth. The surviving evidence is generally late 20th century in character. During this period the scale of aggregate quarrying in Doncaster experienced dramatic growth. The largest site by 1948 was Levitt Hagg Quarry and Lime Works at c.25 hectares in size. By 2003 the quarries around the Don Gorge alone

totalled over 250 hectares; character unit records show the majority as first appearing on 1960s and 1970s OS mapping. Limestone quarries in Doncaster have generally displaced enclosed agricultural landscapes of both piecemeal and surveyed types.

Most active large-scale (over 5 hectares) sand and gravel quarries in this zone date to the second half of the 20th century, although smaller 'sand pits' are a regular occurrence on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, especially close to settlements and enclosure period or turnpike roads. The change in scale of extraction post-1950 probably relates to the increase in road construction and maintenance in the later 20th century, especially works related to the construction of the motorway network.

Later Characteristics

The period during which this project was undertaken (2004-2008) seems to have corresponded with the end of the traditional mining of coal within the borough of Doncaster, with the turning off of the drainage and ventilation systems at Rossington Main and Thorne and transfer of Hatfield Main to 'Care and Maintenance' in 2004, pending possible regeneration as a coal gasification station. It is likely that in 5 years time the Rossington and Thorne sites will share the characteristics of the 'Post Industrial' character zone. However, Hatfield restarted full production of coal on 2nd January 2008 with reserves projected to last 40 years. Coal is eventually planned to be burned in an on-site power station, at which it is planned to capture 90% of carbon dioxide emissions and then pipe them to former oilfields in the North Sea (Herron 2008).

Character Areas within this Zone:

'Former Spoil Heap North of Adwick upon Dearne', 'Blaxton / Finningley Quarries', 'Hatfield Colliery', 'Hatfield Sand Quarries', 'Hazel Lane Quarry', 'Holme Hall Quarries', 'Quarry East of New Rossington', 'Rossington Main Colliery', 'Thorne Colliery', 'Warmsworth and Cadeby Limestone Quarries'

Planned Industrial Settlements

Summary of Dominant Character

The dominant characteristics of this zone largely relate to rapid development between 1900 and 1939, to accommodate miners from pits on the *concealed coalfield* (Hill 2002, 16), which were sunk between the years 1905 and 1916 (Gill 2007). Post-1939 development within all of these character areas has been extensive and is discussed below as a part of the 'Later Characteristics' section.

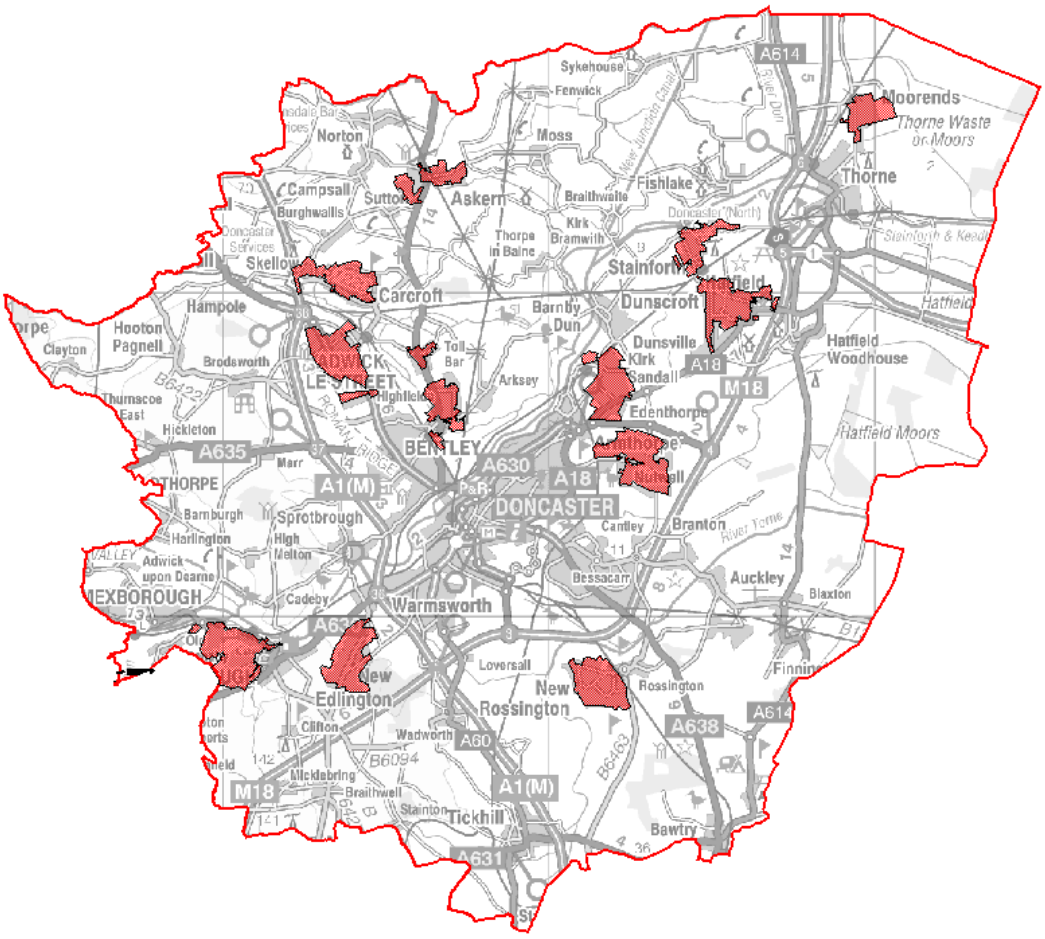

Figure 196: Location of character areas making up the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone.

The provision of the initial houses for the workers of these pits was generally the responsibility of single landlords, the resulting planned settlements being late examples of such guided development. Earlier examples would include the 42 or more dwellings built, converted or

repaired for miners at Elsecar [Barnsley] between 1796 and 1798, or the estate villages that were developed by landowners as part of the beautification of their estates during the 18th and 19th centuries, of which Hickleton and Sprotbrough are good examples (Holland 1980, 42).

Although this zone principally includes settlements related to the housing of coal miners, the model village of Kirk Sandall, developed for workers of the adjacent glassworks (Skinner 1997, 172), has been included; it too has single company origins and similar planned characteristics. The industrial concerns in which these workers laboured were typified by the rapid development and expansion of privately owned companies, frequently employing between 1,000 and 3,500 men (Taylor 2001, 144-148). Pre-World War II development of these communities is generally marked by geometrically planned estates of brick built and pebble-dashed 'cottages' (sometimes semi-detached houses, but more usually short terraces of 4 or 6 houses). There are strong garden suburb influences, although at Bentley New Village, Carcroft, Denaby Main and New Edlington the earliest phases have more in common with patterns favoured in the 'Grid Iron Terraced' zone, due to their higher densities, less coherent overall plans and longer ranges of conjoined housing. New Edlington, in particular, remained something of an anachronism throughout the 20th century, never developing a coherent garden village plan. The village was criticised in Abercrombie and Johnson's comprehensive 1922 Doncaster Regional Planning Scheme, which hailed Woodlands as *"a model of what the new communities should be like"* whilst deriding New Edlington as, *"leav[ing] nearly everything to be desired in its planning and the way the work has been carried out"* (Abercrombie and Johnson 1922 cited in Holland 1980, 66).

These differences largely reflect the age at which the settlements were developed. The Don Gorge, where the river Don cuts through the belt of Magnesian Limestone in the west of borough, provided an opportunity to access the concealed coal measures further east than would otherwise have been possible at that time, allowing the collieries of Denaby and Cadeby Mains (see the 'Post Industrial' character zone) to be established in 1859 and 1889 respectively. The new village of Denaby Main[7], which took its name from the colliery it served to differentiate it from the historic nucleated village to its west, took the same form as developments in the contemporary 'Grid Iron Terraced' suburbs. Housing was provided in blocks of conjoined terraced housing with shared open plan backyards in which were provided communal toilet blocks. This housing was developed in stages from the 1860s-early 1900s (Jones 1999, 127-129). The only surviving part of these brick built developments, on Wheatley Street, Tickhill Street and Tickhill Square, are not typical as they are larger in size. The earlier, much higher density development has since been demolished (see *'Later Characteristics'*), leaving no legible features.

[7] 'Main' was appended as a suffix to colliery names in South Yorkshire to indicate those that were exploiting the thickest coal seam, the 'Main' or 'Barnsley Bed Seam' (Hill 2001, 7).

Features commonly associated with this zone and influenced by the garden village movement, include:

- Radial plans[8] that frequently make use of concentric circles divided by axial roads (examples can be seen at New Rossington, Moorends, Woodlands, Armthorpe, and Conanby).
- Generous provision of garden plots.
- Architectural forms referencing supposed ideas of vernacular character and tradition, emulating idealised cottages. 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 (English Heritage 2007b).
- Communal open spaces surrounding cottages in the supposed tradition of English village greens[9] (the best surviving examples are within the earliest estates at Woodlands, Kirk Sandall and Stainforth). A potentially unique modification of this characteristic was at Carcroft New Village where cottages were arranged around central allotment gardens. The most generous open spaces were at Woodlands, in the area designed by celebrated architect Percy Bond Houfton (Stratton 2000, 26).

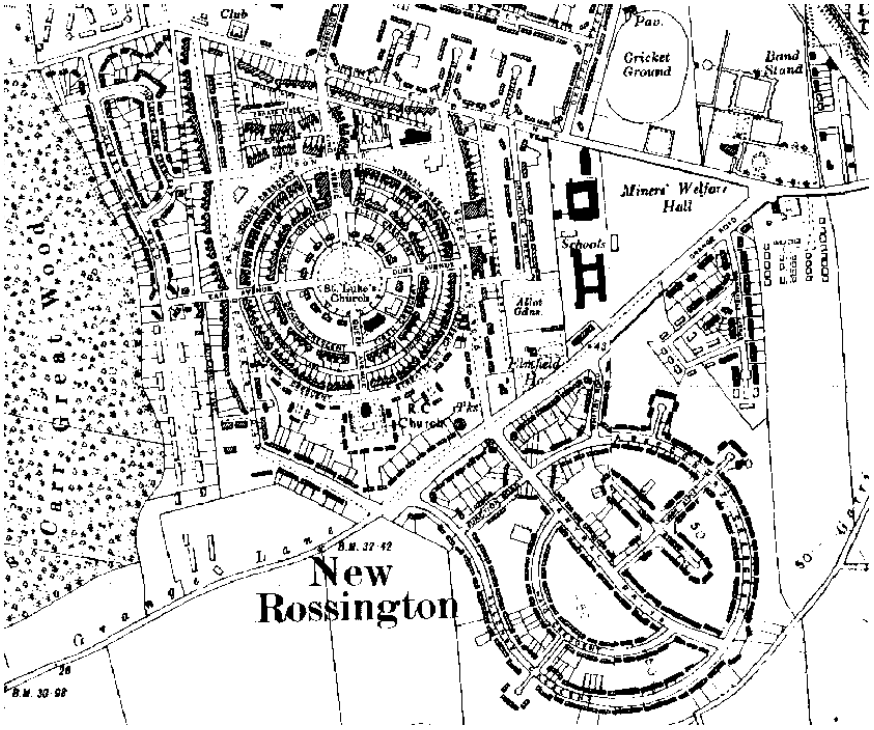

Figure 197: New Rossington village shows most of the characteristic features of this zone.
1938 OS 6 inch to the mile mapping (not reproduced at scale) © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

[8] Radial 'spiders web' plans were championed in Howard's original 'Garden City' proposals (1902, 50-57) and in Raymond Unwin's development of the concept (Unwin 1994 [1909], 236)

[9] Unwin believed that this arrangement would help engender community relations between the occupants of the cottages (Waithe 2006, 188)

The mining villages also generally feature facilities originally 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). At collieries this fund provided pit-head baths, but within this zone notable features provided are welfare halls, recreation grounds and parks – often co-located in welfare grounds. The provision has certain characteristics - team and spectator sports are well catered for, with football and cricket pitches at most grounds. Cricket grounds were often multi-functioning, with tracks provided around their boundaries for cycling and athletics at Woodlands, New Edlington and Moorends. Some grounds also include provision for tennis and bowling. Large areas of allotment gardens can also be seen on the 1930s OS maps of these settlements, although these have generally been neglected or have been overbuilt during the 20th century.

Clear organisational principles indicating the differentiation of status are apparent at most of these settlements, with small numbers of clearly larger houses provided, sometimes in prominent positions. At New Rossington a ring of larger houses are situated at the hub of the main plan, overlooking a central green, whilst most settlements feature one detached house in its own grounds - designated for the overall pit manager. The motivation behind such clearly visible and planned differentiation has been characterised by one writer as *"a visible reminder of who wielded power in an early twentieth century mining community"* (Holland 1980, 67).

Institutional buildings contemporary with the early planned villages reflect something of the dispersed origins of the immigrant communities attracted to them - by work in their mines and by their high standards of living. New Rossington's planned layout included brick built Church of England, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches (Stratton 2000, 26).

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

The most obvious relationships between this zone and others is with the 'Industrial', 'Extractive' and 'Post Industrial' zones, where the sites of the commercial concerns that influenced these settlements are/were located. All of the character areas of this zone generally abut or are located close to historic villages, described by this project in the 'Nucleated Rural Settlement' zone. The wide variety of landscape types on which the collieries were sited (see 'Extractive' and 'Post Industrial' zone descriptions) means that the settlements of this zone are now sited amongst a range of enclosure types.

Inherited Character

The mines of this district often extended across large underground colliery 'royalties' [the areas of land from under which each company had rights of

extraction] of up to 10,000 acres (Hill 1997, 16) - much larger than the areas worked to the west of the coalfield, where much closer spaced collieries each worked areas of up to 3,500 acres. These larger royalty areas were generally a response to the increased cost of sinking the much deeper pits necessary to penetrate the limestone and sandstone layers overlying the coals measures in the concealed coal field. This economically determined pattern resulted in the typical rural location of the settlements of this zone, *"each village being separated from each other by large tracts of countryside"* (Jones 1999, 124). This is in stark contrast to the older colliery settlements to the west, for example in the Dearne Valley, where settlements related to different collieries tend to merge into each other by the late 19th century.

Within this zone, evidence relating to the largely agricultural landscape on which the settlements developed is generally rare. Exceptions include the boundaries of various phases of development, which often coincide with historic enclosure boundaries, and earlier rural lanes that were incorporated into the later planned designs. More comprehensive legibility survives of an earlier formally designed landscape at Edenthorpe village. Edenthorpe Hall, only one wing of which now survives as part of Edenthorpe Hall Junior School, was built in the late 18th century and was originally surrounded by ornamental grounds. Within these grounds lay an older complex of 17th century manorial buildings that have survived in part as converted residential buildings at the end of Cedric Road. Magilton (1977, 38) records this area as the site of Streetthorpe or Stirestorp, a deserted medieval village.

Later Characteristics

Each of the character areas that make up this zone include areas of later private development. These later additions are normally found on the outer edges of character areas and have been included within this zone despite their later origin as they are still very much a part of the individual settlements. Coherent trends can be discerned in the changing patterns of development since World War II and the rest of this section will be described in two periods, 1939-1976 and 1976-2003.

1939-1976

On January 1st, 1947 a notice was posted at every colliery at the country reading,

"THIS COLLIERY IS NOW MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE" (NCB notice reproduced in Hill 2001, 36).

At the time of nationalisation, all assets of the former colliery companies, including 140,000 houses nationally, passed to the new coal board (Beynon, Hollywood and Hudson 1999, 2). The NCB continued to take a role in the construction of housing estates to attract workers up to 1976, when it withdrew from the provision of miners housing (ibid, 3). Housing was

generally built as part of large-scale public sector social housing schemes [characterised at character unit level in this project as 'Planned Estate (Social Housing)']. Until the 1970s, development led by the private sector was generally small-scale, and mostly consisted of ribbon development along main roads. The earliest housing constructed during this period has superficial characteristics in common with the model villages - estates dating to the 1950s were often built in geometric plans and semi-detached and 'short-terrace' housing was dominant. However, open spaces became less common and the housing density tended to increase.

From the mid 1950s onwards there was a clear move away from the provision of private space to open plan estates based on the 'Radburn' principles of design. These principles, originating in a study by US architects Stein and Wright of English 'garden suburb' planning (Sheffield Corporation 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 in this zone in this period are typical of many developed nationwide from the 1950s through to the late 1970s and are generally constructed according to 'system building' techniques, typically the 'No Fines' method developed by Wimpey. Houses built in this way 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 the system include poor thermal insulation and condensation

Figure 198: 'Radburn' style estate planning (seen here at New Edlington) sought to maximise separation of vehicles and pedestrians.

1976 - 2003
Developments in these settlements during this later period are strongly divided along economic lines. New development was dominated almost entirely by the construction of privately funded owner-occupied housing. Large estates of detached cul-de-sac and bungalow housing were added to the older villages at Adwick le Street, Armthorpe and Conisbrough.

The areas of social housing described above have, in some cases, undergone a widespread decline. Much debate has focused on the changes in government policy towards the nationalised coal industry and social housing during the 1980s and 1990s, a period in which all but two of the pits that supported settlements in this zone were closed for good. Much of the working population here was directly involved in a violent and economically devastating industrial dispute (Adeney and Lloyd 1986), and large volumes of council and NCB owned social housing were transferred to the private sector. The sale of NCB housing in particular, undertaken in a very short period between 1985-8, has been blamed for a physical and social decline, much of the property being purchased by absentee landlords for very low prices (Beynon, Hollywood and Hudson 1999,3).

Urban design theories (Doncaster MBC undated d, 18) have turned away from the open plan concept of the 'Radburn' estates, which is now believed to offer no 'defensible space', to increase the security and privacy of residents. The common parking areas provided to the rear of 'Radburn' property have been criticised as *"poorly overlooked and magnets for anti-social behaviour"* (CSR Partnership 2004, 26). South Yorkshire's 'Housing Market Renewal' programme has made the 'de-Radburnisation' of some of these settlements a specific target, particularly at Denaby Main, where the grid iron terraced properties described above were demolished and replaced with 'Radburn' estates in the 1960s and 70s (Jones 1999; Chan 2007).

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Armthorpe Colliery Village', 'Askern Village', 'Bentley New Village and Toll Bar', 'Carcroft and Skellow Villages', 'Conanby / Denaby Main Villages', 'Hatfield Colliery Village', 'Kirk Sandall and Edenthorpe Planned Settlement', 'New Edlington Village', 'New Rossington Village', 'Stainforth Colliery Village', 'Thorne Moorends', 'Woodlands Highfields and 'new' Adwick le Street'

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 estates or as areas of ribbon development on the edges of existing settlements. Stylistically, developments in South Yorkshire during this period have much in common with areas developed in the 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones. Differences are likely to include larger housing units, with more variety of housing types along individual streets, and an increased number of status differentiating features such as hung tiles, bay windows, stained glass and street trees. Similarities with the municipal and industrial housing of the same period include geometric street patterns and spaciously arranged medium density housing patterns strongly 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 adapted by Raymond Unwin and used as the basis for many municipal and private housing developments across the country (Unwin 1994 [1909], 236). As across South Yorkshire, generally, there is significantly less privately built housing of this period compared with municipal housing developments of the same date.

Blocks of housing within this zone tend to be relatively small and were often built to an overall plan, although the houses tended to be built in phases of piecemeal development. There is often a mix of detached and semi-detached housing within these estates; some houses were built in very different styles, where individual housing plots were filled independently.

The character areas making up this zone are located on the edge of existing settlements and are generally set away from industrial landscapes, continuing the trends of middle class suburban development established within the '19th to Early 20th Century Villa Suburbs' character zone. Most of the areas within this zone are built along or near to main roads. Such 'ribbon development', where all or most of the houses are strung out along a main road, with each property featuring a driveway, was particularly suited to the requirements of the private house buyer of the early to mid twentieth century, who was increasingly likely to have access to a private car - used for commuting to a more distant place of work. At the time when these houses were built there were significantly fewer cars on the road than now, making these road side locations more desirable than they are currently. To the east of this character zone, and originally developed in a rural context, are the Hatfield Woodhouse and Dunsville character areas, the core of which originated as 'ribbon' developments and private speculative building projects.

Figure 199: Early to mid 20th century ribbon development between Hatfield Woodhouse and Hatfield. Each property has both vehicular access to a main road, off-road parking, gardens to front and rear and is connected directly to open countryside.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 2002

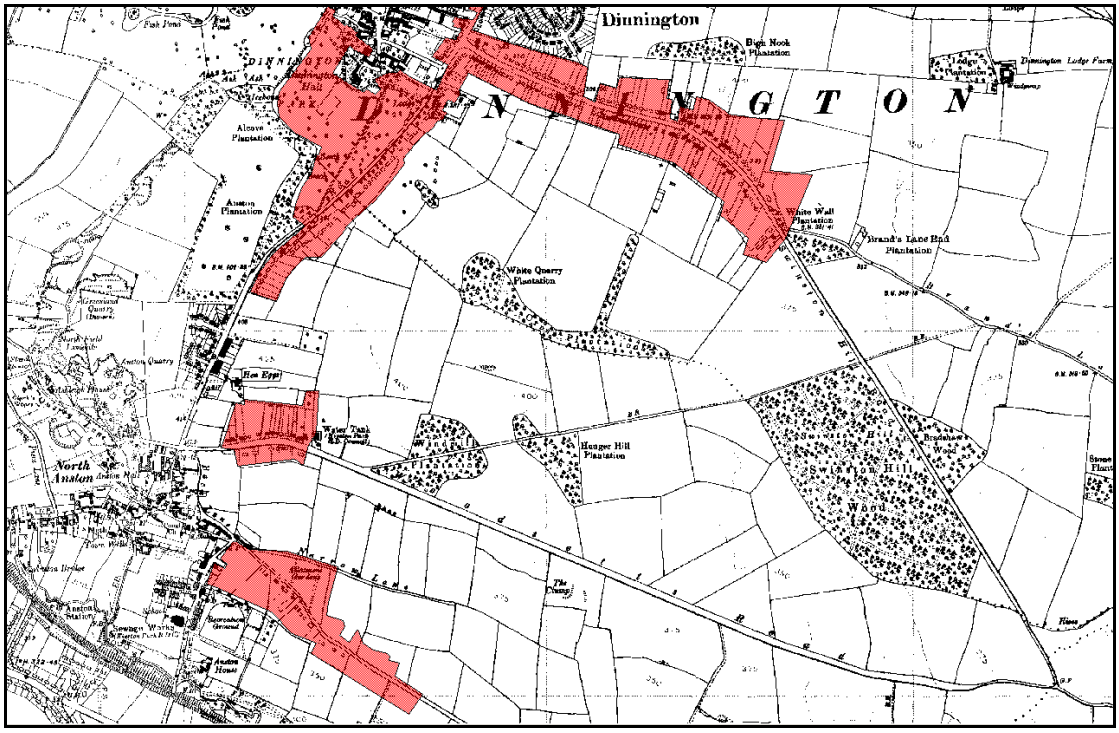

Figure 200: The 'Anston and Dinnington Ribbon Developments' character area (red shading), as depicted by the OS in 1938.
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The large-scale and rapid growth of 'ribbon development' in the early twentieth century was a source of much controversy amongst town planners, who characterised its appearance as "bungaloid growth", a phrase coined by 1920s polemicist Dean William Inge (The Times, 27th September 1927). This pejorative term was used to criticise developments that were generally inefficient in terms of their use of land, making it difficult to access the enclosed rural land behind the road. The calls of protest against ribbon development led to the passing of the 'Restriction of Ribbon Development Act' (25 & 26 Geo V, HMSO) in 1935, which gave local authorities the power to restrict development close to main roads, effectively curtailing further ribbon development on the scale that occurred during the main development period of this zone.

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

Areas within this zone tend not to be the first phase of settlement in an area but are built in relation to earlier settlements. These areas are also generally not the last phase of suburbanisation. This leads to early 20th century suburbanisation becoming sandwiched between bands of earlier and later suburbanisation.

Where early 20th century private suburbanisation has occurred on only a small scale, such areas have been considered as infill in various other character zones.

Inherited Character

The majority of this character zone consisted of enclosed land prior to its development for housing. Legible earlier characteristics therefore generally relate to inherited boundary patterns, where existing enclosures formed the units of later development. The remaining areas have been variously recorded by the characterisation project as residential, ornamental and wooded landscapes.

Where earlier residential development is recorded, the present housing generally represents intensification of earlier areas of historic or villa settlement. At Cantley, where the medieval church of St Wilfred's [parts of which are thought to be Norman (Ryder 1982)] stood away from the nucleated settlement of Cantley in the 19th century, an earlier settlement has been absorbed by later development. This church, now surrounded by 20th century suburban housing, was surrounded by land enclosed from open fields by parliamentary award in the 19th century. Whilst there is no evidence to indicate a deserted nucleated village around this church, which Magilton suggests may have served a dispersed community (1977, 24), this possibility cannot be discounted; any earthworks and other evidence of former property boundaries are likely to have been destroyed at the time of enclosure.

Features of former elite residences and their parklands are better preserved. The 'Sprotbrough Mid 20th Century Suburbanisation' character area retains legibility of the former Sprotbrough Park, which was established during the late 17th century and reworked during the 18th and 19th centuries. Mid 20th century suburbanisation took place in this area following the breaking up of the park for sale in 1925 (Mellor 2006, 15).

Other legibility within this zone tends to be limited to earlier road patterns, which get incorporated into most developments, and to field boundary patterns at the edges of estates.

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. Within some estates buildings have been replaced, but the generally mixed nature of these suburbs often allows for this with little impact on historic character. Where houses have been 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:
'Auckley Mid 20th Century Suburban'; 'Austerfield Mid 20th Century Expansion'; 'Barnburgh Harlington Mid 20th Century Expansion'; 'Bawtry Mid-Twentieth Century Suburbanisation'; 'Brampton Earlier Expansion'; 'Campsall Mid 20th Century Expansion'; 'Mid Twentieth Century Cantley and Bessacarr Suburbs'; 'Finningley Mid 20th Century Expansion'; 'Hatfield Woodhouse and Dunsville mid 20th century Ribbon Development'; 'RAF Lindholme Quarters'; 'Norton Early to Mid 20th Century Expansion'; 'Scawsby / Scawthorpe pre 1960 suburban'; 'Sprotborough mid 20th Century Suburbanisation'; 'Thorne Ribbon Development'; 'Warmsworth Suburbanisation'

Early to Mid 20th Century Municipal Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 201: Wheatley Hall and Intake were built by Doncaster MBC over the 1930s, 40s and 50s, with construction interrupted by WWII. Significant sections are clearly influenced by earlier 'Garden Suburb' developments in surrounding mining villages.
Aerial Photograph Cities Revealed 1999 © The GeoInformation Group

The character areas making up this extensive zone are typically made up of large municipal housing estates. Stylistically these estates are strongly influenced by the garden suburb movement. Most display regular road plans, with some estates making use of curling street patterns linked by formally planned radial spurs. Radial 'spider's web' plans such as these were championed in Ebenezer Howard's original 'Garden City' proposals (1902, 50-57) as well as in Raymond Unwin's developments of the concept (Unwin 1994 [1909], 236; Waithe 2006, 188).

Although there was a growing recognition through the late 19th century 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 new low density houses for the expanding population (Short 1982, 31-2). The political will for change found

its official expression in the *Housing and Town Planning Act* of 1919, which required all local authorities to organise building schemes for rapid completion. These schemes were partially financed from a local rate levy of 1d in the pound (Munford 1995, 284). Part of the outcome of this Act was a detailed Parliamentary inquiry into the planning of new suburbs for the 'working classes', which led to the *Tudor Walters Report* (Whitehand and Carr 2003, 45). The research carried out for the *Tudor Walters* report fed into the production of the Local Government Board's *Manual on the Preparation of State Aided Housing Schemes* of the same year – key recommendations being the provision of low to medium density estates of two storey cottages, with three bedrooms, bathroom, parlour, living room and scullery. Rear projections, bay windows and excessive ornament were discouraged on the grounds of cost and also in the interest of providing "a clear view of the gardens" (ibid).

In Doncaster, the best examples of this type of planning, which has close parallels with garden villages such as New Rossington, Armthorpe and Woodlands in the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone, are to be found in the Doncaster MBC estates of Wheatley Hall and Intake. These estates share symmetrical road layouts centred on open spaces and public buildings.

Figure 202: Open spaces typically double as roundabouts in the inter-war estates characteristic of this zone, as here at Wheatley Park.

Municipal developers during this period generally favoured traditional materials such as red brick for walling and clay or slate tiles for roofing, in addition to two-storey construction in blocks of two to four houses (the latter tending to be restricted to municipal developments). Architectural detailing and bay widows are generally more common on privately developed estates of this period.

One non-municipal type of housing in this zone is found within the 'Finningley Quarters' character area. This originated as residential accommodation for the adjacent RAF bomber command station. The earliest phases are characteristic of domestic sites developed for many 'expansion period' RAF stations in the 1930s. These sites were developed to coherent designs that made use of neo-Georgian styles for domestic and administrative buildings and were generally constructed rapidly to set piece designs (Dobinson 2000, 120-152). The 1930s sections are clearly hierarchically organised with 'h-shaped' barrack areas (for unmarried airmen) separate from the married quarters, which were in garden suburb-type layouts, with larger houses for officers and airmen.

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

Character areas in this zone rarely represent the first suburbanisation or settlement of a location. More generally this zone is part of the natural growth of a larger settlement. In most cases suburban development did not cease in the mid 20th century and these areas have become sandwiched between bands of earlier and later suburbanisation.

Developments characteristic of this zone are also to be found in later phases of Doncaster's 'Planned Industrial Settlements', where they form a part of the natural growth of earlier settlements in the period 1930-1960.

Inherited Character

The vast majority of this zone was developed over land formerly characterised within 'Enclosed Land', 'Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational' or 'Woodland' Broad Types. No extant nucleated settlement formed a part of its development. Evidence for earlier enclosed landscapes do not survive well within this zone, the large planned estate layouts generally not paying regard to earlier field boundaries. Features of former elite residences and their parklands are better preserved within later suburban or institutional developments than within this zone. One example included within this zone is the former St Catherine's House (later St Catherine's Hospital) and its parkland, in the 'Balby Older Non Terraced Suburbs' character area.

This generally negative historic legibility is also observable in contemporary municipal zones in Rotherham, Sheffield and Barnsley and is probably a

product of the powers given to local authority corporations to compulsorily purchase large swathes of land for development.

Legibility within this zone tends to be limited to earlier road patterns, which get incorporated into most developments, and to field boundary patterns on the edges of estates.

Later Characteristics

Large-scale developments within this zone, post-dating 1960, tend to have been limited to the construction of modern schools (mostly system built) and smaller infill estates. 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:
'Balby older non terraced suburbs'; 'Barnby Dun (older suburban)'; 'Belle Vue'; ' Finningley Quarters'; 'Mexborough Mid Twentieth Century Suburban'; 'Wheatley Hills / Intake'; 'Thorne Suburbs (earlier)'

Late 20th Century Municipal Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone represents suburban areas built by municipal authorities since 1960. There is often significant divergence between the plan forms of municipal and private developments built during this period, with municipal housing developments showing a shift in emphasis during this period from enclosed private gardens to unenclosed communal spaces. This move away from 'garden suburb' styles is accompanied by the increasing segregation of pedestrian routes from road systems. Building densities are noticeably higher than in the 'Early to Mid 20th Century Municipal Suburbs' zone.

Municipal estates within this zone are often based on the 'Radburn' principles of design. These principles originating in a study by US architects Stein and Wright of English 'garden suburb' planning (Sheffield Corporation 1962, 12) and aimed to maximise the separation of vehicles and pedestrians by avoiding points at which pedestrians would have to cross roads. 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 and are generally constructed according to 'system building' techniques, such as 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 the system include poor thermal insulation and condensation

More recent urban design theories (Doncaster MBC undated d, 18) have turned away from the open plans of these areas, which is now believed to offer no 'defensible space' to residents, the common parking areas provided to the rear of property have also been criticised as *"poorly overlooked and magnets for anti-social behaviour"* (CSR Partnership 2004, 26). South Yorkshire's 'Housing Market Renewal' programme has made the 'de-Radburnisation' of some of these areas a specific target of a number of its masterplans (Jones 1999; Chan 2007).

The vast majority (81%) of the land in this zone has a residential character. The next most extensive land use (11%) is by institutional complexes, mostly Doncaster MBC primary and secondary schools and their playing fields that are contemporary with the surrounding estates. 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 from 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 undated). Developments at other municipal and government sites in this zone also show strong influences of the system building movement.

Public recreational space, where provided in this zone (c.5% of overall area), generally consist of recreation grounds rather than the more ornamental parks common to earlier periods. No woodland areas, either 'ancient' or 'plantation', large enough to have been characterised as units in their own right are included within this zone.

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is almost always directly adjacent to earlier suburbanisation recorded in the 'Early to Mid 20th Century Municipal Suburbs' zone. This reflects a continuing 20th century trend towards the expansion of suburban landscapes.

As one of the most recent phase of suburbanisation, most character areas within this zone are to be found between an area of older suburbanisation and areas of rural countryside that exhibits various patterns of enclosure.

Inherited Character

This zone includes a small number of surviving character units that predate the main period of suburbanisation. Of these character units, those classified with a Broad Type of 'Enclosed Land' are rare – an example includes a small area of post-medieval piecemeal enclosure, totalling only 4.7ha, adjacent to York Road in Scawthorpe.

The majority of the pre-1960 character units within this zone are recreation grounds, allotments, schools and cemeteries originally developed on the fringes of earlier phases of suburbanisation (in the late 19th-early 20th centuries). These have continued to be used by residents of later suburbs.

88% of the land developed in this area since 1960 (mostly for homes, schools and playing fields) has been recorded as having had a previously 'enclosed' character. The legibility of this previous character has generally been assessed by the project as 'invisible', although - as with other suburban areas - earlier roads passing through these developments have generally been retained, as have boundaries on the edges of development phases, where earlier land parcels formed the unit of development.

Figure 203: Within the 'Scawsby / Scawthorpe Post-1960 Municipal' character area is a small piece of relict enclosure countryside, now surrounded on all sides by 20th century suburbanisation (character unit HSY5157).

Later Characteristics

The main period of historic character in this zone stretches from the 1960s to the time of the current project and as a result its dominant characteristics are continuing to form.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Balby Bridge Estate, Doncaster', Mexborough post-1960 municipal suburbs', 'Scawsby / Scawthorpe post-1960 municipal suburbs', 'Thorne municipal suburbs (later)

Late 20th Century Replanned Centre

Summary of Dominant Character

The dominant theme of this zone was urban renewal of the town of Doncaster, post-World War II, with areas generally cleared wholesale of earlier buildings and features, and street patterns reconfigured. This character zone overlaps much of the area of the medieval town of Doncaster, as defined by Slater's analysis of the plan form of Doncaster (Slater 1989 and see also in 'Doncaster Complex Historic Town Core' plan form analysis - above). The redevelopment characteristic of this zone has generally re-written the earlier urban pattern of this area of the town.

The majority of this character zone has been recorded as post-dating 1970, although this date reflects the date of mapping available to the project (after the late 1940s OS edition) and as a result many developments may actually have originated in the 1950s and 1960s.

The largest Broad Type of the character units within the zone (41%) is commercial, including large pedestrian covered retail complexes such as the Frenchgate, Waterdale and Colonnades centres and the superstores and retail warehouses around North Bridge Road and St Sepulchre Gate. A further major character type within the zone is accounted for by 'institutional' properties. These make up around a quarter of the area of the zone, chiefly the 7 hectare former main campus of Doncaster College at Waterdale.

The components of this zone are linked by a gyratory system of roads, designed as urban dual carriageways, which pedestrians were generally discouraged to cross at surface level. To facilitate crossing, a large number of pedestrian bridges and subways were built, especially at roundabouts. Character units within the 'Communications' Broad Type, which includes categories such as ring road, car parks and bus stations / interchanges, account for 27% of the land within the zone.

Inherited Character

Much of the developments within this zone are likely to have been undertaken following bulk purchases (often compulsory) of land, enabling their development to ignore historically established patterns of property ownership. As a result of this level of rebuilding, only a few characteristics of earlier historic development are legible within this area.

Of the area of this zone included within Slater's plan form analysis of the historic town of Doncaster, the majority of the developments here have no legibility of earlier character development.

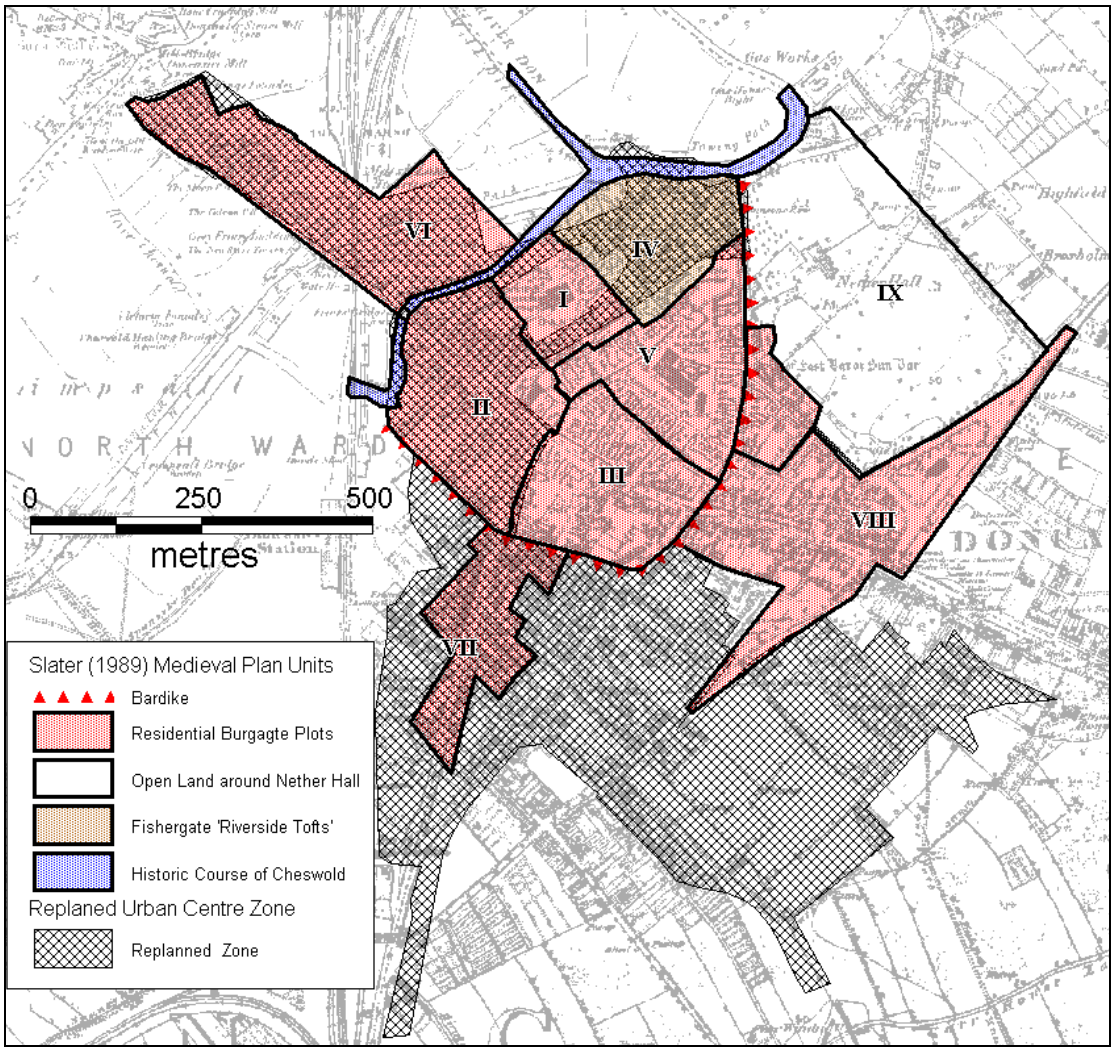

Figure 204: Showing the extent to which the 'Replanned Centre Zone' overlaps with the medieval core of the town.
Background mapping taken from the 1854 6 inch OS survey © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

As the figure above demonstrates, much of this new development has overwritten patterns of historic development dating back to at least the medieval period. This all pervasive disruption resulted from the construction of the Church Way, Trafford Way, North Bridge Road and Cleveland Street dual carriageways - all of which took largely new courses across older urban plan patterns. This upgraded road system began to take shape (between 1906 and 1930) as a result of the construction of the North Bridge Road section of the A1 - Great North Road, through the middle of the Marsh Gate suburb (identified by Slater as plan unit VI, a potentially medieval suburb (1989, 54-55)). Construction of the new road diverted the Great North Road from its historic course along Marsh Gate, through an area of historic burgage plot boundaries and the site of the medieval Franciscan Friary.

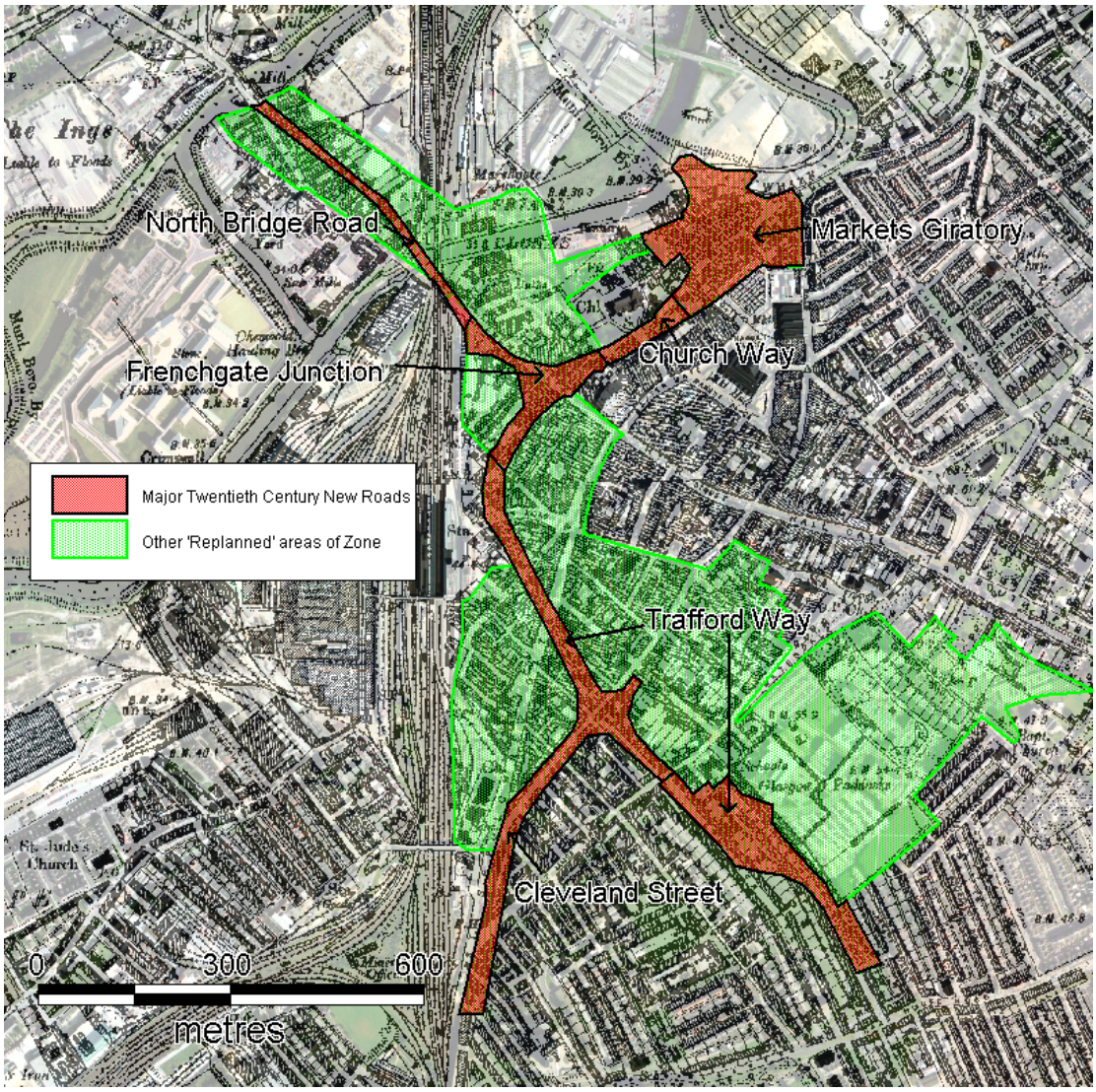

Figure 205: Major 20th century roads have overwritten earlier historic patterns within the Replanned Urban Centre character zone.
HEC data overlain on 1920s OS 6 inch data © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

The remainder of this road system was first laid out in the 1960s-1970s. Working from south to north, the system funnels traffic from the south and west along Cleveland Street and Trafford Way around the edges of a large contemporary Doncaster MBC housing estate towards the Trafford Way roundabout. Trafford Way carries traffic diverted from the historic Great North Road, as well as that entering the town from the M18 along White Rose Way, and Cleveland Street diverts traffic from the historic line of St Sepulchre Gate. The southern parts of this road system are constructed across areas formerly occupied by late 19th century terraced housing. To the east of the Trafford Way roundabout, a large area of late 19th century grid iron housing (one of the first to develop in Doncaster) was cleared in the same period. This area is now occupied by the Colonnades and Waterdale shopping precincts. These areas follow the alignment of, but preserve little else of, the earlier residential suburb.

In the west and north of the town, traffic moves along Trafford Way and cuts through the historic suburb of St Sepulchre Gate (Slater's plan unit VII), before turning to the north east through an area formerly characterised by burgage plots (Slater's Frenchgate unit II). Much of the western side of French Gate was demolished the late 1960s in order to make way for the Arndale Centre (renamed as the Frenchgate Centre in the later 1980s). French Gate was originally made up of thin narrow plots, part of a plan form unit with burgage plots of common lengths and widths on both sides of French Gate, which are now almost entirely lost above ground. The French Gate plots were originally constrained by a medieval ditch, the Bar Dike, which - with the river Cheswold - completely enclosed the core of the medieval market town. The line of this ditch continues to be represented for much of its length, outside the 'Replanned' character zone, by the course of Printing Office Street and Silver Street / Market Road. However, 1970s additions to the Frenchgate Centre have completely overbuilt its course within this zone.

Figure 206: The current plot boundaries around Frenchgate Junction are defined primarily by the 20th century roads that meet here.
This image is based on a 1999 aerial photograph (© Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 1999) showing the former bus station before its redevelopment as 'Frenchgate Interchange'.

Moving further north, the road system reaches Frenchgate Junction, a roundabout linking Trafford Way with North Bridge Road and Church Way. This is centred on the historic route of Frenchgate but overlies the frontages

of burgage plots to both sides of the older road. The 20th century roads define two new plots to either side of North Bridge Road. The western most of these plots was the site of the main bus station and its associated multi-storey car park (until the 21st century construction of Frenchgate Interchange), whilst the eastern most was developed in the early 1980s as a large supermarket.

Church Way, developed in the early 1970s (Buckland *et al* 1989, 68), cuts across Slater's unit I, an area successively defended by enclosure ditches based on those of the later Roman fort that formed an important determinant of the later plan of the medieval town. Demolition of existing buildings and construction of the new road resulted in the removal of plots around the medieval churchyard and the agglomeration of some of the area of the later Roman fort into the rear of the plots fronting on to Baxter Gate / Market Place. The modern road now forms the southern boundary of St George's Conservation Area (Judge 2005).

At the north-eastern corner of this character zone, the St George's Gyratory roundabout broadly corresponds to the area of Slater's Fishergate plan unit IV. The irregular streets and plots shown on historic plans in this area were probably populated during the medieval period by timber framed buildings on stone foundations. Excavation and documentary sources give strong indications of industrial occupation, which probably related to medieval waterfront activity that was itself preceded by a Saxon quay discovered through excavation (Lilley 1994, 36). Modern transport alterations have completely altered the form of this area, first through a re-direction of the course of the Don to the north (cutting off the section known as Gashouse Bight, between 1930 and 1948) and, in the early 1970s, by the demolition of the entire area of Fishergate / Friendless Street and the construction of a multi-storey car park, roundabout and carriageways associated with the development of the Church Way inner relief road scheme. The car park and roundabout were replaced by the present major interchange gyratory system in the early twenty first century as part of the implementation of the North Bridge Relief Road Scheme (Jim McNeil pers. com).

Later Characteristics

The present project was undertaken during 2006 using map data surveyed up to 1999-2003, making more recent changes difficult to capture. Major known recent changes include the redevelopment and extention of the Frenchgate Centre / Frenchgate Interchange complex; the construction of the North Bridge Relief Road to the north west of St George's Gyratory; and the construction of Doncaster college's Hub Campus at Gas House Bight to the north of the zone. This final development will enable the redevelopment of the old College campus; Doncaster MBC currently envisage this work to involve the development of a 'cultural and civic quarter' including council offices, retail provision, a library building and performance space.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Doncaster Replanned Historic Centre', 'Doncaster Outer Clearance Area'

Late 20th Century Private Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone represents suburban areas built by private developers since 1960. There is often significant divergence between the plan forms of municipal and private developments built during this period, with municipal housing developments showing a shift in emphasis from enclosed private gardens to unenclosed communal spaces. By contrast, private developments see a greater tendency towards the provision of lower housing densities. Cul-de-sac estates of detached housing are increasingly common, with all properties generally provided with vehicular access direct to integral off road parking spaces. Lower densities still, are provided in estates constructed of single storey and 1 ½ storey bungalows, which generally have larger building footprints than equivalent two storey houses.

Figure 207: Sedgefield Way, Mexborough.

Private housing developments in this area tended initially (pre-1975) to develop the layout principles of earlier suburban housing, described in the 'Late 19th to Early 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone. Most such estates

were developed with geometric land subdivision and with strong 'garden suburb' influences. From the 1970s onwards, however, the layout plans of private housing estates are more commonly of cul-de-sac form. These estates of interwoven branching road plans feature a variety of bungalow, detached and semi-detached housing. Housing and road patterns are designed so as to minimise through traffic past the frontages 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 culs-de-sac, increasing the privacy of each dwelling. An advantage of the cul-de-sac plan is its adaptability to irregularly shaped plots of land, making it especially suitable for plots available for infilling.

Public recreational spaces, where provided in this zone (c.5% of overall area) generally consist of recreation grounds rather than the more ornamental 'parks' more common to earlier periods. No woodland areas, either 'ancient' or 'plantation', large enough to have been characterised as units in their own right have been included within this zone.

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is almost always directly adjacent to earlier suburbanisation recorded in the 'Early to Mid 20th Century Suburbs' zones. This reflects a continuing 20th century trend towards the expansion of the suburban landscape. This suburban expansion was driven not just by the continued population growth of the borough[10], but also by a general increase in prosperity resulting in the growth of property ownership and the consequent movement of population from the urban centres to lower density urban fringe locations.

The many areas making up this zone are fragmentary, occurring as suburban expansion into the countryside, as well as infilling open areas within earlier developments. Some areas of infilling in older suburbs are often too small to have registered as character areas in their own right and are included in other zones.

Inherited Character

The legibility of previous enclosure landscapes has generally been assessed as 'invisible', although as with other suburban areas, earlier roads passing through these developments have generally been retained, as have boundary patterns on the edges of development phases where earlier land parcels have formed the unit of development.

[10] Population has grown only between 0 and 5% per annum over the past 40-50 years, following a period of massive growth in the early 20th century - probably associated with the expansion of the mining industry (GBHGIS 2008)

The majority of pre-1960 character units within this zone are areas of recreation grounds, allotments, schools and cemeteries originally developed on the fringes of earlier phases of suburbanisation (in the late 19th-early 20th centuries). These have continued to be used by residents of the later suburbs.

Later Characteristics

The main period of historic character development in this zone stretches from the 1960s to the time of the characterisation survey and, as a result, the dominant characteristics of this zone are continuing to form.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Arksey Suburban'; 'Balby later Suburban Area'; 'Barnburgh / Harlington Later Expansion'; ' Barnby Dun (newer suburban)'; 'Bawtry Late Twentieth Century Suburbanisation'; 'Blaxton'; 'Brampton Later Expansion'; 'Cantley and Bessacarr Suburbs (later expansion)'; 'Conisbrough Later Suburbanisation'; 'Finningley Late 20th Century Expansion'; 'Hatfield / Dunsville late 20th century Infill Development'; 'Norton Late Twentieth Century Expansion'; 'Old Rossington Late 20th Century Suburbanisation'; 'Sprotborough Late 20th Century Suburban Expansion'; 'Tickhill Late Twentieth Century Suburbanisation'; 'Thorne Private Suburban'; 'Wadworth Later Expansion'

Post Industrial

Summary of Dominant Character

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

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

The landscapes to be found in the non-extractive character areas of this zone range from those directly concerned with modern transport infrastructure, notably the major intersections of the A1 and M18 motorways, and RAF Finningley, which re-opened in 2004 as Robin Hood Doncaster Sheffield Airport (Carter 2004). The road junctions are built in stark poured concrete characteristic of much of the UK motorway network, and are generally 'grade separated junctions', where earthwork embankments and cuttings provide sloping slip-roads that join the main carriageways to the rest of the trunk road system, often via large elevated roundabouts. The oldest parts date to the early 1960s, when the A1 was upgraded to a dual carriageway and the Doncaster Bypass was built. In 1967 a short section of the M18 was built between Wadworth and Thurcroft (within Rotherham) linking the A1 to the M1; work to extend the road to the M62 progressed in stages throughout the 1970s. A further spur towards North East Lincolnshire (the M180) was opened in 1977 (dates from Hewitt, 2007).

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

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

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is widely distributed across the Doncaster borough and there is no clear relationship with any other zone. However, the majority of this zone developed across previously extractive landscapes, providing a chronological relationship with the 'Extractive' zone. These former colliery sites also all relate to adjacent 'Planned Industrial Settlements'.

Inherited Character

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

the 19th century collieries to the west of the coalfield were beginning to become exhausted and advances in technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of the deeper concealed coalfield a reality.

Most of the Doncaster sites within this zone were first sunk between 1903 and 1916, with the exception of Cadeby and Denaby Mains (within the 'Denaby and Conisborough Post-Industrial' character area), which exploited natural cuttings through the Magnesian Limestone made by the Don Gorge. These two pits were first sunk in 1889 and 1856 respectively (Gill 2007). Denaby was worked until 1968 (all coal winding having transferred to Cadeby in 1956) and Cadeby closed in 1986 (Hill 2002, 156-7). By 1999 aerial photography showed both pit heads as levelled sites, with tracks removed from the extensive rail sidings serving both sites. Landscaping for post-industrial leisure uses has since affected both sites – the extensive spoil heaps to the north east of Cadeby becoming part of the ill-fated Earth Centre development [1999-2005 (Dunlop 2005)]; the pithead site at Denaby Main has been overbuilt by the Dearne Valley Leisure Centre, opened in 2002. Legibility of the former collieries is now restricted to the landscaped spoil heap and the pedestrian bridge to the Earth Centre across the Don.

The remaining former colliery sites within this zone were not exploited by the coal industry until the 20th century, the earliest sinking being at Bentley Main in 1903 and the most recent at Askern in 1911 (Gill 2007). The shortest lived of these pits was Bullcroft Main (1908-1970), closed after an underground tunnel was dug towards workings of Brodsworth Main, allowing the Bullcroft coal to be wound there (Hill 2001, 210). The next to close was Yorkshire Main in 1985 (ibid). Unsurprisingly the collieries that have been closed the longest have the most established post-extractive uses, with substantial industrial estates now operating at both Bullcroft Main and Yorkshire Main.

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

At none of these former colliery sites has any legibility of earlier rural landscapes survived the development of the coal mines, although the boundaries of sites are likely to follow older patterns of land enclosure.

Patterns of legibility and development are more complex within the non-extractive character areas of the zone, although even here there are

examples where the former agricultural or industrial landscapes are not legible following (re)development. The commercial and leisure developments at the 'White Rose Way and Lakeside' area, between suburban Doncaster and the Hexthorpe railway yard, has nearly completely erased traces of earlier character. Comparison of the modern landscape with that of the early 20th century shows the extent to which the landscape has been reconfigured.

Figure 208: The 'White Rose and Lakeside' character. Legibility of the former landscape (the 1938 6 inch to the mile OS is overlain in black) has been completely erased by mid 20th century tipping and by ongoing construction of the commercial landscape of Lakeside and Doncaster Dome.

There is more legibility of the former RAF Finningley, despite its second life as Robin Hood Doncaster Sheffield Airport. The RAF base was opened in 1936 as part of the RAF's 'expansion period'[11] building programme initiated as a counterpoint to German re-armament. Expansion during World War II saw more runways added. In the mid 1950s the runway was further upgraded to accommodate Vulcan bombers, then the delivery system for the British Nuclear capability. Nuclear weapons storage facilities were also added at this time. The base became a training facility from the 1970s onwards, until closing as a military base in 1996 (Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick 2002, 13C/5-13C/6). Despite redevelopment as a civil airfield, the site has retained much of the original fabric of the base intact, including the World

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

War II hangars, although cold war period nuclear weapons stores have been destroyed (R. Sykes pers. com). Construction of the airfield in the 1930s removed all legibility of earlier rural landscapes within the perimeter fence.

Later Characteristics

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

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

Character Areas within this Zone:

Former Collieries and Power Station

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

Other Sites

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